

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

# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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## RUSSELL SCORCHES CAPITALIST PRESS

### At Call Celebration He Urges a Readers' Boycott.

### AUDIENCE IS ROUSED

### Speakers Tell of Great Growth of Movement and Its Press.

A boycott upon the capitalist newspapers by all Socialists and enlightened workers was urged by Charles Edward Russell, late candidate for Governor of the State of New York, on the Socialist ticket, at the third anniversary celebration of The New York Call, which was held at the Harlem River Park Casino, 127th street and Second avenue.

"Let us boycott the capitalist papers," Russell urged, "just as they have boycotted us. In most of the offices of the capitalist papers the word Socialism is a forbidden word. Reporters are forbidden to use it; copy readers strike it out. Let us treat them to their own medicine. Let us boycott them as they have boycotted us."

These utterances of Russell were greeted by a storm of applause at the close of an evening of addresses in which the Socialist press of the past and of today was discussed and was proven to have made remarkable progress.

Among the other speakers beside Russell were Joshua Wanhope and Algernon Lee, who presided.

### Call Balked Wall Street.

In a few introductory words Lee told the audience of the birth of The Call and of its subsequent struggles to exist.

"The chances were 100 to 1 that the paper would not live a year or even six months," Lee said. "But The Call did live, and today while it is not yet firmly on its feet, The Call is an established fact and is recognized as a power."

"A few weeks ago The Call frustrated the plans of Wall Street and the President to invade Mexico and sell for 200,000 troops by publishing the truth. Truth in the news column is what The Call gives and this is the greatest weapon for Socialism."

Joshua Wanhope was reminiscent. "Let others be discouraged," he said, "let others feel that the movement is not going ahead fast enough, which may and may not be true. It depends upon the way you look at things."

"I remember well the time when the talk of starting a Socialist paper, a weekly and even a monthly was considered a dream never to be realized. The only publications the Socialist movement had were leaflets which came out once in six months."

"Then there came the day of the pamphlets. These pamphlets were translated from the German."

"This was not so very far back. It is scarcely more than fifteen years ago. Today we have two dailies and a host of weekly Socialist papers all interpreting Socialism, revolutionary Marxism, Socialism, to the plain people, the people whose vocabulary does not go above 2,500 to 3,000 words. We surely have reason to be satisfied with our progress."

"Touching upon some of the criticisms made against the Socialist party in its own rank, Wanhope said that he did not propose to do any fighting within the Socialist party so long as there was capitalism to fight. The internal squabbles among various groups of Socialists, he said, are after all of such a trivial nature that after some years have passed each faction is unable to tell what the fight was about, anyway."

To those who declare that the Socialist party is drifting away from Marxism, Wanhope said that there is no fear of the Socialist party losing its revolutionary fire so long as capitalism exists. Capitalism, he said, is a great maker of revolutionary spirit. The class struggle, Wanhope said, and it is impossible to get away from it.

As for The New York Call, Wanhope said that in five years from now The Call would be the greatest force in New York City, because in that time the working class will have assumed itself to such an extent as to make the paper which gives expression to the working class the greatest

## SEAMEN DEMAND INCREASED PAY

The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union has notified about twenty coastwise steamship companies that the crews on their boats, including about 10,000 seamen, firemen, cooks, stewards and porters, desire a readjustment of wages and working conditions. The companies have until tomorrow to reply to requests for conferences.

Up to yesterday about ten companies had agreed to meet committees of their men. The first conference took place yesterday between representatives of the Old Dominion Steamship Company and the men on its vessels.

The men want higher wages in some cases, better sleeping quarters and more money for meals. The men say they have to spend time on shore frequently, and owing to the increased cost of living the allowance for their meals is not adequate.

## ROOSEVELT CALLED IN STEEL INQUIRY

### Asked to Tell Why He Helped Morgan Grab Steel Rival.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Theodore Roosevelt has been "invited" to tell the Stanley Investigating Committee why he allowed J. P. Morgan to grab the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company during the panic of 1907.

John W. Gates, who was before the committee Saturday, contradicted practically all the statements in Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Attorney General Bonaparte, in which it was set forth that E. H. Gary and H. C. Frick had volunteered to avert a financial disaster by taking over the Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Roosevelt will be asked to harmonize the apparent discrepancies.

Former Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the United States Steel Corporation, arrived in New York City this morning. This afternoon he is in conference at the Metropolitan Club with some of the big steel men in the country relative to conditions in the steel trade generally, and to the investigation of the Steel Trust by the Stanley Congressional Committee in particular.

Judge Gary had nothing to say relative to the testimony of John W. Gates before the committee on Saturday or as to his own appearance in Washington the latter part of this week.

Upon his arrival from Chicago he went to the Waldorf and there gave out a brief statement. He said that there was to be a meeting of the steel men in the afternoon, and that the general situation would be gone over. There would not, he said, be any general cut in prices as the result of the price reductions by one of the independent companies. "Market conditions," Mr. Gary added, "are very good, and the outlook for the steel industry is excellent. If there is only a normal crop this year the situation promises to continue favorable."

John W. Gates, whose revelations before the Congressional Committee last week may result in the dissolution of the Steel Trust, had nothing to say today. He was in conference all day with a group of New York financiers, who met at his offices in the Whitehall Building, and denied himself to newspaper men.

Oakleigh Thorne, president of the Trust Company of America, when seen at his office at 37 Wall street, today said that much of the story of the formation of the Steel Trust still remains to be told. "Mr. Gates knows it, too," he said, "and could have added a great deal to what he told the Congressional Committee."

Mr. Thorne himself talked very freely about the circumstances surrounding the absorption by the Steel Trust of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, in which he was interested. He blames George W. Perkins, J. P. Morgan's former partner, for starting a run on the Trust Company of America during the panic of 1907, and seems well satisfied that some of the inside history of that panic is being brought to light.

## OTHERS PLEASE NOTE SOCIALIST'S EXAMPLE

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Representative Berger, the first Socialist Representative, today set a new fashion for Congressmen by actually paying postage on press matter regarding his fight to organize

## MORGAN'S GRAB OF STEEL RIVAL IS AN OLD STORY

### Facts Now Printed Only Repeat What Socialists Know.

### MORGAN'S INFAMY

### Sold Condemned Rifles to Civil War Soldiers at a Big Profit.

Thanks to the hatred which the New York World has for Theodore Roosevelt, that newspaper made a frank confession yesterday of a fact which it states has been in possession of the other New York capitalist dailies since 1907, namely, that the panic of that year was deliberately created by J. Pierpont Morgan and his partner, George W. Perkins, for the purpose of stealing the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

All of the big newspaper publishers and thousands of others have known the real cause of the panic, but only the Socialist newspapers have published the fact; some of the others hinted at it while most of them denied it flatly.

John W. Gates told the Stanley investigating committee at Washington on Saturday that the Roosevelt version of the panic was false and the World decided that this was a good time to come out with the whole story and brand Roosevelt as a plain liar and a tool of Morgan.

This act of financial piracy, as well as many others by Morgan, had already been related by Gustavus Myers in his "History of the Great American Fortunes."

### Morgan's First Steal.

It is not surprising that J. Pierpont Morgan should be willing to throw a million workmen out of employment, bankrupt tens of thousands and drive other thousands into every form of thievery and prostitution in order to increase his private fortune. He has done the same and worse all his life.

In the "History of the Great American Fortunes," by Gustavus Myers, we find that Morgan began his career by purchasing defective rifles from the government at the beginning of the Civil War and then selling them back to the government at an enormous profit as new guns to be used by soldiers who had enlisted for the war while the crafty Morgan remained at home to make money in his own disreputable ways.

Beginning in 1857 the army inspecting officers condemned a number of rifles at the arsenal in New York and many of these were sold at prices ranging from \$1 to \$2 each. In May, 1861, there were 5,000 of these condemned rifles left and these were purchased by Arthur M. Eastman, a New Hampshire manufacturer, at \$3.50 each. Eastman did not have the money to pay for them, however, and he went to J. Pierpont Morgan to get it. To quote from the history:

### An Outrageous Trick.

"The next step in this transaction was Stevens' telegraphing, on August 5, 1861, a notification to General Fremont, commanding in St. Louis, that he had 5,000 new carbines in perfect condition, and inquiring whether Fremont would take them. From Fremont's headquarters came word to ship them to army headquarters in St. Louis at once. During all this time the carbines had remained in the arsenal in New York City."

"Upon receiving Fremont's order Morgan paid the Government the sum of \$17,486—at the rate of \$3.50 a carbine. The rifles were shipped direct from the arsenal to St. Louis."

"And what was the sum charged upon the Government for them? The bill made out to Fremont called for the payment of \$22 apiece for the consignment."

This great theft by Morgan created a great scandal, and the story related here is a part of the official record of the Congressional Investigating Committee which probed the robbery. To quote further:

### Mayor Rose Shielded Grafters.

But after a year's fight, David S. Rose, then Mayor, having repeatedly vetoed every measure in the direction of open specifications, enough Aldermen were finally found to stand by him, sustain the veto, and thus keep the specifications closed. The specifications were kept closed until the present administration has finally broken them open as described above.

## SOCIALISTS EXPOSE MILWAUKEE GRAFT

### Boodle Unchecked for Years in Letting of Pavement Contracts.

(Special Correspondence.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—What is unquestionably one of the biggest grafts ever worked in the City of Milwaukee, with the possible exception of the big street car steal of 1900, has just been exposed by the Socialists.

The graft seems to have been going on for many years, systematically worked in every part of the city in the matter of street construction. The contracts for paving have been let under what is known as closed specifications, which were so adroitly worded as to effectively block all competition, and to give certain companies practical monopoly.

