

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

The Weather. FAIR AND WARM; MODERATE EASTERLY WINDS.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. Devoted to the Interests of the Working People. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1911. Price, Two Cents.

LA BARRA QUICK TO REASSURE THE BIG CAPITALISTS

NEAR-COMMUNE

MEXICO CITY, May 28.—One of the acts of President De la Barra yesterday was the sending of a letter to the representatives of agricultural nations stating that a Court of Claims would be immediately established for the consideration of demands against Mexico for damages and indemnity arising from the killing of foreigners and the destruction of foreign property.

Check "Brigandage"

EL PASO, Tex., May 28.—The insurrection habit of the Mexicans is not confined to the federals.

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DARROW CONFERS WITH McNAMARAS

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 28.—Clarence Darrow will go east Wednesday for the purpose of making a thorough investigation in Indiana, Ohio and Chicago of the "evidence" obtained against John J. McNamara and his brother, James B. McNamara, in connection with the "dynamite plots" charged against them.

Without Increasing Rates on the Muckracking Magazines as Threatened.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Postoffice Department for the first time in nearly thirty years is self-supporting.

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CIGAR MAKERS WIN PORTO RICO STRIKE

Three Big Companies Grant Increased Pay After a Bitter Struggle.

By SANTIAGO IGLESIAS. (Special Correspondence.)

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 19.—The strike of the cigar makers of the district is coming to a satisfactory end for our men.

Two dollars more per thousand on one class of cigars, \$1.50 more per thousand on three classes of cigars, \$1 more per thousand on twenty-five classes of cigars, and 75 cents more per thousand on ordinary brevas.

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THIS EVENING

127TH STREET AND SECOND AVENUE. THE CALL'S THIRD ANNIVERSARY. CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. JOSHUA WANHOPE. MUSIC. DANCING. DOORS OPEN 7 P.M. ENTERTAINMENT. FUN. ENOUGH SAID.

OPPOSITION GROWS TO STATE INSURANCE

Workers Demand Non-Contributory Insurance—Physicians Criticize Bill.

LONDON, May 28.—Time does not increase the popularity of Chancellor Lloyd George's insurance bill.

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ADULTERATORS TRY TO MUZZLE PAPERS

Dealers Order Editors to Denounce Wiley or Lose Advertising.

A most brazen effort to censor the newspapers and suppress the news which is of great interest and benefit to the public—the news about adulterated and harmful foods and drugs—is being made by an association of food manufacturers who have evidently been affected by the government experiments and investigations carried on under the direction of the government expert, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

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"VAGRANTS MENACE PUBLIC SECURITY"

METHODISTS EXPEL GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

GALVESTON, Tex., May 28.—Governor Colquitt, of Texas, having lined up with the anti-prohibition interests in their fight against State wide prohibition and having accepted invitations to make public speeches in the campaign, his resignation from the Methodist Church has been asked for.

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Reformers Urge Tramp Colony to Abate "Nuisance."

There are entirely too many idle men in New York, city and State. Our very best people admit that this is true. They do more than admit it; they are proclaiming it from the housetops and crying out in protest.

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Look for the **LONG Electric Sign Above My Door.**

BERNHARD

Spring Styles Now on Exhibition

The lasting satisfaction of a Bernhardt garment consists in being well dressed at moderate cost.

Our stock comprises thousands of yards of the newest all wool fabrics. Beautiful and exclusive weaves from the most reputable mills of this country and abroad.

Suits or Overcoats **\$15** to Measure.

Made by Union Tailors.

BERNHARD

Merchant Tailor.

148 East 125th St

Two Doors from Lexington Ave.

BRYAN FURTHER CONFUSES THINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 28.—Rapping the Standard Oil decision of the Supreme Court by the declaration that what was formerly called "stealing" was now qualified by a distinction between "reasonable" and "unreasonable," William Jennings Bryan addressed the students of the University of Pennsylvania in Weighman Hall today upon the subject of the "Accumulation of Wealth."

He declared that "Accumulating more used to be called stealing, but later decisions declare that there is a distinction between unreasonable and reasonable accumulation."

"There should," continued Mr. Bryan, "be a code of laws for the regulation of wealth that would put an end to the power of money and the power of the individual to accumulate vast sums of money that should be scattered about the country."

"There may be many who do not agree with me in this, but I am confident that in the future you will all see it as I do."

The code of laws suggested by Mr. Bryan was given in the form of question and answer, the first one being: "How much money can a man rightfully collect from society?"

"The answer to this," said Mr. Bryan, "is no more than he honestly earns, and the amount he can honestly earn is not more than fairly measures the value of the service he does for society."

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Tennessee it is held that an amendment to the State's Child Labor Law, making it unlawful to employ children under 14 years of age in factories, mines or workshops, is not constitutional.

The effect of the decision is to reduce the age at which children may be employed to 12 years.

DE LA BARRA QUICK TO REASSURE THE BIG CAPITALISTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Inspection may divide itself conveniently by the clock.

Wednesday, 9 p.m.—The rioting which began in a small way outside the marble neighborhood began to pull steel blinds down over their plate glass and nail boardings across unprotected doors.

Women as Leaders.

The first mob to form was that which dalled before the bronze doors of the Chamber all afternoon and which shifted slowly up the Calle de Factor to the Avenida Cinco de Mayo, when the report came out that the expected resignation had been deferred.

Two women, each barefooted and one with hardly enough rags to clothe a hen, led the mob. They held aloft on sticks supported between them a canvas sheet upon which, encircled by red, white and green smears of paint, was a lithograph of Francisco I. Madero.

Maybe there were 500 men trailing after the banner before the Cinco was reached. There were 1,000 before the wabbling likeness of the rebel leader turned down the Calle San Francisco and by the time the two women ran and by the time the fire of gendarmes blocking the crossing at the Calle Cadena, a block from President Diaz's house, the flood of conical straw hats moved from wall to wall along the street for five blocks.

In the beginning there seemed to be only the single intention of moving down to insult the aged President of Mexico, where he lay sick behind the marble walls of his mansion on the Calle "Lara."

No hint of violence crept into the noisy howling of the crowd.

Then a troop of mounted gendarmes from the Avenida Ronto Juarez charged. One standing on the roof of a coal shop a block away could see the rise and fall of their sabers in the light of the fire. The movement was as regular as that of the shutter that lifts paper from under the roller of a bed press.

The mob dissolved under the sabers. Fome ran by with blood kushin from heads laid open. But even as the pack retreated it roared and mouthed horribly.

The crack-crack of volley firing. Screams and the sound of thousands of running feet. Later, when the Plaza was cleared by the cavalry, ten shapes lay sprawled over the pavement. There were running streams of blood.

CANADIAN MINERS ALLOWED TO VOTE

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 28.—In anticipation of a general election in the fall, there will be a preparation of voters' lists in the unorganized districts of New Ontario this summer.

The enumeration will be under the direction of three county judges, who have full authority, and if there is an election this fall, the miners of Cobalt, Porcupine, Montserrat and other places will have votes for the first time.

BANKERS FEAR STATE GUARANTY MEASURE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28.—The Wisconsin State banks propose to organize all of the banks in the State into group clearing houses, in seven districts, so as to prevent any possibility of the reintroduction in the next Legislature of the Owen law, providing for State guarantee of banking deposits.

Under the lines of the Oklahoma statute, the Owen bill, it now seems certain will fail, for at the last ballot it did not have the requisite two-thirds support, and though the measure is claimed by its proponents to have eliminated the objectionable features of the Oklahoma guaranty law, still it has met with criticism from bankers.

In brief, the bankers' project is to organize a clearing house in each of the seven districts of the State which now form groups of the State Bankers' Association, and these clearing houses will have such control over the banks in their jurisdiction as to be able to insure depositors against losses.

The general project is to have the new insurance company under the control of the State Bankers' Association and to have the various banks in the association become members of the insurance company. To secure this result it will be necessary to amend the State insurance laws, and this move will be started as soon as the Owen guaranty bill is finally defeated.

WISCONSIN WOMEN BEGIN CAMPAIGN

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28.—There will be inaugurated in Milwaukee in a few days a determined campaign by the suffragists of the State to assure the approval at the next State election of the proposition for granting votes to women.

The Legislature has finally passed, and it is almost a certainty that the Governor will sign a bill granting votes for women in all elections except that for President, providing that at a referendum election the voters of the State approve this extension of the franchise.

The campaign will be managed by the Political Equality League, of which Miss Ada James, daughter of State Senator D. G. James, is president, and an effort will be made to set favorable sentiment aroused all over the State.

TWO WORKERS DIE AS ELEVATOR DROPS

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 28.—Nicholas Miller was killed and Frank Blakesley fatally injured this afternoon when the elevator at the Flatiron Hotel, kept by Hugh Lawson, fell from the roof of the building to the elevator pit.

It had gotten out of order through the rope jumping the shieve pole, and Blakesley and Miller were repairing it. Miller was inside of the car when Blakesley, who was on top, adjusted the rope and notified him to try it.

Miller started the descent, but could not control the car and it fell 110 feet into the basement and it was wrecked. Miller died a few minutes after reaching the hospital and Blakesley cannot recover.

The Rand School of Social Science

112 E. 19th St., New York

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING. Training for Commercial, Bookkeeping and Civil Service Work.

Evenings of 7:45 to 9:15, three times a week. Monday and Thursday for Stenography, and any other suitable evening for Typewriting.

The evening course continues throughout the year. Students may enter this course at any time of the year.

SPECIAL SUMMER DAY COURSE.

Beginning July 10, at 4 P.M., a special Summer Day Course will be conducted. Mondays and Thursdays for Stenography, and any convenient day for Typewriting. This course will be given in addition to the regular evening sessions. Students may transfer later to the Evening Session without extra charge.

The fee for either course is Five Dollars for Three Months, or two dollars a month.

Training of students for the practical application of Stenography—speakers, law, press releases, commercial workers, etc.—is aimed at in these courses. The mature students will find the methods and environments of the school peculiarly suited to their requirements.

The Isaac Pitman System of Shorthand is used—the system in most general use, and adopted by the Board of Education, Rutgers, Columbia University, and other institutions.

Typewriting is taught in accordance with the modern system of Touch Typewriting. This method enables the student to type without looking at the keyboard.

HILL INTERESTS PLAN NEW ROAD

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 28.—James J. Hill will leave for the West today to be gone for a week, according to today's plans.

He will travel in a special train, accompanied by a party of business men. It is said that it will be purely an investigating trip, which may extend as far as the Pacific Coast. Hill has not been to the coast for some months.

The members of the party of financiers who are to make the trip with him are believed to be from Chicago and New York, and the financing of another 300-mile stretch of new road in interior Oregon is believed to be the purpose of the visit.

Louis Hill has been reported as saying within the past three weeks that 500 miles along the Columbia would be constructed as soon as reasonable terms could be secured on the rights of way. The commercial clubs of the district to be affected have now come in on the deal, and it is believed that the preliminary work will be done soon.

FOREST FIRES DRIVE BEARS INTO OPEN

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 28.—Telephone reports from Fort Allegany received here today state that many black bears have been seen in the woods surrounding that place and in other nearby towns. Farmers have lost many sheep and charge the loss to ruin.

