

WE ALWAYS HAVE ROBBED YOU, AND WE ALWAYS INTEND TO.

By BEN HANFORD.

Table with columns for dates (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday) and amounts received.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the wage fund, including C. R. New York, W. H. B. 810, Wilkesburg, Pa., Little Ben's 'Mammy,' North Adams, Mass., etc.

A number of errors (mine, not the printers) remain to be corrected. You know the conditions. Send The Call One Day's Wage. It will be acknowledged on this page from day to day.

Socialists desire to have the "means of production" owned socially, collectively. That is not all of Socialism, but it is a lot of it.

There are good people who throw up their hands in pious horror at the thought of having the whole people own something, and there are bad people who throw up their hands in impious horror at the thought of it.

Even now we own a lot of things socially. You have heard it before, but I tell you again that the United States Postoffice is owned collectively. It is OURS.

How can that be? I sophisticate? "Having collective ownership of the Postoffice, and all sorts of things being the matter therein, they must be the result of the collective ownership which is, and they cannot be the result of the private ownership which is not.

Though we have PUBLIC ownership of the Postoffice, we have PRIVATE ownership of the railways. Is that a fact? You are compelled to admit it.

Now, if the publicly owned Postoffice is swindled by the privately owned railway—is that an indictment against public ownership or against private ownership?

It is perfectly true that the people are constantly swindled and robbed through their publicly owned Postoffice. It is also true that the swindling and robbing is done by the people who privately own the means of production.

The men who own the railways as their private property will pad the publicly owned Postoffice mail checks with thousands of pounds of junk at the time of fixing the annual contracts for carrying the mail.

Then they will tell you that public ownership is a failure. Now I tell you that I was not sophisticating when I said that the flaws in PUBLIC ownership were due to PRIVATE ownership.

You have not heard of any one in the publicly owned Postoffice robbing the men who privately own the railways, have you? PRIVATE BUSINESS CORRUPTS PUBLIC BUSINESS.

(Continued on page 3.)

CALL FOR SOCIALIST PRIMARIES TUESDAY

Party Issues Appeal and Instructions to Enrolled Voters to Insure Nominations.

Tomorrow from 2 until 9 P. M. the primary elections of the Socialist party will be held, and it is hoped that every enrolled Socialist voter will attend the primary in his district.

How to Vote. The primary ballot has no party emblem on it, and one does not need to make a cross anywhere on the ballot.

Each enrolled Socialist voter on passing the guard rail announces his name, residence and party, and if found enrolled, will receive from the inspectors, unfolded, a primary ballot of the Socialist party on pink paper.

From the fact that you have enrolled as a Socialist voter, we infer that you are in sympathy with the Socialist movement and the Socialist party.

Every Man Should Vote. The Primary Election law compels the Socialist party to select all its delegates and committeemen at the primaries the same as the other parties do.

A great many of our earnest sympathizers considering an enrollment unnecessary, so that a comparatively small number of our voters are enrolled.

"Voting at the primaries this year is a duty which every enrolled Socialist voter should discharge, and while you may not have joined our party organization at the same time you can greatly promote our common cause by assisting us with your vote at the coming primaries.

The primary elections of the Socialist party will take place in the same polling places with the Democratic party, the polls will be open from 2 P. M. to 9 P. M., and every Socialist voter will do us a great favor by making an effort to go to the primaries and vote the ticket nominated by the party organization.

"If you are really in sympathy with our cause, you will give us your support at the primary election on Tuesday, September 21, 2 to 9 P. M.

"Thanking you for past favors and for any support you may render at the coming primaries, we remain."

Reformers Don't Seem to Worry Atlantic City's Saloonkeepers.

Beer, which reformers at the head of the anti-saloon movement declared would cost saloon and cafe men \$1,000 a year in bonds if sold today, was freely served over Atlantic City bars from daylight until midnight.

Although the reformers had declared that they will arrest every saloon man on warrants for every glass of beer or liquor served, the saloon side doors swung easily and there was no attempt made to hamper the work of the men sent out to collect evidence and have warrants for tomorrow.

Reformers changed their plans of making arrests today following the purchase of every drink by the special constables brought here from Camden by Magistrate Hughes, but enough evidence was collected to allow issuing of hundreds of warrants tomorrow.

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OMAHA CARS TIED UP

Trolley-men's Strike is Complete—Will Ask Taft to Help Settle It.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19.—President Taft will tomorrow be asked by a deputation of striking street car conductors and motormen to settle the strike here.

"Taft, in his Chicago speech, advises workmen to arbitrate," said C. O. Pratt, chairman of the International Executive Board of Street Car Men's Unions, who directed the big strike in Philadelphia.

Any enrolled voter of the Socialist party may vote at the primary if he resides in the same election district in which he is enrolled for at least thirty days before the day of the primary election. Those who have moved out of the election districts in which they enrolled last year cannot vote at the primaries.

Today the company attempted to run cars, and with the assistance of the police forces of the city, assisted by one hundred deputies, succeeded in occasionally sending a car through. Many of the scabs were injured in the fights which followed.

On the bridge over the Missouri a crowd of strike sympathizers held up a car, forced all passengers to alight, tore the clothing from the scab crew, and after breaking all the windows attempted to throw the car into the river. Because of its weight, they were unable to do so.