The Socialists had put in as Superintendent of Street Construction Charles Ullen, whom they secured from New York. He was raised in the street construction business, and very shortly discovered what was going on. He worked systematically and quietly until he had the case completely verified, and finally exposed it last week.

### Politicians Deny It.

When, through the press and in public debate, the charge was first made, the old party politicians first denied most vehemently that there ever had been any closed specifications, and have since become desperate and furious in trying to explain the matter and defend themselves. It happened that the one politician that has been leading the attack upon the Socialists in the present City Council and in public meetings was chairman of the Streets and Alleys Committee during a considerable portion of the time that the graft specifications were in operation. In a public meeting in which he was debating against the Socialists, the charge was flung into his face. He denied it most furiously, and afterward published his denial in most emphatic terms in the press.

### Worked Into Socialists' Hands.

This was exactly what the Socialists wanted, for they immediately presented from several different quarters positive and incontrovertible evidence of the fact that for ten years at least the city of Milwaukee had been tied hand and foot and handed over to the paving monopoly.

The first proof of this tremendous graft came like a crushing blow when, on May 24, the new bids were opened under specifications from which the graft provisions had been stricken out. This made competition possible, and bids were received from many companies, not only in Milwaukee, but even from Chicago, from which place four bids were received. As a result, the bids received were for 61 cents less per square yard than the former prices. This resulted in a saving of \$51,000 on three jobs that were let at that time. And as the total average street construction done in Milwaukee per year is about 250,000 square yards, the opening of these specifications means a saving of \$152,000 per year.

At the same time Mullen in the new specifications had eliminated certain fraudulent elements, which resulted in a further saving of 37 cents more per square yard, which effected an additional saving of \$92,000 per year.

Thus, by eliminating the graft from the street construction work, the present administration will effect a saving of nearly \$250,000 per year.

Further verification, if it were needed, was brought to light in a public discussion this week in which the story of the effort made in 1903-1904 to get these closed specifications opened was made in the City Council. At that time a terrific fight had been put up by certain of the Aldermen, during which it was shown at that time that the city was paying at least 25 to 50 cents per square yard more than certain other cities for paving under the private contract system. And it was pointed out then that it was the closed specifications that did the business for the paving monopoly.

### Mayor Rose Shielded Grafters.

But after a year's fight, David S. Rose, then Mayor, having repeatedly vetoed every measure in the direction of open specifications, enough Aldermen were finally found to stand by him, sustain the veto, and thus keep the specifications closed. The specifications were kept closed until the present administration has finally broken them open as described above.

The news of this achievement of the Socialists has been carefully kept out of the daily papers, except in some communications that have been sent

## CONGRESS ADOPTS BERGER'S ADVICE IN McNAMARA CASE

### Body's Action Will Decide Future of Class Struggle.

### MILLIONS INVOLVED

### House Will Print Socialist's Contentions in Booklet for General Use.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The testimony taken by the House Committee on Rules at its hearings on Berger's resolution has been so striking and conclusive that Representative Madison, speaking for the other members, said today that the committee was convinced that McNamara had been extradited illegally, and that no further evidence is necessary to influence them to lay the entire matter before Congress.

The committee has already heard the most essential testimony, and has permitted Berger and Attorney Rappaport to submit any additional facts that they may obtain in the next few days. Rappaport was requested to furnish affidavits from two reporters who witnessed the sham trial given McNamara at the Indianapolis Police Court.

The hearings will be printed as a House document for the use of the public and the House Judiciary Committee, which will consider a number of bills amending the extradition laws so as to prevent a recurrence of the McNamara case.

Berger is satisfied under the circumstances with the outcome of his resolution, and is confident that the matter will immediately come before the Judiciary Committee.

An investigation would only result in proving the kidnapping charge, and in furthering legislation to amend the extradition laws.

### Socialists Vindicated.

The kidnapping charge is admitted by the Rules Committee, and amendments to the extradition laws now have a better chance for enactment than probably would at a later date.

The verdict of the committee is a vindication of the charge made by Socialists and organized labor that McNamara had been denied his constitutional rights. The two hearings addressed by Berger, Rappaport and Ryan were sufficient to convince even this conservative committee that a great injustice had been committed.

The representatives of the Structural Iron Workers' Union left Washington tonight pleased with the result of Berger's activity in their behalf.

Before Berger was told that the committee had decided to submit the testimony already taken to Congress without further investigation, he made his short argument favoring a Congressional probe.

### Berger Sounds Warning.

"The principle involved in the abduction of McNamara is of vital interest to about 2,000,000 voters today. It will interest several more million voters tomorrow, both the Republican and the Democratic party will be held responsible by these voters."

This declaration was made by Socialist Representative Berger, of Wisconsin, today, in an address before the House Committee on Rules, in support of his resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the arrest and extradition of the secretary-treasurer of the Structural Iron Workers' Union.

"There is not only the question of equality before the law to be settled—not only the question of safety of the person—a question which brought on the English revolution of 1688 and the habeas corpus act," said Berger. "There is even a greater thing for the committee and this Congress to decide on this occasion. You will in some measure help to decide what form the class struggle is to take in the future."

Berger declared that the House has not only the right to investigate this kidnapping case, but very good and urgent reasons for doing so. "If the Senate refuses to join," said he, "so much the worse for the Senate. The time has come when the second chamber—the popular branch of the Legislature—needs to assert itself."

### Power Retts With Few.

"Of course, there is a class of citizens in this country—a small class in number, but great in power and influence—that would like to see the liberties of the people that have been gained by the sacrifice of many millions of human lives, during a strug-

## TOBACCO TRUST IS LIKEWISE REBUKED

### 23 LOST LIVES IN TABOGA WRECK

PANAMA, May 29.—Tales of both bravery and cowardice were told here today by the survivors of the national steamer Taboga, which struck on a rock in front of Guatico Point Tuesday night, who arrived here on the steamer David.

The heroes of the Taboga were Chief Engineer Perivanches and a Cuban sailor, neither of whom could swim. They refused, however, to take to the life boats, preferring that their places be taken by the passengers. They went down with the vessel.

The survivors charge Captain Campbell of the Taboga with acting in an ungentlemanly manner and of seeking his own safety above that of the others.

M. Ponsignon, brother of the French Charge d'Affaires, was picked up by the David after having been afloat for twelve hours. He was almost exhausted when rescued.

The list of dead in the accident is now placed at fourteen passengers and nine of the crew.

## HEAR OF TREATMENT AT ELLIS ISLAND

### Accorded to Aliens Under Barbarous Rules of Com. Williams.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The administration of William Williams, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, N. Y., was vigorously condemned and as vigorously defended by persons who appeared before the House Committee on Rules, today, to urge favorable action on the Sulzer resolution, providing for an inquiry into the operations of the immigration service. One witness characterized Williams as "a millionaire without a heart," while another, who defended him, declared that if there was any fault at Ellis Island, it was due to the law, and to the system, and not to Commissioner Williams.

The entire afternoon was taken up in hearing a dozen persons from New York and New Jersey, who gave it as their belief that humane amendments of the laws governing the admission of aliens would have to be preceded by a comprehensive inquiry into conditions at Ellis Island. Representative Sulzer, of New York, made the opening statement. Representative Goldfogle also made an argument in support of the Sulzer resolution.

The German-American Alliance, Jewish societies, and various other organizations were represented.

### Williams' Inhuman Orders.

It was declared that the regulation of Williams under which aliens are required to be possessed of a certain sum of money before being admitted to land was harsh and cruel, and described conditions on Ellis Island as deplorable and inhumane. Carl Hauser held Williams responsible for all the trouble that beset immigrants at Ellis Island.

Dr. Rajdel, a practicing physician, of New York, who appeared as a representative of the German alliance, testified that the force of medical officers at Ellis Island was inadequate. He suggested the creation of a medical board of appeals, and recommended, as a means of preventing abuses by officials, the establishment of a board of lay visitors along the lines of the system now in vogue in the cases of the military academy at West Point and Annapolis.

### Laws Need Amending.

The burden of the complaint of those who appeared before the committee was that hardships were imposed by the enforcement of that clause of the law that required the deportation of any alien who is "likely to become a public charge." The provision quoted, it was alleged, is so strictly interpreted that many persons are deported who were in a position to have bonds put up guaranteeing that under no circumstances would they become objects of public charity.

The witnesses dwelt at length on the requirements of Williams that an alien seeking admission must be possessed of a stated sum of money. It was urged that the immigration laws were in need of amendments designed to safeguard the interest of the alien and to assure him humane and decent treatment at the threshold of the country.

The Call has repeatedly exposed inhuman conditions at Ellis Island. Numerous cases have been cited through the columns of this paper of the misadministration of Commissioner Williams. The Call has always urged a rigid probe of this barbarous station of hell.

### Supreme Court Orders It to Dissolve for a While.

### AND "REORGANIZE"

### Meanwhile and Afterward It May Do Business in the Same Way.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Today the Supreme Court made another grandstand attempt to convince the American middle class and small business men that they can obtain relief from the tyranny of Wall Street without turning to Socialism; when it found the American Tobacco Company to be a conspiracy in restraint of trade and ordered it to dissolve.

As in the case of Standard Oil, the court gives the convicted company six months to reorganize along "lawful" lines.

The court decreed "1. That the combination in and of itself as well as each and all of the elements composing it, whether corporate or individual, whether considered collectively or separately, be decreed to be in restraint of trade and an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization within the first and second section of the Anti Trust Act."

"2. That the court below, in order to give effective force to our decree in this regard, be directed to hear parties by evidence or otherwise, as it may be deemed proper, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining upon some plan or method of reorganizing the combination and of recreating out of the elements now composing it a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law."

