

The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather. FAIR AND COOLER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1911.

TELEPHONE 8808 BEEKMAN.

Price, Two Cents.

F. OF. L. APPEALS TO UNION MEN TO AID J. J. McNAMARA

Proposes Fund of \$500,000 for Defense of Labor Man.

BURNS IS SCORED

Leaders Cite Instances Where Detectives Spied on Organized Workers.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The American Federation of Labor today issued an appeal to union men of the country for \$500,000 for the defense of John J. McNamara at Los Angeles.

Behind his prosecution, the appeal declared, "stands a detective agency with no scruples or hesitancy in manufacturing evidence; and the National Erectors' Association, a part of the great corporations of the country, with their millions and billions of wealth and power allied against the cause of labor."

SPAIN ORDERS TROOPS TO ENTER MOROCCO

ALGECIRAS, Spain, May 9.—A Spanish regiment here, the Talavera Rifles, has been ordered to proceed to Ceuta, Morocco, the garrison of which place is operating against rebellious natives in the mountain passes in that section.

WOMAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL AT ODDS

HUNNEWELL, Kan., May 9.—The insurrecto city council held a meeting last night, but the Mayor, Mrs. Ella Wilson, refused to attend it. She has called a meeting for next Monday night and the five men who compose the city council say they will ignore the call.

PHILA. UNIONS TO DEFEND McNAMARA

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The committee of twenty appointed by the Central Labor Union to devise plans and means of assisting in the defense of John J. and James B. McNamara, of the International Iron Workers' Union, accused of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building, met last night at 232 N. 9th street and discussed means of obtaining publicity.

STATE COSSACKS MURDER MINER

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 9.—One man is dying, two are seriously injured and a number of others were badly beaten as the result of a clash today between 100 striking miners and a force of State Constabulary at Jamison Mine Number One, about five miles from here.

\$30 TO 'PHONE HER PARROTT

To talk to her parrot in Atlanta, Mrs. W. H. Wall, a society woman of that place, called up over the long distance telephone from Cincinnati.

GAMBLERS SWEEP DOWN ON ALBANY

ALBANY, May 9.—Senator Robert H. Gittins (Dem.) of the Niagara-Orleans district today introduced two bills designed by those interested in the continuation of horse racing in this State which amend the Penal Code by relieving the directors of racing associations from liability from gambling on the tracks where it is conducted without their knowledge and defining bookmaking "without writing" as the laying or publishing of odds to all corners or to the public.

ASSEMBLY PASSES DEATH AVENUE BILL

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PATIENCE, WORKERS! HELP APPROACHES

Charity Conferes Say the Rich Will Aid the Helpless Poor.

REBELS FIGHT THEIR WAY INTO JUAREZ

Machine Guns and Hand Grenades Slaughter Hundreds in Streets of City During All Day Battle.

WOUNDED LEFT DYING UNDER SUN

Night Comes to Find Federals Hemmed in Cathedral, but Still Fighting Under Terrible Fire From Artillery of Victorious Insurrectos.

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The Brotherhood of Machinists yesterday notified their members who are involved in the eight hour day strike called by the International Association of Machinists, that they would be paid strike benefits within two weeks of the date they went on strike.

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lets in all but two of the States in Mexico and that only a few of them seem to have any connection with the Madeco revolution.

The President went over the situation with the cabinet today. The reports received by the War Department were submitted by Secretary of War Dickinson, but no statement was made as to any decisions made.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN DISCUSS LIABILITY

Contend That Companies and Public Should Compensate All Injuries.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 9.—The tenth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, an organization that represents 200,000 men in the United States and Canada, was opened here today in the Casino Theater, W. G. Lee, of Detroit, the Grand Master, in the chair. Only delegates from the 347 lodges were admitted. They will meet morning, afternoon and evening during the next two weeks. Their sole object is a betterment of the conditions of their employment, which they hope to accomplish through the enactment of national legislation.

The question of wages is not to be discussed. One of the chief topics will be the suggestion of Federal legislation defining the employers' liability and workmen's compensation for death and injury. The trainmen take the position that the railroads should be held responsible for personal mishaps to the men in their employ, or, broadly, that the industry should bear the brunt of misfortune in service instead of the man. In turn, if the cost of such responsibility is to add to the expenses of the railroads, then the public should be willing to share. The Brotherhood paid out more than \$2,000,000 last year in death and disability claims. The records show that an employee was killed or disabled every 1-2 hours during the year. Fifteen were killed or totally disabled among each 1,000 policy holders. Since the organization was formed twenty years ago, more than \$22,000,000 have been paid to widows and orphans of the members.

The Interstate Commerce Commission report for the year ending June 30, 1910, shows that on railroad employes was killed every two hours and fifteen minutes. One was injured every six minutes during the fiscal year recorded. Much of this mishap is blamed on the cars that are not classed as standard equipment. The convention is likely to pass a resolution aimed at equipment betterment. The various reports to be read before the convention will be most gratifying to the members. The active membership in good standing will be shown to total more than 117,000. More than \$2,235,000 are in the treasury. The increase in the membership since the convention two years ago is more than 17,000. On August 1, 1910, the Brotherhood had fewer than 17,000 members, having lost more than 10,000 during the two previous years.

BOY LEPER PUZZLES R. I. AUTHORITIES

PAWTUCKET, R. I., May 9.—With the refusal of the Massachusetts authorities to permit his removal to the Leper Colony at Penikese Island, the care of Harry Sheridan, the 15-year-old school boy found suffering from leprosy, today became more complicated than ever. The health authorities are plainly puzzled over the disposition of the lad and it is possible that Rhode Island will have to establish a leper colony of her own to care for him.

In the meantime, however, the authorities will ask other States having facilities to take care of him. The boy's father has expressed his willingness to do anything the authorities suggest.

FRANK'S Department Store

N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise.

The Bardin Hat

18 AND WILL ALWAYS BE UNION MADE. 1898 Third Ave., cor. 106th St., Harlem.

TRAVIS UNION MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING, HATS.

Third Avenue and 162nd Street, Bronx.

J. Lau's Shoes

1659 Avenue A, bet. 82d and 83d Streets.

DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM. L. Schoenfeld

UP-TO-DATE DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM. 30 Livingston St., near Fourth St.

CLEANING AND DYEING. F. Gusenburger

1609 Second Ave., bet. 73d and 76th St., N. Y. Tel. 1164 Lenox.

Westchester Clothing Co.

Third Ave. and 144th St., Bronx. Character Clothing, Union Made.

Shoes for all Mechanics, also a full line of Dress Shoes. M. Siegelman

60 Ave. B, bet. 3d & 4th St., N. Y.

Thomas G. Hunt

Maker and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS. 480 6th Ave., cor. 28th St., Manhattan.

CALLAHAN, THE MASTER SHOE REPAIRER

140 BOWERY.

A. F. OF L. APPEALS TO UNION MEN TO AID J. J. McNAMARA

(Continued from Page 1.)

protesting against the kidnapping of the ironworker officials and to raise funds for the legal defense. This plan will probably be adopted. It was also suggested that circulars be printed stating the case of the iron workers and the fight against unionism which has been waged in Los Angeles by the capitalists, this circular to be distributed broadcast among the workers of the city.

The committee agreed that all official matter and news items bearing on the case should be sent to the New York Call. The announcement will be made at all protest meetings that the Call will print all such news in full. The workers will be asked to support the Call.

REFUSE BAIL TO JOHN J. McNAMARA

Capitalist Machinery Well Oiled in Case of Kidnapped Leader.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 9.—John J. McNamara's application for release on bail on the charge of complicity in depositing and exploding dynamite in the plant of the Llewellyn Iron Works, was refused by Judge Walter Bordwell this morning. The motion may be renewed, said Judge Bordwell, if at some subsequent time it appears that the defendant is in a position where he may be legally released on giving bond. As matters stand now, the court held there are nineteen charges of murder against the defendant which "are prima facie and non-bailable, and the fixing of the bail in the charge on which it might be given would be of no avail to the defendant."

John D. Fredericks, District Attorney, opposed the motion as being unworthy of consideration in view of the other charges against the defendant. He said that in so far as the one charge was concerned, the prosecution would be willing that an order for J. J. McNamara's release on his own recognizance be entered, for the reason that the order could not serve to release him.

TRY TO PROVE DYNAMITE PLOT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—Jerald Jones, the man living in the western part of the city and from whom John J. McNamara is said to have rented a stable in which Detective Burns said he found dynamite, proved an important witness before the Grand Jury today in the investigation of the alleged dynamiting cases. Jones said he was a member of the iron workers organization and told the jury that McNamara, knowing that he had a stable of his lot and that he was not keeping a horse, asked if he could rent it, as he wished to store some old papers. Jones rented the stable to him, he said, and gave him the key.

He said he was not in the stable after McNamara rented it and did not know that dynamite had been stored in it. He said that he noticed that on each visit one of the men carried a suit case, but he supposed that he was either bringing some additional records or was taking more away.

BURNS IS RETICENT, BUT STILL LIES

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—The intimation that more arrests may be made in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case is seen in the refusal of William J. Burns, detective, to discuss this phase of the case today. Burns is in Boston in connection with the case, but declined to say what his object was.

Labor News of the World

LABOR MUST URGE CONGRESS TO ACT

On Berger's Resolution Relative to Kidnapping of McNamara.

