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Vol. 4.—No. 156.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1911.

## NOW POLITICIANS JUMP THE CIVIL SERVICE HURDLES

### Supreme Court Judge Asks Preferment for a Friend.

ALBANY, June 4.—It has long been recognized by Socialists that the chief benefits to the public accruing from a change in power from one old political party to another are the truths which these partisans "sometimes" tell about one another.

The fact that such truths usually concern persons who have passed out of office or are dead is sufficient evidence that no real offense is intended. Not long ago it was charged by the Civil Service Reform Association that men were given office and retained in office through the influence of prominent politicians and others.

Former Speaker of the Assembly Fremont Cole, under date of September 6, 1896, wrote as follows regarding the appointment of M. W. Johnson: "While I recognize the fact that, theoretically, no distinction is made between applicants on political grounds, I recognize the fact also that the natural sympathy of so good a Republican as yourself would be more readily extended to one of your kind, and you will pardon me for presuming to assure you that no better, truer or more unwavering Republican lives than Mr. Johnson."

Ferdinand Eldman, of New York City, under date of August 28, 1898, wrote as follows regarding Ferdinand Freyer: "I must not forget to assure you that always during these many years past his whole time and thoughts were cheerfully and faithfully given to the best interests of the Republican party; no more loyal organization man than he stood in our ranks at any time."

Charles H. Wicks, chairman of the Chautauque Republican County Committee, on October 5, 1903, wrote: "I need the assistance of Glenn A. Frank in your department to assist me in this city for a few days on registration matters."

Under date of October 15, 1903, Homer Excise Commissioner Clement wrote to State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, who endorsed Mr. Wicks' application: "Replying to yours of the 14th in relation to the request of Mr. Wicks of Chautauque County, for the services of special agent Frank, of Jamestown, and Palmer, of Sheridan, N. Y., I beg to say that all the employees of the department will be detailed in the vicinity of their homes during the last week of October. The men referred to will be given their detail sooner if possible."

The late Speaker of the Assembly, B. Fred Nixon, under date of January 23, 1903, wrote as follows regarding the appointment of Mr. Frank, of Jamestown, a special agent: "I am under the impression now that I will want this appointment when his name is reached."

## CHILDREN FORCED TO PROSECUTE PARENTS

At the West Side Court, yesterday, John J. and Mary Green were committed to the workhouse for six months. They were charged with disorderly conduct, in that they continually annoyed John and Agnes, their children, by begging money from them with which to buy drink.

John is 16 years old, and earned \$5 a week in a shoe store; but he has lost his job, because he took the day off to attend court. Agnes is 17 years old, and earns \$4 a week in a dry goods store.

The parents have never worked, according to the evidence, and the children have been brought up by various charitable institutions. The father met the boy and girl every week when they were paid, and took as much of their money as he could with which to get drunk.

## THUGS EMPLOYED BY HEARST PAPERS

Chicago Press in Conspiracy to Discredit Organized Labor.

(Special Correspondence.) CHICAGO, June 2.—While the Chicago newspapers, organized into a trust to make common cause against labor disputes, are publishing frenzied "slugging" stories in efforts to align the public against the labor unions, attention was called today to the fact that the latest "slugger" to be caught in the net of the police, Walter Stevens, is a former employee of the Tribune's circulation department.

While in the employ of the Tribune, and before that, while in the employ of the Hearst papers with M. Amberg, of the same ilk, he was credited with being the most able gunman and bulldozer in the circulation wrecking crew business in Chicago.

This morning two divergent stories were published in the Record Herald and in the Tribune regarding the arrest of this same Stevens at Gary, Ind. The Tribune has him captured from an automobile by four officers who searched him and found no weapon on him. In the Record Herald Stevens carried a revolver, and defied the police.

No mention is made in either of the papers how Stevens, in a gun fight in the Tribune's circulation department last December, threw James Smith down an elevator shaft and then shot a union pressman who came to the aid of the dying man.

Last spring Stevens, who was then in the employ of Hearst, was accused of attempting to instigate a disruption of the Newspaper and Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union by peculiar methods.

Later he tried to have "extra" men accepted by the union as regular members. These extra men, in the most cases, were members of the wrecking crew.

## MADERISTS BUSY DIVIDING SPOILS

Rumor Says Mexico Has Sold Railroads to American Capitalist.

EL PASO, Tex., June 4.—While Francisco I. Madero was receiving the plaudits of the Mexican people today on his way to the Mexican capital, Abram Gonzales, Governor of Chihuahua, took a few plaudits himself by accepting an invitation of Americans to make an excursion as their guest to Cloudcroft, New Mexico, a summer resort, near El Paso.

In the absence of the Governor one of the keeno games opened in Juarez, and an American saloon-keeper opened his door every time an American from El Paso tapped three times and showed the proper look of longing in his face. The usual bull fight also took place in Juarez.

Governor Gonzales has received information that it will be best for him not to come to the City of Chihuahua to take charge of his office until all federal troops have been moved south to Mexico City, hence, although the Legislature has declared him elected, he will remain on the border several days.

It is expected to have the National Railroad repaired through from El Paso to Mexico City in another day or two, then the troops will be withdrawn from Chihuahua. This will practically rid the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua of federal soldiers, most of whom will be mustered out of the service at Mexico City.

Governor Mayortano reached Hermosillo today and took charge of the State of Sonora, and Manuel Bonilla has been installed as Governor of Sinaloa. Mayortano succeeding Gen. Luis Torres, who is now in Los Angeles, and Bonilla succeeding Diego Redo, reported executed.

Increase Rurale Force. Gen. Jose Perfecto Lomeli, who quit a lieutenant colonel in the federal army for an insurgent generalship, is to succeed General Torres as military commander of Sonora and will be made a brigadier in the regular establishment.

Col. Pancho Villa is to be made a bandit catcher and given a position as colonel of rurales. The rurales force of Mexico is to be enlarged considerably, to make room for many insurgents and also because it is believed more men of this character will be needed to pacify the country.

## HUSBAND STOLE FOR WIFE AND CHILDREN

Sickness and Mortgage Made Richmond Take Employer's \$600.

Walter P. Richmond, assistant cashier for the Clark Hutchinson Company, of 121 Duane street, pleaded guilty in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to the larceny of \$600 from the firm.

Charles Groebler, the firm's credit man, was in court as complainant against Richmond, and told Magistrate Steiner that the theft had been effected by altering a deposit slip for the firm and holding out difference.

Richmond, who lives at 186 Prospect place, Brooklyn, said that he had intended to pay the money back, and that it was the first dishonest act he had ever committed.

"A year ago I bought a house on the installment plan," he said, "and filled it with installment furniture. I met all the payments until my wife got sick, and that cost a lot of money. And then one of the babies got sick. It was hard to pay the installments as they fell due. The threats to take away the house and the furniture and got desperate. I took the \$600, but I intended to pay it back."

Mrs. Richmond pleaded for leniency, and Groebler, the complainant, said he didn't wish to see Richmond punished. Magistrate Steiner said that as Richmond admitted the theft he would have to hold him for trial, and he set bail at \$2,000. Mrs. Richmond fainted when the ruling was pronounced.

FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE BOYCOTTS A PREACHER HACKENSACK, June 4.—The opponents of the Rev. Allan Mac Neill, of the Union Church of Ridgeland Park, held services in the new Masonic Hall today, and fully a hundred children attended the Sunday school held in the same building.

The seceders say that under no circumstances will they resign from the Union Church. They intend to retain their membership in the Union Church and hope to return as soon as Parson Mac Neill decides to quit.

## NEW "CONFESSION" IN LOS ANGELES

Iron Worker Announced as Having Described All About "Plots."

LOS ANGELES, June 4.—Burns has not been at work looking for "evidence" for nothing. When evidence is needed it is unreasonable to suppose that so great a genius would fail to produce it.

And so it is not surprising that John Delaney, said to be a structural iron worker at Muskeogee, Okla., has "confessed" to having been employed by John J. McNamara to inspect all structures built by non-union labor, to prepare drawings of them, and to indicate where dynamite could be used to the best advantage in destroying them.

The police at Muskeogee figure that the "confession" is of great importance, and that if substantiated, it will make Delaney one of the most important witnesses when the frame-up comes to trial.

The "hope" is entertained that Delaney will not turn out to have been a paid detective in Burns' employment for some years past, as that fact might prejudice his story.

Efforts were made today to obtain statements from John J. McNamara and Orlie McManigal, but without success. McNamara refused to be interviewed, and McManigal displayed surprising unwillingness to tell any more of what he knows.

Delaney is supposed to have told how he met McNamara in Salt Lake City, and of how they went and blew up a structure there.

Detective Burns is reported to be highly gratified by this "unexpected" confirmation of his charges.

## WILL SERVE GOD AT \$12,000 PER ANNUM

Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, has decided to accept the call to the Brick Presbyterian Church at New York.

Dr. Merrill made the announcement to his congregation at the morning service today. He will probably leave for New York early in the fall. The pastorate of the Brick Church, which has a congregation of 1,000 members, and is one of the wealthiest churches of the city, commands an annual salary of \$12,000, and free use of the parsonage.

The Chicago pastor was suggested for the charge by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who formerly headed the Brick Church congregation.

## BOURNE DEFENDS JUDGE'S RECALL

Says They Now Decide Questions to Suit the Money Interests.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senator Jonathan Bourne is angry because Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson disapprove of the recall of judges.

"With deep regret I have read reports of criticisms made by Governor Woodrow Wilson and Col. Theodore Roosevelt against the recall as applicable to judicial officers," said Senator Bourne.

"If this is true, then judges now permit their decision and official actions to be influenced by desire for re-nomination, re-election, or promotion. If a judge will permit his official actions to be influenced by fear of the political boss, and his banker, the campaign contributor."

## NATIONAL GUARD IS FALLING TO PIECES

Officer Complains Johnny-Get-Your-Gun Patriotism is Dead.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—To what a hopeless pass patriotism of the old-fashioned, Johnny-get-your-gun kind has come in this country is illustrated in a letter written by Col. Edward Schuler, Inspector General of the Connecticut National Guard, to Maj. John O. Tilton, Representative at large from that State.

Schuler makes a desperate effort to explain the trouble with the National Guard. He says something must be done or there won't be any guard left.

"Every National Guard officer," says Colonel Schuler, "no matter how what State, will tell you that since the passage and enforcement of the Dick bill, and since actual work is expected of the militia, the membership has decreased, and a majority of company commanders have hard work to keep their organizations up to a minimum."

"This may sound strange, but it is nothing more than a fact. Since the annual outings of the old guards have gone into history, and the real working camps have been established, the men are not there.

"When men are asked to come to their units to know what inducements there is for them to join. Then you might talk patriotism, military education, or anything you may think of, but the last thing of all to induce them is patriotism, which, strange as it may seem, is possessed by very few men in time of peace.

"Patriotism does not seem to come to most men until the day when war is declared, when they get full of it to the neck, but too late.

"As matters stand today, in the militia there is not a man from the highest officer to the private, who is not out of pocket financially by the mere reason of his membership in the militia.

Continued on Page 2.

**BERNHARD**

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

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**SCALDING SUPPLANTS ACID MURDER THEORY**

Police Still Guessing in the Mystery of the Bath-tub Victim.

Whether or not a process of scalding played a part in the dissolution of the body of Mrs. Lillian Scheib, found in a bathroom in the tenement at 511 East 75th street a week ago today, is one of the questions which those who have the case in charge are considering.

Until Prof. John Larkin of Columbia makes a report on the makeup of the liquid found in the tub, it will not be known whether there was any acid used.

But meanwhile, the theory has been advanced that the murderer—presumed that the woman was murdered—tried to scald the flesh from the bones as a first step toward the disposition of the body. Such a proceeding, it is believed, might account for the separation of scalp hair and nails from the body.