### Handled With Care.

"3. That for the accomplishment of these purposes, taking into view the difficulty of the situation, a period of six months is allowed from the report of our mandate, with leave, however, in the event, in the judgment of the court below, if the necessities of the situation require, to extend such period to a further time not to exceed sixty days."

"4. That in the event, before the expiration of the period thus fixed, a condition of disintegration in harmony with the law is not brought about, either as the consequence of the action of the court in determining an issue on the subject or in accepting a plan agreed upon, it shall be the duty of the court, either by way of an injunction restraining the movement of the products of the combination in the channels of interstate or foreign commerce or by the appointment of a receiver, to give effect to the requirements of the State."

Justice Harlan again failed to agree with his fellow judges, and will probably write a dissenting opinion.

### The Trust's History.

The American Tobacco Company and its subsidiary companies, in probably the most versatile octopus of modern business trusts, it involves sixty-six corporations carrying on every conceivable business connected with the tobacco industry, and twenty-nine individuals.

Companies for the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, floric, pipes, cigar boxes, tin foil, vending machines, stationery, signs, stogies, and corporations for the purchase and holding of tobacco properties in Cuba and Porto Rico, are the component parts of the combine.

It was first attacked by the government in the suit filed before the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, on July 10, 1907. A monster complaint covering several hundred closely printed pages, and embodying the work of several years of collection of evidence by Department of Justice agents, recited that the "trust" had been formed by a coalition of five cigarette companies in 1890, and had gradually grown in power through unfair competitive methods, until it dominated the tobacco world.

Covers What?

It was alleged that by a co-operative arrangement with foreign "trusts," the American combine appropriated the tobacco business of the world; that it manipulated markets to suit its own purposes; controlled pseudo "independent" companies, and that it advanced the price of tobacco as "not in the trust," when they were absolutely owned by the trust; that it increased standing tobacco

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Gail Borden

EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Convenient, Economical, and Will Give You Best Results in Your Cooking

brands and absorbed or destroyed competition by price-cutting. As in the Standard Oil case, the tobacco litigation went to a master for the taking of testimony. Nearly a year was consumed in this task. It was on November 7, 1909, that the lower court rendered its opinion, partially upholding the government's contentions. It adjudged the tobacco combine a "trust in restraint of trade," but it dismissed as not proved the complaint against the United Cigar Stores Company, and the foreign tobacco monopolies.

TEN KILLED IN NEBRASKA WRECK

Head On Collision Turns Over Passenger Cars. Scores Hurt.

DENVER, Colo., May 29.—At least ten persons were killed and twenty-five injured today in a head-on collision between Burlington eastbound and westbound passenger trains Nos. 9 and 12, ten miles east of McCook, Neb. The dead include the engineers and firemen of both trains, two express messengers and two passengers.

MORGAN'S GRAB OF STEEL RIVAL IS AN OLD STORY

(Continued from Page 1.)

contract which bound the Government and that contract was a contract. It was this decision in favor of Morgan which opened the door for all sorts of crooked claims against the Government. Morgan had thus done his capitalist friends a great service in the beginning of his career. It is not surprising that this financial cutthroat should now be discovered as the deliberate author of a panic which brought misery and starvation to millions of his fellow men.

MORGAN'S PARTNER SUED FOR DIVORCE

Anthony J. Drexel, spending partner of J. P. Morgan and society lion of Philadelphia, London and Paris, is to be sued for a divorce by his wife. Drexel represents the very cream of America's idle aristocracy. As a dispatch from London says: An earnest attempt failed to learn the name of the woman whom Mrs. Drexel probably named as co-respondent, if she does name one. That is unlikely, a friend of Mr. Drexel explained, adding: "Tony has never known anything else but to enjoy himself, and he has always been a great admirer of feminine beauty. I doubt very much if he has committed any grave indiscretion. But he is carefree and generous. Business does not bother him; the large estate of his father left him is in the hands of trustees—Edmund B. Morris, president of the Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia, and Edward T. Stoenbury, J. P. Morgan's Philadelphia partner. It is the management of the trust that is the cause of the divorce. Tony, send the great income derived from it to Tony and he spends it. And he is generous. I know that he has a great affection for his wife and the sincerest love for his children. Tony has been having too good a time; that's all."

MORGAN'S GRAB OF STEEL RIVAL IS AN OLD STORY

One might suppose that the World's story of yesterday had been written directly from the pages of Myers book, with a few details added. Said Myers: "The panic of 1907, like previous panics, supplied the propitious opportunity to the great magnates to crush out lesser magnates and seize control of their property."

BOSSSES SEND LOBBY TO BEAT LLOYD BILL

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Prompted by their hatred of organized labor, the various employers' associations of the country have sent a lobby to oppose the Lloyd bill giving government clerks the right to organize. This bill is now pending before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. Representing the National Association of Manufacturers, James A. Emery warned the committee that should they report favorably the Lloyd bill the men would strike and tie up the postal service. "Suppose we put a provision in this bill specifically prohibiting government employees, who may be organized, from going on strikes," asked Representative Emery of Iowa, "would you still object to the bill?"

NEW LORIMER PROBE NOW SEEMS IMMINENT

WASHINGTON, May 29.—All signs now point to the adoption by the Senate of a resolution authorizing another inquiry into the Lorimer case. If present plans are carried out the Senate will on Thursday pass the Martin resolution which directs the Committee on Privileges and Elections to probe the charges that corruption marked the election of Lorimer to membership in the Senate. While the Martin resolution is to receive the general approval of the majority of the Senate, there is a gentleman's agreement that a subcommittee of eight Senators, composed of members of the Privileges and Elections Committee, shall make the investigation. This agreement was reached late this afternoon following conferences between Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Senator Martin, the Democratic leader.

Labor News of the World

COURT UPHOLDS R. R. "HOURS OF SERVICE"

B. & O.'s Test Case Alleging Violation of Constitution Void.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The "hours of service" law for railroad employees, passed by Congress in 1907, was upheld today as constitutional by the Supreme Court. The case was brought by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a test case to annul an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of March 3, 1909, and for an injunction on the order requiring the various railroads to report to the commission any cases of employees working beyond the prescribed number of hours as the limit for continuous service. The court holds that Congress has a right to legislate for the safety of passengers in interstate travel and that the hours of employees are compelled to work goes to the efficiency of the service and is therefore within the power of Congress to legislate upon.

CORK WORKERS IN GENERAL STRIKE

International Company Rejects Demands and 1,000 Men Walk Out.

More than 1,000 cork workers are on strike today as a result of the refusal of the International Cork Company, 99-121 Sutton avenue, Brooklyn, to grant the demand of its 250 employees, who have been out for the past two weeks. This company held two conferences with the strikers' representatives at which they had a lawyer and policeman present, but no settlement was reached. They also arranged for a third conference, but at the last moment called it off, notifying the strikers that they could either return to work under the old conditions or lose their jobs.

ITALIAN BAKERS WIN BIG STRIKE

United Action Forces Bosses to Grant Every Demand Made.

The strike of the Italian bakers is won. Realizing that the bakers were out to fight, the master bakers granted all the demands of their striking employees after having their bakeries tied up for six days. The bosses at first tried to make a bluff that they would combat the demands of the strikers, but seeing that the men put up a solid front they changed their arrogant stand and signed agreements recognizing the union and conceding all demands made by the strikers. Twenty-one bakeries, employing 140 men, were involved in the strike. The Italian bakers had to work under the most intolerable conditions, being compelled to work fourteen and sixteen hours a day for starvation wages. During holiday weeks they had to stay in the shop day and night, never seeing daylight. They have to work in dingy shops located in basements.

LABOR LEADER'S SALARY \$8,000

CHICAGO, May 29.—A reward for obtaining an aggregate of \$37,000,000 increase in the annual wages of trainmen in the United States was an increase of from \$7,000 to \$8,000 a year in salary of W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, according to the weekly News Letter of the American Federation of Labor, just received here. This is said to be the highest salary paid to any labor leader in the world.

LEATHER WORKERS DECLARE STRIKE

One hundred fancy leather goods workers employed by the Progressive Leather Goods Company, 93-95 Prince street, went on strike yesterday to enforce better conditions in the shop. Some time ago they made a demand for fewer working hours and higher wages, but failed to get a reply. The workers then met and decided to strike. They demand a fifty-two hour week instead of sixty hours, as they are working now, and an increase in wages of 15 per cent and the abolition of night work. They also demand that they be allowed five minutes for washing.

THE ROSE DOOR

is a new book. It is a new kind of book. It is a book that will jolt people out of their smug complacency. Fearlessly and frankly the author tells the story of a number of girls who are driven in different ways to the same house, the house that its patrons call THE ROSE DOOR. Men bring them to that house, but women keep them there. Such is the author's conclusion. And the only thing that will put an end to prostitution is Socialism. The book is by Estelle Baker, with illustrations by R. H. Chaplin. It is first of all a story, rapid, vivid, intense, the kind of book that will make you laugh and cry and keep you up at night until you reach the end. Handomely printed and bound; \$1.00, postpaid. We want Socialist hustlers to sell the book; we will mail three copies for \$2.00, or will send 10 copies by express prepaid for \$5.00; 20 for \$10.00.

WAIST MAKERS FINE EMPLOYER

The Waist Makers' Union won a great victory yesterday when the Pansy Waist Company, 25 West Houston street, paid a fine of \$25 to the union because one of the members of the firm insulted one of the shop delegates. Soon after the shop delegate was insulted all the fifty girls left their machines and struck a protest against the way the boss handled their representative. The girls returned to work yesterday after being out for one day and they voted to donate the \$25 to the McNamara Defense Conference. They also scored a victory over the dressmaking stores that united to fight the union. The union called strikes at three Clinton street stores as a result of the removal of the union signs from the windows. Smith, Belsky and Zelinka, of 90, 97 and 95 Clinton street, respectively, called at the union office and apologized for the way they acted and promised to observe strict union rules. They each paid a fine of \$5.