(By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, May 9.—Congress must decide whether labor men may be openly denied their constitutional rights while rich men violate all laws with impunity.

This is the demand of an aroused American working class as expressed in hundreds of letters received by members of Congress, urging their support for the Berger resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers. These letters demand immediate action.

The Chicago Daily Socialist has suggested that Socialist and labor organizations everywhere adopt resolutions in favor of the Berger resolution, and that copies of the resolutions be sent to Representative Robert L. Henry, chairman of the House Rules Committee, Washington, D. C. The suggestion is a good one, and it is hoped that organizations will act accordingly.

It is also advisable to send copies of such resolutions to the Representatives representing the districts wherein the workers of the country to show Congress where they stand on this question. There is a likelihood that the Rules Committee will report out the Berger resolution if labor shows its teeth.

Berger Attends Postal Hearing.

Representative Berger is daily attending the hearings on the Lloyd bill giving government clerks the right to organize, now going on before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart has so far been occupying most of the time in an effort to clear his department of the charges of oppression and persecution made against it by the postal clerks. Berger quizzed Stewart as to the provisions made for injured railway mail clerks.

BUTCHERS WIN 3 MORE VICTORIES

Following the victory Butchers' Union, Local 211 and 242, scored over Adolph Goebel, Bologna maker, after conducting a fight against him for a year and a half, the butchers succeeded in unionizing the shops of Chris Grozier, 195 Hamburg avenue, Joe Kiefer, 2575 Atlantic avenue, and Martin Spielings, 400 Sumpter street, all of Brooklyn.

Kiefer has been on the unfair list for the past two years and the union put up an energetic campaign to get him to come to terms.

5 CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA., May 9.—Five children of Sanford Davis, a prosperous farmer living on the Mechanics River, two miles from Free Union, were incinerated in a fire which destroyed his dwelling Sunday night. Davis and his wife and six children were asleep in the house when the fire was discovered. He and his wife and an infant child barely made their escape from the burning building in their night clothes.

CLASS STRUGGLE SEEN BY HATTERS

President of Union Says Employers Are United to Enslave Workers.

"We are in the midst of a war, and a war no less bitter, relentless and desperate because it is not bloody and because it is fought in halls of the Legislature and the courts, with legal procession instead of arms and ammunition," declared John A. Moffitt, president of the United Hatters of North America, in delivering his report yesterday to the delegates now in convention at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place.

Moffitt stated that there is now an attempt being made to brand union men as conspirators who organize to protect their rights. He reviewed the Loewe case and all other cases that have been started against the union during their last lockout for the purpose of crushing the union, and congratulated the membership on the solid stand they took in upholding the organization.

He said that the organization would not take any action on the Loewe case as the next move was now up to the employers since the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed their judgment.

He gave a full report of the work done in the past four years since the last convention and recommended that a strong agitation for the union label be started in order to explain to the public that not only does the union label protect the workers in helping to raise their wages and better the working conditions, but also that it protects the buyer as a guarantee that the hat was made by good workmen under sanitary conditions.

He also discussed the tariff and said that the constant aim of the manufacturers is to buy labor cheaper and sell his products dearer, so getting a large share of the tariff himself. He urged that the Hatters demand a permanent tariff commission to investigate whether imported products are appraised at their full value.

TOBACCO WORKERS IN TURKEY STRIKE

Women and Children in Revolt Against Cruel Oppression.

(Special Correspondence.) VIENNA, April 30.—American trust methods have reached Turkey. With these methods came the usual effects—strikes. The Constantinople correspondent of the Arbeiter-Zeitung reports that there is a strike on among the tobacco workers in the capital of Turkey. Among the strikers there are a great many women and children who toil in the factories extremely long hours for pitiable wages.

Several of the concerns whose employes are on strike are practically controlled by the American Tobacco Trust. The exploitation of the tobacco workers is almost unbelievable. Their working day extends from 6 in the morning until 6:30 in the evening.

The workers are compelled to turn out a certain amount a day. If they turn out below that amount their wages are reduced. On the other hand if they turn out more work than the required limit they are not paid extra, or perhaps are paid such a trifling sum that it is not worth mentioning.

The strikers make the following demands: An eleven hour workday with an hour for dinner; an increase in wages of 20 per cent; sick and accident insurance; "respectable" treatment.

The cause of the strikers has been taken up by the Socialist deputies in Parliament. The public at large sympathizes with the strikers. In view of the fact, however, that the tobacco industry in Turkey is under government supervision, because of a duty on tobacco, this sympathy cannot be expressed by the people too strongly, as it might become a political offense.

BROOKLYN MOLDERS STILL ON STRIKE

The striking molders yesterday entered the fifty-fourth week in their fight against the E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn. The men are out for higher wages and fewer working hours and they have been putting up an aggressive fight against the firm.

All the 105 men who went on strike are still standing firm. Most of the strikers have secured work in union shops while others are being supported by the union. The company has done its utmost to break the strike by trying to induce the workers to break ranks, but without success. They have succeeded in getting some scabs through scab employment agencies, but since the molders went on strike the plant has been crippled, union officials declared yesterday.

SHOE WORKERS' MEETING.

Shoe Workers Local Union No. 145, Industrial Workers of the World, will hold an important meeting tomorrow evening at headquarters, 19 Troy avenue, Brooklyn. Matters of importance to all workers in the shoe industry will be discussed. Beside this vacancies created in the staff of officers of the local union must be filled and an election will be held.

P. O. DISCRIMINATES AGAINST UNIONS

Official Admits He Discharged Clerks for "Per-nicious Activity."

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Admitting that clerks had been discharged from the railway mail service because they promoted the organization of a postal clerks' union, Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart today concluded his defense of the Department before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Representative Kendall, of Iowa, asked Stewart why Postal Clerks Duff and Van Dyke, of St. Paul, had been removed. "They were discharged," said Stewart, "because of their pernicious activity in promoting this new union organization. The organization had headquarters in St. Paul and they were, I believe, officials of the proposed union."

"Were they good clerks?" asked Kendall. "Oh, yes; they were good, efficient men," said Stewart. "The only reason for the dismissal was their pernicious activity in the face of plain orders of the postmaster general and the other officials which they persistently violated. It was a plain case of insubordination."

A dramatic recital of his dismissal from the service last summer was given by the committee by Oscar F. Nelson, president of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, who asserted that he lost his place because he worked for sanitary conditions in the Chicago Postoffice.

Men were becoming sick and dying right along," he exclaimed. "The place was notoriously unsanitary, and unventilated. We did not get any additional clerks until a month after the Chicago Federation of Labor passed a resolution petitioning the postmaster general for relief."

WOMEN BESIEGE ALBANY CAPITAL

Buffeted by Healers During Effort to Argue on Suffrage Bill.

ALBANY, May 9.—New York's suffragette parade of Saturday was duplicated on a smaller scale here today when thirty-two leading advocates of votes for women marched from the station to the Capitol preparatory to appealing to the legislative leaders to permit a vote on their bill. They admitted they knew the measure was to be smothered in committee, but insisted they would do their best to impress the legislators with the popular demand for the legislation.

All of the suffrage organizations in this State were represented at the public hearing, which was held according to schedule despite the fact that a majority of the committee members are pledged not to report the bill.

The delegation entered the Assembly Chamber when the doors were opened in time to warn the suffragists that while they were welcome they would have to bundle the banners up in the corridor outside of the chamber. "We'll stand for the women," said the Sergeant-at-Arms, "but you can't lug those banners in."

"Well, we carried them all over New York City," said one of the indignant suffragists. "That'll be all right," replied the Sergeant-at-Arms, "but you can't carry them all over the Assembly Chamber when we are in session. What do you think we're running a skating rink or an amusement park?"

"Well, well," declared Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blotch, who came along just then. "I'd just like to say what I feel like saying, but that trot up this awful hill is too much for me."

"What did you come here for, anyway?" demanded Assemblyman A. J. Levy, chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, which has jurisdiction over the Spielberg bill, the last chance of the suffragists and the one bill of all the votes for women series not killed formally by the Legislature.

"We came here to argue rules and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate," insisted half a dozen of the women in a chorus. They talked as if they were not as welcome around the legislative halls as they were when women suffrage was a fresher proposition at Albany than it is at the tail end of the session, when the Assembly is head over heels in work and matters more important to the legislators than giving women the license to vote are being considered in seven and eight hour a day sessions.

Tat suffragists do not take kindly to Assemblyman Levy's idea that his committee still has authority to consider the Spielberg bill. They know that Levy is out and out against their proposition, and they think Rules will be kinder.

PLEDGE McNAMARA SUPPORT.

(Special Correspondence.) SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7.—The Springfield branch of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund have adopted resolutions pledging support to J. J. McNamara and the other accused iron workers and resolving "not to support nor read newspapers that treat these workingmen as criminals before they have been given a chance to be tried and heard, and to read and support only those papers that treat workingmen fairly and demand for workingmen the rights that are guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States."

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ONE HURT IN A WRECK

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—Five cars of coal were piled up one seriously hurt when a train wrecked a Lehigh Valley Railroad freight train near Longport early today. Patrick Powers, 68 years old, of Buffalo, suffered a broken leg and internal injuries. He may be taken to Lehigh passenger train No. 7 from New York, due here at 10 o'clock, and come in over the New York Central tracks several hours later.

