

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

The New York Call

The Weather. RAIN TODAY AND VARIABLE WINDS.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1910.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE CONVENTION TODAY

Delegates to Annual Gathering and Powerful Jewish Socialist Organization Will Meet in Star Casino

The tenth annual convention of the Workingmen's Circle begins at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Star Casino, 115 East 10th street, and will continue until the end of the week, terminating with a grand parade on Saturday afternoon.

The Socialist party will be represented by Edward F. Cassidy, the United Hebrew Trades, by B. Weinstein, the East Side Agitation Bureau, by I. Shipiloff, the "Bund," by Dr. B. Gurevitz, the Russian Socialist Revolutionists, by Dr. Chaim Zhitlovsky, the Polish Party Socialist, by I. Straig, the Russian Social Democrats, by Dr. Maxim Ramm, the Socialist Territorialists, by H. Auerbach, and the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, by W. Meyer. Special guests will be Meyer London, M. Wintchewsky, S. Feigenbaum, and L. Rosenzweig.

The parade on Saturday will be the expression of welcome extended to the delegates by the Socialist workmen of this city. The East Side will be decorated with flags, especially ordered for this occasion. Hundreds of store keepers are members of the organization and they, too, it is expected, will join in the effort to make the demonstration effective, and red will be the color of the day, as it was last Saturday in the May Day celebration. The procession will pass through several streets on the East Side and will terminate with a mass meeting at Hamilton Fish Park, on Pitt and Stanton streets.

Socialist Society.

The Workingmen's Circle is a Socialist organization formed for the purpose of mutual help in case of sickness, death or misfortune among the members. In its declaration of principles, it states that it is conscious of the limitations of such help. "We are driven to this in time of need, but no such need is possible in our aim," it declares.

Material assistance is only part of the aim of the organization, its main object is the spiritual development of the Jewish workman and the education of the masses on progressive and Socialist lines.

"As to material interests," says the declaration of principles, "it is the duty of the Workmen's Circle, as a benefit society, to improve the condition of the workmen, and to fight disease, which causes such devastations in the ranks of the working class, and keeps it from a higher intellectual development."

Remarkable Growth.

The Workingmen's Circle has made remarkable progress within the last few years, which demonstrates the growth of Socialism among the Jewish masses. It was an uphill climb when eighteen years ago some Socialists started to organize the workmen on lines of mutual benefit. Societies of that kind are numerous among the orthodox Jews, but due to their extreme reactionary tendencies it is impossible for a radical, not mentioning a Socialist, to belong to them.

The pressure of sickness, of accident, of loss of work and misfortune among workmen, however, made an organization of that kind imperative, and all Socialist forces were employed in the effort to establish the Workmen's Circle.

SOLD HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN FOR \$25.

UTICA, N. Y., May 3.—John W. Wotski, aged twenty-three, living in Rome, today sold his wife and two children to his neighbor, John W. Wotski, fifty-one years old, for \$25. Wotski pocketed the money and told Wotski to go and claim his property. There was a row, however, when Wotski went after his neighbor's wife and her children with the result that the two men were arrested and held upon a technical charge of disorderly conduct.

JOHN JOSEPH HAD ACUTE CATARRHIS

name he gave, and he said that he hailed from Aroostook, rushed excitedly into the Good Samaritan Infirmary early yesterday morning.

"Give me the most first class gizzard cutter in the shack," he howled, holding firmly to the seat of his trousers.

A young physician, attired in snowy linen like a Palm Beach barber, hurried into the waiting room, and said: "What can I do for you? What seems to be the matter with you?"

"Exactly, I don't know what ails me, doctor, but I guess—guess, you understand—that I'm suffering from a bad case of catarrhis," John Joseph solemnly replied, taking an extra good hold on the back of his trousers.

The young doctor, nodded his head gravely, pondered wisely and slowly scratched that part of his anatomy where brains are supposed to repose. He was sure stumped.

"Catarrhis, eh?" he drawled.

"What are you going to do for me?" asked John Joseph, painfully.

"How did you get this disease?" the doctor asked.

"It's a condition, not a disease. It's this way, you see: I was sleeping under the trees in a lot on White Plains road. I had a dream, a bad one, and when I woke up a cat was fletcherizing my sit-down. (Catarrhis is the result of pussy's fletcherization. If I ain't cured, sure I'll get angoramumps. Have you got some dope to fix up the damages and stave off the attack?" asked John Joseph, anxiously.

"What you need is a bath," said the doctor, "and after that a bit of carbolic saline or something of that nature will fix you up."

"Bath? Did you say bath, doctor? Which shall it be, external or internal. Some of the stuff that made Munchen famous would taste good," declared John Joseph, with a wise wink.

"The joke is on me, snapped the doctor," walking away.

MAY GET FULL LIGHT ON THE GLAVIS CASE

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Just how best to avoid the embarrassing question presented in Representative Harrison's resolution calling for information from the Attorney General which the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation denied Attorney L. D. Brandegee last week, is worrying the Republican machine leaders in the house today.

Harrison wove Brandegee's request into a resolution of inquiry. Therefore it is "privileged" under the rules of the house. The committee on rules, to which the Harrison measure was referred, must, under the rules, report it back to the house within seven days. If they fail Harrison may call the matter upon the floor, after eight days and force consideration.

The only way in which the rules committee can kill the bill is to report it to the house with the recommendation that it lie on the table—but even then such a motion must be carried, and a record vote will be necessary in the house.

It was stated today that the entire insurgent vote would be cast with the minority for the resolution. Representative Madison (Republican, Kansas), a member of the Ballinger committee, who voted with the minority in favor of Brandegee's request, is a member of the conservative branch of the insurgents, and his stand is taken to indicate that all the "mercenary insurgents" will endorse that position.

A Republican leader at the house today was vigorous in his denunciation of the action of the Ballinger committee.

"They are placing the Republican party in a defensive attitude," he said. "They might have known that this would occur. It would have been a thousand times better not to grant anybody a chance to say that an attempt was being made to shield any one."

The resolution calls for all data on which Attorney General Wickersham based his "summary" of the Glavis case, charging Brandegee with such information will show that the report was antedated so as to appear to have been written before the President exonerated Ballinger.

REMARKABLE GROWTH.

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EMPLOYERS MAY CLOSE MILL.

MANCHESTER, May 3.—The committee of the cotton employers has sent a circular letter to its federated firms, asking them to declare before May 17 whether they will enforce a reduction of wages by closing their mills.

TAFT BREAKS PLEDGE WITH PANAMA LABOR

After Promising Longevity and Over-time Pay the Administration Refuses To Keep Its Word.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 3.—President Taft is watching the beginnings of a revolution that is brewing in Panama. This will not be an uprising in the good old Central American way, in which every Johnny is asked to get his gun, but is a political revolt of threatening dimensions which has already spread from the isthmus to Washington, where a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has just appeared before the President and asked that broken promise he kept which Taft himself made to them before election. And behind the Engineers' Union are all the other unions on the isthmus, watching for an opening.

"We were promised longevity and overtime pay," said Assistant Chief W. E. Willis, who heads the Brotherhood's delegation in Washington, "by no less a person than William H. Taft when he was Secretary of War; at the time when he visited the isthmus and joined the Steam Shovelers' Union. The steam shovelers work eight hours, the engineers nine. The then Secretary of War agreed that all our work over nine hours should be accounted overtime, and when a day's time was thus accumulated a day of duty should be given, or the time added to the annual vacation. As Secretary, Taft formulated the longevity rule himself which gives a man, after two years service, 5 per cent increase in salary and an additional 2 per cent for each succeeding year."

"But now see what was done by the administration's committee which framed the last sundry civil service appropriation bill. Here is the paragraph and this is the wording:

"No part of the foregoing appropriation for the Isthmian Canal shall be applied to the payment of allowances for longevity service or lay-over days other than such as may have accumulated under existing orders for the commission prior to July 1, 1909."

"That means," continued Chief Willis, "a refusal to keep promises, and as our men were induced to go to the isthmus by these same promises, you can take it from me that the 65,000 members of our organization are not going to be refused justice and our rights without a fight."

"I saw the President, showed him a letter embodying a statement of the case, which he acknowledged was correct as to the facts, and then I went to see Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, who is well known to be the administration's right-hand man on the appropriation committee."

"Tawney's words were short and significant. He said: 'We can cut pay whenever we want to,' and that was all that I could get out of the man from Minnesota."

This newest Central American revolt cannot be suppressed by a warship hurried across the Gulf of Mexico, nor is it possible to start a counter-scar-revolution on the isthmus, after the manner of our present Secretary of War in the Nicaragua affair, for the trouble has spread to the United States and promises to be taken up by the entire labor movement.

To settle with the engineers means that the administration will immediately have to face like demands from other organizations on the isthmus, backed in like fashion by their international in the United States, with the result of a complete unionizing of Uncle Sam's work at Panama.

The political "goat" at present offered by the administration for sacrifice is James A. Tawney, once a blacksmith, then a lawyer, and finally one of Cannon's trustees.

Taft says, "See Tawney."

Tawney says, "Go to—Panama."

START COUGH SCHOOL

Epidemic of Whooping Cough Forces Establishment of Special School.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 3.—"A whooping cough school" has been established by several residents of Maple street whose children are afflicted with the "malady" now prevailing among children in the city.