It also might furnish a reason for the purchase of a washbowl such as the husband of the woman is declared to have bought and to have returned some time later. The supposition of the police, if the purchase of the boiler is to play any part in the case at all, is that it was not large enough for the purpose.

The theory of scalding continues with a supposition that the murderer, whoever he may have been, became nauseated with his task before he had gone a great way, and abandoned it, and at the same time gave up trying to dispose of the body at all, preferring the risk which the finding of the body would entail to further handling of it.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty declined last night to discuss this phase of the theories upon which his men are held to be working, saying that nothing had developed yet that would warrant a statement.

Two matters upon which the detectives on the case were spending time yesterday were a further search for Mrs. Scheib's wedding ring, and an effort to find just where her husband slept between February 2, when he says he saw his wife last, and the letter part of March, when he is supposed to have moved to 333 Amsterdam avenue.

In the matter of the ring, the police are not assured yet that they were mistaken when they picked up a plain gold ring in the pawnshop of 307 Columbus avenue on Saturday. Scheib insists that this was not his wife's ring, and the pawnbroker could not identify the prisoner as the man who had pawned it.

But the police are tracing the dealer who sold the ring, and they believe that in this way they still will be able to determine for sure just who the owner of the ring was.

**STREET RAILWAY ACCIDENTS INCREASE**

Statistics compiled by the Public Service Commission show that the number of accidents on the subway and street and elevated railroads in New York City increased from 4,222 in March, 1910, to 4,574 in March, 1911, an increase of about 8 1/2 per cent.

The revenue car miles increased from 24,097,510 to 20,191,000, a little more than 6 per cent. The number of revenue passengers carried increased from 131,700,785 to 133,040,000, about 2 1/2 per cent.

The number killed was 17 in March this year and 12 in March last year. The number of serious accidents decreased from 174 to 134 and the number of passengers injured fell from 1,965 to 1,540.

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SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS.

\$9.50 to \$35.

READY TO WEAR.

**HOW POLITICIANS JUMP THE CIVIL SERVICE HURDLES**

(Continued from Page 1.)

vacancy. Such action on your part will be greatly appreciated by me.

Following Mr. O'Neil's appointment, Mr. Gleason wrote:

"That your courtesy is very highly appreciated.

Promises Obedience.

George D. Chichester, of Poughkeepsie, a former special agent, sought the influence of State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff in 1897. He wrote as follows to Mr. Woodruff:

"Should I be so fortunate as to land, I will endeavor to do my duty in such a way as to meet your approval and that of the commissioner."

Mr. Woodruff wrote to the department in Mr. Chichester's behalf and said:

"I hope you can make the appointment very soon."

When the appointment was made he replied:

"I thank you very much for the appointment of Mr. Chichester as special agent."

Former Senator W. W. Armstrong, of Rochester, on October 15, 1907, sent the following to the department:

"I want to ask you if you will have Inspector McPhillips returned here and kept here until after election. We will appreciate it if you can."

On September 22, 1906, Herbert Parsons, former chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, telegraphed to the department as follows:

"Can H. C. Adee be excused from duty for some days?"

The excuse was granted in order that Mr. Adee might attend the Republican convention at Saratoga.

John E. Smith, the secretary to Timothy L. Woodruff, wrote as follows regarding Robert J. Mulligan, a candidate for appointment in the department:

"I have looked up Mr. Mulligan and find that he is a Republican, having enrolled as such for the past two years, to my knowledge, as shown by the enrollment books. He is vouched for by the Republican leader in the district in which he lives and in addition is said to be a man fairly well qualified for the position he seeks. His appointment is desired by Mr. Woodruff, who trusts you will name him as one of the new deputies."

Mr. Mulligan was appointed and is now serving with the department.

Joseph G. Mandl, described by Marcus Braum, of the Hungarian Republican Club, "as a consistent and strong Republican," was a candidate for appointment as special agent in 1901. Former Governor E. B. Odell, Jr., transmitted Mr. Braum's letter to the department with the following note:

"Will you kindly take up the subject referred to in Mr. Braum's letter and send your answer direct to him as to the possibility of his request being granted."

Congressman William M. Calder, interested himself in the case of Louis Ellperin, for appointment as excise inspector, on March 30, 1910. Congressman wrote as follows:

He's a Friend of Mine.

"I have carefully observed Mr. Ellperin and am certain you have obtained a strong impression regarding his desirability as an employe in your department. He lives on the very next street to me in Brooklyn and his family are people of the highest respectability. I am very anxious to have you take this matter up and I am sure I express the wish of State Senator Travis and Assemblyman George Greene in this matter."

On September 29, 1908, William Barnes, Jr., sent the following letter to the department:

"One of your special agents, Mr. Jacob Blatter, is an old personal friend of mine and located in the western part of the State. I think it would be of value to send him to New York."

The request was granted.

John A. Merritt, Collector to the Port of Niagara Falls, on March 25, 1908, wrote as follows:

"I would be pleased that Mr. Robert G. Wood and John McDonough, of your department, would be at Lockport, next Monday and Tuesday, March 30 and 31. Please have them here."

**Wanted at Primaries.**

In connection with Mr. McDonough, William H. Vicars, of Lockport, wrote as follows:

"I would very much like to have Mr. John C. McDonough, one of the special agents in your department, assigned to duty in this vicinity as soon as possible so that he can be here a few days prior to and including the 25th instant, on which our primaries are held. In case you don't know who I am, I will say that I was formerly chairman of the Republican County Committee here and am a friend of Mr. Wadsworth and his friends in the State organization."

A. R. Wickoff, postmaster at Geneva, on July 22, 1907, wrote:

"Do you know when ex-Sheriff Flynn will be in Geneva? We expect to hold our caucus in a short time and we need his help."

The reply was:

"I have yours of the 22d, inquiring as to the whereabouts of ex-Sheriff Flynn, and beg to advise that he has been detailed for special duty in Ontario County. I presume you will have seen him—ere this reaches you and in this connection permit me to add that Flynn has done exceptionally good and very satisfactory work since he has been in our service."

"A Desirable Effect."

Former Senator Alfred R. Page, and now a Supreme Court Justice, on July 4, 1906, wrote:

"I have not yet heard that anything has been done in the matter of Charles H. Smith. It is very important that he should be reinstated and employed in some capacity in the department. It will have an effect that is very desirable in the primary contest that is now going on in the Thirty-first Assembly District. I hope that the matter can be attended to immediately."

In urging the appointment of John McMurray as a special agent, William Barnes, Jr., on September 20, 1901, wrote:

"Mr. McMurray is a bright, capable

**Tomorrow Night**

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**CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL**

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man, an earnest Republican and a friend of Mr. Baker, the Republican leader in Washington County. If there is any chance for you to appoint him I hope you will do so."

Following McMurray's appointment Isaac V. Baker, chairman of the Washington County committee, wrote:

"A Tremendous Power."

"We are anxious to have John R. McMurray here for the whole week preceding election and hope you can arrange your staff so you can spare him that week. He is one of our best workers."

In urging the appointment of Charles W. Vasson as a special agent, Representative J. Sloan Fassett wrote:

"His political affiliations, as well as his character, activity and capacity, entitle him to any consideration you may be able to extend."

Mr. Platt wrote:

"He has the unanimous support of the organization in his country."

On November 16, 1908, Representative J. Sloan Fassett wrote the department as follows:

"The Excise Department is possessed of tremendous power and that is one reason why I am glad it did not fall into Democratic hands at this election."

Letters on file in the department show that the special agents made requests to be assigned to localities for political purposes. The following letter from Special Agent E. W. Steele, written October 12, 1908, is a specimen.

**An Undestroyed Letter.**

"Governor Hughes is to speak in Plattsburgh October 19, 1908. While at home lately I looked the situation over and believe by a little work I can win from 25 to 50 votes for the whole Republican ticket from the Prohibitionists in our county, and maybe more. The people are well pleased with Section 31, L. T. Law, and I propose to advise them it is not safe to run the risk of what the Democrats might do with same if in power."

"I am deeply interested in the re-election of Governor Hughes and shall pay my respects of my own free will and accord to Republican headquarters here as soon as my next check comes, and to carry out my plans for Clinton County should be in Plattsburgh October 19, 1908, so as to have my daughter, who is a geographer, take down points of the Governor's speech for me."

"Her husband is Fred H. Clay Niles, principal of the commercial department of High School, and a Democrat, but will stand by me this year. General excise work in Clinton County from October 19, 1908, would let me meet my Prohibition friends. I do not ask this, but merely submit the same as personal, and ask you to return this letter to me unopened, so I can destroy it."

**UNVEIL GARIBALDI MONUMENT IN ROME**

ROME, June 4.—The monument to Victor Emanuel II was unveiled today.

The monument was surrounded by the troops, diplomats, senators, ministers, deputies, mayors, army and navy officers and public officials.

As a small band of Garibaldi veterans ascended the stairway leading to the platform at the base of the monument the crowd burst forth with cheers.

**Labor News of the World**

**STREET RAILWAY MEN GET WAGE INCREASES**

Obtain Better Conditions in Several Cities—New Charters Granted.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Since the first of April President Mahon, of the street car men, reports that charters have been issued at Albia, Iowa; Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Springfield, Mo. Increases in wages and better working conditions have been established as follows:

Shreveport, La., new local, secured increase of 2 to 4 cents per hour; minimum run, nine hours.

Butler, Pa., increase from 1 to 4 cents per hour, union shop, no tripper work less than five hours; nine-hour day.

Salt Lake City, Utah, increase 1 cent per hour all around, with same proportional increase for track, shop and shedmen; time and one-half for track, shop and shed men for overtime and Sunday work, and a two-year agreement.

Holtsville, N. Y., renewal of contract with general improved conditions; time and a half for overtime.

Cumberland, Md., increase of 10 cents per day all around.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, renewed agreement with an increase of 2 cents per hour for coming year.

Meadville, Pa., received an increase of 1 cent per hour all around.

Peoria, Ill., increase of from 1 1/2 to 4 cents per hour, and a three-year agreement.

Rochester, N. Y., secured three-year agreement, and an increase of 1 cent per hour, affecting every employe in the service.

Boone, Iowa, increase of 1 to 3 cents per hour, affecting train men, barn and shop men.

Pittsburg, Pa., increase of 1 cent per hour all around.

Streator, Ill., increase of from 1 to 2 cents per hour, and a two-year agreement.

**MACHINISTS STRIKE AGAINST EXTRA HOUR**

(Special Correspondence.)

HAZLETON, Pa., June 2.—Forty-one machinists in the Janesville Iron Works here are on strike against an attempt to increase hours of labor and to introduce Taylor's "scientific management."

A year ago the men in the shop, which is owned by the International Pump Company, went on strike for a nine hour day. They were successful, but the management hated to admit defeat, and has ever since looked for a chance to go back to old conditions.

The bosses think they have a chance now and ordered a ten hour day, which is the direct cause of the strike. But a further cause has been the attempt to speed up and the policy of putting handy men on the machines in place of qualified machinists.

Were the management successful in this last effort it would break the union in the course of time, and it is, in the meantime, a bad outlook for the apprentices. The International Association of Machinists has tried all means of averting a strike, but their efforts to maintain peace have failed and the men had to strike now or surrender quietly.

**SEE CONSPIRACY BY CAPITALIST CLASS**

Local No. 4, of the United General Workers of America, at its meeting Friday, adopted unanimously a resolution protesting against the railroad of the J. J. McNamara to Los Angeles, "the biggest scab town in the United States," and sees in the outrage another attempt to bring discredit upon organized labor.

It calls upon all workers to assist morally and financially in McNamara's defense, and to see to it that such criminal acts on the part of the capitalist class are rendered impossible in the future.

