

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

# The Call

The Weather.

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400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2806 WEEKDAY.

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Price, Two Cents.

## "SAWYERISM" NEW SCHEME OF LABOR UNION SEDUCTION

### "Profit Sharing" Plan for Local Unions and Members.

## "RECIPROCITY" JUNK

### 11,000 Members of I. A. M. and 13 Lodges Are Already Stockholders.

By LOUIS DUCHEZ.

No longer need there be a class struggle in society. No longer need there be the bosses and the bossed, the exploiter and the exploited, the wage slave and the slave master.

The Socialists are all wrong when they say that the shops, and the mills, and the mines, and all the means of production and distribution must be owned collectively before the master and the slave will be no more.

A new scheme has been discovered whereby this bitter hostility which has existed between the man who owns the means of life and the fellow who has only his labor power to sell may be avoided. That new scheme is represented by that one beautiful word, RECIPROCITY—between employer and employe, between the worker and worked.

The worker used to be told that the interests of the employer and the employed were identical. That the interest of one was the interest of both. No more palatable word has been discovered. That word is reciprocity. Even John Mitchell uses it and sings a psalm for it.

The most concrete manifestation of the reciprocity movement is the "profit sharing" plans of big corporations. The Steel Trust was the first to establish such a scheme, but there are others just as vigorous and as enthusiastic in pushing it.

### Their Practical Scheme.

One of these firms is the Sawyer Tool Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg, Mass. This concern makes machinists' tools, and its success depends in a very large degree on the influence of individual users of tools for their sale.

This firm could have spent thousands of dollars monthly advertising its goods in the big magazines and newspapers, but it has a more practical and less expensive one. It sells stock to individual machinists and machinists' leagues and in that way it accomplishes a double purpose: First, it makes every worker and lodge hold a stock a booster for the concern; second, it lessens the chances of strikes.

Already there are 11,000 members of the International Association of Machinists and thirteen lodge holding stock in the Sawyer concern. The aim of the company is to secure 4,000 individual "stockholder boosters," as the head of the company calls them, and 150 lodges.

A share of preferred stock costs \$5. Common stock costs \$100 a share. The preferred stock is for individuals and the common stock is for the lodges.

In "The Sawyer Spirit," a pamphlet issued by the company, we read "Ten thousand machinists are represented in the Sawyer Profit Sharing Organization and there are good and sufficient reasons."

And then we are told that "every purchaser of five shares of Sawyer stock is privileged to buy Sawyer tools at 40 per cent discount from the regular catalogue price." The pre-

(Continued on Page 3.)

## BOSS COX ALSO CONTROLS CONVICTS AND THEIR LABOR

The growth of the "self-supporting" penal establishment idea, and of a farm where convicts can be employed as a source of profits, gives emphasis to an article by Julian Leavitt in the American Magazine.

It is the story of how a great chair manufacturing concern, the Ford-Johnson Company, of Cincinnati, has been getting its goods manufactured in "prisons at an average wage of 30 cents a day for convict labor." The concern, indeed, until last year, he was president of it. The wage which has been paid for the labor, an average of 34 cents a day, was not paid anywhere near the State of feeding, housing and caring for the prisoners who are making chairs for the private concern at the price of 34 cents a day.

In the States where this has been done, taxpayers meet a total loss of \$1,000,000 a year. That is, \$1,000,000 more is paid for the labor of the convict employed, and what it costs the State to take care of them.

## STOKES TOO ILL TO ATTEND HEARING

W. F. D. Stokes, owner of the Hotel Ansonia, who is now at Long Branch convalescing from the bullet wounds he received a week ago last Wednesday when he visited the apartment of Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad, will not be on hand for the hearing today set by Magistrate Froscht, to be held in the library of the District Attorney's office. The two women, who are still in the West Side jail, will attend, however, and their counsel, Lawyers Moore and Jordan, will make application for a further reduction of the \$10,000 bail.

## CHARITY DOESN'T BEGIN AT HOME

### Millions to Convert Heathen, While Tenement Babies Die of Heat.

Last year we put the sum of \$40,000,000 into the work of home missions. This sum is exclusive of the huge amount of money spent directly by the countless church organizations in their individual work.

To snatch the heathen from the errors of his ways and prevent him from bowing down to idols of stone and wood we contributed the sum of \$11,000,000.

This is not a very great increase over the amount received in the previous fiscal year, being but \$195,000 more. Yet even this paltry increase is greater than the sum total that can be raised during the sweltering season to save the babies of the tenement districts.

There are about a quarter of a million persons directly interested in missionary work, and 15,000,000 people contribute small or large sums.

So the matter is one of great and pressing importance. The reports that have come in show a marked and growing enthusiasm for foreign mission work, especially among Asiatics. Every year millions of dollars pour into Asia, and the hopes of the missionaries that the work will bear fruit are now very high. So far the results have been insignificant and unstable. The best result from some standpoints, has been that the missions tend to open up the country for trade, and even where converts cannot be held, business, once on a sure footing, can for it then becomes an element in dollar diplomacy.

## URGE GENERAL STRIKE TO AID M'NAMARAS

The general strike as a means of trying to check the imminent conviction of the McNamara brothers was the recommendation of the McNamara Defense Conference composed of progressive organizations of Greater New York, at their meeting at Labor Temple, Saturday night. The delegates urged that a call be issued to the workers to lay down their tools on the day the McNamara brothers are put on trial to express a protest against the kidnaping of them and against the latest scheme to disrupt the labor movement.

The delegates expressed that it was nothing more than a scheme to cripple the labor movement by having their treasures emptied in spending immense sums for legal and other expenses for the defense of the kidnaped labor leaders.

### YOUNG BOY DROWNED.

FULTONVILLE, N. Y., June 18.—Stewart, the 10-year-old son of Allen Horst, was drowned today in the Erie Canal. He went in bathing with a party of village boys and as he could not swim was soon beyond his depth and drowned. His companions tried to save him but without success. The body was recovered.

## MUNICIPAL FERRY SERVICE SUPERIOR

### The Staten Island Service Surpasses That of Privately Owned Ferries.

Wall Street finds in this present traction situation a muddle that was deliberately planned and fostered, its golden opportunity for heavy gambling. Of course, both the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Interborough have fleeced the people who used the lines, and the management of both lines demonstrated incompetence in the highest degree, or else a callousness and viciousness of the most criminal character. These private lines, backed by Wall Street, are claiming that Father Knickerbocker is not competent to run his own affairs. Yet one municipal line, the Staten Island ferry, is the best conducted means of transit in the city, and the 34th street line to Brooklyn is rounding into shape.

### Old-Time Ferry Navigation.

Up until October, 1905, a private company operated five boats to Staten Island. The boats were as old as Noah's ark, as uncertain in the voyage, and smelted with a more than prehistoric odor. If you took a boat to Staten Island from the Battery terminal immediately after supper, say around 7:30 in the evening, you were not sure whether you would land in Staten Island in time for breakfast the next morning or not, or whether the ferry would take it into its doleful head to go over to Jersey. If you had a particularly happy voyage you came to Staten Island in two hours.

In 1905 the city bought the Staten Island ferry. It bought the boats and terminals, paying in round numbers \$1,200,000. Three of the five boats that were used by "private initiative" were discarded at once by the city. The other two were given a fixing which amounted to rebuilding, and are now used occasionally when one of the five new and spacious boats, which the city has since built, is being repaired.

The five new boats which the city built immediately after taking over the ferry, October 25, 1905, are the largest boats of the kind operated anywhere in the world. They were constructed in the most efficient manner. And today they afford not only extremely convenient transportation, but are actually used by thousands of people for a sort of pleasure cruising and outings.

### Less Time; More Comfort.

Where six years ago one had to spend two hours on a boat between Manhattan and Staten Island one spends now about twenty minutes. Boats larger than the piers every fifteen minutes. On the upper deck of these boats plenty of folding chairs are provided, and passengers going across from New York can turn their twenty minutes on the water, for which they pay the sum of 5 cents, into a holiday outing.

There is also another feature worth noting in the management of the municipal ferries. The city secures the best help for the boats, the best engineers and pays them much higher wages than the engineers in the employ of private owners of ferries are paid.

The other help on the municipal boats and in the terminals work eight hours a day and get union wages. The private concerns operating ferries enslave their help much longer hours and pay them smaller wages.

### Brooklyn Ferry Service.

In 1908 when the Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York ceased to operate five ferries between Manhattan and Brooklyn the city subsidized the company to the extent of \$11,000 a month in order that it might operate boats from Roosevelt street and 23d street to Williamsburg. Owing to the much quicker facilities across the bridges these ferries are used largely for traffic and by truck gardeners who haul their produce to Manhattan. Again caring for the convenience of the public more than a private concern would, the city has had some of these boats rebuilt so as to permit the occupying of the entire lower deck for teaming purposes, with the result that four teams can now stand abreast while on the private boats not more than two teams can stand side by side.

### The "Run at a Loss" Objection.

The only knock that opponents of municipal ownership can advance is that the ferries operate at a "loss."

The Staten Island and Brooklyn ferries are run by the city at a loss of more than half a million dollars a year according to the office of the commissioner of docks. This loss, however, is not due to the city's "inefficiency" or lack of business insight, but simply to the fact that the traffic to these places is limited and the ferries are run simply in order to keep up a connection between Staten Island and New York City. Were traffic to Staten Island as heavy as it is to New Jersey, the city, in spite of the much better service it renders, would still be making profit of its ferries.

