

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

FAIR AND WARMER.

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3008 BEEKMAN.

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LABOR OFFICIALS WON'T GO TO JAIL

Supreme Court Clears Them of Criminal Contempt Charge.

"CIVIL CASE ONLY"

Decision Fails to Satisfy Organized Labor, Meaning Little.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Setting aside the sentences of imprisonment imposed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for alleged disobedience to a boycott injunction, the Supreme Court of the United States today held that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, president, vice-president and secretary, respectively, of the American Federation of Labor, had been erroneously sentenced to jail on a charge of contempt of a local court.

The court unanimously held that the only sentences that could be imposed upon the labor leaders were fines.

In so holding the Supreme Court of the United States found that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in treating the contempt proceedings as a criminal case and not a civil one.

The effect of holding the proceedings a civil one was to make jail sentences impossible.

Hence the jail sentences had to be set aside.

Civil Proceedings Possible.

To correct the error the case was sent back to the local courts with the direction that it be dismissed.

At the same time the court expressly made it possible for civil proceedings to be instituted against the labor men by the Bucks Stove and Range Company, at whose instance the original contempt case was brought.

The court was led to hold that the contempt proceedings in this case must be civil in nature because criminal punishment is exercised by courts to force persons to do acts commanded.

In the present case the court took the view that the labor men were being sent to jail, not to make them do something the court ordered but because of "something they had done."

Inasmuch as all the differences between the labor men and the Bucks Stove and Range Company have been adjudicated, including the "boycott" case out of which the contempt proceedings arose, today's decision probably is the last heard of the famous action.

In delivering the opinion, the court scolded the labor leaders, denounced boycotts, and affirms the powers of the courts to enforce them and punish violations of the injunctions. In the present case, however, an entirely new proceeding must be commenced as a criminal action.

Technical Error.

The labor leaders escaped today because of a technical error in the proceedings.

The case is remanded and the lower court is directed to proceed in a criminal contempt action against the defendant labor leaders, if it believes there has been a criminal contempt. Such a conviction would entail imprisonment, but there is a serious question whether such a proceeding will ever be begun. The attorneys for Gompers, et al, do not believe it will be begun.

It appeared to be the judgment of the lawyers around the Supreme Court today that the case is at an end. But the Supreme Court in its opinion pointed the way, most clearly how to feature the boycott, even when practiced by publication, may be met and overcome by prison penalties if necessary.

The opinion was prepared and read by Justice Lamar. It was concurred in by the eight other justices of the court.

Contempt sentences, Justice Lamar said, were of several classes, but principally they occurred where first a defendant refused to obey a court order. He could be sentenced to jail until he complied. Then, he said, there would be the case where he had done something which the court had ordered him not to do. In the latter case, he said, the logical punishment would be payment of a fine.

"Imprisonment cannot remedy something which has been done," the justice said. "Such imprisonment does not operate as a remedy but as a punitive one."

Continuing, he cited various papers in the case to show that the Bucks Company prosecuted the contempt case itself and sought for relief. This, he said, showed

TELL WHY MERCHANTS OPPOSE LOAN SHARKS

A conference on the "loan shark evil" will be held at the offices of the Merchants' Association, 54 Lafayette street, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, under the joint auspices of the Merchants' Association and the Russell Sage Foundation. The conference will be limited to about seventy-five identified firms and corporations which are large employers of labor.

In its call for the conference the Merchants' Association says: "The situation is of vital concern to all large employers of labor because the present conditions tend alarmingly to decrease the efficiency of employees in responsible positions to the temptation to use the employer's money in the payment of exorbitant interest to the money lenders."

EXPRESS TRUST NOW BLACKMAILS A CITY

U. S. Company Sues Jersey City for \$250,000 to Cover Strike Losses.

TRENTON, May 15.—The declaration in the suit for \$250,000 damages recently instituted by Edward T. Platt, treasurer of the United States Express Company, against the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City was filed in the Supreme Court today. The suit was brought as the result of the strike of the employees of the express company in Jersey City in October, 1910.

The plaintiff in the declaration sets forth the conditions of its business in Jersey City, showing that large quantities of express matter, much of it of a perishable character, was handled at the time of the strike.

Then it outlines how the strike sympathizers attacked the stables and other property, the wagons as they were delivering express matter and in other ways interfered with business and damaged property.

The plaintiff company charges that the Mayor and the police of Jersey City failed to suppress the mobs and riots, and so the city is claimed to be responsible for the loss sustained.

Labor men do not hesitate to say that the suit of the express company to recover a quarter of a million dollars from the taxpayers of Jersey City is nothing less than a threat that every community will be made to pay corporations indemnity for every attempt it permits workers to make to procure a raise in pay.

Because Jersey City did not employ its police force to crush the strike of the express drivers quick enough to save the company the thousands of dollars it spent rather than give the men an increased wage, the United States Express Company seeks to teach, inflict punishment, give a warning, and recover the lost money by making taxpayers give it \$250,000.

M'NAMARA THANKS SOCIALIST PARTY

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, May 15.—J. Mahlon Bagnes, national secretary of the Socialist party, has received the following telegram from J. J. McNamara, sent from his cell in the Los Angeles jail:

Dear Sir and Brother—Permit me at this date to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the first inst. from Boston, Mass., conveying greetings and good cheer from the executive council of the National Socialist party. Kindly convey to the members of the council my sincere thanks for their kindly remembrance of me and profers of support and assistance. With an aroused public sentiment this capitalist conspiracy is bound to fail. Fraternally,
J. J. McNAMARA.

VISITS McNAMARA DAILY.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 15.—Malcolm McLaren, a Burns operative, made his daily visit to Ortle McNamara, confessed dynamiter, today. He said McNamara added nothing to his earlier confessions.

COMMONS PASSES THE LORDS VETO BILL

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Commons tonight the Lords Veto Bill passed its third reading by a vote of 362 to 241. The announcement of the result was greeted with uproarious enthusiasm. For several minutes Nationalists, Laborites and Radicals stood cheering and waving their hats.

The bill now goes to the House of Lords.

POPE BANS P'ANNUNZIO.

ROME, May 15.—All of the writings of the noted Italian poet, novelist and dramatist, Gabriele D'Annunzio were today placed under the ban by a special edict issued by order of the Pope.

STANDARD OIL IS ROUTED IN SHAM BATTLE WITH LAW

Supreme Court Finds Mammoth Trust Is in Restraint of Trade.

SIX MONTHS' GRACE

Court Grants Company Half Year to Disband, Which Means to Reorganize.

Yesterday Justice appeared in the big three-ringed circus tent of Capitol Hill in Washington in the form of a juggler and performed the spectacular feat of balancing for which the American public has waited so many weary months.

Today the American middle class is expected to make the welkin ring with applause.

The highest tribunal in the land has shown that it can give labor "a square deal." It has shown that it can make bad rich men "be good."

What matters it that labor has recently shown itself rebellious and disrespectful of the opinions of a money-owned judiciary?

What matters it that the Socialist vote went up over 200,000 in the past ten years?

The class to which those two decisions are directed is supposed to forget and applaud.

What matters it that the greatest corporation lawyers in the world have been given two years to prepare the new and equally effective organization of the Standard Oil Company and that the same Oil Trust will "rise like fabled Phoenix" out of the judicial wreck of the oil. The American middle class is expected to forget and applaud.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The long-awaited decision of the Supreme Court, handed down today, was against the Standard Oil Company.

Chief Justice White arraigned the methods employed by the trust and condemned them as violations of laws against monopoly.

The chief justice took in detail the interpretations of the first and second sections of the Sherman Law. These are the vital sections of the law and the ones that have caused so much uncertainty as to their construction.

The court said: "Let us consider that the language of the first and second sections, guided by the principle that where words are employed in a statute which at the time had a well known meaning at common law or in the law of this country, they are presumed to have been used in that sense unless the context compels to the contrary."

"As to the first section, the words to be interpreted are 'every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce is hereby declared to be illegal.'"

"And there is no room for dispute that the statute was intended to formulate a rule for the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, the question is, what was the rule which it adopted."

The justice here pointed to evidence showing that the law as enacted had in mind such combinations as the Standard Oil constitutes as at present organized.

After reciting the facts connected with the organization of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, the history and dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust of 1882 and 1879 and the culmination in the formation of the gigantic Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, all of which the court says are firmly established by the record and proof, the chief justice says:

"Giving to the facts just stated the weight which it was deemed they were entitled to in the light afforded by the proof or cogent facts and circumstances, the court below held that the acts and dealings established by the proof operated to destroy the 'potentiality of competition,' which otherwise would have existed to such an extent as to cause the transfers of stock which were made to the New Jersey corporation and the control which resulted over the many and various subsidiary corporations to be a combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the first section of the act, but also to be an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization bringing about a perennial violation of the second section."

The chief justice said that the order of the lower court ordering the trust to disband in thirty days was unreasonable and he extended the period of grace to six months.

The legal talent of the company has more than a year to devise ways and means of eluding the law's wording, and six months will be ample time to effect the largely fictitious change necessary

FORCE ACTION ON McNAMARA'S CASE

House Committee on Rules Will Probably Report Out Berger Resolution.

(By National Socialist Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The protest of millions has been heard in Washington.

Robert L. Henry, chairman of the House Committee on Rules has notified Representative Berger, the Socialist member of Congress, that the committee will, at its next meeting, consider the Berger resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers.

Since the introduction of this resolution, hundreds of letters and resolutions from all over the country have been received by Henry and other members of Congress, urging an investigation of the Indianapolis outrage.

On May 11, Berger wrote the following letter to Chairman Henry:

"As you probably know, the arrest and extradition of John J. McNamara has aroused great indignation throughout the country. I may say that I have now on the formal resolutions protesting against this action and demanding an investigation, signed by the representatives of probably one million men. The urgent importance of this matter prompts me to ask you if the Committee on Rules has considered it, and if there is any likelihood that the committee will arrange a hearing, wherein the circumstances of the episode may be fully investigated."

To this letter, Henry replied on May 13, as follows:

"Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th instant relating to the resolution introduced by you for an investigation of the McNamara affair. At the next meeting of the committee, I shall lay this matter before the members for their action as may be deemed advisable. There will probably be a meeting of the committee at some early date next week."

It is advisable to continue sending in resolutions of the Berger resolution until the committee has formally decided to report out this measure.

Let the protest cease only when favorable action is taken by the House.

These letters and resolutions should be sent to Chairman Henry of the House Rules Committee and to your respective members of Congress.

DIAZ ABANDONS ALL NORTH MEXICO

All Troops Rush to Defend Tyrant in Last Stand in Capital.

TUSCON, Ariz., May 15.—The entire frontier, the State of Sonora and the west coast will be abandoned by the government troops and every available officer and soldier will be rushed to Mexico City for the defense of its Capital and the strategic points in its vicinity.

That is the program of the Mexican national administration as it became known today.

Gen. Luis Torres, commander of the first military zone of Mexico, with his 1,000 troop evacuated Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, today. They will sail from Guaymas to Manzanillo and will entrain there for Mexico City. The 500 federalists who evacuated Chihuahua, left Nogales today for Guaymas and were brought to Nogales Sunday, and were brought to Mexico City.

Colonel Mayot and his forces along the Colorado have their station and are en route southward. Only Nogales remains defended and preparations are being made for its attack.

EL PASO, Tex., May 15.—There is a report here today that Wall Street is active in supplying the Mexican rebels with funds now. The insurgents appear to have plenty of money, lots of it, shiny gold.

Today the insurance government paid in gold to Edward Teld, of El Paso, \$60 for a carload of potatoes he shipped to Chihuahua in January, and which Orozco's insurgents confiscated south of here and used for provisions.

Madero has agreed to accept Mexican money in payment of duties at the custom house at El Paso, under an embarrassing condition in El Paso where the rebels hold so much of it that they have cut the price to 43

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HOPE TO MAKE OHIO STATESMEN CONFESS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 15.—With the resuming of the Grand Jury probe today into the legislative hoodlum, it was generally understood that an adjournment will be taken Wednesday night after some of the men already indicted have been tried.

This will be done with the expectation that if conviction can be secured in at least one case it will result in confessions from the other indicted men that will greatly facilitate the future work of the Grand Jury. It is expected, however, that before the jury takes its recess, at least three more indictments for bribery will be returned.

FIND \$422 GONE AFTER BURNS' MEN RIFLE UNION SAFE

Attorney for McNamara Asks Police to Investigate the Case.

STRONG EVIDENCE

Loss Discovered at Once, but Lawyer Went to Coast to Verify It.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 15.—Attorney Leo M. Rappaport, who will aid in the defense of the McNamaras in Los Angeles, created a stir today in charging that \$422.02, which was deposited in the safe of John McNamara here before he was arrested and his premises searched by Burns detectives last month, was missing.

Rappaport called in Superintendent of Police Hyland today and demanded an investigation. He declared that one of the local detectives picked up the envelope to examine it and finding it merely contained cash returned it to the safe.

Letter Burns, Walter Drew, attorney for the Erectors' Association, and J. A. G. Bagdorf, his assistant, went through everything in the safe, and Rappaport.

When the safe was reopened Monday morning the clerical force of the iron workers inquired concerning the money, and it was found to have gone.

Rappaport says nothing was made public at the time because he desired to see John J. McNamara and find out what the latter had to say concerning the money and as to the amount in the envelope.

He says that when he saw McNamara at Los Angeles, the latter, without the incident of the missing money having been called to his attention, told of the presence of the money in the safe and made an inventory of the contents of the safe.

He also told how the amount of money on hand could be verified from the books. This has since been done, and the information to the effect that the executive board of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers has asked \$5 of each member of the union for the purpose of obtaining a defense fund to be used in aiding Secretary John J. McNamara, who is to be tried at Los Angeles for alleged complicity in dynamiting outrages is contained in the May issue of the Bridgemen's Magazine, the official publication of the union.

The call to the union for money is included in a statement by E. M. Bryan, president, who sets out the iron workers' views of the McNamara affair.

"Copies of many messages from labor unions pleading moral and financial support are also set out. Many of the iron notices that local unions have voted unanimously to concur in the assessment of \$5 on each member for the defense fund."

Local Union No. 18, of St. Louis, one of the big locals of the organization, however, votes to make its assessment \$10 for each member. Local No. 17, of Cleveland, sent a check for \$800 in addition to taking steps to raise the \$5 a man. Local No. 7, of Boston, sent \$1,000 to headquarters May 1.