Charles Caskey, of Port Allegany, reports seeing two black bears, near that place today. The recent big forest fires have done great damage to the game districts and many bears, deer, rabbits and birds have perished in the smoke and flames.

MACHINISTS PLAN CLEVELAND RALLY

(Special Correspondence.) CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27.—

The machinists of this city are making preparations for a monster organization rally of the Brotherhood of Machinists which is to be held at Schlemmer's Hall, 3619 Superior avenue.

The meeting is called for the purpose of organizing the machinists into one industrial organization and the initiation fee has been reduced to \$1 in order to give all workers a chance to join at a moderate fee. The brotherhood has continuously gained in membership and the agitation carried on by them had good effects on the local machinists.

A band of music has been engaged to play at the meeting and several local labor and Socialist speakers are scheduled to make addresses. An appeal has been issued to all machinists, machinists' helpers, screw machine hands, lathe hands, planer hands, punch press workers, drill press hands, machine assemblers, square shear hands and all workers employed in the metal industry to turn out and join the union.

The meeting has been the talk of the day in machine shops and all are enthusiastic over the idea of organizing into one union.

HACKENSACK'S AERO FESTIVAL TOMORROW

Hackensack's aerodrome will be formally opened on Decoration Day, when three air rafts, all of new design, will be shown to the public. The most remarkable of these is Fred Kuhnert's, said to be the largest aeroplane ever constructed.

It weighs fully 1,000 pounds and has a wide spreading canopy or parachute effect that the owner claims will prevent its overturning in the air, no matter what the weather conditions may be.

Speed is not alone essential to maintain this air craft on a continued flight, for once well in the air it is expected to float. It is provided with a six-cylinder seventy-horsepower engine of Kuhnert's own design.

The monoplane invented by Ernest Charles and Herman Grassing, of Englewood, is now at the Hackensack aerodrome and the Englewood boys will make their first public flight on Tuesday. The monoplane stands high from the ground and has two sloping wings each twelve feet high.

ENGLAND SUSPECTS IRISH "LOYALISTS"

LONDON, May 28.—The government is paying close attention to the Ulster loyalists, according to the London Afternoon Times, who, in view of the coming introduction of the home rule bill, are quietly preparing their opposition.

Official shorthand writers are attending the chief meetings, and taking notes for future reference, while the customs authorities are closely watching the importation of arms. One consignment has already been brought to their notice. It is even asserted that the authorities are planning action against the chief Ulster leaders, who are being very carefully watched. In that case serious trouble would be precipitated.

This Is the Last Appeal for a Sustaining Fund

This is the last appeal. The Call needs a sustaining fund for a week. About \$350 has been subscribed. The Call enters a fourth year tomorrow and the last appeal for this sustaining fund is printed today.

At the hour this is being written we do not know how many responses to the appeal are in Sunday's mail. We do not know how many will arrive in today's mail nor how many will respond to this final appeal of today.

The entire sum of \$450 may be raised by the time the response arrives. That would be most gratifying and unexpected, not necessarily surprising. The readers of The Call can easily pledge the amount asked.

They know The Call needs money, they know they have money to give; why they have not given as freely they know and we cannot explain.

This is The Call's fourth birthday. On this day every reader knows he can spare a dollar, or more or less, every week send in his name to the pledge fund.

Another way for every friend of the paper to give its support is for them to attend the big Call Anniversary Celebration at Harlem River Park Casino tonight. It will be a big event, special opportunity will be given you there to assist the paper.

Armed with this sustaining fund and assured of your interest in the work it is doing, The Call will enter upon the best equipped for the best work of its life. It will tell the truth in the year and expose the liars who conceal the truth, explain to the whole people of America the curse of capitalism, tell the working class of the right and might which is theirs to use.

That is the mission of this newspaper. It was born out of the desire of men to be free; it will live and grow great as long as the desire to know the truth and be free endures in the human soul. When that desire is dead The Call will die. That desire is dead; it is burning more fiercely every day, so The Call will die. Your giving of the support asked at this time will make The Call mightier in the battle; your refusal to give cannot silence The Call.

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

THE NEW PLEDGE FUND.

Amount subscribed \$..... Date

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

Signature

Address

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

DO NOT FORGET THAT

THE THIRD CALL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

WILL TAKE PLACE

TONIGHT, MAY 29, 1911, 8 O'CLOCK

at Harlem River Park Casino, 127th St. and 2d Ave.



SPEAKERS
Charles Edward Russell

AND
Joshua Wanhope

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL



DANCING

Vocal and Instrumental Concert

Under the direction of Mme. Eva Krantz, the well known Soprano, and assisted by the following artists:

Mme. Sosno, Pianist Mr. Hapner, Tenor
Mr. Nollander, Baritone Mr. J. Katz, Violinist

MUSIC BY CARL SAHM CLUB. :::: ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at The Call Office, 409 Pearl St.; Rand School, 112 East 19th St.; Socialist Headquarters, 239 East 84th St., and on Monday at the Box Office.

THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE SUSTAINING FUND OF THE CALL.

Every Call friend of Greater New York and Vicinity is expected to attend and join in the celebration of the Third Anniversary of The Call.

COME EARLY. DOORS OPEN AT 7 P. M.

J. SCHWARZ
81 MYRTLE AVE.
Dresser
Handsome and Serviceable. Golden Oak or Mahogany finish; swell front; French beveled mirror. Easily worth more than what we ask, for only **\$8.99**

THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT
Present this season what is considered to be the most noteworthy array of furniture ever shown by any store. In variety it is equal to the great trade exhibitions of furniture. In quality a new record is established. All the favorite styles are shown, and in addition, many of the latest designs made up especially for us. Whether you are looking for a single piece of furniture or a complete outfit for a room, you will appreciate the quality shown by us.

MOTHER AND MOTHER WAS BLACKLISTED
New Strike of Button Workers in Muscatine, Iowa.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Eight hundred men and women employed by the Automatic Button Company, of Muscatine, Iowa, are on strike because Henry Schaefer, president of that company, blacklisted and caused the blacklisting of Mrs. Ella Sabie, a widow with a 12-year-old son to support. Mrs. Sabie had been active for the union during the recent lockout of the button workers in that city. When the employees of the Automatic Button Company returned to work they found that Mrs. Sabie was being discriminated against. She was then discharged and found it impossible to get work in any other factory in Muscatine. Though she had been an employee of the factory had just been struck in protest against the lockout action of the button manufacturers.

WILLIAM LEEBAW
SHOES
Of Style and Quality
Reliable Repairing by Electric Machinery
777 Fulton St., Brooklyn

COFFEE \$1.00, 5 Pounds at \$1.30
GROCEERIES
110th St., near Cooper Ave., Evergreen, L. I.

LABSON BROS. & FIERST
DRY AND DRESS GOODS.
110th St., near Cooper Ave., Evergreen, L. I.

UNION LABELS
Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

B. L. Becker's
Optician
125 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MILWAUKEE PAVING STEALS ARE STOPPED

Contractors and Politicians Howl at Loss of Their \$55,000 Graft.

By E. H. THOMAS.
Milwaukee, Wis., May 26.—Some interesting facts have been brought to light in the Department of Public Works in Milwaukee. The average cost of asphalt street paving per square yard under the last administration was \$2.34. The asphalt used according to the required specifications had to be a particular brand controlled by one certain asphalt company. Thus were conditions under the old regime.

Hence Socialists Are Damned.
To politicians' graft? Then no wonder the Anti-Socialist politicians think it worth their while to fight the Socialist administration so furiously. In either case, this throws a great deal of light upon the campaign of lies, calumnies and venomous attacks to which the Milwaukee Socialist administration has been subjected. It was simply a case of "economic determinism."

BRICKLAYER KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF

When little Florence Rowden, who is 4 years old, woke up yesterday morning in her family's apartments at 252 West 144th street, it seemed to her that everything was pretty quiet. She crawled over her little brother and went into the kitchen where she stumbled over her father and mother. They were lying on the floor, dressed as they had been the night before. She went back to her room and with-out waking her brother and two-year-old sister, she put on her very best Sunday dress and went out of the dark kitchen, out of the house and walked to the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Anna Talbot, who lives at 250 East 124th street, two blocks away.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION CONFERENCE NEXT SUNDAY

The first meeting of the New York Mexican Revolution Conference was held at the Ferrer Center on May 24, at which the following organizations were represented: Chicago Libertarians ("Pensero ad Verbo"), Italian Socialist Federation, Arbeiter Ring, Branches 145 and 364; Rational Labor Group, Italian Labor Circle, Industrial Workers of the World, "Mother Earth," Francisco Ferrer Association.

CALLAHAN, THE MASTER

20,000 Men Wanted!
For Decoration Day to Follow the Styles of the Season in STRAW AND PANAMA HATS
At REISER'S
Hatter to Men
122 Delancey Street, Bet. East and Norfolk Streets, New York City

VAGRANTS' MENACE PUBLIC SECURITY

(Continued from Page 1.)

frankness shown The Call reporter, indulging instead in such glib as are here culled from his official writings: "Vagrancy, a condition of idleness, can be cured only by teaching men that they must work and how."

Tramp Colony Bill.
It will be noted that Mr. Lewis reserved for the sake of the avowed Socialist his utterances on the intimate relation between drunkenness, vagrancy and crime, and the economic factors in which his office is not interested.

Excluded "Honest" Workers.
"But no person shall be so committed who shall satisfy the said court or magistrate, by evidence other than such person's own testimony, that he habitually supports himself through lawful employment. It is the intent and meaning of this act that reputable workmen, temporarily out of work and seeking employment, shall not for that cause alone be deemed tramps or vagrants nor be committed as such to the said colony. Any person who shall be committed to the said colony shall be detained therein according to this act and not otherwise, anything in the penal law to the contrary notwithstanding. Such commitment shall not be for a definite term, but for such period of time after his commitment, may be paroled or discharged by the said Board of Managers, and shall not in any case be detained longer than two years."

Miscellaneous Mr. Lewis.
Just why Mr. Lewis, who is strongly backing the Chanler bill, should have insisted in response to inquiries on this point that these very provisions, which are OMITTED, were CONTAINED in the Chanler bill, I am unable to say.

Let Us Get Acquainted!

SUIT or OVERCOAT \$18.00
To order... JACOBS & HARRIS FASHIONABLE TAILORS
77-79 Fulton St., Cor. Gold St.
5 per cent discount to Call readers.

DEBATE BETWEEN "FRIENDS OF LABOR"

Shall Workers Beg or Demand? Question at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 25.—Last night I visited the Central Labor Union of this city and it was a very exciting session. For some time the labor unions have been complaining that the State Legislature and the Senate have done nothing for organized labor in the State of Connecticut. The reply to many such complaints, notwithstanding the fact that most of the Senators claimed to be either members of organized labor or "friends of labor," was: "Well, why don't you tell us what you want, and we will see what we can do for you?"

Let Us Get Acquainted!

Let us get acquainted with the man who has learned and declares that "vagrancy" is quite as worthy and more desirable than wage slavery, but there is public sympathy for the men temporarily out of work. That sympathy must be taken advantage of in the framing of the tramp colony bill, pending the awakening of a universal hatred of wage slavery and all it entails.