CREW OF FIVE DROWN

TAMPA, Fla., May 9.—Information was received here last night of loss of the Gulf Refining Company schooner Queen, of this city, with the members of the crew during the night on the gulf eight days ago. The men returning to Panama City found the schooner upside down on the shoals off St. Joseph's Bay. The Queen left Tampa April 15 with a cargo of 220 drums of oil bound for Panama City. She was in command of Captain Cash at Key West.

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DIETZ WINS POINT IN OWN DEFENSE

Victim of Lumber Trust Charged With Murder Amazes Judge.

HAYWARD, Wis., May 9.—John Dietz, "Defender of Cameron Dam," lost his first battle for the freedom of his wife, his son, Leslie and himself today when Judge Reid refused to entertain a motion to dismiss the defendants on the ground that no crime had been proven. Judge Reid said it was for the jury to decide whether murder had been proven.

Dietz made the motion for dismissal as soon as court opened. He declared Roy Van Alstyne and William Fortier had admitted they were in direct line with Deputy Harp, who was killed, and that they might have fired the fatal shot. His other grounds were:

That the deputies had been warned not to approach the barn; that a steel jacket bolt found in Harp's body had struck some other substance, flattened and then hit Harp, and that the deputies themselves were firing similar bullets.

As soon as the motion was denied Dietz demanded that the case be taken from the jury.

"I don't want these men to be treated like I have been for years by the Lumber Trust," he declared. "I pity a dog who would have to submit to the despotism of the Lumber Trust like we have, and I want these men on the jury to be saved from persecution."

This motion, too, was denied. Dietz opened the case for the defense by putting Michael Yaverly, of Winter, on the stand to swear that he and others had never had any trouble getting into the clearing around the Dietz cabin.

Dietz then landed a jolt on the State by placing on the stand Peter Berg and Sanders Johnson, two photographers, who submitted photographs showing there were no porches in the roof of Dietz's barn, from which the State witnesses had sworn Dietz was firing on the day of the "battle."

Dietz declared he did not know whether he or any member of his family would take the witness stand.

N. A. Nelson, of Bangor, Wis., testified that when he and a party of hunters left Winter in 1905 they were warned to stay away from the Dietz cabin or they would be shot at. Nelson said that when the hunters all aimed, entered the clearing they were welcomed by Dietz and were surprised at the cordiality of the greeting. This testimony was admitted.

JAPAN TOWN ANNIHILATED. TOKIO, May 9.—Reports from Yamagata, Province, of Uzen, say that suffering is intense there as the result of last night's fire, in which 2,000 houses were destroyed. The city has been almost annihilated. The government today sent relief and ordered troops to guard the ruins and prevent looting.

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WINNIPEG, Man., May 9.—Great forest fires are raging through Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan and scores of small towns along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway are in danger. Hundreds of men are fighting the flames. Fires are burning fiercely at Swan River, Dauphin and at the foot of the Big Horn Mountains. Many settlers have lost everything. Bridges have been destroyed and miles of telegraph poles burned down. The situation in the Prince Albert district is grave.

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The 908th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

CARPENTERS, NO. 476. After reading a communication from the Grand Rapids District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters asking for support for the fight they are now carrying on, Carpenters' Union, No. 476, at their last meeting voted a donation of \$25 for the Grand Rapids striking furniture workers. A delegate was elected to the Central Union Label Conference. Members on the sick list are: Conrad Seidenzahl, Otto Knope, Max Epstein, Berser Seaberg and Rich Vincent.

BROOKLYN CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS. The Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union of Brooklyn held a very successful mass meeting at the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, on Sunday. George Marr and Charles Muhleck delivered addresses appealing to the workers to join hands with the organized workers to help improve the conditions in the trade. That their appeals were effective was evident when sixty-seven workers paid the initiation fee and applied for membership in the union. Another mass meeting will be held in the near future.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LABOR UNION. At the Sunday meeting of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, while no speeches were made regarding the arrest of the McNamara, charged with the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times, a communication from the New York Central Federated Labor Union, requesting the appointment of a committee to meet with one in Manhattan to devise ways and means for the defense of the prisoners, was favorably acted upon, and Delegates Harkins, Hoerschmann, Tomlin, Behrens and Boyle were appointed. The meeting of the joint committee will be held at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street, Manhattan, tomorrow night.

BOOKBINDERS MEET TONIGHT. The Bookbinders and Sample Card Makers' Union will hold a mass meeting at Grand Palace Hall, 73 Ludlow street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Jacob Panken, R. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades; B. Rosenberg, and others will deliver addresses. The initiation fee has been reduced to 50 cents and all workers are requested to attend the meeting and take advantage of the opportunity of joining the union.

MINERAL WATER WORKERS. The Mineral Water Workers' Union is still carrying on the fight against the six bosses that have refused to grant the demand made upon them on May 1. The workers demand an increase in wages of \$1 per week and a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day. Forty employers have granted the demands, but six have united to fight the union. The strikers request all workers to demand the union label on all mineral water bottles and thus help them in their fight.

LADIES' TAILORS AND DRESS MAKERS' UNION, Local 38, yesterday issued an appeal to all members of their union and to workers at large to beware of scab agents who are now in this city trying to recruit scabs for Los Angeles. Ladies' tailors and dress makers are now out on strike in Los Angeles and agents are on the lookout for scabs. They request all workers not to be misled by alluring promises of the agents and refrain from going to Los Angeles, where the workers are fighting to get better working conditions and higher wages.

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SPECIFIC REPLY TO ALL LIES ABOUT MILWAUKEE

Capitalist Journals Reports and Agents Quoted to Show Charges False—Old Parties Have Advocated Schemes Called Visionary Since Socialists Back Them.

By CARL D. THOMPSON. (Special Correspondent.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—What is evidently a nation wide campaign of misrepresentation, distortion and misinterpretation, is being carried on in the plutocratic press against the Milwaukee administration. While this is to be expected, nevertheless the interests of truth and the welfare of the people demand that the facts be known.

1. It is charged that the Socialists have raised the taxes. The truth is: (a) The Socialists so far have had nothing to do with fixing the taxes; (b) Even as it is the tax rate in Milwaukee is lower than that of any other city of its size in America; (c) Insofar as the tax rates are high or burdensome, it is the fault of the rich tax dodgers. There are many millions of dollars of property that escape taxation, a practice that the present administration proposes to stop; (d) The policies of the present administration, if carried out, will establish revenue producing enterprises which will relieve the burden of taxation rather than increase it.

2. It is charged that wild and fantastic schemes proposed by the Socialists will surely raise taxes next year. The truth is: (a) The program of the Socialists is not wild and fantastic; (b) The tax limit and the bond limit are rigidly fixed by State law and charter convention, so that no excessive increase in expenditures would be possible even if the Socialists contemplated it. It was the "wild and fantastic" schemes of the big plutocratic interests, grafters and bootlickers of the past administrations in city, State and nation that made it necessary to safeguard public expenditures, and not the program of honest and efficient administration Milwaukee now has.

3. It is charged that the Socialist administration has destroyed the credit of the city. The truth is, it never was better, and probably never quite so good as at the present time. More bond companies are bidding for Milwaukee bonds during the present administration than ever before. The Economist, one of the leading financial papers of this country, said recently: "The Milwaukee bonds have sold at two points better than those of Philadelphia. The Milwaukee bonds are as greatly sought after as they ever were." The last bonds disposed of by the city recently brought a premium of \$14,365, which was even better than had been expected.

4. It is charged that the Socialist administration has caused an industrial depression in Milwaukee, that capital is frightened, confidence destroyed, factories closed and commercial havoc wrought. The facts are: (a) The commercial and industrial conditions in Milwaukee show a moral improvement. The total receipts of the Milwaukee postoffice for 1910 showed an increase of \$149,529.90, which is rather larger than a normal increase. The postoffice receipts were \$75,265 greater and the bank clearings \$28,911,400 greater during the six months following Seidel's election than during the corresponding months of the preceding year; (b) The value of the year's production of the Milwaukee industries was \$6,171,384 greater this year than last; the amount of capital employed was \$6,483,649 more this year than last.

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OHIO GRAFT PROBE WORRIES INTERESTS

Alleged Bribers Employ Drastic Means to Check Inquiry.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 9.—The first real result of the legislative graft scandal, as far as saving any money to the people of Ohio, came today when Attorney General Hogan ordered the State Bureau of Accounting to refuse to indorse any telephone bills of members of the Legislature unless they are on strictly State business.

Heretofore members have been telephoning their families and friends and talking over private business and charging the bill to the State and it has always been honored.

Leaks from the Grand Jury room are worrying Prosecuting Attorney Turner. They have become so serious and so many important secrets have been told that efforts are being made to trace down the source of the leaks.

It is understood that he is talking too much and betraying secrets without thinking what he is doing, and not from any corrupt motive.

Secretary Moore admitted that it was the Ohio Manufacturers' Association which employed the Bureau men to ferret out the dark secrets of graft and hoodie which have been whispered about the halls of the State courts in delving into the bribery scandal, and doubt is expressed that the Hudson resolution will be adopted.

When the Grand Jury met today intimations were given by State and county officers that other Assemblymen would be indicted as a result of evidence drawn from Stanley Harrison, assistant sergeant at arms of the Senate.

Harrison's testimony had to do largely with the Cleveland subway bill, but it is known that the jury listened to a graphic description of night "joy rides" in Columbus, visits to road houses and searching by Assemblymen for lobbyists in resorts and cafes in the Capital.