Information from local No. 86, at Seattle, says the central labor council, of that city, has pledged \$50,000 toward the defense of the accused iron workers, and for the prosecution of the ring that is depriving them of their rights as citizens.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY PROTECTORS MEET

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The "Fourth Congress of Revision" of the conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property opened here today with representatives of thirty-four nations attending, including the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and Great Britain.

The attention of the entire industrial world will be directed toward this gathering, which may continue six weeks. The conference is expected to negotiate many treaties affecting various industrial problems. It is known that as soon as the congress is organized there will be seven propositions in the form of proposed treaties submitted by six countries.

The nature of these propositions will be kept secret until made public by the delegates of the various countries.

BUT AREN'T THERE "PLENTY OF JOBS?"

Edward G. Coles, a former reporter connected with Broadstreet's agency, was found dead in his room at 655 Fulton street, Brooklyn, yesterday from gas poisoning.

His wife, who lives at Jamaica with her three-year-old daughter, was notified. Coles had been out of work for some time.

MANUFACTURERS SIT ON CALL REPORTER

"Your Paper's Policy Has Got You in Bad Here," Say the Bruisers as They Shut Him Out.

BARRED FROM NEWSPAPER CONFERENCE

Petty Capitalists Cheer Name of Harrison Grey Otis, of McNamara Kidnapping, and Demand Fresh Supply of Illiterate Labor to Subdue Americans.

The Call "is in bad" with the National Association of Manufacturers, which is holding its convention at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A reporter for The Call was barred from its deliberations yesterday and was told that his paper was in bad and that he will be allowed to get the news only if The Call will give the National Association of Manufacturers a "square deal" and not such a write up and editorial as it gave the association and its patron saint, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, in yesterday's paper.

The convention of the association opened at 2 p. m. yesterday. It spent a rather dull afternoon listening to addresses on patents, consular service, immigration and the Panama Canal.

Just before closing some one brought in an evening paper containing the Supreme Court decision in the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison contempt of court case and handed it to John Kirby, Jr., who was chairman. Kirby called James A. Emery to the platform and rushing through the routine business, announced the decision and said that Emery, who is one of the "brains" of the association, would explain the significance of the Supreme Court decision freeing Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

Emery said that as he had not read the decision in full comment on it was difficult to make. He then reviewed the case showing how the proceedings against the labor leaders were pushed by James W. Van Cleave, until his death president of the National Association of Manufacturers and also owner of the Bucks Stove and Range Company.

Seize Call Reporter.

After Emery concluded his remarks and the convention was adjourned it was announced by the press committee that Emery would make a statement to the newspapers. The newspapermen remained to get Emery's statement. The Call reporter along with them.

The press agent, who tried to make himself agreeable to all of the newspapermen present and learn what paper each man represented, came up to The Call man, asking him what paper he was from. The reporter informed him. The press agent departed at a speed that might have led one to believe he had been shot at and missed.

A moment later a man weighing all of 200 pounds and wearing a large marked "Arrangements Committee" began trailing behind The Call reporter.

Finally Emery stepped into the room the newspaper men were in, and motioning them to come to one side he led the way. As The Call reporter followed the newspaper men some one pulled him by the sleeve.

He stopped to look around. The man who held him let the last capitalist reporter get by and, placing himself in a position barring the way for The Call reporter, said:

"What do you want there?"

The Call man told him he was a reporter and would like to get Emery's statement to the press.

"You cannot get in," was the curt reply of the husky 200-pounder. The reporter again tried to make clear to the man that he was not seeking Emery and that the group of newspaper men was just curious, but to get Emery's statement for his paper.

"I know who you are," the man snapped, "and you want to get Emery."

The reporter asked the man why he was barred. The man merely responded that all he knew was that the reporter could not go to Emery.

While the reporter was arguing and protesting, another 200-pounder, also wearing the "Arrangement Committee" badge came up and called the reporter aside.

"You are from The Call," he asked.

The reporter said he was.

"Well, you came here to make trouble," he said, looking angrily at

The Call man, and continued in the next breath.

"You are in bad here. Your paper is in bad. We would give you all the information you want if you would give us a square deal. But see what you did this morning. You had an editorial there that attacked us."

Says Call Is "In Bad."

The reporter insisted that it was his business to get the news and that he wanted to see Emery and get his statement.

"You can't do that, you can't see him, the man repeated. 'The Call is in bad with us.'"

As the huskies would not permit the reporter to make a move forward and as the only way to get to Emery would have been to complain to somebody higher up and thus play into the hands of the two watchdogs who said that The Call came to create trouble, the reporter left the hall.

Just before closing the first session of the convention, Kirby took occasion to make an "important announcement." The announcement consisted of telling his audience that this morning the newspapermen, the association of manufacturers, was disappointed of seeing Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles Times, in their midst.

General Otis, Kirby stated, came there expressly to attend the convention.

Otis' Name Applauded.

"We have been anxious the last few months," Kirby said, "that something happen which might prevent his coming here. Finally something did happen—the Indianapolis affair. For a time it looked as though he would not come, but we succeeded in getting him here and you will have the pleasure of meeting him."

"In General Otis you behold a man who is a real man, a man who has a principle and who knows it. He not only knows that he has a principle but he knows how to live up to it. How to stand up for it and defend it."

The last words were greeted with applause on the part of the delegates.

Les Petit Capitalists.

The convention was held in Astoria Hall of the Waldorf-Astoria. There were scarcely more than 100 delegates present. As the secretary called off the names of the various committees there was not a single name among them of national importance; not a single big capitalist.

The delegates themselves looked decidedly of the middle class. Nearly all of them looked like the average prosperous hardware man or small manufacturer in a town of between 20,000 and 250,000 inhabitants.

"Patriotism" was of course rampant. Above the platform where Kirby and his secretaries sat hung a big American flag. A picture of James W. Van Cleave, who was the founder and moving spirit of the National Association of Manufacturers, was shown on a chair draped also in an American flag.

The first speaker of the afternoon was Edmund Wetmore, ex-president of the American Bar Association. Wetmore spoke on patent laws. He managed, however, to utter a wall of abuse against the unholy desire, not alone of revolutionists, but of apparently conservative citizens to curtail the power of the Constitution which has been such an "effective check on popular prejudice and passion."

Wetmore, in his eloquence, went so far as to declare that America is becoming less free, than Russia—for the poor, oppressed business man. However, he commended patience and persistence, and perhaps the legislation inimical to business interests urged in Washington would be defeated.

One Man Humiliated.

Charles M. Jurys, vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers for Connecticut, spoke about the Panama Canal. The canal, he said, showed American efficiency. The French started to build it and made a fiasco of it. The Americans are succeeding.

Someone in the audience wanted to know what benefits will be derived from the Panama Canal, whereupon Jurys declared that he was not yet convinced that the canal would have any distinct business value. The Panama Canal, he said, was a business necessity.

One of the delegates then expressed a patriotic wish that we begin building.

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(Continued on Page 2.)

Labor News of the World

MANUFACTURERS STAY ON CALL REPORT

(Continued from Page 1.)

Gail Borden EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The Original and Leading Brand Since 1857

LABOR OFFICIALS WON'T GO TO JAIL

(Continued from Page 1.)

that some remedy was desired, and for this reason the punishment should have been a fine.

But because the two parties had settled their controversy, he announced that it was the opinion of the court that any remedy for an act, the consequences of which had already been adjusted, was not necessary at this time.

This case grew out of the famous Bucks Stove and Range fight, the details of which are familiar to organized labor.

The Bucks Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, was put on the unfair list by the American Federation of Labor. James W. Van Cleave, who was the president of the Bucks Stove Company, and also the moving spirit of the National Association of Manufacturers, sought to make the Bucks stove case an issue for nationwide fight on unionism.

He secured an injunction against the American Federation of Labor preventing it from "boycotting" the Bucks Stove Company, and publishing its name in the "We Don't Patronize" list. Justice Gould of the District Supreme Court issued the injunction. The American Federation of Labor appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Before the Court of Appeals had time to hand down a decision as to the validity of the injunction, the Bucks Stove and Range Company again came into the District Supreme Court, this time with charges of contempt for violating the court order by putting the Bucks Stove and Range off the unfair list in the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, the American Federationist.

It was Justice Wright who found them guilty of contempt of court and imposed the jail sentence.

The decision by the United States Supreme Court repealing this prison sentence upon the heads of the American Federation of Labor is the final effort by the Supreme Court and the administration to wriggle out from the uncomfortable task of jailing the labor leaders. It does not reverse the decision in regard to boycotting or freedom of the press. Hence the labor court, this time, with charges of contempt, requested the moment they have a strike on their hands.

To "correct" this error of making the case appear criminal rather than civil, the United States Supreme Court sent the case back to the local courts with direction that it be dismissed. At the same time, however, the court expressly made it possible for civil proceedings to be instituted against the labor leaders by the Bucks Stove and Range Company. If such a civil case is instituted by that concern, Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell may yet be fined for contempt of court.

As James W. Van Cleave, the head of the Bucks Stove and Range Company and of the National Association of Manufacturers, has since died and the Bucks Stove Company has made peace with organized labor it is not likely that it will again press the charges against the American Federation of Labor heads.

DID NOT DECIDE PRINCIPLES, SAYS PRESIDENT GOMPERS

WASHINGTON, May 15.—When informed that he would not have to go to jail by a newspaper representative who met him at Union Station this afternoon, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said: "I am, of course, greatly gratified that the Supreme Court has reversed the decisions of both Justice Wright and a majority of the Justices of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. "I think that it has not only been my own opinion, but that of a majority of the people of the United States, that the sentence by Justice Wright of six, nine and twelve months for Mr. Morrison, Mr. Mitchell and myself, was unjust, unusual and cruel—particularly in an alleged constructive contempt proceeding; that his language was intemperate and injudicial. "I am gratified at the fact that the court has reversed his decision, yet I am dissatisfied that the Supreme Court did not decide the question and principles and contentions in the proceedings."

NOTHING TO REJOICE OVER, SAYS C. F. U. SEC.

"I don't think it is a decision over which labor should rejoice," said Ernest Behm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, when seen by a Call reporter in regard to the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison case. "I believe that this decision has no great significance to the workers," he said, "since the decision does not settle the legality or illegality of boycott. It is by no means a victory, as the court did not say anything about the rights of boycott, but merely quashed the case. The main object of taking the case to the United States Supreme Court was to get a decision on the right to boycott, and since the court has failed to give an opin-

ion on the matter, and merely reversed the decision of the court, it is not a victory for labor.

"The great unrest of the workers throughout the country both organized and unorganized as evidenced by the numerous strikes and the increase of the Socialist vote has probably had some influence on the outcome of the case in favor of the decision. Labor has nothing to rejoice over in this case."

DECISION NO USE TO WORKING CLASS

Asked what interpretation he put on the Supreme Court's decision in the contempt case yesterday, Henry L. Stoddin, the socialist lawyer, answered:

"This is a political decision only, and not a legal one. The Supreme Court is aware of the working class' present tendency toward radical action and it did not dare stir up further agitation. The court absolutely backed down when it came to upholding the law, for, as a matter of fact, the original sentence was fully sustained by the actual law. Workingmen have been sent to jail in the past for much less than was involved in this case. It was quite possible that the court was influenced by the wide agitation over the McNamara affair. It backed down, that's all."

Leon A. Mackay, also a socialist lawyer, said: "The capitalist papers will call it a victory for labor. It is nothing of the kind. The issue was the freedom of the press, involving the question of labor publications' right to print 'we don't patronize' lists. That issue is avoided. This decision is a sugar-coated capitalist pill. The court did not want to antagonize labor any further just now. The fact is that labor's main contention is lost."

VICTORY, SAYS MOYER.

DENVER, Colo., May 15.—"This decision is a great victory for union labor," declared President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, when advised of the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case.

"Hereafter, laboring men will be able to open their mouths and discuss a strike. While I never had any idea that the court would rule otherwise, still I am glad that the matter has been disposed of."

"The decision may make the lower courts more cautious in the matter of granting injunctions to corporations, requested the moment they have a strike on their hands."

DIAB ABANDONS ALL NORTH MEXICO

(Continued from Page 1.)

cents. Note is going out and much of it has been wrought in by refugees from Mexico.

The Mexico Northwestern Railroad has resumed operating passenger trains south of El Paso to El Paso and Casas Grandes. This will permit the resumption of mining and other enterprises in that region south of here. Insurrectos hold all the country.

The postal service in Juarez has not been resumed, and as yet the United States refuses to surrender any mail to the "insurrecto postmaster. An effort is now being made by the peace-governments to have the federal government permit its former postmaster in Juarez to receive the mail and resume operation in Juarez.

HAMMOND PLEADS FOR COURT RELEASE

WASHINGTON, May 15.—John Hays Hammond today made formal application to the District Supreme Court today for permission to leave the district to act as special ambassador for the United States at the coronation of King George V. at London, June 22.

The unusual request was caused by his dispute with Daniel J. Sullivan, New York "Cotton King," in Sullivan's suit for \$1,500,000 damages for alleged defamation of character.

In an affidavit filed today, Hammond says: "I have been appointed by the President of the United States as special ambassador at the coronation of King George at London, and I shall be forced to leave the United States under said appointment May 27, and shall not return until some time in August or September."

TEA. TEA.

ANNABEL ROE'S WIFE FORBIDS EMBLEM IN HOME

Also Writes Scathing Letter to Trainmen on Husband's Expulsion.

(Special Correspondence.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 14.—In a letter to the Brotherhood of Trainmen convention now in session here, the wife of A. A. Roe, the delegate who was expelled from the convention without even a hearing because he furnished unpleasant facts against certain officials of the Brotherhood, says she declines to permit the Brotherhood emblem in her home. Her letter follows:

The Bolton, Harrisburg, Pa., May 12, 1911.

To the Officers and Delegates Tenth Biennial Convention, and Especially to the Occupant of Your Chair, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Gentlemen—You will find enclosed the emblem of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen that usually adorns the lapel of a Brotherhood trainman.

"After the unanimous disgrace that you have heaped upon me as a wife and mother, I decline to allow this emblem to longer pollute the sacred sanctuary of my home. My child shall be taught that this emblem inclosed stands for everything that is corrupt, until such time as the rank and file of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, purge the records of their organization of the disgrace that now hangs over it.

Yours truly, ANNABEL ROE. Wife of Delegate from Wichita Lodge No. 358."