Let Us Get Acquainted!
We are making clothes for hundreds of Call readers. We can refer you to a tailor who will refer you to a different; that such men as Reed did more harm to organized labor than good, and that the State Federation should have sent different men to the hearing. "If you want to get anything why don't you send some big men, like Sam Gompers, or men like him, to the hearing of the committee? I am a union man—just as good a union man as any one of you. I believe in organized labor, but you cannot expect to go there and run things all your own way. I was not elected by the laboring men of Bridgeport; I was elected by the people."

More Information.
One of the delegates arose, and very calmly said: "Mr. Chairman, the method of reasoning, by which Paddock has arrived at the conclusion, just stated, must be the same as that which he used when he stated publicly, as a union man and a State Senator, that such men as Stewart Reed were not organizers, but disorganizers of labor. This is not a Socialist meeting, but the C. L. U. of Bridgeport."

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Some time ago the State Federation of Labor got together and prepared two measures, the trades disputes bill, which they presented to Senator "Friends of Labor," saying: "Here is what we want. We want the bill just as they are and no changes made."

The bills were referred to the Committee on Labor Legislation and Judiciary. The committee arranged for a hearing on the bills and invited the Manufacturers' Association and organized labor to send representatives to present their views on them.

Long, Long Talks

Senator Judson gave the floor to the attorney for the Manufacturers' Association of Bridgeport, who made a lengthy argument against the bills, after which one of the largest manufacturers of the State took the floor. After he had spoken for an hour, three-quarters of an hour, one of the labor delegates made several attempts to get the attention of the chairman before he was noticed, when he asked Senator Judson why he had refused to give the floor to Stewart Reed, while he was allowing the employers so much time. He called the attention of the chairman to the fact that at the last meeting of the committee the manufacturers had already taken more time than the labor delegates had been allowed, and that at this meeting the same methods were being pursued. He was promptly called to order by the infuriated Senator and requested to sit down or get out.

Has Seen the Light

State Senator P. J. Yeager, of Tulsa, Okla., has announced that he has withdrawn from the Democratic and joined the Socialist party.

"Friends" Worried

After the hearing there was excitement in Hartford, and it was evident that the "friends of labor" in the Senate were worried as to the outcome. A meeting was called, at which the committee and Senator Judson were given a vote of confidence by the State Senate.

Callahan, The Master

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For Decoration Day to Follow the Styles of the Season in STRAW AND PANAMA HATS
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Hatter to Men
122 Delancey Street, Bet. East and Norfolk Streets, New York City

Stewart Reed said in reply that for fourteen years the laboring men of this State had been going to the State Senate asking for favors; asking for their rights; asking for justice. They had been humble, quiet, and behaved themselves. And what had they got? Nothing. They were sick of begging; sick of asking; sick of imploring. They had gone on their knees to the Republicans; they had begged favors from the Democrats, and in all these years what had they got? Nothing.

At this point Paddock got very much excited, and jumped up and yelled: "Mr. Chairman, I was told before I came to this meeting that I had better stay away; that I was going to a Socialist meeting; now I know that the Socialist meeting, and not the C. L. U. of Bridgeport!"

Let Us Get Acquainted!

Let us get acquainted with the man who has learned and declares that "vagrancy" is quite as worthy and more desirable than wage slavery, but there is public sympathy for the men temporarily out of work. That sympathy must be taken advantage of in the framing of the tramp colony bill, pending the awakening of a universal hatred of wage slavery and all it entails.

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Let Us Get Acquainted!

ANTHAN HATS
427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn

JOSEPH LEVY
Formerly LEVY BROS.
2196 THIRD AVE., NEAR 120TH ST.
The Home of UNION MADE CLOTHES
CLOTHES WHICH KEEP THEIR SHAPE.
WHY JOSEPH LEVY IS POPULAR.
Why are Joseph Levy's clothes always in demand? Why are there men wearing Levy's clothes who have bought two years ago? I charge much less than other stores, but that of itself would not influence the critical men to whom I cater. If there is one quality about Joseph Levy's clothes more sensitive than the many others, it is shape. Levy's clothes never lose their shape, no matter to what rough usage they are put. A year's beating in the Subway has no apparent effect on the Levy Suit, which you will find apt and imperturbable amidst the bunch of wounded and lambling fellows.
Levy's Union Made Clothes Range From \$10 to \$20
The Prices Are in Reach of Everybody.
JOSEPH LEVY
Clothing, Gents' Furnisher and Hatter.
2196 THIRD AVENUE, Near 120th Street
Charade Clothing NEW YORK

SPORTS

JERSEY SQUARES HONORS

Boxers From New Jersey Crowd Out Local Fighters in Fine Contests.
The International bouts were not the only amateur affairs held last Saturday night. The Long Acre Club, in West 29th street, was there good and proper and had mapped out a series of exchanges which kept the crowd in good humor throughout the proceedings. Jersey was well represented. In fact, the youngsters from over the river were the recipients of most of the hurrahs. Mayor Borden didn't deserve them. Take Eddie O'Keefe, for example, weight 165 pounds. He did what many had tried but failed to do—got away with Knockout Saks, a rushing little fellow. O'Keefe met him with hard uppercuts. They struck too. That was evident from the way Saks would cover up. All at once, during the second round, as Saks rushed in, the clever Jersey stepped back and sent a hard right hook under Saks' jaw that stretched him senseless on the mat for more than the full count. Young Hector and "Star" Campbell, from Jersey, engaged in a vicious three round contest that caused no end of excitement. The fight and slugged every inch of the way. Neither had anything on the other at the finish.

National League

At Cincinnati—R. H. E. Pittsburgh... 12 0 0 2 0 1 1—6 11 4
At Detroit—R. H. E. Detroit... 0 2 0 0 2 0 0—6 11 4
At Chicago—R. H. E. Chicago... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3 11 1

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If you love nature and animals and outdoor life, we will send you without charge these four beautiful pictures, which retail at 50 cents each. These pictures are wonderful examples of the art of color photography, being printed on heavy plate paper by the most improved process. Framed at moderate cost they will make splendid decorations for den or cozy corner, or they can be used just as they are in any room of the house. The subjects represented are such as will appeal to nature lovers generally. Exact size of pictures, 10 3/4 x 7 3/4 inches.

Why We Make This Offer.

The object of this offer is to acquaint you with our new "Library of Natural History" which has recently been published, after years of labor and at an enormous expense. It is the only work of its kind in existence illustrated from actual photographs, of which it contains over 2,000, besides many full-page plates showing birds and animals in their natural colors. Every living creature on the earth—animal and man—is described and pictured in this Library. In many cases special expeditions armed with cameras and dry plates had to be sent to foreign lands to secure the photographs from which the illustrations were made. The work is not technical or dry, but teems with the most interesting and instructive stories of animal life, told by famous naturalists and explorers. Over 2,000,000 copies have already been sold in Germany and England.

You Incur No Obligation.

Your application for the pictures imposes no obligation to purchase the library. We will forward the pictures, together with a description of the books, by mail postpaid. You will not be bothered by agents or canvassers; this Society transacts all its business by correspondence. As an evidence of good faith, enclose 40 cents (stamps or silver) for postage and wrapping. This will be refunded if you request it after examining the pictures. Mail the accompanying coupon promptly, as the supply of pictures is limited, and this advertisement will not appear again.

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Do Not Confuse These With Cheap Pictures. They Sell at Art Stores for 50 Cents Each.

WITTY BROTHERS 54-56-58 ELDRIDGE STREET Every Garment produced by us is Union Made and bears the Union Label. We guarantee superior quality and highest class of skilled workmanship. WITTY BROTHERS CLOTHES CANNOT BE DUPLICATED Our new patterns and latest styles are a revolution. We will give you an opportunity to purchase the best in Suits at a moderate price. WITTY BROTHERS ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS 54-56-58 Eldridge Street, New York We guarantee two seasons' wear on all our silk lined garments and replace the lining free of charge if it does not hold out the guaranteed time.

Varied Opinions on Varied Subjects

DR. WISE'S REMARKS.

Editor of The Call: One surmised that the able and fearless remarks of Dr. Wise which appeared in the papers of Monday morning of this week, would have brought a flood of letters; as I have not seen any such letters I am writing to you to express an opinion on that subject.

As a resident and worker in New York for many years I consider myself somewhat qualified to speak.

On another page of the Times, the paper in which I read Dr. Wise's remarks, was published an announcement of the Peace Conference of which Dr. Wise was speaking, and in this announcement it was stated that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was to be the chairman of the conference. This did the news of the day bring these two names into juxtaposition. Dr. Wise, an exponent of peace, though not peace at any price, refused to attend the Peace Conference because of the anti-Semitic prejudices existing at Mohonk.

Dr. Butler, on the other hand, was to reign as chairman of the conference. Dr. Butler, under whose regime at Columbia University anti-Semitic prejudices have flourished as it never flourished before—be this casual or coincident—the fact remains and can be vouched for by large members of intelligent, sensitive, educated Jews.

An extremely wealthy Jew may not feel this prejudice, but the rank and file of the student body are keenly aware of it. What, may we ask, availed peace speeches in Ulster County with race enmity flourishing on Columbia Heights?

For years I have marveled that exactly great men of the Jewish race could accept hospitality at Lake Mohonk while they were aware of the fact that Hebrews were not entertained there.

This matter is one which the Jews cannot take as they are fight for themselves. They need our aid and they need it badly.

To risk one's life in war was at one time considered the top notch of bravery, but in these days of 1911 to risk one's popularity and good standing in the community for such a cause as this requires a type of courage rare and choice indeed.

E. HELEN KNIGHT, M. D. New York, May 23.

DOESN'T UNDERSTAND.

Editor of The Call:

A Call, please. I was handed one with a triumphant smile. I could very easily construe the meaning of the joyous appearance. "Here is a man who is fighting my battle," said the dealer to himself. Yes, he was very glad to sell The Call, more for its principle than for the profit.

I grabbed The Call in a hurry, for I haven't much time to spend in reading, as I am a very busy man. I leave home at 6 o'clock in the morning and return at 7 at night. I work hard all day long and I am as bad off financially as The Call. Still The Call's prospects are bright and promising, while I am old and weary with no hope of accomplishing much in this world. The Call is firm for the principles for which it stands and strong enough to fight the battles of all.

I am broken hearted, not because of overwork or of any physical ailment, but because of the fact that I do not understand the meaning of the Call.

I received an answer from the chief of the Commission on Education Department. He said that he was pleased to hear from a citizen with progressive ideas, but he hardly thought the Legislature would do anything for some time.

I answered that if he thought so well of my letter to do something, I haven't heard from him, and I do not expect any reply.

Let the Socialist party do something. Talk with me, and talk and write until other people understand our ideas, and try to do something no matter how small.

JOSEPH DANIKS, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., May 21.

BAD EXAMPLES FOR CHILDREN.

Editor of The Call:

Permit me to express my opinion with reference to our modern system in the public schools.

The children are sent to public school as a place where they could obtain a higher moral and intellectual standing. The school should be sent there as a place for recreation on account of the bad conditions at home, where no time could be spared for them. Did we ever come to think if this it or was ever obtained in our public schools?

