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The Call

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No. 151.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1910.

BOSSSES ENSLAVE CITY WATER LABORERS

Wages in Contractors' Camp Paid in Aluminum Checks.

MANY MEN INJURED DAILY

Black-Mc Stores Rob Workers Through Exorbitant Prices for Food and Drink.

By S. A. STODEL.

Hardly had the work on the Croton been brought to completion when there was a scheme on hand to foist upon the city a new water works. Millions had been spent to acquire the property throughout Putnam and Westchester counties, used as a watershed to supply New York with water. Millions more have been expended in purchasing the land on the west side of the Hudson at the foothills of the Catskills, and before the politicians dealing in real estate and their brethren, the contractors, get through the water supply of New York will have cost as much, if not more, than the Panama canal will cost the government. It isn't so much the fact that hun-



Pay Checks at Glyndon Camp.

reds of millions will be spent to supply the metropolis with water. It isn't a matter of very much consequence that there will be a public hearing today at which many millions more will be asked for that supply. But rather, that there are about 12,000 men whose labor will make that water supply possible; who are toiling night and day; to tunnel the hills and level the hollows; to bore under the Hudson river and Croton lake; risk their lives, their health and getting therefor the merest pittance, barely sufficient to keep them from want; and, after they have served their time on the work of construction, will walk away to another similar job, as poor in pocket as they were before they started.

It is not exactly that they work for nothing, but what they do get amounts nearly to that. Wages on the construction work run from \$1.50 to \$4 per day. Comparatively few get the \$4, but thousands get the \$1.50. Most of the work is common laboring work and thousands of foreigners and negroes, with a good number of Irish and Irish-Americans, compose the body who do the laboring work.

Robbed at Both Ends. A dollar and a half a day, in itself, is not a reasonable wage, anyhow. For the work these men do it is miserably low. Not only that, but the cost of living in the camps where the men are practically compelled to deal in commissary stores, and there pay from 25 per cent to over 100 per cent more for almost everything they use, makes their miserable pittance dwindle to the disappearing point.

A few of the prices they have to pay at almost all of the camp stores are as follows: Sugar, 8 cents a pound (in some camps they sell two pounds for 15 cents); tomatoes (in some camps can be purchased for 6 cents in the city), they are charged 12 cents a can for; salt pork that can be had for 10 and 12 cents a pound, they pay 20 cents for; coffee, that would be had at 15 cents, they pay 30 cents a pound for.

An ordinary 5-cent loaf of bread costs them 8 cents. Potatoes cost 4 cents a pound, that can be purchased for \$1.15 per hundred weight. Flour in 50-pound bags, of an inferior grade, that brings 25 cents at the top

RICH WOMEN REWARD FAITHFUL HORSES

Animals Who Carry Loads Without Protest and Show No Sign of Dissatisfaction Win Laurels.

"Desirables" were afforded great honor yesterday when 1,500 horses paraded Fifth avenue and were reviewed by a number of society women who occupied the stand at the Worth monument and handed out ribbons to the most faithful animals. Those who took part in the distribution of the honors were Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Robert G. Mead, Miss E. Mabel Clark, Mrs. Dudley Olcott, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Mrs. Calvert Brewer, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. Fred Whitridge, Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. F. D. S. Bethune, Miss M. H. Dehon and Mrs. Hans Winterfeldt.

This event was the fourth annual "work-horse parade," inaugurated for the purpose of encouraging owners and drivers of horses to take good care of their animals. It was under the auspices of the Auxiliary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The prizes were contributed by the officers of the organization.

The parade started at Washington square and moved up Fifth avenue to the reviewing stand, where it halted. The number of each horse was called out and the prize awarded. There were ribbons of all kinds and colors—blue, light-blue, red, yellow and white. Each blue ribbon carried with it an envelope containing \$3.50, which the driver pocketed with a grin. It was evident that the fashionable ladies liked the horses. The more obedient, the more faithful, the greater display of endurance, the less inclination to rebel, the more they liked them. The veteran horses, those who had been in service for twenty years or more without showing signs of dissatisfaction, were applauded. The horse that proved itself equal to the task of carrying a load without grunting was rewarded, not only with ribbons and money, but with kind looks and sweet smiles.

Obedient Servants.

First in line came the most obedient—servants—the horses in the police department. Animals that had rendered valuable service in labor strikes were all but hugged by the assembled ladies.

Some of the animals were harnessed in patrol wagons—wagons in which striking bakers had been packed but a few days ago. Of these horses "Bob" and "Josh," who had done service for twenty-one years, won the first prize, and "Censor" and "Rockaway," who had done service for seven and ten years respectively, won the second prize.

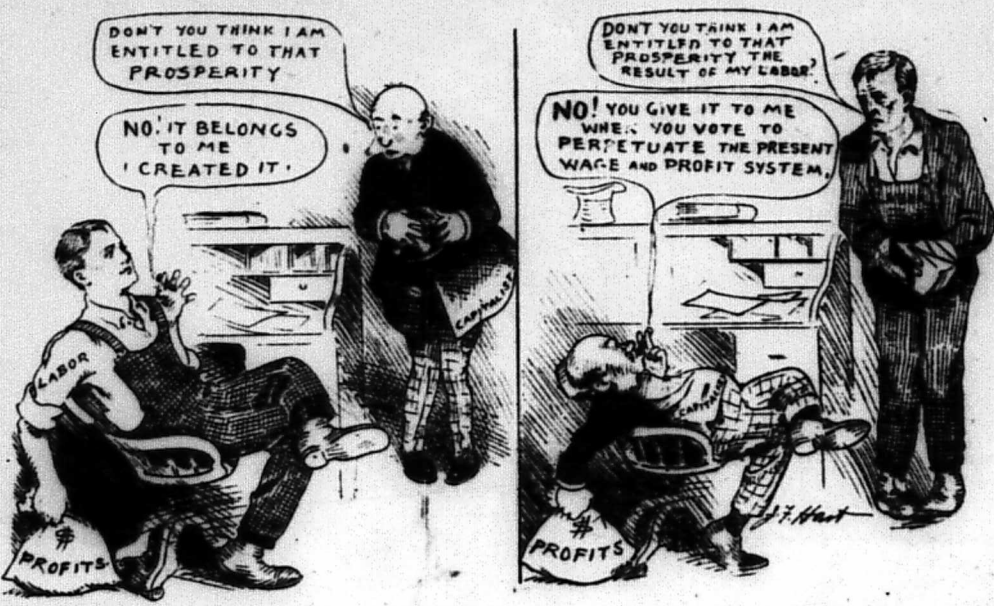
The fire department carried off many honors. "Adam," aged nineteen; "Altoona," aged eighteen; "Brush," aged fourteen and "Atlas," aged twelve, won first prizes. Especially enthusiastic were the ladies about "Pompey," who had served nineteen years and who, unlike a workingman, is now enjoying a pension. Torsey, his rider, in his anxiety to show the ladies that "Pompey" had learned the lesson of taking orders, made the animal step up on the platform to get the prize.

Especially pathetic was the exhibition of the street cleaning department. While the horses were heavy, large, strong and well fed, the drivers were small, old, emaciated and nervous. They were confused when they came face to face with the society women and trembled with excitement. With the exception of a very few they all forgot to tip their hats and had to be reminded of this courtesy. It was evident that the load of life had a greater effect on them than it had on the animals of which they were in charge.

Veteran Horses.

The veteran horses were the most admired. The driver of the oldest was given a special award of \$25 by Mrs. Russell Sage. This prize was carried off by James L. O'Brien, who had charge of "Charlie," a steed of thirty-five winters, which has done continual service ever since it was six years old. His nearest competitor was "Baby," driven by Alpha Bon-

You Can't Blame the Capitalist!



THINK THEY HAVE WHITE SLAVER

Baltimore Police Capture Man Who Tried to Dispose of Girl There.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.—In the capture of Max Appel, of New York, the police believe they have secured a professional white slave trader. Appel's arrest resulted from his placing of Sadie Brooks in a house in the tenderloin here. He had a hearing before Justice Loden, who committed him to jail in default of bail. The girl, Sadie Brooks, was also held without bail as a state witness.

The evidence given at the station showed that Appel had "captured" the girl in New York and after several attempts to place her in disorderly houses in Brooklyn he brought her to Baltimore, where he tried to "sell" her.

He first tried to place the girl in the house of Sarah Epstein, 1423 Eastern avenue, it is alleged, but the woman, with respect for the law, refused to have any dealings with the man and turned him away. He then made several other efforts in that section of the city, and, meeting with no success, repaired to the western "red light" section.

The girl was taken to the house of Rosie Fisher, 742 Raborg street, where she was taken in. The girl showed a card given her by Appel on which were questions and answers likely to be required by the police if they investigated. The card, with misrepresented facts, stated that she had been in this country over the required length of time and was not an "illegal white slave."

Sadie Brooks is twenty-two years old. She is rather attractive, but speaks little English. The police will make a careful search of other houses for other girls that may have been "placed" by Appel.

GET NEW FIRE HOUSE.

Vanderlip Soothes Workers by Giving 'Em Volunteer Headquarters.

OSHSING, N. Y., May 30.—About the proudest set of volunteer firemen are those composing the department of Archville, a hamlet of working people in Scarborough, for their new headquarters were formally placed in their keeping this morning. The house, which is of concrete, two stories high, was built by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, at a cost of \$2,500, and given to the firemen.

COMET HENS QUIT WORK.

TACOMA, Wash., May 30.—After laying comet eggs daily for twenty-five days, two hens on T. B. Nelson's ranch at Naches Gap, Yakima county, have stopped performance with the disappearance of the comet. Nelson had hung imperious hens from seeing the phenomenon, but production continued until yesterday. Each egg had a taillike appendage, giving it the appearance of a comet.

STRIKE FOR BROOKLYN.

The East Side laundry strike will be extended to Brooklyn this week. This announcement was made yesterday by the leaders of the strike. Some of the East Side employers are talking of raising rates.

TAFT BEAMS UPON PARADE OF SLAYERS

William H. Taft, President of the United States, who is so fond of the laboring classes that as judge he used to issue injunctions against them to keep them from hurting themselves, showed himself to the gaping populace yesterday up on Riverside drive, where nice, clean folks and Charlie Schwab live.

He reviewed the Memorial Day parade of the Grand Army yesterday, coming from Washington especially to honor the veterans. Under the trees at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument the President watched 20,000 men and boys swing past, but there were only a few more than 1,000 of the veterans in line.

It had been some time since a President of the United States reviewed a Memorial Day parade in this city, and the headquarters staff of the G. A. R. went to great pains to make the spectacle impressive to the lovers of pretty soldiers. They were favored by fine weather, which was not warm enough to exhaust the old soldiers and which attracted an immense crowd to the line of march. At least 10,000 people were near enough to the President to watch him as he saluted the battle flags, and not less than 100,000 rubbernecks were gathered in Riverside drive from 72d street to 91st street.