There are five pupils, who meet regularly in the home of Dr. H. C. Emerson, and are under the instruction of one of the substitute teachers. The children were pupils in the School street school, and when they were prevented from attending their parents combined in establishing the short course during the affliction with whooping cough.

Dr. Emerson, whose son was one of the sufferers, offered his parlor for a schoolroom. Last Saturday was Richard's ninth birthday, and, in the afternoon all the whooping cough pupils returned to the house and had a "whooping cough" party.

STEP INTO OFFICE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 3.—Charles Fred Wright, of Susquehanna, the new state treasurer, and A. W. Sisson, of Erie, auditor general-elect, took possession of their offices today. Deputy Auditor General Thomas A. Crighton, of Tioga; Chief Clerk N. Y. House, of Wayne; Corporation Clerk J. V. Murray, of Jefferson, and other employes will be retained.

GOMPERS ADDRESSES FARMERS' MEETING

All who enter here leave politics behind. A sign of this kind is not swung over the main entrance of the Coliseum, where the farmers' convention is in session, but the word has been posted about that the workers stick close to the farming topics when addressing the convention.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, last night kept far away from politics, saying he had no intention of forming a political party with or without alliances with the farmers' union.

Some feeling has been aroused among the farmers as a result of the manner in which the Business Men's Association has taken charge of the entertainment of President Taft here tomorrow. The farmers say they were responsible for his coming here, but the business men took everything in hand and the farmers have to be satisfied with an hour of the President's time.

If the President follows the rules he will have to stick to a discussion of subjects pertaining to farmers in his address tomorrow.

120 MOULDERS AND 34 LABORERS STRIKE

They Demand An Increase in Wages and Want Tools Furnished By the Employers

One hundred and twelve moulders and thirty-four laborers at the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, North 10th street, are out on strike. The moulders have demanded a 15 per cent increase in wages and the laborers have demanded an advance of 25 cents a day.

They have also demanded that special work be paid for at the rate of \$3.50 a day, "dumping" to be paid for by the company, and free tools to be furnished by the company.

A committee representing the strikers presented these demands to the company, and Tuttle, the first member of the firm, said he could not grant them.

An effort is being made to get scabs in to take the places of the striking men. Fourteen were brought in yesterday, and it is thought more will be imported today. They came from Philadelphia.

There is no organization among the employes of the Tuttle & Bailey firm, but the workers on strike have appealed to the International Molders' Union requesting that some one be sent to organize the workers in the plant.

It is thought that the other workers in the shop will walk out in a day or so. This is especially expected if the company attempts to fill the places of the strikers with scabs.

Plans have been made to hold a big meeting of the employes of the entire plant for the purpose of establishing an organization among the men in all departments of the plant, and an effort is being made to take advantage of it. A big mass meeting for all employes in the plant will be held in Dewey's Hall Sunday. Hugh Frayne, of the A. F. of L., will be there.

Aside from a few "well paid" mechanics in the plant, the moulders, before they came out, were getting on an average of \$2 a day, and the laborers \$9 to \$12 a week. The wages were hardly enough for them to live on. The same is true with most of the other workers in the plant, and it is for that reason that the other workers are expected to come out also.

GIRL ASSAULTED.

Man Offers Her a Dollar And Then Entices Her Into The Woods.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., May 3.—While returning to her home near Red Lion with four girl companions, after attending school at that place, Hazel, the 13-year-old daughter of George H. Pointsett, was yesterday afternoon enticed into the woods and feloniously assaulted by Albert Prickett, 21 years old, son of Hewbold Prickett, according to the story told by the girls. Prickett, in company with Frank Conrow, Jr., approached them and on promise of a dollar, Prickett coaxed Hazel into the woods. She stayed so long that her companions became alarmed and ran to tell the girls' parents. Search was made at once and the little girl was discovered and told her pitiful story. She was brought to Mount Holly today and told her story to Prosecutor Atkinson, who at once sent detectives, armed with warrants for both Prickett and Conrow, but both men had disappeared and are still at large. The girl says that Conrow was not implicated in the crime.

MRS. MONTEFIORE INSPIRES WOMEN

Well Known English Socialist and Suffragist Lectures Before New York Equal Suffrage League.

Mrs. Dora B. Montefiore, well known Socialist and suffragist of London, England, contributor to London Justice, and translator of some of Gorky's stories, delivered a lecture under the auspices of the New York Equal Suffrage League, at the Hotel Astor, in the large ballroom of the Eighth floor, yesterday afternoon, before an audience which jammed the hall.

Before the lecture there were some vocal selections rendered by Mr. Dalton Baker, an English baritone, who accompanied himself on the piano.

When introduced Mrs. Montefiore was given an ovation. She said, in part:

"In all my wanderings, in talking of freedom of women, socially, politically and economically, I find almost all objections that men make to suffrage to be sentimental. If you would hear medieval arguments, then go to the house of parliament."

"The Boer war was fought for the privilege of suffrage. The 'Uttilanders' saw the injustice of a system that denied them the ballot."

"The Boers were given the ballot, but we women are still 'Uttilanders' in our own country. We have no voice in the making of the laws we must obey."

The speaker then told of the difficulty before the women serving their country on charitable and municipal boards. They find pernicious laws they wish to alter and cannot, because they have no vote. "The women with their noble wit spy out those laws. The men say the laws have always been so, and always will be, but the women realize that these laws must be changed, and they must have suffrage in order to change them."

In speaking of the argument of suffrage breaking up the home, Mrs. Montefiore said: "It is an incomprehensible attitude that that which gives us a wider horizon, should make us less than we are in the home. We want to take the home on out into the streets, and on into the country, and make it all as fragrant and as fine as the home. We who have children, realize the need of this. We know that the moment our children cross our threshold they come in contact with influences which are entirely antagonistic to what they have been taught in the home. My interests is not a sex interest, it is a great human interest."

"Think how unconscious we are, we women. We think only of our own children. We must become social mothers and have a care for all children. This is no movement for the aggrandizement of armies; we want to be equal—Comrades with the men."

She said: "With men, it is the protection of property; with women, who are the life-givers, it is the protection of life. Those who have liberty and refuse it to one member of the community, are not really free; for to be free, the man must not only demand freedom for oneself, but for all others."

In closing, Mrs. Montefiore made a stirring appeal to the women "to keep the standard high, until not one person can say, 'I am not a citizen in this great and free country.'"

A reception followed the lecture, and the great crowd surged around the speaker.

FRAYNE ADDRESSES CORDAGE WORKERS

The striking employes of the American Manufacturing Company, better known as the Cordage Trust, held a mass meeting Monday night. There were about 3,000 present.

The meeting was held in Lithuanian Hall, 103 Grand street, and the speaker was Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the A. F. of L. The strikers have been organized and their organization is known as Local No. 12,963, Jute, Rope and Twine Makers' Union.

Speaking of the conditions that prevailed in the shops of the cordage trust before the workers came out, organizer Frayne said:

"These people have asked their employers for an increase of 40 to 45 per cent on their wages, the miserable and unhealthy conditions that obtain in the mills to be eradicated, and the moral surroundings changed."

"They have also asked for arbitration through Col. Reagan, of the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation through Col. Reagan, of the used by the company, who say they have nothing to arbitrate."

7 HURT IN EXPLOSION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Seven men were hurt in an explosion at the phosphatic factory of M. L. Shoemaker & Co., on Delaware avenue, this afternoon. Two of them, it is thought, will die. All of the injured have been removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

Windows in many of the houses nearby were broken.

GOV'T LOSING GRIP ON F. A. HEINZE

The government came almost to a complete grip on Heinze, on trial in the United States Circuit Court, with the United Copper Company in 1907, and thus support its allegations that it was for the purpose of helping along this pool that the defendant misapplied the funds of the Mercantile Bank and overvalued checks of the firm of Otto Heinze & Co. in October, 1907.

As on the previous day the government tried to show that Heinze was connected with the pool operations conducted in 1907 in United Copper through a witness that was plainly hostile to the prosecution. He was Max H. Schultze, a partner with Otto Heinze in the firm of Otto Heinze & Co., and the market manager of the syndicate known as the copper common in 1907 whenever it was offered. Just when it would appear as if United States Attorney Wise had really succeeded in connecting F. A. Heinze with Schultze's operations over the latter's denial that the defendant was concerned at all in them, Schultze would say that he was unable to answer without referring to the records of these transactions. Time and again the trail led up to this point, and stopped short, for the records kept by Schultze have disappeared.

The missing books, whose absence seems to have made the government's case such a difficult one are the private ledger of the firm of Otto Heinze & Co. containing an account known as "Orthur P. Heinze Syndicate No. 2," the stubs of a check book on Schultze's account as trustee in the Mercantile National Bank and last but not least a "little gray book."

The latter was a little memorandum book kept by Schultze in which he kept a list of the various holdings in the united copper stock and which, from the government's questions it appeared, was a valuable guide to him in his operations to protect the stock in the market. All these books seem to have disappeared the day the firm of Otto Heinze & Co. failed.

Judge Hough showed a growing impatience yesterday at the failure of the government to connect Heinze with the stock operations in 1907, to which year he had limited such testimony. At the conclusion of the morning session he remarked significantly:

"I have been listening for two days to testimony which I thought would be connected with this defendant. It has not been done."