Could this be obtained from people

GOLDSCHMIDT

Up to Date Hatter and Men's Furnisher 2975 Fulton St., bet. Cleveland and Elton Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Martin Derr

Men's Furnishings 602-604 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. bet. Manhattan Ave. and Diveside St.

DON'T FAIL TO READ

The Special Announcement in The New York Call

June 1, 1911

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High-class Tailors and Sewers 2810 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

Haslach Shoes

UNION MADE 241 Eubank Ave., Brooklyn.

UP TO DATE CLOTHIER.

B. PFEFFERKORN 127 Hatcherbecker Ave., Brooklyn.

MEADE SHOE CO.

Brooklyn's Largest Shoe Store, 1044 North Ave.

The Social Significance of Industrial Insurance

Steadily the Pennies of the Poor Are Being Concentrated Into an Enormous Aggregation of Wealth, Owned by a Very Few, Whose Power is So Tremendous It Threatens the Nation.

By Rex.

XI. In the opening article of this series we said in the introduction in part, as follows:

"The institution called insurance is one that, though familiar to all, is but little understood. Its origin dates back to the beginning of commerce. It found in the present system the conditions necessary for its development, and its growth, especially since the development of modern industry, has been exceedingly rapid. Modern life has increased and intensified the many hazards that surround our daily lives; thus an institution that thrives on discounting these risks to life, limb and property will naturally grow the more intense the situation becomes.

"We have seen gigantic insurance corporations develop until the financial sky is overcast by them. We have seen their stability, the stress of panic. A stability due to the regularity with which they could gather the earnings of the people, and the restrictions with which they hedged in their contracts so that an applicant's interest in all more enterprising hands. The money placed here and there judiciously, allowed him to command the financial power of all the corporations he was in. Thus his financial power was many times his actual wealth.

Startling Growth. These companies have grown from almost nothing until they now are giants. Let us use a few figures to show this tremendous growth:

The Metropolitan industrial business was the outgrowth of its experience with the Hillside Fund and the powerful effect the success of the London Prudential was making on them. From comparatively nothing they have grown to the following proportions: Assets, \$77,197,843. They can wield the influence of \$277,107,868. They own \$104,608,322 in stocks and bonds and have loaned on stocks and bonds \$2,192,702.

This means that the "clique that controls this corporation, whose capital is only \$2,000,000 (almost totally water), are in a position, by using the financial resources of this company wisely, to dominate corporation after corporation. That this is largely a fact is evidenced in the fact that stocks and bonds—\$104,608,322 worth.

Most large enterprises are financed and made possible by bond sales. Insurance companies and savings banks are the usual purchasers of bonds. It is in the power that almost exclusively controls industrial insurance companies and, largely speaking, this is also true of savings banks. Here is illustrated the fact that the capitalists not only ask the poor to do all the work, but they ask them to furnish the capital as well.

The Prudential is also capitalized at \$2,000,000; assets are \$200,158,078. Here we see the power that the ownership of that \$2,000,000 worth of stock can wield.

John Hancock is not capitalized; it is a mutual company. Here we find an arrangement that is even better. Here is a company whose Board of Directors can administer \$2,221,111,000 of financial power without a cent of investment.

How They Derive Power. These companies illustrate what is the rule in our modern life. They show that the power flows from the control of other people's money, and the ability to exploit other people's labor power.

The interest earnings of these vast corporations for the year of 1909 was \$2,757,427, or nearly 50 per cent of the death claims paid. In 1899 it was \$4,298,324, or about 25 per cent of the death claims, while ten years before, or 1889, it was \$4,723,474, or about 14 per cent of interest earnings. Increase from 14 per cent of the death claims paid in 1889, to 25 per cent in 1899, and to 50 per cent in 1909. How long will it be before the interest earnings alone will pay the running expenses of these companies?

And still you say the capitalists furnish the capital. Still you say that like a monster sponge these companies are not absorbing to themselves all the national wealth. Well, just remember this: The combined premium income of these three companies last year (1909) was \$149,929,416. Think of the power behind these figures: think of the power this vast amount of cash means; think of the power the poor paid all this in 5 and 10 cent pieces! Now, friends, you can get a glimpse of what it means to own the financial possibilities of these giants.

Their Function Social.

These vast corporations are social in their scope. They are designed to carry on a social function. They are

GREENBLATT'S

Wear Well Shoes 1133 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN.

PHARMACISTS.

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2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street

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Maker and Importer of FINEST TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS 220 8th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

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Largest Assortment of Straw and Panama Hats M. MARCUS 269-271 E. Houston St., New York Branch: 1736 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn

taking upon themselves functions that society alone is fitted to perform. In addition, they stand in the way of real insurance. In that sense, if no other, they are vicious.

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Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Stockings, Crutches, Suspensory, Stock guaranteed. Compression allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

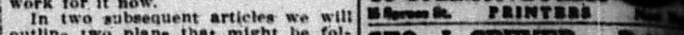
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. MARY F. WITKOW, Plaintiff, against MUND LEINHARDT, and others, Defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 West Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by J. JOSEPH DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southern side of Monroe Street, distant fifty (50) feet westerly from the southerly corner of Monroe and Jackson Streets; running thence southerly with Jackson Street, and partly through a party wall eighty-eight (88) feet ten and three-quarters (88 3/4) inches; thence westerly parallel or nearly so with Monroe Street two (2) inches; thence northerly with a diagonal line (10 3/4) inches; thence again westerly and parallel or nearly so with Monroe Street, twenty-three (23) feet and a half (23 1/2) inches to the southerly side of Monroe Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Monroe Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point of place of beginning.

Dated, New York, May 15th, 1911.

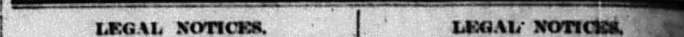
HENRY JOSELEMON DAYVENPORT, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, Number 375 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 270 Monroe Street:



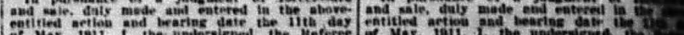
The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is \$12 thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three (12,733) dollars, with interest thereon from the date of the making of the same, to-wit: May 15th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is \$12 thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three (12,733) dollars, with interest thereon from the date of the making of the same, to-wit: May 15th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale.

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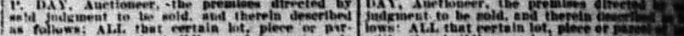
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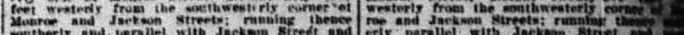
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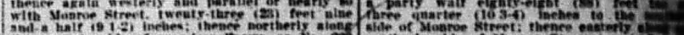
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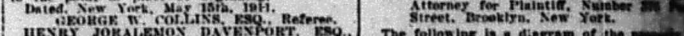
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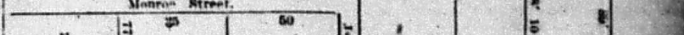
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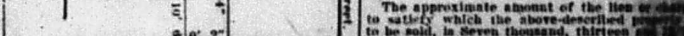
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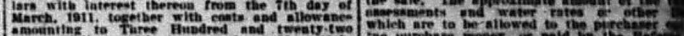
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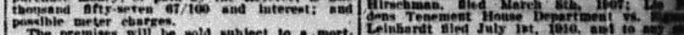
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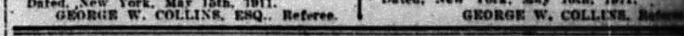
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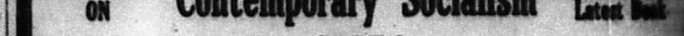
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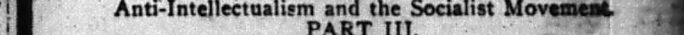
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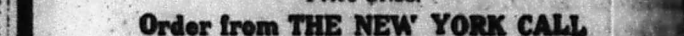
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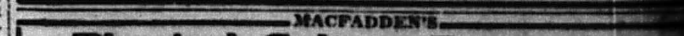
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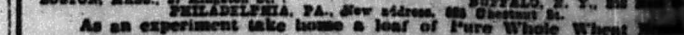
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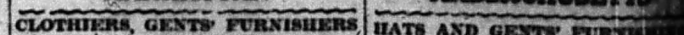
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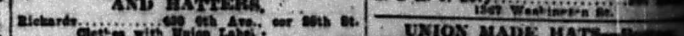
The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is \$12 thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three (12,733) dollars, with interest thereon from the date of the making of the same, to-wit: May 15th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale.

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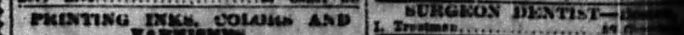
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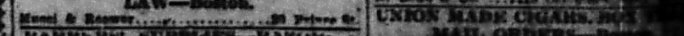
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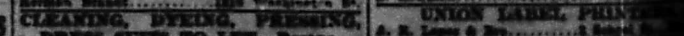
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PREPARING TO WIN

By MAY WOOD-SIMONS.

Crawford County lies in the south-eastern corner of Kansas. Its county seat is Girard. The conditions in the county are perhaps a little peculiar, but nevertheless the Socialist propaganda work that is being done in this county can be duplicated in hundreds of other counties of the country.

This is a farming district, but in addition there are extensive soft coal mines and therefore a large number of mining camps. This gives a combination of an agricultural and industrial population.

The mines are practically all owned by the railroads. The miners are living in company owned shacks, trading at the company stores and working out two or three days a week, are often heavily in debt.

The miners are largely Italians, French and Hungarians and are all union miners. Already a large number of the mining camps have elected Socialist officers. Arma, one camp, having every officer Socialist except one Councilman.

Now that the county seat has a Socialist Mayor, the Socialists of the county have determined to carry the county at the next election and the educational work to that end is being done every week.

First, we have an able and painstaking county organizer, L. F. Fuller. All of Comrade Fuller's time is spent in going from place to place arranging meetings, visiting workers and talking with them and speaking practically every night. The county is also fortunate in that there are always from ten to twelve speakers living in Girard who are ready at a moment's notice to give their time to speech making and helping in the organization work.

Some weeks ago the plan was begun of holding meetings every night for a week in a certain town or mining camp. Every night a new speaker is provided for the place and every day our organizer is on the ground

board benches will be provided at each town and placed in some open lot for the week's meetings. While a series of meetings is going on at one place other speakers are at other towns or mining camps holding still other meetings. In this way each speaker averages at least two meetings a week. In the mining camps the meetings are, of course, held in the miners' halls and no meeting ever lacked a good audience. In the towns the town halls are secured at a slight cost for lighting only.

In all of this agitation our hard-working State secretary, S. M. Stallard, takes an active part, and as far as is possible is present once during a series of meetings to help in explaining the State organization and to bring all parts of the work harmoniously together.

While this work is being carried on, meetings are planned for the women and the Socialist women of Girard go out in pairs to the mining camps and towns, meeting with the working-women and explaining Socialism. Many women are present at every meeting held by the party, and since it is probable that the women of the State will have the vote one year from this fall, the Socialists recognize the importance of educating the women.