TOASTS JAP EMPEROR. Taft and Oriental Banker Hand Each Other Hot Air.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 19.—Speaking this afternoon before the fifty-three commissioners from Japan, whom are here studying our economic conditions, President Taft toasted the Emperor of Japan in these words:

"To a warm and sincere friend of America, to a ruler whose life has been devoted to the success of his people, to his imperial majesty, the Emperor of Japan."

The President's toast followed an equally cordial toast to the President of the United States by Baron Ichiji Shibusawa, a Tokyo banker and head of the visiting commission.

His speech assured the President that the commission comes to this country as unaccustomed envoys of peace and good will from the people of Japan, and Taft, in turn, spoke confidently of the continuance of the most friendly relations between this country and Japan.

CHASED TO DEATH. Williamsburg Boy, Aged 10, Running from Dog, Falls Into River.

Robert Jones, ten years old, of 30 Humboldt street, Williamsburg, was drowned yesterday afternoon while playing on a scow at the foot of South 5th street.

YONKERS CROOKS. Patrolman Flood Spots 'Em at Dawn With the Gonds.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Within an hour after they had burglarized the sporting goods store of Frank Knepper, of 24 Main street, Patrolman Flood had the two men in custody and had recovered all of the stolen property.

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NECKWEAR STRIKER STABBED BY SCAB

Sam Green, Strikebreaker of A. W. Cowen, Accused by Alter Wall, the Victim.

Sam Green, a scab of A. W. Cowen's neckwear establishment, of 3-5-7 Union Square, who was arrested on a charge of stabbing Alter Wall, of 140 Lewis street, a striker of the above firm, will be arraigned in Essex Market Court today.

Wall was going home on Friday night from a concert given by Platon Brouhoff at Clinton Hall for the benefit of A. W. Cowen's strikers, who have been out on strike for fifteen weeks.



ALTER WALL.

When he reached Houston and Lewis streets he was stopped by a number of thugs who slugged and stabbed him in the right side.

Wall stated to the officers of the union that he noticed Sam Green, one of Cowen's scabs, and a number of others following him, and alleged that Green drew a screwdriver from his pocket, with which he stabbed him.

Wall is under attendance of Drs. T. Feldman and K. Rosenbluth, Jr., who are very doubtful about his recovery.

Sam Green was arrested Friday and taken to Houston street police station. The union will apply for warrants today against Green's associates.

The bosses are trying to break the strike by employing thugs to slug the strikers, but the more they are assaulted and arrested by the police who are always on hand, the more resolute the men and women out are to continue the fight until they win.

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BOTH WERE THERE

Ithaca Scientists Believe Cook and Peary Reached Pole.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—While he does not believe that either Commander Peary or Dr. Cook stood on the exact spot where the North Pole is located, Professor William H. Brewer, the eminent Yale geologist and former president of the Arctic Club, declares that he is a warm believer in Cook and is sure that he reached the North Pole. He is ready to accept Commander Peary's story, too.

On his return from Alaska, where he has been studying glaciers for the government, Professor Ralph Stockton Tarr, the well known Cornell geologist and geographer, declares that he never said, as quoted, that he did not believe in Cook. Professor Brewer said:

"There is no doubt in my mind that Peary and Cook both reached the North Pole, and because of the fact that Cook went north a year previous to Peary I do not doubt that Cook reached the pole first.

"I am personally very well acquainted with Cook, and I have a casual acquaintance with Commander Peary. I have accompanied Cook north on two expeditions and have been closely associated with him. Cook is not a large man, but has remarkable powers of endurance, and is one of the most resourceful men I have ever known.

Besides being a physician of great ability, he is also an expert machinist—in fact, he can turn his hand to anything. I am not surprised that such a man as Dr. Cook should be successful in reaching the pole. From my close acquaintance with Cook and my knowledge of the man's high character I believe every statement he has made to be the exact truth.

"I doubt if anyone has stood at the exact spot where the pole is located, as the ends of the earth's axis are not steadily in one place, but move about slowly, and the consequent change of latitude all over the world has been proven by experts."

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, Sept. 19.—The Roosevelt left Battle Harbor early Saturday morning and was sighted off Point Amour, Labrador, at 8 o'clock last night. With favoring wind she should arrive here Monday forenoon.

DR. COOK ARRIVES TODAY.

The Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., which is bringing Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Arctic explorer, to this port, will disappoint a multitude of his friends and advocates who expected to greet him down the bay on Tuesday by getting into Quarantine probably early this afternoon. She was reported by wireless at 8 o'clock last night 273 miles east of the Ambrose Channel lightship, and coming along at top speed, about 16 knots, which should bring her abeam of the lightship about 1 o'clock this afternoon and into Quarantine less than two hours later.

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CAMILLE HUYSMANS SHOWS UP GOMPERS

Head of A. F. of L. Saw Good Work of Belgian Socialists, but Kept Still.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—An interesting sidelight on Samuel Gompers' letters to the American press is given in a letter from Camille Huysmans, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, to A. W. Struble, editor-in-chief of the Daily Socialist. From this letter it would seem either that Gompers, being an old man whose opinions are venerated by many, feels himself too old to change his views, or that he is willfully blind to the truth.