REPORTS OF "RIOTING" ANGER GLASS WORKERS

The striking glass workers who are out against the Liberty Cut Glass Company, 45 Varick avenue, Brooklyn, bitterly denounced the capitalist press for misrepresenting the strikers by playing up stories to the effect that they are rioting around the shop. The strikers say that while several scabs were on the way to work yesterday they approached them and pulled knives. The strikers then called for police, who failed to arrest the scabs. The strikers claim, and instead of arresting the scabs who pulled knives they threatened to arrest every picket who comes to the shop.

AGED WOMAN BOUND AND ROBBED

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 29.—Mrs. Lydia Bridgeman, 76 years old, who lives at Belfast, a hamlet thirty miles east of this city, was bound and robbed of about \$600 by two masked robbers last night. She lived alone, and her predicament was not discovered by neighbors until this morning. There is no clue to the robbers.

JAMES R. KEANE & CO. 1351-1357 Third Avenue. Modern House Furnishers. FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, OILCLOTH, ETC. YOU SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU BUY HERE. \$1 A Week Opens an Account.

ONE STRIKEBREAKER SHOOTS FELLOW SCAB

Gangster Opens Fire in Bergoff's Corral on Liberty Street.

Two of President Eilat's heroes, whom a cold world calls by the hard name of strikebreakers, got into a mixup in a room of the Bergoff Bros. establishment at 140 Liberty street, yesterday. When the trouble cleared one of the strikebreakers, John Rose, alias John Hayes, of 9 West 116th street, was taken to the House of Relief from an ugly bullet wound in his abdomen. He was shot by a fellow strikebreaker who goes by the name of "Young Hayes," but whose real name is said to be Johnson. After shooting Rose Young Hayes ran down three flights of stairs and fled in the direction of the North River. "Young Hayes" is said to be a well known gangster who went into the strikebreaking business for the excitement it offers, together with the high wages paid by employers for assaulting strikers. He drank heavily. Young Hayes shot John Rose with an automatic revolver just after the two reached the Bergoff establishment to inquire whether there would not be a call for their services. Sam Suckin, who has the name of "Smith" in reserve for extra occasions, was in the Bergoff establishment at the time of the shooting. "Young Hayes," he said, was drunk when he shot Rose. The police took Suckin with them to the hospital to see if the wounded man could not identify him as having taken part in the shooting. John Rose and Young Hayes were employed by the Bergoffs to break the strike at the Splittdorf Magneto Works. Rose is married.

SOCIALISTS EXPOSE MILWAUKEE GRAFT

Nevertheless, it has spread like wild fire among the people, especially among those who are immediately profiting from it. "The ordinary property owner along the streets that are being paved under the new specifications will have nearly \$125 less to pay for each average thirty-foot lot. Very naturally this is an argument that cannot very well be answered, and needless to say the old party politicians are completely dazed by this work of the administration.

CHICAGO LUMBER PROBE

CHICAGO, May 29.—A special federal grand jury will be impaneled before United States District Judge Kenneth M. Landis, June 3, to investigate "certain phases of the lumber business" with a view to prosecutions under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE. 331-333 Third Ave., New York. Strictly One Price Store. FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL. SAVE OUR COUPONS. They are equal to 4 per cent discount.



LABORERS POLITICIANS' TARGET

Prendergast and Fosdick Working to Get Rid of Stover.

Various and sundry clashes of local politicians who are in reality fighting for personal ends have been piling up...

Prendergast has been after Commissioner of Parks Stover's scalp, and is taking this method to get rid of her.

Stover, on the other hand, blames the ill in his department upon the employees who are underpaid and otherwise abused by maladministration.

Prendergast's letter follows: "My attention has been called to the fact that you are engaged in an investigation of the administrative methods of the Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond. It may be pertinent to your inquiry to know that several times during the current year, the budget schedules and regulations for 1911 went into effect, I have found it necessary to point out to the Commissioner apparent violations of the civil service law, in the manner of the employment of laborers and others; apparent irregularities in the manner, time and method of employment under the rules and regulations of the budget; apparent carelessness in the certification of pay rolls and other kindred matters.

In some cases my communications have remained unanswered. In no case that I can now recall has there been a satisfactory explanation or an effective effort to remedy the evils and irregularities complained of.

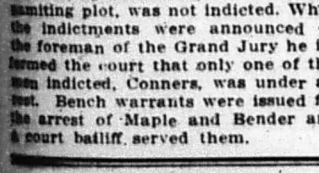
If you should deem these facts of any value in your investigation please consider the records and correspondence and the inspectors' reports bearing upon the administration of the affairs of the Park Department entirely at your disposal. Respectfully, WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST."

INDICT THREE MEN IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 29.—Indictments were returned against three men at 5-10 this evening by the Grand Jury which devoted a week to investigation of an attempt to establish the Hall of Records here the morning of September 9, 1910. The men indicted are: Burt H. Conner, A. E. Maple and F. Ira Bender. Conner was in an ante room when the jury reported and Maple and Bender were in the hallway, having appeared before the jury as witnesses. The three men were taken to the County Jail, where the warrants for their arrests were read to them. Bail was fixed at \$25,000 in each case. As some of them could give bond they were in jail. Conner and Maple are iron workers. Bender is president of Local Union No. 282, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Bender did not appear in the case until Monday, when he was called as a witness. J. M. Parks, arrested with Conner, as an accomplice in the dynamiting plot, was not indicted. When the indictments were announced by the foreman of the Grand Jury he informed the court that only one of the men indicted, Conner, was under arrest. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of Maple and Bender and a court bailiff, served them.

UNION LABELS.



The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.

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

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CONGRESS ADOPTS BERGER'S ADVICE IN McNAMARA CASE

(Continued from Page 1.)

of many centuries, entirely destroyed. Freedom has become a word which this class ascribes to the agitator and the demagogue only.

"And this small class of our people derives its greatest help and assistance from a much larger class, that always meets any suggestion of progress with the assertion that the proposition is unconstitutional—that the Congress has no jurisdiction.

"In other words, it is urged that all our thoughts must be shaped by the form given to us by our ancestors.

"Now, I ask, is this view right? Is it just?"

Contending that an investigation of the McNamara kidnapping case would give Congress material and data which could be used for the framing of legislation to prevent a recurrence of the Indianapolis affair, Berger urged the committee to report favorably his resolution.

MACHINISTS ANGRY AT WORLD'S STORY

The striking machinists were very bitter against the World yesterday because it failed to print a reply of the strikers to an item that appeared in that paper in connection with the eight-hour day fight.

After the story saying that the strike was broken appeared in the World, Secretary James B. Wilson of District 15 of the International Association of Machinists issued an open letter in reply which appeared in Saturday's Call.

A copy of this letter was sent to the World the same time when it was given to this paper, but four days have passed and not a line has appeared about the case of the machinists. At meetings of the strikers resolutions condemning that paper were unanimously adopted and all pledged to strike until all workers get an eight-hour day, disregarding the misleading reports of the capitalist press.

Many strikers were of the opinion that the machinists should retaliate against the World and stop buying that paper until it becomes fair and prints the true story of the strike.

While on his way home from picket duty Harry Cunliffe, one of the striking machinists, was set upon by a band of scabs employed at the Erin Basin, South Brooklyn, and badly beaten up.

RUSSELL SCORCHES PHILA. COPS AGAIN JAIL MISS FLYNN

Speaking to Baldwin's Shopmen—Judge Fines and Scores.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was arrested again at noon today on the charge of obstructing the highway and breach of the peace.

The meeting was held at another side of the Baldwin Locomotive Works—at Spring Garden and 15th streets.

The street is very wide, also the pavement is double the width of the ordinary pavements. The crowd was not as large as on Friday last, when the first arrest was made.

The I. W. W. meeting was held unexpectedly on this occasion; advertisement was done through the sympathizers in the plants only. The same incidents that marked the other arrest prevailed here. Two other speakers preceded Miss Flynn, and others followed. The officer stood by and made no move toward them.

Nab Only Miss Flynn. But when Miss Flynn mounted the box three officers jumped from a passing car after she had been speaking about ten minutes. The officers were very courteous. They requested her to move, but she replied, "Only if I am placed under arrest," which the officer "reluctantly" did.

The police are not enjoying the job of protecting Baldwin's works from unionism.

Acted Under Orders. Several of them assured Miss Flynn that they acted only under orders from "higher up." She was taken to the City Hall and held in jail for over an hour until court opened. There she was arraigned before the same Judge Scott, a heavy-set, politician type, who lectured her severely before imposing sentence.

He said that "those people don't want you up there. Why do you persist?"

Who "those people" are the judge did not state. Certainly not the men who gathered eagerly and listened quietly.

Fined \$10 and Costs. Miss Flynn was fined \$10 and costs. The case will be appealed by her attorney. Public feeling is being aroused over this outrageous denial of free speech. A great mass meeting was held Sunday night at the City Hall Plaza, at which a substantial collection was taken up to cover legal expenses.

There was fear of trouble when the police interfered today. The men hooted, jeered, and raised such a disturbance of protest against the police.

But the fight goes on—regardless of difficulties, and all the free advertisement furnished by the authorities helps—not hinders.

The Industrial Workers of the World is growing by leaps and bounds in Philadelphia.

Friday evening, on the day of the first arrest, 10 per cent of Baldwin's force was laid off. This morning representatives from seventeen different unions interviewed the firm, to procure reinstatement, but with no satisfactory results.