They made a busy showing, the veterans who marched yesterday. The distance they had to go was short, from 73d and 74th streets to 91st street, and the sun was kind to them. They walked with pride and glanced at the stands as if to see how much attention they were getting. There was no lack of it. As soon after post stepped past, sometimes only eight or ten to a detachment, the cheering was constant and demonstrative. There are lots of people who still think that war isn't organized murder and who are ever ready to howl when a regiment of hired man-killers goes tramping by, proletarians offered by men from the capitalist class who order them about as if they were so many mules.

Oh, it's great to be a soldier, boy, or sailor lad, and sweep out the kitchen for the captain's wife in time of peace, and be poisoned by emblamed beef in time of war!

Everybody yelled yesterday and said it was great.

PAINÉ CEREMONIES POSTPONED BY RAIN

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 30.—Owing to the storm that swept over the north shore of Long Island Sound this afternoon, the opening exercises of the Tom Paine Historical Museum on North street, New Rochelle, were postponed.

The museum is owned by the Huguenot Association and many revolutionary relics were on view, among them being the oil armband which it is claimed Paine used for many years. It was expected that many members of the Paine Association would be in New Rochelle, but because of the rain and wind storm but few followers of Paine's common sense showed up. On Flag Day, however, the Huguenot Association will hold a big celebration at the Paine farm.

MEAT TRUST HITS ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 30.—The National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations announced today that owing to the decreased supply both of home grown and imported meats, the butchers and retailers of meat in England will be compelled to advance prices. The statement is added that there is no indication that meat will be any cheaper here in the near future.

STRUCK THIRD RAIL BUT STILL LIVES

Percy Cosgrove, 18, Received Full "L" Train Current—May Recover.

Percy Cosgrove, eighteen years of age, of 56 Somer street, Brooklyn, came out of a death-like trance yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, at the Bushwick Hospital, where he was taken Sunday, after receiving the full current carried by an "L" third rail. Cosgrove, who had been unconscious almost twenty-four hours, gasped out his name and address, and relapsed into unconsciousness again.

Physicians gathered at Cosgrove's bedside were astonished. The case is one of the most remarkable in the history of medicine. Cosgrove was standing on the Chauncey street elevated station Sunday morning trying to point out where he had seen Halley's comet the night before, when he lost his balance and fell off the platform, rolled over and struck the deadly third rail just as a train rolled into the station.

Cosgrove received a shock from the third rail. A woman on the platform went into hysterics. The motorman on a train rolling in managed to bring the train to a dead stop within a few feet of Cosgrove. No one had the courage, however, to approach Cosgrove. All feared that if they attempted to rescue him they would be electrocuted. Finally, word was phoned to the powerhouse and the current was shut off, and the unconscious man was taken to the rail.

An ambulance carried the unconscious man to the Bushwick Hospital, where Dr. Howard made an examination of his injuries. The flesh on his hands was burned away so the bone where they had touched the third rail. His right leg had rested against the third rail and was burned to the bone, severing the femoral artery as if with a razor. Being the chief artery in the thigh, under ordinary circumstances this would have caused the victim to bleed to death, but the current had seared the wound, which had prevented any loss of blood.

Another serious wound was discovered between Cosgrove's knee and foot. The physicians at the hospital cannot understand how he escaped with his life.

Dr. S. A. Lewis, who has followed the case closely, declared yesterday morning that if Cosgrove lived eighteen hours there is a chance for him to recover. If Cosgrove recovers he will be the subject of much discussion by amazed and puzzled scientists.

OPPOSE EMIGRATION

London Conference Would Divert Emigrants From America to Colonies.

LONDON, May 30.—A conference of representatives of forty-four emigration societies, called by the Royal Colonial Institute, opened this morning. The conference is to discuss the whole question of emigration. It will attempt to promote schemes for diverting to British colonies the stream of emigration now going outside the empire.

Sir J. B. Edwards, who is presiding, pointed out in his opening address that last year 110,000 British emigrants went to the United States, while only 80,000 went to Canada, 27,000 to Australia and New Zealand and 22,000 to Cape Colony. Lord Brassey pointed out the desirability of all emigration societies co-operating. He favored a system of co-operation in Australia, South Africa and Canada. Assistance from the national funds, he said, might well be sought.

KILLINGBECK NAMED AS STANDARD BEARER

New Jersey State Convention Adopts Ringing Platform and Selects Gubernatorial Candidate.

After selecting Wilson B. Killingbeck, member of Local 44 of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' International Union and state secretary of the Socialist party, of Orange, as candidate for governor, the state convention of the Socialist party of New Jersey adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock last night.

George H. Headley was placed in nomination, but he withdrew, saying that he would prefer to give way to a man already in the field, a man well qualified in every way, and he placed the name of Killingbeck before the convention.

Delegate A. J. Lacombe, of Irvington, nominated Edward H. Ashton, of Newark, declaring that although he was not very well known among Socialists, he is very well known in the labor movement, being an ex-president of the typographical union in Newark.

Delegate George H. Goebel, of Newark, in a brief speech, placed the name of Henry R. Kearns, one of the old war horses of the Socialist movement, before the convention. Goebel said that Kearns is well known and able in every respect, being well informed and an excellent speaker. Kearns, declared Goebel, is one of the best exponents of Socialism.

Kearns withdrew his name, and when the vote was counted the tellers announced that Ashton had received 28 votes and Killingbeck 82. A storm of applause greeted the announcement of the result, and Delegate Headley moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was done amid more cheers.

In accepting the nomination Killingbeck said:

"We did not assemble here for the purpose of listening to speeches, but for the purpose of doing the work for which we were elected. Remember that you are not cheering Killingbeck, you are cheering for the social revolution, and for the individual who, for the moment, expresses your revolutionary sentiments."

"I appeal to you all to forget your personal animosities, and get together and work for the movement. Let us show the capitalist class that Killingbeck, with your support, will work for the ending of this damnable system, which tends to discord and misery and exploitation."

At the conclusion of his brief speech the candidate for Governor was heartily applauded.

A telegram of congratulation was received from the state convention of the Socialist party of Connecticut, which read:

"Hurrah for the revolutionary party of the birthplace of the trust! From the state convention of the Socialist party of Connecticut.

"WILLIAM APPLIGATE,
Secretary,
Bridgeport, Conn."

Secretary J. L. Jagers was instructed to reply by wire, and sent the following telegram:

"New Jersey Socialist party state convention returns congratulations."

A telegram was also sent to the convention of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, now in session in this city, and the following reply was received:

"Chairman Socialist Party Convention, 255 Central Avenue, Jersey City: Received your telegram of congratulation. The convention of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund wishes you success and trusts that your deliberations may redound to the benefit of the international working class."

"WILLIAM MEYER, Secretary."

The platform adopted was a ringing appeal to the workers of the state to use their ballots to help themselves. A number of pressing practical problems are discussed in the new platform. One significant addition to the demands in the new platform is that widows shall be pensioned by the state.

It was decided to instruct the state committee to have 200,000 copies of the new platform printed in English, and as many as may be needed in the foreign tongues for free distribution throughout the state.

A recommendation to the state committee was also adopted that special leaflets should be prepared upon current topics that are of vital interest to the working class for free distribution. These leaflets are to be sold to locals of the Socialist party at cost.

The convention also adopted a resolution urging locals and branches of the party in the state to appoint a press committee to prepare articles for the press upon subjects of local interest, such as the proceedings of town and city councils and other governing bodies.

A committee shall be elected to deal with the question of Socialist Sunday schools, consisting of one dele-

NINE WORKERS MAKE THEIR WANTS PLAIN

Repeal Action of Committee, Demanding Unmistakable Pledge as to Dockage from Company.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 30.—The 12,000 striking mine workers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company today decided by a large majority to repudiate the action of their committees, representing the inside collieries, in agreeing that they shall return to work pending an adjustment of their grievances by the company officials.

Their claim they will not submit to such a slow method of settlement, and that they will not return to work until the officials make them a definite pledge that they will have the dockage reduced and that they will get credit for each 100 pounds of coal they place in the cars.

The outlook now is that the strike will continue for some time, as the company officials declare they will not make any settlement while the men remain on strike.

Trouble is anticipated at the various collieries in the Pittsburgh district tomorrow morning when some of the false-hearted strikers will attempt to go to work.

These men are among the number who agreed to go back at the mass meeting which was held Friday night. Right at that time a number of workmen declared that they will not go back tomorrow, no matter what action the others take.

Today the men gathered about the different street corners and discussed the situation, the alleged "cooler" ones trying to prevail upon the others to go back and await the action of the conciliation board; then if their grievances are not adjusted, to call another strike.

District President Ben McEaney, of the miners' union, wants the men to go back to work, but as they are not members of the organization, he cannot force the issue.

It was stated this afternoon that Sheriff Rodda will be on the scene in the morning and that he will "protect" to any of the men who care to go back to work.

BOSSSES ARE VERY GOOD TO THE UNORGANIZED

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 30.—Those employees of the Kingston Coal Company and the Susquehanna Coal Company who are said to be not eligible to membership in the union and whose wages are not affected by the scales determined upon by the strike commission, were notified today that they will receive an increase in wages of 6 per cent, effective since the 1st of May. The increase, the officials say, is due to the increased cost of living.

SUITCASE STRIKERS REJECT BOSSES' OFFER

By a unanimous vote the striking suitcase and traveling bag workers, at a meeting called yesterday for the purpose of discussing the proposed agreement of the Suitcase Manufacturers' Association, decided to turn down the bosses' propositions for the settlement of the strike. Although the fight is now in its fifth week, and many of the strikers are in a pitiable condition, they are determined to continue the strike. About 500 strikers attended the meeting simply because they did not want to have the employers' proposition accepted, as they would rather fight for nine more weeks than return to work in open shops.

The propositions of the employers are to grant the strikers a nine-hour workday, give them a raise of 10 per cent on certain work and that on the word of honor of the bosses they will take all the strikers back to work. The employers refused to discharge the scale and sign an agreement with the union. This fight has been one of the most aggressive struggles in the history of labor in this city. A great number of strikers were badly beaten and a number have been arrested at the behest of the employers.

GRADY RESCUED WHILE DEPUTY SHOTS MINER

BUTTE, Mont., May 30.—Deputy Sheriff W. J. Summers, of Lead, S. Dak., got into a difficulty here Saturday night with a crowd of miners and his prisoner, Emmett Grady, snatched at Lead on a charge of arson, was liberated. After rescuing Grady from the officer the miners overpowered the deputy who was trying to shoot them. Summers, who prone on the ground, shot one of the leaders, James H. Shea, but not fatally. Grady was a leader in the fight of the Western Federation of Miners against the companies at Lead and was driven from there after several buildings had

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been burned. He received aid and protection from local federation men.