Taft's Speech is AFFRONT TO LABOR

His "Strike" Bogey Ridiculed by P. O. Clerks' Representatives.

(Special Correspondence.)

President Oscar F. Nelson, of the Postal Clerks, who was in this city yesterday after attending the Congressional hearings as to the rights of the clerks, did not mince words yesterday in commenting on President Taft's Sunday speech to the trainmen at Harrisburg, Pa., on the administration's attitude toward government employes.

"His speech simply meant that the government intend to gag its 400,000 civil service employes," said Nelson to a Call reporter.

"Taft would deny them their constitutional rights—their fundamental rights as citizens of the United States."

"This is the sort of thing that does not make federal workers love the government heads any."

"It's queer that the National Association of Manufacturers has asked to be heard in opposition to granting our demands for the right to make our grievances known. What have they got to do with it?"

"He says he is not opposed to beneficial organizations, etc. Of course not. Government officials can get into these and dominate them. They can force federal employes to line up on election day and vote 'right'."

"He makes a babooze of the possibility of a strike. Now, the postal clerks have been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since 1908, but how many times have they struck? Just once. That was a little strike of twelve men in South Dakota, who revolted because of the lack of the very same rights that Taft threatens to deny them—they were not allowed to present their grievances in a straightforward manner."

"This is the biggest problem now before the government in its relations with its employes. Is it going to allow them to organize or not? If it keeps up its present stand, then there is danger ahead."

"We are not through with this fight yet. The Socialists and their newspapers have been of great help to us. Representative Berger is going to appear before the House committee following the manufacturers, and I guess he'll have something to say."

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A reply to President Taft's speech against the formation of labor unions by government employes was today issued by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

He termed the President's arguments as illogical, denounced the attempt of whose clerks to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor caused the present controversy and concluded by caustically inviting the chief executive to read the hearing before the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

PER DIEM EMPLOYEES' COUNCIL HOLD MEETING

The Docks and Ferries Council of the Per Diem Employees' New York State Civil Service Association, held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Wiconia Hall, 409 West 47th street, Manhattan, on Saturday, May 13, with President Joseph Dunn presiding.

Those who spoke were Assemblyman James J. Walker, Assemblyman Martin McCue, Jeremiah D. Dee, president of the Central Council, Joseph Berre, chairman of the Civil Service Committee, and Joseph Dunn, president of the Docks and Ferries Council.

An invitation was extended to the members of the council to attend a meeting of the Williamsburg Bridge Council to be held at the Jefferson Club, 303 West 12th street, Manhattan, on Saturday, May 20, at 8 p. m. Several Assemblymen and State Senators will make addresses.

SPAIN EXPECTS A GENERAL STRIKE

MADRID, May 5.—A general strike in sympathy with the one which has been going on in the building trades about a week is threatened.

Prime Minister Canalejas has arranged to meet representatives of the workmen tonight, when he will endeavor to prevent the inauguration of a general tie-up.

KAISER BLOWS INTO LONDON.

LONDON, May 15.—Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, accompanied by the Kaiserin, Princess Victoria Louise, Prince Joachim and five carloads of German notables and attendants, arrived at the Victoria station at 12:45 this afternoon for tomorrow's unveiling of the memorial to the late Queen Victoria, the Kaiser's grandmother.

WOMAN BIT SAILOR.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—William P. Clay, 29 years old, a sailor on the battleship Utah, was taken to Hahnemann Hospital last night suffering from a laceration of the face inflicted by the teeth of a woman of the Tenderloin. Clay met the woman in a Japanese tea garden in 8th street above Race. The wound was cauterized.

BOSTON STRIKERS HOLD BIG PARADE

Shoe Company Blames Jews for Causing Rebellion of Workers.

(Special Correspondence.)

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—Yesterday the shoe strikers of the A. G. Walton Company, of Chelsea, held a parade and an open air meeting at Chelsea Square.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Langlois, one of the members of the union and a striker.

The speakers were Organizer Erlando, of the United Shoe Workers of America, Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis, a national organizer of the Socialist party, and Frank Brennan, a member of the United Shoe Workers of America. There was an immense crowd present who listened attentively to the speakers.

The majority of the strikers are Jewish and they most strenuously resist the exactions of the Walton firm, who sell the "Walton shoe," one that is made for boys and girls.

The Jewish workers are being accused of causing all the trouble in the factory, showing that the shoe issue is being made use of by this firm and should be fiercely resented by the Jewish people who are largely the wearers of this shoe.

The product of this factory is about 12,000 pairs a day and they employ about 1,500 hands. About 450 are out on strike and the daily output of the factory is about 3,000 pairs now.

A committee of the strikers are now in New York where they have gone to present their case to the various labor organizations.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHELSEA STRIKERS ARE IN NEW YORK

Louis Bloom and Herbert R. Keiff, representing the striking shoe workers of Chelsea, Mass., have arrived in New York to lay their case before organized labor and appeal for support. One of their first moves was to come to the Call office to show that they have the proper credentials, which are from the Boston Labor League and Workmen's Circle.

They told of the arrest of two strikers, Benny Cohen and Sam Crane, who were sentenced to eight months in jail merely for speaking to scabs.

Their headquarters while in New York will be at 169 East 82nd street.

MAGISTRATE AGAIN SOAKS UNION MAN

Magistrate Harris, sitting in the Jefferson Market Court, who has time and again been branded as an enemy of labor through the columns of this paper, yesterday once more substantiated the charges made against him when he fined Jacob Smolensky \$10 on a charge of assaulting a scab waist maker employed by the Lask Manufacturing Company, 114 West 26th street.

Smolensky happened to pass by 26th street during an altercation between strikers and scabs and when he stopped to witness the pushing match he was nabbed by a cop. The scab said that he was not sure that Smolensky hit him but the mere statement made by Smolensky that he was a union man, though not even a waist maker, was enough for Magistrate Harris to convict him.

The union will appeal against this rank decision of Magistrate Harris. The rank has also served summonses on four girl strikers.

BLISS MEN ENTHUSIASTIC STRIKERS.

They stated that the Bliss men are about the best strikers they have and have not stopped for a moment their picketing of the shop or their other strike duties. Since they walked out, the strikers said that the Bliss Company was continuing its free circus in sending the famous Elliot herd, George home under guard of sixteen cops and that the company announced that it would reward him for the "bravery" he displayed.

The notorious scab employment agency of Waddell & Mahon got busy looking for scabs for the Bliss Company, but so far they have had little success.

The Bliss strikers held a successful open air meeting on the Manhattan Plaza, Bridge, and Sands streets, yesterday morning, and about 1,000 workers listened attentively to the speeches.

James A. Lewis, one of the Machinists' business agents, acted as chairman, and addresses were made by Stewart Reid, a machinist and organizer of the American Federation of Labor; P. J. Conlon, vice president of the Machinists; Cal Wyatt, organizer A. F. of L., and Thomas Hughes, a striking machinist and member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

MASS. HOUSE IS FOR DIRECT NOMINATIONS

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—By a vote of 205 to 15 the House today passed, to be engrossed, the Walker direct nominations bill, affecting all elective members of political committees and all others except Presidential electors.

Before passing the bill, the House killed the referendum movement, also an amendment making the bill apply only to State officers, and an amendment accepting parties which had less than a ten per cent vote at the previous election.

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HATTERS MAINTAIN THE CLOSED DOOR

Applications for Membership Received by Convention Are Rejected.

(Special Correspondence.)

The delegates to the convention of the United Hatters of North America at yesterday's session voted to reject the applications for membership received by the convention. There was a hot discussion over the subject, many delegates being in favor of admitting the applicants to membership in the Hatters.

They stated that these men ought to be admitted to the union, as the more non-union men there are, the better it is for the bosses, as they can always have these men as a weapon against the union.

Other delegates said that since there are such a great number of unemployed union men who have not had a day's work in weeks, it was no use to admit non-union men and have them join the ranks of unemployed.

In spite of the vigorous protests of a number of delegates, it was finally voted not to admit the applicants.

There was a lengthy discussion over the safeguarding of the union label and the committee on labels. The recommendation of President Moffitt to continue the national death benefit was carried.

The afternoon session was closed to the public and the subject discussed was not given out. At Saturday's session it was decided to appoint a committee of three to investigate the question of the undervaluation of hats by the customs officials.

The motion was offered by delegate Stern of Newark. After the session adjourned the various committees went into session to make out reports to the convention.

LABOR WILL FIGHT TRANSIT COMPANIES

Must Grant Machinists' Demands or Be Declared Unfair.

If no settlement is made between the striking machinists and the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies, these companies will be declared as unfair to organized labor, declared Business Agent Neyland, of the International Association of Machinists, yesterday.

The men employed by these companies are the poorest paid workers in the trade, he said, though they are compelled to work ten hours a day. The highest wage paid to machinists by these companies is \$2.50 per day for ten hours work, while other firms pay their men \$3.50 and more for an eight-hour day.

It was stated that the strikers will have the undivided support of the organized and unorganized workers of the greater city, and that they would be given such a fight that they will feel it.

It was further stated that the machinists would take a decisive stand against the subway grab these companies are planning, and that they would place the matter of the exploitation of their mechanics before the public.

The Vorythe Machine Company, 122d street and Second avenue, grant an eight-hour day to its forty employees and they will return to work today.

The business agents were also negotiating settlements with other firms, but no reports were given out on the progress of the conferences held yesterday.

The strikers denied the statements published in the capitalist press yesterday that 500 men have returned to work at the Bliss & Company projectile factory and that there has been a break in the strikers' ranks.

M'NAMARA PROTEST MEETING.

The McNamara Defense Conference, held under the auspices of Local No. 179, U. W. W., at the Labor Temple, decided to hold the next conference on Saturday, May 20, at Labor Temple, Room No. 14. On the same date a mass meeting will be held at Union Square at 1 p. m. The speakers will be James Wright, chairman; Charles W. Lawson, of the Brotherhood of Machinists; John Walsh, of the Loughborough Union; Dennis Breen, Justus Ebert, Earl Ford and Joseph J. Ettor.

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FOSS WON'T SIGN 54-HOUR WEEK BILL

Massachusetts Governor Deliberately Double-Crosses the Workers.

(Special Correspondence.)

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—Governor Foss today told the labor leaders at the State House that he would not sign the bill making 54 hours a week's work for women and minors in the textile establishments.

He said he would sign a bill for 55 hours and the delegates who had called to urge the 54-hour measure withdrew without stating whether they would thus compromise or not.

The labor men who saw the Governor were "thunderstruck" when they heard that he was against the 54-hour bill. He got the votes of organized labor on an eight-hour plank.

The Governor is also quoted as having recently said in relation to the 54-hour bill: "I am not in sympathy with the manipulations, political and otherwise, which have been used to pass this measure through the Legislature."

The 54-hour bill has passed both branches of the Legislature and was on Friday enacted by the House.

The agitation of organized labor for reductions of the hours of women and minors in the textile establishments has been on for 25 years.

R. R. CONFERENCE ENDS IN FIASCO

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 15.—The conference scheduled to be held here today between the railroad officials and Grievance Committee of the striking Pennsylvania Railroad shophmen resulted in a fiasco, both sides remaining obdurate.

As a result it was declared at the union headquarters this afternoon that an attempt would be made to call out the shophmen at Altoona tonight or tomorrow. The American Federation of Labor officials declare that their organizers have now lined up 90 per cent of the 12,000 employees at that point.

Several members of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are in conference with the strike leaders here today and important developments are expected in the situation within the next 48 hours.

CIGARETTE CASE MAKERS' WALK OUT

As a result of the discharge of one of their fellow workers without reasons, the unorganized cigarette case makers employed by Glickman & Sons, 16 Bond street, went on strike yesterday.

There has been great unrest among the workers because of the intolerable conditions prevailing in the shop and the bosses suddenly discharged one of the workers. The others at once walked out in sympathy after the bosses had refused to reinstate their brother.

The strikers demand the installation of safety devices around the hazardous machinery and payment during the time a worker is injured and unable to work. They also demand that they should not be requested to deliver bundles after they are through with the day's work and they desire an equal division of labor during the dull season.

Besides, they want a reduction of the working hours from ten to nine and a half and an increase in wages from 50 cents to \$3 per week according to the grade of the worker.

The United Hebrew Trades took up the fight of the workers and they will assist them to carry it on to the finish.

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J. B. Schierenbeck

18 Broome St., Brooklyn. MEADE SHOE CO. THE Largest Shoe House. 100-4 Myrtle.

DIAZ

Czar of Mexico By Carlo De Fornaro

An arraignment of Diaz and his government. This is the book which Diaz attempted to suppress. He sent Fornaro to jail, but the book cannot be suppressed.

It contains a review of the Life of Diaz, of the political parties in Mexico, the despotism of Diaz and his system.

It should be read by all those interested in the struggle for freedom of the Mexican people.

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Modern House Furnishers
 The great store gives every customer the biggest values, the best service and the most complete assortment of goods in the city.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, OILCLOTH, ETC.
 COMPARE PRICES AND CONVINCE YOURSELF THAT
YOU SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU BUY HERE.

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CLEVELAND PRESS PRINTS WAR SCOOP
One Week Late With News of Plan of Taft to Invade Mexico.

Gilson Gardner, Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Press and other Scripps-McRae papers, places his O. K. on the Call's exposure of the plan to invade Mexico, perfected by Wall Street and the Taft administration.

The Call's exposure was published on May 5. Acting under orders, Gardner took a week to investigate and verify the Call's story, and on May 12, just a week later, the Cleveland Press reprints the story, with a few variations.

Gardner says Taft has induced the men who rule Congress to co-operate with him and that Congress will bestow full authority on the President. To quote:

"I find it is the sincere belief of the best informed that the final outcome will be the moving of the Mexican boundary about 400 miles south. I believe this to be the intention of those who have the affair in hand, and whether the various steps are called 'intervention,' 'annexation,' 'invasion' or 'restoration of order,' the fact appears to be that Mexico will soon cease to exist as an independent entity, and will become in fact, if not in name, a territorial annex to the United States."

The following extract from the story in the Cleveland Press shows how accurate was the Call's information made public a week earlier:

"The plan, it is understood, contemplates an advance from three points toward Mexico City; namely, El Paso, Eagle Pass and Vera Cruz. The navy would patrol both coasts, but several full regiments of marines would be landed at Vera Cruz to make the advance on Mexico City. It is the plan to use the regulars as a nucleus for each of the three divisions, supplementing them with State militia."