### SHIP YARD WORKERS STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—When the managers of the Loven Ship Yard at Dumbarton, Great Britain, insisted upon the employment of non-unionists the members of the trade unions employed at the works quit, causing a closing down. The "open shop" policy has also caused another dock yard to practically suspend operations.

## HAVE BILL TO BAR ASIATIC LABORERS

### Measure Denounces Far Easterners as "Menace to America."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—Demanding the passage of a bill which will be introduced at once in the special session of Congress, specifically barring all Asiatic laborers from admission to the United States, the Asiatic Exclusion League today took steps calculated to reopen the Japanese-Chinese exclusion question at Washington.

At the same time an effort is to be made to influence the United States Senate not to confirm the appointment of Gen. Samuel W. Backus as Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco. Friendly organizations throughout the country will be enlisted in the campaign against Backus, which will be waged on promises that he is unfit and not qualified with the necessary expert knowledge.

A night letter was telegraphed to Congressman Raker, who is pledged to introduce a bill amending the immigration laws, and to O. A. Tweedmoe, president of the league, who is in Washington. Both were instructed to take immediate action toward accomplishing the present objects of the league.

The amendment, if adopted, would bar the Chinese the same as the Japanese, Hindus, Koreans, and other Asiatics, whose presence in this country, particularly in California, is denounced as "a menace" to American labor and California "peace."

## STEAMSHIP MOMUS FINALLY SAILS

### Morgan Liner, Manned by Scabs, Leaves After 30 Hours' Delay.

After having been delayed for more than thirty hours, the Morgan liner Momus, which was tied up by the strike of the seamen, finally sailed, manned by strikebreakers, at 6 o'clock last night. For a while it looked as if the Momus would not get away, as there was an uprising among the men who had been recruited for the voyage. The men refused to scab when they learned that a strike was on, but after considerable trouble, the ship finally got underway.

Richard Sassin, business agent of the seamen, stated last night that the men were hired from the boarding houses under false pretenses, not having been told that there was a strike on the Momus, and that they were forced to sail by the officials of the company. Sassin, together with a committee of pickets, passed near the Momus on a towboat, and through a messenger, announced that a strike was on, and as a result several of the hired men quit.

### Turn Fire Hose on Pickets.

In order to drive the towboat away the officials ordered the fire hose turned on it. Sassin said, and they finally forced the pickets to leave the pier where the Momus was anchored, by the same means.

The men then called on the Harbor Squad and said that the men were detained aboard the Momus against their will and demanded that the police investigate the conditions on the vessel. The police later reported that the trouble was adjusted and that the men were willing to sail. Sassin said last night that there was not more than two-thirds of the crew on the Momus, most of them being incompetent.

The few men who quit after finding out that a strike was on, he said, stated at 400 West street, the headquarters of the union, that the other recruits were kept aboard ship against their will.

Calm attended the strike yesterday, everything having passed quietly. There has not been any disorder since the strike started and the police stationed on strike duty have had very little to do.

### Form Waterfront Federation.

Officials of the Seamen's Longshoremen's and Teamsters' unions met at 400 West street and organized a waterfront federation, composed of all workers connected with transportation. The step was taken for the purpose of bringing about closer affiliation between the various transportation workers' unions. The question will be submitted to a vote of all locals of the Greater New York Seamen's Longshoremen's and Teamsters' unions, and it is said that it is expected all the locals would vote in favor of the formation of a waterfront federation.

A meeting of the sailors, firemen, cooks and stewards employed by all the coastwise companies will be held at 400 West street tonight for the purpose of taking action on the other companies. It is believed that unless the other companies grant the demands made upon them that there will be a general walkout of all the seamen employed by the coastwise companies.

## DIAZ'S HEELERS TO LOSE RAILROADS

### Madero Followers Declare They Will Wrest Power From Clique.

EL PASO, Tex., June 18.—Control of the Mexican National Railways, representing hundreds of millions of dollars, which now lies in the hands of a group of Cientificos, close friends of former President Diaz, is to be wrested from them at once by the new Mexican government at the direction of Francisco I. Madero and associates. This means that the enemies of the revolutionary party are to be deprived of the last vestige of their power and in fact the most important source of their influence. The Cientifico group, of which Senor Jose Limantour is the head, now has a majority of eight on the board of directors. However, the board can be changed by order of the President of the republic.

The present government will remove enough of the members of the dominant faction to destroy the power of the old Diaz clique and replace them with men who can be depended upon. This action, probably will be taken within a week.

### Prepare to Leave.

Cientificos now in the City of Mexico are panic stricken and a majority of them are preparing to leave for the United States or Europe, following the example of Limantour and Escandon. The government, through the influence of Madero, is now preparing to make a rigid examination of all contracts and treasury accounts in which the Cientificos have figured.

The program resembles closely that of the United States Government in its probing of the big corporations. Many will no doubt lose their concessions. The investigation will also involve an inquiry into the affairs of a great corporation, representing the Pearson Oil interests, which are backed by British capital and controlled by Lord Cowdray, formerly Sir Westman Pearson.

It is openly charged by influential members of the Madero party that the Pearson company secretly donated \$1,500,000 in stock to members of the Cientifico group in order to obtain friendly influence on the board of directors of the National Railways.

### Many Transfer Holdings.

The coming inquiry will deal particularly with the relations between the British company and the former advisers and friends of Diaz.

The investigation is to be hastened on account of the report received by the new government that the Pearson company is considering a plan to transfer its holdings in Mexico to financiers interested in John W. Gates' Texas Oil Company and the Gulf Refining Company. The presence in the capital of representatives of these two corporations has added conviction in the minds of leaders of the revolution to the report.

### MONTEREY, Mexico, June 18.—

The suddenly developed and widespread movement to run Gen. Geronimo Trevino, of Monterey, commander of this military zone, for the presidency against Francisco I. Madero, Jr., has caused a sensation in political circles over the country. While General Trevino has made no public expression of his views on the subject, it is stated by his close friends that he is a receptive candidate and stands ready to enter vigorously into the campaign if the movement becomes of sufficient popularity to indicate that he has a chance of success.

General Trevino is a bitter personal and political enemy of Gen. Bernardo Reyes. It was Trevino who carried out Diaz's order for the ousting of Reyes from the governorship of Nueva Leon 16 years ago.

General Trevino is 51 years old, but is as vigorous in mind and body as a man of 60. His first wife was a daughter of the late General Ord of the United States army.

## ELECTRICIAN MEETS A HORRIBLE DEATH

YORK, Pa., June 18.—Lee Cole, 23 years old, while charging an electric battery at the plant of the United Electric Company at Lemoyne today received a shock that hurled him into a bucket of sulphuric acid nearby and caused his death. His face was horribly burned by the acid and he had lived after receiving the shock he would have been totally blind.

His body was not found until an hour after the accident and it is not known whether the electric charge through his body was entirely responsible for his death. He pitched into the acid head first and it is believed that this may have been a contributory cause.

## MAYOR GAYNOR'S SAFE AND SANE ANTHEM

Mayor Gaynor's Fourth of July Committee has completed the program of exercises to be held at 10 o'clock in the morning in all the boroughs. A military band of sixty pieces will play in front of City Hall. The police band will lead the "Parade of Nations" and also escort patriotic societies from Finney's Tavern. A German singing society of 400 voices has volunteered to sing patriotic airs and a chorus of 200 from the Labor Temple will sing a new national anthem. Led by a band by Victor Herbert. "One of the Best poets of the country" will read a poem.

## SOCIALIST PICNIC DISTINCT SUCCESS

### Fully 10,000 Persons Flocked to Harlem River Park for Annual Festivities Given by Local New York.

## AGE AND YOUTH ROMPED TOGETHER

### Thousands of Children Played Under Crimson Banners as the Streaming Sunshine Made the Gala Day One Long to Be Remembered.

"Not counting the children," said Louis Simon, who was financial secretary of the mammoth picnic, and had a stack full of tickets on the table before him, "not counting the youngsters, I say, there are 10,000 men and women, Socialists in the park today."

And then Secretary Simon looked out of the window to survey the crowd, the thousands on thousands of men, women and children, and then some future voters in baby carriages, he turned to the reporter:

"But why give numbers? Say, it is the greatest picnic Local New York of the Socialist party ever had. It is the greatest picnic I ever attended, and I have been in the Socialist movement in the United States for thirty-two years, and have not missed many picnics."

Louis Simon's opinion was duplicated by every one of the old-timers in the Socialist movement, who were there in Harlem River Park. But many of these old veterans took issue with Secretary Simon on the matter of counting only the men and women present. P. J. Hempel, who has been a Socialist for twenty-eight years, and Charles A. Gall, who, in spite of his thirty-one years of active service in the cause of Socialism, is still one of the most active members of the Bronx Agitation Committee, declared that the children come foremost in counting the crowd.

In that event the annual picnic of the local New York Socialist party counted yesterday in the neighborhood of between twelve and fifteen thousand human beings.

But it was not numbers that interested Gall. It was the spirit of the thing. And with Hempel, Gall talked over old times as they watched the youngsters with red ribbons in their way hair shoot past them.