Huysmans refers to an editorial in the Daily Socialist of August 18, in which Gompers is taken to task for his blindness. Huysmans' letter shows that Gompers actually saw the things which he damned either with faint praise or with total omission in his letters. The Daily Socialist had pointed out that Gompers in his Brussels letter had omitted all reference to many things of vast interest to labor.

Huysmans' letter reads as follows: "Dear Comrade: I read in your paper, August 18, an article about Gompers' letters on Brussels and you reproach the president of the American Federation of Labor with the fact that he did not see our work."

"(a) What our co-operative establishments have done for the working class.

"(b) That our 'People's Palace' is the headquarters of the International Socialist movement.

"(c) That we have an independent movement.

"Mr. Bergmann, secretary of our central body of trade unions, and myself escorted Mr. Gompers while he was here and showed him all the things you do not discover in his letters. He saw all the details of the co-operative store, 'La Maison Du Peuple.' He even ventured to inspect my office, without fear or favor. He saw our misery, the result of capitalist exploitation. He writes about our misery, but he can not have forgotten completely what our unions, our co-operatives, our party have done for the benefit of the working class—the history of our struggles, the enormous improvement of the workman's lot through co-operation, the social laws we obtained through the general strike, through an uncompromising ballot and through our independent political movement. Truly yours

"CAMILLE HUYSMANS."

GOMPERS WELCOMED

Italian Labor Union Men Think Emigration Plan All Right.

ROME, Sept. 19.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by President Sullivan, of the Bookbinders' Union, has arrived here for the purpose of attempting to obtain the co-operation of Italian and American labor organizations in the unionizing of emigrants, thus improving their condition in America, including the payment of union wages. Gompers was cordially welcomed by the Socialists, who think that his project may solve the emigration problem and equalize the conditions of Italian and American laborers.

The Mayor, who is a Socialist, welcomed Gompers at the railway station and invited him to lunch and dinner. He also attended a meeting at which all the labor organizations, the Immigration Bureau and the Government Labor Office were represented. Gompers' efforts were enthusiastically acknowledged. A discussion followed regarding the best methods for effecting an alliance of the American and Italian labor federations.

In an interview Gompers denied that the Americans were hostile to Italian immigrants, but he declared that Italian emigration was excessive and ought to be reduced for the emigrants' own sake. Diplomatic and consular officials in the United States ought to protect the immigrants of their respective nationalities in a more efficient manner than they do. Italians are especially the victims of the greed of the bosses, whose agents get hold of them even before they start for the United States and reduce them to a sort of slavery when they reach their destination, reaping enormous profits from their work.

FATAL SALOON ROW

Youth Found Dead on Floor—Several Arrests Made.

James McCarthy, twenty years old, of 144 West 95th street, was killed early yesterday morning in a brawl in the back part of a saloon at 75 West 101st street.

Detectives Galligan and Ferguson heard a noise in the saloon and hurried into the place. According to their story they found everything in confusion. They arrested William Riley, the proprietor of the saloon. The detectives say that he told them that McCarthy fractured his skull by hitting his head on the side of the bar.

In the West Side Court yesterday Magistrate House remanded the prisoner to the custody of the coroner. Those who were in the saloon at the time of the row were held as material witnesses.

Commencing October 3, THE NEW YORK CALL will publish a SUNDAY EDITION at a retail price of FIVE CENTS PER COPY. Give your ORDER to the News-dealer NOW, and tell your friends about the Sunday edition.

SPORTS

CLOSE FINISH AHEAD

Detroit and Athletics in Hard Fight for Pennant Honors.

The struggle between the Detroit and Philadelphia Athletics for the American League pennant is so close that the championship may not be settled until the last few games scheduled.

If they are beaten by the Athletics this afternoon Quaker fans will enjoy renewed hope and will eagerly await the result of the games to be played by the Tigers with the Highlanders, Boston Red Sox, Washingtons and Chicago White Sox, Mack's men trying conclusions, meanwhile, with Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Washington.

It is apparent that Detroit's pennant chances depend almost wholly upon the coming games with the Red Sox and the Highlanders, both of whom are playing fast ball. The Highlanders won three out of four games from the Detroiters the last time they were here, while Boston repeated the trick in summary fashion.

As the Giants have beaten the Cubs out of the National League pennant, it would be a novel coincidence if the Highlanders subjected the Tigers to similar treatment. Manager Stallings, who formerly managed the Detroit team, says his men will make the Tigers fight for their lives when they meet here next Friday, and predicts that the Highlanders will take at least two of the four games.

All of which means that every game played by the Detroit and Athletics is up to the end of the schedule will be most bitterly contested.

As Pittsburgh's most severe strain is practically over, it is believed that the Pirates will be in far better physical trim for the world's series than either the Athletics or Detroit, and for that reason they will have at least one advantage.

But no matter which team they meet the National League champions will have to play phenomenal ball to carry off the honors. Eastern ball fans are naturally rooting for the Athletics, and if they finish ahead of Detroit there will be increased interest in the world's championship struggle.

WIN ON POINTS.

Jeannette Falls to Stop Kublak, but Easily Outboxed Him.

Joe Jeannette failed to stop Al Kublak in six rounds at Philadelphia Saturday night. The latter made a rushing fight of it for the opening rounds but inflicting no damage he was satisfied to assume the defensive for the rest of the battle. Jeannette easily beat him on scientific points.