FIGHTING HARD FOR BETTER TENEMENTS
 Real Estate Owners Try to Kill Bills Now Up at Albany.

During the past week four vigorous outdoor meetings were held by the Tenants' Union in Manhattan, in advocacy of the Anti-Congestion bills. The tenants of the city are beginning to appreciate that they must back up the legislators who represent them at Albany in order to secure the enactment of these Anti-Congestion bills.

Thousands of petitions to the Legislature in English and Yiddish are being signed, while nearly every Assemblyman and Senator from the city has been asked to favor these bills to protect about four and a half million people against the cupidity and cruelty of land owners and landlords of unhealthy tenements.

The powerful real estate interests of the city, which have exerted such influence at Albany and emasculated the present tenement house law in some respects have been to Albany again this year to fight against the interests of poor people by opposing the bills. Even organized charity has sought to discredit some of the measures with pitiable sophistry dictated in part by self interest.

The Tenants' Union, working for the interest of the millions of tenants in the city, will carry their fight into Brooklyn and the Bronx this week. A meeting will be held in Times Square, Manhattan, Thursday night, at the corner of 149th street and Third Avenue, in the rapidly congested Bronx, and Saturday night at 155th street and Seventh Avenue.

The earnestness of their struggle is shown in the appeal which they are sending broadcast, urging people to ask the members of the Legislature to vote for the Anti-Congestion bills. They say:

"Help raise the siege of New York! Help wipe out the army of congestors that hold our brothers in the thrall of the dark, disease-breeding, death-destroying tenements."

The bills which the Tenants' Union are especially urging are the bill to limit all tenements hereafter erected except south of 131st street, in Manhattan, to four stories, but to permit an additional story for every 10 per cent of the lot area left unoccupied above the requirement of the present law; the bill gradually to reduce the rate of taxation on buildings until in 1917 it will be only one-half the rate of taxation on land, and the bill to empower the Tenement House Department to vacate rooms that are so dark or so infected with disease that they are unfit for human habitation.

FINE ARMOUR FOR SELLING VILE MEAT
 Health Department Found Trust Beef Unfit for Food.

Yesterday Jacob Maybaum, of 550 West 127th street, the manager for the Armour Company's plant at 131st street and Twelfth Avenue, was fined \$250 in Special Sessions for offering rotten meat for sale.

The complaint against Maybaum was Albert W. Konz, of 262 Sixth Avenue, a Health Department inspector. The letter went to Armour's packing house on April 22 and there bought 345 pounds of pork loins and 400 pounds of mutton.

The meat purchased did not come up to the Health Department standard and was destroyed.

Maybaum's explanation was that the meat had spoiled because the ice had melted. Justice O'Keefe, who presided, dissented from the opinion of Justices Olmsted and McInerney and wanted to make the sentence three months in jail instead of the fine.

NEW LABOR HELL AT PORT MANN, CAN.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The British Columbia Steel Company, a \$10,000,000 corporation, which will establish steel plants at Port Mann, the Canadian Northern Pacific terminus, and at Tacoma, and in which Charles M. Schwab and Charles P. Taft are interested, has acquired an interest in the town site of Port Mann and has agreed to erect at least one thousand dwellings, to cost not less than \$2,000 each.

It is estimated that the industrial population will be five or six thousand workers as soon as that and other related plants are completed, and it is said that Port Mann will rival Gary in growth.

Arrangements have been completed, according to A. P. Gilles, with the American Car and Foundry Company, to establish a plant at Port Mann, with an initial payroll of 2,000 men. The plant will turn out steel freight, passenger, and sleeping cars, using the available ores at hand. This Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company will also establish a plant at Port Mann.

There will be a great deal of American and European capital invested in the enterprise, according to Gilles, but its control will be vested in the Canadian company controlled by Canadians.

"THE CLOUDS"

In the last moments of a meager theatrical season comes a refreshing aftermath in "The Clouds," by Jaroslav Kvapil, at the Bijou Theater. It is a simple, simple, touching drama of life in a sheltered nook of the world. Into this country nook enters, for a moment, the sound and stir of the outside world, and then passes out again, leaving behind it a broken and frustrated spirit, miserable because its innate weakness has been revealed to it. Refreshing, too, after the hectic noise of the cheapness of the average theatrical performance is the sincere and early effective acting of the well balanced cast who play in this drama.

Maria Zeman, an actress, comes back for a breathing spell to the parsonage garden, where she played as a child with Andrew Kociak. She had thought often and with love of her early playmate and had pictured him a great world like brave part in the great world of his mother. She finds him at home, but his mother goes back to her career out in the world, he stays behind to a life as a country curate.

It is possible that the play may be considered slow by those whose sole diet has been high speed American drama. We live in the moment; we see life in scraps, in disjointed glimpses. Our horizon is a day or two, or a week. Our plays deal with isolated crises of short duration. The drama of the future will be a drama of floods of tears or the excess of symbolisms and mawkishness of the play previously produced by Comrade Julius Hopp, who is producing "The Clouds."

Mrs. Sara Blala as Maya, the actress, played the wide range of her role with sympathy, fire and with deep sincerity. The rest of the cast played with the effectiveness and honesty of serious actors playing solely from the love of their art and putting their best into their acting. And as they are all well established professional actors their best was eminent-ly satisfactory.

The new movement in international drama which "The Clouds" inaugurates has been well begun.

"THE CLOUDS"

By J. G.

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There will be a great deal of American and European capital invested in the enterprise, according to Gilles, but its control will be vested in the Canadian company controlled by Canadians.

"BABY" HOFFSTOT'S CASE UP AGAIN

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 15.—After losing in two legal wrangles in which Hoffstot sought to prevent his trial on two indictments charging him with bribery in connection with the councilman bank depositors scandal and later sought to have important counts of the indictments quashed, Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, was again placed on trial in Criminal Court this afternoon.

The commonwealth depends in prosecuting the bribery charges upon practically the same testimony that was offered last week in the conspiracy case against Hoffstot in which the jury disagreed.

MAGAZINES TO "PLAY UP" RELIGION, HE SAYS

Muckraking to Cease and Periodicals Will Take Up Spiritual Subjects, New York Banker Declares.

OMAHA, Neb., May 15.—"Muckraking is to cease and the magazines are to turn their attention toward religion," today declared James C. Cannon, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York, in an address to the Ministerial Union of this city.

"If there is not the greatest ingathering to the churches it will be the fault of the men of the churches, for we are going to have the subject of religion so 'played up' in the papers and magazines that the man who wants to promulgate religion will not have a single excuse for failing to get busy among his friends and neighbors."

"The magazine editors who have been muckraking all their lives are seeing that the thing must end, and that the only step toward progress consists in building man up."

"Any fool calling a spade a spade, but the union is tired and the time has come to call a halt in the muckraking campaign."

SPORTS

Giants Beat St. Louis.
 The Giants again met St. Louis yesterday at American League Park and won by a score of 10 to 6. Golden's wildness had a good deal to do with the defeat of the Cardinals. His passes were often followed by hits.

It was a close and well played game for six innings, then became slow and tame and consumed two hours and twenty minutes. Druke did fairly well on the mound for the Giants. Two balks were made, one by Druke and one by Golden. The score:

St. Louis	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.....	5	0	1	3	3	0
Hausser, ss.....	5	0	0	5	4	1
Ellis, lf.....	5	2	1	0	1	0
Konetchy, lb.....	4	1	3	8	0	0
Evans, rf.....	4	1	1	1	0	0
Mowry, 3b.....	3	1	1	3	0	0
Oakes, cf.....	4	0	2	0	0	0
Brenahan, c.....	3	1	3	2	1	0
Golden, p.....	4	0	1	0	0	0
Zmich, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	35	5	11	24	13	1

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.
National League.
 At Boston—R. H. E.
 Pitts. 3 0 0 0 1 2 5 10—12 16 3
 Boston 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 2—10 10 6
 Batteries—Camnitz, Nagle and Simon; Mattern, Parsons and Graham.

At Philadelphia—
 Cin. 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 1—5 11 5
 Phila. 0 5 1 3 1 6 2 2—11 21 3
 Batteries—Gasper, McQuillen and McLean; Humphries and Moran.

American League.
 At St. Louis—R. H. E.
 Wash. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
 St. L. 1 0 2 1 1 0 3 0—8 11 0
 Batteries—Sherry and Henry; Powell and Stephens.

At Detroit—
 Bos. 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1—4 6 1
 Det. 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—5 7 3
 Batteries—Wood and Nunnemaker; Carlton and Stanage.

At Chicago—
 Phila. 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2 11 3
 Chi. 1 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 x—6 5 1
 Batteries—Combs and Lapp; Olmsted and Sullivan.

GALAXY OF BOXING EVENTS.

Week's Card a Long One and Includes Big Amateur Meet.
 In spite of the fact that the early warm weather has caused the premature wearing of straw, the managers of the different local boxing clubs have shown no letup in the attractions arranged for their members' amusement. In fact an unusual set of events are on their programs this week.

Because of an injured foot, Jack Goodman was compelled to cancel his bout with Young Ahearn, which was scheduled to take place this evening at the St. Nicholas rink. The Twentieth Century Club was not caught napping long, for in its stead they have lined a match for Thursday night that will undoubtedly bring out its members doubly strong. Leach Cross, the East Side's idol, will be pitted against Eddie Murphy, the recognized lightweight champion from the New England States. This lad, who hails from the "city of culture," has done remarkably fine work in the short time that he has been fighting. Such experts as Young Sammy Smith, Frank Madole, Young Erne, and Dave Deshler have gone to defeat through the shiftness of the Hub boxer. Still in Cross he will encounter a very tough nut to crack. Leach has never shown better than he has in his recent battles. No doubt the club will be crowded that night.

The Long Acre Club is also on the job Thursday night. Young Brown, who is looked upon as one of the club's proteges, is booked to meet Battling Mantell, of Brooklyn, in the main bout, which is scheduled for ten rounds. Brown is always sure to give the members a run for their money and time. He has topped off many victories in his short career. Johnny Moran, Marty Brown, Billy Perna, Jack Ladbury and Eddie King are only a few of the many boys he has vanquished. He expects to dispose of Mantell long before the ten-round route is reached. Mantell will challenge Patsy Kilne in case he is the winner.

The National Sporting Club holds its racket as usual Friday night. Two heavyweights, and good ones at that, will try to hold the attention of the many members. Jim Smith, the Westchester farmer, will clash with Morris Harris, the burly negro fighter of Philadelphia, in an intended ten-round session. It's hardly probable that the battle will go the full distance, as both men are extremely hard punchers. Smith is being looked upon as a new "white hope" since his successive defeat of Dummy Maxson and Andy Morris at the Fairmont Club.

Madison Square Garden will be the center of interest on Friday night. The first international boxing tournament ever held in this country is to be staged there. Boxers from England, Canada, and this country are to compete for the honors in the respective divisions. England has sent to this country the pick of her land. They are W. W. Allen, heavyweight champion; Ralph Erskine, featherweight champion, of Scotland, and holder of the public schools championship of the United Kingdom; Alfred Spencely, lightweight champion; R. C. Warnes, middleweight champion five times; and Frank Parks, five times heavyweight champion. They are here under the care of E. T. Calver, secretary of the Amateur Association of England. The tournament will terminate on Saturday night. The bouts are being held under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club.

Saturday night the Long Acre Club will hold their regular mixed professional and amateur bouts.

Victory for Yankees.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15.—The pitching of Ford, combined with Nap errors and a bit of slow work in the field, combined to bring victory to the Yankees today by a score of 6 to 3.

The Yankees are still in a crippled condition as to their infield, but gave Ford excellent support. He pitched a magnificent game.

The Naps got twelve hits, but they were well scattered. One of the Naps was due directly to Ford himself, a runner scoring on a wild pitch. Chase is confined to his bed still, but his condition showed a little improvement.

Hartzell played third in place of Bailey and fielded his position fine. He also got two of the Yankees' nine hits. Blanding pitched a good game.

The score:

Cleveland	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Graney, lf.....	4	0	2	0	0	0
Olsen, 3b.....	5	1	2	5	1	0
Jackson, 2b.....	4	0	1	4	1	0
Easterly, rf.....	5	1	1	1	0	0
Stovall, lb.....	4	0	1	1	2	0
Turner, 3b.....	4	1	0	0	1	0
Ball, 2b.....	4	0	1	3	1	0
Fisher, c.....	4	0	3	5	2	0
Blanding, p.....	4	0	1	2	0	0
Totals.....	38	3	12	27	14	2

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Daniels, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Wolter, rf.....	5	1	1	0	0	0
Hartzell, 3b.....	4	1	2	2	0	0
Cree, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0
Knight, lb.....	5	1	0	2	0	0
Gardner, 2b.....	4	1	2	5	1	0
Roach, ss.....	3	1	0	5	0	0
Sweeney, c.....	4	1	1	1	1	0
Ford, p.....	4	0	1	0	1	0
Totals.....	38	6	12	27	14	3

MOROCCO SULTAN HAS SURRENDERED

TANGIER, Morocco, May 15.—Moulay Hafd, the Sultan of Morocco, has given himself up to the supporters of his brother, the pretender, Moulay el Zin. Moulay Hafd, it will be recalled, dethroned his brother, the former Sultan Moulay Aziz, who is now in exile.

NOMINATION PRESENTED.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The nomination of Henry L. Stimson, of New York, to be Secretary of War, was sent to the Senate from the White House this afternoon. Charles S. Millington, also of New York, was nominated to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York.

WORKERS KILLED UNDER ROCK.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, N. J., May 15.—Caught under a falling rock which weighed between ten and fifteen tons, Michael Kane, 30, and Peter Akervich, 23, workmen for the New Jersey Zinc Company, were instantly killed today. Their bodies were crushed almost beyond recognition.

SOUTH WALES STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, May 15.—The coal strike in South Wales has been settled and it is now estimated that it has cost \$11,250,000.

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WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 248 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$5.00 for 40 weeks and \$3.00 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances a benefit of \$3.00 for 40 weeks and \$2.00 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.00, \$1.50 and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch may be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKERS GET TIP, THEN WALK OUT

ALBANY, May 15.—Learning that their employers had planned to disperse with their services, two hundred Italian employees in the Coeymans brick yards, struck today. As a result five hundred other hands have been thrown out of employment. On account of having trouble frequently with the Italians the many factories decided to replace them with less militant help. Five years ago the Italians struck and the company called for a battalion of the National guard to beat the men into submission.