"When I first came to this country thirty-one years ago, our first Socialist branch began with a membership which was a long ways less than ten. We met in the rear of a saloon and had difficulty in paying our rent. There were no women members in our branch. Then we would often wonder whether we would ever live to see the day when there would be children in the Socialist movement, children in Socialist Sunday schools, children at Socialist picnics."

### The Road to Socialism.

"You see that the day is here and by the shade of Karl Marx let us count these youngsters. They may not all be Socialists now, but they are on the road to Socialism."

"By all means count those children. They are the hope of Socialism. They are the future of the Socialist movement."

And when one looked into Gall's eyes as he said these words, one somehow forgot that Gall is one of the veterans of the Socialist movement in New York. His enthusiasm was that of a recruit, of a convert.

Elias Wolf, of Cigar Makers' Union Local No. 99, was another one who was proud of the large number of children who attended yesterday's picnic.

"See," Wolf tugged the reporter by the sleeve and pointed to a long row of benches where sat hundreds of families in which there was a liberal besprinkling of toothless old grandmothers and toothless babies. "See, all of these are members of Local No. 99 of the Cigar Makers' Union. Two hundred of them, all with their families here."

### Expression of the Movement.

The picnic at Harlem River Park was the fullest expression of the Socialist movement in New York. Every body who carries a red card in his pocket was there. The soap boxes, the polished lecturers, the writers and the men of action in the movement were all there.

The good feeling among the crowd was nowhere better expressed than in the big pipe-organ dancing hall. Here the girl waist makers, the girls from the sweatshops and the wage slaves who work for the city as school teachers, rubbed shoulders. The stenographer and typewriter class was well represented.

threatening. But fortune was on the side of the throng and the rain kept wisely and discreetly away.

Dr. Julius Halperin, Dr. and Mrs. John Guttman, Dr. M. Romm, all men who have grown gray in the Socialist movement, looked upon the crowds, and now and then exchanged remarks with their neighbors about the days and events that were not within the memory of most. If not all, the younger Socialists, too, were there.

Herman Schuler, editor of the New York Volkszeitung, had the gleam of satisfaction and happiness in his otherwise calm philosophic eyes.

### Those Socialist Writers.

Morris Hillquit, well known in the Socialist movement, less old than the other veterans, and much younger in spirit, was the magnet about whom centered a group of Socialist newspaper men, some of whom came from Washington on the occasion. While he was listening to the newspaper men, Hillquit was searching his mind for an expression which would describe his feeling at seeing a little cluster of Socialist newspaper men.

Julius Gerber, the organizer of Local New York, was a busy man, but not more busy than Edward Bohnke, who was the manager of the picnic. Because of the immensity of the crowd, occupying not only every inch of space in the park, the big dancing hall of the Harlem River Casino, the roof and every other available place, the features provided for the entertainment of the children had to be abandoned.

There was no room for any of the various amusements planned for the youngsters. But they did not miss their fun. The United German Societies, under the directorship of Henry C. Pfalz, sang the revolutionary songs with such melody and power and so to keep both young and old spellbound. The Socialist Liedertafel, under the directorship of Heinrich Schreiber, did their own stunts. They sang "Herau Heran, Rose Freilicht" and more of the same to the great delight of hundreds who clustered about the group of singers.

The Socialist band, under the direction of Jacob Schreiber, furnished the finest music during the afternoon and evening. There was beautiful singing by the Lettish Societies and dancing in native costumes by the Finnish Socialists. The Russian group clustered around Branch 7 and the East Side division. As usual they sang revolutionary songs in Russian, which were beautiful and inspiring even to those who did not understand the words.

The most popular place in the park was that corner where the immense barbecue of a roasted ox was furnishing sandwiches to thousands. A dozen men, strong union men and members of Local No. 174 of the Butchers' Union, which conducted the barbecue, were working more than union hours preparing and dishing out sandwiches for the throng. They started roasting the ox at 5 o'clock in the morning and it was not before 3 o'clock at night that nothing but the bones were left of the huge animal. Among the men who conducted the barbecue were M. S. Reissner, (foreman); George Schultheis, Joseph Herhard, F. Schuchsch, R. Schneider, Theodore Mc-Mack, J. Blasius, Joseph Klaus, M. Gekold, and Hans Gerhachinger.

### The "Change" Booth.

Another booth which attracted big crowds was the one conducted by George and Mrs. Pasburg where a dime gave one a chance to win an ool of the very best. Pasburg's little daughter Mathilda, though not more than 6, proved an excellent waitress and will be heard from at Socialist gatherings in the future.

Karl Blasius was chairman of the wine booth. He was assisted by Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Adelle Meyer and Mr. May. The Socialist women of Yorkville conducted a booth. Mrs. Catherine Gerhardt was in charge. She was assisted by Mrs. John McClellan and Mrs. R. Saxl.

The book stand was conducted by Miss Caroline Dexter. Miss Dexter was assisted by Mrs. John Sloan, Mrs. Rose Goldner and Morris De Young.

### Hosts of Banners.

The following banners and signs were conspicuously displayed: Cigar Makers' Union, Local No. 99; Iron Socialist Federation; Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 64; Dentists and Painters, Local No. 64; Dressmakers and Undergarmenters, Local No. 64; Branch 7; Branch 10; Branch 11; Branch 12; Branch 13; Branch 14; Branch 15; Branch 16; Branch 17; Branch 18; Branch 19; Branch 20; Branch 21; Branch 22; Branch 23; Branch 24; Branch 25; Branch 26; Branch 27; Branch 28; Branch 29; Branch 30; Branch 31; Branch 32; Branch 33; Branch 34; Branch 35; Branch 36; Branch 37; Branch 38; Branch 39; Branch 40; Branch 41; Branch 42; Branch 43; Branch 44; Branch 45; Branch 46; Branch 47; Branch 48; Branch 49; Branch 50; Branch 51; Branch 52; Branch 53; Branch 54; Branch 55; Branch 56; Branch 57; Branch 58; Branch 59; Branch 60; Branch 61; Branch 62; Branch 63; Branch 64; Branch 65; Branch 66; Branch 67; Branch 68; Branch 69; Branch 70; Branch 71; Branch 72; Branch 73; Branch 74; Branch 75; Branch 76; Branch 77; Branch 78; Branch 79; Branch 80; Branch 81; Branch 82; Branch 83; Branch 84; Branch 85; Branch 86; Branch 87; Branch 88; Branch 89; Branch 90; Branch 91; Branch 92; Branch 93; Branch 94; Branch 95; Branch 96; Branch 97; Branch 98; Branch 99; Branch 100.



The McNamara Defense Fund Conference OF GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY WILL CONVEENE Monday, June 19, 1911, 8 P. M. AT ROOM NO. 10 LABOR TEMPLE No. 243 East 84th St., New York City

Central bodies are entitled to five delegates, and trade, labor, and fraternal organizations to two delegates, each. This conference has no connection with the "Industrial Workers of the World."

POSTAL COMMISSION TO HEAR PUBLISHERS WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Postal Commission appointed by President Taft to inquire into the second class postal rates will hold public hearings at the postoffice in New York beginning Tuesday, July 18.

P. O. CLERK ACCUSED OF DESTROYING POSTCARDS CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 18.—Edward Burnham, foreman in the General Delivery division of the Cincinnati Postoffice, was taken in charge this afternoon by city detectives and held for the postoffice authorities.

WILL STUDY HOW TO SELECT STORAGE EGGS ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—Prof. W. A. Stocking of the Department of Dairy Industry of Cornell University has gone to Omaha, where he is to be at the head of some bacteriological work for the government in making investigations in regard to cold storage.

DESPONDENT, SHE SUICIDES. ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—Mrs. Jane E. Linsay, of Stratton's Corners, 68 years old, committed suicide by hanging herself from the rafters of a wagon-house on her farm. She had been ill for some time, and was despondent. When her son was in the woods she told a servant that she was going to the well for water. After about fifteen minutes the servant heard groans and found Mrs. Linsay swinging from the rafter. Efforts to revive her failed, and she died within an hour.

BOUGHT 14 YARDS OF CLOTH, GOT 1,000 Jake Levine, a restaurant keeper, of 94 Pitt street, was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday because Samuel Lieber, a clothing manufacturer of 154 Grand street, said that on June 3 Levine came to him and contracted to sell him 1,000 yards of cloth for cash. On June 5 the goods were delivered and Lieber inspected them while they were on the wagon, and paid \$524 in cash.

WAKE PASSENGER, IS STABBED FOR PAINS An unidentified man about 22 years old, stabbed and seriously wounded Israel Zinder, a conductor on the 5th street car on the Brooklyn plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday at daybreak. The stranger fell asleep in a corner of the car after he had boarded it in Manhattan and Zinder didn't disturb him until the car had crossed the bridge and the passengers were getting off at the Brooklyn terminal.

WELL, KING GEORGE RAISES WORKERS' PAY WASHINGTON, June 18.—King George of England was recently petitioned by the unskilled laborers on his estates at Balmoral, Aberdeire and Birkhall for an advance of 2 shillings a week in their wages.