The Grand Jury on meeting today took up other matters until four witnesses who have been subpoenaed appear.

FARMERS RAP TAFT AND RECIPROCITY

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Farmers took another ining in announcing the reciprocity agreement with Canada at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Finance today. John A. McSparran, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, said the treaty did not come from any necessity to widen the field of supply of food products.

"If this country," said McSparran, "with its rich resources cannot furnish food supplies for the United States, then the world must be on the verge of starvation."

"In support of his claim that reciprocity would not hurt the farmers of this country, President Taft corn for comparison, and carefully kept away from wheat, oats, barley, hay and other products," said McSparran.

There are several Jewish and German Socialist papers in New York, and I have been told that The Call started with the object of making an appeal to the native American element. A great majority of the people of this country are, I think, of English, Irish and Scotch extraction.

Men of these races have, through all time, devoted a great deal of their time and thought to outdoor sports, and I believe the history of New York newspaperdom will show that no daily ever succeeded in reaching a large circulation which did not carry a live, up-to-date sporting page.

And that page must be edited and written by men who know more of baseball, boxing, etc., than they do of economics and politics. It requires a baseball or fight "bug" to appeal to the real dyed-in-the wool "fan."

If The Call is not intended as a propaganda sheet, but is simply maintained to keep the members of the party informed as to Socialist events it is an ideal paper, but if you want to attract the English-speaking non-Socialists of this country you must brighten it up sufficiently to attract readers who will buy it because they want a newspaper, not because they wish to help the "cause."

Give us something "catchy" worked in with general news on the front page, giving preference to labor events, a good daily record of sports, in a humorous vein if space allows, on the inside, and some stories that will attract the feminine mind and you will soon find more people reading your Socialist sermons on the back page.

I often picture in my mind Papa Socialist taking The Call home and expecting the rest of the family to read it. Say he has a wife, two sons and one daughter. One of the boys is a red hot baseball fan, eager to read about "Matty" put it all over the Cub's afternoon before; the other boy knows that a "white hope" was scheduled for a finish fight out in Oklahoma and wants to know if he is "any good," while his wife and daughter are "simply crazy" to know how Miss Moneybags was dressed when she promised to "love, honor and obey" Lord Downward.

"Well, dad'll have to use a club to make any of that bunch read The Call. It is all well enough to argue that dad has a blamed fool of a family, and that they ought not to want to read such trash."

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

TO POPULARIZE THE CALL. Editor of The Call: A few weeks ago The Call printed, on the editorial page, an article under the caption, "Play Ball!" The writer waxed exceeding wrath at the thought that regardless of the fact that men, women and children are hourly sacrificed to the God of Mammon, thousands of Americans daily seek two hours relief from money-grubbing at the various baseball parks.

When I read the article referred to it struck me that the very thought conveyed therein was the answer to why The Call has been forced to run, almost continually, a plea for contributions.

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"Well, dad'll have to use a club to make any of that bunch read The Call. It is all well enough to argue that dad has a blamed fool of a family, and that they ought not to want to read such trash."

You can sit in your editorial sanctum and frown at the thought of wasting time on such readings, and your Socialist orators can yell at your meetings till they are black in the face, but dad's family will continue to enjoy their sports, divorces and descriptions of wedding veils, and if they don't find it in The Call they'll get it in some other paper.

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in the territory covered by them as the I. A. of M. has? Why do they get men to come out and then put a demand for a closed I. A. of M. shop? Practically make them strike against themselves. It would take too much space to recite the story of the split in District 15 in 1909, sufficient to say, that the record of the I. A. of M. is full of dirty, crooked deals.

Look through The Call of a few months ago, referring to the Yonkers and Bethlehem, Pa., strikes, and their actions at that time. They hound and persecute our members, a great many of whom are tried and true Socialists. No doubt it too mean for them to use in putting us out of business.

And to think of The Call, which surely must know all this, editorially supporting them! Your article certainly tends to get more men out of the shops, flooding the labor market and causing these men, their wives and children to suffer, thinking they may win.

I ask every reader to carefully study this affair; the Brotherhood of Machinists has prepared a leaflet telling about the causes of the split and is always ready to send it to any one sufficiently interested to ask for one. I further, emphatically protest against The Call's policy during this strike.

BROTHERHOOD MEMBER. New York, May 8. WHO CAN HELP HIM? Editor of The Call: I am a young man and have suffered with dyspepsia for a long time. It seems that it will never get better. I suffer mostly during the hot months. I feel that being in the country for a few months would do me lots of good. But I am not able to pay seven or eight dollars a week. Not only do I not make enough but my parents depend on me for support.

Therefore I would be willing to pay a few dollars a week and also do some work. Do you know of any Comrade for whom I could work under the above conditions? R. M. care The Call. New York, May 6.

REACHING COLORED CITIZENS. Editor of The Call: At a regular meeting of the committee on propaganda of Branch 5, I suggested to Comrade Hiedmann that in his next announcement about distribution he make a special appeal to negro Socialists and sympathizers, showing the necessity of carrying on propaganda among negroes.

GRABBERS OF ALASKAN COAL WILL APPEAL

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Settlement of the famous Cunningham Coal claims, demanded so strenuously by Alaskans that they recently dumped hundreds of tons of foreign coal in Cordova Bay, was today postponed indefinitely when Attorney E. C. Hughes for the claimants declared that in case of an adverse decision he would appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The announcement followed a tentative admission by Hughes that the attitude of the board of judges indicated that all of the thirty-three claims involved would be rejected. A decision in the case, according to Commissioner of the Land Office Fred Deane, will be handed down in about three weeks.

GOMEZ TELLS WHY THE MEXICANS FIGHT DIAZ

The following exclusive interview with Dr. Gomez is of interest from many points of view, showing, as it does, how conservative as well as "revolutionary" are the Maderists.—Ed. The Call.

Dr. Francisco (Vasquez) Gomez, Chief Peace Commissioner of Francisco I. Madero in the negotiations recently under way between the Mexican Government and the Insurrectos, was interviewed in Washington just before the telegram came from Madero, ordering him to Juarez. He signed the exclusive statement of his views as expressed below:

Gomez was at one time an intimate personal friend of President Diaz, and was often consulted in important affairs of State by the Mexican ruler. He has been urging reforms upon Diaz for years, but to no avail.

When the Reform party, when ran Madero for President was formed, Dr. Gomez, at great personal risk, consented to stand as candidate for the vice presidency. This action on his part resulted in his being driven out of Mexico by Diaz.

Gomez in this interview outlines the policy of the Maderists, and says what he would do if his party obtained control of the government. The interview with Dr. Gomez took place at the offices of Hopkins & Hopkins, lawyers for the Revolutionary Junta in Washington.

"A few years ago," said Gomez, "I was closely associated with Diaz; and when he made his famous announcement that he intended to retire from the Presidency of Mexico, and would welcome an opposition party, we took him seriously and started the formation of a party which would, among other things, restore the abrogated Constitution of Mexico, the freedom of the press and the liberty of the citizen."

"We soon found out, however, that the Diaz announcement was not sincere. Our leaders were persecuted in various ways known so well to the clique which surrounds the President, newspapers which had welcomed the dawn of a new era were suppressed and many members of our party had to flee the country to escape imprisonment and even death."

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GOMEZ TELLS WHY THE MEXICANS FIGHT DIAZ By W. B. NORTHROP.

Another thing we would do would be to restore to the people the lands which have been stolen from them. Foreign interests would be projected, of course, but when you consider that an individual member of the Diaz Cabinet has gotten hold of 15,000,000 acres of land through the passage of nefarious laws, there is something rotten in the State of Mexico.

"Without exaggeration, I say, that the state of the Mexicans today under the Diaz regime is worse than that of the Russians under the most exacting period of serfdom."

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. PROSPECT INVESTING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against Otto Olsson and others, Defendants.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. CORNELIUS F. KINGLAND, Plaintiff, against LENA and LINA, Defendants.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. FREDERIC DE P. FORSTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF THE LIEN OR CHARGE, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is \$10,750, with interest thereon from the 11th day of April, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to \$125.00.

PAY ENVELOPE By James Oppenheim This is a cloth-bound book, illustrated by Harry Towne and contains vivid stories of the real life of the toilers, with simplicity.

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BANK THIEF BREAKS DOWN UNDER STRAIN CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9.—As the result of a complete breakdown following his arrest and confession that he stole \$114,250 from the First National Bank of which he was paying teller, Julius N. Hopkins, 38, is in a serious condition in the hospital today, with Deputy Sheriff guarding his room.

CIVIL SERVICE IN ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—The Illinois Senate today passed the State-wide civil service bill by practically unanimous vote. The bill, which has already passed the House, now goes back to that body for concurrence in the amendments, which exempt all employes in elective offices.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE. Editor of The Call: The support of The Call is giving to the present machinists' strike, both through the news columns and the editorial in today's issue, shows either a lack of knowledge of the labor movement or an absolute disregard of facts on the part of the one responsible for its appearance.

TO "CLEAN UP" MUDDLE. ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—A legislative investigation of the State Banking Department's relations with the Carnegie Trust Company and other banking institutions of the State is proposed in a resolution introduced today by Senator Black of Kings.

COAL COMPANY'S HOTEL. WILMINGTON, DEL., May 9.—The Fittsburg Hotel Company, chartered at Dover yesterday afternoon with a capitalization of \$4,500,000, will build the Hotel Oliver, a structure with seven hundred rooms, at Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburg.