HELL CAN'T STOP "BIG TIM'S" LAW

ALBANY, May 29.—"I want to say just this," said Senator "Big Tim" Sullivan tonight, when he learned that Governor Dix had signed his bill making it a felony to carry concealed weapons, "that people can walk around New York City hereafter without fear of having the top of their cop blown off."

"And I want to say to you," he continued, "to those fellows who have been going around shooting at everybody, that they might just as well hurry up to the pawnbrokers and get what they can on their guns. Put it this way: 'Hurry up all ye bloodthirsty murderers and holdup artists, get to the pawn shops with the shoot-em-up things, because the Sullivan bill is a law and all hell ain't going to prevent its enforcement. Take this tip from me, and it comes from the heart and the shoulder: The time when anybody can shoot some one he doesn't like has gone by.'"

The law goes into effect September 1.

WHOLESALE MURDER FOR GIRL. PAWNEE CITY, Neb., May 29.—E. A. McVitty, a farmer, his wife and 4-year-old daughter, were killed in bed here this morning by Charles Fielder, whose suit for a daughter, Jessie McVitty, had been frowned upon by the parents. Two other children may die from the blows of a hammer wielded by Fielder. He compelled Jessie to the point of a revolver to accompany him to a schoolhouse, but she finally eluded him. When surrounded by the sheriff's posse he shot and fatally wounded Sheriff Fuller. Then he killed himself. Fielder was a farmhand.

A Clear Complexion may be gained and skin troubles overcome and prevented, by the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

PAINE MEMORIAL ADDRESS. An address on "Gen. Benjamin Bonneville: A Forgotten Patriot," will be given today at the annual memorial exercises at the Paine Monument, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SPORTS

New York Teams Beaten. Yesterday was Blue Monday for the New York baseball teams. Without a doubt. After two victories over the Phillies, the Giants were smitten in the last of the series with the players from Quaker Town, and instead of their proud position at the head of the National League, are now in second place, with the pesky Cubs, who hail from a small hamlet in the West called Chicago, in the lead.

The Brooklyn team also had a bad day, losing the last game of their series with Boston, and just to be in fashion, the Highlanders were trimmed in Philadelphia by the champion Athletics.

Giants Lose to Phillies. By losing the last game of a series to the Phillies yesterday afternoon the Giants dropped back into second place. The Cubs, by trimming the Pirates, took the lead in the pennant chase. The Phillies bunched five hits on Crandall in the second inning, and made four runs. Again, in the sixth and seventh, they bunched hits and increased their scoring to a winning margin. The game was full of sharp fielding. McGraw was absent, owing to illness in his family, and Doyle and Meyers are on the crippled list.

Philadelphia, A. B. R. H. O. A. E. Knabe, 2b ..... 4 1 1 2 0 0 Kasker, rf ..... 5 1 2 1 0 0

Totals ..... 35 6 9 27 14 1 New York, A. B. R. H. O. A. E. Devore, rf ..... 4 2 2 2 0 0

Dodgers Are Conquered. BOSTON, May 29.—The Bostonians defeated Brooklyn 5 to 4 in an interesting game this afternoon, putting the winning run over in the ninth inning. The locals should have scored a lot of runs earlier in the contest, but stupidity on the bases cost them several tallies. In the first inning five singles were made, but only one run came over. Timely hitting enabled them to make one in each of the next two innings and to tie the score in the seventh. In the final inning Tenney leg off with a single and Collins ran for him. Schardt threw wild past Hummel and Collins went to second. A sacrifice put him on third, and he scored when Ingerton fled to Wheat.

Brooklyn, A. B. R. H. O. A. E. Stark, ss ..... 3 0 1 1 3 0 McElveen, 2b ..... 3 0 0 3 2 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League. Won. Lost. Pct. Chicago ..... 23 13 .639

American League. Won. Lost. Pct. Detroit ..... 30 11 .732 Philadelphia ..... 21 16 .568

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29.—The breaks in the game which gave the Athletics a start, and eventually landed them winners over New York by 4 to 1, today, came in the seventh inning. They were able to score two runs and overtake the Highlanders' lead. Scoring two more in the following inning, the champions clinched the game, which was one of the fastest and prettiest that has been handed out at Shibe Park this year.

The breaks were made by Roach and Wolter, whose misplays made it possible for the home team to score their quartet of runs. While these errors proved costly, yet there was some rare good fielding on both sides, the pitchers being splendidly supported. Daniels, Johnson, Roach and Hartzell were stars for New York, while Jack Barry was the fielding hero for the home talent. The score:

New York, A. B. R. H. O. A. E. Daniels, cf ..... 2 0 0 4 0 0 Wolter, rf ..... 4 0 2 2 0 1

Totals ..... 32 1 8 24 14 2 Philadelphia, A. B. R. H. O. A. E. Lord, lf ..... 4 0 2 2 0 0

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES. National League. At Pittsburgh—R. H. E. Pittsburgh, 1000000000—4 8 2

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 200021100—6 10 1 Cleveland, 112011001—7 15 3

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 000000410—5 9 2 St. Louis, 000000100—1 10 0

WEEK'S BOXING CARD OF MUCH PROMISE

Though "Old Sol" is shedding his rays of heat over this metropolis already making one think of vacation, though De la Barra has at last succeeded our cunning old friend Diaz in the Presidency of Mexico, yet, even though a decision has just been rendered which on paper looks like the near "busting" up of the Tobacco Trust, still the average fighting bug is disconsolate unless he can see something swift in his own line.

Hot weather is not felt by him during the melee. As for smoking, any kind of "punk" can be devour uncomplainingly so engrossed is he in the maneuverings of the combatants.

The bout at the National Sporting Club Friday night will not get by him if he can help it. It promises to be a bout of a show. Sam Langford, considered by not a few experts to be the equal of Johnson himself, is to battle against Jim Smith, of Westchester, in the man scheduled ten-round bout.

Langford has a record as long as the Brooklyn Bridge and it reads all in his favor, too. Smith is no "unknown quality" around here, either. He has shown what class he belongs to through his signal defeats of such men as Morris Harris, Andy Morris, and Dummy Maxton. Those who saw his contest with Stanley Ketchel a year ago at the National will agree that he gave the late middleweight champion a close race for supremacy up to the time he was knocked out. This bout should develop into an unusually torrid and grueling scrap.

The Long Ace is also in the fore with a nifty card Thursday night that looks like an intercity race.

Andy Cortes, the former 135 pound amateur champion of Brooklyn, will clash with Dave Dillon, of New Jersey, in the main attraction of the evening. Dillon is always sure to put up an excellent fight. His bouts with Phil Gross and Young Fitzsimmons will not be forgotten by the spectators for a long time. Nothing like them have been witnessed here in many a long and previous moon. Both boys are possessed with the stamina and punishing ability to make the conflict a close and interesting one. A six round semi final will precede the above affair.

Leach Cross will be a very busy man this week. Friday night he will hook up with Matt Wells, the English lightweight champion, in a ten round bout at the Madison A. C. This will mark Wells' first appearance since he won the title.

Saturday night Cross will show up again in a hard match. He will meet Tommy Maloney, who recently defeated Tommy Langdon, in a ten round exchange at the St. Nicholas Ring. The defeat of Langdon was a big surprise to the fans hereabout for the reason of Langdon's high standing in Philadelphia ring circles. Maloney is confident that he will outclass the fighting dentist in this bout. Cross feels he is always in shape and professes no fear of disastrous results as far as he is concerned personally. By the way, the rink is one of the coolest boxing clubs to be found anywhere.

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MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schuetzen Park. Furniture and Bedding. KUCKERBUCKER FURNITURE CO. 805 KINGSBOROUGH AVENUE, BROOKLYN. Mattresses Made to Order.

LABOR LYCEUM. Labor Temple. 342-377 E. 50th St. New York.

CLINTON HALL. 161-163 Clinton Street. We have open for rental from May 1st several large and small meeting rooms.

FOR WEEK-DAYS, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS. Main Hall and smaller halls for balls, mass meetings, and entertainments.







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BRING US THE AD. OF ANY FIRM OFFERING FURNITURE AT SPECIAL PRICES AND WE WILL DUPLICATE THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY.

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EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME AT WHOLESALE  
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**BIG G FURNITURE WORKS**  
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**THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.**  
By Elias Tobenkin.

A hospital ward.

Two beds a few feet removed from each other. A young woman under 30 years in each bed.

Both women have been operated upon the day before. Both are slowly recovering from the effects of chloroform.

The nurses move around the two beds every minute. At one of the women they smile. And the patient, though suffering intensely, manages to answer the smile with a faint gleam in the eye.

At the other woman the nurses look with anxiety. The patient evidently notices this anxiety in the eyes of the nurses and begins to moan louder, more despairingly.

Three days pass.

The one patient, the patient the nurses always greet with a smile, is getting better. The news travels from mouth to mouth between the half dozen inmates.

Her people, husband, parents, brothers, who come to visit her, are happy. They kiss her and kiss each other at her bedside for joy. When they enter about her pale face becomes covered with a pink flush. There is a feeling of sunshine, of happiness, emanating from the eyes of the visitors and this feeling imparts itself to the invalid and strengthens her. She is improving, recovering visibly, perceptibly.

Three feet away the other patient is gradually getting worse. The nurses are kind to her, but their kindness cannot conceal their displeasure. They hate to see people, the people they have cared for, die in the hospital. The woman moans. The nurses come with all of her requests.

This patient, too, has visitors, husband, father, mother. They all form a gloomy circle about her. They look at the ashen face and crumpled body

before them and avoid meeting each other's eyes.

Three more days pass.

"Nurse, I am hungry, I want a real meal," says the first patient, who is recovering.

And the nurse beams at her, but declines to grant her request.

"Two more days, my dear," the nurse says, "and you will get a big, big dinner."