ALBANY STRIKE WAS COMPANY'S FAULT

(Special to The Call.)
ALBANY, May 30.—It seems that the strike of the car men here May 27 grew out of a misunderstanding. The men say that if the traction company had only told them, a first that no cars would be run from Rensselaer above Clinton avenue except for the one day, and that being to accommodate circus-goers, there would have been no trouble.

The strike was called off the same day after a conference held with Manager Fassett by President McLaughlin of the Troy division, President Lawler of the Albany division, and President Bowe, representing the Rensselaer employees. It was stated by representatives of the association that at the conference a proposition was made to the company whereby the Albany men agreed to return to work if the management would agree that Rensselaer cars would not be operated regularly north of Clinton avenue. This proposition was discussed from about 4:30 o'clock until nearly 6:30, when the company acceded to this request. As a consequence cars on the Albany and Rensselaer divisions were running on regular time by 7 o'clock.

One of the main factors in settling the dispute was President Joseph J. McLaughlin of the Troy division. When the Rensselaer men went out in sympathy he suggested that a conference be held between the members of all three divisions. This was carried out.

President McLaughlin and James McGlynn, a member of the executive board, state that the meeting resulted in their getting something for which they had been striving for many years. An agreement was signed by which any two of the associations will go out in sympathy with any one other in the event of a strike being called at any future date. The agreement states that Local 504, the Rensselaer division will refuse, after last night, to operate any cars above Clinton avenue, unless the consent of Local 148, the Albany division, is secured. The Albany men in turn will refuse at any time to operate any cars over the Greenbush bridge. This will prevent either division from coming into any territory on which their brother members are employed.

GREEN TAXICAB BURNED.

STRIKERS ARE ACCUSED.
A green taxicab which stood at Ocean parkway and Neptune avenue, Coney Island, was burned early yesterday. Before the arrival of fire engines the machine was destroyed. Only the wheels were left.

The chauffeur, Walter Devlin, of 117 East 116th street, Manhattan, had gone for some fares at Stauch's pavilion and left the auto on the street without protection.

WAIST MAKERS LEAVE SEVERAL FACTORIES.

The Waist Makers' Union, which had a strike some time ago, in which Yassar girl graduates, woman suffragists and others took part, by acting as strike pickets, some of the amateur pickets being arrested, have begun to strike again.

The new strikes are against violations of the union agreements, and the cutting of wages. The largest strikes reported yesterday were at the factories of Hollow & Perlow, 122 and 124 Wooster street, and Greensberg, Weiner & Co., 42 and 44 Wooster street, against alleged reductions in wages. The strikers have established headquarters at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

LIGHTNING PLAYS PRANKS IN HOUSE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 30.—During a terrific electrical storm which raged over this city early this morning lightning struck the home of Walter Deane, of 128 Grand street, and riddled the house in a fantastic manner. The lightning entered the chimney and took up a crazy course through the dwelling from parrot to cellar. A large painting in a bedroom was dashed to the floor as if it had been lifted from the nail, without breaking the wire on which it was hung. The bed in the same room was torn apart, the mattress and bed clothing being scattered all over the floor.

The room was usually occupied by Miss Delaney, who had the luck to be on a visit for Memorial Day in Kingston. Carpets were lifted off the floor in several rooms in the house. The current followed the gas pipe to the cellar, where it smashed the meter, and in a short time fire started in the cellar. The house was soon filled with gas and sulphurous element from the lightning.

Sleeping in the house were Delaney and his wife. He was overcome by the shock and it was several minutes before Mrs. Delaney could regain presence of mind to call a neighbor. By this time the smoke was issuing from the windows of the house. By turning off the gas in the cellar Matthew Zimmer, a neighbor, prevented the destruction of the house.

Nearly all the bric-a-brac in the house was thrown about and several of the windows were broken. Plaster was loosened and parts of the house will have to be lathed and plastered again. The carpets were scorched and practically destroyed.

BOSSSES ENSLAVE CITY WATER LABORERS

(Continued from page 1.)

price, anywhere, these men have to pay 50 cents for.
A small head of cabbage, worth about 6 cents, they pay 15 cents for. Coarse, black cotton socks, worth 10 cents a pair, costs them 25 cents. Cheap, rough shoes, worth \$1.75 per pair, costs them \$2.50. No matter what they get, except tobacco, or beer, the price is raised beyond all reason.

Paid in Tin Money.

There is no way for them to avoid this, compelled, as they are, under the circumstances, to deal in the pluck-me stores. When they start to work, they have no money, and after they work a day, they get a check-book, or coins, somewhat similar to those in the illustration, which are only good at the pluck-me store at the works. It can easily be seen from the prices quoted, that they don't stand much chance of accumulating anything ahead after working a few months, which is about as long as they usually last on a job.

Fleeing in Infinite Variety.

Nor does the fleeing end with the pluck-me stores. Fifty cents a month is deducted for doctor's service, whether they use it or not. If they only work a day, the 50 cents is deducted first before any money is given to them. They are, in most camps, charged 50 cents a week for shanty rent. Wherever this obtains, eight men sleep, cook and eat in the same room. They have no means of saving their food in hot weather, so much of it is spoiled. In many camps they are charged 25 cents a month for the water they use.

The state law regarding weekly payments is violated in almost every camp. In many the men are paid only once a month and then from five to ten days' pay is held back. The camps that pay monthly, pay on the 20th of the month, so, if a man goes to work on the 10th, he receives his first pay forty days after.

Where the payday is semi-monthly,

they are paid on the 5th and 20th of the month. If a man goes to work on the 1st of the month or on the 15th, he has to wait twenty days for payday. This makes his pluck-me store feature an ideal one for the contractor.

The work is extremely dangerous. Men are injured almost every few minutes. The tunnel is carried on with little or no shore, up whatever, and the men have no protection from falling rocks.

Often when a number of blasts are fired, stones and rocks fall from the loosened earth or limestone for several minutes after, but the men are driven in to save time. Where the cutting is made in the soft rock, there is always much dampness, and the powder smoke remains in the shaft for a long time. But that does not prevent the walking boss from driving the men into the hole to continue their mucking.

Nearly all of the muckers, who clear up the stone after the blasts, and the men who wheel it away in barrows, become very sick after a short while at that kind of work. They have a violent cough and severe pains in the chest.

No Accident Pay.

A great number of men have been hurt in the work of construction. They get no compensation whatever for their injuries.

They can get no legal protection whatever and the man who is injured loses his job.
To the camp of Rhinehart & Dennis last Sunday afternoon there came a number of men to hold a prayer meeting in an unfinished shed. This camp is mostly composed of Poles and negroes. A young colored woman with a baby on her lap was sitting on a box outside of the shack she lived in. The lonely chorus started up the hymn, "Come to Jesus," and she turned to me and said:

Dinner First.
"Lawdy, man! It ain't come ter Jesus we want. It's come ter dinner. It's mighty scarce eatin' we has eroun' heah wid de mis'able wages my ole man gits."

The men have much to complain about. The shacks they live in are all right while the weather is moderate, but crowded in as they are, it is stifling during the summer, and in the winter the cold will be unbearable. The boards of the flooring in most of the camp shacks are so loosely thrown together that it will be impossible to warm them.

In view of the tremendous amount of money has been and will be spent on this water works project, it seems but reasonable that the men who do the real work should be entitled to at least human consideration. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent on advertising in various of the papers of the counties through which the tunnel will pass and hence, although many of the editors are thoroughly aware of the conditions, they keep silent about it.

Other hundreds of thousands were paid to condemnation commissioners at the rate of \$5 a day for sitting a couple of hours in a cool office, and in many cases winking at the plundering that was going on. Fancy prices were paid for land that was practically valueless.

It would seem that the men who are thus risking their health and their lives should be permitted the opportunity of leaving the job at least with a few dollars. The city officials should at least protect them from the hands of grasping scheming contractors, one would think.

There are practically no union men employed. In fact, with the exception of a few union engineers, and here and there a fireman with a union card, union labor is unrecognized. So men are driven like cattle and driven worse.

ESTRADA REPULSES LARA'S ONSLAUGHT

250 Casualties on Nicaraguan Battlefield—Paducah Menaces the Venus.

BLUEFIELDS (by wireless to Colon), May 30.—General Lara, commanding the Nicaraguan regular forces, made an unsuccessful attempt at 2 o'clock this morning to rush the trenches held on the left flank of General Estrada's position. The fighting was the heaviest that has taken place during the operations around Bluefields and the losses were proportionately severe. It is reported on what seems to be excellent authority that the dead and wounded in today's struggle alone will foot 250. The revolutionists captured 150 prisoners, most of whom were in shocking physical condition and who agree in the belief that General Lara has abandoned hope of carrying Bluefields by storm as he evidently expected to do.

It is learned that there was nearly a clash on last Friday night between the Madrid gunboat Venus and the American man-of-war Paducah, Irias, the commander of the Venus, gave notice that it was his intention to bombard the Estrada trenches. In order to reach them with his guns it would have been necessary to throw shells over the city proper. The commander of the Paducah cleared his vessel for action and notified the Nicaraguans that he would sink the Venus if a single shot was fired. The Venus withdrew from her position and has kept in the background since.

More marines from Colon were landed here today. It is recognized that their presence was needed, as the situation is exceedingly critical. Details of the capture of Bluefields Bluff seem to confirm the charges of treachery on the part of Con Zeledon, who was accused at the time.

While the loss of the position was a heavy blow to Estrada it is not believed now that Lara can take the city even by siege.

JAMESTOWN METAL WORKERS FIGHT HARD

Strike for Nine-Hour Day On Since May 7, but Men Are Firm and Determined to Win.

By W. S. BENNETT.

(Special to The Call.)

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 30.—The employees of the Art Metal Construction Company of this city have been on strike since May 7, carrying on what has probably been the best organized strike this city has ever known.

The demand of the workers is for the nine-hour day, which any employer who wants to be half way fair with his employees ought to be willing to give.

Yesterday a picnic was held at Midway Park for the benefit of the strikers. More than a thousand tickets were sold in advance, and it is expected that considerable profit was netted from the affair for the strike fund.

Owing to the policy pursued by the Art Metal Construction Company for the past two or three years, their refusal to accede to the demands of the strikers will not add anything to the company's reputation among workmen in this vicinity.

The company is a member of the manufacturers' association, and as a general plan of that organization is to defeat and break up organized labor, the present strike promises to be a long-fought struggle. If the strike is won it will be due to the close organization and the spirit of solidarity among the men.