MANHEIM DOCKERS WIN. WASHINGTON, June 18.—After a week's negotiations between the Conciliation Board of Mannheim, Germany, an agreement has been reached which concedes a reduction in the working time of one-half hour a day, to go into effect in 1912, with a minimum wage of 22 1/2 cents an hour. The professional strikebreakers, who took the places of the men during the contest, have all been discharged.

LONG COURT SESSION. The longest session since the Night Court was opened at Yorkville Court was that of Saturday night. There were 150 prisoners arraigned, the record number, and Magistrate Freschi didn't adjourn court until 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. It was a work and bedraggled lot of attendants and clerks that left court, to say nothing of the stenographer, who took minutes steadily until court closed.

DRUMMERS TO FORM UNION. WASHINGTON, June 18.—The traveling salesmen, insurance agents and collectors of Toledo, Ohio, recently held a meeting with the object in view of forming a union. Definite action has not as yet been reported, but it is understood that those in attendance pledged themselves as favorable to such an organization.

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Labor News of the World

McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND IS URGED Meeting at Labor Temple Tonight to Aid Jailed Leaders.

For the purpose of getting all the labor and Socialist organizations to join in the fight for the defense of McNamara brothers who are now imprisoned in Los Angeles on the charge of "dynamiting" the McNamara Defense Fund Conference will hold a meeting at the Labor Temple tonight to organize a permanent defense organization to be composed of all labor organizations in the Greater City.

The committee is composed of five delegates from each of the following organizations. Local New York of the Socialist party, Central Federated Union, United Hebrew Trades, Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, Bronx Labor Council, Building Trades Council, United Board of Business Agents, and the Women's Trade Union League.

SEEKS AID OF UNION LABOR PRESS WASHINGTON, June 18.—The American Paper and Pulp Association is energetically flooding the labor papers and all labor organizations whose addresses are obtainable with a circular refuting the unwarranted attack made upon the American Writing Paper Company, regarding long hours and arduous conditions prevailing in the Holyoke mills.

POSTOFFICE HOSTILE TO UNION LABOR WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Postoffice Department still continues its discriminative and autocratic program. A campaign of intimidation has been inaugurated at Des Moines, Iowa. Newspaper clippings referring to the Postoffice Department's hostile attitude to the American Federation of Labor, decorated with "skull and crossbones," have been secretly posted on the bulletin board.

TO ABOLISH FINES IN BRITISH COTTON MILLS WASHINGTON, June 18.—A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons making it illegal to assess fines against workmen in cotton factories. The reason advanced in favor of the measure is that while many factory managements have systems of fining employes for a multiplicity of things, other managements do not.

LABOR "RECOGNIZED" AT THE CORONATION WASHINGTON, June 18.—The trades unions of England are to be officially recognized at the ceremonies of the coming coronation. W. J. Davis, of Birmingham, secretary of the National Society of Amalgamated Brass Workers, and W. Mullen, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress, have been extended an invitation to attend by the Earl Marshal. Mr. Davis is one of the oldest trade union leaders in the country.

CHICAGO BRICK MAKERS WIN. WASHINGTON, June 18.—The strike of the Chicago brick makers, involving 3,500 men, has been settled. The cause of the conflict was an attempt on the part of the employers to reduce the wages to the 1907 scale. This was resisted by the organization, and after a six weeks' strike, an agreement has been entered into whereby the present scale and working conditions are to be maintained. Approximately 20,000 laborers and mechanics were thrown out of employment on account of this strike, who will now be returned to work.

SHOE WORKERS INCREASE WAGE WASHINGTON, June 18.—An amicable adjustment of wages in the lasting departments throughout South-eastern Massachusetts by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, involving 2,500 employes, ascertained an increase in wages approximating \$200,000 a year. In Montreal, Canada, two large shoe manufacturing concerns have merged, one of the firms in the consolidation having been in agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers for many years, while the other has previously conducted its factory on the "open shop" plan.

PRINTERS WAGES ARE GENERALLY INCREASED WASHINGTON, June 18.—The scale of the German Typographia of Evansville, Ind., has been increased from \$18.50 to \$19.20 for the year 1911, with a further increase to \$19.50 for the year 1912. The newspaper scale at Muncie, Ind., has been increased \$1 per week for one year. The following year an added increase of 50 cents, to continue for two years, and the third year, a total increase of the present scale of \$2 per week, to be in force the following three years.

FIREMEN GET INCREASE AFTER LONG STRUGGLE WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have had a committee in this city for a number of days negotiating with the management of the Southern Railway Company for an increase of 20 per cent in the wages of the firemen employed on the system. For several days a cessation of work seemed imminent, when the matter was referred, under the Erdman act, to Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill and Commissioner Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

MOVEMENT TO AID ROUMANIAN WORKERS The organization committee of the Roumanian Socialists yesterday issued a call to the Roumanian Socialist organizations throughout the country to elect delegates to a national convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, July 23 and 4. The convention is to be held for the purpose of outlining ways and means of how to organize the Roumanian workers in this country and how to help the Hebrews who are still in Roumania.

WANT NEW WAGE SCALE. WASHINGTON, June 18.—The men employed in the metal trades in Syracuse, approximating 3,000 in number, are in negotiation with their employers looking toward the adoption of a new scale of prices. It is thought at this time that an amicable adjustment will be reached. The metal trades desire a raise of 10 per cent, nine hours a day, and Saturday half-holidays.

MAY MANTON WILL PLAY FAIR. WASHINGTON, June 18.—The May Manton Pattern Company has reached an agreement with the Typographical Union, Pressmen, Bookbinders and Stereotypers, and hereafter its entire printing department will employ only members of the various unions. This result has been brought about primarily by label agitation carried on by the International Typographical Union.

RELFEST'S LINEN SWEATSHOPS. WASHINGTON, June 18.—Great Britain's Home Office is to hold an inquiry into the serious allegations regarding "sweating" in certain branches of the linen and cognate trades in Belfast. Sir Ernest Hatch is to be appointed chairman, with W. S. Cohen representing the Board of Trade, and Mrs. Streetfield representing the Home Office.

HOLYOKE STRIKE SETTLED. WASHINGTON, June 18.—The strike of the Holyoke (Mass.) shoe carpenters has been settled, and under the agreement reached, the employes are to have nineteen Saturday half-holidays during the coming year. This settlement came in the form of a compromise, but both parties to the agreement are satisfied as to the outcome.

CLEANERS' UNION WIN BIG VICTORY The first victory of the Cleaners and Dyers' Union, the union which recently organized to better conditions in their trade, was won yesterday when Rose Bros., 355 East 58th street, signed an agreement granting all conditions made by their employes. Their plant will hereafter be operated under union conditions. This firm was forced to unionize their plant by the action of their numerous customers who have recently signed agreements with the union to send their work to none but union plants. The union sign will hereafter be displayed in the windows of all the 300 stores that deal with Rose Bros.

GOV. HARMON PLAYS FOR LABOR VOTES Ohio's Executive Starts Presidential Boom on Trade Papers. (Special to The Call.) COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 18.—There are good days for the literatures who make a specialty of conveying to an anxious public select and assorted information about various candidates. The Governor Harmon Press Bureau has opened activities and in a modest way is sending out information especially intended for the benefit of labor papers and to influence labor votes.

DECENT WORK DAY FOR DANISH SEAMEN NOW WASHINGTON, June 18.—Negotiations between representatives of the Danish Sailors and Firemen's Union and the ship owners have resulted in an agreement. Formerly the working time has varied from nine to seventeen hours, but the new agreement stipulates a ten-hour day with pay for all time worked in excess thereof. Land and dock work, which formerly was from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., has been reduced two hours.

REGULAR MEETING OF PER DIEM EMPLOYES The per diem employes, New York State Civil Service Association, Inc., held their regular semi-monthly meeting on Thursday evening, June 15, at the County Courthouse, Manhattan. President Jeremiah D. Dee presided. The primary counsils, such as the Bronx parks, Brooklyn and Queens parks, Manhattan and Richmond parks, docks and ferries, municipal ferries, Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn Bridge, Queensborough Bridge, Manhattan Bridge, Harlem River Bridge, Fire Department repair shops, Custom House, Charities and employes, were well represented by their respective delegates.

TO PROBE COST OF PROBING TRUSTS WASHINGTON, June 18.—Representative Beall, of Texas, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice, intends to investigate the cost of prosecuting trusts during the last few years, on a basis for defraying expenses, obtained a report from the Department of Justice on the subject. This report shows that from May 5, 1909, to May 31, 1911, a total of \$845,154 was spent for "special" assistants to the Attorney General, District Attorneys. These assistants are additional to the cost of maintaining the Department of Justice and the District Attorneys.

RICKAR Co-operative Profit Sharing 490 SIXTH AVE., COR. 26TH. Clothing, Tailors and Hatters. SPRING SUITS, \$16 TO \$20. Open Saturdays Until 10:30.

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DOPE IS MERE COMEDY. There is something of a comedy note in the dope being handed out to the labor papers. In it Harmon is pictured as the greatest little savior of taxes ever perambulated down the political pike. He sits up nights to prevent taxes from being squandered, and while he is sitting up he thinks that will look good in print. Most of the thoughts drunk by him to the present time are in the way of moral aphorisms, for the press agent, political and otherwise, know how the American people love a moral remark. Harmon's chief asset, in the way of quotation, has been his observation that "guilt is always personal." That is almost Rooseveltian, and was deemed sufficient to place him among the as yet unselected Presidential timber.