The woman protests, but smiles happily.

The patient in the bed three feet away is getting worse.

"Getting worse," echoes through the ward, and all the other patients look with anxious eyes in the direction of the moaning woman.

A doctor, a "new" doctor, comes in to examine the patient who is getting worse. He exchanges significant glances with the house physician and the head nurse. The patient is delirious.

The first patient has got her "real big dinner," and feels her strength rallying to her. She asks for permission to leave the bed, and sit in a chair by the window.

"What," cries the nurse, "you'll soon be wanting to take a trip to Coney Island. No, you must lie in bed at least two days longer."

And the patient again smiles.

A few minutes later a whispered consultation is held by the "new" doctor, the house physician, and the head nurse, and another operation for the second patient is decided upon.

"It is the only thing that may save her life," says the doctor gravely.

The patient wakes from her delirium, catches the doctor's words, and begins to moan.

"What is the use, doctor, I am dying? Don't cut me any more, don't—! And again her reason lapses.

In the morning two events happened in the ward. The happy patient was permitted to sit up in a chair by the window.

The other was taken to the operating room in a last effort to loosen death's grip.

**BOYS BURN TO DEATH IN A STABLE FIRE**

KITTANNING, Pa., May 29.—When the lively stable of Vance Jewart at Sagamore, a small mining town eighteen miles from here, burned to the ground yesterday morning, three boys were burned to death. The dead are Earl Jewart, 12 years old, son of Vance Jewart; Jesse Jewart, 10, brother of Earl; and Hugh Hangan, 14 years old.

The three boys had been in Pittsburg Saturday, and returning to Sagamore late at night, instead of going to their rooms entered the lively barn and went to sleep in the office, where there was a lamp used by the stable help. It was not known that the boys were in the burned building until their charred bodies were found on the springs of the bed.

Twelve horses and the complete equipment of the lively stable were destroyed, resulting a loss of between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

**AUTO AND TROLLEY CRASH, 5 ARE DEAD**

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 29.—Five persons are dead and one injured fatally as the result of a collision between a Pacific electric car and an automobile at a railroad crossing near Rivers in this county last night.

The dead are: Jerry Kaufmann, Mrs. Kaufmann, Harriet Kaufmann, their daughter, 13 years old; Harry S. Hollingsworth and Mrs. Hollingsworth. Hazel Kaufmann, 8 years old, was fatally injured.

All the dead were of recent residence in California. The Kaufmanns came here about nine months ago from Cedar Edge, Colo., and lived previously in Kearney, Neb.

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BAKERY AND COFFEE PARLOR.  
107 E. 12th St. Between 9th and 10th Streets.  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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350 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St. Bronx.

**DR. A. CARR** SURGEON DENTIST.  
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.  
107 E. 84th St. Tel. 2967 LONON.

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SURGEON DENTIST.  
108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 346-L Harlem.

**Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association**

Notice to the Members—A meeting of the above association will be held on Friday, June 2, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 343 East 84th Street, Manhattan. All members are requested to attend.

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.**  
Warren Atkinson, President.  
Julius Gerber, Secretary.

**DENTISTS—Brooklyn.**  
**DRS. L. & I. HERMANN**  
SURGEON DENTISTS.  
Have removed to 1208 49th St., cor. 12th Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 237 Bay Ridge.

**DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn**

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IN THE OFFICE WHERE THERE IS THE LARGEST AND BEST STAFF OF SURGEON DENTISTS AND BEST DENTAL MECHANICS

Don't waste your money on fancy dental fees. Be wise—get the best service—pay the lowest fees.

**GUARANTEED CROWN \$3.00 AND BRIDGE WORK**

Better made by any dentist, no matter who he is, and we can prove it.

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115 AVENUE NEAR 15TH 1915 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 115TH STREET  
80 DELANCEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
115 Broadway, near Flushing Avenue, "E" Station, Brooklyn.

# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible.

All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

**MEETINGS TODAY**  
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Literature Distribution.

Branch 5—Starting from headquarters, 360 West 125th street, room 3, leaflets will be given out from 9:30 to 11 o'clock this morning. Those who failed to come last Sunday are especially urged to help in the work. All the reports must reach the literature agent by Friday, June 2.

**Minutes Central Committee.**

The following are the minutes of the meeting of the central committee of Local New York held on May 27:

Comrades King elected chairman and Kane vice chairman. Minutes read and approved as corrected.

A communication was received from Local Cook County, Ill., inclosing copy of proposed referendum for indorsement. Moved to lay over to new business. Amended that copy of proposed amendment be sent to each delegate and taken up at next meeting. Amendment carried, also to include a similar referendum as suggested by Comrade Paulish, now before the party.

**MISSOURI.**  
St. Louis.

St. Louis Labor has been sued for \$10,000 damages by the foreman of a scab crew of electrical workers, who are endeavoring to break the strike against the lighting plant in that city. Labor is a Socialist weekly that has exposed the connection between the rotten politicians of that city and the lighting monopoly and other privileged interests. The scab foreman is a mere figure-head in the suit.

**NATIONAL NOTES**

J. Frank Smith, of Wilmington, Del., died suddenly of heart disease May 10. Comrade Smith was one of the old and active members. He was a delegate to the National Congress of 1910. Local Wilmington has lost a tireless worker and a devoted officer.

Frank E. Wolfe, 925 Higgins Building, Los Angeles, Cal., is in charge of the Los Angeles office of the National Socialist Press Bureau. His special line is to cover the McNamara case and general labor conditions in that city and California. A weekly news letter is supplied to the Socialist and labor press. For special wire service editors should communicate direct with Comrade Wolfe.

**BROOKLYN.**  
11th and 17th A. D.—At 499 Lexington avenue, Chapters of Spargo "Sidelights on Contemporary Socialism" will be read and discussed. All are welcome.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
Shamokin.

The regular weekly meeting of Socialist Branch No. 1 was held on May 26, in Maher's Hall, on Market street, with Comrade Jonas Crossland in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. It was moved and seconded that we, the members of Branch No. 1, draw up a resolution of protest against the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers. It was moved and seconded that we make preparations to hold the Ralph Korngold meeting in the Fraternity Theater, on July 1, and charge 10 cents admission.

**CHARLES H. CRONE,**  
Recording Secretary.

Wellington Edwards, the barber and pioneer Socialist, died at his home, 409 North Washington street, Friday evening, from the effects of typhoid pneumonia. Deceased was born at Mahanoy Plane, October 1, 1870, and came to Shamokin twenty years ago, starting work as a barber.

Edwards joined the Socialist movement when it was in its embryonic state in Shamokin. He has been one of the most ardent exponents of the cause, and on several occasions was a candidate for office on the party's ticket. He was also a member of the Rescue Hose Company.

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J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

daily paper before it is started. Therefore, prompt action is necessary. Let us get ahead of the enemy and start our daily first!

Over \$10,000 has already been subscribed for the bonds of the Milwaukee Socialist daily. Most of this sum has been subscribed by Milwaukee workmen. But the Milwaukee workmen cannot raise the full amount required. We ask for reinforcements in our hard battle.

Write for further particulars to H. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Whatever you do, do it now!"  
"E. H. THOMAS,"  
"State Secretary."

The ninth annual meeting of the Work People's College Company will be held June 1, at Smithville, Minn. Regular business will be the election of board of trustees for the next year, reading of reports of the director, the trustees, the business manager, and the auditors; probable revision of the constitution, and any other business that the stockholders or the trustees may introduce at the meeting. The stockholders of this company are composed of Finnish Socialist locals and individual comrades all over the country, and the National Finnish Socialist organization owns 1,500 shares of the stock.

Beginning with the month of March the National Finnish organization, through its translator's office, established a monthly bulletin. It contains all important official reports and announcements; a summary of the conditions and membership of locals; the principal business transacted by the translator's office, etc. The Bulletin is distributed free to locals.

"F. M. RICE, Secretary."

"New York, N. Y., May 20, 1911."  
"Dear Comrade Barnes—Local New York hereby initiates a referendum to amend the national constitution of the Socialist party as follows:—  
"Strike out in Section 3, of Article 3, everything after the word annually."  
"The section will then read as follows:—All national party officers shall be elected annually."  
"Local New York proposes this amendment to be submitted to a referendum vote of the party members."  
"By Order of the Central Committee, Local New York."  
"J. GIBBER, Organizer."

Total membership about 2,500 in good standing.

State Secretary Thomas, of Wisconsin, is sending out the following letter:

"Milwaukee, Wis., May 25, 1911."  
"Dear Comrades—Do you realize how much depends upon the starting of a Socialist daily in Milwaukee now?"

"Every day's delay gives another opportunity to the enemy to get in their slander and poison without a chance for the Socialist to reply. Each day's delay will make it harder to hold Milwaukee next spring and to re-elect the one Socialist member of Congress."

"If you are going to help Milwaukee, do it now!"

"Remember, the Milwaukee Socialists are not asking for donations. All they ask of you is to invest your money in the bonds of the daily. These are \$10 bonds, and will pay 4 per cent interest after December 1, 1911. Most banks pay only 2 1/2 to 3 per cent interest."

"We believe that this will be a really good investment for you. The bonds will be secured by a plant worth more than \$100,000. The total amount of the bonds will be \$100,000. Thus the loan will be completely secured."

"Everything which the Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Company has ever undertaken has been substantial and solid. It has never defaulted on the interest or any obligation contracted in the past."

"From a mere business standpoint, the prospects for our daily are excellent. It will start with a big circulation. And the merchants will not be slow to see its value as an advertising medium. The daily will probably be self-supporting from the start."