Heinze, his lawyers and the members of his family in court seemed to be pleased at this.

CONVICTS WEEP AS MISS FARRAR SINGS

ATLANTA, Ga., May 3.—One thousand convicts in the United States penitentiary here were in tears this week with the Metropolitan Opera company star, sang to them, and noting the emotion of the prison-garbed men before her Miss Farrar herself wept.

In some way the convicts learned that Miss Farrar would be here this week with the Metropolitan Opera company and they sent her a request to sing to them. Miss Farrar gladly agreed and this afternoon went to the prison where the convicts gathered in a large auditorium. The convicts cheered her as she entered.

Miss Farrar played her own accompaniments on the piano and for nearly forty minutes she sang old ballads to the convicts. She gave them "Annie Laurie," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Swanee River," and other similar ballads.

She concluded with "Home, Sweet Home," and by that time the auditorium seemed to be one great sob and tears were streaming down Miss Farrar's cheeks.

"Miss Farrar's singing has been worth more than a hundred sermons," said Warden Moyer. "The prisoners will be better men for years."

MAY TIE-UP ROADS

Three Thousand Freight Handlers at Chicago Want Three-Cent Raise.

CHICAGO, May 3.—A strike of 3,000 freight handlers employed on twenty-three Chicago railroads which would cause practically a complete paralysis of freight transportation in Chicago, became more imminent today, when it was reported that separate committees of the employes were refused further wage concessions by individual road managers. Railroad officials admitted that the situation was critical.

Labor leaders assert that a strike vote will probably be called after a full report of the employes' committee has been received if a further quest for concessions proved fruitless.

The freight handlers last Sunday refused an offer of 1 cent an hour wage advance. They are asking a 3 cent raise. No joint meeting of the employes and men has been arranged for.

WARRANT FOR HER HUSBAND.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—Alleging that her aged husband, Colonel James T. Teltow, to whom she was married last December, eloped with another woman, Mrs. Clara Teltow today swore out a warrant for his arrest before Magistrate J. J. Kirby. Mrs. Teltow, who is twenty, says her husband disappeared with an eighteen-year-old neighbor.

BREAD FAMINE MAY STRIKE NEW YORK

The strike of the bakery workers involves over 11,000 men, and more than 2,000 shops are affected.

The Manhattan bakers struck. The Brooklyn bakers struck. The Queensboro bakers struck. The Jersey City and Hoboken bakers struck.

And about all the bread factories upon which the Greater City and its suburbs depend for the "staff of life" are tied up tighter than the proverbial drum.

Nor is the end yet! The bakery drivers threaten to go out unless the demands of the strikers are granted.

Famine prices are being paid for loaves of bread and buns. There is by no means enough bread to go around.

And a significant fact in connection with the situation is that the "high grade" hotels, restaurants, clubs and grocers are being over to the East Side to get their bread. The East Side has settled with the men, and the shops are all working.

At this time is recalled to mind the famous answer of Marie Antoinette, the answer to the people's cry for bread: "Let them eat cake." But the west side and hotel patrons can't ever do that, regardless of the fact that they have the money to pay for it. In some districts, a ten-cent loaf sold for 5 cents yesterday.

Some genius among the boss bakers evolved a scheme to get men from out of town and about a hundred were brought here. When lo, and behold! the wicked strikers gobbled them all up and the bosses had their trouble for their pains.

Even up at classic Columbia the strikes has strayed. The students yesterday morning were put out of a slice of bread apiece. There was no more to go around, the steward averred. The bakers' wagons went the rounds as usual, but instead of the nice, fresh loaf or the bag of rolls and buns being delivered the customers got excused.

The strike is out of all proportion to what was expected by the officials. They expected about five or six thousand to respond to the strike call, but when the call went out, the unions were swamped with applications for membership, so much so that the staff on hand is utterly unable to meet the demands made upon them.

Yesterday over one hundred bakeries signed agreements, most of them small shops employing from three to twenty men. The smaller employers are compelled to give in owing to the fact that their business comes largely from the families of workmen and the demand is growing for union-made bread.

Thousands of circulars are being distributed by the strikers in all parts of the city calling attention to the strike and why they have struck. They are printer in various languages and the following is upon them:

"To All Organized and Fair-minded Citizens! Workingmen and Citizens: In the battle now being waged by the Bakery Workers of this city for the reduction of the hours of labor and a wage scale that is consistent with the high prices of the necessities of life, the uncompromising attitude, among others, of the owners of the large bread factories is especially noteworthy, in that they declare:

"To be running their concerns only with a view of making all the money out of it possible!"

And they decline to listen to the timely demands of the Bakery Workers. We, the organized Bakery Workers, therefore appeal to all workmen and workwomen to buy bread only made by union men and bearing the union label.

The union label is a guarantee that the goods were made in a perfectly sanitary bakery and under strict union conditions. Fraternally, BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION.

The Brooklyn situation is a repetition of the general conditions prevailing in Manhattan and the Bronx. A big, enthusiastic meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Labor Lyceum by striking bakers. The hall was well filled and local speakers addressed the meeting.

The bakers feel confident of winning if they can get the big shops in New York and Brooklyn to come out, and they are bending forth all their energies toward that end. Already two shops in Brooklyn, Dasher and Propst & Schoemaker, and Fleischmann, of New York, have joined the strikers. There are, however, ten shops in Brooklyn and New York and one shop in Hoboken at work yet.

There seems to be an effort among the boss bakers to establish a bread trust, the object, it is said, being to crush out the smaller fry. At any rate, the striking bakers are lining themselves up against this move. The following circular issued by the International Bakers' Union No. 2, Brooklyn, states its position regarding the new plans of the big shop owners and what it urges the public to do in order that the strike may be successful:

"The bakery workers now ask a trust-ridden public the question: Do you want to pay for your bread the price of a gold mine?"

(Continued on Page 3.)

SHANTIS OPPOSE THE PARCEL POST

Willing to Permit Government to Try Out the Plan in the Rural Districts.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A parcel post plan, if not for all time, limited to first-class mail, is being opposed by the shanties in rural districts...

A. D. DOWNING MAKES SCURRILOUS REMARKS

Alderman Downing, Republican, Brooklyn, turned on his hazy yesterday. Downing thinks that it is part of his duty to his constituents to make a good, long speech on almost every subject brought before the board...

Why is it that every time I rise to speak I am interrupted in this way by a lot of blackguards stamping their feet and pounding their desks...

PRINTING

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS PRINTERS, 15 SPRUCE ST., N. Y. CITY. Book, Job, News. S. SCHREIBER, Telephone 2433 Worth.

NOTICE

We call the attention of all the labor societies and all other organizations as all workmen and friends of the workers and bartenders...

AMUSEMENTS

THE DAILY MAM. Best Seats \$5.00. N. Y. Tel. 4000. AMUSEMENTS.

IN \$15,000 BAIL FOR ALLEGED ABDUCTION

The man known as Pierre A. Bernard, alias "OM," who was arrested on Monday evening on a charge of abducting Zella Hopp, was held in default of \$15,000 bail in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning...

Bernard ran in the house he occupied at 258 West 74th street, classes in what he called the Hindoo order of Tantrik. This, in his literature, he describes as an American branch of a Hindoo ethical and physical culture order...

Bernard made a sorry figure in the court yesterday morning when his case was called. He was very much downcast that his lawyer, Henry Amerman, had been unable to get bail. One bondsman was present who had some Florida lands he wanted to offer as surety on a bail bond...

WHITE RATS BILL IN ASSEMBLY PASSED

ALBANY, May 3.—Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman, of Albany, today gave a law in the bill of Assemblyman Green, which would prohibit the booking agents of the state from getting more than a 5 cent rickoff on the contracts of actors, and which, if not remedied, would have reached out to effect every educational institution in the state...

WANT AN INJUNCTION

Contractors Seek to Restrict Carpenters' Union From Interfering With Them. A suit was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against the Joint District Council of New York and vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America...

JUDGE BARTLETT IS DEAD

Suffered Stroke of Apoplexy and Died Last Night at Albany. ALBANY, May 3.—Supreme Court Justice Edward T. Bartlett suffered a stroke of apoplexy on last Saturday night and died this evening at 6:30 o'clock...

OIL TRUST MUST PAY FINE

The judgment of guilty of violating the Elkins anti-rebate law and fine of \$20,000, imposed on the Standard Oil Company by the United States District Court of Buffalo, were affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday...

SECOND CALL ANNIVERSARY

Remember the Date Sunday May 29th AT THE New Star Casino 107th St. and Lexington Ave.

Grand Musical Concert under the Direction of Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell Dancing in the evening Admission 35 cents, including wardrobe More particulars later The New York Call Conference

CHILD IS RUN DOWN TO INVESTIGATE BY A TROLLEY CAR

Was Running for Candy With a Penny. Will Lose Left Arm as Result of Accident. One Member Got \$1000 for Vote. States Attorneys Fighting to Get in the Spot Light.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Every Democratic member of the state legislature who voted for William Lorimer for United States Senator is to be interrogated by the Grand Jury regarding the narrative of Charles A. White, who alleged that he was given \$1,000 to vote for Lorimer.

White on her way to spend a penny for candy which her father had given her, five-year-old Mary Muskus, of 102 Polk street, Newark, was run down by a westbound South Orange avenue car near Polk and Ferry streets yesterday.