Jeannette and Willie Lewis have decided to spend the fall and winter months in England and France.

But before Jeannette sails he may indulge in a twelve-round bout with Sam Langford at the Army Club in Boston, for which Charley White, of this city, is now the official referee.

LOCAL FANS REJOICE.

Downfall of the Cubs Pleases Rooters Who Remember Last Year.

The New York fans cannot hide their delight over the downfall of the Chicago Cubs, which has been brought about by the Giants. The way the Cubs beat the Giants out of the pennant last year has not been forgotten here, so that revenge in this case seems unusually sweet.

Then again the Cubs have shown an unparagonable vein on more than one occasion this year so that New Yorkers, always ready to applaud red dirt on the diamond, are well satisfied with the triumph of the energetic Pittsburghers.

JEFF TAKES IT EASY.

Jeffries, who is still at Carlsbad, says he is not training as hard as he will when he returns to this country to clinch a fight with Johnson, but insists that he does not weigh more than 227 pounds. If Jeff speaks by the card it will be rather surprising if he asks for nearly six months to prepare for the big mill.

PAULHAN WINS \$5,000.

OSTEND, Sept. 19.—Paulhan won a prize of \$5,000 yesterday by flying 47½ kilometers in 61 minutes at a height of 100 meters. He descended in the sea, but his aeroplane was rescued undamaged.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns for National League, American League, and individual team records (Club, W, L, P.C.).

Yesterday's Results. New York 4, Chicago 4. Game called at end of fourteenth inning account of darkness. Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2. Cincinnati 5, Boston 4 (first game). Cincinnati 5, Boston 3 (second game).

Table with columns for American League, National League, and individual team records (Club, W, L, P.C.).

Next game played yesterday. American League. Detroit 9, Cleveland 4. Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2. Cincinnati 5, Boston 4. Washington 3, Boston 2. No games played yesterday.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion 7c per Line, 2 Insertions 15c per Line, 7 Insertions 55c per Line. Seven Words to a Line.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. NEW JERSEY.

CRANFORD

Advertisement for Cranford real estate featuring a circular logo with '\$100 DOWN' and '15A MONTH'.

Right in Cranford's best residence section, high and level land, surrounded by attractive homes and expensive mansions. Central Railroad of New Jersey main line, 60 trins daily, 34 minutes to Union Manor.

FLUSHING Opportunity to Buy Cheap FULLY IMPROVED \$475 each.

Will sell on easy terms or make a substantial discount to cash buyer. JOHN W. PARIS & SON, Marble Bridge Bldg., Herald Square, Brooklyn.

EVERYONE SHOULD STRIVE TO OWN A HOME. Hundreds of people possessing moderate means have easily reached the goal of owning a home.

Westchester Park

Harlem Railroad, 30 minutes out. Choice Lots, \$400. Monthly Payments. Titles Insured Free. OFFENBACH, 1934 Madison Av., Long Island.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM of 27 acres, near Cornwall, N. Y. house, barn, etc. price \$4,000. For particulars address LEITNER, 24 Beekman pl., City. 521

Small Poultry Farm.

House, barn, chicken houses and chickens, high elevation, fine land, rent \$15 monthly, sale price \$1,500. A. Silverstein, box 26, Otisville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE.

ON easy terms; good houses for sale cheap; Morris Park Jamaica, Bideanap, builder, 824 Fulton street, Jamaica.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ARE YOU AWARE OF THIS? FURNITURE FROM FACTORY TO YOU. DON'T PAY retail prices, but get the MAKERS and save the dealer's profits.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET.

20 AVE., 1108—Elegant store with oven for bakery; cheap rent; inquire on premises.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. Unfurnished. East Side.

20 AVE., 1108—Elegant 5-room apartment; fine condition; cheap; inquire on premises.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. Unfurnished. Bronx.

BRADHURST AVE., 108, opposite Colonial Park—Five large, light rooms; inducements; \$24 to \$28.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. Unfurnished. East Side.

20 AVE., 1108—5 large rooms, bath; elevator; \$17 to \$19.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan.

117 ST. 150 E. near Lexington ave.—An ideal furnished room to let; large, light, steam heat, bath, hot water supply. Sussman. 521

HELP WANTED.

OPERATORS, body makers, seamers on potticoats; also union special strappers; steady work and good salary. Citron Bros. & Brown, 55 W. Houston st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

CANVASSERS WANTED—A few women of good appearance for permanent priced articles; good salary; salary and commission. Box A. L. 100th St. N. Y. Call.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

POCKETBOOKS—Boys over 16 to help on pocketbooks, experienced only. Ritter Bros., 506 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

COMRADE desires work in office or shop; can fill position as interpreter or agent; speaks and writes English and Italian. Andrew Reddick, 112 E. 4th St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS with \$1 make \$3 selling cheap trunks. Theo. Boerner, 28 Union sq. 521

INSTRUCTION.

Preparation for Cooper Union, regents, col. H. Hillier will give special course in surveying, rodman, transit-man, topographical, structural draughtsman. Mendell, 123 E. 8th st. (E. 8th & Marck) box 2.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Being this matter of our next meeting.