If the strike is lost it will show the workers in this locality the necessity of organizing as a class in order to get justice from their bosses, who are organized industrially and politically as a class. Being organized politically in the Republican and Democratic parties, the bosses control the government and thus have the power to make laws in their favor.

This strike is going to force many of the workers here to see that they must join the Socialist party, as well as the trade unions, because the Socialist party represents their political interests.

SEIDEL FOR SENATOR.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—The Social-Democratic convention nominated W. A. Jacobs, of Racine, Wis., for Governor.
Emil Seidel, mayor of this city, was named for United States senator.

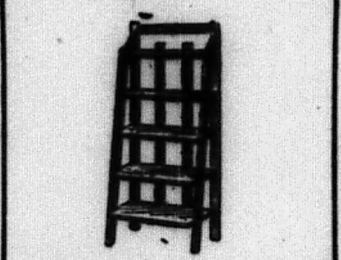
TEA. TEA.

The Highest Tribute.
Imitation is praise. To trade on its fame other teas are now being labeled to look like this, but in quality they cannot compare.

White Rose

CEYLON TEA
One Quality—The Best.

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"THE FURNITURE CENTER."
Broadway, Linden and Quincy Streets, BROOKLYN.



These Magazine Racks make much appreciated Wedding Presents. Always a place for them in the home; always a need for them.
We've a number of good styles in our displays which we would be glad to show you.
Almost any price—the lowest \$1.75, the highest \$7.50.
Many other articles in our stocks which make suitable wedding presents and gifts for school graduates.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

SCAB SAILORS ARE CAUSE OF DISASTER

Officials of Seamen's Union Declare That the Sinking of Goodyear Was Due to Inexperienced Boys.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, May 30.—Officials of the International Seamen's Union of America say that the sinking of the steamer Frank H. Goodyear on Lake Huron, May 25, was due to the fact that inexperienced men and boys manned the ship as strikebreakers.

V. A. Orlander, second vice president of the international union, makes the following statements regarding the sinking of the Goodyear:

"The sinking of the steamer Frank H. Goodyear, with a loss of eighteen lives, off Pt. Au Barques, Lake Huron, on May 25, as a result of a collision with the steamer James B. Wood, ought to cause a thorough investigation by the proper government officials into the conditions under which Lake Carriers' Association ships are now being navigated.

"Incompetent crews, hired to replace the seamen now on strike, and the consequent overwork required of the ship officers, are the main causes of this heavy loss of life. Instead of seamen, laborers and boys are very largely employed on these vessels during the strike. The Lake Carriers' Association has not enough competent seamen in its employ to average two for each of the larger type of vessels.

"That same association of shipowners has carefully avoided making any public comment upon the heavy loss of life in the Goodyear case, except to use it in an attempt to boast about the so-called 'welfare plan' that caused the strike now in progress on the Lakes. Weigh death itself is the one thing that can show the slightest good in that miserable passport system. Death brings \$100 insurance (for violent death on board ship only) and release from the whole vicious scheme.

"The lake carriers might better remain silent. They cannot now replace the husbands and fathers who went down with the ship. The whole matter ought to be made the subject of a rigid government investigation. It is the second case of the same nature since the strike began."

KAISER'S HAND IS HEALING.

Won't Review Parade—Wrist Too Sore to Hold Bridle.

BERLIN, May 30.—Reports from the castle at Potsdam down to 5 o'clock this afternoon were that the kaiser's hand continues to heal in a normal manner. The emperor is in the best of spirits.

Up to the present the only change in the kaiser's program for the next day or two will be his absence from tomorrow's parade of the Potsdam garrison, which will be conducted by the crown prince, Friedrich Wilhelm. The condition of his hand makes it impossible for him to hold the bridle of a horse or to return salutes. He will observe the parade, however, from the balcony of the royal castle in the town of Potsdam, which is a couple of miles from the new castle, the usual residence of the emperor.

LABOR BUREAU CAN'T SERVE TWO MASTERS

Frank Morrison Says Present Federal Department Is Powerless and Urges New One.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 30.—That the Department of Commerce and Labor is a failure, owing to the impossibility of successfully serving two masters, was graphically pointed out by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, at the hearing of the Sulzer bill which seeks to create a Department of Labor untrammelled by other conflicting interests.

"A man would have to be a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," said Secretary Morrison, "to meet the requirements of the Department of Commerce and Labor."

Representative Sulzer's bill proposes that there shall be a secretary of labor under whom are to be six assistant secretaries presiding over departments of industry relating to agriculture, manufacture, telephones and telegraphs, mining, building and mercantile industry.

"You have departments of state, war and agriculture," argued the secretary of the A. F. of L., "but where is your department of labor?"

"There are at least 5,000,000 farmers receiving benefits from the Department of Agriculture, but where is the department looking after the welfare of the 4,000,000 farm laborers? Over 20,000,000 laborers in this country have no departmental representation. If they had do you think this country would permit the conditions which today exist in the steel industry?"

"There is a great steel plant at Bethlehem," continued Morrison, "enjoying the protection of this government through millions of dollars of contracts, where men work thirteen and fourteen hours a day for seven days in the week. The government should have just as much interest in these laborers as in the millionaires who own the plant."

The great interest that organized labor has in this proposed measure of Representative Sulzer's was shown by the attendance at the hearing of President Gompers and a score of labor men of national reputation.

"It would not cost this government as much to run this department for fifty years as it cost the city of Philadelphia for one week of the last strike," was the startling assertion of Sam De Nedrey, editor of the Washington Trades Unionist.

LIGHTNING KILLS ONE OUT OF BOATING PARTY

YONKERS, N. Y., May 30.—One of the most unusual cases of death by lightning ever heard of was that of Charles Herbert, twenty-three years old, of 16 Horton street, New York city, who was stricken dead on a launch in the Hudson river off Hastings this afternoon while the other twelve persons on the boat escaped without even a shock. Herbert was taken ashore at Hastings by Captain Harry Colling, of West Brighton, S. L., the man in charge of the launch, and Rev. Edward J. Ryan, a priest at St. Mary's Church, this city, was summoned, as was Dr. F. M. Lyman, of Hastings, but the young man was dead before the priest or physician reached him. Coroner Alfred H. Iles ordered the body removed to Baker's morgue, pending the performance of an autopsy.

Herbert was one of a party that left New York early today to spend Memorial Day on the river. They were just off this city in the launch Eddie B. when it began to rain shortly after 2 o'clock and was proceeding up the river at a fast clip when a bolt of lightning flashed out of the sunlit sky. Several of the party shrieked with fright and Herbert was seen to start from his seat in the boat and topple to the floor. Captain Colling, who was the first to reach his side, picked him up, and as it was thought he had fainted from fear the boat was run into the Habirshaw Wire Company's dock at Hastings. Dr. Lyman, who was summoned, found Herbert had a deep burn across the left side of the head and was dead. The party then returned to New York.

MAKES 2 NEW RECORDS.

Mel Sheppard Distinguishes Himself at Celtic Park.
They broke two world's records and one American record and equaled a world's mark at the Irish-American Athletic Club games at Celtic Park yesterday, not bad for a wet afternoon. Melvin W. Sheppard's achievement was the finest. He ran 660 yards in 1 minute 21 2/5 seconds and 700 yards in 1 minute 24 4/5 seconds, lowering the record for both distances and making the men who competed against him look like novices, although they were all well known athletes.

Dan Ahearne, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, struck off the American record for the hop, step and jump with 49 feet 7 1/2 inches. Last Sunday Ahearne made a record for two hops and a jump. Tex Ramsdell, the big sprinter from the University of Pennsylvania, streaked out 125 yards in 12 2/5 seconds, which is the same as the record.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S SUICIDE.

Julia Hertel, a young school teacher in Public School 46, stayed at her home, 427 Union street, Brooklyn, yesterday, while her father, Anton, and her mother went to see the parade. Her younger sister, Barbara, went out on Long Island with a young man. When the Hertels got home they found Julia dead in the bathroom. She had killed herself with gas.

WOMEN STIMULATE INTEREST IN STRIKE

Brooklyn Socialists Are Planning to Swing Into Line—Bakers Confident of Victory.

Interest is growing steadily in the bakers' strike. The strikers feel confident of victory if the support and interest continues to come in as it has been during the last week.

Since the women have taken a hand in the struggle the men have been stirred to greater efforts.

Local Union No. 104, of the bakers' organization from the East Side, has donated \$100 to the strike fund.

Next week a play, "The Snowstorm," will be produced in the Lipsitz Theater, 235 Broadway, for the benefit of the strikers.

Good reports are coming in to headquarters from all those out on the firing line. Local Union No. 205 held a special meeting yesterday, and decided to send out members to the various grocery stores to urge them to use only union-made bread.

If they refuse to meet the demands of the union the white bread from union shops will not be furnished them.

If necessary, also, it was decided to call out the men in the union shops that furnish black union bread to stores that handle white scab bread.

Things are doing in Brooklyn, too. An Italian shop, which was recently organized, is falling into line. Thirty-three members are in the union from Hildebrand's shop, and it is thought that the entire plant will be tied up in a day or so.

The women's auxiliary in Brooklyn, which was recently organized with ninety-five members, is getting busy. They will co-operate with the women of Manhattan.

The Socialist party of Brooklyn is also planning to swing into line. A big mass meeting is to be held Wednesday in the Labor Lyceum to devise plans. The Socialist women of Brooklyn will work along lines similar to those of the New York Socialist women.

LITTLE PLUTES RUN CRYING TO WICKERSHAM

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Attorney General Wickersham was asked today by a delegation of shippers from the middle West, supported by about twenty members of Congress, to invoke the Sherman anti-trust law against twenty-five railroads operating between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers which have subscribed to the decision of the Western trunk line committee. This is the first move in a fight that shippers of the middle West intend to wage against the general increase from 10 to 20 per cent in freight rates.

The shippers charge that the railroads of the middle West have combined through the Western Trunk Line committee and illegally advanced their rates.

Wickersham, after listening to the complaints of the delegation, made no announcement of his intention. He said that the Department of Justice had had such short notice that it would be practically impossible to ask for an injunction against the railroads before June 1, the date on which new rates go into effect. He promised, however, to consider carefully the arguments made by the shippers and the brief left by their legal representative.

DRIVE JEWS FROM BATHS.

Authorities in Caucasus Arouse Resentment of Duma Member.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—M. Friedman, the Jewish member of the duma who has championed the cause of the Jews whom the government has ordered banished from Russian cities and towns outside the pale—that restricted section of the Polish provinces and the Ukraine where they legally reside—received today complaints that members of his race arriving at the health resorts in the Caucasus to take the baths and receive medical treatment were immediately expelled by the local authorities.

The law forbids the residence of Jews in the Caucasus, but the government authorized visits by them to the baths during the season of 1909.