DRUGGISTS ANNOUNCE LECTURE. On Wednesday evening, May 10, a lecture will be given by the National Pharmaceutical Society at 2222 Eighth avenue. Dr. Bradley H. Kirschberg will speak on "The Moral Responsibility of the Pharmacist."

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. A meeting of the stockholders of the WALL & HANOVER STREET REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 20 Wall street, on Thursday, May 10, at 11 o'clock.

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STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

Receive Reports Showing Socialist Activity All Through New York.

At the meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist party, held at the State headquarters on Tuesday, May 2, Comrade Burkle, of Queens, acted as chairman.

From Comrade Arland, of Albany, reporting that he will gladly supply the committee with copies of all bills affecting labor or relating to the Election Law, which may be introduced in the State Legislature.

From the German Local in Amsterdam reporting the election of new officers and also that the monthly dues have been reduced to 15 cents so that more members may be secured.

Local Auburn orders a supply of dues and reports on conditions of the local.

From Gunderland, Albany County, requesting that Dr. Gibbs be sent there for a meeting on May 6, the prospects being good to organize a local. The communication was referred to the State secretary, who was authorized to make the necessary arrangements with Comrade Gibbs.

Local Belmont orders a bundle of bulletins for distribution and reports the admission of six new members; also reports on the distribution of the May Day Calls.

Local Binghamton reports that the local has made arrangements for a May Day demonstration, this being the first time that the First of May will be celebrated in Binghamton.

Frederica reports that suitable arrangements are being made for the Curtis meeting, orders literature and due stamps.

Curtis Holds Good Meetings. Warrensburg, Glens Falls, Ticonderoga and Hudson Falls report very enthusiastically on the Curtis meetings, which have been well attended and have resulted in a revival of interest on the part of many of their former members.

Johnstown and Gloversville report on the arrangements made for a picnic in connection with the meeting of the State Committee in Gloversville, June 15. The picnic will be held on Saturday, June 17, and it is planned to make this the greatest Socialist event ever held in Central New York.

Large delegations from all the locals in the immediate vicinity will attend the picnic and good agitation work will be done.

Ogdensburg and Gouverneur report on the Curtis meeting. The meeting in Gouverneur was small, due to the fact that the speaker could not reach the place in time for the meeting in the afternoon, which had to be postponed for the evening.

The application for member at large from E. O. Brower, of Huntington, was favorably passed upon.

A new charter was granted to Hamburg, Erie County, organized through the State Committee in Buffalo.

Some State Committee members of Chautauque County, requesting a list of the members of the State Committee so that he may submit to them a statement from Local Jamestown on the Squier-Jamestown case.

Request was granted. From Mrs. Bennett concerning the same case also bearing on the letter sent to the committee by Comrade Peterson of Jamestown.

Lily Dale Assembly stating that August 20 be set aside as a Socialist Day and urging that Charles Edward Russell be secured as the speaker for the occasion. The Secretary reported that Comrade Russell is not expected back in the city before the middle of the month and that as soon as he arrives the necessary arrangements will be made to secure his services if possible.

Locals Niagara Falls and Lockport report the election of John E. Parsons of Niagara Falls as member of the State Committee from Niagara County in place of Heacock of Lockport. On motion the new member was seated as a member of the committee.

Activity in Lockport. Lockport reports the admission of eight new members, ordered 2,000 May Day Calls, and plans have been perfected to district the town for a systematic distribution of literature.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

City Executive Committee—At 239 East 84th street.

Branch 10 Executive Committee and all Standing Committees—At headquarters, Jumel Building, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue.

Local Women's Committee—At 51 East 91st street, 2 p.m. sharp. All members are urged to attend.

BRONX Protest Meeting.

The Socialist party branches of the Borough of the Bronx will hold a mass meeting tomorrow at 8 p.m. at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705-707 Courtlandt avenue, between 154th and 155th streets, to protest against the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers.

The State Secretary reported that all the members of the State Committee voted on the proposed resolution regarding the attitude of the Commission on the State Government.

Thousands of circulars announcing the meeting will be distributed and the following letter has been sent to all of the labor organizations in the Bronx:

"Brothers: A meeting to protest against the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers and others, will be held under the auspices of the Socialist party of the Borough of the Bronx on Thursday, May 11, 8 p.m., at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705-707 Courtlandt avenue.

"You are requested to attend and help make this a mighty protest against this atrocious conspiracy to fasten the crime of murder upon Labor Union officials and thereby discredit and destroy the organizations of labor in the United States.

"Let us assert ourselves. This infamous conspiracy cannot succeed without the silent acquiescence of the workers. The workers must be stirred up and the nation aroused.

"BRONX BOROUGH SOCIALIST PARTY."

The postponed regular meeting of Branch 6 will take place tomorrow at 1461 Third avenue.

Roumanians Protest.

At a mass meeting held on May 7th, at Odd Fellows' Hall, under the auspices of the Roumanian Socialist League and the Roumanian Branches 66 and 278 of the Workmen's Circle, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"The Roumanian workers of New York protest against the exceptional laws in their native country, especially against the so-called Expulsion Law, which has enabled reactionary officials to expel from their own country a number of the most intelligent and efficient workers for the cause of having participated in the Socialist movement.

"The Roumanian workers protest especially against the recent expulsion of Comrade Dr. C. Racovskii, whose ill-treatment is in itself the most powerful indictment of the perpetrators of this act.

"It is further decided that the resolution be forwarded to the Socialist press in New York and Roumania."

Young Socialists Conference.

The second session of the conference of young people's Socialist Clubs took place on Sunday, May 7.

Seven organizations declared themselves ready to join the confederated body, and the conference proceeded to active organization. The committee from the Socialist party gave a list of recommendations to be considered while many more were suggested by the delegates on the floor.

The Little Socialist Magazine declared itself willing to adopt a policy suitable for the Young Socialist movement, and offered its columns to the body.

The Masses has also suggested something on the same line, while the Interhigh School Socialist League, one of the confederated organizations, offered the Searchlight to be solely the property of the Young Socialist Movement and edited by its members.

After a lengthy discussion the Searchlight was declared the official organ of the Young Socialist Movement.

A committee composed of one delegate from each organization is to consider all recommendations, and the constitution for the body.

The committee chosen will meet today at the office of Circle 1, Y. F. S. F., 22 Rutgers street, at 7:30 p.m. FRANK SCHULMAN, Secretary.

The Socialist Scouts.

The next meeting of the Socialist Scouts will be held on Saturday, May 13, at 7:30 p.m. at the Bronx Forum, 1263 Fulton avenue, Bronx.

Eleven more scouts have enrolled during the last few days, making a total of twenty-five. Plans of organization will be thoroughly discussed and permanent officers elected.

For information about the Socialist Scouts apply to Jacob Diamond, 94-25 East 1st street.

Rand School Alumni Dinner.

That dinner will be held as of yore by the Alumni of the Rand School on Sunday, May 14, at 7 p.m., in the Rand School restaurant, 112 East 19th street.

A prominent feature of this dinner will be the burlesquing of some of the great and near-great in radical circles. Tickets 60 cents the plate.

Conference Arrangements Made.

At the last meeting of the Woman's Committee, Socialist party, local New York, the final arrangements for the coming conference, to be held on Sunday, May 21, at 1:30 p.m. at the Labor Temple, were completed.

The large hall is at the disposal of the Comrades for the entire day and evening and from all signs the conference will be unusually interesting.

Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee have consented to speak in favor of special propaganda for Socialism among women, while Ludwig Lore and Robert Bruere will take the opposite view.

When the four have expressed their views, the floor will be thrown open for discussion to the general public.

THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE.

BROOKLYN.

6th A. D. Branch 1—At 222 Stockton street.

15th A. D.—At 187 Montrose avenue.

18th A. D. Branch 1—At 535 Graham avenue.

A Socialist Judge in Brooklyn.

One of the successful features of the Call Fair was the only Socialist judge in Brooklyn, this judge being Miss Gertrude Weil, who presided with dignity and majestic splendor over the Court of Marriage and Divorce.

Over her black robe she wore a red badge. This Marriage and Divorce Court was one of the biggest successes at the Fair, both from a pecuniary and entertaining standpoint.

But alas, there was one drawback. They all wanted to marry the judge, and it usually took the combined efforts of the four policemen who maintained order in the Court to prevent the fickle men from carrying out their intentions.

Judge Weil certainly worked hard to make a success of the Court and it is putting it mildly to say that she made a tremendous success.

QUEENS.

A debate on the question "Shall Women Have Equal Rights?" will be held on Sunday afternoon, May 14, at 3:30 in Kreuzer's Hall, Cypress and Myrtle avenues, Ridgewood. The debate is under the auspices of Local Queens.

The affirmative will be upheld by Miss Leonard O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League, and the negative by Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, head lecturer of the National League for the Civic Education of Women.

The Wyckoff avenue station of the Myrtle avenue "L" is but two squares away from the hall. Admission is free to all.

Branch Metropolitan.

Three new members were accepted at the meeting of Branch Metropolitan, held on April 23; \$20 was donated for the benefit of a daily party paper in Milwaukee, and the meeting days of the Branch were changed to every first and third Saturday of the month. Routine business was also transacted.

ASTORIA.