UNION JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' LOCAL NO. 390.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 8 to 12 A. M. Delegate body meets every 4th Monday, 8 P. M.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

Local 476 of U. of C. and M. of J. meets every Tuesday night at the Labor Temple, 218 E. 112th St. P. M. at 8 P. M. Joseph Meisler, Fin. Secy., 542 East 190th St. (Arden Place), Rec. Secy., 1902 Anthony ave., Bronx.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHERS.

Harry Goodman, 2641 Atlantic Ave. CLOTHES AND TAILORS. B. Pfefferkorn, 427 Knickerbocker Av., Brook. N. Y.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers' Association meets every first, third and fifth Friday, Board of officers meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

Reverend Firemen's Union, Local 66—Meets every Saturday, 8 P. M. at Independence Hall, 125 East 27th St.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

Builders' Union No. 174. Meets first and third Sunday, 9 A. M., at the Labor Temple.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

- BADGES AND BANNERS. I. Kraus, 125 Clinton St. Branch, 2295 3d Ave. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe Co., 84 Rivington St. B. Fagin Shoe Store, 848 Columbus Ave. B. H. Feldman, 29 Manhattan Ave. M. Seligman, 49 Ave. B. bet. 24th & 25th Sts. L. Nathan, 118th St., 1789 Madison Av. Weingarten, Men's Sp'ls, 113 Rivington

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

- ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Edges, 465 E. 174th St. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. F. Adolph Scheffer, 1483 Washington Av. Bakery and Lunch Room. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe Co., 144 St. Ann's Av. Courade J. Cohn, 429 E. 138th St. Lewins' Smart Footwear, 3291 3d Av. CLOTHING AND FURNISHERS. Trav. 3d Av., opp. 161st St. Station. Westchester Clo'g Co., 343 Av., 144th St. LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER. Kramer Co., 1748 Washington Ave.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

- MOOTS AN SHOES. The Bates Shoe Co., 2717 Pitkin Ave. The Bates Shoe Co., 7977 Fulton St. B. Feldman, 29 Manhattan Ave. McDougall's, 140 Myrtle Ave. L. Gutter, 434 7th Ave. Bloom Shoe Co., 5105 8th Ave. Greenblatt's, 1155 Myrtle Ave. H. Tribnitz, 1734 Pitkin Ave. Max Horwitz, 1622 Pitkin Ave. Meade Shoe Co., 102-104 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

- DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. The Star Pharmacy, Pitkin, cor. Osborn Aaron Jasppe, 444 Howard Av. I. Schlossberg, 322 Knickerbocker Av. M. Chausin, New Utrecht Av. and 39th St. Epstein's Pharmacy 5th Av. & 48th St. Friedman Bros., 515 8th Av. H. Rubin, 184 Columbus St. DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ETC. I. Friedrich, 444 Knickerbocker Av. DRY CLEANING AND DYEING. H. Glick, 426 Stone Ave. DRY GOODS. C. A. Werner, 128 3d Ave. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHERS. Smith & Auerbacher, 271 Central Av. McVey & Miller, 253 Covert Av. Aronson Bros. & Fierst, 61 Belmont Av. Louis Berger, 2825 Atlantic Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

- FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Wacker's, 1344 Myrtle Ave. FURNITURE, ETC. Smith & Director Pitkin & Rockaway, Evans & Miller, Bway & Quincy St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 5218 3d Ave. FURNITURE AND BEDDING. Sanit & Kahn, 329 Knickerbocker Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

- GENTS' FURNISHERS. Martin Ders., 695 Broadway H. Goodwin, 485 Knickerbocker Av. GROCERIES. H. Deventhal, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C. Select Fruits & Groceries, Tel. 58 Flat. L. Fontanana, 5210 5th Ave. J. B. Schierenbeck, 19 Bremen St. F. W. Schroeder, 407 Evergreen Av. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. C. H. Graus, 4811 and 5810 5th Ave.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

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For Mayor: Edward F. Cassidy

For Comptroller: W. W. Passage

For President of Board of Aldermen: Victor Buhr

PRESERVING THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE.



THE DECLINE OF OUR AGRICULTURE.

Last Tuesday James J. Hill, of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, sounded at the meeting of the American Bankers' Association a note of alarm over the decline of American agriculture.

It is not our purpose to go into a detailed critical examination of Mr. Hill's facts and figures, some of which may be erroneous or exaggerated. But that, on the whole, his statements are a true representation of the actual conditions has not been denied and, to our knowledge, cannot be denied.

Mr. Hill's facts fall into two classes. First, the average yield of our farms per acre is less than one-half the yield of European farms; secondly, our farms are undergoing a process of continual desertion which, starting in the New England states, is continually extending westward, having now reached as far as Iowa and other middle western states.

Mr. Hill has not raised this alarm out of sheer patriotism and love of mankind. Mr. Hill is the master of a great railway system. As such he is deeply interested in a financial sense in the progress or decline of the territory traversed by his railways. The study of causes is not his business. What he is interested in is a practical remedy, which he finds in the establishment of small farms with more intensive cultivation. He does not tell us how these small farms are to be established. But neither have we come across a single attempt at ascertaining the causes of the condition of our agriculture in the multitudinous comment which Mr. Hill's address has called forth in the press.

