

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Partly cloudy today.

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 6963 BUREAU

Price, Two Cents.

No. 137.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1910.

HEAD FOR GAIN, NOT MEN'S GOOD

Common, Boss Baker, Makes Statement of Disregard of Employes' Welfare.

SALTED BY SWEAT

Men's Bread, in Many Cases, Baked in Flour Stored Where Men Sleep.

By CARRIE W. ALLEN.

"I am not in business to make money. I am here to make money." This remarkably frank statement was made by young Fleischmann when he overworked and underpaid slaves came to ask him for \$1 more in wages, and a nine-hour workday, or rather, a night.

The hot summer is coming on. We work so hard any more. It seems so out. Give us a nine-hour day.

Profits. Profits. Profits.

"Do you know what that would cost?" answered Fleischmann. "That ten less would cost me \$3,000 a year. I am not in business to make bread, but here to make money."

Not satisfied with his concession of a few hours less a week, and no recognition of the union, the faithful men had worked in the blinding heat many years, walked out and joined the strike of the bakers means not shorter hours and an increase in wages, but it means prestige and self-respect. Their trade has been looked upon as a menial one.

One man who has been working since the strike began. The man included shade steps and cats in his place.

Scabs are sleeping in many of the beds. The pickets from the Vienna Bakery say that eighteen men sleep in the four room. A committee of strikers went to lodge complaint with the Board of Health and were told that as the beds are not actually in the room where the bread is baked, nothing can be done.

An Old, Hardened Scab.

Once a scab always a scab. Edward was an old Bohemian of seventy years, scabbed when the elder Fleischmann threw the union men out of his bakery in 1889. After the strike was over, he was given a gold watch by the elder Fleischmann, which he has treasured through the years with great pride. You can't teach an old man new tricks, and it was not to be expected that the old man would come out in this strike. As a reward for all this merit, the old man will only die with his gold watch, but nothing else.

If the Women Knew.

Open air meetings are to be held during this week to let the common people know the issues that are at stake in this strike. Once the women who buy the bread really understand the conditions under which their bread is made, they will demand union made bread.

Word to Reformers.

Radicals and reformers! You are so feeble of the "problem" of the working class at public meetings. Do you know that the men who make our daily bread are today the right to earn bread? Do you know that this is one of the most important of the working class that you are to help solve?

ERIC TRAINMEN VOTE FOR STRIKE

The grievance committee of the Order of Railroad Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen divisions on the Erie railway system, between New York and Chicago, with Grand Chiefs Garretson and Lee, yesterday, received reports of the strike vote taken by the Erie trainmen and conductors.

It is understood that the representatives are nearly unanimous for a strike should the company refuse to meet the increases given by other Eastern railroads. None of the officials would discuss the matter.

A date has not been fixed for a conference, and will not be asked until the vote is in the hands of the committee.

FILIPINOS WANT TO HAVE INDEPENDENCE

Manuel R. Quezon, in Speech Before Congress, Makes Appeal for Islanders. Natives Appreciate Improvements.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—An appeal for freedom for the Philippines was made in the house today by Manuel R. Quezon, one of the two resident Filipino commissioners. When Quezon arrived last December he could speak only a few words of English, but he determined that he would deliver a speech to Congress in that language at the present session.

By studying night and day he made good headway. It is a strong well-balanced, well-expressed argument. "We firmly believe and sincerely trust," he said, "that the day will come when this Congress will generously give us the blessings of that freedom which has made us so happy, so prosperous and so great, and which is the keynote of the happiness and prosperity of every people."

"When that time comes, and let us hope that it may happen tomorrow, the day when was raised in the Philippines the ever-glorious Stars and Stripes will eternally be the best celebrated day of our national life."

Quezon expressed the appreciation of the Filipinos of the improvement brought about by the Americans in the islands. The degree of personal liberty granted the natives, the liberal provincial and municipal governments, the constabulary, schools, courts, sanitation and roads, and the high character of the officials sent to the islands all came in for praise.

With all these benefits the Filipinos were not happy. Independence was the "vital spark of their hope."

The temporary form of government had cast a shadow over the islands, he said, and he begged that Congress, which alone could speak authoritatively, provide a more settled form of government, and to speak as the future of the Philippines. Its silence caused unrest and uneasiness. The people ruled by an oligarchy.