"In buying these bonds, you will, therefore, make a safe investment from a financial standpoint. But remember that you will be making a safe investment from a Socialist standpoint. That is, every dollar that you put into the Milwaukee Socialist daily will be returned fourfold to the cause of Socialism. Not to the cause of Socialism in Milwaukee alone, but throughout the United States. Milwaukee must be held as the advance post of Socialism. This is to the interest of the entire Socialist movement."

"The capitalist press is now scheming to start a fake trade union daily in Milwaukee. This, of course, is for the purpose of dividing the working people and knocking our Socialist

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in bundles according to the membership of the locals.

**National Organizers and Lecturers.**

O. F. Branetter—June 4, Laurel, Miss.; 5, Cranston; 6, Richton; 7-8, Lucedale; 9, Biloxi; 10, Gulfport.

H. Cieszewski (Polish)—June 4, Toledo, Ohio; 5, Detroit, Mich.; 6, Fort Wayne, Ind.; 7, South Bend, Ind.; 8, Gary, Ind.

John M. Collins (Trade Union Agitation, Machinery)—June 4, Kansas City, Mo.; 5, on route; 6, St. Joseph; 7, Newton; 8, Muscatine, Iowa; 9-10, Dubuque.

S. C. Cross—June 4-10, West Virginia, under direction of the State Committee.

L. Gutierrez de Lara—June 4-10, El Paso, Tex.

J. L. Fitts—June 4-10, Georgia, under direction of the State Committee.

George H. Goebel—June 4, Spokane, Wash.; 5, Harrison; 6, Wenatchee; 7, Leavenworth; 8-10, Seattle.

Gertrude Breslau Hunt—June 4-10, Iowa, under direction of the State Committee.

Lena Morrow Lewis—June 7-10, Pennsylvania, under direction of the State Committee.

Anna A. Maley—June 4-10, Utah, under direction of the State Committee.

The above are the only speakers working under direction of the National Office.

**J. MAHLON BARNES,**  
National Secretary.

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**CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' UNION OF BROOKLYN**, meets every first and third Saturday at the Labor Temple, 343 East 84th Street. Membership dues \$1.00 every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

**Socialist Party, New York County**, Headquarters, 230 East 94th St., Manhattan. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2005 LONON. Organized by Julius G. Beck, Secy.

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**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 401, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 235 10th St., 10th Ave., Lower East Side, secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 491, meets every Monday at the Labor Temple, Free Employment Bureau, 343 East 84th St., secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 52, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, Free Employment Bureau, 343 East 84th St., secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 58, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, Free Employment Bureau, 343 East 84th St., secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 62, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, Free Employment Bureau, 343 East 84th St., secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 68, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, Free Employment Bureau, 343 East 84th St., secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 72, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, Free Employment Bureau, 343 East 84th St., secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 78, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, Free Employment Bureau, 343 East 84th St., secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 82, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, Free Employment Bureau, 343 East 84th St., secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 88, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, Free Employment Bureau, 343 East 84th St., secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 92, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, Free Employment Bureau, 343 East 84th St., secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS**, Local Union No. 98, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, Free Employment Bureau, 343 East 84th St., secy., 613 10th Ave., Employment office, 142 E. 89th St.

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Devoted to the interests of the Working People.  
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman

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For One Month	.15	.35	.50

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VOL. 4. TUESDAY, MAY 30, NO. 150.

## TOBACCO TRUST GOES UP IN SMOKE

Like the Standard Oil Trust, the Tobacco Trust has also been ordered to dissolve by decision of the Supreme Court. Under the force of this staggering blow the shares of the trust immediately went up some thirty points. Now that the anticipated decision has been given out, the trust, like the fellow conspirator, Standard Oil, can "go on with business as usual."

The turn of the Steel Trust comes next, and it is altogether probable that it, too, will be ordered to dissolve. After that confidence will be restored and everything will go on about as before.

It is, above all things, important that the belief of the smaller capitalists in the power of such decisions should be kept alive. Once the idea that competition cannot be restored by them gains ground, with it arises the demand for collective ownership, a demand that strikes at the very foundation of the present industrial system. Under the circumstances, the only possible policy is to spar for time in this manner. Hence, the decisions.

No doubt in the six months' time which the Tobacco Trust—like Standard Oil—will be given to wind up its affairs a new form of organization will be devised which will on the surface seem to acquiesce in the decision, but which will none the less serve to hold the various constituent parts of the trust together as effectively as now. This can easily be devised by the corporation lawyers, the subtleties of the legal mind being equal to any emergency, especially those legal minds in the employ of the great trusts.

Then, perhaps five or ten years from now, the Supreme Court will be called upon to dissolve the new form once more, and another holding device will be substituted.

And in the interim the smaller capitalistic fry can put in the time wondering why competition has not been restored as promised. While they have faith in the power of statute law to restore it, the trust will have nothing to fear.

## MORE REASONABLE AND UNREASONABLE

According to a decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee the bill making it unlawful to employ children under 14 years of age in mines, mills or factories is unconstitutional. Doubtless this is in line with a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in which two words, reasonable and unreasonable, have become legally blessed. It is probable that it is unreasonable to fix the age limit at 14. Think, for instance, of the values a child of 12-13 or 13 can produce. Think what gorgeous profits may be extracted from the tender marrow of the little ones. In the light of what may be done, in the light of the work a child may be forced to do, in the light of the superior culture and economic and social superiority that may be founded on child labor, it is doubtless unreasonable to fix the age at 14.

Between the ages of 10 and 14 the average man and woman is actually made. It is the most receptive and crucial period of youth, and the one in which most care should be exercised. Momentous changes are taking place, habits are being formed, ideas are being implanted.

But it is also a flexible period, one in which little hands can be automatically trained to carry on some mechanical process, one in which little minds can be so stupefied that they can neither learn to reason nor learn to think. Consequently, in the process of factory production, this period is the most profitable to those who can exploit it. There are the receptive mind and the fine strength of youth that may be crushed into the system of the production of profit. So capitalism has always fought strenuously against anything that would tend to eliminate child labor.

It has been done in the name of humanity and of the family. For the sake of humanity capitalism has demanded that it be allowed to murder, stunt, warp and criminalize the children of the working class. In the name of the family capitalism has demanded that it be allowed to make gigantic profits out of child labor, so that the children could bring to the family a few bloodstained and tear-corroded dollars in the form of wages.

All the elements possible have been enlisted in this fight. The fathers and mothers of families, teachers and preachers and economists have all made their plea that children be allowed to labor. Sometimes it was done on the ground that the children were ambitious and wished it. Sometimes it took the broad and beautiful view that they were little breadwinners and the family needed it. But never could you line these same elements upon the idea that the children, being ambitious, should receive more training so they could realize their ambitions. Never could you get them to concede that the family which needs the life and hopes of a child is one that has no right to exist.

Tennessee has not so far been an important industrial State, but it is coming forward. One of the first things its capitalist class realizes is that it needs child labor in order more quickly to extract profits. Its Supreme Court is alert to the demand, and quick to make the demand effective, quick to give into the hands of the capitalists the power they seek.

At 14 a child is scarcely fit for continuous work of any kind, even school work. But the knout of economic necessity can drive a child much younger than that to work almost limitless hours. So the age at which this may be done is fixed at 12—12, when a child should not be permitted to face problems mature men bend under. But the courts in their wisdom deem it otherwise. Tennessee capitalists need the life and energy of these children, need the fresh young enthusiasm and aspiration, need the lives of countless numbers of them, and the courts have graciously permitted Tennessee capitalists to go ahead and take them.

It would be unreasonable to permit a child a couple of years more to prepare himself or herself for the great battle of life. It would be unreasonable to allow a child so many additional months of freedom from worry. So the court permits the capitalists to squeeze out of the children whatever it may, for in that direction are the greatest profits.

## WHAT A DIFFERENCE IT MAKES



WHEN YOU HAVEN'T MONEY AND WHEN YOU HAVE

## THE RECALL AND THE JUDICIARY

By JESSE FALES.

The provision included in the newly drawn constitution of Arizona extending the recall to the judiciary, is soon to be submitted to the people of that Territory for a vote. Although its adoption may seriously hamper the Territory's application for statehood, it is to be sincerely hoped, nevertheless, that the measure will be given unanimous support. Notwithstanding the apparently weighty arguments advanced by the opposing element, such a provision incorporated in the constitution of Arizona will prove a most effective cure for judicial diseases sure to be contracted from States already included in the Union.

The right of recall is not a weapon of mob rule. It is simply a means of expressing the prerogative of any electorate to recall an official whom they have elected, but whose behavior in office evinces his unfitness for the position. However rudely it may at first be applied, there is no question that it would greatly augment the power of the people over the judiciary if it were extended to the United States Supreme Court and all inferior judicial bodies. In the case of the former august body, especially, there is a greater need for some such check.

Unlike other constitutional bodies the Supreme Court is appointed by the nation's executive, and ratified by his personal friends in the Senate. The people have absolutely no control over its conduct in office. Such

a state of affairs naturally leads to undemocratic privileges enjoyed by no other constitutional body, including that elected by direct vote of the people. A careful review of the history of the Supreme Court from the time of its establishment 130 years ago will consequently show that just such privileges have been acquired. Originally vested with jurisdiction in matters of equity only, the Supreme Court has slowly risen like a dark cloud on our constitutional horizon, threatening to overthrow our governmental equilibrium. It has clothed itself with legislative power; and in spite of the fact that it was never designed as a legislative body, has nevertheless participated in the enactment of legislation. No country in the world, with the possible exception of Australia, has such an outrageous judicial system! As a result of the usurpation of undue power by the Supreme Court is menaging the life and liberty of the people, and will, no doubt, if allowed to continue thus unrestrained, exercise a bureaucratic rule in the near future.