Twenty-five dollars was devoted to the defense of the McNamaras.

The convention of the W. S. and G. E. Fund, held recently in this city, also adopted a resolution condemning the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers.

The organization declares the whole thing to be a frame-up, similar to that of the Moyer-Haywood case, with the object of destroying the labor unions, and calls upon its members throughout the country to assist in laying bare the conspiracy. It also indorses Victor Berger's resolution, and demands action on it by Congress.

**THE AMERICAN WORKMAN.**

A nice little fish story is told by the Indianapolis Star in one of its editorials of May 26. It says: "Here in America, a man is a workman today, tomorrow a farmer, junior partner next week and a millionaire next year."

By George, and I never thought of it before! I do not know exactly what I am today, because the word manager is not included in that list, but according to the editor of the Star I will be a millionaire next year. Will Brother Editor be so kind as to advance me a part of that million? Only a few hundred dollars will take me back on the banks of the Allegheny River, where I could fish some story of the same caliber for his readers.

As far as I know, the fate of the man in America is little different. It succeeds to have work and be a workman, there is the end of his career. He is foisted in New York, shot by the constabulary in Pennsylvania, deported in Colorado, chained in Alabama, blown up in the mines in West Virginia, and kidnapped in Indianapolis.

And this is not a fish story either:—*Mine Workers' Journal.*

**THREATEN GENERAL STRIKE ON PENNSY**

Freightmen, Switchmen and Yardmen Ready to Join With Shopmen.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 4.—Freight handlers, switchmen and yardmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the lines west of Pittsburgh, throughout the Pittsburgh district, are threatening to join the striking shopmen today.

Action by them is expected to follow the efforts to get the trainmen out of Pittsburg, a move that caused railroad officials to have special deputy sheriffs sworn in Saturday night.

The strike is expected to bring out yardmen in all the yards in this section, and this will be followed by the freight handlers joining forces with the idle shopmen.

Union officials say the strike will extend to Harrisburg. Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, today addressed 4,000 strikers at Altoona, and tomorrow he will be in Pittsburg to take up the process of settlement, or to direct the present work of continuing and extending the walkout.

The railroad company asserts that train service in no way has been impaired, while the strikers declare that their ranks are being increased regularly by trainmen leaving their posts.

A big force of deputies is at Pittsburg.

Governor Tener has made no move so far toward sending a force of the State Cossacks here.

**COTTON MFRS. FIGHT CHILD LABOR LAWS**

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Revelations of an appalling character have been brought to light by Dr. A. J. McKelway, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, relating to the abuses of juvenile labor in the cotton manufacturing industry in Virginia and the South.

"If you attempt to pass a drastic child labor law at the next General Assembly, you will find a lobby to defeat it composed almost entirely of representatives of the cotton industries."

"In statistics it has been discovered that 70 per cent of the children employed in the cotton industries of Virginia are illiterate."

"In Alabama the percentage is lower by 5 per cent."

**GRANTED CHARTERS IN WESTERN FED. OF MINERS**

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, in a communication to the American Federation of Labor, states that a charter was granted on April 25, 1911, to the Bartlesville, Okla., smeltermen, and that after a brief strike their demands for an increase of 15 cents per hour were acceded to and men returned to work. The miners at Cranberry, N. C. have also organized, their union being known as Elk Park Miners' Union. Charters have been granted to the smeltermen at Dearing and Altoona, Kan.

**CALL TO JANITORS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES**

The Building Employes' Union, a progressive and militant organization, has issued a call to janitors in New York City to attend a meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at 19 Manhattan street to organize a union. J. C. Frost, of the Socialist party, will be one of the speakers.

The janitors are among the worst paid and poorest housed workers in the city, and their work is never done, if they work twenty-four hours on end every day. The union hopes to organize them and to secure decent conditions. M. Castens, 1431 Madison avenue, is the secretary of the union.

**MACHINISTS INCREASES.**

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The International Association of Machinists have recently reached an agreement with the Michigan Central Railroad Company for an increase in wages, the rate now being 34 1/2 cents per hour, flat rate. Another agreement has been entered into between the breweries of Los Angeles, which carries a wage scale of 55 cents per hour, eight hours.

**"MAKERS" OR "TAKERS"?**

Senator La Follette is editor of a work of ten volumes, "The Makers of America," in which men like James J. Hill, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Eliot, Roosevelt, Sturgesant Fish, George B. Cortelyou, and others of their kind are paraded as the makers of this country. A better name for the book would be, "The Takers of America," as they take what others produce. La Follette is a progressive, you know.—*Judson Owsen, in Amalgamated Journal.*

**LIGHTNING KILLS ONE; INJURES THREE**

NORWALK, Ohio, June 4.—One man killed and three others injured by lightning, small buildings blown from their foundations, many large trees uprooted, and blown down together with telephone and telegraph poles all over the city, was the toll that was taken by the storm that swept this city for about an hour this afternoon and which was the worst and most severe storm Norwalk has experienced in twenty-five years.

The storm came up from the north-west at about 1:30 o'clock and within a few minutes the sky was almost as dark as it is at midnight. The rain, which resembled a cloudburst, was accompanied by hail and a wind of almost hurricane proportion. The clouds were so low that they appeared to touch the tops of the tallest trees when the storm broke.

**METAL TRADES' ASSO. SLICK SCAB HERDERS**

Worker Signs Away His Soul When This Concern Gets Him.

The National Metal Trades Association is now in the scab employment business. It has agents all over the country looking for "heroes" to take the places of the machinists and boiler makers who are out on strike.

The Metal Trades Association has all the employment agencies beat to pieces in the way of hiring scabs. They make the man who hires out to scab sign a paper which they call "contract," by which he receives a sum of so much which he does not get in cash, but through a railroad ticket, which is to be deducted from his wages.

While the agents who are on the lookout for scabs make great promises that the men who go to work for them will make fortunes, there is no provision made in the agreement about the wages, hours, or any other terms of employment.

The man who hires out is made to sign a contract, and one of the hired men of the bosses also attaches his name to the contract as a witness. The scabs are kept under guard during transportation, and strangers are not allowed to come near them.

**Signs Away His Clothes.**

The agreement which the scabs have to sign calls for the men going to work where directed by the agents, and that the money advanced shall be deducted half from the first week's wages and the other half from the wages earned on the second week.

There is also a provision that in case a man quits work the money advanced him shall be deducted from his pay. The men are also made to sign the following clause:

"I further agree that my tools and personal effects shall be considered as a pledge, to be held at my risk, for the faithful performance of my duties and the repayment of moneys advanced, failing in which the same may be sold at either public or private sale without notice to me."

In general, they have the man who hires out to perform the dirty work of scabbing, tied up so much that he is compelled to stay in the shop in order to be able to get back his tools in order to be able to go to work in some other place.

The scabs are housed in places provided for them by agents of the Metal Trades Association, where they are kept under a guard of specials.

**Shown No Mercy.**

Several men who refused to scab, and who were fortunate enough to get out from the hands of the scab chaperones were compelled to wander the streets and solicit alms in order to live through the day, and get together enough money to go back home.

Though the contract contains a clause saying that applicant is fully aware that a strike is on in the shops of the Metal Trades members, the man who hires out is compelled to leave his tools as a voucher that he will not get away.

All other scab employment sharks may take a lesson from the Metal Trades Association in how to hire scabs, and tie them up to their dirty job.

**"POLITICAL REVOLT," URGES PRES. RYAN**

The only thing that is left for the workmen of this country is to take things in their own hands and rise in political revolt." Thus, Mr. Ryan, President of the Structural Iron Workers, expressed himself to a representative of the Register Tuesday.

Mr. Ryan had just returned from Washington, where he had been attending the sessions of the Rules Committee of the House, which heard the evidence of a number of those interested in the resolution introduced by Congressman Berger calling for an investigation by Congress of the kidnapping of McNamara. When asked if he had anything further to say about the investigation proceedings, Mr. Ryan said that "The New York Call and other Socialist papers had reported the evidence in full, and that he could not give anything more than they had given."

The press reports that say there will be no investigation by Congress in the matter," said he, "are misleading. The investigation has already been had and everything accomplished that we hoped for or expected to get. The evidence is all given, and the only thing for the committee to do is to make a recommendation either for or against action by Congress. It was generally conceded by a majority of the members of the committee that Congress has not the power to act in the matter, but the evidence will all go in the Congressional Record. When Congress says it has no power to correct such abuses as this, then it is about time for the working class to take the matter in their own hands." Then he made the statement that appears at the head of this article.

Mr. Ryan says that three bills will be introduced in this session of Congress pertaining to this case. One will be by Berger, one by Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and one by Korbly,—*Indianapolis Register.*

**BROOKLYN SWIMMER DROWNS IN HUDSON**

ALBANY, June 4.—Barnay Schanz, aged 19, whose home is said to be at 1909 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned in the Hudson River this afternoon.

He was swimming near the Columbia street pier when he was seized with a cramp and could not get back to shore.

**RAILROAD UNIONS ANGER PA. STRIKERS**

Officials Are Condemned by Men for Opposing Sympathetic Strike.

(Special Correspondence.)

ROCHESTER, Pa., June 2.—There is every likelihood that the men on strike at Rochester against the railroad management will receive help by a sympathetic strike of the men at Freedom, Pa., unless the efforts of the grand lords of the various brotherhoods to prevent a breach of contract are successful.

For the last two or three days L. H. Sheppard, Senior vice president, O. C. C. H. Adams, department president, B. R. T., and J. McNamara, vice president of I. F. & E., have been at Freedom attending joint meetings of the various brotherhoods.

Sentiment in Freedom has been growing in favor of definite action in helping the Rochester men. The Freedom men say they are about through with playing the part of union scabs. But they have a contract with the management, and the officers above mentioned seem to be keeping the contract before the success of the strike.

On Friday the strikers held a meeting in Old Armory Hall and invited their officers to attend. Instead of turning up, the officers sent a letter, of which the following is part:

"We stand ready to do everything we can to assist our brother strikers, but we cannot assist our brothers in the extent of violating our laws and obligations by participating in a sympathy strike."

"If we attended, we would of necessity be compelled to advise our members to attend to their proper duties and refrain from taking sides in the strike with the penalty of losing their membership in the organization we represent."

This letter has raised a storm, the men arguing that it would be better for them to be out of the shops than in the union.

The men are more determined than ever to win the strike, and have not a single man.

**PLUMBERS' STRIKE FILLS TROY WITH THUGS**

(Special Correspondence.)

TROY, N. Y., June 2.—The plumbers on strike here are being fought by the scabs sent from New York City, an institution calling itself the "Fidelity Secret Service Company," located in Singer Building, and at 123 Liberty street.

Six convicts, thugs and prize fighters have overrun the town and are terrorizing not only the strikers, but the citizens at large. On Tuesday last a party of thugs, with a usual, drunk, passed the time insulting the women who were in the hotel at which they were kept. There was a fight in which some people were hurt, and the thugs were evicted.

In the meantime, the strike continues and there is little doubt in the mind of the plumbers that they will win. The bosses, they say, can hire thugs, but they cannot hire honest labor.

**ORDER COSTUMES FOR LABOR DAY**

It is reported that the general secretary of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has given a contract to Elzension, union outfitter, of 400 Broadway, for 50,000 costumes to be worn by members of the union in the next Labor Day parade.

The order calls for 40,000 men's 10,000 women's outfits to consist of hats, bamboo canes, American flags, red badges and shirtwaists with sailor collars for the women.

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SOCIALISM NOW LIED ABOUT BY DUKE

Milwaukee Capitalist Paper Alarmed by Spread of Its Poison.

The Milwaukee Journal devotes a column and three-quarters of editorial space in its issue of June 2 to the discussion of anti-Socialist lies.