FIREMAN OVERCOME.

Lieutenant Dunn and his crew of Engine 9, fighting a small basement fire beneath Joseph Rosenzweig's millinery shop at 43 and 45 Stanton street yesterday afternoon, were driven out by smoke and gas. Outside they discovered that Fireman William Wickham was missing. The lieutenant and two others went back into the basement and found Wickham unconscious on the floor.

(CREDIT) Our Terms \$1.00 PER WEEK
Clothing for the Entire Family.
M. COHEN
61 PLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

THE MILWAUKEE PAMPHLET
Which contributed to the recent victory.
My Objections to Socialism
\$1.50 PER 1,000—\$5.00 FOR 5,000
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.
15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

YOU WILL SOON NEED A NEW HAT

(No Use of Quoting Prices)

We have everything in Men's Hats at a decided saving in price



McCann's Hats
210 BOWERY, Near Spring

GIRL'S BODY FOUND

Mutilated Form of Little Alma never Discovers in Cellar.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—Mutilated body of Alma Kellum, eight-year-old girl for whom a wide search has been conducted her disappearance last December found today in a pool of water in cellar of St. John's school, which was attended, and which was within blocks of the home of her parents.

The body was positively identified by the child's uncle, Frank P. Kellum, millionaire brewer of Louisville, who had a large reward standing for finding of the child. The little girl's father, Frank Kellum, also a brewer, had offered rewards for her dead or alive. When he learned the gruesome find today he was completely unnerved.

A plumber at work in the basement of St. John's school uncovered the body. It was wrapped in an old piece of carpet and such three feet of water. When he wound the wrapping he saw that of the child's legs had been cut and other marks and scars on the body showed that an attempt had been made to hack the body to pieces. The missing limb was found in another part of the cellar, and it was wrapped in carpet.

YOUNG GOULD GOT ENOUGH

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 30.—Edwin Gould, Jr., sixteen years, a grandson of Jay Gould, and one of the heirs to a fortune of \$15,000,000, was picked up by a policeman on streets of this town today footed hungry, and willing to go to bed and another.

Young Gould is the eldest son of Edwin Gould. He ran away from Pomfret School, in Pomfret Center, Conn., last Friday. From the time he left the school until he was questioned by a policeman in New Britain today he had walked about fifty miles. He did not know where he was and confessed that he did not care much. His main desire was to have one of his relatives come and take care of him.

UNION LABEL

The above is a true substitute of the "Woolmark" Label. It is the only one that the public is guaranteed to get. Therefore, always look for the Label.

Bread bears this Label in Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.



BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory No.

NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES
Do Not Buy ANY SHOE
No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept a 7 cent shoe for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON
John F. Tobin, President.
Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

REGULAR MEETING
OF THE
Brooklyn Call Conference
2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings
AT THE LABOR LYCEUM

HERE ARE REASONS FOR CONVENTIONS

Development of a City Means Increased Profits for Really Owners and Other Capitalists.

By OSCAR LEONARD.

Special Correspondence of the Call. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—St. Louis has become the convention city for the time being at least, and there may be many disadvantages connected with this new wrinkle...

We have had for some years past a Population Club. The members of this organization are not working people. Nor are they persons who have to rent their homes.

Another poster says: "Don't crowd the sleeping room. Bad air breeds consumption." To make things more vivid, there is a picture of a bedroom at night showing beds and cots on which sleep seven persons.

Now that we have talked about this matter it is well to give some of the reasons for these conditions. Of course, we know the main reason. As Socialists we know the only radical remedy.

Before closing I wish to record that the local terminal association has decided to give an increase of 5 per cent to all its employees who now get less than \$20 a month.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. L. H. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE.

OPHTHALMIC AND OPTOMETRIST. DR. L. H. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE. 2265 Orchard St. Tel. 2265 Orchard.

O.W. WUERZ PIANOS. 100 East Broadway, Tel. 2265 Orchard. No other branches.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS PRINTERS. 18 BROADWAY, N. Y. City. Rep. Job. News.

S. SCHREIBER. 373 and 375 BROADWAY. Telephone: 1010 Franklin.

carefully noted down by newspaper men. The result was that the most widely circulated afternoon paper came out with pictures and headlines. The headlines told in substance what the charity workers had said; namely, that the St. Louis crowded district was the "plague spot of America."

It is significant that while this agitation and discussion about this low rent district is going on large posters decorate our city. These, too, seem to be like adding insult to injury. One poster, for instance, brings the news that "Good food, pure air, rest, and life in the country will cure consumption."

Another poster says: "Don't crowd the sleeping room. Bad air breeds consumption." To make things more vivid, there is a picture of a bedroom at night showing beds and cots on which sleep seven persons.

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ROYAL FURNITURE CO. 2188 90 3 AVE. TEL. 119-170 ST. A HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOR 99.98. FURNITURE & CARPETS ON YOUR OWN TERMS.

He knows the public has a right. We all know that. This speaker said many more things which, if adopted, he believes, will keep the public from being dissatisfied with the public utility corporations.

But let us go back to Doherty. He has been telling us about conservation. He wants us to know what conservation really is. President Taft from the same platform told us what conservation is. Every one wants to tell us these days what conservation is.

Now that we have talked about this matter it is well to give some of the reasons for these conditions. Of course, we know the main reason. As Socialists we know the only radical remedy.

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THE MOSLER SAFE CO. LARGEST SAFE WORKS IN THE WORLD. Stronger in construction than any other.



Opticians sold large quantities of binoculars and telescopes to people who expected to get fine views of Halley's comet, but many of the purchasers have since gone back to the optical stores to complain that what they saw was not worth the trouble and expense.

SPORTS

GIANTS TAKE BOTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 30.—New York won both games from the Phillies here today in extra innings, both games being bitterly fought out to the finish.

Both games the Giants played much better ball than did the Phillies. In the twenty-six innings but one miscue was charged against them, that being a muffed throw ball by Leon Ames in the eighth of Seymour's return to the infield.

BROOKLYN'S WIN BOTH.

The Brooklyn put over a couple of victories on the Boston today. Bell was a puzzle in the morning and the Doves couldn't bunch hits on Rucker in the afternoon.

BASEBALL SCORES.

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing teams and scores.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Table with columns for National League and American League, listing teams and scores.

CHARGES BOSS WITH ASSAULT.

Frank Smith, thirty years old, employed as a porter for Joseph Paul, a saloon keeper at 1114 Manhattan avenue, was kept working until an early hour yesterday morning and asked his employer where he would sleep.

YANKS BEAT SENATORS TWICE.

The Washingtons made only six hits in two games against the New York pitchers yesterday, and were beaten morning and afternoon. Ford was wild in the morning, but good in the pinches, while in the afternoon Vaughn was invincible.

ONE DELEGATE TO EVERY 2,000

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Thus Creates Basis for Future Representation.

At the convention of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, which is being held in the Labor Lyceum, the decision of the previous day to make the basis of representation for ordinary conventions one delegate for 2,000 instead of 1,000 members, was yesterday reconsidered.

Several propositions to make the basis for extraordinary conventions 300 or 400 or 500 or 1,000 were defeated. The delegates were of the opinion that small branches would be at a disadvantage if a higher basis of representation had prevailed.

KILLINGBECK NAMED AS STANDARD BEARER

The convention named the following delegates to make a study of the question: Cosgrove, of Union county; Hubbschmitt, of Passaic county; Farr, of Morris county; Paine, of Hudson county; Warner, of Gloucester county; Mrs. Henry and Carver, of Camden county.

Resolutions calling upon the national secretary of the Socialist party to make a call to the party organizations throughout the country to rally to the defense of the New Castle Socialists, who are battling for free speech, free press and peaceable assembly, were adopted.

GIRL WORKER MISSING.

The police have been asked to find Eva Bloom, fifteen years old, who left home at 51 Broome street, Manhattan, on May 26, telling her mother that she was going out to look for work.

Box Maker Goes to Look for Work. Doesn't Return.

The police have been asked to find Eva Bloom, fifteen years old, who left home at 51 Broome street, Manhattan, on May 26, telling her mother that she was going out to look for work.

NEUMAN SENT TO TOMBS.

Isidor Neuman, the former Buffalo Bill cavalryman, who killed his wife and baby on Sunday evening in their apartment at 117 East 52d street, was arraigned before Coroner Holtzhausen yesterday and sent to the Tombs without bail to await an inquest.

URNITURE DRUG. Don't pay retail prices! Buy of the manufacturer and save the retailer's profit. The advantage being brand new styles, perfectly finished merchandise and the positive knowledge that you...

The Big "G" Furniture Works. E. GREENBERGER & CO. OWNERS. 203-205 E. 76th St. Just a step from the Third Avenue station, New York.

The 615th Day of the Call and our Ad UNION LABEL GOODS. MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men. 55c to 65c. Shirts, 50c to 75c; Collars, 25c; Cleaning...

Rich Women Reward Faithful Horses. (Continued from page 1.) hauser. "Baby" is thirty-one years old and has been in service for twenty-five years.

At the end of the parade a driving contest took place. Four-horse teams were driven through a labyrinth of spikes, nine feet eight inches apart. The spikes were arranged in the figure "8" and the driver who took the horses through throwing down the least number of spikes was the winner.

WHITMAN FELLOWS

Sixteenth Annual Meeting at the Hotel Brevoort Today. The Walt Whitman Fellowship, International, will hold its sixteenth annual meeting this afternoon at the Hotel Brevoort.

MANHATTAN CASINO

For Balls, Picnic Parties, Also for Outings. Accommodates 10,000 people. Largest park in the city; entire course 1/2 mile. 15th St. and Eighth Ave., New York City.

CLINTON HALL

151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies on reasonable terms.

LABOR LYCEUM

Home for the Workingman. 600 Westchester Ave. Home for the Workingman. 600 Westchester Ave. Home for the Workingman. 600 Westchester Ave.

Cafe Monopol

Vienna Restaurant. PETER ROTH. 145 2d Ave., cor. 9th St. PHONE 1680 ORCHARD. LEON H. GILBSON ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR. 48 MANHATTAN STREET. NEAR ASTOR PLAZA. NEW YORK.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Tonight's Meetings.

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p. m. unless otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

TONIGHT.

14th A. D.—Northwest corner of 36th street and Third avenue. Speakers: J. C. Frost and Robert Lansdowne.

13th-15th A. D.—Northwest corner of 67th street and Amsterdam avenue. Andrew De Milt and Carrie Allen.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

Branch 2.—Northeast corner of 7th street and Avenue C. J. C. Frost and Robert Lansdowne.

34th A. D.—Southeast corner of 162d street and Prospect avenue. John A. Wall and Andrew De Milt.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

Branch 2.—Northeast corner of Goerck and Grand streets. Robert Lansdowne and J. C. Frost.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

10th A. D.—Northeast corner of 10th street and Second avenue. J. C. Frost and Louis A. Baum.