YOUTH PROCLAIMED EMPEROR.

ADDIS-ABEBA, Abyssinia, May 15. Prince Lidj Jeassu, grandson of Emperor Menelik, was proclaimed Emperor of Abyssinia yesterday. The coronation ceremonies will take place later.

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 OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Odds Go Away Down On the \$5,000 Fund

Twenty to one. The odds in the great \$5,000 handicap have gone away down. A few days ago they were one hundred to one. You must get it now or it will be too late.

Two more friends of The Call have promised to give \$50 each toward the special fund of \$5,000 one hundred persons are going to raise.

That makes five altogether within less than a week. The latest two pledges to this fund came in together, one from a woman Comrade from far out of town and another from a local Comrade who had already joined the \$450 sustaining fund and paid it up in advance for one year.

What did we tell you? First, the fifty dollar pledges came in one at a time, shy and bashful as country milkmaids. Yesterday along came two at a time, made their bow to the business manager and lined up with the three that had arrived ahead of them.

All five are doing very nicely as we go to press, concerned only about how long they may have to wait for their ninety-five absent Comrades.

The fascinating problem now is to figure out which of the two funds will be subscribed in full first. Since the regular \$450 fund must be completed by May 30 or not at all it looks as if it would be the first under the wire. But that remains to be proved yet. If four or five more of the fifty dollar fellows should turn up today it would set a pretty stiff pace for the others.

As the thing now stands the one fund is a big boost to the other and if readers of The Call are possessed of the right spirit the \$5,000 fund and the \$450 a week one ought to sweep by the judges' stand neck and neck sometime before the meet closes on May 30.

That \$450 fund really is the easiest thing ever offered Call readers. You know we ask now for only about 150 more dollar pledges. Think of it: a paper with thousands of readers asking now for pledges amounting to \$150 a week! Why it is too easy.

Three hundred dollars have been subscribed. One hundred and fifty more must be added to the list. You have fourteen days to do it. Seven days ought to be enough. Let's do it in seven days.

Come on!

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Of the Workmen'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 this 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.

RIGHTEOUS EMPLOYER WAS BREAKING LAW
 Boy Smoker Wasn't the Only One Who Violated Statutes.

Playing a virtuous role does not always pay. Especially does it not pay when you are yourself breaking the law by employing minors at work that they should not be legally employed at.

This was found out yesterday by H. E. Taylor, a manufacturer of caskets, at 510 East 72d street.

Taylor had one of his employees, Joseph Weinkopf, a youth who lives near the East River on 72d street, summoned before Magistrate Herman in the Yorkville police court and charged with smoking in the shop, and thus endangering the lives of other employees.

R. S. Taylor, the son of the proprietor of the shop, told a neat little story before the judge to the effect that his firm is very anxious to safeguard the lives of the employees and that young Weinkopf was the villain who smoked a cigarette in the shop, despite the understanding that in the shop one should not smoke.

"Then why don't you discharge this careless young man?" the magistrate asked Taylor.

To this Taylor replied that he did discharge Weinkopf, but he thought he would hale him to court anyway, in view of the seriousness of the case. Taylor was beginning to feel like a real patriot and humanitarian over his act when the judge turned to Weinkopf and asked how old he was.

"I am 15 years old," the boy said.

Whereupon the magistrate asked the complainant how it came about that a minor was employed in his factory.

Taylor then stammered something to the effect that "the boy told him he was sixteen" and "had papers to prove it."

The magistrate again turned to the boy and asked him why he lied about his age. And with one gulp young Weinkopf answered:

"I wanted to help my mother, as father is got working and there are five children in the family and we had no money."

The magistrate at first was inclined to send the boy to the island. But this even the patriotic employer thought was too much, especially in view of the fact that Weinkopf did help support his family.

So after a severe lecture Magistrate Herman discharged young Weinkopf, and also the employer, who thanked heaven for getting off so easy, despite the fact that he violated the child labor law.

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 130 Broadway, Cor. 14th St. Tel. 5900.

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DEBS ADDRESSES BIG PHILA. MEETING Hall Is Jammed and 1,000 People Are Turned Away.

By J. A. FISHER. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15.—If our soldiers were sent into Mexico to suppress the revolt I hope they will meet with a crushing defeat, declared Eugene V. Debs yesterday afternoon, before an audience which numbered more than 2,000. The meeting was held at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. Fully 1,000 were turned away. "No more seats," and "no standing room" were answers to the questions of those who tried to gain admission. Debs, when introduced, received long and continuous applause. Opening his remarks, he thanked his audience for their applause, and stated that there was one man who was responsible for such a meeting. "I mean Fred Long," said Debs. "To whose memory I express my simple gratitude and my love. He was one of the pioneers of the movement. He never once flinched from duty from beginning to end. He has been lost from action, but he has left his name for the social revolution." (Applause.) A story given wide circulation by the press states that Debs will not be permitted to speak in Altoona, Pa. Referring to this he said: "Orders have been given that I am not to speak in Altoona. I wish to serve notice here that if I don't speak it will be because I was kidnapped." (Applause.) "There is a strike on the Pennsylvania system," said Debs, "and if I had it in my charge I would make it a strike worth while. I have come in contact with the men who were discharged for nothing. They are not organized. They are tied up with their craft union agreements. Why don't these railroad men organize into an industrial organization? If they were organized in such a union a strike of this kind would never occur." Further in his lecture Debs spoke of the Mexican situation, stating that "Mexico is a republic as much as the North Pole is an orange orchard." Other speakers included Harry Parker, chairman; George D. Brewer, and Miss Anna Cohen, secretary of the Women's Committee of Local Philadelphia, Socialist party.

TRY TO BLAME BOY'S MURDER ON JEWS Russian Anti-Semites Looking for Excuse for Massacre.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—The central government today dispatched M. Zaitseff and M. Fennenko, high officers of the ministry of justice, to Kiev to investigate the mysterious murder of the Christian boy, Yushchinsky, whose death has been made the excuse for a threatened massacre of Jews in that city. KIEV, Russia, May 15.—The ability of the authorities to preserve public order yesterday, the date reported to have been set for a Jewish massacre, had a reassuring effect upon the Jewish population. Nevertheless the exodus of the more wealthy Jews continues and the panic will not subside completely until the circumstances of the alleged ritualistic murder have been explained and the responsibility for the crime fixed. On February 24, last, the body of a boy named Yushchinsky was found, horribly mutilated, in a cave close by the Jewish quarter in this city. The lad was 12 years old, a Christian and a student at the local Orthodox Seminary. Certain circumstances of the killing, linked with the inability of the authorities to detect the murderers, resulted in the charge by their enemies that Jews had made the youth a victim of a ritualistic murder, an alleged religious ceremony which has been the subject of controversy, of allegations and denials, for centuries. An examination of the body showed that it had been cut in forty-five places with a knife and an awl. A post-mortem made by Professor Obolinsky determined that the victim had been tortured and all the wounds inflicted before life was extinct. His hands were tied and a gag in his mouth, the boy had been held upright as the blood flowed downward. Seven deep stabs in the region of the heart had finally put an end to his agony. When death ensued the stripped body was re clothed. No blood spots were found on the clothing. Professor Obolinsky and Dr. Tufanoff ascertained that the body had been removed to the cave five or six hours after death. The supposition based thereon was that Yushchinsky had been tortured and murdered somewhere in the neighboring Jewish quarter and the body deposited in the cave at daybreak.

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CARRY SOCIALISM TO CHURCH PEOPLE Great Progress Reported at Conference of Christian Socialist Fellowship.

(Special Correspondence.) ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The sixth annual conference of the Christian Socialist Fellowship was held in St. Louis, April 27-May 1. While the attendance of delegates was not large owing to the distance of the branches of the organization, which are scattered from New York to California, yet those present brought enough ability and earnestness to make the conference a success. At the evening sessions, which were propaganda meetings, able and inspiring addresses full of philosophy and hope of Socialism were delivered by Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, Rev. William A. Prosser, Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, Rev. E. E. Carr, Rev. F. W. Allen and Kyra M. Kern. During the preceding twelve months the membership was doubled. Nineteen new centers were formed, making a total of thirty-four as follows: Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Boston, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Providence, Washington, Baltimore, All City, Pa.; New Kensington, Pa.; Lexington, Ky.; Granite City, Ill.; Doe Run, Mo.; Joplin, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.; Hutchinson, Kan.; Youngstown, O.; Oberlin, Pa.; Minden, Mo.; Boulder, Northwood, and New Windsor, Colo.; New York City; McKeesport, Pa.; Salt Lake City; Los Angeles, San Francisco and Modesto, Cal.; Shawnee, Okla.; Seattle, Wash.; Millet and Westastin, Canada. The lecture work reached about 30,000 people, many of whom had no knowledge of Socialism. The fellowship is fully committed to the international Socialist movement and teaches all that is essential to Socialism. The fellowship is engaged in the general propaganda of Socialism, its leaders speaking much of the time under party management, but its special object is to reach churches and other religious institutions with the message of Socialism. It furnishes able and experienced lecturers who know how to deal with the religious mind. It has a lecture staff of about seventy-five speakers. Those do not spend their entire time in lecture work, but go out from time to time as there is demand for their services. Some of the Lecturers. Among them are Rev. William A. Prosser, Pittsburg; Rev. W. D. P. Bliss and Rev. Elliot White, New York City; George H. Strobel, Newark; Rev. James L. Smiley, Annapolis; Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, Elyria, Ill.; Rev. E. E. Carr and Rev. A. B. Francis, Chicago; Rev. T. W. Woodrow, Hobart, Ohio; Rev. E. B. Barnes, Shawnee, Okla.; Rev. H. I. Bryant, Catoosa, Okla.; Rev. E. H. Gates, Hutchinson, Kan.; Rev. F. W. Allen, Paris, Mo.; Myra M. Kern, Maryville, Mo.; Rev. Joe Deatherage, Vin, Ark.; D. S. Connor, Pittsburg; W. W. Reese, Salt Lake City; Horace Mann, Irvington, Iowa; Rev. Paul H. Castle, Davenport, Iowa; Rev. T. W. Williams, San Francisco; Rev. J. W. Wells, San Francisco; Rev. Albert Ehrigott, Portland, Ore.; Rev. Robert Whitaker, Los Gatos, Cal.; Rev. Oscar Bostrom, Syracuse, Wyo.; Rev. Edward Evans, Washington, D. C.; Rev. George Willis Cook, Boston; Solon T. Klotz, Toledo; David J. Morris, Boulder, Colo.; Rev. H. W. Pinkham, Denver; Rev. H. M. Frank, Philadelphia; J. P. Marchant, Phoenix, Ariz.; H. A. Barton, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Rev. A. P. Hills, Traverse City, Mich.; Rev. George W. Slater (colored), Aurora, Neb.; Rev. Stephen C. Garrison (colored), Montpelier, Ind.; Rev. A. C. Alexander, Millet, Can.; Rev. W. E. S. James, Calistoga, Cal. These speakers in the last two years have lectured on Socialism in at least 600 churches, as well as in schools, halls and other places, and have been heard by an aggregate of 150,000 people. The general secretary, William A. Ward, is the only one who devotes his entire time to the work and the only Fellowship worker paid a salary, and the receipts from his lectures provide for most of the salary. He has spent most of the time for two years in the lecture field, has spoken in most of the larger cities and in many of the largest churches of the country, in colleges, before ministerial associations, Y. M. C. A.'s and in theaters and halls. The sentiment of the Fellowship with regard to the religious situation appears in the following excerpts from the annual address of the general secretary: "Capitalism in the church condemns it (Christian Socialism); politics in the church attempts to exclude it; Pharisaism criticizes and scoffs; ignorance, prejudice and bigotry unite to protect the church from its invasion; but all to no avail. Like a contagion, it is breaking out everywhere. The time has come for Christians to abandon this selfish, heartless, godless system, or the entire working class, which is beginning at last to understand, will forsake the church, turning against it as a hypocritical, detestable tool of their masters, used to deceive the people and cover the infamy and perfidy of the class that loves only self and seeks only limited riches, corrupting government, degrading commerce and destroying God's children physically and spiritually—even the helpless, innocent little ones—in order to get possession of the product of labor. Thousands Responding to Call. "Only the Christian Socialist movement can save Christianity from this fate. Thousands are responding to the call. Position, friends, business, persecution—nothing can keep them back. Preachers will lose pulpits rather than let conscience rest in cowardly silence. Business men will lose money and workers jobs rather than be partners with the devil in trade. This movement cannot be kept out of the church. We WILL speak out. The Gospel of the Kingdom shall be heard in the House of God. The cunning politician on the church board and the self-denned capitalist in

The 913th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE Underwear, Shirts, Linen, etc. SIG KLEIN and Assistants 50 THIRD AVE. Near 10th St. New York.

the new shall not betray Christ and drive the prophet from the place dedicated to God and truth. "To practice Christianity in an age of machinery and the collective method necessitates the complete socialization of the instruments of production and distribution. To civilize, to Christianize and to Christianize Christianity is the task for this age, and this can be accomplished only through Socialism." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: General secretary, William A. Ward, St. Louis; general treasurer, W. D. P. Bliss, New York City. General Executive Committee: Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee; George H. Strobel, Newark; Rev. William A. Prosser, Pittsburg; Rev. E. E. Carr, Chicago; Edwin Markham, West New Brighton, N. Y.; Rev. Albert Ehrigott, Portland, Ore.; Rev. Robert Whitaker, Los Gatos, Cal.; Rev. James L. Smiley, Annapolis; Rev. Elliot White, New York City; J. P. Taylor, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Horace Mann, Irvington, Iowa; John D. Merrill, Toledo; Solon T. Klotz, Toledo; Rev. A. O. Alexander, Millet, Canada; George H. Hall, Jr., St. Louis; Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer, Chicago; Bessie M. Womsey, Pittsburg; Rev. E. J. Helms, Boston; Mary E. Mason, Watertown, Mass.; Rev. Ward Winter Reese, Salt Lake City; Rev. E. D. Martin, Des Moines; Harvey P. Meyer, Chicago; D. C. Sherman, Washington, D. C.; and Rev. F. W. Allen, Paris, Mo. Persons desiring lectures or information concerning the Fellowship may address the general secretary, William A. Ward, 3452 Giles avenue, St. Louis.