When her father, Alexander Muskus, left yesterday morning to go to his work he gave his little daughter a penny. Later in the day the child decided to buy some candy, and on her way to the shop attempted to cross the street in front of the approaching car.

At the hospital it was said that she would probably recover. The mother of the child was prostrated when the news of the accident was brought to her. She is just recovering after the birth of a son two days ago.

HELP DRAFT BILL

Governor Fort Names Steel Corporation and Third Company Men. TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—Governor Fort announced today the appointment of a commission authorized by the legislature to investigate the subject of a proposed bill to the next legislature. The governor named on the commission William D. Dickson, of Montclair, first vice president of the United States Steel Corporation...

PAPER TRUST GETS STUNG

Its Assessment Increased On Account of Strike Expenses. GLENS FALLS, N. Y., May 3.—The International Paper Company will ask the courts to review the action of the local assessors in Corinth and in South Glens Falls, increasing the assessments of the plants of the company in the two villages from \$125,000 to \$300,000 each.

UNION PAPERMAKERS FIGHT TRUST HARD

Non Backlisted for Walking or Talking With Union Officers—Government Backs Up Big Corporation.

By JOHN P. BURKE. (Special to The Call.) FRANKLIN, N. H., May 3.—The large number of strikes that have occurred during the past few months have, perhaps, diverted public attention, more or less, from the great fight being waged by the workers in the paper mills against the International Paper Company.

The cause of the present trouble with the I. P. Co. dates back to the strike in 1905. During the summer of 1908, the I. P. Co. reduced wages generally throughout the mills. The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers refused to accept the reduction and declared a strike.

The company, since that time, has openly violated the agreement made on occasion and has discriminated against the men on account of the strike. The company has maintained a black-list; has compelled men to sign an agreement not to belong to any labor organization while in its employ, and has discharged men for attending conventions of their organizations.

The paper trust has resorted to the usual methods to break the strike. Strikebreakers have been imported, injunctions have been secured against the strikers, and, of course, no strike is complete without the militia to guard the company's property.

FREIGHT TRAIN KILLS TWO

Elderly Woman and Granddaughter Run Down. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 3.—Mrs. Reese, widow, sixty-eight years old, was cut to pieces and her ten-year-old granddaughter, a child of Mrs. Lewis Shaffer, was fatally injured when they were run down at 10 o'clock this morning by a fast freight on the Somerset and Cambria branch of the Baltimore and Ohio.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS

Notice of Redemption of Bonds of AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY. The following bonds have been drawn for redemption: No. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The 38th Day of The Call and our Ad UNION LABEL GOODS. MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men, 25c to \$3.00. Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Litholin Collars, 25c; Cleaning Soap free; Hose, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Wash and Dress Suits, Handkerchiefs, etc.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE CONVENTION TODAY

(Continued from page 1) and much feared among the Jewish workmen, who, in large numbers, are members of the garment trades, which, to a great extent, are subject to the evil influences of the notorious sweating system.

WANTS BIG DAMAGES FROM HALL CAINE

LONDON, May 3.—Leveaux, the theatrical manager, has begun an action against Hall Caine, the author, for £15,000 damages for breach of contract in failing to supply the play, "The Unwritten Law," with which Leveaux and Caine's son, Dorwin, were to tour the provinces.

MONTE CARLO DOOMED?

Prince Albert May Turn Over Place to Religious Relative. MONTE CARLO, May 3.—Monte Carlo without a gambling device within its borders is a probability of the future if its ruler, Prince Albert, persists in his determination to cut off his son, Louis, from the succession owing to the latter's marriage to a common woman.

TURNNESS LOSES SEAT

Great British Ship Builder Unseated For Election Inequalities By Agents. WEST HARTLEPOOL, England, May 3.—On the charge that he had permitted voters in his district to be corrupted, Sir Christopher Furness, lost his seat in Parliament today, through the decision of the Election court.

DRESS CONVICTS IN WRAPPERS

Are Forced to Work in the Streets in Mother Hubbards. ROME, Ga., May 3.—All the male convicts of Floyd county were today garbed in Mother Hubbards by order of the county commissioners. This action was taken because of the numerous escapes recently and to "promote cleanliness" among the prisoners.

FIRE DESTROYS PLANT

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plant at Ford City, 20 miles from Pittsburgh in the Allegheny Valley, was entirely destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of \$1,250,000. More than \$1,000,000 square feet of plate glass and 5,000 persons living in Ford City depended on this plant for a living.

HALPER BROS.

WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR Complete Stock Absolute Reliability Excellent Service Cut-Rate Prices Our Prescription Dept. Specialized in the strict care, cleanliness and economy in maintaining the complete specialists in charge. Only the purest drugs are used and in exact accordance with your doctor's orders.

BICYCLE THIEF IS SHOT BY POLICEMAN

In an open street of Brooklyn a bicycle thief was shot yesterday afternoon by a policeman in plain clothes. Many persons who saw the man chased and brought to ground believed that the shooting was unwarranted and a danger to those who were near at the time, and at least three persons made up their minds on the instant to tell Mayor Gaynor in writing what they thought.

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UNION LABEL. Broad bearing this label Union Made. Ask for the label when buying bread. The above is a true fac-simile of the Bakery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor, therefore, always look for the label.

WANT TUBE EXPRESS AT DE KALB AVENUE

Big Petition to Be Presented to Public Service Board Regarding 4th Avenue Subway.

Business men in the downtown section of Brooklyn are getting up a strong petition which will be presented to the Public Service Commission...

This petition will be signed, not only by all the prominent merchants along Fulton street and between Ashland place and Court street...

Until the official plans were made public, not long since, it had been generally assumed that the DeKalb avenue station of the Fourth avenue subway would be an express station.

When those plans were disclosed, it developed that the Public Service Commission had made no provision for any express station between the terminus of the road at the City Hall...

The commission declared that it was necessary to have an express station at Dean street in order to effect an easy communication between the Fourth avenue subway and the Atlantic avenue station of the Long Island railroad...

It has since become known that the commission did not reach that decision by a unanimous vote. At least one of the commissioners, it may be said, is not at all satisfied with the arrangement of express stations on the Fourth avenue subway...

It is also reported that there is another commissioner who believes that, regardless of all other considerations, the station at DeKalb avenue should be an express station.

The petition shortly to be presented to the commission will not, however, ask for the abandonment of the proposed express station at Dean street; it will merely ask that the DeKalb avenue station, also, shall be turned into a station at which both local and express trains will stop.

Inquiry at the offices of the Public Service Commission revealed that there exists no physical reason why a double station may not easily be installed at DeKalb avenue and the Flatbush avenue extension. In fact, to erect an express station there would involve nothing more than the slight extra cost involved in making out of a local station both a local and express station.

In discussing this feature of the situation, a well known Fulton street merchant said yesterday: "In the main, I think that the Public Service Commission has exhibited a remarkably intelligent comprehension of local conditions in planning the Fourth avenue subway. But in falling to place an express station at the Flatbush avenue extension and DeKalb avenue even the warmest friends of the commission must confess that that body has unwittingly made a serious mistake.

"It is true that there should not be a multiplication of express stations on a rapid transit line. To do that would be to turn the express service into a local service. That is a principle, however, which applies after the road leaves the business heart of a town. In the business section, there should be plenty of express stops, otherwise the public must be inconvenienced."

CARNEGIE WORKERS ARE DISAPPOINTED

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—There is bitter disappointment among the workmen of the Carnegie Steel Company and in other mills of the United States Steel Corporation for it is now known that the raise in wages which through a recent statement by Chairman Gary they thought would be theirs beginning May 1, will not materialize.

All employees of the United States Steel Corporation are not being given an advance as it had been understood they would be.

This is a bitter disappointment to thousands—all the more disappointing because it had not been made plain to the higher priced workmen that they were not to receive the advance.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Tel. 3333 79th St.

(CREDIT) Our Terms \$1.00 PER WEEK. M. COHEN 61 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.



BOTH THE YANKEES AND GIANTS LOSE

"Nap" Rucker Twirls in Old-Time Form and Holds Down New Yorkers in Masterly Manner.

WASHINGTON PARK, May 3.—"Bad Bill" Dahlen's Superbas this afternoon broke the Giants winning streak by defeating them by a score of four runs to three. They had won seven straight games.

"Hooks" Witte was a bit weak at the start, and after being pummeled for five clean hits he was yanked out in favor of Drucke.

On the other hand, Nap Rucker pitched one of his old-time games for the Infants. He fanned five of the Giants, and for once received good support.

The Giants led off, were tied and then the Superbas forged ahead by scoring three runs in the third inning on as many clean hits. The Giants refused to be downed and came back with two in the sixth, but that was all.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Brooklyn—1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 Brooklyn..... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

At American League Park—Washington..... 5 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—3 Yankees..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—2

Boston-Philadelphia game at Boston postponed; cold weather.

Pittsburg-Chicago game at Pittsburg postponed; rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At Philadelphia—Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 Athletics..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

At Chicago—Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3 Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Cleveland-St. Louis game at St. Louis postponed; cold weather.

CORBETT FED

Big Benefit Tendered Young Corbett at the Fairmont Club by His Many Friends.