26th A. D.—Southwest corner of 115th street and Madison avenue. Carrie Allen and Bert Kirkman.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Branch 5.—Northeast corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. J. C. Frost and Joshua Wanhoop.

34th A. D.—Southwest corner of Tremont and Bathgate avenues. Bert Kirkman and Sol Fieldman.

32d A. D.—Southeast corner of 43rd street and Willis avenue. Timothy Walsh and I. Phillips.

A thorough and painstaking distribution of leaflets should take place at each and all of these meetings. The value of street meetings is more than half wasted where the listeners and passersby are not furnished with a Socialist argument in printed form to take home. Robert Hunter's leaflets and others can be obtained at the organizer's office, free of charge.

E. F. CASSIDY.

Organizer, Local New York.

Belmont makes yell. In appealing to Governor Hughes for hearing on the Agnew-Perkins bills, passed by the legislature, the Jockey Club, through its chairman, August Belmont, has drawn attention to the fact that the so-called "directors' liability bill," if it becomes a law, will enable any prosecuting authorities to play hob with the directors of state fairs as well as those of racing associations.

At all of the state fairs there are betting and running races," said a Jockey Club member yesterday, "and there is also betting. If not bookmaking and pool selling, if Governor Hughes signs these bills as they are now worded it will be possible to put in jail directors of these fair associations if so much as a single betting transaction can be proved to court. The liability bill is manifestly unfair, for the reason that the enforcement of it means the absolute closing of all tracks and fairs.

Members in charge of open air meetings should be on hand promptly at 8 o'clock. Literature for distribution can be had at the organizer's office. No meeting should be held without plenty of literature on hand for distribution, also for sale. The call should be advertised and sold.

The following meetings have been arranged for the week beginning with Tuesday, May 31:

TONIGHT.

20th A. D. (Branch 2).—Central avenue and Madison street. J. Chant Lipes and John Robertson. Chairman, M. Fisher.

23d A. D. (Branch 2).—Dumont avenue and Watkins street. Phillip Klopfer and M. Mannis.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 14th street. L. Baker and C. L. Furman.

22d A. D. (Branch 4).—Wyona and Blake avenues. Alex Fraser and Mrs. B. M. Fraser.

23d A. D. (Branch 2).—Stone and Sutter avenues. J. C. Lipes and John Roberts. Chairman, B. Rosenfeld.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

17th A. D.—Tompkins avenue and Quincy street. J. A. Behringer and Leonard Davidson.

20th A. D. (Branch 2).—Central avenue and Hancock street. J. A. Well and John Roberts. Chairman, William Barcan.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

14th A. D.—Grand and Rodney streets. J. T. Hill and M. S. Kerrigan. Chairman, Miss L. Galland.

21st A. D.—Bushwick avenue and Morrell street. Gold, Rosenfeld and Goldblatt.

22d A. D. (Branch 4).—Pennsylvania and Sutter avenues. E. J. Riley and J. A. Well.

23d A. D. (Branch 2).—Pitkin avenue and Osborn street. L. Baker and John Roberts. Chairman, Louis Damaker.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

3d A. D.—Court and President streets. Alex Fraser and Mrs. B. M. Fraser. Chairman, B. Rosenfeld.

11th A. D.—Bedford avenue and Monroe street. M. S. Kerrigan and John Roberts. Chairman, William Barcan.

21st A. D.—Graham avenue and Varet street. B. Rabiner and I. Polasky.

23d A. D. (Branch 2).—Pitkin avenue and Chester street. J. Chant Lipes and C. L. Furman.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX. 10th, 12th and 14th A. D. A very enthusiastic meeting of the Tenth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Assembly districts was held last Thursday evening at the headquarters of the Tenth Assembly District. The meeting was held for the purpose of combining the three districts into one branch. Over a hundred members were present, and in spite of the fact that the Twelfth Assembly

District has decided to join a German branch, Branch No. 1 promises to be a huge success. The following officers and committee were duly elected, and if loyalty, perseverance and hard work count for anything, Branch No. 2 will double its membership before election.

Delegates to the state convention, Meyer and Korn; financial secretary, Roasser; recording secretary, Wagonberg; organizer, Bert Kirkman; treasurer, A. Siff.

Auditing committee, O'Byrne and Eilstein; delegates to Central Committee, Gutman, Braum and Eilstein. Executive and agitation committee, Mass, Markel, Y. Kaufman, O. Kaufman, Bert Kirkman, Adler Siff, Bergman, King and Fieldman.

Important business meeting tonight, 8 o'clock, at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. All Socialists who are Irish or of Irish descent, who would like to see more Irishmen in the movement, should attend this meeting, as a campaign for the summer will be mapped out.

Berger Here June 6. The Socialists of Jersey City, Brooklyn, New York and vicinity will have an opportunity on Monday, June 6, of hearing one of the leading, if not the leading, spirits in the Socialist campaign of education and agitation that culminated in a victory that jarred the fat complacency of American capitalism.

On the above date, Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, Wis., will lecture in English at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and 42d street. His subject will be "The Socialist Movement in Milwaukee," in which he will explain the methods of agitation employed in arriving at victory, and the present difficulties and plans of the Socialist administration of Milwaukee.

An admission fee of 15 cents will be charged for this lecture. There will be no reserved seats. Tickets will not be sent to subdivisions unless request is made to the organizer. No street meetings will take place on the night of the lecture, in order to give our speakers an opportunity to benefit by the visit of Comrade Berger.

There is little doubt that Lyric Hall, on the evening of June 6, will be the scene of an enthusiastic ovation by New York Socialists to the representative of our victorious comrades in Milwaukee. EDW. F. CASSIDY, Organizer.

Harlem Forum. Harlem Forum closed its lecture season Sunday night with an address by Adolph Beney. Considerable interest was taken in the lecture. A series will be planned for Beney in the Forum next season.

The speaker's plea Sunday was for the child and through the child for the race. He emphasized the importance of a balanced education of the physical, mental and moral sides of a man's nature.

He said the creative energy of the child should be encouraged. He compared what processes should be followed in the education of children with the methods in vogue today. He spoke of the tendency of modern industry under capitalism to make of human beings mere machines. Freedom in labor, he insisted, was necessary for the free development of all the best in human nature.

Beney held that a system of industry that does not fulfill these conditions cannot exist very long. He dwelt upon the growing unrest of the workers.

Finally, he pointed out that Socialism was the only scientific solution for the disorders of the society of today. It is the only scientific system of thought and of economics, he said, and under which labor and production for use is possible.

Beney's lecture was listened to with a high degree of interest, and the crowd left feeling that the series of lectures in the Harlem Forum have been beneficial.

Branch 3 Celebrates. Fun, jollification, singing, dancing and music prevailed at the headquarters of Branch 3, 272 East 10th street, last Saturday evening. The lecture hall, billiard room and summer garden were taxed to their utmost capacity to hold the large gathering of Socialists and friends who assembled to celebrate the first anniversary of the clubrooms and the birth of the new branch.

Excellent music was provided by the Pavoromo Italian string band. Long before the strains of the first dance died away the contagious enthusiasm of Socialist good fellowship had completely captivated the merry-makers.

Between dances and while refreshments were being served in the brilliantly decorated summer garden, Placido Comunate, P. Attalini, R. Torregrossa, I. Pavoromo and members of the Young People's Socialist League entertained with songs and musical selections.

Miller and Roberts, to whose untiring efforts the success of the entertainment was largely due, worked out the program so that there wasn't a dull moment throughout the celebration.

Before announcing the second part of the entertainment the chairman called upon Bert Kirkman, the newly elected organizer of Branch 3, to address those present. In a short speech the organizer briefly outlined the reasons of the amalgamation, stating that the Socialists had been teaching cooperative methods to outsiders for years, and it was time they applied the principles of co-operation in their

own ranks. Only by harmony and co-operation can we hope to strengthen our movement and command the support as well as respect of the thousands of non-Socialist sympathizers we have in this city.

Pointing out Milwaukee as a brilliant example of what could be done by earnest effort and united action he appealed to every member of Branch 3 to help him in the work of organization. If they would work hand in hand with him, dropping all petty differences for the sake of a common cause dear to us all we could build up a branch in New York that the Socialist party of America would be proud of.

The speech was enthusiastically received and every Comrade in the audience guaranteed his or her support.

Before proceeding with the entertainment a number of packages were sold at auction and it is needless to add that the financial condition of Branch 3 was considerably strengthened.

Dancing and singing continued until long after midnight, the smiling faces of the happy crowd fully repaying the perspiring arrangement committee for the effort they put forward in making the celebration a huge success.

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JAPANESE LABOR IN CALIFORNIA

If ever our government, state and federal, made any sincere efforts in behalf of the wage-working population, that time is long since past. Nowadays our government has at heart only the aggrandizement of capital. Whenever conditions compel it to take the problem of wage-labor into consideration, it invariably considers this problem from the point of view of capital. The increase and multiplication of profits is its exclusive aim. The welfare of the wage workers is totally ignored.

Recent occurrences in Hawaii furnish a classic example of this general attitude of our government. The strike of Japanese laborers on the plantations of Hawaii was crushed by the combined powers of the planters, the territorial government, and the local representatives of the Japanese government. Just as over two thousand years ago all the great powers of the Mediterranean world—Rome, Carthage, Syracuse—would lend each other aid in suppressing the uprisings of slaves, so less than one year ago America and Japan united in crushing the strike of the Japanese laborers in Hawaii.

But that only opened up a problem, instead of solving it. Thousands of Japanese laborers returned to Japan rather than endure unmitigated slavery in a foreign land. The gap had to be filled. The territorial government of Hawaii, as well as the government at Washington, undertook to fill that gap by tapping new sources of slave labor. Agents were sent to the Philippines, to the Portuguese Madeira Islands, and to Siberia. In these fields laborers were recruited. Since their arrival in Hawaii nothing has been heard of the Portuguese and Filipinos, but the Russians have been in a chronic state of discontent. They had been drawn from their homes under false pretenses, and now they feel sorely disappointed. The club and revolver of the police are again called into action.

But the Japanese laborers who were not wanted in Hawaii are now wanted in California. According to press excerpts from the report of the Labor Commissioner of that state, the big farm owners stand in need of a class of laborers that can be "quickly mobilized and entails no responsibility upon the employer for continuous employment." White labor cannot be obtained at prevailing rates of wages, and if the Chinese and Japanese are excluded, Hindu labor comes in. In certain districts in which the Japanese laborers predominate and the planters are almost absolutely dependent upon them for the harvesting of crops, complaints have been heard against them (that is to say, from the planters). But the report ascribes these complaints to attempts by the Japanese to obtain higher wages.