The extensive method of cultivation obtaining on the comparatively large farms of our country, as opposed to the intensive method of cultivation on the smaller farms of Western Europe, used to be the great weapon of competition which gave our farmers the advantage in the world market. It was the building of our transcontinental railroads after the Civil War, opening up a vast new territory with an abundance of free land, that resulted in the agricultural crisis of the seventies and eighties in Western Europe and in the desertion of the New England farms. But the supply of free land in our country has now become practically exhausted. Even in the farthest West land now commands a price and yields a rent. And although land is still cheaper here than in any country of Western Europe, we are in this regard already at a disadvantage with still newer countries that are just being opened up to settlement. Argentina and Australia are underselling us in the world market, and the farmers of the Middle West are emigrating in considerable numbers to the recently opened Canadian Northwest.

Our experience in this regard is thus a repetition of that of Western Europe. Just as we beat Europe on the world market with the cheapness of our land and, consequently, its agricultural products, so we are now being beaten with the same weapon. Our supremacy as purveyors of the food of the manufacturing countries is gone. Instead we are ourselves becoming a manufacturing country. The proportion of the city population to the total population and that of our manufactured exports to the total value of our exports are continually growing. As population increases, the price and the rent of land will continue to increase. To become the owner of a small farm and cultivate it by improved methods will require an ever increasing amount of capital. Mr. Hill's remedy will thus become increasingly difficult of application.

But there is another difficulty. Intensive methods of cultivation require also a larger number of laborers. The farmer cannot utilize all his land in a thorough way unless he employs hired laborers. But farm labor is by its nature seasonal. More labor is needed in summer than in spring, more in spring than in winter. It is for this reason that the farmers raise every summer the cry for help from the city workers. The more intensive the methods of cultivation will be, the greater will be the need and the difficulty of procuring hired laborers for the season's work.

For this condition, which is gradually being evolved in our country, there are only two remedies. One is the establishment of a numerous poverty-stricken class of farm laborers, tied down to the soil by the possession of a small bit of land and earning a large, if not the larger, part of its needs by working as wage-laborers on the large farms and estates. This is the condition of most of the country population in Great Britain, Germany, and other countries of Western Europe. The other is the establishment in the city as well as in the country of Socialism, which would organize the workers into industrial armies working now in the factories of the cities, now on the farms of the country.

American agriculture, if it is to thrive, will have to choose one of these two ways. The objection will undoubtedly be raised that Socialism is so difficult of application that it is bound to remain a beautiful dream. But is the creation of a country proletariat any easier and is it preferably merely because it is a hideous dream?

THE ENGLISH BUDGET ROW.

There is a struggle now under way in England which every American workingman should understand.

In England and the United States there is a democratic government—that is, "a government of workingmen, by politicians, for capitalists."

In both countries the "respectable" classes describe themselves as being very religious and moral. In neither country is there a Socialist movement comparable to that of Continental Europe.

In both countries the workers are largely in the habit of voting

for puppets which their masters set up for them in various parties. These puppets are usually ridiculous figures. To succeed on their part requires one quality. They must have the ability to direct the attention of the workers away from what should interest them—that is, their enslaved condition and the way out—toward all manner of policies upon which they should not waste a moment.

At the present time all Englishmen, except a few Socialists, are screaming for a larger navy. English capitalists fear that their German competitors will steal the Hindus and negroes who are governed by them and who purchase their goods. All Englishmen with property hope that other Englishmen with property may be made to pay for that navy. "And that's the way the row began."

"Surrender more of your profits," say the old-fashioned dukes and earls to the capitalists, "for you are richer than we."

"Give up more of your rents," reply the capitalists to the landlords, "for you get your money without working for it."

"We shall veto your bill," exclaim the outraged lords to the capitalists in the House of Commons.

"We shall then abolish your House and confiscate your land," coldly answer the men who own the bags to those who own the crags.

Now the English capitalists are exactly the same as they are here and everywhere. They use anyone and anything they can lay their hands on which they need in their business. They need workingmen always, and from time to time, soldiers, churches, universities, noblemen and kings. When they are through with what they have used they throw it on the garbage dump. The English capitalists dumped the dukes in the seventeenth century revolutions. But the dukes and bishops crawled out and back to the real owners of the government and promised to be good and serve, and not speak above a whisper. It looks now as though they are to be sent to the ash barrel for final disposal.

But the English working people! What of them? They are quite like their American brothers—they may be found at the political rallies of their "betters." Half shout for the dukes who are so kind to their tenants, giving them good wishes and the like. And half shout for Asquith, Lloyd-George & Co.

No, not quite 'arf and 'arf. In the little island where the workers have suffered most and longest there is another voice—that of the Socialist. It seems to be drowned in the uproar now. But sometime it will be heard clear and strong above all others—"England for the English working class."

In fair weather and foul the rain of injunctions continues to fall. In Boston the painters' union is fined for THREATENING TO STRIKE. Time was when the injunction was supposed to be used against strikers only to protect property. Then it was developed to the point of being used to prevent the recruiting of the union among new employes during a strike. Now it is made a crime to threaten a strike. There is only one further step possible. Unions will be enjoined from THINKING of a strike. Of course, the Boston painters voted for the enjoining judge.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

By W. R. SHIER.