What is being done in this county is being done in other counties as far as speakers can be provided. Columbus is the county seat of the county just adjoining Crawford. Last fall when I went there first to speak, there were but seven members of the local and no women. Today their able secretary tells me there are sixty-five members, fifteen of whom are women, and this growth has been in the face of terrible opposition from the townspeople, who are largely conservative and retired farmers, and an open struggle on the part of the ministers of the town to close the Socialist Sunday evening meeting.

To still further the organization and draw the workers closer together it is planned to hold several picnics during the coming summer with Socialists, speakers, Socialist singing and a general gathering of the workers' whole family, young and old.

The Italian miners of this part of the State are so thoroughly organized that they support a weekly Socialist paper, *Il Lavoratore Italiano*, published at Pittsburg, Kan.

There is an especially good story about Socialist Mayor Houghton, of Girard, that shows how the propaganda work is being carried on at all times and in all places. This State is a prohibition State. Some weeks ago the county officers began to close up the various joints that had grown up in the county. Many were arrested for keeping these places and sent to the county jail at Girard. About thirty Democrats and Republicans were thus lodged in the jail. Mayor Houghton then began his visits to the prisoners. With his bundle of Socialist literature he spends a part of every Sunday morning in the jail talking Socialism to an audience that, as he says, "cannot get away."

The Socialists of the county are preparing to win and know that to do that they must begin now and not restrict a single place or fail to keep continuously educating.

Every farmer raise as much flax, hemp and cotton as he conveniently could, and that no flax seed of the growth of the year 1774 ought to be bought for exportation. The resolutions of the Provincial Congress, at Boston, on December 8, 1774, contained a more ambitious program than those of some of the other colonies. These resolutions called for the establishing of manufactories for the making of steel, tin-plates, fire-arms, paper, buttons, wool, stockings and other enumerated commodities.

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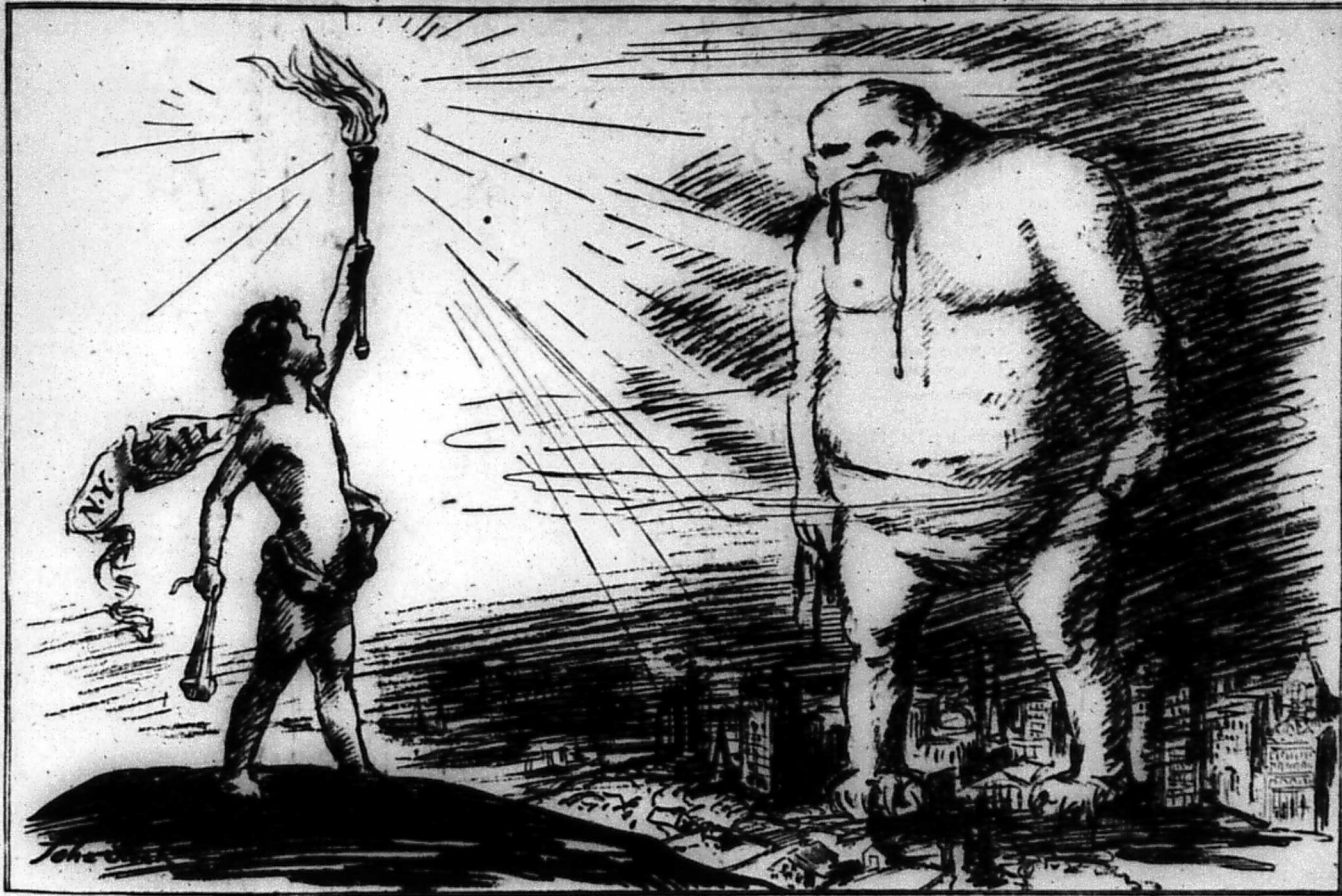
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THE SOCIALIST GIANT KILLER



There is no more important factor in maintaining the slavery and degradation of the working class of New York than the local capitalist press of the city. The advent of The Call as opposed to this monster is well represented by the Scriptural story of the combat between David and the Philistine giant Goliath. During the three years of its existence the infant Call has managed to land some mighty swats on the carcass of its powerful enemy, and stands ready to repeat with even heavier blows as it gains fighting strength. Let the Socialists of New York and vicinity contribute to the infant's growth, and in a few years the capitalist Philistine will be down and out so far as his influence on the working class is concerned.

THE ORIGIN OF WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES

By GUSTAVUS MYERS.

[The highly significant facts here given will appear in the regular course of Myers' "History of the Supreme Court of the United States." But, inasmuch as in that work they will be included in an immense mass of other facts, it has been advisable to detach them. By placing them in a separate advance article, their importance will more adequately and clearly stand out.—Ed. Note.]

The employment of women and children at factory labor was not fortuitous or incidental. It was not, as ill-informed or apologetic writers represent, a gradual growth, unpremeditated by the factory owners. Nor was it, as those owners themselves so often glossed it over—a philanthropic concession on their part to afford work to the women and children of destitute households.

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every farmer raise as much flax, hemp and cotton as he conveniently could, and that no flax seed of the growth of the year 1774 ought to be bought for exportation. The resolutions of the Provincial Congress, at Boston, on December 8, 1774, contained a more ambitious program than those of some of the other colonies. These resolutions called for the establishing of manufactories for the making of steel, tin-plates, fire-arms, paper, buttons, wool, stockings and other enumerated commodities.

The clear purposes of those nascent capitalists are to be seen in full in the report of the proceedings of a company formed in Philadelphia in 1775 for the establishment of woolen, cotton and linen manufactories. An elaborate account of a speech delivered at a meeting of this company in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, on March 16, 1775, is to be found in Niles' "Principles and Acts of the Revolution in America," published in 1822. This book is "A Collection of Speeches, Orations and Proceedings," etc., and "Other Fugitive or Neglected Pieces." It does not specify the name of the company, nor does it give the name of the promoter who made the long speech, but it says that the account given was published at the time by request of the company.

The speaker dwelt at considerable length upon the great riches to be derived from the establishment of manufactories, and he described the factories of Great Britain as "the foundations of her riches and power. They have made her merchants nobles, and her nobles princes." He then proceeded to consider in turn each of the objections advanced against the founding of factories.

"Two-thirds of Our Labor Will be Women and Children." The plan of the company, he said, was to employ the poor, "and the principal part of the business was to be carried on in their houses." Here, evidently, was the origin of the sweatshop system, at least in conjunction with the factory system. A certain portion of the work could be done in the homes of the poor, but the use of machinery had arrived, and factory buildings were quite necessary. The colonies were largely of an agricultural character; there was much apprehension that factories would absorb men who were wanted as tillers of the soil. The speaker went on to dissipate these fears of the large landholders. As to where the labor was to come from he said that in England the greater number of factory "hands" had been taken from the plow. But there would be little need of such a drain in America. "Besides," he went on, "if these manufactories are conducted as they ought to be, two-thirds of the labor of them will be carried on by those members of society who cannot be employed in agriculture, namely, by women and children." (Page 205.) [The heavy face type is mine.]

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

In spite of the hot weather, the interest still survives at the Monday lectures of the Y. M. E. League, 83 East 4th street. Tonight, besides a talk on Ibsen's "Pillars of Society," the McNamara case will be discussed as one of the vital questions of the hour, and also the coming strike of the white goods workers. Please come at 8 prompt.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—NEW JERSEY.

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AUBURNDALE PARK

WOULDN'T IT MAKE YOU MAD?

By D. S. WEBSTER.

Supposing you was that abstract opposition called a vacuum—in other words, supposing you was Taft. And supposing you had been a vacuum for about two years and three months, and nature and man had begun to abhor you, wouldn't it make you mad to have nature and man try to fill your void with slurs and slinks and pool-boobies and other contemptuous things?

Of course it would. You'd get red, white and blue in the face—of course you'd be a patriotic wold—and you'd say: "I'll show 'em! I'm not a pool-boob, or a big fat mutt. I'm William Howard Taft, President, Commander-in-Chief, Keeper of the Great Seal, that's muh!"

(And there would be the sound of a great wind, the precursor of things doing in voids.)

"And I've got some friends left, too," you'd continue in a somewhat peevish, vacuous manner. "There's Morgan, the Keeper of the Great Seal, I'll ask him how I may fill the great place to which God in His infinite wisdom, and the Republican party in its infinite stupidity, have called me. Because if I don't I fear me that the Republican party will desert me at the next innings, and God isn't naturalized yet and can't vote."

And then, continuing your hypothesis, we can imagine you sending off a telegram to Morgan in cipher, because Morgan dotes upon ciphers: "J. P. M.—How can I avoid a void? I am anxious to start something.—Willie."

Then Morgan would answer: "Willie, never start anything without first finding out who is boss. I shall fix up something; then you can start it.—J. P."

And then just suppose, after Morgan had fixed up something, say a war with Mexico—something that would make you famous and him richer—just suppose you had laid out all your plans of the war maneuvers and thought you had the 1912 affair all clinched, wouldn't it make you mad that no one seemed to take to the idea?

Isn't it just too maddening for anything to start something and then not be able to keep it going?

Just supposing you was President and had made a bid for fame, and the Greasers hadn't taken up your bid, wouldn't you feel stultified, stumped and at upon?

Supposing you had tried to be famous like Lincoln, and Teddy, and Karl Marx, and the people had simply stood around like a lot of lunz-heads and had asked: "What 'ell should we go and get shot for?" and all you could answer was "Hem" and "haw" and "God knows." Wouldn't it make you foolish?