One extract from the report is highly significant. "Japanese ambition," it says, "to progress beyond mere servility to the plane of the better class of American workmen, to own a home, to operate industries, to be master and not slave, is of the same quality as that of the Italian, the Swiss, the Portuguese, the Russian, with whom he competes, and is in line with the ambition of that type of American who will not compete with him. The moment that this ambition is exercised the Japanese ceases to be an ideal laborer."

Note the naivete with which the California Labor Commissioner speaks of a laborer who strives to obtain higher wages or to raise himself above the condition of wage-laborer as "ceasing to be an ideal laborer." The Labor Commissioner is unable to look upon Labor except from the point of view of Capital, which seeks laborers who are docile, easily mobilized, entailing no responsibility, and accustomed to a low standard of living. The statement that the Japanese labor leader of the East who draws a comfortable salary from the Civic Federation making the fatal admission that wage-labor is a condition of slavery! In fact, the published excerpts from the report clearly indicate that the California Labor Commissioner looks upon himself as an agent of capital and is not ashamed of it.

A PROPER LABEL

At the present session of the Massachusetts Great and General Court, Charles H. Morrill, Socialist representative from Haverhill, introduced a bill which makes it obligatory for a proprietor of a concern in which there is a strike, to mention that fact when he advertises for help. This law has been passed by both branches of the state legislature and has been signed by the governor. So it may be looked upon as the first piece of Socialist legislation that has been placed upon the books of any state. And it is a good one.

In every industry in this country there is an enormous body of migratory workers, men who are tramps in a measure, not because they desire it, but because the uncertain nature of their employment necessitates it. They move from place to place in search of work because they prefer migration to starvation. It is from this body of men that employers have hitherto drawn most of their strikebreakers. The professional strikebreaker, the man who goes into it because he is lost to all sense of decency or because he hates the class to which he belongs, is usually negligible. But the migratory worker who moves about within a limited field is different. He reads the papers. He searches the advertisements. At all times he is looking for legitimate employment.

It happens very frequently that he applies for work at a mill or factory in which there is a strike. Once in, it is hard for him to get out. In reality he has been brought there under false pretenses, and until the strike is broken or until there is some sort of a settlement or compromise he is held as a working slave. Comrade Morrill's bill was aimed against this condition of affairs.

Now that his bill has become a law an offer of employment must be properly labeled.

If a scab is wanted, the advertisement must say a scab is wanted. Such a law is in keeping with the pure food laws honest men have been demanding. The public is not to be misled, deceived and injured through lying labels. The public is not to be deceived, under the Morrill law, by lying advertisements. They must tell the truth. They must state that help is wanted for the purpose of breaking a strike. If this law holds in spite of the courts, many a factory will wait long for the strikebreakers it so much needs. Furthermore, many a workingman in need of employment will be saved from being entrapped into work he would never voluntarily have undertaken.

DECAYING DEMOCRACY

By ROBERT HUNTER.

It is as inspiring to observe growing democracy as it is disheartening to observe decaying democracy.

The Taff-Vale decision in England gave birth to a great party of the workers.

The Hatters' decision in America, practically the same as the Taff-Vale, gives birth to despair.

The interference of the house of lords in the financial legislation of Great Britain gives place to wild and frenzied campaign ending with the defeat of the upper chamber.

In America the power of the upper chamber grows vaster and vaster and the people observe it with unconcern.

In England they discuss doing away with the hereditary principle in government.

In America it is common to hear men say that the only hope for us is the introduction of a hereditary power.

In America the Constitution declares that "all bills for raising revenue SHALL originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."

Now, of all the powers granted to the house of representatives by the Constitution of the United States, none compares with the power granted by those few words.

If that power were definitely possessed by the lower house in Europe the people would shout for joy.

That power means that the house of representatives can control the national purse, and the house that can control the national purse may control everything else.

To say that all bills for raising revenue SHALL originate in the house of representatives means that the house of representatives can refuse to vote money for anything it disapproves of.

By exercising that power it could destroy everything opposed to popular government.

By exercising in full that power it might control the senate, the President and even the courts.

It might control the military, the police, the Department of Justice.

By utilizing that power to the full the house of representatives might hold the destinies of America in the hollow of its hands.

This power granted by the Constitution of the United States to our lower house has been fought for by every population in Europe; because real Democrats and Republicans know that when they possess this power they possess the greatest of all powers.

The Socialists in Germany are fighting for this power for the reichstag. The Socialists of Russia are fighting to retain this power in the house of commons.

But in America the Republican and Democratic parties have handed this vast power over to the senate without a murmur.

Today the senate spends most of its time preparing bills for raising revenue.

It is in the senate that the chief discussions occur concerning the tariff, concerning taxation, concerning the administration of the various executive departments.

The financial bills are the Aldrich bills, not the bills of the house of representatives, and although the Constitution says that all bills for raising revenue SHALL originate in the house of representatives, such bills do virtually today originate in the senate.

This is but one indication of a decaying democracy.

It is but one of many indications that point to a repetition of the history of Rome.

We have no popular house, we have no representatives of democracy, we have no fighting congressmen battling for the rights of the people.

We have a lower house made up of the cheapest tools of Capital. They are its lawyers, its retainers, its lackies.

We have an upper house made up mostly and controlled entirely by powerful millionaires who own the lackies in the lower house.

And so we see this greatest power of democracy has passed out of the hands of the people into the hands of lackies, out of the hands of lackies directly into the hands of our Lords and Masters, Aldrich, Guggenheim and Morgan.

SOCIALISM AND CITY GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

By FRANK BOHN.

VI. THE CITY AND THE WAR OF THE CLASSES.

What can be done by a Socialist working class administration in an American city at the present time? This question is in the minds, and on the lips of every American Socialist. Our interest and anxiety lead naturally to presumptions. There will be corrected by experience. Let us, however, not make the error of assuming that America has absolutely no experience in these matters. And this experience emphasizes the fact brought out in the first of this series of articles. In the United States city government is entirely the creature of the state. When an attempt is made to use the city government for purposes very much different from that which animates the controlling powers in the state legislature, the city government gets it "where the chicken got the ax."

In 1900 "Golden Rule Jones" became mayor of Toledo. Jones was an excellent fellow—a sort of utopian Socialist. He knew little of Marx, Engels and Kautsky, but he swore by the Bible, W. H. Whitman and Bellamy's "Looking Backward." He did his utmost, during his six years in office, to fight the fight of the working class. But after his first term his wings were clipped. Every power of the executive was taken from him by the state legislature and lodged else-

where in the municipal government of Toledo. Finally the poor fellow was permitted to do nothing but to act as a sort of justice of the peace and dismiss drunks and street women without fines. To perform this service the working people elected him term after term. When the good man died the government of the city of Toledo was again made to assume its normal form by the Republican state legislature.

Some years ago war broke out between Senator Quay's Republican legislature and the Democratic machine which ruled the city of Pittsburgh. The legislature ended the matter by passing a statute abolishing the office of mayor of Pittsburgh and practically placing the city government in the hands of appointees of the Republican mayor.

Just one more example, and this not the case of the destruction of a weak and statute-created municipal government by a state legislature. In 1894 was fought the great American Railway Union strike. The "sovereign" state of Illinois has as its governor a genuine Democrat of the radical school, Altgeld. He refused to call out the state militia to shoot the strikers. The constitution of the United States distinctly provides that the President can send federal troops to quell a riot or preserve the peace within a state only when requested to do so by the governor of that state. But contrary to the expressed wish

of the governor of the state of Illinois, President Cleveland sent regular troops into the city of Chicago to "preserve order." A distinguished Republican newspaper at the time, one which had bitterly fought Cleveland throughout his whole career, congratulated him for "driving a crowbar through the rotting coffin of state's rights."

If a Socialist working class government succeeds in being a "good," "peaceable," "orderly" affair, doing exactly what reform governments do whenever they periodically assume the reins of power, it will be let alone by the state; and likewise a Socialist government of a state, for similar reasons, will not be assailed by the federal government.

But we be unto such a Socialist administration if it use the police and local militia against the capitalists in case of a strike. In the Colorado labor war of 1894 a sympathizer of the Western Federation of Miners was serving in the capacity of county sheriff. He took the side of the miners. The Citizens' Union appeared at his door one night, seized him and dragged him off to a dark room. There they tied a rope around his neck. A pen was handed him. A dark lantern flicked a spot of light at the bottom of a sheet of paper. "Sign there," sounded the guttural voice of the leader of the citizens' posse. It was the sheriff's resignation. He signed.

HIS HELL.

By E. S. EGERTON.

The relation of personal worries and experiences may or may not be of interest to others than the relation. Nevertheless, with the hope of interesting some sympathetic soul, the writer will tell a bit about the hell Fate decreed—over twenty years ago—that he should become a denizen of, and will tell a little of the tortures he has to suffer therein. The hell where he has become so dehumanized that he has been promoted to be boss stoker of one of its fiery furnaces. And where now—an old man—he is wearing out his life while awaiting the day when he will either be thrown on the human rubbish heap or summoned to meet his fathers in the happy hunting ground.

His particular hell is no more nor less than a dirty, dark and dismal steamboat dock on the river front in New York. A dock where two of the biggest Long Island Sound steamers daily arrive and discharge cargoes, then are loaded to the gunwales and depart with cargoes. It is a place where "confusion is worse confounded," and where lesser devils are frequently maimed, killed, driven to desperation, or drop from exhaustion.

Poor devils, they don't realize they are in hell and bear their burnings with a fortitude the writer cannot command. He will now tell why it is a hell to him.

The primary cause of its being his hell is, that he is a class-conscious Socialist, therefore cannot be hypnotized enough to imagine it to be a heaven, hence must smother every holy emotion and smile when his heart is breaking. Again, to retain the job of boss stoker he is under an almost unendurable strain, and knows most of the stoking he has to direct is an economic waste and positively useless work. But worst superior and supreme devil (?) insist must be done for their glorification, and which, hard as it is to believe, they believe to be a necessary part of a system they invented, but which is nothing but part of the chaos they foster. Some other of the causes for its being his hell are that he loves cleanliness, but is compelled to paste or twelve hours every week-day in a filthy, unhealthy, ill-smelling, fiery furnace, dignified (?) by the name of delivery office. That he loves to be with comrades who can talk on other topics than baseball,

prize fights, murders, and divorces, and who do not interlard their speech with the vilest of slang and the foulest of oaths. That he knows the futility of the insane rush, rush, rush, and of the vain attempts to make time and space elastic, and that it pains him and also exasperates disgust to see his devil's superior (?) descend to many mean, nasty tricks and debase themselves for the purpose of gaining the favor of devil's supreme (?), as well as show themselves to be arrant cowards when applying the torture to devils inferior (?).