A great testimonial was given Young Corbett Monday night at the Fairmont Athletic Club, in honor of his retirement from the fighting field. A galaxy of past and present celebrated pugilists, and others prominent in the sporting world, did him honor by appearing on the large bill arranged.

Amongst those who donned the gloves were, Stanley Ketchel, Sam Langford, Abe Attell, Johnny Coulan, and the battle scarred veteran Professor Mike Donovan. Jim Corbett, Tom Sharkey, the famous Inkeeper from 14th street, "Tad", and Johnny Pollock acted as referees in some of the bouts.

But the climax was when Young Corbett himself appeared in the ring simultaneously with the famous Terry McGovern from whom he wrested the championship title. Pandemonium arose immediately, the crowd yelling themselves hoarse at the reappearance of the old time rivals. Both now remnants of their former selves, possibly, but deep in the affections of true sports, who appreciated their sterling honesty in their long and successful careers while active in their past fistie vocation.

2 KILLED JOY RIDING GOT REPORTERS' GOAT

Auto Crashes Into Carriage With Terrible Results.

COLUMBUS, O., May 3.—Two killed, seven injured is the result of "joy riding" early today, when a 40 horsepower automobile running at high speed crashed into a carriage containing two high school couples.

Thomas Knauss, Jr., son of a retired business man, was killed almost instantly. His neck was broken.

Monte Spradley, chauffeur, is unconscious at the hospital and may die. Robert Sinclair, owner of the machine, is not believed to be seriously injured. Rolle Warner, a bookmaker, is in the hospital, but not seriously hurt.

Although their carriage was splintered, the four high school pupils escaped serious injury.

FIGURES ON COST OF STATE

ALBANY, May 3.—During the past ten years it cost \$326,569,532 to administer the state government according to figures made public today by State Comptroller Williams. The largest expenditure was for the State Hospitals, it being \$54,916,361, while the smallest was for the executive department, which was \$389,452.

PETTY SQUADBLE REACHES CONGRESS

Senate Finally Settles Dispute Between Two Villages Way Out in the Desert of New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—War over the location of the county seat of Sierra county, New Mexico, being appealed to Congress, brought to Washington an interesting little story of a legislative tangle. For twenty-five years the county seat has been at Hillsboro, county metropolis, population 800. A Mexican was elected to the legislature and he proceeded forthwith, it is alleged, to introduce "useless and foolish" bills. One proposed a tax on bachelors. Another offered a bounty on jackrabbits which would have bankrupted every county in New Mexico, according to testimony before the senate committee on territories.

The Mexico submitted a bill to change the county seat to Cutter, in the desert, at the edge of the county. Hillsboro is near the center of the county. Cutter has a population of twenty-four, including the employees of a mining county. It is a flag station on the railroad in the Jornada del Muerte (Journey to Death).

Cutter has two main buildings. One is owned by a mining company, and a witness told the Beverage committee that perhaps the movement to shift the county seat was partly due to a desire to sell this building to the county for a courthouse. With regard to the other structure Edward D. Titman, of Hillsboro, who appeared before the senate committee, said: "That is the saloon building which Governor Curry laid the foundation for, and spoke in glowing terms of the future of this great metropolis of Cutter."

The bill, in order to make Cutter seem to be further in the interior of the county, provided for the addition of a strip of desert land to be taken from Socorro county. The latter was to be paid, \$25,000 for this "barren stretch of sand," and an alleged debt of ancient vintage. The bill was well along toward passage before the people of Hillsboro learned of the impending calamity. A friendly cattleman who happened to be in Santa Fe, heard of it, and wired them a tip. A delegation rushed to the capital. They could not prevent the passage of the bill by the legislature, but it was killed by a vote inflicted by the governor.

Triumphantly they returned to Hillsboro and gleefully repealed the deep-toned courthouse bill. But, behold! little did they reckon of the activity of their enemies. Even before the delegation had finished shaking hands with the congratulatory townspeople the result had been reversed. It seems that after they left that town another bill to transfer the county seat had been rushed through, and had been signed by the governor. But laws do not count in the territories unless they have the approval of Congress. Hillsboro carried the fight to Washington, and won it a few days ago, when the senate, at Beverage's request, unanimously sat down on the bill. It is dead, now, as a canned mackerel. Hillsboro, with the United States senate on its side, standing out there with pride and dignity, will retain forever the prestige and eminence of being the county seat of the county of Sierra, New Mexico, United States of America.

DOUBLE PROTEST

The Cardinals and Reds Raise an Awful Rumpus Over Farcical Game.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The game played here yesterday between the St. Louis Cardinals and the Cincinnati Reds was of a rather farcical nature. The Reds won by a 9 to 4 score, but Manager Bresnahan protested it on the grounds that Umpire McGinnis was incompetent and that his decisions were anything but fair. President Herrmann of the Reds also filed a protest. Bresnahan switched his team around in such a manner that Herrmann protested it on the ground that Bresnahan made the game appear ridiculous by placing men in unusual positions. The Cardinals had sixteen men in their batting order.

LACROSSE GUIDE FOR YEAR.

The official lacrosse guide and playing rules for the year 1910 have just been issued. The guide this year contains valuable information of interest to all followers of the game. Special articles by prominent lacrosse authorities make the volume interesting. The northern division is written by F. C. Alexander, captain of the Harvard lacrosse team, and the southern division is written by William S. Schmlesser.

GAELIC FOOTBALL.

One Gaelic football contest, which has been anticipated since last year, and which will be seen at the games of the Kildare Men next Sunday, at Wakefield, is that between the two great teams of Cork and Kilkenny. Another match will be between two local rival teams, Queens county and Kildare.

CORDAGE TRUST IS DECLARED BANKRUPT

Alleging that the affairs of the company had been administered in a wasteful manner the bondholders of the Standard Cordage Company, better known as the Cordage Trust, threw the concern into bankruptcy yesterday.

On their petition Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, appointed Lindsay Russell receiver for the company and fixed his bond at \$100,000. The company's main office was at 45 South street and it had plants in Brooklyn, Boston and Elizabeth, N. J. The petitioners claim that interest on their bonds had not been paid since April 1, 1906 and that the concern's liabilities are \$2,400,000 while the assets are \$1,000,000. They allege that the company has been run in a ruinous manner by the management and that the company has been insolvent for some time.

BROKE GRANDMOTHER'S RIBS.

Aged Woman in Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, May Die.

Mrs. Margaret Keegan, seventy-eight years old, of 36 Taaffe place, is in the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, and may die. Three of her ribs are broken, and she is suffering from an attack of pneumonia. Her grandson, Martin Gavigan, twenty-two years old, who lived with his grandmother, is charged with assault.

According to the story told to Magistrate Naumer, in the Mirtle Avenue Court, yesterday, by Detectives O'Reilly and Doherty, of the Flushing avenue precinct, Gavigan came home last night in an intoxicated condition, assaulted the aged woman and threw her out of bed. Magistrate Naumer held defendant in \$1,000 bail for examination.

AFTER ESCAPED LUNATIC.

DANVERS, Mass., May 3.—More than a score of police and keepers from the state insane asylum here are scouring this vicinity today in an effort to recapture Ambrose Van Buskirk, sixteen, an insane murderer, who escaped from the asylum this morning in Lawrence, Mass. Willie Kate Gray in that city in January, 1909. He is considered a most violent and dangerous lunatic, and every effort is being made to recapture him before other killings are added to his record.

BILL PASSED TO PENSION TEACHERS

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—The legislature took its first step this afternoon in the direction of establishing a state pension system for the civil service. The senate by a vote of 34 to 13 passing the Thorn bill, pensioning teachers in state institutions. For several years in one form or another the state pension question has been before the legislature, but until today the senate has resisted all efforts to establish a new state policy. The bill now goes to Governor Hughes. The Thorn bill was bitterly attacked in a two-hour debate by Senators Brackett and Hinman. They based their opposition upon the ground that "the civil pension was undemocratic and a step toward Socialism."

RETENTION AGAINST BILL.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—(Continuing that the proposed charter for New York city as drafted by the special legislative committee is defective, the Citizens Union in a petition to the legislature insists that the measure be defeated. Request is made that the legislature appoint a board of experts to draft the charter.

MANHATTAN.

- ATTORNEYS AT LAW: Chas. A. Affronto, 149 Broadway; Sam W. Eiges, 122 Nassau St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.: Progress Book Co., 255 E. 64th St. BOOTS AND SHOES: Sobel's Union Shoes, 94 Livingston St.; A. Casell, 131 E. 11th St.; J. J. Gorman, 150 E. 11th St.; J. J. Gorman, 150 E. 11th St.; J. J. Gorman, 150 E. 11th St.

BROOKLYN.