The international Socialist movement is revolutionary in aim and revolutionary in method. It is revolutionary in aim because it stands for "the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into the collective property of the working class." It is revolutionary in method because it seeks to organize the workers into a political party of their own for the conquest of the governing powers. It advocates not only public ownership, but working class ownership of the government.

such as that aimed at by modern Socialists, as "a more or less rapid transformation of the juridical and political superstructure of society arising from a change in its economic foundations." Kautsky supplements this definition by saying that if such a transformation is effected by a new, or hitherto oppressed, class gaining control of the machinery of government, then the process is revolutionary in character, but if brought about by the dominant class, then the process is one of reform.

"Why don't theatrical managers want husband and wife in the same company?" "They think the public wouldn't care to see a man making love to his wife." "Looks too much like real acting, eh?"—Louisville Courier Journal.

THE PASSING GENERATION.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

The death of E. H. Harriman, following soon after that of H. H. Rogers, seems to indicate that the present generation of industrial giants is passing away.

For Harriman and Rogers, more so than Sage and Cassatt, who died a year or so ago, represent the present group of captains of industry at their best—among the very cream and pick of the lot.

Harriman and Rogers were financial dynamo. They were the centers of activity around which a naturally clung scores of moneyed men as do iron filings about a magnet. They had the magnetism of Napoleon, and his energy, too. It was inconceivable that either of them should be second fiddle. They were of the type termed "born leaders," and they excelled.

They played a great part in the work of seizing the nation's resources, riding rough-shod over man-made law and decrees, and demonstrated as flagrantly as it was possible that the "primitive accumulation" of our money lords came out of violating the public domain and outraging public rights. In that sense, of course, they are the supermen of the age.

Rogers and Harriman shone as organizers. It was their task to consolidate vast enterprises, to extend the grip of monopoly over one channel of commerce after another, to hold the world within their hands and to levy tribute upon the labor of all lands. How far that work will go on cannot be said.

The generation upon whom the mantle falls will be a generation of conservators. To them has been bequeathed the duty of keeping intact the holdings their fathers brought together. They are little more than trustees of the wealth passed down; it is not for them, except in a very limited degree, to speculate for the making or unmaking of an industrial empire.

As further assurance that there may be no serious disturbance in this apex of our social pyramid, men representing different groups of interests are, more than ever, being brought within a circle of common industrial knapish. So far as possible the coming generation of capitalists are having inculcated in them class feeling, rather than the feeling that they must consider members of their own class their enemies.

So there comes this process of inbreeding looking forward to an industrial oligarchy. But like the political inbreeding practiced in the old countries, degeneracy is certain to follow.

The new generation will be rapped of its vitality. It will lack the old strife and belligerent spirit that, in a measure, was at the bottom of the maneuvering of the industrial kings. They will no longer be kings by their own efforts; only by descent.

The passing generation won the admiration of the toilers by the magnificence of their creative genius. And, like the charmed animal, the workers seem incapable of any considerable class antagonism while men of this generation last.

But the industrial Svengalis are returning to the dust from which they came. The new generation is of the blood of the fathers, but not of their stamp. The wave of creative genius has spent itself. The present is a generation of manikins.

It may be that some now unforeseen line of activity will open itself to the newer capitalists, and they will prove themselves of the mettle of their seniors. That seems hardly likely.

MISERY AND ITS CAUSES.

By Robert Hunter.

"Sound heredity, protected childhood, a prolonged working age," says Doctor Devine, "freedom from preventable disease and from professional crime, indemnity against the economic losses occasioned by death, accident, illness and compulsory idleness, rational education." These are surely not unreasonable demands. I hope one day to see them incorporated in a political platform.

These are not the words of a recluse. They come from one supposed to be familiar with the great movements of our day.

Dr. Devine is an active, influential reformer, a student of economics, and a professor in Columbia.

Yet Dr. Devine puts forward these suggestions quite as if they were original; the product of his own labor; conclusions drawn from his own careful scientific work.

He seems, and perhaps is, quite unconscious of the fact that these are the very demands of the largest political party in the world of today. No less than 10,000,000 voters declare their immediate demands to be almost word for word those urged by the distinguished doctor.

"I hope one day," he says. Why, my dear sir, for half a century political campaigns have been fought in every white man's country on that program.

Let Dr. Devine obtain the programs of the forty or fifty National Socialist parties; let him begin in the most backward country of Europe and proceed to the most advanced country of the world and see if he can find a single Socialist program which does not contain approximately those demands.

Why, even in this benighted country, where presidents, editors and university professors refute Fourier and St. Simon in the fond hope that they have floored modern Socialism, a half million votes have been cast in support of these demands.

The abhorrence of our university

professors for hard, systematic, intellectual effort makes it impossible that they will ever read Marx's works are heavy, his output is slow, and to read him is hard. Consequently they pass over and read, if they read at all, the tation of Marx, written by some other colleague who has read the other refutation of Marx, these read Engels, Kautsky, platforms, programs and demands of the various national parties. They have read in the book what Socialism means, and are sufficient to condemn it.

When it comes to studying causes of misery, Professor Devine, therefore, ignores the greatest scientific work that has been done in that field.

When it comes to practical effort for remedying or removing the immediate causes of poverty, Professor Devine overlooks the body of discussion that exists in that field.

Had he sought for funding, treating either of the causes of poverty or of the abolition of poverty, he might have found much to be thought in the scientific work of the leading Socialists.

But Professor Devine labors under the popular misconception that the Socialist literature consists chiefly in planning out in detail a co-operative commonwealth.