Supposing you had tried to make the people fighting mad, and the peo-

ple had refused to get fighting mad. Wouldn't that make you mad?

Supposing you was a piece of mountain scenery—a big bluff, for instance—in other words, supposing you was Teddy Roosevelt, and supposing you was trying your darndest to come back, wouldn't it make you mad to find out that the people were trying their darndest to forget that you ever had been?

Yep!

Supposing you had a dead sure thing, money and lots of it, coming in every week—no, I don't mean a steady job at \$10 per—I mean supposing you was the Standard Oil Trust, and supposing the Supreme Court should solemnly decide that your dead sure thing should hereafter be a sure dead thing, wouldn't it make you mad?

Nope!

Well, supposing the Supreme Court knew that this particular decision was a fake, and supposing that John D. knew that it was phoney, and supposing you knew that both these parties knew that you knew it was a fake—what? Supposing after you had figured all this out and got in the know, wouldn't you get mad and want to bust up the show?

Nope—but soon!

But supposing again that you was a trust—three or four trusts, these trusts, ain't they—and supposing you happened to be the Labor Trust this time, raising wages, and shortening hours, and blowing yourself off to sticks of dynamite, wouldn't it make you mad to have the Supreme Court use the above mentioned decision as a precedent and declare your pet trust a combination in restraint of trade, and order it to dissolve, dissipate, disintegrate, beat it, and return to the open shop?

Yep. And the reason, little one, is because you'd know right well, that decisions against Labor Trusts are never phoney.

Another reason, sawed-off, why you will have a chance to get mad at the coming latter decision is because you didn't get good and mad at the former one.

Supposing you were Gompers and Mitchell, and were just hankering to go to prison and be martyrs like Moyer and McNamara, wouldn't it make you mad to have the Supreme Court dodge the issue?

And now we will assume you are just what you are—a common dub—who never gets mad at anything. We will go a step further and advance the tentative assumption that some fine day you will wake up—and here's

hoping, anyway—and after you have rubbed your eyes a bit you'll begin to get the right perspective upon these skates and others of their kind. And then won't you get thumping mad to think that you never got mad before?

And then just suppose at this mad psychological moment a Socialist should stray along and shove a bunch of literature into your hand. Won't you get thumping—well, pity the poor Socialist!

But just supposing after you had cooled off a bit, you should start in to read that literature—nix, you say? No anarchists in your's.

Well, we'll start all over again, and assume that you are mad enough to read anything, and that you read the Socialist literature madly, won't it make you mad to find out that your

madness of aforesaid was of the hydrophobia variety?

And now we come to the glad point. After you had digested that Socialist literature, you'd be madder than ever, but you'd be cool, and calm, and scientific—you'd no longer froth at the mouth every time Rockefeller added another dollar to his pile—you'd quit the Democratic party and the Christian Science Church and all such foolishness, and maybe—it's just possible—you'd quit the pinocle, same of nights, and go round handing out the literature yourself.

And instead of bellyaching around in an aimless fashion about what ails you, you'd know how to fix it, and you'd begin to be of some use in the world.

But, say, won't it make you mad to think that you have to be a low, wicked, foreign Socialist in order to cure your madness?

Well, there are others—plenty, too—and you'll get over it.

THE CALL'S START

By ALGERNON LEE.

We Socialists, like other folk, once in a while get tired and blue. We work very strenuously, and sometimes weariness overcomes us. We have the ideal of future society very clearly in mind; the way to reach it seems to be quite plain; we are exasperated, disgusted, discouraged at other people's slowness to see what lies so open before our eyes and theirs. Sometimes we grow despondent. We question whether our efforts are not wasted.

Whenever one of us gets into such a state of mind, the best thing for him to do is to indulge in a little reminiscence. Let him sit down and think about old times. Let him call to mind the state of the movement and the state of public opinion fifteen or twenty years ago—or, if his party membership does not reach that far back, then ten or five or even three years ago. Soon he will find

that the blue devil has fled, that the present looks very bright indeed, and full of promise for the future.

So it is with regard to our Call. It has cost us a lot of money, and a lot of work and worry. It is going to cost us a great deal more—there is no use of blinking at that fact. Each of us may sometimes be inclined to say to himself, Well, I have done all I can; if the paper cannot support itself, let it go down.

Each of us may be pardoned if he occasionally yields to such feelings for a moment. But whenever he looks back to the beginning, he finds himself compelled to take a different and a more cheerful view.

We started The Call on a peculiar sort of capital. About \$5,000 of it was cash. The other \$95,000 of the necessary million was enthusiasm.

The cash did not go far. Not many days had passed until we had a def-

icit staring us in the face and began to realize the meaning of the phrase "frenzied finance."

Then we drew on the fund of enthusiasm. It has never really run low. It has a trick of regenerating itself in proportion as it is used up. But there are periods when it is very hard to negotiate enthusiasm into any kind of currency that cold-blooded business men will give credit for.

The Call has had its crises—not a few of them so acute that anyone but a Socialist would have said they were insuperable. Every newspaper man in town would have demonstrated to us beyond the possibility of dispute, again and again, that to continue publication was simply to intensify the inevitable disaster.

And yet, The Call has lived—not only existed, but really lived.

Three years ago most of us considered it a gamble—and a very daring gamble, at that. We used to admit that the chances of failure were ten to one. Granted the one chance of ultimate success, we dated it so far ahead that the years were hardly worth estimating. We know how long it had taken our German Comrades, so much more favorably situated than we, to put any of their party papers on a sound basis. We said, it certainly is a rash enterprise; but we are in for it; we can't do worse than fall in a gallant attempt.

And now we celebrate our third birthday. We are still in straitened circumstances, and long will be. But our paper is an established fact. We expect the sun to rise and The Call to be at our door—and both things happen.

The public knows that The Call exists. The public does not buy and read it so unobtrusively as we could wish. But its circulation is creeping up. We wish it would begin to clamber, to jump, to soar. Never mind, even though it still creeps, it creeps in the right direction.

And the paper does good service. The unions recognize it as a weapon when they are on strike. The employers feel its power. The Triangle Waist Company wonders at a paper that refuses checks for the sake of a principle. Mr. Taft's Cabinet is annoyed at a paper that exposes its scheme for precipitating the country into war.

It is an asset, this Call of ours. We shall have to put up more collateral to make good our investment. But, as soon as we think of three years ago and compare those days with these, we know the investment is good.

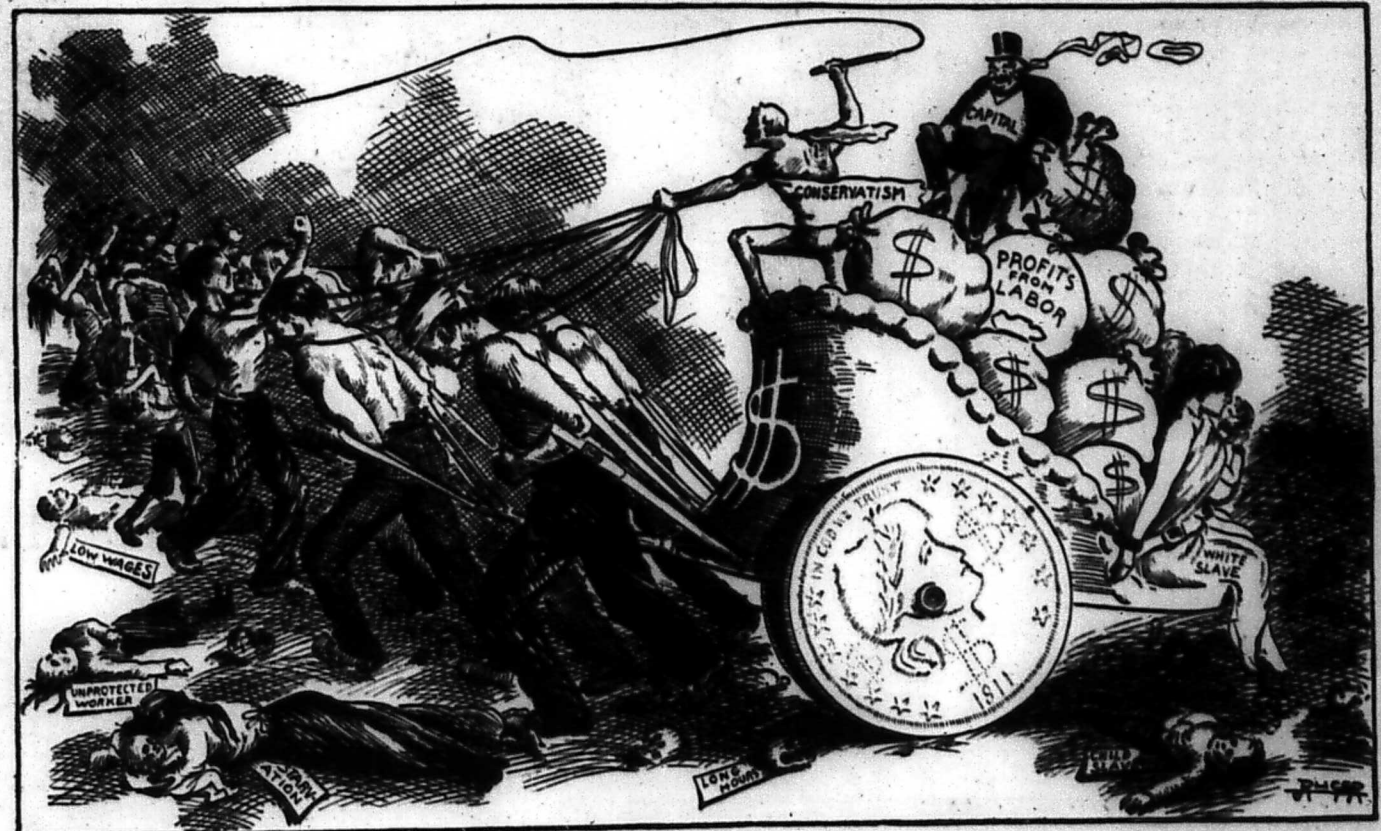
So here's congratulations to The Call on the success it has won! Here's wishing it double success in the coming year!

"That husband of mine has gone too far. I can't stand him another day."

"What's the trouble now?"

"Why, last night he actually complained that my mustard plasters were not as hot as those his mother used to make."

KICKING OVER THE TRACES



Twenty years ago Edward Bellamy's simile of the capitalistic coach being driven by Hunger and hauled under his lash by millions of patient and non-resisting wage slaves was much more appropriate than today, when an ever growing number of the workers show a disposition to kick over the traces. For which let us be thankful and at the same time do what in us lies to increase their number, so that we may finally ditch the freight.

OPPORTUNITY SEEKERS!

Sea Breeze Heights

The Sea, the Breeze, the Heights

The combination that makes Sea Breeze Heights famous and ideal for residence the year 'round.

Other Appealing Advantages

The property is in New York City, with fast and convenient traveling facilities to Manhattan. The property is laid out in the most up-to-date style. It is located at Tottenville, Staten Island, which has every City improvement, including sewers.