- ATTORNEY AT LAW: Sam W. Eiges, 174th St. BOOTS AND SHOES: Lewis's Best Footwear, 221 Ave. C; J. J. Gorman, 150 E. 11th St.; J. J. Gorman, 150 E. 11th St. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS: A. Samuels, 174th St.; Dr. A. Gordon, 174th St. DRUGGISTS: Dr. A. Gordon, 174th St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS: Floor & Co., 190th St. INSTRUCTION: Bronx Prep. School, 1615 Washington Ave. BUTCHERS: Joseph Kuntz, 1910 Myrtle Ave.; Albert Kuntz, 1910 Myrtle Ave. BAKERY: L. Jahn, 544 Hamburg Ave. BOOTS AND SHOES: 941 Knickerbocker; 1155 Fulton St.; L. Gutter, 450 7th Ave.; H. Tribel, 1704 Fifth Ave. NEEDS SHOE CO., 192-4 Myrtle Ave. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS: I. & C. Colyer, 85 Atlantic Ave. CLOTHING AND TAILORS: S. Abrams, Clothing, 300 Wyckoff Ave.; H. Haffner, 471 Knickerbocker Ave. CIGAR MANUFACTURER: C. F. Gachschmeyer, 1971 Myrtle Ave. DENTISTS: Dr. A. Ritt, 1621 Pitkin Ave.; Dr. L. M. Baker, 1910 Myrtle Ave. DEPARTMENT STORES: Lindner & Sons, Broadway, cor. Wiloughby St. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS: Tuman's Pharmacy, Pitkin Ave. & Wyckoff St.; E. S. Schenberg, 291 E. 11th St.; E. S. Schenberg, 291 E. 11th St. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS: Miller's Bazaar, 330 Cortland Ave.; Aronson Bros. & Fink, 295 Atlantic Ave.; G. S. Brewer, 295 Atlantic Ave. ELECTRICIAN AND SUPPLIES: B. & L. J. Bychow, 1066 Canal St. FURNITURE, ETC.: Smith & Dierker, Broadway & Quincy St.; Geo. J. Schwarz, 1779-81 Myrtle Ave.; Bay Ridge Furniture, 620 Knickerbocker Ave.; Smith & Kahn, 620 Knickerbocker Ave. FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS: I. Goldberg, 310 Graham Ave.; I. Goldberg, 310 Graham Ave. GROCERIES: Victor Bruns, 3175 Fulton St. H. Deventhal, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C; Select Fruits & Groceries, 741 E. 74th St. J. B. Schloerbeck, 10 Bronson St. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN: C. E. Gross, 215 E. 11th St. GENTS' FURNISHINGS: Martin Darr, 605 Broadway; HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS: C. O. Leibel, 1006 Pitkin Ave. HOAR RASHEE: Hatis and Gents' Furnishings Store, at 1734 Pitkin and 300 Sutter Ave. ARNOLD'S, 600 Broadway, cor. Whipple St.; Walker, 1803 Fulton St. LAUNDRIES: Schneider's Laundry, 1269-70 Myrtle Ave. MILK, CREAM, ETC.: High Ground Dairy, 425 Madison Ave. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS: B. Poshand, 1724 Broadway. MILLINERY: Myrtle Millinery, 1281 Myrtle Ave. OPTICIANS: M. Shapiro, 1730 Pitkin Ave. PHOTOGRAPHS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND KODAKS: J. Kaefer, 129 Grand St., near Bedford Ave. PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS: H. Adelsbach, 53 Belmont Ave. UNION LABEL PRINTERS: J. H. Fordinsky, 3775 Pitkin Ave.; Louis J. Baltman, 62 Graham Ave. SURGEON DENTISTS: Dr. Isidor Baumgardner, 425 Graham Ave. SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES AND KODAKS: S. D. H. Motor Cycle, etc.; J. Yunkas, 9700 Atlantic Ave. STATIONERY, RUBBER STAMPS, Cheas. Knickerbocker, 121 E. 11th St. TROUSERS TO ORDER: L. Goldstein, 1721 Pitkin Ave. TEA: White Rose, Cayton Tea, At Your Grocer. UNION HATTER: E. Antman, 67 Knickerbocker Ave. UNDETAKE AND EMBROIDER: F. E. Schneider, 100 Atlantic Ave. WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS: A. P. Peterson, 110 Wyckoff Ave. UNION MADE GOODS: Cupples' Label, Brotherhood of St. Nicholas, Brown Label, Union Label, Boot and Shoe Workers' Label.

GRANT WAGE INCREASE

Engineering Company of New Castle Raises Pay of Its Men.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—Officers of the Pennsylvania Engineering Company announced that an increase of 10 per cent had been granted its employees at its plant at New Castle, Pa.

The increase was a voluntary one and affects 300 employees. The laborers of the plant are also granted an increase in their day rate, bringing their pay up to \$1.90 from \$1.

The increase went into effect yesterday, although notices to the effect were not posted about the plant until this morning, and came as a surprise to the men, as they had not asked for a raise.

TO BUILD TWO NEW SHIPS.

Merchants and Miners' Transportation Co. Need Them in Their Business.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company today awarded a contract to the New York Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, of Camden, N. J., for the construction of two giant passenger and freight steamers to be among the finest equipped vessels that ply the Atlantic coast. The new vessel will run on the Baltimore-Savannah-Jacksonville route. Compared to the Ontario, the last steamer built for the Merchants and Miners, the new vessel will be about forty-one feet longer and have about six hundred more tonnage.

OWEN PIANOS

1535 2D AVE., NE. 30TH ST. (MAYNARD) 2002 2D AVE., NEAR 151ST ST. 1708 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS)

ADJUST SEWAGE CONTROVERSY WASHINGTON, May 3.—The pending controversy between the United States and New Jersey concerning the discharge of sewage into the Passaic river valley towns into York bay was adjusted today by contract signed by the Attorney General and the Passaic valley sewer commissioner. All the important requirements for the purity of waters of the New York harbor, the Hudson river and the health of the adjoining communities have been completed by New Jersey, and United States agree to withdraw interventions suit.

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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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THE GREAT ISSUE.

Justice Gerard, of the Supreme Court of this state, has decided to continue an injunction against the shirtwaist makers' union.

The act of the union which the judge has pronounced contrary to law consists in this, that it has ordered a strike against manufacturers supplying shirtwaists to another manufacturer whose employees had been on strike.

According to Justice Gerard the workers' right to strike is not an unlimited or absolute right. They may strike in order to improve their own condition, but they must not strike in order to help their fellow-workers to improve their condition. They may strike for their own advantage, but they must not strike for the advantage of their fellows.

We do not know whether Justice Gerard's decision is good law or bad law. Nor does it matter. Whether good law or bad law, Justice Gerard's decision, and all other similar decisions, must be nullified by the united action of an aroused working class.

Justice Gerard's decision is similar in its effects to the Bucks Stove and Danbury Hatters decisions. The latter have prohibited the secondary or sympathetic boycott. Justice Gerard prohibits the sympathetic strike. In other words, the workers are told that the law of capitalist society commands them not to act as a class.

The capitalists and their legal lackeys are class-conscious. They know full well that the one thing that can undermine the foundations of the existing social order is the united action of the workers as a class. Hence they have declared it to be a forbidden thing.

The law has prohibited the workers from acting as a class in the economic field, in strikes and in boycotts. But the law cannot prohibit the workers from acting as a class in the political field. The law cannot prohibit the workers from uniting in a great class-conscious party, the Socialist party. The law cannot prohibit them from casting their ballots for the representatives of their class, pledged to the modification, interpretation, and enforcement of the laws in the interest of their class.

Justice Gerard's decision is only one among many similar decisions, all of them aiming at the curtailing of the freedom of action of the workers. It is a part of that stupendous system of judicial tyranny which, in this country, has superseded the rule of the people. This decision cannot be fought singly with any prospect of success. It is the entire structure of judicial tyranny that must be overthrown. But this cannot be accomplished in courts of law, nor by means of strikes and boycotts. This can be accomplished only through political action.

The rule of the judiciary is the greatest issue now before the working people of this country. No progress of any sort is possible until the usurped political powers of the courts shall have been taken away from them. We can have no effective system of labor legislation on a national scale, we can have no progress toward municipal, state, and national ownership of public utilities, until the power of the courts to annul the will of the people shall have been destroyed. Every attempt of the working class to better its condition meets with an insuperable obstacle in the courts.

Therefore we say—the courts, there is the enemy. The courts have become the bulwarks of property, of privilege, of monopoly, of the right of the capitalists to kill and maim, of everything that is sinister and reactionary. It is upon the great issue of the rule of the people vs. the rule of the courts that the working class of this country can be united into a great political party of Democracy, of Labor, and of Socialism.

ANOTHER "INSURGENT" VICTORY.

The Republican "insurgents" have inflicted another defeat upon the Taft Administration. The President and his majority leaders in the Senate have been compelled to abandon two sections in the railway bill, the one permitting traffic agreements between the roads, and the other legalizing mergers in cases where one road owns at least 50 per cent of the stock of another road. The two proposals were, of course, in entire accord with the wishes of Wall Street. The President was compelled to abandon them owing to the middle class revolt within his own party.

But whether the middle class will be able to gather the fruits of this victory of their representatives in Congress remains to be seen. The railroad monopolists have many ways of accomplishing their purposes. When the law stands in their way they circumvent it. What they cannot accomplish legally they accomplish illegally, by bribery, by fraud, by hook or by crook. It was only a few days ago that the attorney-general of this state admitted the impotence of the law to deal with the elusive "gentlemen's agreements."

To the working class the whole question is of very little interest. Whether the railroads do or do not make traffic agreements, whether mergers are or are not legalized, the workers are always confronted with the united power of centralized capital. The only settlement of the railway question from the point of view of the workers is national ownership and operation—provided the nation is controlled by the workers.