"We do not have a representative government," continued Quezon. "The Philippines commission may at its pleasure remove the judges to our highest court. Our people are poor, but a tax burden is laid on them far heavier than that which is borne by Cuba or Porto Rico. Our government is needlessly expensive. Secretaries of departments in the Philippines are paid \$15,000 a year, while members of the President's cabinet, receive only \$12,000. The taxation is such as to require the payment to the government of the entire money circulation once in each year."

"The Filipinos, however, are patiently and hopefully looking forward to brighter days. We are only aware that you have not gone to those islands to subjugate us, but to emancipate us. The lesson of your history is inconsistent with any other motives in your dealings with the Filipinos except to make them free."

HOFFSTOT HAS COMPANY.

Another Millionaire Charged With Pittsburgh Councilman Graft.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 16.—The case of F. F. Nicola, millionaire lumberman, charged with bribery and conspiracy in connection with the councilmanic graft, was called here this afternoon. The defense made a motion to quash the indictment, and if the court rules against it, the work of securing a jury will begin at once.

TO RE-ARGUE HEPBURN ACT.

Matter of Railroad Labor Hours to Be Taken Up Again.

SHIP SUBSIDY MEN ALSO SCAB HERDERS

Steel Trust Employs Union Buster to Edit "American Flag" in Quest of U. S. Gold.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In the investigation of the methods of the Merchant Marine League's campaign for the ship subsidy measure, evidence has been produced before the house committee hearings, which shows that the United States Steel Corporation is practically responsible for the league's existence and the "popular demand" for government gold to aid in a great shipbuilding scheme.

It was also shown that the principal agitators for ship subsidies were a gang of union busters and scab herders.

Among the witnesses summoned, who acknowledged membership in the league, were the president of the Lake Carriers' Association, William Livingston, and its attorney, Harvey D. Goulder. In the course of their testimony it was shown that the principal and most important member of the association is the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, one of the subsidiary corporations of the United States Steel Corporation.

Step by step it was dragged from the unwilling witnesses that a paper called the American Flag had been employed to carry on a campaign of publicity for the desired subsidies and that its editorial work came from a man by the name of Maxwell, formerly the private secretary of the notorious D. M. Parry, of "union busting" fame.

Maxwell's cross-examination was so damaging to himself that he at times refused to answer questions and his reasons for so doing may be gathered from the following bit of testimony:

"You said you were employed by a merchants' information bureau?"

"The Merchants' Information Bureau; yes, sir; a very short time. It was in 1906."

"What is the purpose of that organization?"

"It is an industrial detective agency."

"Who is its president?"

"J. K. Turner."

"What is the nature of its business?"

"As Turner describes it, it is an educational business. He puts men in the factories where he thinks there is error, where error is claimed to exist. For instance, if there is stock being stolen or inefficiency being shown as to output, he puts men in there for purposes of correction."

"Does it not supply spies upon labor organizations?"

"I think you may say so; yes, sir."

INJUNCTION AGAINST MINE WORKERS

HALIFAX, N. S., May 16.—A temporary injunction, returnable May 25, was granted by Judge Drysdale today directed against the United Mine Workers of America. The union is enjoined from picketing the property of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company at Springhill, where a strike has been in progress for ten months.

The company claims that its new employes have been coerced by agents of the union and that as a result it is unable to continue operations.

The union men claim this is the last resort of the company and that they are now certain to win their strike.

HOFFSTOT HAS COMPANY.

Another Millionaire Charged With Pittsburgh Councilmanic Graft.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 16.—The case of F. F. Nicola, millionaire lumberman, charged with bribery and conspiracy in connection with the councilmanic graft, was called here this afternoon. The defense made a motion to quash the indictment, and if the court rules against it, the work of securing a jury will begin at once.

TO RE-ARGUE HEPBURN ACT.

Matter of Railroad Labor Hours to Be Taken Up Again.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Supreme Court today restored to the docket for re-argument the test case involving the section of the Hepburn railway act which requires the roads to make reports upon the hours of labor of certain employes.

WOMEN, ATTENTION!