All Comrades are requested to attend a meeting of Branch Astoria, to be held this evening at Fritz Klein's Hall, 415 Fleming avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues, Long Island City. All branch meetings will be held in the future at the same place on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

A better attendance at meetings is expected in the new meeting place. We have an important municipal campaign ahead of us and the help of everyone is needed for effective agitation.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark. A regular meeting of the 2d and 7th Ward Branch will be held tonight at 8:30 o'clock at 124 Market street. Comrade Strobel will speak. Subject, "Some Kinds of Opposition."

The 16th Ward Branch has passed the following resolutions on the death of Leonard F. Brill, who was a member of the branch:

"Whereas death, in its relentless grasp upon human beings, called our beloved Comrade, Leonard F. Brill, to the sleep that knows no awakening and robbed the 16th Ward Branch of the Socialist party of an earnest and sincere worker in the cause for humanity; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Branch 16th Ward of the Socialist party has lost a true and loyal member of the working class, and we, the members of 16th Ward Branch, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in this their hour of grief and sorrow."

Bloomfield.

The regular meeting of Branch 1, 1st Ward takes place tonight at 52 Montgomery street. Business pertaining to the open air campaign is to be taken up.

NEW YORK.

W. A. Jacob's Dates. The following are the dates for W. A. Jacob's tour through the State: June 15, Albany; 16, Watervliet; 17, Schenectady; 18, Troy; 19, Cohoes; 20, Glens Falls; 21, Plattsburg; 22, Ticonderoga; 23, 24, 25, Granville; 26, Ogdensburg; 27, Gouverneur; 28, Watertown; 29, Rochester; 30, Lockport.

July 1, Niagara Falls; 2, Buffalo; 3, 4, Mount Morris; 5, Cortina; 6, Elmira; 7, Ithaca; 8, Penn Yan; 9, Geneva; 10, Seneca Falls; 11, Auburn;

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Fifth Ave. School, State Bank Bldg., 5th Ave., cor. 115th St.

Downtown Second Ave. School, 76 Second Ave., East Broadway School, 196 East Broadway.

12, Syracuse; 13, Onondaga; 14, Rome; 15, 16, Utica; 17, Frankfort; 18, Ilion; 19, Mohawk; 20, Herkimer; 21, Little Falls; 22, Dolgeville; 23, Gouverneur; 24, Johnstown; 25, Amsterdam; 26, Rensselaer; 27, Chatham; 28, Poughkeepsie; 29, Newburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia. The 17th, 19th and 20th Wards Branch Socialist Party have passed the following protest:

"Whereas, John J. McNamara has been denied the right granted him by the 14th amendment of the United States Constitution.

"We demand that President Taft use his office so that John J. McNamara's constitutional right shall be respected by the authorities of Indiana and California."

Bradford. At the last meetings of the McKean County, Pa., Socialist Central Committee, and of the Bradford, Pa., Socialists, Local, a resolution, addressed to James H. Maurer, member Socialist party, National Committee urging him to at once and without delay, institute such proceedings as will speedily secure the resignation of J. Mahlon Barnes from the Secretaryship of the National Committee; or, failing in this, to secure his prompt dismissal," was unanimously adopted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Malden. The Malden Socialist Party has passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the Socialist Party of America claim it as the duty to be in the front ranks of agitating humanity in its effort to improve its condition; therefore, in the Malden Club of the Socialist Party in regular meeting assembled tender our sympathy and support to the Malden Jewish Bakers, now on strike, in their effort to establish an eight hour day and clean shops, both of which appeal to us as just and reasonable demands, and we earnestly call upon all members and friends to give them their best support. Insist that the bread you get bears the Union label."

MICHIGAN.

New Locals Organized. At the last meeting of the State Executive Committee charters were granted for the following new locals: East Bay, 5 members; Charlotte, 10 members; Frankfort, 13 members. Three Socialists on original application for Allegan sent in fees and charter members and to issue cards accordingly. One member at large was also admitted.

BUSINESS MEN ABOVE THE LAW

The men who indulged in the Alaska "coal party" during which thousands of dollars worth of property were destroyed, were business men, bankers, chamber of commerce members, and the like. Members of the working class who dared destroy property or otherwise break the law would have been thrown into jail instantly. Not so the business men.

WOMAN SAVES MAN.

BOSTON, May 9.—Black-jacked into unconsciousness by a man who he surprised in the cellar of his home early today, Emery D. Leighton, a well known ship builder, narrowly escaped death in the flames set by the intruder. He was saved by Miss Veronica Wilder, a settlement worker, who was the guest of the Leightons, and who was awakened by the smoke pouring into her room. She traced the fire to the cellar and there stumbled over Leighton's prostrate form.

MEETING HALLS.

Astoria Schuetzen Park Broadway and Steiner ave., Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York. Tel. 212 Astoria. J. LINS, Prop.

Labor Lyceum 419 Wiloughby Ave. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Union. Owned and Controlled by the Labor League Association. Telephone 263-267, 263-268, 263-269, 263-270, 263-271, 263-272, 263-273, 263-274, 263-275, 263-276, 263-277, 263-278, 263-279, 263-280, 263-281, 263-282, 263-283, 263-284, 263-285, 263-286, 263-287, 263-288, 263-289, 263-290, 263-291, 263-292, 263-293, 263-294, 263-295, 263-296, 263-297, 263-298, 263-299, 263-300.

PENNSYLVANIA GETS COMMISSION PLAN

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 9.—The amendment to the charter of second class cities, known as the "Pittsburg plan," was passed in the House of Representatives this morning by a vote of 150 to 15. The "plan" proposes a modified form of commission government for second class cities, including Pittsburg and Scranton. There is to be a city council of nine members selected at large, with powers corresponding to the present legislative body.

NOTICE, 1ST AND 2ND A. D.'S.

At a recent meeting of the 1st and 2nd A. D., a sub-division of the Washington Division, Socialist Party of Kings County, propaganda committee was created, which has met regularly each Wednesday evening at the residence of the 1st and 2nd A. D. organizer, J. G. Foulk, 577 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. This committee will meet tonight, and since the termination of the Call Fair, will have numerous important items of propaganda work to consider.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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VOL. 4. WEDNESDAY, MAY 10. NO. 150.

WAGES AND "NATURAL LAW."

A bill has recently been brought before the British Parliament by a Labor member, Mr. W. Crooks, which provides that the Government shall establish by law a minimum weekly wage of thirty shillings (about \$7.50) for each adult British worker.

It is not likely to pass of course, and even if passed, certainly could not be universally enforced, as was perhaps seen by Mr. Crooks, who added to his bill the statement that "the Government should set an example by adopting this standard in its own workshops." Obviously enough setting an example to show what "ought" to be done, is a very different thing from establishing a law as to what "must" be done.

But the most significant and interesting thing in connection with this matter is the nature of the resistance it met in the British Parliament.

It was apparently taken quite seriously. Mr. Crooks was not laughed down, as he would have been ten years before, for his folly in imagining that it was possible to regulate wages by law. He was not crushed by the dicta of the orthodox political economists, which asserts that the wage system is governed by the natural and eternal law of supply and demand and is not and cannot be dominated by statute law.

On the contrary, the opposition took the ground that the proposition was quite possible of being carried out, but that the country could not afford it. Competition was too severe. The more hypocritically inclined took the philanthropic position that they feared that what was intended as a minimum might become a maximum.

But orthodox political economy, the justification of capitalist robbery, was not drawn upon to enlighten. Mr. Crooks and his following, from which it might seem that it is either falling into discredit or being regarded with growing indifference by those for whose protection it was formulated.

And yet the political economists are undoubtedly right. While the wage system exists, it is simply ridiculous to establish by law either a maximum or a minimum wage scale and expect its provisions to be enforced.

Hundreds of years ago the embryo capitalists of Britain, alarmed at the constant rise of wages, established a law of maximum, making it an offence to pay more than a prescribed sum for labor power. The scheme failed, for the reason correctly given by the orthodox political economists, that a wage system is governed by economic, not statute law.

But in Great Britain today, with its portentous drift toward "Socialistic" legislation of all kinds, all of which forebodes direful things for capitalist property, it is no longer prudent to meet the demands of the workers with the statement that a wage system in its nature unchangeable and in its duration eternal, stands forever between them and their desires. And no doubt some of the British bourgeois statesmen have a vague feeling that the wage system is drawing to its close, and that to claim eternity for a thing that may be on its deathbed is more likely to hasten than to retard its demise.

In such case it comes to a show-down between the workers and the wage system as to which shall get off the earth, and the British exploiter has no desire to bring on that final test one moment sooner than necessary. His policy is to let the workers imagine that it is possible to manipulate the wage system by statute law, for the longer that idea prevails the longer the wage system will last, just as the impression on this side that the trusts could be destroyed or regulated by law prevented millions from coming to the recognition that the question could only be solved through Socialism.

HESITATING

The will is there to swoop down on Mexico, but the courage is lacking. It is no longer easy, even with the best instruments of publicity, to work up a war mania. It is not so easy for American capitalism, entrenched as it is, to seize what it wants. On one side are the hungry capitalist harpies of Europe. At home are those Americans who will fight against any attempt to despoil Mexico.