HE'LL TEACH 'EM. While the rumor is a matter of surmise as yet, it is known that the Harmon Press Bureau is spending considerable money. Press bureaus are costly affairs. But Judson, whose father was a minister and who was himself named for the famous missionary, is willing to do a little work at enlightening the ignorant and instructing the political scoundrel. He is also willing to spend money in the work, and he has backers who are also willing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—The civic organizations that have arranged for a "safe and sane" Fourth and have been expecting the coming of Taft to contribute to the expense of the celebration of the day, have come in conflict with the association of railroad men, who are unwilling to have a prepared demonstration at the fair grounds. Both want the presence of the man who has a reputation for issuing injunctions against labor at their respective places of amusement, but both events come off at the same time, and it is over this that the conflict exists.

THE CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE ARRANGED FOR A "SAFE AND SANE" FOURTH AND HAVE BEEN EXPECTING THE COMING OF TAFT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE EXPENSE OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE DAY, HAVE COME IN CONFLICT WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF RAILROAD MEN, WHO ARE UNWILLING TO HAVE A PREPARED DEMONSTRATION AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

THE CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS HAVE A MEETING AT THE BALL PARK, AND WANT TAFT TO PRESENT THE MEDALS TO THE WINNERS. THE RAIL MEN WILL HAVE A HEAD-ON COLLISION OF LOCOMOTIVES AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, AND WANT THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND.

CHARGES OF ADMISSION WILL BE MADE AT BOTH PLACES, BUT THE CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS SAY THAT THE MONEY IS TO BE USED ONLY TO DEFRAY EXPENSES. THE FAIR GROUND SHOW IS BEING SET UP FOR PRIVATE GAIN, AND THAT THE RAILROAD MEN WANT TO MAKE MONEY OUT OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

BOTH SIDES ARE STORMING WASHINGTON WITH TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS, BUT IT IS NOT KNOWN WHICH FETE THE PRESIDENT WILL DECIDE TO ATTEND.

THE PER DIEM EMPLOYEES, NEW YORK STATE CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, INC., HELD THEIR REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, AT THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, MANHATTAN.

THE PRIMARY COUNCILS, SUCH AS THE BRONX PARKS, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS PARKS, MANHATTAN AND RICHMOND PARKS, DOCKS AND FERRIES, MUNICIPAL FERRIES, WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE, BROOKLYN BRIDGE, QUEENSBOROUGH BRIDGE, MANHATTAN BRIDGE, HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE, FIRE DEPARTMENT REPAIR SHOPS, CUSTOM HOUSE, CHARITIES AND EMPLOYEES, WERE WELL REPRESENTED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE DELEGATES.

FRANK H. WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE BROOKLYN AND QUEENS PARK COUNCIL, REPORTED THAT THE SEVENTY-FIVE MEN LAID OFF LAST FALL ARE STILL ON THE PREFERRED LIST, AND PRESENTED A RESOLUTION, DRAFTED BY HIS COUNCIL, "RESOLVED THAT THE CENTRAL COUNCIL MAKE AN EFFORT TO HAVE THE MEN ON THE PREFERRED LIST PLACED AT WORK ON THE NEW BATHS AT CONEY ISLAND OR AT ANY WORK WHICH MAY BE AVAILABLE FOR THEM."

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE BRIDGE COUNCILS REPORT THAT THE CONDITIONS AS TO THE REGULAR PAY DAY ARE THE SAME AS THEY HAVE BEEN HERETOFORE. THE MEN DO NOT KNOW WHEN THEY ARE TO RECEIVE THEIR PAY; THEY ARE WORKING IN THE THIRD WEEK BEFORE THEY RECEIVE ONE WEEK'S PAY. THE REGULAR PAY DAY, AS SPECIFIED BY THE CONTROLLER, IS FRIDAY. IF THE PROPERTY OWNERS OF THE CITY WERE IN ARREARS FOR TAXES A FEW DAYS OVER THE SPECIFIED DAY, THEY WOULD BE COMPELLED TO PAY INTEREST ON THE MONEY FOR THE DAYS IN ARREARS. WHY CANNOT THE CITY BE AS PROMPT IN PAYING THE EMPLOYEES AS THEY ARE TO RECEIVE THEIR PAY FROM THE TAXPAYERS?

THE PER DIEM EMPLOYEES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT WILL HOLD A MEETING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING A COUNCIL ON SATURDAY, JUNE 24, AT BEETHOVEN HALL, 215-217 EAST 54TH STREET, MANHATTAN. ALL PER DIEM EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

Look for the LONG SIGN Above My Door. Judge the fit of a suit after you have tried it. Judge the wear of a suit after you have worn it. Your verdict will always be in favor of a garment made by us. Our stock comprises thousands of yards of the newest all wool fabrics. Beautiful and exclusive weaves from the most reputable mills in this country and abroad. SUITS or OVERCOATS \$15 To Measure. Made by Union Tailors. BERNHARD Merchant Tailor. 148 East 125th St. 2 Doors from Lexington Ave.

DETECTIVE BUREAU FORMED BY UNIONS Los Angeles Workers Show Up Spies in Their Ranks. (By National Socialist Press.) LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 18.—A detective bureau has been formed by the General Strike Committee of Los Angeles labor unions. George Geary, who has charge of the work, says the number of hired spies found working in the unions has caused this to become necessary. The work of the detectives will be to ferret out these spies and show them up so they can be expelled and kept out of unions all over the country. Spies have been placed in the ranks of the unions, and the men are ready to give out "confessions" or bring through "identifications" when those commodities of the modern warfare are required. J. Mansell Parks, who was the spy chief of the county department, is an example of this type. Parks was as a union man and an iron worker. He ingratiated himself with Ben Connors and was said to have conspired and implicated Connors and others in a plot to dynamite the Hall of Records. Connors, with F. Ira Beeson and A. B. Haple, are in Los Angeles county jail under \$25,000 bonds awaiting trial. Parks has disappeared. It is believed he will be resuscitated when the trial is called. He is listed on as the McManigal of this particular frameup. Local labor haters are planning an attack on the child labor law which was passed by the recent Legislature and which went into effect yesterday. The law raises the working age from 14 years to 15 years and calls for a schooling for all children under 18. No child under 18 may be employed at night. The same forces that are bitterly assailing the eight-hour law for women will make an attack and try to destroy the child labor measure.

TWO GROUPS IN SCRAP FOR TAFT INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—The civic organizations that have arranged for a "safe and sane" Fourth and have been expecting the coming of Taft to contribute to the expense of the celebration of the day, have come in conflict with the association of railroad men, who are unwilling to have a prepared demonstration at the fair grounds. Both want the presence of the man who has a reputation for issuing injunctions against labor at their respective places of amusement, but both events come off at the same time, and it is over this that the conflict exists.

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WORKER SAYS SHE WAS TRAPPED

Escaped Triangle Fire to Be Lured to Hotel, She Alleges. Frieda Schwartz, a survivor of the Triangle Waist Company's fire...

LOCUSTS HARM CROPS, UPSTATE INFESTED

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. June 18.—Reports of the fact that the State entomologist at Albany some time ago announced that the farmers and fruit growers had little to fear from the locusts...

NUMBER OF NICKEL GIVERS INCREASES

The Public Service Commission reports that the number of passengers carried on all the railroads of the city in April was 135,054,000.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The lecture tonight on Ibsen's "Master Builder," by Edward King at 53 East 10th street, will be the last lecture of the season at the Y. M. E. L. headquarters.

DANTO'S HAT SHOP 494 FIFTH AVE. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 24 Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

W. Wuertz PIANOS 1548 THIRD AVENUE, 2029 THIRD AVENUE, 1511 Street (Bronx), 1706 FITZKIN AVENUE, 2000 Avenue (Brooklyn).

WE SELL MORE STRAW HATS FOR \$2.90 THAN WE DO FOR \$1.50. McCANN'S MEN'S HATS 210 Bowery, Above Spring St.

GLAMOUR OF MYSTERY SURROUNDS BURNS Why Is He in Europe? Fredericks Gets \$10,000 Installment.

(By National Socialist Press.) LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 12.—A great glamour of mystery is being thrown about the doings of Detective William J. Burns and District Attorney John D. Fredericks...

Immediately following the explosion when public sentiment was sufficiently aroused, Otis announced that for every dollar subscribed for the relief of the widows and orphans he would give a dollar.

AWARD OF \$2,000 AGAINST UNION BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—An award of \$2,000, one of the largest ever made against a labor union in Massachusetts, had been given to Frank A. Hanson in his suit against the Milford branches of the Quarry Workers' International Union of North America...

Hanson was foreman for the Massachusetts Pink Granite Company, of Milford, in May, 1909. He had been a member of the Quarrymen's Union prior to 1906, when he took a withdrawal card because he was told that since he had become a foreman he could not belong to the union.

DAUGHTER'S SUICIDE BRINGS FAMILY GRIEF PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The news of the death of their oldest daughter Elsie, who shot herself to death in Mount Vernon, N. Y. yesterday, came as a great shock to her family...

SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 18.—After living for two years with a compound fracture of the spine, John Austin, of this place, died yesterday at the State Hospital at Trenton, where he was taken two weeks ago after he had become violently insane as the result of his injury.

"SAWYERISM" NEW SCHEME OF LABOR UNION SEDUCTION (Continued from Page 1.)

ferred stock draws 6 per cent interest. The estimated earning capacity of each share of common stock is 10 per cent yearly. What are the advantages and disadvantages accruing to the machinists and members of the I. A. M. as a result of such a scheme employed by the Sawyer concern?

The local union which owns a share of stock in the company is very likely to hesitate in striking against its own firm. Besides, the union officials would have much more influence with the men in "preserving" industrial peace.

Thousands of letters were received urging the company to adopt the shorter work day, so in view of these we feel justified in taking early action in the matter. We have adopted the eight-hour day to co-operate with those who use and advocate the Sawyer product.

LIVED WITH COMPOUND FRACTURE OF SPINE

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The recognition of the efforts of W. V. Osborne, the man who instituted the proceedings against the trade unions of England and who secured a judgment forbidding the use of their funds to support parliamentary action, is to be presented with the customary and immemorial "twelve pieces of silver" allotted to Iscariots. A fund is being raised with which to present him a house.

SPORTS

VICTORY FOR GIANTS St. Louis Made Good Start but Couldn't Keep Up the Pace—Score 5 to 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—A sprinkle of rain in the morning and a general threatening weather throughout the day today dampened the enthusiasm and cut the attendance down to 18,000, New York taking the game away from the Cardinals by a score of 5 to 4.

The locals got away to a good start, chalking up three runs before the Giants scored, but they couldn't keep up the pace. The first one for the Cards came in the second when Han singled past Crandall at short.

Table with columns: Name, A, B, R, H, O, A, E. Lists players like Devore, Huggins, Hauser, Ellis, etc.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES. National League. At Chicago: Philadelphia, 0-0-1-0-0-2-3-6-1; Chicago, 0-0-0-0-2-2-0-4-7.

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AMATEURS AT IT AGAIN. Budding Talent Arouse Comments at Long Acre's Show.

Table with columns: Name, W, L, P.C. Lists players like Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

Table with columns: Name, W, L, P.C. Lists players like Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, etc.

NEW PLAYER FOR RED SOX. BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—The Boston American League team has signed Jim Donahue, captain of the Manhattan College team, of New York.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY. National League. Brooklyn in Pittsburgh.

BOXING GOSSIP. Will J. Smith meet Sam Langford at the National Club a week from this Thursday as has been announced?

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WASHINGTON, June 18.—The joint board representing the English Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor party will hold a special conference to discuss national insurance and the Osborne judgment on June 20-21.

DODGERS BEAT REDS Rucker, Though Hit Freely, Tightened Up in Pinches and Held Cincinnati Safe.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 18.—Brooklyn defeated the Reds here today by a score of 3 to 1. The game was a long one, due to the fact that Griffith changed his pitchers three times in an effort to start a batting rally with a pinch hitter.

Burch started the game with a single and Daubert did the same. Nobody handled Wheat's sacrifice and the bases were full.

Table with columns: Name, A, B, R, H, O, A, E. Lists players like E. Burch, J. Daubert, etc.

Brooklyn. A. B. R. H. O. A. E. E. Burch, 1b, 4 0 1 1 2 0 0. Daubert, 1b, 4 0 1 1 2 0 0.

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McNAMARA PROTEST MASS MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE McNAMARA DEFENSE CONFERENCE. WILL BE HELD AT CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1911 At 8 P. M. ADMISSION FREE NO SEATS RESERVED.

GAYNOR REGRETS SUBWAY SQUABBLE. Wishes Now, He Says, He Had Favored Operation by City.

Mayor Gaynor wrote a letter on Saturday to Charles M. Higgins, of 271 9th street, Brooklyn, in which he said that if he had realized at the beginning the difficulties of dealing with subway operating companies he believes he would have favored coming to immediate city operation.

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OUR BARBER SHOPS BETTER THAN SPAIN'S. WASHINGTON, June 18.—According to government reports the barber shops in Malaga, Granada and Almeria, Spain, do not compare favorably with the barber shops of this country.

The furniture is of the crudest sort, and there is little regard for cleanliness. Only one shop in the three cities mentioned is furnished with reclining and revolving barber chairs.

AUSTRALIA LIKES "OUR" NATIONAL CAPITAL. WASHINGTON, June 18.—With the District of Columbia as a model, Australia is about to establish a federal district, which shall be under the control of the central government.

The prices to be given are: For the design first in merit, \$8,750; second, \$3,750; and third, \$2,500. Elaborate information will be furnished to persons of proper responsibility.

6 Pounds Coffee \$1.00, 8 Pounds at \$1.30. HAMBURG-AMERICAN COFFEE CO.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER. 110 BOWERY. DENYISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

DR. WOLFSON SURGEON DENTIST. Liberal Prices for Courtesies. 51 East 97th St., Cor. Madison Ave.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Courtesies. 153 E. 64th St. Tel. 2667 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 23 East 109th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

Dr. Ph. Lewin SURGEON DENTIST. DENYISTS—Brooklyn. Dr. J. M. James & Dr. A. G. Hines SURGEON DENTISTS. 701 Broadway, Cor. Fayette Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEETH-HEALTH Good teeth mean good health. Delays are dangerous, as troubles of teeth do not correct themselves but grow worse. EXAMINATION ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE. Crown and Bridgework \$3.00 Guaranteed the Best... Paris Dental Parlors Co. 225 Sixth Avenue, Near 15th Street. 1515 Madison Avenue, corner 118th Street. 80 Delancey Street, corner Orchard Street. 715 Broadway, near Flushing Avenue 'L' Station, Brooklyn. EASY PAYMENTS. Hours, daily 9 a.m.-9 p.m., and Sundays by appointment.











# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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

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## HOLDING UP THE PUBLIC

It is expected that the City of New York will be forced to pay at least \$15,000,000 for land for the Coney Island Park scheme, and it may have to pay more, as much of the land is held by politicians or companies made up of politicians. In fact, Coney Island and practically everything connected with it during recent years have been a spoil of politics. Through politics and political schemes the land, which belonged to the city and the future value of which was generally recognized, was conveyed to certain individuals in power. The great growth of the city, the incessant and swelling demand on the part of millions of persons for an accessible breathing place, made Coney Island a mint for those who held land there.

Just now these men, no matter how they acquired it, would make a killing if the city should take the land. They assume that there will be no inquiry into the means whereby the land was grabbed. Inquiries are costly things. In some ways they are the best of party snaps, for usually politicians are selected to examine the actions of other politicians; with the result that the examined get off scot free and the examiners receive a large and juicy return for no labor done.

But the seizing of Coney Island and other coast land by private individuals constitutes an enormous crime and one the public is forced to pay heavily for. The thieves who did the stealing feel quite sure of their ability to hold what they have, as they are in a position to carry on a great legal fight and they are furthermore confident that every agency, from process servers to judges, is with them.

Yet the methods by which they got the land and the methods whereby they hold it are illustrative of the usual twist taken in capitalist enterprise. The private fortune is built up at the expense of the public, and when the fortune is built up the public is forced to defend the individual, no matter how scandalous were the methods used by him.

## PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY

In describing the tramp as a "parasite and blood-sucker" as he does in a recent issue of Hearst's Evening Journal, the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst discovers a deplorable lack of class-consciousness and class solidarity at a time when all parasites and blood-suckers should unite to defend their common interests.

The successful parasite and blood-sucker, feeding fat upon rich pastures, cannot afford to revile the poorer brethren who extract a scantier livelihood from leaner grazing grounds. Such conduct is not only reprehensible, but detrimental to the best interests of parasitical society.

Mr. Parkhurst should remember that the capitalism upon which he is directly parasitic could not exist and furnish him his means of existence were it in turn not parasitic upon the working class, the class upon which all parasites of high or low degree subsist. His exalted position of a parasite upon parasites should not lead him to despise his fellows whose "blood-sucking" is necessarily confined to a class which is already sucked almost dry by the parasites upon which he feeds.

There are twenty thousand of them, he says, who are supported at times in various institutions in New York State at an annual cost of two million dollars.

Even so. Twenty thousand at two million dollars is only a hundred dollars apiece after all. Why should parasite Parkhurst be envious of this insignificant amount? It cannot be due to professional jealousy, surely? And surely New York State can stand the drain without exhaustion!

We know, for example, one parasite and blood-sucker who from one city alone in New York State annually extracts a sum fifty times greater than the whole twenty thousand tramps secure from the entire State. Where each individual tramp extracts one hundred dollars, this particular blood-sucker extracts a million. He has done it for many years and has begotten a brood of parasites to carry on the blood-sucking after he has gone. And New York City has stood for it all the time, and still stands for it, and no Parkhurst cries out against it.

Parkhurst defines the objects of his denunciation as "men who can work and won't." This fellow we have mentioned is one of them. He is husky and strong, but he never did any useful work and doesn't intend to. He doesn't even go to the trouble of working the workers—the tramp, at least, does that much—but he hires people to extract the blood and send it to him across the seas.

His name is Astor—William Waldorf Astor—and he's some parasite, all right; a blood-sucker really worth noticing. And there are many more like him in lesser varying degrees.