The bakers are fighting bravely for decent conditions. One of the chief weapons in this fight is the union label. A meeting will be held in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a systematic campaign among women for the union label. Every woman can help. Volunteers wanted; come!
SOCIALIST WOMEN'S COMMITTEE.

WANT TO IMPORT SKILLED LABOR

The Manufacturers' Association Desire the Law Amended, So as to Permit Such Action.

At the first annual session of the National Manufacturers' Association in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday was called to order by John Kirby, Jr., president of the organization, the report of the committee on immigration was presented. Among their recommendations appear the following:

"That it shall be lawful to import skilled labor when the person importing cannot obtain laborers of like kind in this country who will work for him at the rate of wages prevailing generally in this country for such labor."

"That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be authorized and directed upon the application of any employer and upon him showing the facts set forth as above, to grant to such person permission to import such labor, such permission to be conclusive upon his right so to do and upon the rights of the aliens to land."

"That warrants for arrest and deportation of aliens who have landed be issued by a United States commissioner of United States judge, and then only upon such sworn complaints as are now necessary in criminal cases."

"That aliens be given speedy trials and right of appeal to the United States District Court as in the case of Chinese, and to higher courts, and trials to be conducted as in criminal cases, except as to a jury." Thomas H. Hall is chairman of this committee.

Ormsby McHarg, formerly assistant secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, spoke on "Immigration." He said in part:

"It will be noticed that a great many of the immigrants coming to our shores at the present time may be properly termed 'injured immigrants,' so that a vexing situation is created at the very outset, as a majority of them are without any considerable means, and as a result they are left at the post of entry, thus producing great congestion, which is of vital importance to our native people as well as to the immigrants."

"If the evils of congestion in the cities could be confined to those responsible therefor, it would be an easy matter to eradicate it; but no treatment can be prescribed for the immigrant—unless he is dealt with in his alien capacity—that is not accorded our native people."

"There is considerable fear of the result if immigration remains unchecked. Dissatisfaction is created, and a great many people see a real peril, where a man who lands in this country is found in from one to two years, voting at our elections, when it is known that he can neither read nor write the English language, and is unfamiliar with the principles of government. The present naturalization laws are strict enough. It remains with the states to impose stricter suffrage laws."

"The congestion of immigrants in the cities, where they are consumers, is one of the best reasons for high prices. Close to a million of them will come in this year; 90 per cent. will be consumers, as distinguished from producers of foodstuffs. Many of our farmers are going into the Canadian Northwest under special inducements held out by the Canadian government. This presents a need for sending the immigrant to the farms and makes the advantage for him to go there apparent."

"The problem must be solved by the federal government. It is absurd to talk of building a Chinese wall about this nation. We have neither the legal right, viewed from the standpoint of international law, nor the power to keep out desirable people."

OIL CAPITALISTS FIGHT.

New Petroleum Companies' Batts In on Waters-Pierce Co.

TAMPICO, Mexico, May 16.—Advices were received here today that the Mexican Eagle Petroleum Company, a subsidiary concern of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., has increased its capital stock to \$20,000,000 from \$15,000,000.

The increase was oversubscribed in London. Part of the amount will be used to erect two oil refineries, it is announced. The company is waging a bitter war against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company for control of the refined oil trade of Mexico.

EXAMINE TALESMEN FOR HEIKE TRIAL

Indicted Sugar Trust Secretary Lined up With 5 Employes—Union President's Objections.

Charles R. Heike, who has been secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company for many years and was a confidential employe of the late H. O. Haysmeyer, sat in the United States Circuit Court last yesterday while a jury was being picked before which he is to be tried for conspiracy to cheat the government out of duties by false weighing of sugar.

Heike appears to be somewhat bent by age and is gray haired. He is the highest officer of the company indicted by the government in connection with these frauds, the indictment charging in his case that he received and indorsed the checks of the government for the refund which the Custom House made on the false weights turned in by the weighers. On July 3, 1907, it is charged, he indorsed a check for \$2,701 drawn to the order of the company by the disbursing officer of the Custom House, on August 22 another for \$4,595 and on September 2 one for \$719. These amounts instead of being proper funds, being in the language of the indictment, "a portion of the duties lawfully due on sugars imported into the United States."

Five Others on Trial.