When President Taft, nine weeks ago, sent the troops to the border he did not figure on the outcry of protest that arose all over this land. It was without doubt his intention at that time to push speedily beyond the border, and restore "peace," and in restoring it give to the interests an additional strangle hold on the wealth of Mexico. But the craven heart of the administration failed, much as it would have liked to act. The troops are being maintained on the border, on a war footing, at an additional cost of \$10,000 a day. This is a mere trifle in a land where a million hungry men and women walk the streets in search of work.

Every possible pretext has been scanned in hopes that it would be sufficient to justify an invasion. To most people a slight pretext would be sufficient. But it has not yet been found. The correspondents of many American papers have sent lusty calls for help because of the dangers to which Americans in Mexico were exposed. Yet hated as Americans are, suspected as they justly are because of their designs on Mexican wealth, not a hand has been raised against them, not one of them has been injured.

If England had massed troops on the Canadian border, ready to cross at a moment's notice, if England had her navy ready to swoop down on our coast, a known Englishman could not walk the streets here without being insulted, or being assaulted. Yet while we have given every possible provocation to Mexico, we have not been able to provoke her sufficiently to resort to violence.

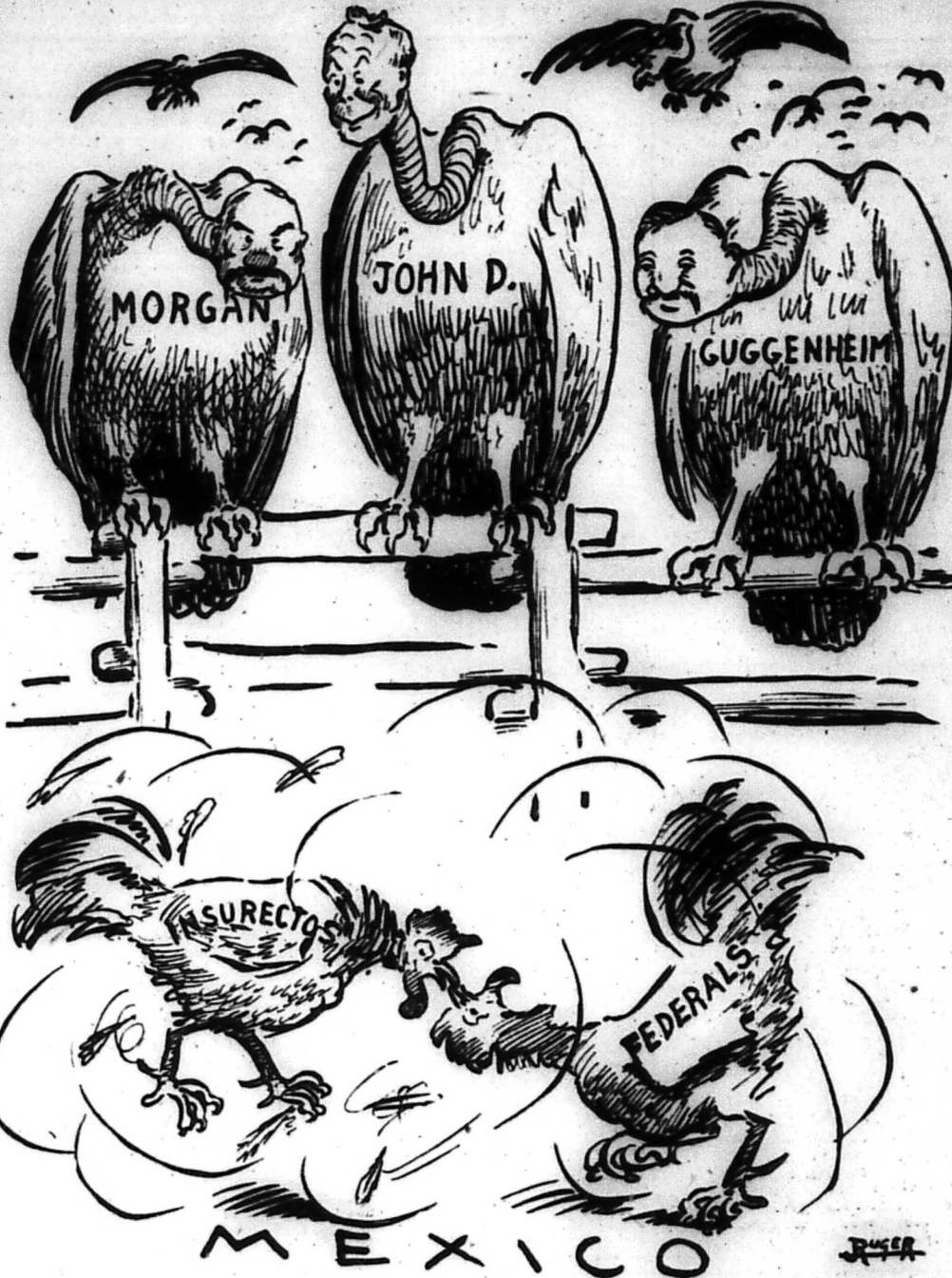
Beyond all the moves that have been made there is another matter that is even more significant. The Taft administration has been a ghastly failure. As it is capitalist to the backbone this failure is a menace to capitalism. There is no hope that a Democratic administration would be more successful. But there is the hope that if war could be started the thick and thin supporters of capitalism could be lined up. There is no doubt that in the event of war practically every Democrat in either house would stand up with Taft, for in doing so, they would be standing up for capitalism. It is the recognition of this fact that has made the administration so eager for war, that has caused its members to search for every possible means of creating trouble. Not only is there the desire to loot Mexico, but there is the additional desire to distract attention from the condition of affairs at home. There is the desire to create a new and great standing army, trained by real war, for that would be handy in dealing with affairs in the United States. The war spirit, as a great national impulse, is dead. But there never was more need of a strong army of blindly obedient men to do the will of the capitalists.

That recent statement of Theodore's to the effect that "murder is murder," can hardly be considered as a new addition to the stock of public information, but it might perhaps be of some interest to the inhabitants of the African jungles.

Suppose the famous question had been put this way, "What would you advise capitalists to do, whose capital invested in Mexico could return no dividends on account of internal disturbances?" Would Mr. Taft have answered "God knows?"

The labor union which is "properly conducted" according to capitalist ideas, is the one that sits quiet when its members are kidnapped and "suspended" judgment until they are suspended.

THE FLOCKING OF THE VULTURES



THE COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES—II

By G. H. STROBEL.

The Legislature of New Jersey has adjourned having passed some very important laws, which we ought to study. A new election law, a public utility and a mechanic's compensation law, but I want to call your attention to the law permitting municipalities to establish the commission form of government. I do not now refer to the charter for cities of the first class, formulated by the new Charter Commission of the City of Newark. That did not pass, as it was introduced too late for passage. That will come up in the next Legislature. I mean what was known as the Leavitt bill, compiled by the associated improvement societies and good government clubs.

It is important that you should know about this, for it is a general law applying to all municipalities and at any time now a petition signed by 20 per cent of the citizens may bring on an election that shall decide whether the city shall adopt it. If adopted, after six years 25 per cent of the citizens may, by a petition, bring on a vote that may throw it out and revert to the present charter.

Under it five Commissioners are to be elected. These five elect a Mayor who takes the Department of Public Affairs, but who has no veto power. The other four divide among themselves the departments of Accounts and Finance, of Public Safety, of Street and Public Improvements, of Park and Public Property. Each Commissioner is supreme and makes all the appointments and rules and orders all the work of his department.

These Commissioners are subject to the recall by a petition of 25 per cent

of the voters. The initiative may be exercised by a petition of 15 per cent of the voters, in which case a special election shall be called. The initiative can also be used upon a petition of 10 per cent, in which case the Board of Commissioners may adopt the law, or, failing that, put it on the ballot at the next regular election. The referendum may be exercised by a petition of 15 per cent of the voters.

But this bill would shut out the smaller minority from the general election. All candidates must enter the general primary. The highest ten candidates at the primaries are put on the ballot at the regular elections, the voter marking five as his choice. Thus the government elected is always a majority government.

No Commissioner shall be connected with any other office or business and shall give his whole time to the city. They may, during their term of office, change from one department to another, and all are equally responsible and get as legislators in general city affairs. Publicity is provided for and the terms of all the Commissioners expire at the same time.

This is a good specimen of the government by commission system, except that the percentage for the exercise of the recall and referendum is too high. The referendum should be placed at 10 per cent and the recall at 15 to make it really responsive to the needs of the people.

It compares very favorably with the report of the Newark City Charter Commission, and if we had to choose between the two this would be our choice. It seems certain that the House of Representatives will pass it, and it would not be strange at all if a movement were initiated at any time to call an election under this law, and so we ought to study it. Write to the

Secretary of State, Trenton, for a copy of the law.

Of course we cannot change the law to our liking, but I wish to notice one thing upon which most Socialists could agree.

There ought to be some system of checks in every well regulated city government. The want of this is a fatal defect which the advocates of the short ballot ignore.

The City Clerk should be elected by the people and have in his hands the election machinery, pass upon the petitions for recall, the initiative and the referendum concerning the action of the five Commissioners.

The Controller and the Treasurer should be elected by the people and have the paying of the accounts and the keeping of the funds in charge.

These three officials could be subject also to the recall, being elected. This would provide a system of checks upon the Commissioners in those minor matters no one would institute an initiative or referendum about.

I entered upon a study of the commission system of government for cities, being very much opposed to it. I am not as yet converted to it, and it is with hope that this article for The Call will bring on a general discussion that will clear away the doubts and cause us to take a position for or against it.