But Parkhurst doesn't see this specimen; he reserves his wrath for the tramp.

And yet Parkhurst gets his living by preaching a religion which was founded by a tramp nineteen hundred years ago; a tramp who for three years traveled over the country subsisting on what was given him by kindly disposed people; a tramp, who, before he left the earth, organized a body of twelve other tramps, and started them on the road, without a surplus rag to their backs, no purse and one pair of shoes, and instructed them to ask for "hand-outs" during their travels—so that nineteen hundred years after, people like Parkhurst might live in comparative luxury by preaching the religion they spread throughout the world.

This condemnation of the tramp as a blood-sucker and parasite is a dangerous topic for preachers of the Parkhurst type. The possible retort is too obvious. Instead of reviling his less fortunate fellows he should address them in a more humane and generous spirit. Let the Parkhurst lift up his voice and say unto them: "Dearly beloved brethren, there is room enough for us all in the various stations in life to which we have been called. Let us prey."

## THE NEW CITY CHARTER

So far, although it is a matter that concerns over four millions of people, practically nothing has been given out about the new and mysterious charter now in process of formation at Albany. Probably all favored interests have outlined what they wish and the obedient charter builders will incorporate the necessary features.

Yet the citizens themselves seem to be outside the line of consideration, for they are not asked to tell what they want. Nobody seems to be in a position to find out what is being done. Nobody is able to say what the leading features of the charter will be. But the confidence with which those in charge of it are going ahead seems to indicate that they have received binding instructions, and the givers of the instructions were those powerful persons who have taken from the people of this city the last shred of self government.

We are not ruled by a commission, but by a more autocratic body. New Yorkers now have no say whatever concerning the methods by which they are governed. Municipal self-government in this city is a thing that does not exist, and the way all consideration of the charter is blocked shows that self-government is a thing that will not be permitted in the future. While the city is enormously rich, comparatively little of the wealth is used for the benefit of the citizens, and in using that little much is wasted. But such a state of affairs is certain to prevail under present class rule. When that is not extravagant and incompetent it is vicious.

## BALDWIN'S SCHEME FOR ENFORCING LOYALTY

By JOS. E. COHEN.

About the time the heads of the Baldwin Locomotive Works decided to discharge the union men, they also decided to do something to win the loyalty of the other employees, especially such as had not yet advanced in social consciousness to the point of uniting with their fellows. It was decided to start a mutual benefit society.

As is well known, mutual benefit associations started by employers invariably work out like that between William Penn and the Indians. According to Bill Nye's version of it, William Penn and the Indian chief would often lie down and smoke the pipe of peace together—William Penn doing most of the smoking and the Indian doing most of the lying.

Witness the Employees' Benefit Association organized by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. To join this association, the employee must have the sanction of his foreman and general superintendent. Does it require a ghost newly risen from the grave to tell us that employees indulging in pernicious union activity will receive the cold shoulder?

Says the company's prospectus: "This approval will be granted to employees of good character, in good standing, who have been in the company's employ at least sixty days. The company reserves the right to refuse any application or to close any deposit account at any time." Does not that speak for itself?

Deposits bear interest at the rate of ordinary saving fund societies. Just wherein the company is favoring its men, the prospectus does not attempt to tell.

In return for leaving his money with the company at a rate of interest less than the company would have to pay were it to borrow money from the banks, the employee is permitted to withdraw his money only if he quits his job, is discharged, or produces a physician's certificate showing he is ill. Otherwise it does not appear the employee has any right to withdraw his funds. Can it be possible employer, capable of such an oversight are competent to manage a great locomotive works? And, if so, what little managerial ability really runs the industries of the world?

"As a further encouragement to our workmen," says the company, "it will pay, for four weeks, upon the approval of the general superintendent, any such depositor who incurs injuries which totally incapacitate him from work, 50 per cent of the average wages earned during the four weeks prior to the accident."

That is to say, if \$12 a week workman sustains injuries of such a nature as to keep him from work, he will receive a grand total of \$24. We wonder if the gentle reader can contemplate such unprovoked generosity without being dissolved in tears? Just what happens to the workman after four weeks, the company does not indicate. Possibly, in the language of the pavement, it has a pull with some soup house.

Should any one receive permanent injuries, such as the loss of an eye, hand, foot, arm or leg, his pay shall go on at the old rate so long as he remains in the employ of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, such employment to depend entirely upon his obedience to the rules and regulations governing employees." Possibly this additional reminder is inserted to underscore the necessity of loyalty upon the part of any one so foolishly as to take the risk of losing part of his body at the Baldwin works. Nor is any word said as to the obligation of the company to continue the employe at work under any circumstances. That is, perhaps, to make the workman feel the zest of the gamble in which he engages when his life and limb are at the stake.

Then, as a final piece of generosity, the company offers to give a sum, equal to 100 weeks' pay, say \$1,200 in the case of the \$12 a week workman, when killed at work. This is less than one-third what the company would be required to give were there a workmen's compensation act on the statute books of the State. And, in exchange for this alleged generosity, a release must be signed, waiving all further claims.

Any one who has the use of his lower limbs enough to run and thereby read, knows that such beneficial schemes are really naked of any lot of benefit for the employees. But it is not always apparent, on the surface, that they are meant to be humbug. If there be any one so unsophisticated in this world's affairs as to imagine the Baldwin company will ever be bankrupted because of doing too much for its employees, let such a person know that this identical scheme was adopted by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company when, a year ago, its men went out on strike against their miserable pittance of a wage and similar discharge of union men.

And whatever murmur of approval ever rose to greet the act of the traction company has long since died away, never to be heard again. Of the man in the grace of the Baldwin company who originated this beneficial scheme, as of the man who did the same for the traction company, may the old refrain be recalled: "Where he goes, and how he fares—Nobody knows, and nobody cares."

## A KING AND NO KING

By WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. John Hays Hammond and Mr. Jack Johnson are all on their way to the coronation. The first because he has been invited, the second because he has been sent, and the third because he has a sense of the fitness of things. American money, American government and American muscle are all to be represented.

The commotion excited by the medieval ceremony over the water naturally impels to meditation. In particular the sort of attention given to George V by the nation which spurned the rule of George III is worth looking into.

It is to be noted first of all that the American nation is not taking this matter of a coronation with any great degree of seriousness. When Mr. Lloyd George became Premier of England, when an enterprising Chicagoan opened the first department store in London, when it was whispered that there was a deal on between American and English steel men—on all of these occasions and many more which are easily called to mind, our journalistic wisecracks wrote long and serious columns about the meaning of it all. No so did they act about the anointing of the Defender of the Faith, a San Francisco paper described the coronation of Edward VII as a circus parade, and the New York papers habitually refer to ceremony schedules for next week as a little ruse to draw American dollars to London.

Flippant jabs at George's character or position seem to be considered particularly appropriate. This cannot be due to any lack in the personality of the monarch. He is no genius, but he never set himself up for one. He looks rather sad, as though he doesn't enjoy his job, but you and I wouldn't be particularly gay if our lives had been twisted out of shape to fit a throne. According to all accounts, George does his best. No doubt he comes as near earning the content of his pay envelope as any of the rest of us would do in his position.

Our lack of respect for his majesty appears particularly striking in contrast to the treatment accorded to a certain private citizen of this land of the free and home of the brave. Mr. J. P. Morgan is just now much associated with King George in the public mind, so the contrast is almost inevitable. When J. Pierpont lights another long, black cigar, or haughtily turns his back on a troop of eager reporters, we cross ourselves and try to figure out what it means. It will be many a long, cold day before we speak slightly of his personal attainments or refer lightly to his private carriage as a circus car. Ah, here is a monarch, indeed! He requires no archbishop with sacramental oil to give sanctity to his acts. There need be no Parliament or Premier to tell him where to sign his name.

The difference? The Declaration of Independence addressed to King J. Pierpont has not yet been drawn up. The revolution against his authority has hardly begun. When it has been fought and won he, of some descent, of his, may be able to sympathize with the sad young man who is to be the center of London's profitable pageant.

## REPROOF ACCEPTED CONDITIONALLY

A headline referring to the members of the Naval Academy at Annapolis as "snobs" has drawn upon The Call a reproof from a Socialist Comrade of that city, the Rev. James L. Smiley, who declares the word unfortunate and ill-chosen and uncalled for.

Comrade Smiley declares that he knows the membership by association; that they are as fine a set of young men as could be met anywhere; that they are no more to be charged as a class with snobbery than with measles, and that a few may have contracted the malady of snobbery, but not the majority.

He concludes by saying that we Socialists should abstain from reviling after the pattern of Him who is leading us to Socialist triumph.

Now, this is a hard saying. Possibly your good Comrade conceives that the epithet of "snob" is in the highest degree disparaging. Much worse, for instance, than calling people "hypocrites," "devils," "whited sepulchers" and "generation of vipers" after the pattern of—but we don't want to carry that particular comparison any farther.

What was in our headline writer's mind was the recent episode at Annapolis in which a young woman who had been invited to one of the dances afterwards had her invitation rescinded because it was discovered that she was a "domestic" in the service of the household of a naval officer. At the request of the committee representing the classes the officer who had invited her was instructed to withdraw the

## JUST DOPE

From an English exchange we take the following useless though curious information regarding the coronation of British Kings and other matters relating thereto.