Mr. Seidel and his associates in the municipal government of Milwaukee have arrested the attention of the Duke of Devonshire and his associates who are riding on the backs of the people of England.

The Duke is decidedly pained because of the failure of Socialism in Milwaukee. It has so distressed him that he has caused the Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain, of which he is president, to publish a pamphlet for free circulation in which are pictured the lamentable and scandalous conditions in Milwaukee since Mr. Seidel succeeded the Hon. David S. Rose in the office of Mayor and displaced successful individualism with the failure of Socialism.

The Duke, it appears, has been getting his information from Alderman Large Borg and David Goldstein of Boston.

Huge financial losses, he tells, the British who never will be slaves, were entailed owing to the prodigality of Socialist schemes and promises.

George Oberdorfer 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street Pharmacist THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

LAW TO PREVENT STATE DEPT. GRAFT

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Representative Hamlin, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, will probably recommend legislation to prevent a repetition of the alleged juggling of the accounts of the State Department such as he alleges took place in the purchase of the portrait of former Secretary of State Day, a transaction that is now under investigation by the committee.

Hamlin admits that the State Department should have at its disposal an appropriation of money for secret and confidential services, but he insists that this fund should not be available for miscellaneous purposes.

The present situation, said Mr. Hamlin, "is an instance of what is likely to happen at any time if Congress continues to place appropriations in the hands of officials without reserving the right to question the expenditures. There is absolutely no reason why this picture should have been paid for out of a fund that is reserved for secret diplomatic missions."

Congress never intended when it appropriated this secret fund that it should be used other than for the advancement of the diplomatic service. For this reason its disposal was left to the discretion of the President and the Secretary of State.

Mr. Cooke heard him and the party surrounded Meyers and turned him over to Policeman Travis. In court the three men of the Cooke party told Magistrate House that they had seen Meyers motion to Mrs. Cooke and make suggestive signs.

Meyers denied the story. The magistrate said he believed Mrs. Cooke. "I'll send you to the Island for ten days, sir," he said to Meyers.

Young Christian lived with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, on the second floor. The boy's mother died when he was a baby and his aunt says she does not know where the father is.

TRIPLE REVOLUTION NOW BEING HATCHED

Soldiers of Fortune at New Orleans to Help Zelaya Fight.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, June 4.—Dr. Julian Irujo, long prominent in the affairs of Nicaragua, is reported to be heading an expedition against the country.

Every effort is being made to recruit the army to war strength and special inducements in the shape of advanced pay are being offered. The country is quiet at present, and the government in full control, though the excitement from the blowing up of the fortress at La Loma has not blown over.

Since the explosion it has come to light that the hill, where the fortress stood, was thoroughly mined at the behest of Zelaya several years ago. His idea was that if ever a revolutionary force captured the fortress, he could turn their victory into defeat by blowing up the hill.

It is thought the plotters guilty of the recent outrage were cognizant of this state of affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 4.—Machine gunners, crack riflemen, snipers, heroes of a half dozen little wars are gathering in New Orleans.

These soldiers of fortune are coming from everywhere in the United States, from Central America and from Mexico, where many of them recently saw exciting service with Madero's forces.

These men are chronically short of funds. Money means little to them; once it is in their hands it is scattered expeditiously. Therefore, their presence in New Orleans, where they continue spending freely, means that some one is footing the bills.

Zelaya Is Suspected. "Some one," say members of the Nicaraguan Junta here, is Zelaya. Zelaya is said to be planning a revolution in Nicaragua and at the same time to be planning assistance to simultaneous uprisings in Honduras and Guatemala.

Some one is Zelaya. Zelaya is said to be planning a revolution in Nicaragua and at the same time to be planning assistance to simultaneous uprisings in Honduras and Guatemala.

MADISON SQUARE, THE PARK OF CONTRASTS

Madison Square, flanked on one side by the richest street in the world, Fifth avenue, and on the other side by the "triumph of civilization," the Metropolitan Building, the tallest structure in the world, is nightly the scene of misery and degradation which can scarcely be paralleled anywhere else in the world in so short a distance from wealth and luxury.

Nightly, Madison Square becomes the lodging house of hundreds of men and women of all ages, from beardless youngsters to gray-haired grandfathers. The benches, narrow, hard benches, are their beds.

The reformers, in spite of their supposed sociological training, their supposed knowledge of human nature, make the mistake of considering these homeless men and women outcasts who have cut themselves off completely from work and decency.

Perhaps the saddest picture which offered itself in Madison Square at 2 o'clock on the particular morning was a young couple, a man and wife, of almost Puritanic appearance, who sat side by side, and ate rolls, which they held in a bag between them.

They are one of those couples, he said, "who start marital bliss in a furnished room because flats are too expensive. He is out of work now. I heard her plead with him the other night to let her go out and do housework. She would get board and lodging, and on the money, which she would earn he could live until he found work. But he would not hear of her going to work as a servant, and he separated from him. So they have given up their room, and are saving the room rent for rolls on which they live. In the morning they separate. Each one goes looking for work. At night they meet here and sit through the night on the bench together."

As the reporter left the park and turned toward the Flatiron Building to take a car, two big automobiles packed to the brim with drunken, shouting, silk hatted men and gorgeously dressed women shot past him at a speed exceeding all limits.

A READER WITH THE RIGHT IDEA. A Call reader has sent a letter to an advertiser, the Borden Milk Company, which, were other readers, to follow, would mean a very real service to this paper.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY SHOWS PATRIOTISM. The British Labor party is excelling itself in its efforts to show its patriotism, its loyalty, and its "common sense."

FOUR HUNDRED SINGERS. The United German Singers of Brooklyn gave the first concert of the year at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. Once 400 singers took part in it.

LOCKOUT IN DENMARK. WASHINGTON, June 4.—A general lockout of men in the building trades and in the iron and steel industry has taken place throughout Denmark.

SPORTS

Cuba Beat Giants. CHICAGO, June 4.—With the assistance of Umpire Johnstone and Joe Tinker's line smash in Pitches Wittke's stomach, the Chicago Cubs defeated the New York Giants again today by the score of 6 to 3.

Chicago batted heavily, several of the Cubs' hits being for extra bases.

New York. AB. R. H. O. A. E. Devore, Jr. 5 2 2 0 1 0. L. Doyle, 2b. 1 0 1 0 1 0. Fletcher, 2b. 2 2 1 0 1 0.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—St. Louis won again today from Brooklyn, score 7 to 2. Scanlon was hit hard and knocked out in the sixth round. Knetzer finished the game. Saltee was in great form, and Dahlien's crowd was never dangerous at any stage of the game.

Brooklyn. AB. R. H. O. A. E. Tooley, ss. 4 0 1 1 3 0. Daubert, 1b. 4 0 2 0 0 0.

REDS 26, BOSTON 3. CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—The Reds overwhelmed Boston this afternoon in a heroic slugfest match. Boston helped along with no less than eight errors. The result was a score of 26 to 3, the season's record in the National League.

RAY SCORES KNOCKOUT. East Sider Stops Eddie Burke at Long Acre Club. Though the "swells" were conspicuous by their absence Saturday night, the galleries of the Long Acre Club were more than comfortably filled with the "plainer" members at the amateur contests that were there presented.

TROUBLE MAKER IN ENGLAND GETS JOB. WASHINGTON, June 4.—After being in the employ of the Great Eastern Railway for twenty-two years, W. V. Osborne, who was the instigator of all the trouble arising out of his successful application that trade union financiers should not be used for parliamentary purposes, has resigned his position as foreman porter at Clapton station in order to become secretary of the British Constitutional Association.

TEETH-HEALTH. Good teeth mean good health. Delays are dangerous, as practice of teeth do not correct themselves but grow worse. We invite you to come to our office and let us look over your teeth.

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hands at the finish as a token of appreciation. Young Tad gave Young Blue small amount of trimming. He was very sore and weary at the end. Young Edwards thought two rounds of punishment on the receiving line was sufficient, and then wisely threw up his hands in Young Hyland's favor.

Bothner to Meet the Winner. Word has been received by Manager Harry Pollok, of the Twentieth Century A. C., that Johnny Coulton, the accepted bantamweight champion, will present at the Madison Square Garden fight, which is to be held Friday, at the 8th Street rink at 6th Street and Columbus Avenue. It is evident from the fact that Coulton has not forgotten the scrap Daily gave him two weeks ago. The champion promises to be on hand to personally challenge the winner. Daily is training at Johnson's road house, while Burns has gone to Allentown to get himself in trim. The lads are to make 116 pounds ring-side.

Kiviat Outraces Paul. There was some keen competition both on track and field at the games of the masons and bricklayers at Celtic Park yesterday. Evidently the big event of the day was the 1,500 meter scratch race. Among the starters were M. W. Sheppard, the Olympic champion, for the distance; Jack Monaghan, the national mile champion; Wilton Paul, of the University of Pennsylvania; and others. Sheppard and Monaghan gave up a lap from home, and just then Kiviat, of the Irish American A. C., and Paul were fighting the issue at the front. On the back stretch Kiviat gained a stride on the Quaker. This advantage he kept until the top of the home stretch, when Paul sprang and drew level with him. Down the last fifty yards they plucked stride for stride, but on the tape Kiviat managed to swell out his chest and win by a couple of inches.

NEW COURTHOUSE READY. Part V of the Court of Special Sessions, for which the Coroner's office was turned out of the Criminal Court Building will open tomorrow in the old Coroner's Court. For two months workmen have been tearing down and putting in a newly furnished room. The extra part will divide the work of Part I, now in the Criminal Court, and will handle bail cases exclusively. Cases where prisoners cannot get bail will be rushed through Part I.

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WESTERN CANADA SEEN BY SOCIALIST

Farming Country Being Fast Built Up—Labor in Demand.

By LEE L. STOPPLE.

SASKATOON, Sask., May 23.—To quote the words of the immigration booster, "All eyes are on Western Canada," and it being true that the majority of these working-men and farmers' eyes, a few observations of a Comrade making a tour through this, the Last Great West, as to the actual conditions here, may prove of interest to readers.

One of the first characteristics of the Northwest noticed by the newcomer from the East is the extraordinary high price for all the necessities of life; the prices of food and clothing range anywhere from 20 to 100 per cent more than in the East. All meatstuffs are vastly more expensive than the housewife has been in the habit of paying in her former home in Ontario, the Eastern or Middle-Western States. Fresh vegetables are the exception, rather than the rule. Strange as it may seem in a much heralded and widely advertised farming country, there is a decided scarcity of those products one naturally associates as belonging to rural districts.

The thing uppermost in the Western farmer's mind is wheat—and more wheat. And when he can raise thirty to forty bushels per acre, of "No. 1 hard" or practically virgin soil, he is not going to take up valuable ground and more precious time—for the harvesting season is short, and his acres are many—in the more prosaic pursuits of truck gardening. His entire attention must of necessity be given to the golden grain that feeds the world's millions, lifts the mortgages, makes the flour mills grind, fills the elevators, trains and steamships, and makes millionaires of the grain brokers—not the farmer.

The primary cause, of course, for the abnormal prices for all commodities in this section of the country are heavy freight rates and the many added profits of wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, through whose hands they must pass before reaching the consumer. Future historians will, no doubt, comment upon this silent tax that is levied upon everything required for food, clothing and shelter for the people of the West—a tax silent, but severe, and as tenacious as the capitalist system itself. The so-called protective tariff, too, adds its quota to such articles as are imported from the United States. Western Canada has good reason for being practically unanimous in favor of reciprocity.

Campaign for Reciprocity.