But even this situation can be very easily coped with by application of the recall to the judiciary. And what is more, the recall will prove effective where no other form of legislation can possibly succeed. The reason for this is quite obvious. If the judiciary were actually vested with the power of making laws, then some less drastic measure, such as the referendum, might be all sufficient for controlling them. But most of the legislative power acquired by

the Supreme Court is not the result of the actual making of laws so much as the interpreting and administering of laws already made. Most of the laws passed by Congress are more or less general in scope and character, chiefly because of the great variety of circumstances that must be covered by them. To apply these laws in each individual case requires a great deal of interpreting, and it is this power of interpretation that is assigned to the Supreme Court. There is no legislation that can prevent that high tribunal from rendering unjust interpretation of the law, except the recall. Justice Harlan recently stated that by mere judicial construction to meet the requirements of each case, the Supreme Court may amend the Constitution and all the statutory laws of the United States! Think it over, Mr. Voter; its seriousness cannot be overestimated. Unless some far-reaching method is adopted to correct perversion of statutory law, and control bodies causing such perversion, all legislation by Congress is clearly futile.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the people of Arizona will demand the right of recall extended to the judiciary, along with the other excellent measures included in their new constitution. Such power should prove inspiring to the States already in the Union, and if Arizona succeeds in obtaining statehood under those conditions, the matter should not be allowed to rest until every State is extended the same democratic privilege.

## CORONATION ROBES MADE IN FILTHY SWEATSHOPS

A strike of operative tailors employed in the West End of London is imminent, and unless employers and workmen come to terms on the subject of dispute, the whole of the high class clothing trade will be disorganized and the necessary preparations which are being made for the coronation workshops it would be impossible to keep them working for long hours overtime, but when a man takes a garment to his own home he can remain up working at it the whole night if he pleases. There is no supervision of the work done in the men's home, and as long as it is turned out, the employers are indifferent as to where and by whom it is done.

Most of the clothing for the West End, said Mr. Blyth, "is produced in Soho, and at the moment coronation robes and uniforms are being made in the filthiest dens imaginable. I know of one place where a tailor's workshop is at the back of an offal shop. The woodwork and the stairs are covered with dirt and grease. The place smells abominably, and the atmosphere is laden with the germs of putrefying meat, but at this very moment garments of the very best class are being made there. The houses in Soho are divided up into little dens, where tailors and tailoresses work under the most appalling conditions of overcrowding. Dustbins and refuse buckets are to be found all over the place. In many cases a single room apartment is used as a sleeping, eating and working room. The workrooms are at the back of all kinds of shops, and in all manner of insanitary alleys, and there is not the slightest doubt that disease is carried from these places to the homes of the rich. There is always disease of some kind in Soho. I know as an absolute fact that on one occasion clothing for the present King—then Prince of Wales—was found in the process of

making in a fever den in Soho. A case came to my notice where all the children were stricken with measles. In another house a case of scarlet fever was found. Inspectors were sent to disinfect the premises, but before their arrival garments, for a high class firm which were in course of manufacture were smuggled into the next house and brought back after the officers had gone. I am confident that many cases of infectious disease could be traced to the fact that the clothing of the wealthy classes is made by men working where there is no decent sanitary accommodation, and no attention is paid to the primary rules of health. Why, the messkins of the navy are made in airy and well lighted factories, but the coronation robes of peers, and the uniforms of officers and cadets, are made in the stinking, germ-infested areas of one of the unhealthiest parts of London.

The dispute between the masters and men thus affects the public in a very marked degree. In asking for workshop accommodation, the legitimate tailor—the man who has served his apprenticeship and has acquired a special skill in his own branch of the trade—is at once seeking to protect the public and himself. Regulated workshops will insure sanitary conditions, and they will prevent the trained tailor from being crushed out by the small contractor, who takes away garments to be made by foreigners and girls. There are other questions to be settled between the masters and men, but this one is the most urgent, and unless the employers adopt a reasonable attitude there certainly will be a strike, and all the work which is being hurried forward for the coronation will be completely disorganized."—Reynolds' Newspaper.

## SPIRITED BIDDING FOR LOOT

Two very great corporations, the Interboro and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, are engaged in a big battle and are spending much money telling the people of Greater New York what they will do for them. Hitherto the people of Greater New York have been chiefly aware of what these two corporations have done to them. But in Manhattan and the Bronx it is possible for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to pose as a friend of the strap-hanger, while in Brooklyn it is possible for the Interboro to do the same thing. As compensation for the pose, each in its own field, soaks the strap-hanger, makes the crowd step lively, move up front, jam together and suffer all those inconveniences and indignities that an incompetent management, possessed of a sharklike appetite for dividends and plunder, can heap on a helpless, stupid public.

Of late the Interboro, whose history under various names is about the filthiest chapter in the whole reeking history of traction companies, has been trying to "educate" the public up to an understanding and appreciation of its offer, and to a state where it will submit to more results. It lightly juggles millions of dollars, and with the stroke of a pen constructs subways where it believes they are most needed, or where it believes the public thinks they are needed. In the light of what it has done and what it has been, its impudence is equaled only by its hypocrisy. It is to the fore now, and with alternate humility and callous effrontery is bidding for the richest traction loot that exists anywhere in this country.

It is like two gangs of pirates contesting for the opportunity to exact tribute in a certain very rich and very desirable district. So as the matter stands it is merely a question of which set of pirates is going to make the greater number of people walk the plank, or hang to the straps, or suffer in other ways.

Neither offer should be accepted. It is a humiliation and a bitter disgrace that a great city has not the intelligence and the will to operate its own traction facilities, and to keep those facilities up to the needs of the population. But it is evident that not one of the present responsible city officials, elected as they were, by the voters, is competent to handle this matter in an intelligent and progressive manner. Not one of them understands the true relation of the citizens to the traction companies.

No matter what the road is, whether a subway, an elevated or a surface line, it is as much a public necessity as a street. There would be as much justice and as much forethought and consideration in turning over to private corporations the main thoroughfares of this city, for them to exact toll from the users thereof, as there is in permitting traction lines to remain in the hands of private corporations. The traction lines should be held and operated by the city for public benefit, because the city has paid for them over and over again. The money that is criminally wasted through graft and incompetence is sufficient to operate all the lines without charging any fare. And today, with mechanism raised to its present point of efficiency, with social forces organized as they are, there is no more need of demanding fare over a traction line than there is of demanding toll over a turnpike or over a bridge.

But municipal government always lags behind public needs. Our present form of organization, and the ideas that possess our present officials, are those which might have been sufficient fifty years ago. Today they are antiquated, and we have not in office here in New York a man of sufficient intelligence, sufficient backbone or sufficient courage to fight for anything that is really needed. They are mighty squabblers, but there isn't one of them with an ounce of real fight in his makeup. They can tackle the dummy, and valiantly hack and hew at a fake issue. But they cannot face a live problem.

The question is not whether the Brooklyn Rapid Transit or the Interboro shall be permitted to fleece and oppress us. It is simply, how soon shall we reach that social maturity of mind that will permit us to assume control of our own affairs? The city officials are quite confident it has not yet come. So they are deeply concerned in the alternate biddings of the traction pirates. They are perfectly complacent about the continuation of a state of affairs that has been disgraceful, repulsive and profitable—to those who did the looting.

## BISHOP CODMAN'S OBSESSION

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

A plea for war as a means of developing the nobler side of men and women, delivered by Bishop Codman, of Maine, startled the Episcopal Conference today.

"Without war a nation would degenerate morally and physically," he declared. "It is a mistake to aim at disarmament. War has developed noble soldiers, noble statesmen and noble women," and so on through a half column of the most amazing exhibition of moral obliqueness and mental obtuseness ever displayed by a clergyman since Canon Tupper, Carey's diatribe.

The recrudescence of the Pleistocene state of mind so pitifully discovered by the Bishop of the Episcopalian Church of Maine is a painful exemplification of the old adage that the church never progresses except it be kicked forward.

That a man of ostensible education should put himself on record (and attempt to drag his church with him) as a cave man, par excellence—as one still in his mental infancy, is deplorable. Notwithstanding the fact that nations and educational and civic bodies of all kinds are exerting themselves to put an end to the inhumanity, ignorance, brutality and foolishness of war, this eminent reactionary, with true medieval spirit, stoutly maintains against arbitral adjustment of national and international disputes, and waves the bloody shirt, and the mailed fist with an enthusiasm worthy of a nobler cause.

That is, he waves them orally. When it actually comes to risking his sanctified person, he'll be found gaily and blithely "holding the fort in his Portland diocese."

William Stead said some years ago that he could stop war in one week by hanging the five leading maraphobic editors of the world. My plan is even more practical. In the event of war, any time, anywhere, take Bishop Codman and strip off his canonical robes, put him in a khaki suit and send him out on the firing line with the infantry. Let him stop a few dum-dum bullets with that massive head, or distinguish himself in some equally noble manner.

Meanwhile "I'll go to pray," and the rest of us will regard with sympathetic interest Nature's effort to improve the species by eliminating the unit.

## CHILLY.

The train wavered and swayed like a ship in a storm, and dived round curves with a reckless disregard for its occupants' nerves. But the silent strap-hanger, who had gallantly given up his seat—and who was regretting it—clung bravely to his strap, and just managed to maintain his equilibrium by a series of miraculous balancing acts.

But human nature can be very unsympathetic. After one lady had darted an angry glance at him for treading on her toes, and another had growled deeply because his straining elbow had struck up an abrupt acquaintance with her hat, the train gave a vicious lurch, and he fell plump in a third lady's lap. "Goodness gracious!" exclaimed the lady angrily. "You're no Englishman! I know I am not, madam," he replied solemnly. "I'm a Labrador!"