REIGN OF TERROR IN CANTON, CHINA Uprising Feared by Foreign Residents—Executions Taking Place.

HONGKONG, China, May 15.—There are alarming rumors of a revolution uprising at Canton and the surrounding districts planned for tomorrow. Europeans in Shanghai, the foreign district of Canton, are prepared to leave. The restlessness is widespread, and tens of thousands of persons are fleeing from the disturbed section of this city. The revolt is said to cover a wide area and to be led by relatives of high Chinese officers who have been educated in Japan. More than \$1,000,000 is said to be available to the rebels. The leaders of the revolution in Formosa and Annam declare that they have enough dynamite to blow up the city of Canton. Decapitations of rebels and suspects take place daily in Canton. The relatives of those executed do not dare remove the bodies from the streets, and the conditions are horrible. Two British gunboats, one French gunboat, one German, one American and one Italian are now at Canton. Another German gunboat is going to the city carrying two Maxim guns and a supply of ammunition. The political unrest is general throughout southern China, and tomorrow is looked forward to with apprehension. WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Supreme Court today in an opinion by Justice Hughes affirmed the judgment of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of Charles C. Wilson, an officer of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, who was held in contempt for refusing to produce the books and papers of the corporation before the Federal Grand Jury which subpoenaed so to do. The correspondence covered a period of two months in 1909. Wilson asserted that the subpoena was invalid because issued to a corporation and not to an officer of the corporation. Justice Hughes' opinion held there was no virtue in the contention. The opinion also holds that the fact that Wilson's private letters were also contained in the letter press along with those of the corporation did not give him a privilege to withhold them. Associate Justice McKenna read a vigorous dissenting opinion from the opinion of Justice Hughes. IT'S "UNCONSTITUTIONAL" WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Supreme Court, in an opinion by Associate Justice McKenna, today held the Oklahoma law to be invalid which regulates gas pipe lines restraining the shipments entirely within the State. The court holds the law to be an unconstitutional restraint upon interstate commerce. The court holds that it cannot be upheld as a conservation measure. Justices Hughes, Holmes and Lurton dissented from the court's opinion.

RULES WIRELESS CO. MUST SHOW BOOKS

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A seemingly sweeping victory which suburban telephone users scored against the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company before the Interstate Commerce Commission turned out to be a boomerang today when it was learned that as a result of the decision, no rates will be reduced, but several will be increased. The company was found guilty of illegal discrimination in giving concessions to original subscribers, but the Interstate Commerce Commission failed to declare the higher charges unreasonable. As a result, recent subscribers will have to pay the usual price for their calls, and old subscribers will have their charges doubled. CALLAHAN, THE HATTER 140 BOWERY.

CATTLEMEN LOUDLY OPPOSE RECIPROCTY Say Canadian and Argentina Importations Will Kill American Industry.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—That the American cattle growers cannot compete with those of Argentina and Canada was the declaration of Samuel H. Cowan, of Texas, president of the National Live Stock Association, who appeared before the Senate Finance Committee today to protest on behalf of the cattle producers against the ratification of the Canadian trade agreement. "The Argentine Republic is taking our trade in London and European markets," declared Cowan, "due largely to the fact that it costs much less to raise cattle in that country than in the United States. Our exports of cattle to London have been decreasing year by year, while Argentina's have been increasing. "Canada does and can compete with Argentina. Put the cattle growers of this country in competition with those of Argentina and you will wreck them. The cattle growers of the United States realize this situation and the members of this committee ought to understand it. "It begins to look as if there is nothing that we can do in free competition with the world," observed Senator John Sharpe Williams, of Mississippi. "We are paying so much for our living," replied the witness, "that we cannot sell our products in competition with people who live on a much lower plane. Our farmers have automobiles, they live well, lands have increased in value, and all these things must be taken into consideration. "If the poor farmer can't live in competition with the world, and the manufacturer can't, then we must have a mighty poor country," suggested Senator Williams. "I believe we have the richest country in the world," responded Cowan, "but we don't want free trade with the world." The witness said he saw in Washington Market this morning meat selling at 12 cents a pound that is delivered in London from Argentina at 7.9 cents a pound. He declared that the committee could not afford to invite free trade with Argentina. The result would be, said Cowan, that Argentina meat would find a market in New York and the interests of American cattle growers would be menaced. "Then New York would get beef as cheap as London if cattle are put on the free list?" asked Senator Williams. "Not for the present, but possibly at a later period," was the answer. "It might be a good thing to compensate the general public for the meat it eats even if at the expense of the cattle growers," commented Senator Williams. Cowan testified that Argentina was placing meat so cheaply in London that the supply in this country had been held up, with the result that meat is selling here for a cent and a half less a pound than it did a year ago.

LORIMER BRIBERY CASE UP TODAY

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—The report of the Illinois Senate Committee which investigated the bribery charges connected with the election of U. S. Senator William Lorimer, will be submitted to the Illinois Senate tomorrow. The report will be completed late today. It is expected to contain a reprimand for Judge Pettit, of Chicago, who held that Edward Tilden, of Chicago, millionaire, together with C. C. Cummings and George W. Benedict, Chicago bankers, did not have to allow the committee to examine their books with a view of gathering any evidence that might show regarding the bribery fund. A recommendation that the case be again probed by the United States Senate is also probable. FLEW 101 MILES AN HOUR. PARIS, May 15.—Lieutenant Fecquet and Henry Weyman broke all aviation records at the Mourmelon course today. Lieutenant Fecquet, with a passenger, flew to Rheims in ten minutes at an average rate of speed of 101 miles an hour. Weyman covered the distance under the same circumstances in 10 1/2 minutes. OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE, 208 E. Broadway. Tel. 2365 Orchard BRANCH, 102 LENOX AVE. BET. 115TH AND 116TH STS. I am with The Call since The Call started. OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN. L. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician 1023 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g. LEGAL NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE THAT BY VIRTUE OF A line held by me against the following described property, to wit, one six per cent eight year first mortgage bond, No. 35, of the Knoxville Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Tennessee, of the par value of \$500, belonging to Gott Trest and Mabel H. Trest, as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of Charles H. Trest, deceased, owners for whose account the same is held, and now in my possession, I will sell such personal property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien, through Adlan H. Miller & Son, auctioneers, at the local estate sale room, 145 and 155 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1911, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. May 15th, 1911. JAMES L. WANDLING. Dated New York, May 15th, 1911.

COMPROMISE LIKELY ON WOOL SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives today began drafting the revised tariff schedule on wool, which will be submitted to the Democratic caucus for ratification. It is expected to be ready for the caucus within the week. Advocates of free raw wool were not so confident today as they heretofore had expressed themselves that the raw material would be placed on the free list. Extraordinary pressure has been brought to bear by conservative leaders to secure unanimous approval of a compromise bill, and these leaders insist that such a bill would meet with caucus approval. Such a bill might provide a tariff of about five or six cents a pound on raw wool, with provision of a cent reduction each year until the raw product eventually would go on the free list; also for a cut of 40 to 50 per cent in the duty on manufactured woollen goods. The House was not in session today. WASHINGTON, May 5.—A seemingly sweeping victory which suburban telephone users scored against the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company before the Interstate Commerce Commission turned out to be a boomerang today when it was learned that as a result of the decision, no rates will be reduced, but several will be increased. The company was found guilty of illegal discrimination in giving concessions to original subscribers, but the Interstate Commerce Commission failed to declare the higher charges unreasonable. As a result, recent subscribers will have to pay the usual price for their calls, and old subscribers will have their charges doubled.

ON MONDAY, MAY 29 AT 8 P. M. HARLEM RIVER PARK CASINO 127th Street and Second Avenue WILL BE CELEBRATED The Third Call Anniversary SPEAKER Charles Edward Russell TO BE FOLLOWED BY A GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT AND BALL ADMISSION, 25 CENTS Tickets on sale at The Call Office, 409 Pearl Street; Rand School, 112 E. 19th Street; Socialist Headquarters, 239 E. 84th Street.

POSTAL BANK BONDS READY WASHINGTON, May 15.—Postal savings bank depositors may, after July 1, convert their deposits into United States bonds, prepared specially for their accommodation, in denominations of \$20, \$100 and \$500. It was announced today at the Postoffice Department. The bonds pay 2 1/2 per cent interest, which is one half per cent higher than Uncle Sam pays on postal savings deposits. Under the present laws governing the banks, a single individual cannot deposit more than \$500 a year. Complaints have been made against this restriction, and the bonds will relieve the situation. Either registered or coupon bonds may be purchased. Interest on the coupon bonds is collected by detachable coupons which can be cashed by any one. The department advises the depositors who are seeking a safe investment to buy the registered bond, interest on which is paid semi-annually, and can be collected by the registered purchaser only. The department also announced today that the condition of the postal savings banks which were opened January 3 last, has surpassed the expectations of the officials. During April, 3,618 separate deposits were made in the 48 initial banks, aggregating \$82,646, and averaging \$31.57 per deposit. In January, the average of 3,339 separate deposits, aggregating \$61,805, was only \$18.14.

AUBURN CARPENTERS GUILD Auburn, N. Y., May 15.—The usual of the contracting carpenters of Auburn to grant an increase of 5 cents per hour and a Saturday holiday caused 350 journeymen and painters to go on a strike this morning.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY 635 Columbus Ave. bet. 21st and 22d St. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

McCann's Hats Are always the best and cheapest 210 BOWERY.

MEETING HALLS Astoria Schuetzen Park 100th Street and 10th Ave. Astoria, Oregon. Largest and most beautiful hall in New York. Tel. 215 Astoria. J. LIND.

Labor Lyceum 900 W. 11th St. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Owned and controlled by the Labor Union Association. Telephone 524. Willing to accept Free Library open from 2 to 5 P. M.

Labor Temple 235 7th St. New York. Workers' Educational Association. Hall for Meetings, Entertainment, etc. Telephone 1080. Free Library open from 2 to 5 P. M.

Ferrer Centre 8 E. 12th St. Suitable hall for lectures, entertainments, meetings. Rent very reasonable. Harry Kelly, Organizer. Free Library open from 2 to 5 P. M.

CLINTON HALL 151-153 Clinton Street We have open for rental May 1st several large and small meeting rooms FOR WEEK-DAYS, SATURDAY SUNDAYS. Main Hall and smaller ballrooms, ball meetings, and weddings. UNION LABELS.

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE, 208 E. Broadway. Tel. 2365 Orchard BRANCH, 102 LENOX AVE. BET. 115TH AND 116TH STS. I am with The Call since The Call started.

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VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

REPLY TO "A. S. OF E. MEMBER."

Editor of The Call: It is to be hoped that any "A. S. of E. Member" or any one else who cares to assert that the Brotherhood of Machinists are "scabs," will have the courage to sign his name to his article...

The eight-hour day would be a great boon to the machinists and is well worth fighting for, but the members of the brotherhood, knowing the hardships attendant upon a great strike and the privations that must be endured by the men involved...

The attitude of the I. A. of M. officials in pretending to "ignore" what they cannot ignore in the existence and strength of the brotherhood, proves them unfit to occupy any positions of responsibility in labor affairs...

While the I. A. of M. officials are denouncing us on the one hand because we don't strike our shops, here we have their business agent (Newland) coolly informing the C. F. U. at its meeting yesterday, as quoted in today's Call, that it is the policy of the I. A. of M. to "knock hell out of them," that is, the brotherhood...

The A. S. of E. would not have recognized the strike unless they had first been consulted and their members given an opportunity to express their opinion thereon. And I know the present officials of the I. A. of M. and their attitude toward the A. S. of E. well enough to assert that but for the existence of the Brotherhood the A. S. of E. would never have been consulted.

It was only during the period that the present members of the Brotherhood are in official positions in the New York District of the I. A. of M. that the policy of co-operation with the A. S. of E. was introduced, and on the occasion of the very first shop grievance that arose when the present I. A. of M. officials took office, that the policy was reversed (in the case of the Eric Basin Iron Works) and the men in that shop were instructed to ignore the A. S. of E.

It was only as a result of vigorous objection on the part of the rank and file (which objection, by the way, was started by the writer of this article), that the officials were compelled to consult and act with the A. S. of E. representatives in adjusting that affair. After the launching of the Brotherhood, the I. A. of M. did not feel "cheesy" enough to "ignore" both organizations, so they have "tolerated" the A. S. of E. hoping to get their aid in checking the growth of the Brotherhood.

The "A. S. of E. Member" asks why we did not go over to the A. S. of E., instead of forming another organization at the time of the split. We might ask the correspondent why he and the other A. S. of E. members do not join the I. A. of M. While the A. S. of E. may have, as claimed, 111,000 members, nearly all of them are in Great Britain.

The Brotherhood of Machinists is affiliated with the German Metal Trades Union and can claim a larger membership, therefore, than even the...

PAY ENVELOPES

By James Oppenheim This is a cloth bound book, illustrated by Harry Townsend, and contains vivid stories of the real life of the toilers, related with simplicity. James Oppenheim belongs to that class of writers, devoting their talent to the cause of the oppressed. This book contains tales of the mill, the mine and the city street, and should be read by all those who appreciate good literature.

PAY ENVELOPES is the latest book from the pen of this talented writer and its reading will strengthen your enthusiasm for the cause of the toilers.

JAMES OPPENHEIM has long found in Socialism the only hope for a better social system, and Socialists all over the country should become acquainted with his writings and encourage him in his work. Price \$1.25 On sale at the Book Department of THE NEW YORK CALL 409 Pearl Street New York

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. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 3, Eloquution and Public Speakers' Class—At clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place, Instructor, August Claessens.

Branch 9—At headquarters, 1363 Fulton Avenue. Discussion meeting. Topic, "The Relation of Socialism to the Struggle for Existence."

Irish Socialist Federation—At 511 East 134th street. Special business meeting.

Executive Board, Young People's Socialist Federation—At headquarters, Branch 2, 22 Rutgers street. Organizers, treasurers and financial Secretaries are requested to attend.

Branch 4. The Comrades who have volunteered to distribute literature are requested to be at Turn Hall, 565 West 54th street tonight for the purpose of arranging details with Comrade McNamara. Organization Committee also meets tonight.

R. H. ASQUITH, Organizer.

Socialist Club May Sociable.