The Dominion Parliament having taken a two months' recess to permit the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to attend the coronation, the members will take advantage of the interim to carry on an active reciprocity campaign. The mails will be flooded with literature, both for and against the agreement, and the Dominion will be thoroughly canvassed by speakers on this all-absorbing topic. The Government and the Liberal majority are confident the treaty will be successfully negotiated, while the opposition apparently are at sea pending the

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ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate.

The steady tide of British immigration that has been pouring into Western Canada is one of the most notable present-day features of the Dominion's history. An outlet for the teeming population of the British Isles is being found in the broad expanse of the prairie provinces of the Northwest; and they are coming by tens and hundreds and thousands, shipload after shipload, to begin anew their lives in a land where all is new, all is strange, except their flag.

The Province of Saskatchewan is receiving its share of these new arrivals, and also a goodly number of immigrants from the Middle Western States, the majority of whom have taken up homesteads. With wheat now out of the ground with a good blade, and abundant rains, the farmers are everywhere working at high pressure.

There is a good demand for experienced farm laborers; all who offer themselves are employed at an average of \$30 per month and board for their services. As a result of the daily increasing new population of the province, all lines of business and real estate are forging ahead at a phenomenal pace. City property and farm lands throughout Saskatchewan are steadily increasing in value.

In Saskatchewan the outlook for the summer is that building activities will exceed any previous year of the city's history. The sound of the saw and hammer can be heard on every hand. Last year buildings of all classes were erected having a total value of \$2,517,771—a remarkable figure for a city of only 18,000 population. Among this year's buildings will be a new five-story hotel, five-story department store, \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building, a \$120,000 church and many lesser structures.

Labor in Demand.

Unemployment here is practically nil, the demand for all classes of labor, especially in the building trades and unskilled labor, being very good at the present time. So far the growth and development of the country has kept pace with the influx of immigration; hence, there has been no reaction.

Railway building in the province is being actively pursued, among the more important lines being, the Canadian Northern's extension to Calgary from this city, and the Grand Trunk Pacific's line into Regina. The road to Hudson Bay now seems assured, as the Dominion Parliament has made the necessary appropriations therefor.

As any student of economics already knows, where the opportunities are greatest and prosperity more bounteous the message of the brotherhood of man finds deaf ears and indifferent hearts. Such is the condition of the Socialist movement here. Be it said, however, to the credit of the city of Saskatoon that there is a thriving local here of unwavering Comrades whose steadfastness and loyalty to the cause is "nulli secundus." The writer had the privilege of hearing Comrade Lester speak at Regina a few weeks ago. He is one of the organizers of the Socialist party of Canada.

What Are the Waiters Kicking About? In This Place They Get All of \$3 a Week

By PAUL HANNA.

Everybody hates the waiter. And it is more or less natural, things as they are, that everybody should hate the waiter.

What and who is a waiter, anyway? Careful investigation discloses the fact that the waiter begins life very much as other men do, unless she happens to be a waitress. If she happens to be a waitress the case is very much more serious, of course; so much more serious that it will have to be the subject of a separate story. To get back:

A waiter then is a man who is universally hated because society finds it impossible to conceal the enormous obligations it owes to waiters.

Get a man deeply in your debt and he is almost sure to begin hating you. Waiters, like all other men who serve us, have got us so hopelessly in debt to them that we have hotly repudiated them and their bill against us. And, pursuing the tactics of all scoundrels when brought to the bar of justice, we retort to the accusation of our conscience by defaming the character of our victim.

Unter den Linden.

No one is a waiter because he wants to be one. It is too much to believe that men would willingly submit to the savage treatment of hotel and restaurant keepers and the tyranny of bumptious diners. Society catches waiters in traps and sells them into bondage.

An example of the slavery in which waiters are held is found at the semi-fashionable restaurant, Unter den Linden, at Broadway and 97th street. This establishment pays its waiters the staggering sum of \$3 a week.

That seems difficult to grasp. It is difficult, so difficult, indeed, that the waiters there fall completely to grasp it, and the head waiter takes \$2 of it every week, leaving them only \$1 to grasp.

It is altogether probable that the owners of Unter den Linden take \$1.75 of it away from the head waiter, but even that leaves him 25 cents per waiter, which some one else earned, and we must stick to the "original producers."

For \$1 a week the waiters at this restaurant work seven hours every night, usually going home at 1 o'clock a.m. People with plenty of money to spend frequent this place, and the choicest foods are served by \$1 a week waiters, who are not permitted

to partake of a sandwich at the expense of their employers.

Brooklyn Hates Them, Too.

The proprietor of Unter den Linden was once a wage slave, so it is rather fitting and nice to know that he would as soon defy a subway train as allow one of his waiters to drink a glass of his beer.

There is nothing unique about the manner in which waiters are caught and skinned at this charming establishment, with its restful tables, soft lights and melodious orchestra. Perhaps there are some restaurants on Broadway where waiters are endowed with one glass of beer a day, just as there are undoubtedly others where waiters receive no pay whatever, and are forced to buy their jobs with a weekly percentage of their tips.

The same benevolent treatment is accorded waiters in Brooklyn. We are informed that the waiters at Douglas & Hahn's restaurant, on Eastern Parkway, are paid 50 cents a day during the week and \$1 on Sundays.

That would be very interesting in itself, and if the waiters were able to get away with it. But they are not. On week days the head waiter claims 35 of the 50 cents, and on Sundays he takes 70 cents out of the dollar.

It begins to seem natural that we should hate waiters. Reduce their incomes a few cents more, and nothing short of the death sentence will satisfy our resentment.

Shearing the Wolves.

This Mr. Hehn, by the way (of Douglas & Hahn), used to be a city alderman and won his spurs as an exploiter of labor while enjoying many fat contracts from the community.

When off duty the waiter's life is not a gay round of pleasure. The mating instinct endures even with waiters, and the percentage of married men among them is fully as large as the percentage of divorcees at Reno. Unrestrained indulgence in the follies of Coney Island, are hampered by the considerations already enumerated.

Another feature of modern civilization which restricts the pleasure of being a waiter is the fact that when men have been thrown out of other employment they are apt to think they can become waiters. Since men

are not infrequently thrown out of employment in other lines the men who employ waiters are constantly besieged by an army of fugitive farmers, runaway factory hands and small tradesmen who have lost faith in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

These are the wolves at the waiter's door. When the hotel and restaurant owners want to shear their lamblike waiters they throw wide the portals and permit an inrush of wolves. Then the portals are closed and their corrals are filled with a fresh supply of were-wolves—now the meekest of lambs.

Under the Whited Apron.

Guest, boss, head waiter, every one who hangs around the hotel or restaurant, hates the waiter. To the tail of a waiter's dress coat there hangs no sign, "Please kick me." There is no need of such a sign. Why sild the lily?

If a guest steals a souvenir set of silver and half a dozen wine glasses, the head waiter and proprietor kick the waiter till their toes hurt, and then turn him over to the wolves at the door.

If a gentleman forgets to redeem his check before going there is more rejoicing among the wolves.

If the waiter neglects to put stickers on the good fellow's oat meal when he comes down to breakfast, the good fellow, the head waiter and the proprietor line up and the waiter has to run the gantlet again.

A mollycoddle couldn't stand it. The waiter's food is a special product. It is ordered in bulk under the illuminating description of "help food." Waiters say it requires the help of heaven to down it.

Full many an empty stomach beats beneath the whited apron.

When the Waiters Become Haters.

It is plain then, that the case is becoming quite desperate. We cannot hope ever to respect property one who works all night for us for \$1 a week, and since \$1 a week is as much as we have to pay waiters we will never pay them any more.

Once rid of the idle men from other occupations, there is a bare possibility that circumstances would compel us to pay better wages to waiters. But as that must necessarily be preceded by better wages to men in other occupations, one is not permitted to pursue the fancy further.

It looks as though we should have to go on hating waiters and others who serve us for what we are willing to pay them until the waiters of all kinds take to hating us and making their hatred felt.

ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN IS STRICKEN

King's Skull Decaying and Children Afflicted in Mind and Body.

(By United Press.)

GENEVA, June 4.—Despite official denials that his health renders it impossible for King Alfonso to spend another winter in Spain, it is the general belief in Switzerland that a Spaniard, who recently purchased a handsome villa at Lezins, a sanitarium resort, near the Rhone Valley, was acting for the King.

So far as can be learned, it is not true that Alfonso is consumptive, as originally reported, but it is said that the disease from which he has long suffered, involving the decay of bones in his head, is making such serious progress that Dr. Mourre, of Bordeaux, his physician, advised the change in the forlorn hope that it may be beneficial.

News that Queen Victoria of Spain is coming to Switzerland late in June to have her second son, Prince Jaime, operated on for a defect of speech comes as the first definite confirmation of previous reports that any of the Spanish royal children are defective.

The truth is, according to apparently reliable information, that all of them are so, and there is good authority for the statement that in at least one case the weakness is mental as well as physical.

The children's infirmity is attributed to Alfonso's condition at the time of his marriage. It is known that he, in turn, inherited grave troubles from his father, and was only kept alive during babyhood by the most heroic treatment.

Later, an outdoor life and constant exercise seemed to be working an improvement, but more recently his health has been breaking up again. The story that he will spend next winter in Switzerland persists and is probably true.

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspenders, All stock guaranteed. Comrades are allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

P. O. EMPLOYEES MUST NOT EVEN PETITION

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The officials of the Postoffice Department are riding to a severe fall in the form of a searching investigation by Congress if they continue the autocratic manner in which they have been conducting the affairs of the service during the past few months. While employees are given the "right" to petition "higher ups," yet even if this is done "victimization" follows.

A few days ago thirty-seven mail carriers in this city met in conference and appointed a committee of six to wait on the local postmaster to present some grievances. The committee performed its duty and a week passed, and then came orders from the main office transferring five of the six former committeemen to other sections of the city. This transfer is wholly unsatisfactory, and is taken to mean less respect to the officials. The reason for transfer was enumerated: "that they were transferred for the good of the service."

MESSINA THE MOST HEALTHFUL OF SPOTS

Barring Earthquakes, This Country Ranks Next With Low Death Rate.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has just completed an exhaustive set of mortality statistics from the entire world, showing that, barring earthquakes, Messina, Italy, is the most healthful place on the globe. So far as sickness is concerned the annual death rate there is only 9.57 out of every 1,000.

The emerald fields of Ireland, for all their beauty, are not particularly conducive to longevity, according to the report. The annual death rate of the entire island is 20.3 per 1,000. In the celebrated town of Kilkenny the percentage amounts to 44.2 per 1,000.

From the report it would seem that Great Britain is very bad from a mortality standpoint in all her possessions, with the exception of England and Wales. In South Africa, for instance, the average rate is about 27.7 per 1,000, and even in rugged Scotland it is 17 per 1,000.

Reports from various other countries show mortality averages ranging from 16 to 23 per cent or higher. Considering all the reports together, the certain conclusion is that if one would live long, he had better stay in the United States.

Here the average death rate for the last year was only 13.5 per 1,000, and modern hygienic methods are expected soon to reduce these figures. For a nation of 90,000,000 people, to a percentage less than that of little Messina, and the United States has very few earthquakes, too.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS HOTLY ASSAILED

Influence of Church Has Made Them "An Object of Contempt."

LONDON, June 4.—Although legislative investigation of the English Department of Public Education has been prevented for the time being by a parliamentary trick known in the House of Commons as a "blocking motion," recent accidental disclosures of its incompetency have resulted in a public outcry so vociferous that for its own political welfare, the administration cannot long withhold an inquiry and sweeping reforms.

Illustrative of the bitterness of public comment concerning the present methods of the department, the London Morning News says:

"In the eyes of an American, a German, a Swiss, or a Scandinavian, a school is rightly considered a means to a highly important end, and the schoolmaster no less important than his office. What do we make of this institution and its chief?