That there has been a distinct rise in the prices of stands from which to view the ceremony, we may gather from this item:

The prices of seats to view the procession have varied in different reigns. At Edward I's coronation the demand for a seat was half a farthing. At Edward II's people had either doubled their wealth, or their passion for royal shows, for the price had risen to an entire farthing. At Edward III's, it was a halfpenny. At Richard II's, it was a penny, and the same price was charged at Henry IV's. At the coronation of Henry VIII, the market had an upward bound, and as much as fourpence was asked and obtained for a seat to view the procession.

Prices always climbed up until in the eighteenth century it is recorded that a George's coronation the loyalty of the nation spoke out, and bid up to half a guinea, while for George III, prices sprang up to an extravagance unparalleled. Some of the houses that had a view of the procession cleared from £500 to £1,000, and ground for the scaffolds was let in some instances at three or four guineas a foot.

The ceremony of greasing his Majesty with "Holy Oil" is thus described: The sovereign, having risen from his devotions, is disrobed of the crimson robe by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and, having taken off the cap of estate, goes before the altar, and sits down in King Edward's chair, placed with a falstool before it in the midst of the area, and is there anointed in the form of a cross the crown of the head, the breast, and the palms of both hands, four knights of the Garter holding a rich silken pall over the sovereign's head. The anointing is performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury dipping his fingers into the Holy Oil poured into the golden anointing spoon by the Dean of Westminster.

When the first George—who was an absolute stranger to England—was anointed, the king himself took a tangle in the following excerpt shows:

This King could not speak English, and his Ministers, spiritual and temporal, could not speak German, so the ceremony had to be explained to him in Latin, such Latin as he could understand. This necessarily caused some interruption in the service, and gave rise to the popular jest that much bad language had passed between the King and his Ministers on the day of the coronation. His is some of the best and lazier parasites and their perquisites on such occasions.

Among extraordinary fees claimed at coronations connected with coronations (many of which are, however, now obsolete) was that of the coronator for a fixed sum or those of Grand Almoner, to the silver dish used for collecting alms and the towel covering it; Chief Butler, to a gold basin and ever ten golden times to all the vessels and wine below the ban; Corporation of Oxford, for their assistance in the butlers, three maple cups, and a gilt cup to the Mayor; Chief Cup Bearer, a gilt cup; grand Panierier, the salt-cellars, knives, and spoons; laid before the King; Chief Larderer, certain provisions left over from the banquet.

The coronation of Queen Victoria, it seems, was utilized for purposes of amusement and business combined, and peer and paper mingled together on the occasion.

Among public amusements provided on the occasion of Queen Victoria's coronation in June, 1838, was a fair which lasted for four days, and was held in Hyde Park, the area allotted to it being the space between the Serpentine and Grosvenor Gate. The booths were arranged in a square form, and covered a space of ground about 1,400 feet long by 1,000 feet broad. They were arranged in regular rows, with spaces between them for the free passage of the people, one section of the fair being set apart exclusively for gingerbread and fancy booths. A contemporary account says that vehicles of every description were admitted into the park, and the splendid carriage of an aristocrat was not unfrequently followed by the tilted wagon of some remover of furniture, with its load of men, women, and children, who had "come to see the fun."

## THE CAPITALIST NEWS-PAPERS

By JOHN D.

Two or three things have happened recently in New York in regard to the big metropolitan papers that a man in the business could not expect a few years ago. The first was when Theo. P. Shonts, head of the Interborough, invited the managing editors of the principal papers to a lunch with him and discuss subway matters at the Lawyers' Club. Not a single one of the editors dare appear for fear the public would think they had sold out to the Interborough.

Shonts was red and hot and swore for a few moments about the ungrateful editors of New York and vicinity, but it availed nothing.

Then Judge E. H. Gary asked the newspapers to print everything he sent out in regard to the various meetings of the steel magnates, but two of the most prominent instead of doing so, roared him in their columns, and Judge then instructed his secretary to put the two papers on the blacklist. It will be very interesting to follow developments in this fight between the Steel Trust and these papers.

The last swat handed the interests was when Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel to J. P. Morgan, delivered a speech at the presentation of a portrait of Grover Cleveland to the New York Chamber of Commerce on the first of the month. Stetson was fulsome in telling the merchants what a "clean, wholesome old soul" the subject was and what public services he had rendered his State and country. He wound up his talk with a question from Lowell's "Seneca's Pilot," where the poet says:

"O Neptune, you may save me if you will, but whatever happens, I'll shall keep my rudder true."

Now the interesting part of this was printed a line of what J. P. Morgan's lawyer had to say. Newspaper men are being what is the matter. Has the circulation of the papers begun to shrink? There must be a reason for the attitude of the papers in the handling of the items of news and it will be very interesting reading when it becomes public.

## A WOMAN'S PLACE

By ROBERT H. HOWE.

### CHAPTER IV.

For thousands of years she sat beside the hearth and through long hours of patient industry and with a whirling hand spindle twisted between thumb and fingers every thread of every garment that covered a human form. No career was open to her. Man's freed from the petty details of the daily needs of the family, could devote his time and intellect to science, art, literature, statercraft, music or philosophy, and leave a name that lives in history. A Joan of Arc or a Du Barry is no consolation to women for the millions of wasted lives worn out through countless centuries of dreary drudgery.

The matriarchal gens, one of the most important and long continued of human institutions of which we have any knowledge, had disappeared before the rising institutions of private property. Lands, flocks and herds, once the collective property of the tribe or gens, became individual property. With private ownership of land came the right to sell or mortgage it, and debt, usury, land monopoly and slavery followed as the fruits of this change in the social order. Out of the chaos rose the State, an institution whose purpose was to keep order and settle the endless disputes and conflicts that

rose between the landless, poverty-stricken many and the wealthy few. The dispossessed and the slaves fell into a condition of serfdom tilling the soil possessed by military chieftains and aristocratic families through conquest and partition. Production of commodities and exchange began to take the place of production for use, and a trading class came into existence, still further dividing society into classes.

Century after century rolled by and woman's status remained almost unchanged. Like Cinderella in the tale she sat by the fireside waiting the arrival of the good fairy with her magic wand to free her from her lowly state.

The eighteenth century arrived with it came the industrial revolution that sounded the death knell of the system. The use of steam power and machinery in production gave added strength and power to the manufacturing trading classes and led them to demand equal political rights with aristocracy and the affairs of State. The middle class, apparently a still baser aristocracy, an infantry baser; the baser yet baser, in which, however, there is this change, that it cannot continue.

(To be continued.)

## CONNECT UP WITH THE SUPPLY

By JOHN W. WORK.

In the ancient classic mythology there is a story about an earthborn giant named Antaeus. The warm earth, Terra, was his mother. His father was the stormy Neptune, a god of the sea.

When he was in touch with the earth, his mother, strength and vitality flowed into him from the earth. When he was not in contact with the earth his strength waned.

One day Hercules happened along swinging his club, fresh from his exploit of holding the world on his shoulders while Atlas got the golden apples of the Hesperides for him.

Envious Antaeus was like Cassius, he could not be at heart's ease while he beheld a greater than he.

So, the two giants engaged in mortal combat. Hercules was the stronger. But he found that every time he felled Antaeus to the ground with his club, the earthborn giant acquired new strength from the earth and sprang to his feet stronger than ever.

To overcome this difficulty, Hercules seized him by the thigh, swung him aloft and held him high in air. In this position Antaeus no longer received his accustomed supply of strength from the earth. His strength therefore

waned. In a short time he died, and his ashes tumbled his lubberly bulk into a neighboring valley.

Modern man also derives his strength and vitality from the earth—not directly like Antaeus—but indirectly, through food, his clothing, his shelter, etc.

He too is entirely dependent upon the earth.

When the Hercules of capitalism—strong and cut-off his supply from the earth, he too is "up in the air," strength wanes. And unless his connection with the earth supply is re-established he perishes.

At the present time all the workers are deprived of most of the supply in that they are entitled.

They are deprived of it because industries are owned by the capitalist. The private ownership of the industries enables the private owners—the capitalists—to keep for themselves most of the earnings of the workers. They can do because the workers are dependent upon them for jobs.

We Socialists say that the industries shall be owned collectively by all the people. Then the people will employ themselves in their own industries and themselves all they earn.

Their connection with their full supply will thus be re-established.

Then we shall no longer be physically and intellectually stunted men, but will have a full and free opportunity to make the most of life.

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## I SEE BY THE PAPERS

By Harry Egerton.

News item says that a peasant away from Mrs. Astor as she was him through a hall room in the Pretty young bird. When even fowl like the peacock objects to being around by the wife of an American millionaire, it's time the working broke the chains that tie them to plutocracy.

Paper says eagle fights flying eagles seem to be the same species. Even the American Eagle grows less when it tries to stop Socialist.

Prayers have been written gravely on many very small but only one person ever patient an painstakingly describe a complete prayer of wheat. One day Sir Moses gave received a small tin box from the cover of the written, "A prayer for Sir Zehi Hirsch Schneemann's son." The box contained a scroll of wheat, on which were Hebrew letters of the prayer date of the year (Hebrew 5646, Sir Moses kept it in his private desk until he is now preserved with solemnity by one of his friends.

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