Sea Breeze Heights

is within a stone's throw of the depot, stores, churches, schools and library. All purchasers have absolute water privileges on one of New York City's prettiest beaches. The property is covered with gigantic trees. It is only 50 minutes from the N. Y. Subway. The commutation rates are low. At the present prices lots at Sea Breeze Heights offer a splendid opportunity to make quick profits.

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IF YOU WANT—Fishing, Hunting, Boating, Bathing and Pure Air

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Easy terms, don't miss this great closing out sale.

Write or call immediately for maps and free railroad tickets.

A Golden Opportunity Is Offered All Real Estate Investors on the DECKER FARM

At SPRINGFIELD, Long Island, N. Y. City

Only 27 Minutes from Manhattan's Center

In buying lots here you are purchasing direct from the original owners—not from speculators who demand large profits. The Decker Farm is a property that has been held in one piece by the Decker family for over sixty years. It is now being offered at retail direct from the original owners to investors, at wholesale prices.

The property lies in the center of the town, which is built up by a fine class of homes. There are New York City Schools, Churches and Stores completely surrounding the Decker Farm.

At the Present Prices Large Quick Profits Are Sure

The property is being sold at the present very low prices in order to settle quickly the Decker Estate.

It is a High-Class Residence Section

It has been developed on an elaborate and up-to-date plan. All the streets and avenues are sixty feet wide. CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND FREE TITLE POLICIES to every purchaser.

The Decker Farm lies near Jamaica Bay and still is the highest piece of land between Jamaica and Rockaway.

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THE PRICE: \$325, \$375, \$400

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In buying property on the Decker Farm at Springfield, New York City, you are safe, in purchasing on the installment plan, for on this property there are NO MORTGAGES and we will deposit with the trust company, a deed made out to you, on the first payment.

HOUSES

New houses and those now in course of construction offered for sale on very easy terms, for as low as \$2,500. These houses have the most up-to-date improvements, including bath, steam heat, open plumbing, hardwood trim, etc. Or we will build for you from your own plans on your own terms.

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FREE EXCURSION, DECORATION DAY TO THE DECKER FARM

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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THE FOURTH YEAR

Today The Call begins its fourth year of life with more friends, with better prospects and with higher and more solidly founded hope than at any other period of its existence.

These three years have in a way been experimental. Socialism in this country is yet to create its own journalistic precedents, train its own men, devise its own forms and insist on its own standards. Its field is the greatest in the world, for the people of the United States form the largest of all newspaper reading nations. But this field, great as it is, offers unusual difficulties. The infinite variety of American newspapers makes it hard to win the attention and get at the real intellect of those who have become accustomed to the capitalist papers, with all their features, excellent, costly, trite or vacuous. A wide range of criticism has been indulged in by the capitalist papers, and they shade from the ultra conservative to what apparently is almost excessive radicalism. But, nevertheless, no matter what their coloring, one thing was always certain, not one of these papers really championed the working class. Not one of them would give the working class side of any question. Automatically and inevitably they swung the weight of their support to the ruling class, and to the great task of keeping the working class in restraint.

But the very thoroughness with which all existing English papers were organized against the working class made all the more imperative the establishment of a Socialist paper. The first great duty of such a paper is the exposition and defense of the principles of Socialism, the explanation of its aims, and the sound criticism of all measures introduced in legislative bodies. The performance of such a duty is endless in its variations. Industrial and political activities are measureless, and daily there come to the surface numberless things which are at once a scathing indictment of existing society and an argument for Socialism. The second great task of a Socialist paper is to reflect in the widest possible manner the activities of the organized party, and to give as complete utterance as may be to the ideas, the opinions, the criticisms and the plans of the party members.

A third duty is to give as much as possible of the news of the world. All readers, no matter what their political belief may be, are always news-hungry, and unless this hunger is attended to any paper will fail.

It was with this gigantic task confronting it that The Call was launched. Money was lacking, readers were not plentiful, enthusiasm while great and heroic was still circumscribed. Yet in spite of violating every sacred precept of American journalism, in spite of going contrary to all prescribed rules of the game, The Call has not only lived but it has grown and developed. The amount of matter of the highest grade published during its three years of existence is simply staggering. The files of The Call are absolutely a mine of worthy Socialist literature. Loyal writers, loyal artists, loyal supporters of all kind, alone made this possible. With a paper such as The Call it is impossible in the office, no matter how excellent the staff, to shape a paper that will thoroughly do the work for which it is designed. This shaping of the paper has to be the work of the Socialist movement, and the paper must of necessity keep pace with the development of the movement. The stronger the movement, the clearer and more aggressive its program, the stronger and clearer must grow its press. Every line of well founded, well considered criticism trends toward this end. Every just demand laid upon the paper helps it along. Unlike all other papers published, profit is not the thing sought. The Call and every other Socialist paper must be the great fighting weapon of the movement, and the movement must wield it for the one purpose of advancing Socialism.

How thoroughly this has been understood can be seen from the files of The Call. Never was there a capitalist paper, no matter what its resources, that commanded such service as has been rendered The Call which had no resources except the enthusiasm and faith of its readers. In the contributed articles and in the illustrations there is shown a world of steadfast loyalty. In the columns that show the financial donations there is shown a self-sacrifice and a great hope in the future of Socialism that cannot but soon force further to the front the question of Socialism and the inauguration of the Socialist state.

These have been three trying, formative years. The next years are not going to be any easier, for it is inevitable that an ever better, an ever stronger paper will be demanded. There can be no going back, no weakening, no compromise of principles, for the party itself, broadening as the firing line is, has grown firmer, clearer and more certain of the right road.

The Call has surmounted many difficulties. There is still a hard, long climb before it. Up this slope it must be helped by its supporters. The time is not far distant when, with immediate proper support, The Call will be free of the mesh and entanglement of debt.

A Socialist paper can grow strong only in proportion to the increase in strength of the movement which it represents. It can never be ahead of its party, no more than a capitalist paper can be. This is but the experience of the past. It is but the dictates of common sense. A paper is purely the mirror of its supporters. Its policy is dictated by its supporters, its views must reflect their views, or it must go out of existence. The aim of the Socialist party is the conquest of political power for the purpose of forcing the return to society of such means of production as are social in their nature. It is a program of tremendous magnitude, and for its realization it demands the best efforts, the most hearty co-operation and the utmost loyalty on the part of every Comrade.

We cannot expect that we are going merely to profit by the errors of our opponents, that is, we cannot expect that mere criticism of existing conditions will be sufficient for the realization of our aims. The Call is not primarily a muckraker. It is a positive force in journalism.

We must do something ourselves. Therefore, The Call was started as a daily paper, started in spite of predictions, started in spite of all the horrible examples that preceded it, and it is more ready for the business of the party than it ever was.

At present there is no man or woman who is a real Socialist who can avoid the real issue. The energy of every real Socialist is needed to build up the party, and in building up the party it must build up The Call.

There are men and women who give their best in literary work and art to The Call. There are men and women who make endless sacrifices, who deprive themselves of many things in order that they may contribute money.

In the face of this it is absolute, crawling treason for any man or woman calling themselves Socialists not to work for the support and the betterment of The Call. Any one who looks upon The Call as a personal or factional organ does not know what Socialism means, what it aims at or the things for which it works.

The Call, in every way, is the most absolutely Socialist party product and organ that was ever brought forth in this country. It is the most responsible of all mediums to the party needs and will, and now on its fourth birthday it is but right that it should demand, in view of its history from the first day to the last, that EVERY SOCIALIST SUPPORT IT.

THE TWO IMMORTALS



THE EXIT FROM MEXICO

SOCIALISM AND RELIGION—A SERMON TO WORKING PEOPLE

By BROWNE C. HAMMOND.

"No. No. we don't want to hear about Socialism! Tell us something about religion. We have to work and can't go to church."

This pathetic statement was made by a motorman on a Nostrand avenue trolley car to a Socialist worker as he handed the motorman a Socialist leaflet and asked him to kindly read it.

The incident occurred early on a Sunday morning at the junction of Flatbush and Nostrand avenues, Brooklyn.

The motorman's number will not give, for he pleadingly added, "I've got to work or lose my job."

Reader, whoever you are, please stop and read over again the sad but eloquent statement of this deluded, helpless workman and try to put yourself in his place.

He is a fair sample of the working class under our present industrial system. He is a perfect sample of a large percentage of the wage slaves used in operating the B. R. T. railway system of Brooklyn.

Now, what is the cause of this motorman's helplessness and seemingly hopeless condition and the helpless condition of the entire class of workers to which he belongs?

He is a slave in both body and mind and he does not know it.

He both obediently obeys and worships his church, which enslaves his mind, and with his body he serves the B. R. T. willingly and faithfully with all his strength, which in return enslaves his body and grinds his life into profit for the idle rich.

He and his class are owned body and soul by this combination of church and "system."

They are mentally and physically tied hand and foot for this world and the next, and they don't know how to free themselves.

Which tyranny is the worst, the church, which took this man in infancy and molded his mind to its own use, or the capitalist system which takes advantage of his ignorance and superstition to enslave his body?

His church tells him "It is the Lord's will that you are poor."

Could an angel from heaven deliver to him this message direct he could not believe it more implicitly than he does.

The bible story of the rich man feasting sumptuously every day and the poor man getting the crumbs which fell from his table is preached

into his ears a thousand times by his church, till he actually believes it to be a blessing to be poor, and he resigns himself to his lot, to toll for the rich through his life, and patiently wait to be carried at last to Abraham's bosom.

This story, like others, is an alluring to him as a Santa Claus story is to a child.

He does not seem to realize that while he accepts such an agreement the rich, "clothed in purple and fine linen," are never frightened into offering to exchange places with him.

He, alone, for being "faithful" in this life, is to enjoy the final satisfaction in the next world.

To win this glorious reward, his church further tells him, he must be "patient and long suffering." And he promptly goes out and patiently begs for the privilege of becoming a self-sacrificing slave to the capitalist class, to win his promised heavenly reward and to save his soul from hell!

The B. R. T. says to him, slave for us or starve!

As a free American citizen, as he blindly believes himself to be, he can take his choice.

His church answers: "Slaves, obey your masters!"

Could the devils in hell originate a more perfect scheme for enslaving and robbing the working class?

The people who do no work live in palaces, and they own all the wealth, and they fill all the offices, and they own the police, and the armies, and the galling guns, and the jails, and the churches, and the saloons, and the brothels, and the courts, and the politicians, and the press, and the poor-houses, and the lives of the blind, submissive working slaves who do their bidding.

And they make all the laws in their own interest, and they administer all the laws in their own interest.

The working people produce the wealth and live in squalor, and they fight the wars which the rich declare and which the churches uphold, and they get the galling guns and the policeman's club, and they fill the jails and churches and saloons and prisons and orphan asylums and lunatic asylums and poorhouses and the potter's field.

And this we are told is Christian civilization.

Brothers, please excuse a slang phrase, but on the level, tell us honestly, what do you think of the game?

And you, brother motorman, you asked that we "tell you something about religion," and we have complied with your request.

We have told you, no doubt, an unwelcome story, but we have told you the truth.