"Managed in practice, if not in theory, by the local vicar and his church wardens, the school is an object of contempt and a subject of strife, its headmaster a pious dependent, underpaid, socially obscure, a picker-up of odd jobs that involve scolding and spelling."

The general view is that existing conditions are due to mismanagement by a long series of ministers, but the one responsible for it at the present moment is Minister of Education Walter Runciman, a Liberal. Most politicians believe that the scandal concerning his department will shortly force him into retirement.

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MODERN CABINET FORMED IN CHINA

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Minister Calhoun, at Peking, has reported to the State Department that the Grand Council, the executive body of the Chinese Government, was recently abolished, and a cabinet formed upon the lines of those of the western nations.

The heads of the board are now styled ministers and constitute the cabinet. Prince Ching, now in charge of the Board of Foreign Affairs, has been named premier of the new cabinet. Liang Tun Yen, who is now in the United States, has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs under Prince Ching.

The Grand Council heretofore was not composed necessarily of the heads of the departments, though occasionally some of these have been members of it. The Council consisted of five members while there are twelve departments in the government.

Two of these departments, headed by the Board of Rights and the Board of Civil Office, have been abolished with the formation of the new cabinet.

NEW GERMAN SYSTEM OF AIRSHIP SIGNALS

BERLIN, June 4.—A complete system of signals for airships and flying machines has been elaborated by Captain von Frankenburg, chairman of the Imperial German Aero Club, and will be submitted to the International Committee that meets at Brussels on May 26.

Captain von Frankenburg has worked out a code based on single letters and figures, and he proposes that signs and signals shall be painted on the roofs of churches, gasometers and other prominent buildings in sufficient dimensions to be visible from a considerable altitude.

Some of these signals for aerial navigators could be illuminated at night. The signs and signals would enable the airmen to recognize the locality beneath them and thus get their bearings, just as seamen shape their course by light-houses and buoys.

The well known German aeronautical expert, Captain Hildebrand, will preside over the meetings of the International Committee at Brussels, which will also debate the question of maps for aerial navigation.

FORMER PREFECT OF MOSCOW CONVICTED

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—The conviction of General Reinbutt, once the all powerful Prefect of Moscow, on charges of extortion and abuse of power during the disorders in Moscow five years ago has created a profound impression throughout Russia.

Reinbutt has had powerful protection up to and during the present trial. He was the court candidate for the office of Prefect of St. Petersburg after the assassination of the last holder.

The firmness displayed by the Moscow court in the two weeks' trial in resisting the threats of the defense is described as a wholesome innovation in Russian criminal procedure.

LEGAL NOTICES

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

In pursuance of a Judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said Judgment, named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, bounded as follows: Beginning and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, the southeast corner of the premises owned by J. G. GINNING at a point on the southerly side of Monroe Street, distant twenty-five (25) feet westerly from the southeast corner of Moore and Jackson Streets; running thence southerly parallel with Jackson Street and partly through a party wall eight (8) feet wide (7) inches wide westerly through another party wall and parallel with Monroe Street, thence easterly along Monroe Street, thence southerly along a party wall with Jackson Street, and partly through a party wall eight (8) feet wide (7) inches wide (10-3-4) inches to the southerly side of Monroe Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Monroe Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point of place of beginning.

Dated, New York, May 18th, 1911. GEORGE W. COLLINS, Referee. HENRY JORALEMON DAVENPORT, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, Number 375 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 273 Monroe Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is sold, is Seven thousand, three hundred and fifty-two (7,352) dollars, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and twenty-five (325) dollars with interest from the 12th day of March, 1911, together with costs, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, in one hundred and four (104) dollars, together with interest thereon, and four (4) dollars, together with interest thereon, to be paid to the Referee by the purchaser, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is One hundred and twenty (120) dollars, together with interest thereon, and four (4) dollars, together with interest thereon, to be paid to the Referee by the purchaser, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the legal fees and costs, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is One hundred and twenty (120) dollars, together with interest thereon, and four (4) dollars, together with interest thereon, to be paid to the Referee by the purchaser, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises will be sold subject to the mortgage of \$2,000, with interest from January 1st, 1911. The Referee, GEORGE W. COLLINS, Referee, is authorized to receive bids for the purchase of said premises lying east of a line drawn parallel to Jackson Street and 25 feet 3 inches westerly therefrom.

Dated, New York, May 18th, 1911. GEORGE W. COLLINS, Referee.

ARCHANGELSK IS A HELL FOR EXILES

Sent There to Rot at Command of a Christian Despot.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—Political revelations of the sufferings of the most northerly province of Russia are published here.

Recently a large number of political offenders have been banished to the province instead of to Siberia.

One of the most desolate settlements is the village of Kedva, which lies within the Arctic Circle. It consists of wooden huts inhabited by the natives who are a mixed race, partly Eskimo and partly Tartar.

Those exiles who can afford it are allowed to lodge with the natives in a foul atmosphere of their miserable hovels, while a large barn with straw scattered over the floor is provided for those unable to pay any rent.

Each exile receives an allowance of \$4 per month from the government. There is no opportunity of earning money at Kedva, so that those who receive no remittances from relatives are ever on the verge of starvation.

From April to October there is no small store in the village and during the remaining five months of the year none at all. From April to October the mail arrives twice a month, but the postal service is entirely suspended from November till March.

There is no priest or pastor, no school and no pharmacy in the place, which is surrounded by gloomy forests infested by bears and wolves. The nearest settlement is sixty miles distant.

GOLD RUSH INTO ONTARIO NOW ON

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 4.—News from the Keekeek gold fields is being jealously guarded. Prospecting and staking are being feverishly pushed. Many are going in, and no one is returning, except an occasional prospector, whose lips are sealed.

The new liberal mining laws of Quebec are largely responsible for the great amount of prospecting going on in Ontario, an engineer on his way out to Montreal by train here today, said:

"That little lake the Ojibwa Indians called Keekeek has given its name to a large area, whose limits are not definitely fixed yet. So, when you speak of Keekeek, you refer to a stretch of country. It is mighty hard to get there, and you cannot carry more than 500 pounds of supplies safely."

ELIMINATION AERO RACES

PARIS, June 4.—The Aero Club of France has decided upon the dates of June 10 and 11 for the elimination races for the Gordon Bennett Cup. The races will be held at Reims, near Rheims.

The firmness displayed by the Moscow court in the two weeks' trial in resisting the threats of the defense is described as a wholesome innovation in Russian criminal procedure.

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**BUSELL ADDRESSES HARVARD AUDIENCE**

**Declares Men Who Work Must Possess Everything They Create.**

(Special Correspondence.)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 2.—When the idea comes across the mind of the American people that they must have to stand everything, it will become of the Constitution? So long as you have men creating wealth for others and not possessing it, so long as the capitalist class is receiving the ever growing larger share of the product and the workers are so long will you have poverty, crime, unemployment and all the other iniquities which exist under the present system of society. This was the theme of a lecture given by Edward Busell, of New York, to a large audience of Harvard students and professors in Emerson Hall, Harvard, this afternoon.

The lecture was one of a course under the auspices of the Harvard Socialist Club.

In telling of government ownership in New Zealand, Busell declared that the Steamship Trust, the Coal Trust and the Bank Trust had the people by the throat.

The speaker said he had no sympathy for those who believed that the remedy lay in electing "good men" to office and turning the bad men out. He related a chapter from his own experience in the City of Brooklyn, where conditions, after the so-called "good men" had been elected, were worse than ever before.

Busell said, in part: "Combinations and trusts are inevitable. You cannot stop evolution by legislation. The great appropriation of capital in this country is but a necessary development of industry. The trusts have solved the problem of production by scientific economy and efficiency.

Since a condition existed where we have great capital on one hand, and a great army of workers on the other, and since the workers were living in poor houses, and filthy slums, those who were to do nothing, the remedy the Socialist proposed is the only sane one.

The means of life must be owned and controlled by those who work. All the public necessities must be owned by the people in common.

After the lecture Busell answered many questions. His remarks were very well received. In the evening he spoke at Perkins' Hall before the International Socialist Society.

**GREAT GROWTH OF GERMAN SOCIALISM**

(By Curtis Press.)

BERLIN, June 4.—The members of the Socialist trade unions in Germany numbered, at the beginning of this year, more than two millions. During the past six years their membership has doubled. Their aggregate property amounts in value to \$11,000,000.

**THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUNDS**

The following contributions have been received for the Weekly Pledge during the two weeks ended on June 5, 1911. The total for the two weeks amounts to \$313.20, of which \$28.50 represents contributions on the Old Pledge Fund and \$284.70 on the New Pledge Fund for which regular payments are to be made beginning with the week ending June 10.

**NEW PLEDGE.**  
 Week Ended May 27, 1911.

Louis Zamft, Portland, Me.	\$1.00
Edmund Steigman, Washington, D. C.	1.50
Caro Lloyd, Nutley, N. J.	10.00
G. D. Myers, Hornell, N. Y.	1.00
Nathan Kuhl, Brooklyn	.25
Pinhas Herman, New York	.50
Group of Cigar Makers of Manchester, N. H.	8.00
R. M. East, Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
John J. Freidberg, New York	5.00
John J. Conners, S. P. Yonkers	5.00
N. T.	4.00
Louis Wineker, Brooklyn	2.00
Branch 1, S. P. Woodhaven, N. Y.	2.00
Dr. J. Halpern, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
John Kramer, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Central Cigar Company, New York	1.00
G. E. Bean, New York	1.00
E. Rappert, New York	1.00
Chas. Zeitelhack, Westfield, N. J.	.25
R. J. Knapp, Westfield, N. J.	.25
Henry Wenke, Westfield, N. J.	.25
Robert Otto, Westfield, N. J.	.25
Sam Knapp, Westfield, N. J.	.25
Robert Otto, Westfield, N. J.	.25
Paul Tuerchman, Garwood, N. J.	.10
No Namé, New York	1.00
A. B. New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Franklin E. Wentworth, Boston, Mass.	10.00
Central Cigar Company, New York	1.00
William J. Schimmel, Fortchester, N. Y.	3.00
Chas. Zeitelhack, Westfield, N. J.	.25
Chas. Knapp, Westfield, N. J.	.25
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# The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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

Subscription Rates	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sat. and Week-Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
For Six Months	1.00	2.00	2.50
For Three Months	.50	1.00	1.25
For One Month	.15	.30	.40

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Post Office must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

VOL. 4. MONDAY, JUNE 5. NO. 156.

## JUDGE GARY—"STATE SOCIALIST"

Heretofore it has been customary, not only with Socialists but also with a considerable section of the non-Socialist public, to regard the various investigations of the trust as being mainly farcical in their nature and barren as to results of any kind, but if future investigations bring to the witness stand such candid and outspoken masters of industry as Judge Gary, of the Steel Trust, this opinion will need considerable revision.

The testimony of Judge Gary, which was given voluntarily and in no sense under compulsion, contains information of the most vital importance to the education of the public in matters economic. In the examination the positions of cross-examiner and witness were to some extent reversed and the latter appeared rather in the role of a master giving instruction to his pupils than of a culprit from whom incriminating admissions were being extracted by a stern inquisitor.

And this instruction Judge Gary was eminently qualified to impart, dealing as he was with persons supposedly committed to a belief in the permanency of competition in industry, and the assumption that its restriction or abolition was a deliberately criminal act for which punishment should be inflicted.

Judge Gary's premises regarding the questions of the trust and competition were exactly those of the Socialist, though his conclusions stopped short of those reached by the latter, which, of course, might be naturally expected.

Among the facts with which he confronted his inquisitors and which none of them dared to deny were the following:

That combination tends to efficiency and economy, while competition is wasteful and inefficient.

That combination and co-operation in the steel industry was an absolute necessity if demoralization was to be avoided.