While there are other reasons for the dock being the writer's hell, those given will suffice to show why it is a hell to him. Taking into consideration his love of cleanliness, pining for human companionship, and consciousness of being tortured, can it be otherwise than his hell?

Very true, others have their hells, some cooler and some hotter than the hell of a dock. But that does not alleviate the writer's sufferings, and to him his hell is as bad as the hell depicted in the Bible, elaborated on by Dante, and escaped by Bunyan's pilgrim.

CURZON IN INDIA

By M. L. F.

Once in a while it is interesting to get a glimpse of the royal, semi-royal or merely noble foreigners to whom part of our money goes. There is that "superior person," Lord Curzon, who married Mary Victoria, daughter of Levi Leiter, for instance. When he married he got a pot of money to compensate for the lowly birth of his wife. Recently he got another chunk of money from the Leiter estate. His wife is dead, but the Leiter money is still good. Curzon is the brother-in-law of Lee Leiter, labor smasher, railroad car brawler, and speculator, but the two do not associate. Leiter is not in the same set as his dead sister's husband's people, and it could not be expected.

Of Curzon himself, there is given a very neat estimate in the May Socialist Review, of Manchester, England. It was written by S. V. Doraiswami, a native Indian, who speaks in the fulness of knowledge gained on the scene.

When Lord Curzon came to India he found the country peaceful. When he left the country India was in the trough of a furious agitation. He had passed several measures to curb the influence of the "adv" classes. Year after year..... estimates

had been swelling; the funds allotted for the purposes of education were beggarly and scandalously inadequate; two of the severest famines known to history had spread the pall of desolation over the land. Little was done to lower the high level of taxation. The pompous Durbar held at Delhi, coming after the famine of 1900—the most terrible famine hitherto recorded—as it did, seemed a mockery invented by the fiend to scorn the starving millions. The actual day chosen for the procession was a Moslem fast day. The Education Act was passed obviously to reform abuses, but really to restrict higher education by making it more costly, and to officialize the governing bodies of the universities which had been enjoying some degree of independence. This was strongly opposed on the platform and in the press and council chamber. The official secrets act was passed to muzzle the Indian press. Even the Anglo-Indian Englishman of Calcutta denounced this high-handed act. The Indians asked for technical education. They desired that the Victoria memorial should take the form of a college of technology, and a wealthy Parsee offered a great sum of money for the purpose, but it was refused.

A marble palace was erected in its stead. The very building was ordered to be of European design notwithstanding the suggestion, among others, of the then Anglo-Indian principal of the Calcutta School of Art. An armed expedition, speciously styled a mission to evade parliamentary control, advanced on Tibet to establish imperial prestige in Central Asia. Innocent Tibetans, ill-armed monks, and unarmed shepherds were cut to pieces. Ruthless slaughter was the punishment to those whose offense consisted in resisting foreign invasion. The public protested against this misappropriation of India's revenues for purposes not connected with the safety of the country. The relations with the Amir of Afghanistan were anything but satisfactory; the Amir was so offended that he did not attend the Delhi Durbar; and an Afghan war, owing to the spirited and forward policy, at one time imminent was narrowly averted. Such was the vicereignty of Lord Curzon.

MR. LOW SIZE SIZED UP.

A Seth Low candidacy for governor of New York has been suggested, or perhaps one ought to say remotely suggested.—Springfield Republican.

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER

By THERESA MALKIEL.

January 3. I had never expected this—to go traveling in grand style in a parlor car. But, then, I've met with so many unexpected things for the last few weeks that I've learned to accept everything as a matter of fact. And yet—I was simply bewildered by the speed of the train, the many people rushing to and fro, the bells, the whistles and screams of the engines. I sat back in my soft chair and looked out of the window, and as the train left the city and sped out into the open fields I felt as though a heavy burden was being lifted from me. It was good to see the blue sky and white, snow covered fields once more. It was so easy to breathe with all the sunshine around.

One thought after another crowded into my weary brain. My heart was still full of many worries. Our persistent struggle and all the unfavorable outlooks came to the surface. The mere possibility of having to surrender without winning the fight sent a chill through my body. I felt sorry for our girls, especially for the many who have never had a chance to be in the open fields, in the shady woods.

What wonder that I felt like a forlorn sheep when I first found myself alone on that train? It is one thing to get back and forth in the city where one was raised, and something entirely different to find one's self in new surroundings. My first blunder happened as soon as I stepped into the car, puzzled how to find my place—I had never before gone into a Pullman car. The swell guys who were used to them places at once noticed my embarrassment and smiled sarcastically at my ignorance.

I could just feel my face turn crimson under their eyes. It was all well and good for them that was taught to it from childhood, but how is one, of us girls, who has spent most of her life on the work bench, to know how to behave in parlor cars? The thought of making a living is so steady in their minds that it crushed everything else out of it. And before

I had a chance to overcome the act of stupidity I committed instead of going into the ladies' smoking room I opened the door and went into the porter's quarters. I was confronted by a half dozen grinning faces. In anger I went back to my seat and in the last of the night my thoughts went to Jim.

But I couldn't always be with Jim. This time I was going to plead for the girls before the convention of the International Garment Workers' Union. To be truthful, I do not know why the women had sent me there. I am I to contradict them? I am one of the soldiers in the ranks, am always ready to obey orders, provided they are for the good of the girls.

While I was busy thinking of my ear was attracted by the conversation of two men—they must have been traveling salesmen. One of them split out in temper when the other turned the subject to the value of the strike.

"Hang it all!" he exclaimed grily. "There's nothing doing in trade since these women have laid down and left work. If I had power in my hands I wouldn't turn them as mildly as the judges do. I'd darned pig-headed foreigners have consideration to run America. They don't care a snap that a man has to live. Why, man alive, my personal expenses reach to \$5 a day. My cigars alone cost me an average \$1.50 daily."

I got that mad that I couldn't let them any longer. To think of a go-between who spends more single day than us girls make a week should curse and swear for refusing to be skinned any longer.

But I couldn't dwell upon early in the morning I'm to see before that: body of men and women, like ourselves, spend their time in the workshop, and I had to let my thoughts for the occasion

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE NEED FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

Editor of The Call: I note in Thursday's issue a letter by Mrs. E. Hummell in regard to my questions to Comrade Berger, which you misnamed "A Reply," being no reply but just a good-natured "cold."

Comrade Mrs. Hummell is pained that I put a few questions to Comrade Berger publicly, through the medium of The Call, instead of writing privately to Comrade Berger himself, or waiting for an opportunity to air these questions in convention.

Why did Comrade Hummell "reply" to me through the columns of The Call instead of writing to me personally as she suggested I do to Comrade Berger? Simply because she recognizes, as I do, that it is desirable that Comrades at large consider the matter contained in the letter.

It is certainly desirable that the members at large consider the doctrines that are preached by Milwaukee Socialists. From that city the capitalist press will now derive much of its "knowledge" of Socialist principles, and it is a matter of vital importance to Socialists and to Socialism whether these Milwaukee Comrades enunciate true Socialist principles or not. The fact that Comrade Berger and other Comrades in Milwaukee have been elected to office does not exclude our right to criticize their utterances.

Supposing Mayor Gaynor, of New York had said after election "We don't mean . . . that the contractors are not entitled to a decent profit on their business. They take the risks of business and are entitled to a fair return." Knowing that he is a capitalist by conviction—that he never pretended to believe in Socialism, no one would be surprised. But when a Socialist representative makes the above quoted declaration immediately after election to office it seems to me both essential and imperative that he be severely and emphatically criticized, particularly since this statement is not exceptional, but rather typifies the utterances of our most conspicuous Milwaukee Comrades since the Milwaukee elections.

I do not see how even the extreme right wing of the party can justify such an enunciation on the part of a party member. It violates one of the most basic principles upon which our movement is founded and can in no wise be justified.

One thing is certain. If we were a vigilant and self-reliant, instead of a hero worshipping and neglectful, rank and file, Victor Berger never would have dared to make this outrageous statement. It is just because we are sufficiently weak and supine to be willing to pass over in silence such perversion of principle that our Victor Berbers feel they may with impunity violate or reverse them.

Comrade Hummell pleads that we mind our own business and explains that she means thereby we should concern ourselves merely with local issues to the exclusion of larger and more basic ones. Shall we do this? Or shall we be ever watchful and ready to denounce and condemn any perversion of the principles of Socialism, whether it be of international, or merely local interest?

We have pledged our fealty to the principles of Socialism, not to individual Socialists. We have pledged ourselves to be true to truth and not to error. We should be willing to

nailed a lie regardless of who did it. We should be eager to denounce an unprincipled declaration, whether the "hero" that makes it. For my own part, I am unwilling to accept the Milwaukee situation victory merely because of the results of the elections will benefit to the movement. If Comrade Berger's recent stand for tailism is a signal of what is to come there is no hope that Milwaukee is anything but a menace to the Socialist movement in America.

Again let me say, I insist upon public discussion of this or any question of principle, because I believe that the utmost publicity such questions result in the use of good, and that the least publicity results in the least good. We are being a people's press not merely for the people may fight the errors of capitalism, but that they may fight the errors or direct perversion that threaten to emasculate their movement.

We need not fear the capitalists perceiving the fact that we are struggling to clarify our movement and that they (like many of our Comrades) may mistake that for petty quarrelling among ourselves, but we should fear greatly the approval of organized Socialism toward trimming and surgical butchery (if not worse) by writers and speakers in the party.

We should be willing to be ourselves mercilessly criticized when we are wrong or when Comrades who are wrong, and we must be equally free to criticize them through such circumstances. It is through unrestricted criticism, not each other, but of each other's utterances or acts, that we may best hope for clarity.

This is no personal matter. Comrade Berger's nose may be crooked yet never in a thousand years will we criticize him on the score, when his attitude on a fundamental principle is crooked, why, then, if there is no more than a voice crying in wilderness of acquiescence we should cry out against the treachery of it.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES, Stamford, Conn., May 30.

ON THE FIRING LINE

By MONSIEUR.

At the Lake Mohonk conference this year, the speakers were so profoundly shocked by the grand preparations. President Bush of Columbia, check-by-jowl conversation with Belmont against Socialism, he remarked that "somebody must do something by reason of the huge expenditures in preparing for the Yes, and it is very unkind for you to them to account, for they are quite willing to contribute some to help you and your ilk fight only political party which would slash war.

Great is precedent. Whitelaw who elbowed poor Horace Gray out of the Tribune, and who special ambassador, elbowed Hay out of first place at the Queen Diamond Jubilee, is himself being out of the way by Evans Tamm, the recent doings in England. He crant much over his humiliation. No. He even eats crow with Special Ambassador at his own Great Capitalist diplomat, Reid's turn may come again.