Whisky is poisonous. So say the prohibitionists, and we are quite ready to believe them. But according to a recent bulletin of the federal Department of Agriculture, "soft drinks" are also concocted with all sorts of poisonous ingredients. Even remedies for infants, soothing syrups, etc., contain morphine, opium, and other devilish admixtures. The same holds true of cough remedies and confections. Truly, if capitalism is permitted to endure much longer it will yet end by poisoning the very sources of human life. It has already gone pretty far in this direction.

OPPOSITION.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

One of the most pleasing bits of comedy now being enacted upon this earth is the effort to coax the Democratic Party to become an opposition party.

Every day they reprove, taunt, and even scold the leading Democrats in the effort to make them fight the Republicans.

Even the Republican President of the United States beseeches the Democrats to oppose the Republicans.

Taft says: "I think a good opposition—a strong patriotic opposition—is necessary."

He even pleads that an occasional defeat for the Republicans would be better for it than a life of peace and quiet on this earth without a good sized fighting opponent.

The New York World shouts itself hoarse in the effort to arouse the Democrats to a realization of their opportunity.

It admits that "no intelligent person will pretend that in the long run the Democratic party is purer or wiser or more patriotic than the Republican party."

Indeed, says the World, "its efficiency as an instrument of government is usually less."

Nevertheless it pleads for the Democrats to get busy and declares that what the government of the United States needs above all other things, is

Virile, aggressive, well-organized, opposition.

Now really can you beat it? Of all the huge jokes that politicians have attempted to perpetrate on an innocent people can this little farce be beaten?

In every legislature and in Congress a little handful of corrupt Democrats and Republicans sit quietly dividing the spoils of politics.

They have formed a little pool to raise the price of legislation, to control the political market and to hold up the people.

They control prices, give out their little rebates, care for their friends and ruin their enemies and dominate the political life of America in a way that even the Czar might envy.

These little gangs of Democrats and Republicans have the spending of billions of money each year.

They have huge contracts to give out, countless offices to fill and immensely valuable legislation and court decisions to dispose of.

In other words these little cliques run a business proposition considerably larger than anything known in this or any other land.

And it begins slowly to dawn upon the American people that they are being stung.

They see two parties, which they had supposed were fighting each other, sitting at the same table every night dividing the loot and getting gloriously drunk together.

And they begin to be suspicious and are even fingering about a little to see if something cannot be done to turn the two old gangs out.

The wise fellows at the head of the political machine see what is coming, so does The World and so do the men of Wall street, and so does Teddy Roosevelt and many another important person.

And so they say they have got to separate the two old toppers, take away their liquor and start them to scraping again.

And so they plead with Senator Grady to fight Senator Dewey. They plead with Tim Sullivan to fight Boss Cox.

They plead with Senator Penrose to fight Senator Elkins. They insist that Senator Standard Oil Aldrich shall become a little more war-like in his attitude toward Senator Standard Oil Bailey.

They would even like to see Hinky Dink take a fall out of one of his Republican pals.

But, unfortunately, they won't fight. They all stand for the same things, believe in the same long green and so there is nothing doing.

In fact after a few more Milwaukeees you will find the entire bunch behind the same barricade.

And in that day Taft and Teddy and The World will have all the opposition they want.

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 16:
Well, Well, we can't really never know what the morrow'll bring us! Here I was last night as hungry as I could be, an' no sparring to spend ten cents for something to eat. An' this noon I had a luncheon that surely cost more than Mrs. Bloom spends for her family of six in a week. An' that ain't all either—I was lunching in company of Miss Morgan an' others like her. In former days I would have considered it the greatest honor an' thought myself the luckiest being, but—those days have passed, never to come back again.

On the contrary, sittin' at the heavy laden table, breathing in the aroma of the fragrant flowers that were placed near each plate, listenin' to wonderful music, I couldn't help comparing this meal with this morning's breakfast—seven of us in the damp, dark kitchen, some standin', others sitting on a chair, a box on the wash-tub, each holding a roll an' a cup of weak coffee in hand.

There were we, that surely earn our bread in the sweat of the brow, eatin' that bread even without a bit of butter on it, and here were those that go to bed without havin' done a thing to help move things along, feasting on all sorts of delicacies. It made me mad that I couldn't abide them gentle folk—an' what good have they really done to us workers that we should like them?

"If the working people are in trouble, do they come to their aid? If the children of the poor keep lyin' like flies an' all for want of better care, do the rich put themselves out very much to better their misery? If we're out of work an' half starved, an' our thin bones can be seen through the work clothes, do they come down to us an' share their abundance with us? Not at all, it's the poor, an' the poor every time that does help the poor."

I couldn't eat their food somehow, when I thought of all these things—I felt as though I'd be sharing in their misdeeds, if I did. To read the newspapers, a body would think that they're really doing the Lord knows what for us girls, but they ain't. They gave me to eat, then asked to talk for them at their club house.

It ain't enough for them that palaces to live in; no, they spend thousands of dollars in buying a house so that they can have there when their fancy pleases. An' only this mornin', while standin' over his belongings—been thrown out of his three blue rooms, because he couldn't even for that much.

I don't see for the life of a body with open eyes an' the head can help noticing the ribble contrast. To tell the truth, most come to the conclusion, a gulf between us girls an' the I've spoken to, is too deep smoothed over by a few dollars an' easily shed tears.

But say an' think what I we have to go to them an' give—or as much as they're able to give—for the line down at the street is growing daily, people or rather push and shove abreast, in order to get a bit to the sacred door behind which Mr. Shindler, An' it ain't either that makes them so hungry, real mercesless hunger as a body feels after going food for days.

An' what's the wonder? The girls hadn't a cent to their when the strike first started, high four weeks since they But then, again, even us the worst off. Look at the Polish devils at Ludlow, Masan't even got a roof over their for the bosses that own the own the houses as well; of course, they threw them on the street. Imagine, to a woman that gave birth to a night, an' put out on the cold street the very next morning, gave me the shivers even to about it, for I wouldn't be that as to a dog or cat!

Jim said to me the other I'm wasting my life away. An' I'm living more in one day the whole lot of them at home live in a year. Every paper has something in store for us whether good or bad, it's just the same, for I learn by the long run. An', beside, the troubles do help you forget your I'm wasting my life away.

HELEN MURPHY, M. Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1910.

To the Editor of The Call:
II.
On the first page of The Call, under the date of April 18th, appears an article entitled "Use Arithmetic Experiment On." I can hardly you how gratified I am to see article in your paper. And to that thousands of the working people are being made wise on this subject. All over this land such tardily experiments are being conducted in nearly all of the charitable institutions. Paupers, criminals, insane, the idiotic, as well as less orphans, are used as experimental material. I congratulate you on publication of the article. I hope will continue to cry out against things.

I am a physician in good standing the editor of the Columbus Medical Journal, one of the oldest medical journals in the State of Ohio. I have never consented to such deplorable practices, and I shall continue to do what I can to oppose them. I am aware that I stand almost alone as an editor at least, among men in opposing such things.

I am sending you a copy of Columbus Medical Journal under separate cover, and shall be glad to it to you regularly in exchange your paper, if you care to do so. I may quote your article in some issue of the Journal.

C. S. CARR, M. D. Columbus, O., April 25, 1910.

FROM THE MOUTH OF BABY:
Now come the protests of the children against a "Noiseless Food Gravelly" are they "interviewed" on subject of their right to maim themselves or others and keep the department on the jump all the long day. Resolutions from "Creeting Infants' Protective Association and Babies' Local Union No. may yet be presented to the Little Johnny Kelly Club is up in arms. The Willie Pawlowski Social Union wants to if it is to stay at home all day, read Epictetus. By all means, the children themselves decide is safe and sane for them. It could only take a poll of all of what truths could we discover? annoyance of face-washing, the pie idiosyncrasy of school, the right authority of parents? Anyhow, should Jakey, who has never yet "chilled" have his tiny hand of off this year, more than in any year? And if a cracker comes near to baby's clothes or Pop Moore's notion store—Ah, 'wani!—Now, Evening Post.

THE STORY OF DORA LUBIN.

By PHILLIPS RUSSELL.

Something broke loose in Philadelphia the other day, but the excitement over it soon quieted down. The ripple quickly subsided and the river of life in the smug old Quaker town flowed on as smoothly and serenely as ever. It was some of this "white slave" business, agitation over which so disturbs persons who insist that "all's right with the world" and starts them to deploring, which seems to be the principal business of many worthy souls in these days of unrest and agitation.

Dora Lubin is a little Austrian girl who told her parents good-bye four years ago and came over to the country which is celebrated all over the world for the high wages it pays to workmen and for the reverence in which it holds womanhood. It must have been a jar to Dora to discover that so much of this reverence has been appropriated by women with husbands whose bank accounts can buy almost anything—even reverence—that there is little left over for outsiders.

On landing at New York, Dora went to the home of a cousin, who got her a job in a Brooklyn handkerchief factory. Handkerchief girls by working hard enough can sometimes make as much as \$5 a week. This was pretty big money to Dora. It would have enabled her to live in quite luxurious style, except that she felt it incumbent upon her to send part of her weekly wage back to the old folks at home.