That the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, as recently interpreted by the Supreme Court, and in itself, is an archaic and useless statute that cannot possibly be applied to modern industrial conditions.

That co-operation was bound to take the place of competition. The answer to the query of Representative Littleton, "Have we then come face to face with the surrender of our policy of competition, and the necessity of accepting this new policy under government regulation?" was, "It seems to me that we have."

That the trust controlled the output and prices of its subsidiary companies.

That the competitors of the trust could not increase the price of steel products. That the trust always withheld its consent when asked by its competitors to increase prices.

That the trust itself could put prices up, but could not put them down.

That it costs \$25,000,000 to build a modern rail mill.

That three years ago the trust believed it had absolute control of all the sources of ore production, but that since then it had been discovered that the supply of ore was almost unlimited.

Such testimony was never before given in any previous trust investigation, and, remarkable to relate, the statements of the witness on these points were never once challenged, though they utterly overthrow the accepted political economy based on the assumption of the permanency of competition.

From these premises the witness advocated government regulation of the trust, and government control of prices, as the only method of dealing with the situation. At this point the dread specter of Socialism appeared to the examiners, and they asked if this would not lead to government ownership. The witness said he did not think it would.

This portion of Judge Gary's testimony is perhaps the least important part. It is his positive statement of the finish of competition that is most significant. If what he described as government regulation and supervision does not lead to government ownership, it leads nowhere and changes nothing.

It is remarkable that the only other great capitalist to suggest Federal control of the trusts at a previous investigation was Rockefeller. The Oil Trust and the Steel Trust, the two greatest of all, are the only ones that have invited the government to control their business.

And the explanation is easy enough. Those who control these two great trusts practically control the government—in fact, they may be said to be the government. Government control as applied to them is but a meaningless phrase, or as Charles Edward Russell calls it, "a blessed word."

When Judge Gary tried to explain that control could exist without ownership, and cited the governmental control and supervision of banks to corroborate his argument, he had in mind the small individual banking establishments. He would hardly contend that the tremendous banking powers of the Rockefeller-Morgan group are actually controlled by the government—meaning by that term, some power outside Morgan and Rockefeller, unless in the sense aforementioned, that this group really controls the government and is to all intents and purposes the government itself.

To sum the matter up, what Judge Gary advocates after the passing of competition is what is known indifferently as "State Socialism" or "State capitalism"—government control, supervision and ownership, with the capitalists as controllers, supervisors and owners. And it is practically certain that we will have to pass through this stage, though it is not likely to be of long duration.

Frederick Engels depicted this period some thirty-five years ago in the following passages: "The official representative of capitalist society—the State—will ultimately have to undertake the direction of production. This necessity for conversion into State property is felt first in the great institutions for intercourse and communication—the postoffice, the telegraphs, the railways.

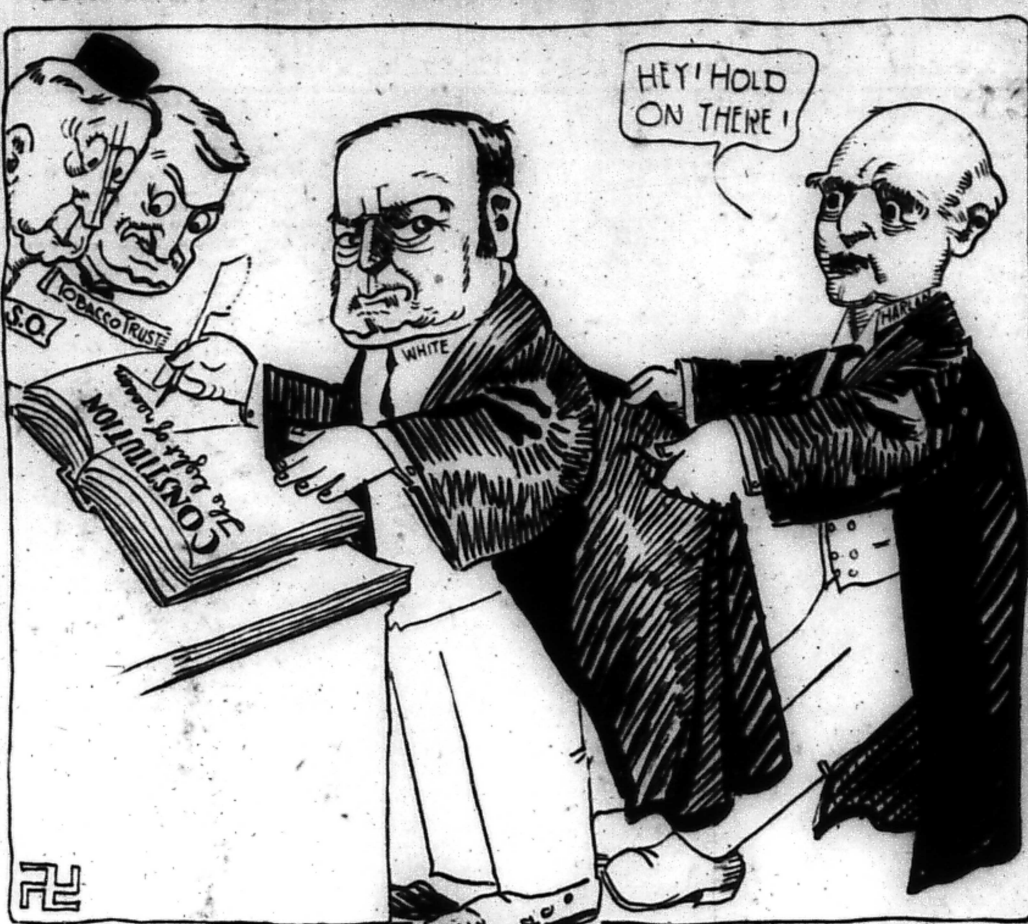
"But the transformation either of joint stock companies or trusts into State ownership does not do away with the capitalist nature of the productive forces.

"The modern State, no matter what its form, is essentially a capitalist machine, the State of the capitalists, the ideal personification of the total national capital. The more it proceeds to the taking over of productive forces, the more does it actually become the national capitalist, the more citizens does it exploit. The workers remain wage workers—proletarians. The capitalist relation is not done away with. It is rather brought to a head. But brought to a head, it topples over. State ownership is not the solution of the conflict, but concealed within it are the technical conditions that form the elements of that solution."

And naturally it was this solution that Judge Gary stopped short of. His testimony confirms almost to the letter the analysis of Engels. More and more is the capitalist State driven to assume direction of production, and this is exactly what Judge Gary is

(Continued on columns 6 and 1 this page.)

## REASONABLE RESTRAINT OF JUSTICES



## A MILLION MORE OIL AND TOBACCO PLANTS

By SILAS HOOD.

The Standard Oil Trust is busted. So is the Tobacco Trust. They were busted by a decision of the Supreme Court. The headlines in the capitalist press have notified the credulous readers that the great monopoly "must be dissolved," and as a result of this announcement about a million middle class upstarts and as many workmen are preparing to go into the oil business.

They are preparing to go into the grease business because they know from reading the evidence in some of the Standard's cases that oil—kerosene and gasoline oil—can be produced for at least 2 cents a gallon. They know this production price is right, as Frank Monett, who by some mistake of the capitalist freebooters, was elected Attorney General of the State of Ohio, proved when prosecuting the corporations that the finished product could be produced for 1 cent a gallon. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who was present in court when this 1-cent evidence was presented, was almost indignant when he heard this damning statement, and he demanded the right to go on the witness stand and be permitted to refute the slander. The court granted the philanthropist-millionaire the privilege, and when under oath he declared the Monett 1-cent claim was a lie. He solemnly swore that the producing price instead of being 1 cent WAS 2 CENTS.

So there you have it. You know the producing price and you also know the selling price. Rockefeller & Co. are selling this 2-cent product all the way from 10 to 20 cents a gallon, and the least profit made is 100 per cent. So all that the million or more who have decided that they want to go into the gasoline, axle grease, gasoline or kerosene business is to present this money making proposition to any bank and you can get all the money you want to start a grease factory and build a tank line. You don't need a cent. All the banker wants to know is if your production and selling figures are right. And as there are no doubts about the accuracy of the figures—Mr. Rockefeller being a most religious and truthful man—we may now expect for a certainty that before long there will be a million new oil companies in the United States. And this evidence of activity can all be credited to the great Supreme Court which gave the arrogant old Standard Oil Company such a sideways on that memorable Tuesday, May 16.

### No More Unemployed.

And when we have a million more oil companies it will give the poor man a chance to become a captain of industry, and at the same time employ a million or more men than is now required to get out all the oil the people can buy. This, of course, will solve the unemployed problem, and if the government's trust busters carry out their threats to break up the steel business and open up avenues for countless numbers of would-be capitalists to go into the steel business, we will be confronted with a "men wanted" problem instead of a condition of more men than jobs. This, of course, would increase wages, as there would then be competition to get men instead of competition to get the jobs. Therefore, let's raise our voices in praise of the decision of the grand old, rusty Supreme Court, Louder! For it sure has settled the unemployed problem, and along with it the problem of poverty. No more poverty now that all who want to work may have it, and this will put the organized charitable concerns out of business and give these parasites a chance to go something useful.

Let's see what the big fellows think about the decision. J. Pierpont Morgan, the greatest trust builder the world has ever produced, says the decision of the court was "satisfactory." Roosevelt, awarded out of his tongue long enough to pronounce it "perfectly magnificent," or something equally idiotic; Taft's brother, Charley, said it was a "victory for the administration and meant a reorganization of that God-knows-sub-of-globularness now in the White House; Gary, Hill, Gohls and the rest of the captains of industry said it meant that investors now knew what they could do, and as a result business would revive. And it did revive—temporarily, at least—and stocks went up. The Standard Oil shares included in Wall Street were valued at a few millions from the time

9,000-word summary as published in the trucking capitalist press and I don't hesitate to call the stuff veritable BUNK. And the comments of the trust-owned newspapers were worse than bunk. America's best representative of the capitalist oligarchy, the New York Times, called it "an illuminating opinion" and said "it freed the commerce of the country from the terror that has so long paralyzed its energies." Just as if the business interests of the country didn't know in advance that the decision would be in the interest of big business. The New York Sun said that the decision meant that property rights were now secure. And the New York Herald said it had "lifted a pall from business."

All of these comments are pure nonsense and are only part of the same of conspiracy in an attempt to lull the credulous voters into a condition of hopefulness of the belief that the powers of government are being used for the benefit of the majority. But nothing is farther from the truth. The great mass of people never had a chance to gain anything by the decision. How could they when we examine the facts. Standard Oil attorneys, with Corporation Lawyer Wickersham at the head, prosecuted the case; Standard Oil attorneys defended the suit; Standard Oil attorneys decided the evidence in favor of the grease monopoly and at the same time tried to make the gullible public believe it was a decision against themselves and the Rockefeller clique. In other words, the Standard Oil Company brought the suit against itself, tried its own case and then rendered a verdict before its own court in favor of itself.

### Look What's Coming.

And the conspiracy has not ended yet. Last fall, according to Senator Oliver's paper, the Gazette-Times of Pittsburg, long before the final arguments in the Standard case were made, Mr. Wickersham, with the approval of President Taft, passed a "federal incorporation bill, designed to permit the existence of LEGITIMATE COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL, and subjecting these corporations to GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION." The measure was never pressed in Congress, although it was introduced and now that the time is opportune it probably will be. This means that as long as there are enough Standard Oil Senator Baileys in Congress—and there are plenty of them there along with the Democratic control—it will be perfectly safe to introduce such a

bill. For so long as the Standard Oil and other big business is in control at Washington it will be perfectly safe for that kind of a government to have GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

How much longer do the capitalist conspirators think they can keep up this burlesque game? And how much longer will the voters stand for the bunk the creatures in high places are handing out?