We ought not to wait until the bills have passed and we are in the midst of the fight. We ought to know now what to do and to get out our literature. If it would not be asking for too much space, I would like to have The Call publish the excellent leaflet written by Comrade Jacobson which the national office has published. It gives the arguments against in a very fair and temperate manner.

SEE THE UNEMPLOYED.

Ellis O. Jones, in Life.

"See the unemployed!" "I do. What a bedraggled, spiritless, sullen-looking crowd they are, to be sure. Cannot something be done for their relief, O Sage?" "Most assuredly something can be done for their relief, but, as you will know, to do the sensible thing would not be desirable."

"I know nothing of the sort. The sensible thing is to put them at work for reasonable wages, and I can think of nothing more desirable than that men who wish to work should be allowed to work."

"I am surprised at your ignorance. The unemployed are, absolutely necessary to civilization."

"I am sure you are wrong for once, O Sage."

"Let us see. If all men were employed, then there would be no unemployed. Am I right?" "Obviously."

"And, if there were no unemployed, there would be no strikebreakers when men went out on strike. Is it not so?" "It is."

"And, accordingly, when men struck, the employer would either have to concede the demands of the workmen or close their plants."

"And as a small profit is better than no profit at all, employers would not close their shops except as a very last resort."

"Surely."

"And so employers would become as anxious as employees are now and employers would become as meek as employees are now. Do you follow me?"

"I think I do. That would be a terrible state of affairs, wouldn't it?" "Yes, for the employers."

A SOCIALIST (?)

Yes, Comrade, I'm a Socialist, too, and I wish the Cause success; no doubt our mission's right and true; we'll win in the end, I guess. The present system's wholly wrong, and its end I hope to see. I feel convinced 'twill not be long ere class rule ceases to be.

I've often sat at home and mused on the downtrodden workers' needs, when I see the way they are abused, I tell you my heart near bleeds, and I feel as if I'd anything do this system vile to end; you may depend my heart's with you in the work you do, my friend. You're organizing a branch, you say? Well, that is news of cheer; that it will meet success I pray. No, I can't be there, I fear.

You see I've something on tonight, I surely must be there; at the Royal Ancient Sons of Light I weekly take the chair.

You're holding meetings all this week? Now, really, that is fine. I'd surely like to hear you speak and see you toe the line; but tomorrow the Bungahole Trimmers meet, to their union I belong; you're holding meetings on the street? Well, let them have it strong!

Shall I have on the following eve, an hour or two to spare? Well, really now, it makes me grieve, but I have to take the chair at a meeting which is being held

by the Local option folks; they pressed me to, and I felt compelled, so hard did they plead and coax. Then the Sabbath day we reach, Comrade, I'm really ready that twice that day I'm called to preach—the Golden Rule my text.

The Queerfellow meets on Monday night, an event I cannot miss; the Lemonmen meet, honor bright, on the evening after this. The Y. M. C. A. my next night claims; I cannot pass that by; last week I spoke on "Hopes and Aims."

"The Wherefore of the Why" the subject of my next address. I always get a crowd, in view of which, I must confess, I'm gratified and proud.

"Though your meetings I can't attend, I feel I do my part by wishing you success, my friend, from the bottom of my heart."

"They're hard to wake, these working dubs, to show them false from true; for Socialist papers your taking sub? As that the work will do. You say from me a sub you seek? I do my share, I feel, for I get steadily each week, The Weekly and Appeal."

You say the Clarion's best of all? I beg to disagree, for it is what I certainly call too revolutionary. Well, now, I really must be off, the date I've made to keep. What! At my Socialism you scoff; you say I'm still asleep? Either asleep or else a fraud? You are unjust, unkind; when next I meet, and pray to God I'll keep you in my mind, and pray that you may pardon me for the cruel things you've said. Bless you! Good-by, keep, you see, hot coals upon your head!—"Old Bill," in Vancouver, Canada.

SHALL MAY 30 BE THE CALL'S MEMORABLE DAY?

On May 30 The Call enters upon the fourth year of its existence. There is not a reader of the paper who would not like to see it begin its fourth year sustained by the \$450 weekly pledge fund.

The Call is in better shape today than it has ever been. Every day it hits a hard blow for humanity. It has become a terror to tyrants and retainers.

Easily, without denying yourselves any necessary or useful thing, you readers of The Call can complete the \$450 sustaining fund. You can send The Call on its way rejoicing, well armed for the big fight which is being forced upon us, the fight in which mission to engage in.

Then let us forget the pain and disappointment which appeal has caused during the past month and send it out with the flare of Socialist trumpets on May 29. Because—

Unless pledges amounting to \$450 a week are received by May 30 The Call will decline to accept those already promised, aggregating about \$300.

That is the promise which The Call made when it began its appeal. It told subscribers that unless \$450 a week was pledged The Call would not ask any one to give a cent on his or her paper.

About 300 have promised to pay. One hundred and fifty have refused to promise.

This appeal for funds is not bringing The Call a dollar. It must be discontinued. The Call must win now or go back to the old days of two years ago. It must make a loud cry for help every two weeks and then make another one when the emergency fund has been exhausted.

In the meantime here is a Comrade who sends in \$10 in cash. He has done frequently before and promises to do again and offers to be the first of 100 persons to give The Call \$50 each, making a fund of \$5,000.

Hear what he has to say.

The New York Call New Pledge Fund Committee:
New York City, May 6, 1911.

Dear Comrades—I enclose herein by registered mail, in case of Ten Dollars contribution to your Pledge Fund. Will send you another "Ten" as soon as I can.

If every Comrade would postpone his "extra" desires, or "desires" for extra gratifications for a short while, and sacrifice them for the desire to help our cause The Call would soon be on easy street.

But—O Hell—What is the use talking—

The fact is we can't dispense with The Call.

If you can get ninety-nine Comrades besides myself who will PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT (not a loan) EACH OF FIFTY DOLLARS (making five thousand dollars in all) I will head the list with a pledge of fifty dollars. PAYMENT TO BE MADE AS SOON AS THE LIST IS COMPLETE.

Now Comrades, get busy. Fraternally, C. F. B.

That is the spirit which wins. It is the spirit which inspires. Let those who have \$50 for the cause of humanity and the spirit of "C. F. B." rally around him and complete the \$5,000 fund.

Let the others, who can spare \$1 or more or less, subscribe to the \$450 sustaining fund.

That will drive the wolf so far away from 409 Pearl Street that he will never find his way back.

Come, let's make Memorial Day a memorable day in the history of The Call. Then we can forget our money troubles and turn the full force of our batteries on the enemy.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association

THE NEW PLEDGE FUND.

Amount subscribed \$..... Date

Indorsing the purpose outlined in your circular, the undersigned hereby agrees to contribute \$..... per week for a period of one year for the maintenance of The Call. It is a condition of this subscription that no payment is to be made until notification is given that the amount of \$450 has been pledged.

The undersigned further agrees to bring or send the amount when due to the office of The Call.

Signature

Address

This blank should be forwarded to
THE NEW YORK CALL
Pledge Fund Committee,
409 Pearl Street,
New York.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

(Revised to Suit the Times.)

Oh, say, do you know that our flag is dead, but a vote is still left and me. When old Pluto the scepter of power is wielded? Now, shall the Star Spangled Banner yet wave? The blood of forefathers that time has erased, O'er a land once more freed by votes of the brave?

Cries to us from the earth, "Why are ye yielding?" For gold rule supreme, o'er the land of our dream, When the almshouse and slum cease to disgrace us, When Labor shall have no "wolf at the door," But receive what it earns, then our kind words will embrace us; Then class strife will cease, hardships decrease, We will gain by the change of pleasure, more peace, Then the Star Spangled Banner glory shall wave O'er a land of the free and a home of the brave.

It is now plainly seen that a few financiers, Rule and rob as they will the great army of toilers, Make the laws, away the courts—thus the justice o'er due to all robber despoilers. In the great chase for great gain, Old Greed needs not pain, Nor want 'mong the millions, He binds with his chains, Does the Star Spangled Banner now really wave O'er a land of the free and a home of the brave?

When all raiment and food is "cornered" and sold, To those who receive paltry sums for their wages, By a few cunning sharks, wielding scepters of gold, Heeding not the Golden Rule of our Savior and sages, It is time plundered man should change Mammon's plan In this fight for the weak: Are you in the van?

Oh, help that the Star Spangled Banner may wave O'er a land once more freed by the votes of her brave.

When producers are robbed, when consumers are drained, Of their products and cash, by Old Greed's combination, When creators of wealth, by a system, are chained, To work for existence for great corporations, There, men are not free, great souls sympathetic,

There, men are not free, great souls sympathetic, and of them for that purpose

SOUND ARGUMENT.

In the gray light of early morning the traveler faced the night resolutely. "You rattle me," he began, indignation in his voice and eyes. "don't change me before tomorrow; shall look up other lodgings."

"There is no difference in the price," the clerk replied, respectfully. "The traveler smiled ironically. "If that is so," he said, "I wouldn't mind giving me the rest of the left of mine."

"It is occupied, sir."

"I know it is. By a man who died last night and was still at it ten days ago. His bed must be empty, or he couldn't sleep in a room of such capacity of some of the 'stretches'."

"The beds are all alike, and a man has been here before, and always sleeps on the floor."

We notice that Detective