He and other university professors having read Bellamy feel a certain sense of superiority, and treating as visionaries and idealists, tolerance he adds condescension, makes an end of it.

"Misery and Its Causes" we commend to those who are yet free from the scholasticism of the Free Law philanthropist.

But to those who know the nature of modern Socialism, the must be a grave disappointment that it only glides over the surface of a problem that is without doubt the supreme torment of our day.

KEIR HARDIE'S INDIA.

By Moses Oppenheimer.

INDIA. IMPRESSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS, BY J. KEIR HARDIE, M. P. NEW YORK, B. W. HUESCH, 1909. 31.

That colonies under the rule of capitalism are something else than gigantic benevolent undertakings for the elevation of poor benighted savages is slowly dawning upon the more intelligent elements in the community.

Rabid Jingoism, like the talented Rudyard Kipling, may prate all they like about "The White Man's Burden." They can no longer gloss over the fact that modern colonies are established and maintained not for the good of the aborigines, but for the benefit of the powerful trading class of the mother country. This is not only true of the Congo, with all its cruelties and horrors, but also of the French, German, American and Dutch colonies in the various parts of the globe. For a long time a certain school of writers assiduously worked to establish a sort of exceptional status for the British colonies, asserting that the British had a special knack for managing huge foreign possessions, like India and Egypt, in a superior manner, greatly to the advantage of the natives themselves.

But that glittering bubble is burst under the rude shock of closer touch. It is chiefly the merit of fearless Socialists that we now get glimpses of the real facts of colonial benevolence. In regard to India, H. M. Hyndman had done admirable pioneer work in lifting the official rose colored veil and showing the facts of India's exploitation by British capitalism and Socialism. And now comes another Socialist, J. Keir Hardie, who spent recently several months in India to hear and see for himself, giving us in this little book the simple truth without varnish.

For Hardie did not spend his time mainly in visiting governmental offices and sitting at sumptuous banquets. He went among the plain people themselves to hear their stories before they passed through an official filter. What he saw and heard and set down in plain, readable English is widely different from official reports of colonial glory and greatness. It shows us a people of over two hundred millions kept in suffering and poverty by the greed and avarice of its governing powers, the agents of British capitalism.

Hardie's book is full of terse statements of indisputable facts, some of which are here given in his own words.

The amount of taxes raised direct from the peasant is from 50 to 65 per cent of the value of the yield of the land, in addition to which they have to pay local taxes, so that probably not less than 75 per cent of the harvest goes in taxes. It is this fact which keeps the people of India in a condition of perpetual, hopeless grinding poverty. Hardie quotes from official Indian statistics that "forty millions of the people never at any time had enough to eat" and that "seventy millions of Indian peasants are in such a condition of hopeless poverty that no reforms can do them any good." The average annual income of an Indian peasant is given as less than

\$9 per head of the family, compared with \$210 in Great Britain, and \$85 in Russia.

Such is the soil in which the worst in India grows. Of course, there is not every complaint as the work of vicious disturbers and agitators must be dealt with by the strong arm of sedition laws. And so the people of British freedom take upon Indian soil, where a policy of repression tries to stifle the voice of the people by arbitrary administrative action, supported by an extensive system of political espionage. Nothing in India is sedition which does not slavishly applaud every act of government." A new edition provides that "if twenty people assemble without the authorization of the police, even if it be at a funeral, or marriage, or at any social function, or in connection with a religious ceremony, the police may charge them with holding a seditious meeting, upon those responsible for the gathering and those attending it will be held the burden of disproving it."

"The government of India in its present form resembles a huge military despotism, tempered somewhat by a civil bureaucracy. . . . Everything here connected with the government is lifeless, soulless and impersonal. . . . To the heads of departments the people of India are but so many seeds in an oil mill, to be crushed for the oil they yield."

"Of late years plague, famine and pestilence have stalked through the land, carrying death and destruction in their wake. . . . In forty years (1850-1900) thirty millions of people died of hunger in India under the benign rule of the British government. . . . What number died of disease in the same period will never be known. . . . All are agreed that the plague is persisting and continuing in a manner hitherto unknown, and I believe the cause to be the growing poverty of the people."

"All the wars of the world since the fall of man have not destroyed so many lives as famine has done in India during the past half century."

A man like Hardie coming to India with a warm heart and an open mind was naturally received by the natives almost like a heavenly messenger of better times to come. The Hindus believed in his sincerity. They hope good will come to them from the visit of the intrepid little man who represents the hopes and aspirations of the toiling classes. When he was ready to leave they gave him the most heartfelt farewell in the obscure town of Tuticorin. A town band and a native band turned out. They first played a popular tune. As I walked across from the station to the hotel it gave me the sense of the King, and then—marvel of marvels—struck up the Marseillaise.

A fitting close of a sympathetic visit to the oppressed this expression of freedom and brotherhood, this musical expression of hope and determination.

TRIBUTE.

Because my love has lips that taste of glory,
That breathe of life, that are red as wine,
My days and nights are as a pleasant story,
Told in a valley sweet with rose and vine.
Because my love has hair that curls of flowers,
That is as soft and cool as a shade,
Therefore the tale of all my hours
Be writ in gold and at her feet be laid.
—Joyce Kilmer.