The arrangements for the Socialist Club's May sociable and supper, at the Labor Temple on Saturday, May 20, at 6:30 p.m., are practically completed. Nearly a hundred socialists and sympathizers have already ordered seats, and many more are expected to follow suit before the end of the week.

The subject for discussion after the meal will be "The Socialist Press." Comrade Castle, of the Brotherhood of Machinists, will act as toastmaster. The opening speaker will be William English Walling, to be followed by Timothy Walsh, Alexander Jones, L. B. Roudin, Bertha W. Frazer, Harry L. Slobodin, Barney Riley, Bertha W. Howe, F. Sumner Boyd and others on short and pithy talks.

The price of supper is 50 cents per cover. Those wishing to participate should send early notice, since seats cannot be reserved unless the dinner committee is informed not later than May 18.

The committee consists of Alexander Frazer, Thomas Crimmins and M. Oppenheimer, 301 East 63d street, Manhattan, to whom notices should be addressed.

Minutes of Central Committee.

The Central Committee of Local New York met May 12. Comrade Fieldman was elected chairman and Bryant vice-chairman. Minutes read and approved. Credentials were received as follows: Branch 1, Anna M. Sloan in place of O'Brien. Branch 6, Lee in place of DeYoung. Russian Group, S. Woskoff in place of Broa. Branch 2, B. Rosenfeld in place of Einstein. Finnish Group, A. Morena. A. Naki. John Granros, Wilson, Olga Lang, Hendrickson, E. Aniesten, W. Bruum and Olga Fast.

A communication was received from State Secretary Thomas, of Wisconsin, stating that Dr. Nahin expected to visit New York in June while on his vacation, and desired to solicit subscriptions for bonds for their new daily paper, and also desired the co-operation of the party in holding a meeting for this purpose. Motion carried that the City Executive Committee assist in holding the meeting, and also that two \$10 bonds be purchased.

A communication was received from the German Newspaper Writers' Union No. 4 complaining against the discharge of one of its members from the Volkzeitung, and requesting that the party take action in the matter. Moved to refer to Executive Committee for investigation. Amended that committee be elected from this body. Further amended that the union be notified to first address themselves to the publishing association, and if they get no satisfaction that the matter will be taken up. The original motion prevailed.

Under report of the Executive Committee Comrades Cohen, Adler and Cassidy were elected to complete the delegation of five to the McNamara joint defense conference. Comrades Slobodin and Boyd having already been selected by the Executive Committee. All other actions of the Executive Committee were endorsed. Meyer London authorized the statement that Comrade Gruber had withdrawn his appeal. Received and placed on file.

Moved to instruct delegates to State Committee to introduce an amendment to constitution changing State Committee meetings from two to one per annum on account of expense. Lost.

Delegate from the German Group submitted amendments to State constitution for endorsement as follows: Local New York, represented by the Central Committee, moves that the following amendments to the State constitution shall be submitted to a referendum vote. Article II, Section 7, of the State constitution of Social-

ist party, State of New York, shall be amended to read as follows: "The State Executive Committee shall have immediate charge of the work of organization, agitation and campaign throughout the State, elect a financial secretary, treasurer and such other officers as may be deemed necessary for the proper transaction of its business; pass upon all applications for charters; furnish the locals the monthly dues stamps bought of the National Committee at the price of 10 cents each, furnish to locals quarterly annual report blanks. It shall meet at least twice a month, and carry on a general correspondence between the locals and the State Organization; shall publish the order of business of the State convention at least four months in advance; shall publish all motions, resolutions and recommendations to the regular order of business of the State convention, properly submitted to the State Executive Committee by locals, branches or individual members at least two months before the convention; at its meeting not later than thirty days before a State convention shall appoint a committee on rules; shall appoint a committee to prepare the most important points of the order of business for report in the convention; prepare and present to the State convention a draft of a platform for the action of the convention."

Article III, Section 5, shall be amended to read as follows: "At the State convention the representation shall be by counties, each county being entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every hundred members or major fraction thereof." The recommendations were not concurred in. Comrade Gelder asked if the organizer would divulge the contents of a letter he had written to Branch 1. Moved that the Comrade be asked to state what information he had on the subject. Lost. On points of order it was brought out that the letter referred to requested Branch 1 to attend this meeting of the committee in force in order to prevent members of Branch 5 electing members of the Executive Committee. The organizer denied having written such a letter.

Further nominations for the Executive Committee were made, and Comrades Adler, Paulitsch, Kane and King were elected tellers. The vote resulted as follows, the first fifteen being elected: Cassidy, 38; Lee, 36; Sackin, 35; Kirkman, 35; Norens, 33; Dexter, 32; Frost, 27; Berlin, 26; Markoff, 25; Rodgers, 23; Bryant, 22; Sloan, 22; Baum, 21; Asquith, 20; Boyd, 20; Fieldman, 18; Copstein, 9; Heldmann, 9; Phillips, 19; Ulmers, 11; Wagner, 19; Allenkoff, 11; Schubert, 12; Wohltman, 8.

Committee on Propaganda Among Women announced meeting on Sunday, May 21, at Labor Temple. Speakers, Lee, Hillquit, Bruere and Loire. 1:30 p.m.

Trade Union Committee reported book referred to it for propaganda among trades unionists as not applicable for this purpose as a Socialist book. Moved to accept report. Amended that matter be referred to Executive Committee. Amendment carried.

Report of Education Committee accepted. Report of Committee on Organization referred to City Executive Committee. Committee on Naturalization reported holding two meetings of the conference, and that about \$110 per month would be necessary for expenses. Next meeting to be held on May 19.

Moved and carried that present members of the Naturalization Committee be instructed to continue until replaced by the Executive Committee. Committee on Young People's Organization reported progress and Comrade Bertha Mally was elected to the committee in place of Kirkman, resigned.

Report of W. C. P. A. reported increase circulation of The Call, and anniversary celebration at Harlem River Park on May 29. Report accepted. Committee on Workmen's Compensation Law suggested that a committee be elected to make a special study of this matter and report. Moved and carried that matter of reducing national dues be placed on roll call for next meeting immediately after reading of minutes.

Moved and carried that Local New York initiate a national referendum to amend the constitution of the party by striking out the provision that national officers shall not be eligible for more than a single term. Comrade King was elected a member of the Auditing Committee.

E. J. DUTTON, Recording Secretary.

Women's Committee Meeting.

The Woman's Committee of Local New York met Wednesday, May 10, with Comrade Malkiel in the chair. In view of the ever growing number of workingwomen in this city, the committee had a lengthy discussion on the necessity of more active propaganda for Socialism among women.

To facilitate the future work of the committee it is proposed to have an educational subcommittee, consisting of one member from each English and foreign speaking branch. Comrades Ashley and Block were elected on a committee to raise a \$500 fund during the summer, same to be used next winter for special propaganda among women.

The unanimous opinion of the committee was that the Socialist party as such must take a more aggressive stand on the suffrage question, which opinion was expressed in the following motion: "Moved that we ask the National Executive Committee to request Representative Berger to present a bill at the next session of Congress in favor of woman suffrage. Moved that we ask the National Executive Committee to sanction the issue of petition lists in order to

ERON PREP. SCHOOL 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

BRONX. Discussion Tonight. The discussion on Kirkpatrick's "War—What For?" announced by the 11th and 17th A. D., for May 2, and which was postponed, will take place tonight. BERTHA MEYROWITZ, Secretary.

Minutes of Central Committee. The Central Committee of Kings County met at the Labor Lyceum, Saturday, May 14. Comrade Pauly was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted. One delegate was seated from Branch 4, 22d A. D.

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BIG G FURNITURE WORKS BRING US THE AD. OF ANY FIRM OFFERING FURNITURE AT SPECIAL PRICES AND WE WILL DUPLICATE THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY. 203-205 E. 76 ST. EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME AT WHOLESALE. WRITE FOR BOOKLET NO. 6

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES The quarterly general assembly of the Co-operative League will be held this evening at 206 East Broadway at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend to participate in the election of members of the Board of Trustees. Special notices have been sent to all those organizations who have subscribed to shares of the capital stock, urging them to send delegates to discuss plans for opening a model co-operative bakery in a Bronx. There is every reason to believe that this problem will now be finally settled.

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The Call



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A VICTORY THAT MUST BE FOLLOWED UP

Just what is the status of the labor unions concerning their right not to patronize, and to declare they will not patronize, is left beautifully indefinite by the United States Supreme Court in its decision in the matter of the American Federation of Labor officials because of their action in the case of the Bucks Stove Company. One thing, and only one, is so far quite clear, and that is that the Supreme Court judges do not think it expedient to send Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail. So far a personal victory has been won. So far personal avoidance of an exceedingly unpleasant experience has been secured. But beyond that there is something more important, something that will yet have to be fought out. It is the same question that, existed before the case came to court. Have the unions the right to proclaim without restraint that a certain firm is treating them unfairly?

The Supreme Court alone knows, and it is evidently not willing to say.

Recently we have had two judicial actions that were peculiar and significant. The one was the action of President Taft in the case against Fred Warren and the Appeal to Reason. The other is this one. President Taft found something going desperately wrong with the legal machinery, and he had the lawyer's instinct to stop it. Nothing was settled by his action, though a great deal was involved. He left the way open for the same violation of personal rights and newspaper duties that were in question at that time. As far as can be judged from preliminaries, the same condition of affairs exists today. The American Federation officials will merely not be hurled into jail.

But that does not mean that other officials, seized for the same reasons, may not be hurled into jail.

It will all depend on the political complexion of things, and on the sociological atmosphere. It will all depend on whether the working class is up and fighting, or is blindly confident of getting justice from capitalist class machinery.

Just now the case against the A. F. of L. officials, important as it was, has been lately superseded by a still more and vitally important case, for this latter case involves a matter of life and death.

The determining factor in the decision of the Supreme Court was not any wish to concede any rights to the working class, as organized in trades unions. It was a wish to avoid too complicated a state in the matters which are up for discussion. So it was easier, without conceding anything vital, to wipe this case off the calendar than to keep it on when the case against the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union is pending.

Consequently this is not a time for jubilation. It is a time for suspicion. The working class may do more than suspect the Supreme Court when it comes bearing a favorable decision. It is a time when that energy which was formerly devoted to contesting the A. F. of L. case must be directed to preventing judicial murder. The Manufacturers' Association is bent on it. The newspapers seem to favor it. There is no doubt it will be done unless the whole working class, turning from this present evasion on the part of the Supreme Court, determines to fight the McNamara kidnapping case to the limit.

FORCING CONCENTRATION

Another decision handed down yesterday by the United States Supreme Court was that which concerns the Standard Oil Company. There is another memorable decision of the court, the one which dealt with the Northern Securities case, and which was ostensibly designed to restrict monopolies and combinations in restraint of or injurious to trade. What it did, in effect, was to make the combines closer and of greater efficiency.

In the present instance it will be necessary to see in what spirit the Standard Oil accepts this ruling of a court it has always considered one of its allies.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE

Have the people of New York seriously considered the direful results that may follow the removal of the New York Central Railroad tracks from "Death Avenue?"

Merely because it has been alleged that some 600 human beings have been crushed to death on this thoroughfare by the company's locomotives, are we prepared to have our milk supply stopped, to see thousands of farmers reduced to bankruptcy, millions of dollars lost annually, and "the greatest city in the country entirely isolated for the transaction of commercial business?" In short, is this community prepared to starve to death?

That is what will assuredly happen if we insist that the tracks must be removed. So the company declares in a circular which it is now distributing through the city, and it certainly ought to know.

And it backs up its warning by referring the reader to an editorial in the Syracuse Post-Standard, which draws an even more frightful picture of the calamities which will befall New York, both city and State, if the bill abolishing the tracks on "Death Avenue" goes through.

We may have been mistaken about those alleged killings on the tracks of the company, for neither the circular nor the editorial refers to anything of the kind having occurred. The real objection, it states, is "on account of a few grade crossings, and on account of the noise and smoke from the steam locomotives." There is, to be sure, an off-hand remark to the effect that "it is also claimed that the trains running through those streets and avenues south of 50th street imperil the life and limb of the people," but as this is casually noticed as a sort of minor addenda to the main objection, it obviously calls for no particular discussion. Probably it was inserted merely for the reason that the company desires to play fair with the public and has nothing to conceal.

It is most probable that the company has never heard—that is, officially—that there ever has been any loss of life or limb from this cause. It may be, of course, that a rumor has reached it from time to time that there might be a remote possibility of some trifling danger in that respect.

And, of course, the Syracuse Post-Standard never heard anything of the sort, either, and it certainly should know if there was any danger to be apprehended. The company runs its trains at street level for several miles along the main thoroughfare of Syracuse, but nobody, not even the oldest inhabitant, can remember any instance in which life and limb has been imperiled in consequence.

On the contrary, so conducive to the local welfare does Syracuse consider this arrangement, that from that burg thousands of picture postal cards are issued on which a huge New York Central and Hudson River Railroad locomotive is represented as speeding down the main street, as a testimony to the prosperity, business activity and safety that obtains in that enterprising city.

So, all things considered, it may be that these reports of New York people being slaughtered in hundreds are merely newspaper fabrications manufactured solely for the insane and wicked purpose

(Continued on columns 6 and 7 this page.)

SACRED MOTHERHOOD



Because of the number of little children killed by anxious automobiles and other vehicles, some very good and benevolent people have formed a society whose object it is to keep the children from playing on the streets. Mr. Jacob Schiff is among these good people, for his heart has been touched by the news that a baby, or a child of 3 or 4 or 5 years, has been run over and crushed.

Where there are 200 or 300 little children to the block, as happens in the poorer neighborhoods of this city, it is difficult to keep them out of the way of traffic, and drivers and chauffeurs have repeatedly had their finer feelings shocked at the smothered scream of some little child ground under the wheels.

In the section of the city fronting Central Park there have been no children killed in a long time. In spite of the countless automobiles flashing up and down the avenues accidents are rare. But in the houses fronting on the park, with all that beautiful playground spread out before these houses, there are very few little children. Even when the few who do live there go out they are attended and safeguarded. They have nurses, maids or tutors to protect them and to guide them.

But the children in the poorer sections must shift for themselves, and in attempting bravely to do so scores of them lose their lives.

It was the knowledge of how many accidents occur, sometimes with fatal results, sometimes resulting merely in the crippling of the child, that led Mr. Schiff and the others to act. They are going to keep the children off the streets, if they can. As these children have no laws on which to play, as parks are few in this crowded city, about the only place where the children can be kept is in the stuffy and sweltering tenements, or on the fire escapes. Confining them thus would not do very much good, and besides it would be highly unprofitable.