### Unemployment—Gobs of It.

A pall has been lifted from business by the decision, says the capitalist press. I say it is a lie. A pall still hangs over the business world. And it is a mighty threatening cloud, too. The Steel Trust plants at Gary, Ind., at Homestead, Pa.; at Pittsburg, Pa., and at the coal and coke properties of the trusts in Pennsylvania are not working ONE-THIRD TIME. I didn't say one-third time. I said less than one-third time. At the Carnegie steel mills at Homestead, where the capacity for employment is 9,000 men, for more than a month THERE HAS NOT BEEN 2,000 men employed on the combined day and night shifts. The same situation exists at Jones & Laughlin's at Pittsburg and Allquipp's, and the Crucible Steel Company. And the countless other industrial plants in Pennsylvania are in even worse shape so far as activity is concerned. Railway employees in Pennsylvania as a result are idle by the thousands, and the shopmen's strike was welcomed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

And what does these tens of thousands of idle steel workers, miners, railroad men, factory workers and others mean? Along with the unemployed we have the poverty, disease, evictions and suffering that always go with it. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in his last report says the crops were never more bountiful. Billions of dollars' worth of the necessities of life have been produced. The reports show there is already too much here to sell and there are willing hands ready to produce more, but they are denied the opportunity. Poverty in the midst of too much? What does it all mean? It means that the CAPITALISTS HAVE DEMONSTRATED THEIR INEFFICIENCY completely demonstrated it. And all of the Standard Oil Trust decisions and government supervision plans will not be able to revive the capitalist corpse. Let's prepare to give it a decent burial. And 1912 would be a good time to prepare for the final obsequies in 1916.

## A COMMON SENSE VIEWPOINT

By W. S.

"Hello, Frank!"  
"Hello, George!"  
"How are you going to vote this year?"  
"I am going to vote for myself and family."  
"That's a new one on me. What do you mean?"  
"I am going to vote for higher wages, fewer hours, better workshop conditions."  
"Good things to vote for, all right. How do you expect to get them?"  
"By helping to elect those candidates who are pledged to help me and my shopmates get a little more pleasure out of life."  
"Some sense in that, too! But who are the candidates?"  
"Never mind just now. I'll tell you later. First let me ask you a question or two."  
"Go ahead!"  
"Are bankers, merchants, corporation managers, employers of labor or any group of business men likely to aid working people raise their standard of living?"  
"Certainly not! The higher wages rise, the lower profits!"  
"Just so! Then, men who are capitalists, or men who are controlled by capitalists, or men who belong to parties that are offered and financed by capitalists, are not likely to do much for the toiling masses?"  
"No, I guess not."  
"Well, since you and I are working men, why should we vote our bosses into power, or what amounts to the same thing, men who serve the bosses and who promote their interests?"

"You've got me, George. But what are you driving at?"  
"Simply this. If we want labor laws, we must have labor men in the Legislature. If we want the government to pay good wages to all people it directly and indirectly employs, to shorten the hours of labor throughout the land, to enforce wholesome conditions in shops and mills and factories, to protect the workers in every way possible, then we must have a working class government. And the only way to get a working class government is to vote a working class party into power. Since the Socialist party is a genuine working class party, I'm going to vote for Socialist candidates this year."

### AMERICAN MEN.

They Become Criminals Themselves. The weakness of the American man is specialism. If he is a Banquier he knows nothing but the ups and downs of the money market. If he is a lawyer he can only talk or write the law. If he is a politician he is an expert in politics. These specialists are, as a rule, quite ignorant of anything outside their particular hobby. One cause of divorce is the general superiority of the American women over the men. As a rule, the women know from three to four times as much as the men. The wife soon begins to tire of the platitudes of the husband. She tires of his unromantic sentiments, his lack of art. The average New York husband treated among a company of New York women is like a parasite out of water. —Journal, in the New Age.

## "SAVE NIAGARA"

By JESSE FALES.

All laws restricting the diversion of water for industrial purposes from the beautiful Niagara River expire on the 29th of June. Once again our sensitive ears will be assailed by the cry of "Save Niagara," and as before we will turn to observe the despairing gentlemen from whom the cry proceeds. Unfortunately, however, this is an age of suspicion. When any prominent man or society attempts a philanthropic act, we are led by experience to doubt their sincerity and straightway seek for a motive which generally proves to be a base, concealed, selfish one.

A careful investigation of the circumstances involved in the Niagara Falls case will confirm this very opinion. It seems the gentlemen who are so philanthropically engaged in preserving the Falls are—with a touch of humor—the very gentlemen who are enriching themselves by stealing the water of the Falls for the production of electricity. Not only is this true, but in the last agreement the United States Government actually passed laws restricting the amount of water to be diverted from the Falls to that covered by the rights of these gentlemen, thus preventing any competition that might influence prices.

Strange as this may appear, it is nevertheless amply supported by facts. The most active society to proceed against destruction of the Falls by the electrical companies situated along the banks of Niagara River was the American Civic Association. These electrical companies, all controlled by the Westinghouse interests, the association charges were diverting so much water from the natural course of the river as to threaten the beauty of the Falls. An appeal was directed to Congressman Burton, invoking him to introduce a law in Congress restricting the volume of water to be

diverted. The law was passed the same year. Naturally, the American Civic Association rejoiced over its victory, some of the more modest members concealed their merriment behind a stock ticker. And they had good reason to: One of the strongest companies diverting water from the Falls for the manufacture of electricity is the Ontario Power Company, whose stock is well distributed among the association's membership. When the law was passed restricting the volume of the water from the Falls it was known that the Ontario Power Company, along with another power company on the Canadian shore, controlled all the water allowed under the restriction and that such a law was directly designed to effectually eliminate competition in the cheap manufacture of electrical power. The exorbitant prices charged by these companies and the large, juicy dividends paid annually on their stock were weight to this contention.

And then to thoroughly clinch the matter, the law presented by Congressman Burton, requests that no permits be issued to any power companies except those already engaged in diverting water from the Falls, but that all permits other than those thus become impossible. So, there you have it. What is the use in saving Niagara if it is only to relieve the present companies, which are sucking their strength from the water of the beautiful river, of the fear of competition which could result in nothing more serious than the lowering of prices and stock dividends? While the interest taken by the Falls by the American Civic Association may be philanthropic to a small degree, the same vein of selfish, personal interest can be clearly seen running through it, and no general philanthropy can be placed in any of the philanthropic efforts until they cease to exist.

## WILD IDEAS

By RICHARD PERIN.

Will the United States Supreme Court ever construe the word "reasonable" into the law, forbidding burglary? Why not consider burglary "reasonable" when it can be proved that the burglar really needed the money?

What a juicy plum the new rapid transit subway franchise must be when the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies are spending such vast sums to get their hands on it! Even advertising in The Call, mind you! If the plum is so juicy, why not keep it in the city's fruit basket and squeeze out the juice for the benefit of all the people?

It's a cinch that although "General" Harrison Gray Otis may be the distinguished veteran of three wars, he never faced such a determined enemy nor one so hard to exterminate, as he is now fighting against.

When a girl gets down here among the business men she soon learns that everything and everybody is supposed to have a price. She is lucky if she even gets any price, without suing for it.

It is evident that the Supreme Court and President Taft take their orders from one identical master. Witness the similarity of the Fred Warren and A. F. of L. cases. First prison sentences and then, to avoid making martyrs of the defendants, reduction of the sentences to a money basis. Or is it, perhaps, because to the capitalist mind it is a worse punishment to be relieved of a few hundred dollars than it is to go to jail?

Diaz, in Mexico, and the Supreme Court in the United States, occupied practically the same position in relation to the working classes of the respective countries. It only took a thousand rifles in the hands of ignorant Mexican peasants to bring Diaz; how many infinitely more intelligent (?) and courageous (?) Americans will it take to bounce the Supreme Court? Some of us are beginning to wonder whether there is an truth in that superstition about the higher intelligence and courage of the American working man.

What a scorpion on the breast of an angel! I don't know much about real angels nor real scorpions, but betting were still allowed in the State, I would stake my last dollar on the scorpion meant in this case finally making the angel mean. This case took his tail neatly between his legs and skulk back to the hole he came from.

"American" and "un-American" the meaning of these words was studied by me, but after years of study I find that "American" means anything favorable to the few at the expense of the many, and that "un-American" means any effort on the part of the working class to better its condition. Perfectly self-evident when one grasps it, America belongs to the few, the rest of us are foreigners.

A Camden, N. J., man, while trying to shove the other way, has so engaged me, but after years of study I find that "American" means anything favorable to the few at the expense of the many, and that "un-American" means any effort on the part of the working class to better its condition. Perfectly self-evident when one grasps it, America belongs to the few, the rest of us are foreigners.

### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The affable Frenchman, with his polished brows and charming manners, was a brilliant success. In England, he was the pet of the ladies. In Ireland, he was fed with the choicest of frogs' legs. In Wales, he was conducted proudly over the highest mountain tops.

But when he went to Scotland to learn "ze golf," he felt that his glories were fast slipping from him, and he sighed in vain for his fawning waiters and adoring dames.

"Ze golf—is eet here?" he asked, when he arrived at the clubhouse.

"Ay," replied the dignified official, regarding him solemnly. "Wha' name?"

"Raoul Bertrand des Oiseaux Dix-huit," replied Froggy, puffing bravely.

"Eh?" queried the official.

"Listen. Attention! I repeat it. Raoul Bertrand des Oiseaux Dix-huit."

"Mon—mon," exclaimed the official, in disgust, "we canna bother ourselves wi' sic names here. Ye'll start 'the mornin' at nine-forty-five, to the name of Fair-rugson!"

### AUSTRALIAN TRADE GROWTH

Stories to the effect that advanced labor legislation tends to retard industrial development in Australia are refuted by the figures given by the vice president of the Australian Chamber of Commerce. Trade and Commerce reported, had increased from \$116,496,732 in 1909 to \$136,865,167 last year. The export total—\$74,497,627—were the highest recorded. The exports of wheat alone rose from \$42,671,503 in 1908 to \$66,763,687 pounds in 1909. The expansion of the wheat export value having risen from \$4,422,127 in 1909 to \$9,211,227. The strength of Australia was indicated by the banking figures. The capital and assets shown to have increased last year from \$299,226,161 to \$329,161,075, and the deposits advanced by \$16,919,927 to \$176,122,123.

Sailor—Do you want to buy a pot, lady?

Lady—Does he swear?

Sailor—No, this one don't, you want to pay five bob, but I set yer a very choice article.

## JUDGE GARY—"STATE SOCIALIST"

(Continued from columns 1 and 2 this page.)

advocating. And that he stopped there is perfectly natural. The next move is that of the proletariat. Again, to quote Engels: "Whilst the capitalist mode of production more and more completely transforms the great majority of the population into proletarians, it creates the power which, under penalty of its destruction, is forced to accomplish this revolution. Whilst more and more the transformation of the vast means of production already socialized, into State property, it shows itself the accomplishing this revolution. The proletariat seizes political power and turns the means of production into State property. Doing this, it abolishes itself as proletariat, abolishes all distinction and class antagonisms, abolishes also the State as such."

What Judge Gary advocates is the capitalist prelude to social and industrial revolution. He sees that the productive have burst the fetters of the competitive system in which they are confined, and that the time is now ripe for the assumption of direction by the capitalist State.

But whether he or his examiners see farther is of no consequence. Their business is to bring the capitalist relation to a head, where, as Engels says, "it topples over." The proletariat is ready to deliver the finishing stroke, and the Socialist movement in the present training ground where they prepare final solution of the conflict.