We have told you all that your religion and your church has ever done for you, or ever will do for you and the working class, and you cannot deny it.

Still you fall down and cowardly worship such an institution, and even steal the bread from your own children's mouths and blindly hand it over to those who use it to perpetuate your own slavery.

"Father forgive them, they know not what they do!"

Here is the problem which Socialism comes to solve. A great mass of deluded, discouraged, helpless working people, "joined to their idols" and who turn a deaf ear to their only friends must be reached and taught the meaning of the movement which is to deliver them from bondage.

Brothers and sisters, working men and working women, you do not know what religion is.

It offers you, too, what the working people have never had on this earth—peace and plenty, work and reward, and the "rest" which Christ meant for you in this life, when He said: "Come unto Me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

This, our brothers, is the meaning of the message of "joy and glad tidings to the poor," kept from you 1900 years by a church, always false to the working class and offered you today through Socialism.

Our gospel is the gospel Christ preached. Our cause is the cause He died to establish. Our banner is the color of His blood—emblematic of human brotherhood.

It has been sanctified by His suffering and death, and by the blood and suffering of the working class through all the ages.

Our battle cry is the hope of the world.

Workers of all countries unite. You have nothing to lose, but your chains and a world to gain.

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE

It is many years ago since the late George M. Pullman defined his position toward his striking employes in the famous phrase which forms the title of this article. And it is worth recollecting also that he won out on that memorable occasion.

Since then, however, conditions have changed sufficiently to induce many of the most powerful exploiters of labor not only to abandon the Pullman policy, but in addition to insist on arbitration as the solvent in all labor disputes. Especially is the wealthy and influential membership of the Civic Federation committed to this policy.

No one, we take it, would contend that this shift is a result of a recognition by the capitalists that their power is growing while that of labor is weakening. On the contrary, to Socialists at least, it is strong evidence of the reverse.

Yet as regards our movement, though every day it grows stronger in numbers, intelligence and power, there are many in our own ranks who evidently believe that the Socialist movement is gradually losing its character as a revolutionary organization and becoming a party of compromise and reform.

According to these pessimists, when we were weak in numbers and influence, when to avow Socialism was to be regarded as a fresh, we took the same attitude toward the capitalists that Pullman did to his slaves. We insisted that "there was nothing to arbitrate."

Now, when we are infinitely stronger numerically, and recognizing our growing power, we are supposedly inclining more and more to compromise and reform; we are showing a disposition to "arbitrate"; we are losing our revolutionary character.

There must be something deficient in such reasoning, and there is no great difficulty in discovering it.

Possibly our pessimistic Comrades are moved rather by their fear that the party may become a party of compromise than by any real belief that it is actually acquiring that character.

When the capitalist press, for instance, publishes its periodical statement that German Socialism is deserting Marxism and becoming more and more a party of reform, the first to brand the utterance as the lie that it really is are our vigilant Comrades who suspect reform tendencies within the party here.

When some ignorant opponent hurls at us the taunt of the "fifty-seven varieties," who so quick to insist in rebuttal that Marxian Socialism represents the only Socialism in existence worth considering as the Comrade who fears the movement is losing its revolutionary character?

And when a Veblen writes in a university journal to the effect that Marxian Socialism is the Socialism of the world, who so quick to quote and indorse the statement as our suspicious Comrade?

Yet there must be a reason for this suspicion of reform tendencies, though possibly the conclusions drawn from it may not be justified. Because the capitalists are willing to arbitrate, or say they are, it does not, therefore, follow that we are willing. Certainly the idea of arbitration came from them, not from us. If they declare they are willing to "meet us half way" it does not follow that we must turn back to meet them.

So far our capitalists have given us nothing but conciliatory talk. But the idea seemingly is that some time or other they may decide to hand out to us the same palliatives that the British ruling classes are now fixing up for their wage slaves.

And in case such a thing did happen the effect would be that the gift would emasculate the Socialist movement, or tend to do so. The working class would be so overwhelmed with gratitude that they wouldn't have the heart to demand the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution from their benevolent masters.

Will it have that effect in England in connection with the Lloyd George bill? One cannot absolutely predict, of course, but it certainly did not have the expected effect in Germany. Bismarck's shrewdness turned out to be folly, and though the German workmen had to accept "the Greek gift" which was thrust upon them, it seemingly did not swerve them from the path of revolutionary Socialism. There is no very good reason for assuming that it will have the opposite effect in England or here, either, if our masters see fit to bestow it upon us.

Perhaps there is something in the taunt of our opponents that the Socialists don't understand "human nature." At any rate, there would seem to be a misconception of human nature in this case.

"Gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come," says the old proverb, and whoever made the observation understood human nature in that special manifestation at any rate. And the observation applies also to Socialist human nature.

If these concessions really do mitigate to any noticeable extent the conditions of the working class, it is pretty certain that the effect will merely stimulate the demand for more of them. And it is about as certain, too, that increasing concessions cannot be made without, at some point forcing the capitalist class to surrender part of the surplus value extracted from the workers.

Such concessions are the result of fear of a growing Socialist menace, and are only made in the hope that by surrendering a part of the spoils the remainder may be retained.

If it was true that the Socialist movement was becoming less revolutionary, the concessions would not be made at all. They are a tribute from a growing weakness to a growing strength.

And as they were not specifically asked for by the Socialists, but thrust upon the workers, our refusal or acceptance of them makes no difference whatever. They are in no sense a compromise of any kind.

And if the assertion be made that they are worthless anyhow, what follows? Will it not increase the revolutionary character of the Socialist movement by acting as a clear illustration that nothing can be expected from the capitalist and nothing short of revolution will suffice?

Taking the Socialist party as a whole, there is nothing to substantiate the charge of growing reformist tendencies. There is nothing in its general literature, its platforms, or its spokesmen to support the charge. It may be that the increasing number of new members shows signs in its composition that the revolutionary position is not yet reached, but these soon absorb it from the main body of the membership.

As to policies, they are determined by local conditions. The propaganda form must necessarily differ in Milwaukee with its Socialist Mayor and city administration, and in New York where no Socialist holds an office of any kind and is not responsible in the least for local conditions.

In this city the correct tactic in agitation is the teaching of general Socialist propaganda almost entirely. In Milwaukee the speaker is forced by the very conditions around him to illustrate the class struggle by reference to local struggles and local conditions. He has no choice in the matter. Economic determinism governs the form of Socialist agitation as well as all other things.

We are a revolutionary party and we could not conceal it if we tried, nor could we ever convince the capitalist class that we were not. We can neither deceive ourselves nor them. Neither they nor we can get away from the class struggle, nor can its ultimate outcome be averted. And furthermore, the party has never concealed its ultimate aim.

If capitalism develops within itself the forces that will ultimately abolish it—if this statement is not a mere empty formula, but connotes an actual fact—there is no great fear that we can ever stray very far from the revolutionary path. To give attention to a local issue or a proposed reform does not necessarily mean that the final objective must be lost sight of.

If it be admitted that the object of capitalistic reform is to stop Socialism, it does not follow that it will have that effect.

Rather the reverse, if results that are actual facts are to be taken into account as having any bearing on the question.

More appropriately than ever before can we say to the masses in the words of Comrade Jack London:

"We are an army of revolution and we want all that you possess. We will be content with nothing less than all you possess. We are in our hands the reins of power and the destiny of mankind. We are our hands. They are strong hands. We are going to take you government from you. A million of the working class say they are going to get the rest of the working class to join them and take the government away from you. This is the revolution, my man. Stop it if you can!"

There is nothing to arbitrate.

"SKYENTIFIC EFFICIENCY"

By JOHN J. METTRICK.

"I see by the papers," as our old friend Dooley would say, "that that great and glorious minded patriot from Midvale is there with he wallop in the inthrest of the poof and down-throdden workman, who up to the present time has labored at his calling in such a crude and unscientific manner that rhythm and harmony have become to him a lost art, and he finds no joy in his daily toil."

Euclid, Harvey, Newton, Darwin, were all some uplifters in their day, and as boosters of the human family contributed their mite toward the common good, but it was left to the colossal mind of a Taylor to scientifically harmonize and direct the industrial efforts of the workers into a symmetrical continuity that bids fair to eventually solve the long discussed theory of perpetual motion.

The genius of the twentieth century has indeed laid the foundation of a most wonderful system, a system that guarantees absolute satisfaction to both employer and employe, and the main requirements for the successful installation of the same, is but a lead pencil, stop watch, and enough human material devoid of all instincts common to the race.

This great system of this no less great genius is yet far from the perfected stage, and we may do wrong in pronouncing judgment on it, for its possibilities are numberless and its probabilities promising to the highest degree.

This great mind soared not to ethereal heights, but rather based itself with the common and sordid things of the earth earthy things

that have to do with trade and dollars, things devoid of the poetic or esthetic feelings; and so this great mind went out among the common laborers, watched with eagle eye the swing of the pick, noted with keen scrutiny the sweep of the stroke, comparing the same with numberless other strokes, deducting, computing, correcting, analyzing minutely the use and user of the shovel, energy expended, false motion, poise, size of tool used, results obtained under varied circumstances, etc., and so coaching, speeding, instructing, this great mind has succeeded not only in lifting the laborer from his lethargic attitude toward his work, but actually made, excavating one of the fine arts.

And yet, master mind that he is, we feel sure, that he has failed to utilize the full possibilities presented, as instanced, in dealing with the shovel, he lays much stress on the minimum expenditure of energy for which he amply provides rest intervals, the elimination of false motion—here is where we feel he has not done justice to his system—why we would ask could not the shovel be trained to load and unload simultaneously? To illustrate, have a full car or cart close to the spot where the loading is to be done, and when the shoveler has thrown his scoopful into the empty car or cart with a slight change of motion he could be taught to swing his scoop into the full load and bring back with him a scoopful, whereas he now returns empty handed as it were, a ruthless waste of energy, time and profits.

Then as to the pick, we have all seen the man with the pick in action, we are all familiar with his weakness

for laying it aside in the most whimsical manner while he spat on his hands or lit the old "dudeen," both time killers, to say nothing of false motion, why we would ask could not he be trained to keep it on his shoulder, or in the air, during these intervals? Why could not arrangements be had whereby it could be hung up during noon hour, leaving it in position for the stroke on returning to the job, thus eliminating the time consuming motion of reaching down for it before going into action.

Pig iron! We have never read a thesis on it and hardly dare think that it would be the most interesting subject to write about, but the master mind, him of the stop watch (Midvale invention), has not only written, but has given hours and hours to the most painstaking study and observation of it, en route and at rest, and his studies in pig iron are soul absorbing in their intensity, so much so that he has been interested to that degree in the air, during these intervals, foundry yards and carried pig iron for hours without fatigue, without weariness, without thought, so wrapped were they with their task they hurried on, stopping only at the rest signal sounded by the custodian of the stop watch who hid them tarry a while, then, to it again, and as they gaily romp across the yard with the ninety-pound pig, the last of the forty tons (the allotted stint per man), and with enraptured gaze on that great \$1.46 per, with what awe and reverence they feel of this master mind of the industrial world, this promoter of efficiency for revenue only, this preserver of the race—the race for profits.

There is nothing to arbitrate.