But there's no denying that Dora was foolish. Most people of Dora's age are a certain amount of foolishness being natural and proper at fifteen years. For one thing she spent far too much—perhaps ten cents too much—of her weekly wages in riotous revels at moving-picture shows. Leading authorities agree that the working class is too much addicted to moving picture shows, instead of uplifting symphony concerts and inspiring lectures on the geological strata of the Paleozoic era.

Another point: The upper classes guard their women by making it necessary to obtain an introduction before one can speak to them. Dora knew of no such convention. Consequently, when a well-dressed man spoke to her in a picture palace she thought it no harm to talk with him. The stranger made himself pleasant and finally accompanied her from the theater to a restaurant, where he ordered such food as her own purse never allowed her to buy. The pleasant stranger told her to call him "Sam." Sam did not mention at the time the fact that he had a large social acquaintance in the city of Philadelphia, being the proprietor of a house which is well known to many prominent gentlemen, including several policemen who know when to keep their mouths shut. Under the stimulus of the food and the lights and the attention, Dora beamed and glowed, and was quite affable to the thick-necked stranger who suddenly walked up and was introduced by Sam as his friend, Mr. Kanter. Mr. Kanter also seemed to be quite a nice man. He saw Dora home and made a "date" with her. He took her to more moving picture shows and she came to a possibly marriage. Dora believed him and trusted him, but like young girls, she didn't know where to stop believing and trusting. The rest is not hard to guess.

Both sides of the alley are lined with dirty and evil-smelling houses. Through the wide open windows and doorways may be seen enormously fat white and negro women sitting by open windows, idly watching the stream of young white boys that sneak guiltily up and down the street. Painted faces, white and black and yellow, with evil, lecherous eyes, peer out of doorways. Raucous voices call out invitingly to passerby. Negro men with gross, brutal visages leer slovenly young white girls in the street. White and black mingle and fraternize,

She soon stopped trying to resist and Kanter brought her to Philadelphia, installing her in the house owned by Sam, concerning which the police know how to say nothing. She fell sick. They don't want sick girls in Sam's place, so Kanter took her to other resorts. She lost flesh and became unattractive, and Kanter beat her because she didn't make more money for him.

In this, Kanter showed himself like other capitalists, who exploit human beings, take all their earnings from them, hand back enough to enable them to live, urge them to work harder, inflict punishment and live in comfort and ease on their earnings.

Though Dora was now the lowest of the low, if she had only known it her character was still quite as pure as that of the corporation lawyer who does the capitalist's dirty work, and her position was quite superior to that of the brilliant writer who sells his brains for money. Women give themselves to men every day for a home, for social position, for ease and luxury, while the priest sings an inimitation ending "Whom God hath joined together" Dora, at least in the beginning, gave herself for love.

At last, Dora became so thin and unattractive that she no longer appealed to the best customers. Her master finally took her to a house in "Nigger Hell."

Probably there is no other city in the United States—not even Chicago or San Francisco or St. Louis—that would stand for Nigger Hell, situated as it is in the heart of Philadelphia. It is an alleyway forming a part of South Warwick street. One end opens upon Walnut street, one of the big business thoroughfares of Philadelphia. The other end opens upon Spruce street and upon a block given over to some of Philadelphia's very "best people" and most aristocratic families. The entrance to the Hell is actually between two very handsome homes, inhabited by prominent families. Why they endure such a stink-hole in what is practically their backyards is a mystery. Residents of the block have sometimes complained because of the noise and cursing, but possibly they do not dare complain too loudly. It is United States Senator Penrose's own home ward, presided over by the notorious "Boss" Lindlin, a benchman and petty boss, belonging to the local Republican gang. Senator Penrose's town home is only three blocks away.

It is impossible to describe South Warwick street in decent language. Have you ever seen maggots working in a piece of rotten beef? Then you know how Nigger Hell looks when everything is laid open. The best time for observing it at its best is a Saturday night in the summer time.

Both sides of the alley are lined with dirty and evil-smelling houses. Through the wide open windows and doorways may be seen enormously fat white and negro women sitting by open windows, idly watching the stream of young white boys that sneak guiltily up and down the street. Painted faces, white and black and yellow, with evil, lecherous eyes, peer out of doorways. Raucous voices call out invitingly to passerby. Negro men with gross, brutal visages leer slovenly young white girls in the street. White and black mingle and fraternize,

Laugh jeeringly and call each other maudlin names. The odor arising from the refuse in the gutters is indescribable. From this rotting stew was Dora Lubin pulled by agents of the Law and Order Society, who in some manner heard of her case. Bold, black headlines shouted the story the next day. About a week later two inches of type told of the sentencing of Kanter to the penitentiary for six years. A petty thief snatches a watch and gets perhaps twenty years for it. A burglar steals a piece of silver plate and gets anywhere from twenty-five to fifty years. But a man may steal a human being, enslave her, maltreat her, reduce her to degradation worse than death, and get as much as six years!

And still the capitalists prate of "reverence for womanhood," declaim against "free love" and charge the Socialists with "breaking up the home."

Dora Lubin was taken in charge by a Jewish society, and perhaps in time she will regain her health and spirits, for she is still a child and cannot fully comprehend what has happened to her. Meanwhile there are thousands of other Dora Lubins in the vile dens of all our big cities. And yearly their miserable tribe will increase as long as there endures the system which permits and encourages the exploitation of human beings, the system which regards woman as a thing—a piece of private property to be used by man as he will.

So will Dora Lubin year by year sink into the mire till Socialism comes and puts an end to the exploitation of the workman by his boss, of the young girl by the human beast. Under Socialism woman will have the absolute right to her own body and soul. Under Socialism "white slavery" will be impossible because there will be no profit in it. Human nature is not necessarily evil. It has merely been poisoned by the beast for profits.

HOW WE TOOK MILWAUKEE.
By George Vall Williams.
'Twas not by storm of shot and shell,—
And murderous weapons forged in Hell.
'Twas not with frenzied battle yell
Our comrades took Milwaukee.
'Twas voice, and pen, and ballot
brave—
The arms that never slay, but save—
That to our cause so grandly gave
The city of Milwaukee.

'Twas not the power of golden store—
Wrung by the robbers from the poor—
That won their battles off before,
Won THAT day at Milwaukee.
It was the night of Manhood true—
The Noble will to be and do,
That rescued from a robber crew
The city of Milwaukee.

'Twas not for empty need of Fame,
Nor glory of a tyrant's name,
Our knights, that day together came
And laid siege to Milwaukee.
For love of all that's pure and good,
For honor of true womanhood,
For hope of human brotherhood
Our comrades took Milwaukee.

WE YET SHALL WIN THE WORLD.—forsooth:
With lance of Right, and sword of Truth,
As, when our cause was in it's youth,
We first won at Milwaukee.
The Tyrant from his throne be hurled,
And, o'er a free and happy world
Our banner bright shall be unfurled
As now above Milwaukee.
Gloverville, N. Y.

ANTI-SOCIALIST DILEMMA.
By G. W. H.
If the anti-Socialists doze,
The busy Socialists go right along making converts; if the Antis wake up,
The Socialists hurrah, and call out to the boys and girls "sunthin' doin', don't miss the fun." The antis can't seem to please and body so well as they do the Socialists, no matter what course they pursue.

It reminds me of the summary I learned forty years ago in a Liberal Sunday school of the doctrine of election and predestination:
"I can and I can't,
I will and I won't,
I'll be damned if I do,
And I'll be damned if I don't."

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Whenever you are hard pressed by the popular order an inquiry; investigate something, even yourself if necessary. This will give you time to get your breath.

"The old guard dies but never surrenders." Some old guards, however, know how to bow themselves out gracefully without being kicked to death. (Vide Aldrich, Hale & Co.)

The railroads will regret to lose Mr. Hughes as governor. Who will veto the next 2-cent fare bill for them? Second thought: It is not so bad after all; he will be able to declare the law unconstitutional for them.

"The decadence of the home idea" was the subject of a sermon by Rev. Conrad Hooker, of Rochester, the other Sunday. Funny how such a thing could happen under capitalism, isn't it? Now, if we were living under Socialism—

The way the cities are awakening to the necessity of fighting the white plague is immense. There's money in it. Big salaries for the exploiters from the Sage foundation and crumbs of comfort for many others. At the same time capitalism rejoices to have the lives of the workers saved without expense to itself. Let the hand play.

To The Hague Tribunal: That whenever an armed conflict between two countries is inevitable and war is declared no one shall be allowed to participate as a combatant, voluntarily or for hire, on either side, except only those who have a direct interest in the matter in dispute. I do not expect the Nobel prize for this.

It was really enterprising for the Detroit Chamber of Commerce to advertise in other cities for "20,000 skilled mechanics to come on at once and receive a capitalist's blessing for competing for the jobs of local workmen and the "highest standard scale of wages" which was held out as a bait. This made the chambers of commerce in other cities squeal lustily; however, against any depletion of competitive material in their respective bailiwicks. What a game!

When the returns from the last Presidential election came in, it looked as if the Democratic party was ready for the graveyard. The donkey's victory, however, was amazing. Just now the Republican party feels sick and old leaders like General Clarkson do not hesitate to declare that it is "in a more critical condition than at any time during its history." Certain it is that one or the other of the old parties must go, as did the Whig party. That died on the issue of chattel slavery. One of the present parties will go on the issue of wage slavery.

I would like to submit the following, perhaps novel, mode of warfare