So the best thing to do would be to send the children into the factories, where they would be better off.

It is true that one might not and then get caught in the machinery, but that, while lamentable, is not so bad. The child might be guilty of contributory negligence, and so the employer would not be responsible. Furthermore, our safe and sane courts have ruled unconstitutional the compulsory compensation act. So there would be very little financial danger to the employer.

Safe in the factory the child would be away from the dangers and the temptations of the streets. Those little hands, which are now so often stilled in death by the wagons and automobiles, soon become wonderfully dexterous and help create much wealth and assist in maintaining in luxury the other children on "the avenue."

Then it would be such a relief to the mother to know that her darling was safe at some machine, instead of being out in the roar and rush of the traffic.

Motherhood is sacred, and mothers, even poor mothers, love their offspring dearly.

In the mill towns of the South, mother and father and the children of all ages are in the mills even before the sun rises, and do not leave again until the sun has set. Thus "the family is kept together," all working through the long day, all producing wealth, and most of them dying young. It is a beautiful ideal of capitalism and practically the only one.

Ms. Tarbell, who looks with no friendly eye on the labor movement, who is outspoken in her opposition to

socialism, and who fights hard against woman suffrage, was shocked in the New England mill towns by the number of little graves in the cemeteries. There were lots, and little stones or wooden headstones, telling that there in the ground were children, 1, 2 and 3 years old, babies of a few weeks, or a few months, or babies who died at birth.

This was the contribution of sacred motherhood to the financial, intellectual and moral pre-eminence of New England.

Mothers who had toiled at loom or spinning frame, who had labored long hours and suffered much, had brought these poor little swanklings into the world, not one or two of them, but many. For in the mill towns, the children die young, and many must be born in order that the work in the mills may go on.

Motherhood is sacred. Mothers, pale and worn, a few days after the birth of the child, have gone back to the machines, leaving the infant to the care of children who have just passed infancy. Mothers have done that in order that they might earn money, with which to feed the new born, as well as the older ones, and might have a little money when other children were born.

But these New England graveyards, to which sacred motherhood pays such constant and enormous tribute, exist all over this land. In every factory town, in every great city, each year there is the same toll. Despairing doctors issue warnings. Patient nurses try to instruct. But the babies continue to die, most of them starved to death.

It is a fact that there is nothing more horribly penalized in this and other "highly civilized" countries than sacred motherhood.

Instead of the woman's burden being lightened, it is increased. Instead of her having greater leisure and freedom, they are decreased. Instead of it being a period of hope and joy, it is one of black fear.

Instead of society helping the mother, it scourges her.

Millions of mothers have suffered to bring children into the world, only to see them weaken and die for lack of proper food, proper surroundings or proper attention. Millions of other mothers have bred children, only to see the hawk of capitalism swoop down and bear them away to the factories.

The sacred mother of the working class has little hope, for all her heroic suffering, that her boy or girl can do more than obtain a job in the mills, the factories or the big stores, and the girl, if she withstands the wearing, wearying strain of toil, becomes in turn the sacred mother of future generations of wage slaves.

It is the hope of the capitalist that this type of sacred motherhood will continue. The breeding of vast numbers of children, even if one out of every five dies before reaching the age of one year, is highly profitable. Sacred motherhood that can furnish children for industry, even if they are to be slaughtered in the machinery, or die through the planting of disease germs in their systems, is highly praised and highly desired.

Bred children, breed plenty of children, breed more and ever more children, is their cry, for the machines are insatiable.

Do not let the supply decrease. Quality counts for nothing.

The mothers who themselves work while they are breeding other workers, the mothers who patiently endure everything, even to seeing their children snatched away from them, are the ones that capitalism praises.

Formerly the mothers who bred children in order that there might be no lack of soldiers has been replaced by the capitalist who breeds in order that capitalism may make higher profits.

For the mother herself there is no reward. All she reaps is anguish and additional suffering.

Against this the Socialists and the trades unionists have been battling. For the first time, in the whole of society they seek to make motherhood really sacred, not a verbal ideal, but a real one. To make motherhood sacred the mother must be held in esteem as something else than the source of human subjects to machines. Her sacrifices must be rewarded, not punished. Many a time a woman

with child has had her wages reduced because at that period the boss knew she could not do any other work. Here in New York many a mother has been turned out with her newly born babe to walk the streets. Institutions overflow with the offspring of motherhood, as motherhood is degraded today.

It is a lie, a social lie, that we hold mothers in high regard. We make them merely victims.

But the modern Socialist movement is destined to change all that. The new society will not look to the mother simply to furnish children that may be exploited for the benefit of one small class. The new society, instead of victimizing the mother, will protect and cherish her.

The hawk of capitalism will cease circling around searching for little victims whose bodies may be coined into profit, and the home will become really a sacred institution.

A WOMAN'S PLACE

By ROBERT H. HOWE.

CHAPTER II.

We hear the term "woman's work" used. Why should some work be sacred to woman which would be discreditable if performed by one of the opposite sex? Why should certain other avocations be the monopoly of man, and into which sphere it is discreditable for woman to enter? There never has been any person or body of persons authorized to designate what labor one sex should perform and what labor the other sex should perform. The truth of the matter is that the work of the world has been divided between the two sexes through many centuries merely by custom and convenience.

The bearing and rearing of children, a burden placed upon woman by nature, had very much to do with classifying certain industries as best performed by her, but her maternal duties were not altogether responsible. Another, and possibly greater force, which resulted in division of labor between the sexes, and one to which little attention has been given was the discovery and use of fire.

Whatever was the source from which fire was first derived, it is certain that primitive man considered it sacred, and it was preserved with the utmost vigilance. The first attempts at architecture made by man were probably the rude sheds or shelters erected to protect the sacred flame from wind and rain. These later grew into temples and shrines where the fire was kept burning continuously. To have the tribal fire go out was a great calamity. The difficulty of securing a new fire with the crude and clumsy methods of primitive times, if a chance volcanic fissure in the rocks or a tree in the forest set ablaze by a bolt of lightning were not available, was such that it led to certain members of the tribe being charged with the sole duty of its maintenance.

The tribal fire was a permanent fire, and it was the center around which all gathered. Feasts in celebration of victory and councils of war or peace were concluded within the circle of its radiance.

This communal fire was the nucleus around which grew up the first functions of the state. The guardians of the fire became the first public servants, and as the state developed they absorbed other functions and became priests and magistrates and even kings.

The rude shed evolved into a temple in which the sacred fire burned. This was the origin and development of the Temple of Vesta, where the sacred

fire of the Romans was kept burning by the Vestal Virgins, for, it is said, a thousand years.

If by chance the tribal fire was extinguished, all tribunals, all courts, and all public and private business stopped and remained suspended until the fire was rekindled. When a volcano snuffed the empire of a king, he assumed the charge of the fire, and when he transported it to his own palace he had to transport it into public property.

As the tribe increased the causes that led to the maintenance of the permanent fire caused each to have a permanent fire on his hearth. The family, as we know it today, is the earliest, but one of the forms of human association. As its hearth grew up the primitive industries by means of which the necessities of life were provided, namely, food, warmth, clothing and shelter.

Here germinated the first ideas of the sanctity of the home. Here was the first departure from the promiscuity that was the common custom of the horde, and the beginning of the monogamous relation between man and wife.

The family hearth had a recognized right of asylum; a custom that is terrible in the declaration in a day that "a man's home is his castle." If the fire was extinguished, a man was considered an adulterer and a bringer of fire from a neighbor's. A fire must be made from coals from the sacred altar or from the fire of his father, and his alone, as king and priest in his own household to perform this act.

Beside the family hearth, the sacred place was taken by the wife and mother, and it was right here that the division of labor between the sexes and his wife began to be made.

While it was the prerogative of man to start the fire in their home, it can easily be seen that it devolved on the woman to maintain it and keep it alive. The necessity of procuring food for the family would cause the man to be absent more or less prolonged periods, during which time the fire would need attention or it would die out, and this one of the most important duties of the domestic economy devolved upon the woman, and the allied domestic industries gradually came to be her.

It must not be supposed that the position was a free and independent one. Far from that. Her status was little, if any, above that of a slave. Her lord and master had absolute control over his household. His property consisted of his wife, plants, cattle, and he could inflict death on any one of them at his pleasure.

(To be continued.)

DISPENSING WITH JUSTICE

By HENRY PATRICK.

There is a great and good judge in this town. Rosalsky is his name. Originally a second-rate lawyer, of none too savory reputation, he has, in the seven years that he has sat on the General Sessions bench, earned the respect and admiration of all law-abiding citizens. He, apparently almost alone, among all the judges of the criminal courts of this city, is free and independent—unaffiliated with the all-powerful political machine that protects and shields from punishment so many felons. Criminals dread being brought before Rosalsky for sentence; for he is stern and unrelenting as Rhadamanthus himself. Maximum penalties are his especial delight. Especially is he hard on offenders against property. Burglars, even first offenders, almost invariably get twenty years at his hands; and, on pronounced sentence, Rosalsky never fails to improve the opportunity to make it plain that he has no sympathy with the criminal law, the method of suspended sentence and of indeterminate sentence. The fact that in four cases out of five the miserable convict before him is an illiterate foreigner, who does not understand a fraction of the denunciation that is being hurled at him, does not disturb Rosalsky in the least. The citizens of New York must know that there is one judge, at least, who will not temporize with crime, who is fearless and upright, who will unhesitatingly give to all offenders against the good order of property the limit of the law. A veritable pillar of society is Rosalsky.

But—speak softly now or you will be in contempt of court—it came to pass that on May 9 Rosalsky was sore puzzled. A youth by the name of John Townsend Miller was brought before him for sentence. Said youth pleaded guilty to a number of indictments lying against him, charging him with having stolen, at various times, jewelry of an aggregate value of \$20,000 from numerous girl friends of his. The sole motive for these thefts was that Miller found his own ample means insufficient quite to satisfy his craving for what the Evening Mail, in its account of the case, fondly terms "the gay life of the great white way." The case was so plain and so outrageous that the district attorney refused to follow the customary practice of recommending leniency for a prisoner who has pleaded guilty, and urged that the maximum sentence of twenty-five years be imposed.

That it was that Rosalsky, the terror of the thief, was sore troubled. Consistency demanded with loud voice that this despicable thief be given the maximum sentence. But alas, he was a man of wealth, of social connections, a college graduate, and the son of a high officer of a prominent insurance company. So, consoling himself with the Napoleonic reflection that consistency is the bugbear of small minds, Rosalsky announced that the prisoner was discharged "under the surveillance of the Rev. Dr. Tinker, chaplain of the Tombs."

In pronouncing this atrocious sentence the great judge delivered himself of a bit of judicial reasoning which it would be hard to equal anywhere outside of the sacred constitutional decisions of the Supreme Court. He reminded young Miller, according to the Evening Mail, of

his excellent surroundings, of his early education at St. Paul's School, Garden City, and his later training at Amherst, urging him to take a new start in life.

"You have led a prodigal life," the judge said, and personally I have no fault to find with your education, but in this case I lead me to believe that you will become a good citizen. You never had any occasion to commit a crime, and by your acts you have disgraced your family and friends."

Rosalsky's logic, even if it does not quite bring conviction to that class of impractical idealists who really think that Rosalsky ought to observe his oath of office—to administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and to the rich—is at least beautifully symmetrical. To the illiterate foreigner, made desperate by the prospect of starvation, he says: "You have led a miserable life. You had every reason and every inducement to commit crime and nothing to keep you from it. Ergo, we must put you behind the bars for twenty years." Society must be pro-

TECTED at all cost. To the gifted youth of perverted instincts, he says: "You have led a prodigal life. You no motive whatever to commit crime, even had you had a motive, your training, your religious instruction, your college education should have kept you from it. Go, therefore, on your rejoicing. You have placed me in an embarrassing position, but I will do anything for society."

If you should happen to know one of the girls who were committed to the house for picking during the summer strike a year and a half ago, see that she does not see this. It might tend to minimize that respect for the court which the future of our republic depends so largely upon.

Meanwhile, if you should feel getting hot under the collar over the case of good cheer, for the Evening Mail assures us that "John Townsend Miller will spend this evening quietly in his splendid country home of his father, New Jersey instead of dining on Broadway, as was his wont."

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE

(Continued from column 1 and 2 this page.)

of injuring the philanthropic corporation, to whose benevolence we are indebted for our very lives.

And, undoubtedly, some evil-disposed persons are also responsible for misnaming the right-of-way "Death Avenue." A bill in the Legislature to officially rechristen the thoroughfare "Prospect Road" or some name of similar import is all that is needed to put the whole matter right, and enable New York to recognize what is so takenly regarded as an affliction, as a blessing instead, and enjoy as Syracuse evidently does.

A NAVAL SHAM FIGHT

Henceforth the Navy Department will award no contracts supplying material to trusts or concerns affiliated in any way with them. This news will be received with considerable satisfaction all—who are sufficiently credulous to believe it.

To confirm the decision, it is stated that a contract for supply of 6,500 tons of armor plate has been let to a Pennsylvania concern, which produced an affidavit to the effect that it was in a trust and had no connection whatever with combinations in restraint of trade. Its only competitor for the contract, the Carnegie Steel Company, was denied on this account.

An investigation, however, might possibly disclose some interesting facts concerning the alleged "independence" of this particular company. For years the Standard Oil combination made specialty of keeping "independents" in the field, in order that competition might be simulated, and it may be reasonably doubted the Steel Trust hasn't made use of the device.

Several months ago, an American shipbuilding concern secured the contract for building two "dreadnoughts" for the Argentine public, despite the fact that European shipyards had entered the bids. It subsequently leaked out, and was in fact admitted officially, that the Steel Trust had brought pressure to bear on the Navy Department, and the construction of the vessels was secured that department revealing all the secrets of the latest American warship construction to the Argentine naval authorities, and on condition the work was given to American shipyards.

And now the Navy Department turns down the trusts that previously forced it to disclose information that every other government in the world guards with the most jealous care, a company that was exercised so that the trusts should secure the contract for supplying the material for the ships. The trusts, we are to believe, now bow submissively to the Navy Department's decision, and stand idly by while the contracts go to outsiders who have no connection with them.

It's a good story. So good that it should be "sold to the marines" also.