With Heike are being tried this time five other employes of the company, all of whom are indicted after months of investigation done by Special Prosecutor Henry L. Stimson and his assistants, Felix Frankfurter and Winfred T. Denison. Heike's co-defendants are E. W. Gerbaert, formerly general superintendent of the Havemeyers & Elder refinery in Williamsburg; James F. Bendernagel, the cashier; Harry Walker, superintendent of the Williamsburg dock, where the sugar was weighed, and Jean M. Voelker and James F. Holligan, checkers.

Eighteen provisional jurors had been obtained when court adjourned yesterday afternoon, and from these the jury box will be filled.

In examining talesmen both Stanchfield and Stimson laid a good deal of stress on the immunity plea which Heike made after his indictment, and which the Supreme Court decided should not have been made until after final judgment. Stanchfield wanted to know of each talesman if the fact that the defendant had made such a plea would prejudice him against Heike. All of them said that it wouldn't make any difference. Stimson wanted to know if the talesmen would follow a ruling by the court in regard to disregarding any question of immunity. The defense objected to this question, but Judge Martin allowed it.

James Tole Objects.

Mr. Stimson asked the talesmen whether or not they objected to the manner in which any of the federal laws were enforced. He asked particularly about the Sherman anti-trust law.

President James Tole, of Typographical Union No. 8, when the question got around to him, said that he did object to the way in which the Sherman anti-trust act had been enforced, and to the Gompers sentence. He is likely to be excused. The government will probably open its case this morning.

PART OF ALBANIA A SMOKING WILDERNESS

BELGRADE, May 16.—The rebellious parts of Albania are described as "smoking wildernesses" in today's dispatches from the scenes of the fighting between the rebels and the Turkish troops. The troops now are in complete control and are wreaking terrible vengeance upon the Albanians.

Thousands of people from the burned villages are homeless and starving and are being hustled down and ruthlessly slain by the troops.

There has been no opportunity to bury the bodies of those killed in the fighting, and of the hundreds who have since died through lack of attention to their wounds. In places the countryside is strewn with corpses.

The soldiers are determined to make a "horrible example" of the late uprising, and for this reason are committing atrocities that have never been equalled.

TRAINMEN GET RAISE

Board Votes Increase on Michigan and Lake Shore Lines.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 16.—An increase in wages to the conductors and trainmen of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Michigan Central lines of the New York Central was voted today by the arbitration committee.

The increase will date from April 2.

BROOKLYN STRIKERS PROTEST TO MAYOR

Striking employes of the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, whose factory is in North 10th street, sent a letter to Mayor Gaynor yesterday asking him to see that the police in the strike district ceased making unnecessary arrests. The Mayor sent the letter to Commissioner Baker.

The letter stated that the cops in the district around North 6th street, where the strike headquarters are located, have been officious and over-vigilant, frequently visiting the homes of the strikers and urging them to return to work. The police were making a house-to-house canvass, said the letter.

The high cost of living was cited as one of the reasons why the strikers were out, and they thought their cause was just. They asked Gaynor to do what he could to help them.

LABOR OPPOSED TO CONVICT-MADE GOODS

New Jersey Representatives Object to Competition of Pris- oners' Work.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Organized labor in New Jersey has taken a stand for the bills to regulate goods made by convicts.

Manfred W. Ehrlich, representing the Newark Embroidery Works, Newark; Queen Handkerchief Company, Passaic; Passaic Handkerchief Works, Passaic, and Hermann, Aukamm & Company, South River, was one of those who appeared before the subcommittee on labor, which had the bill under consideration.

H. S. Peters, of the Union-made Garment Manufacturers' Association of Dover, asserted that the trade which prisoners learned while incarcerated in prison were of no use to them. He advocated the passage of the bill in the interest of the labor employed in many factories.

William Hughes, who appeared before the subcommittee, told of a visit he made to the state prison, where he was shown prisoners at work, and was informed that they were making mail-bags for the government. He stated that he afterwards learned that some small concerns in Jersey City which had done the work were driven out of business because it was impossible for them to compete with the labor of the convicts.

Mr. Hughes said that he did not think the laboring man ought to be called upon to meet the unfair competition of the convict labor. He called attention to the fact that the laboring man already had to meet the competition of thousands of immigrants arriving from every country, and there should be no necessity for him to compete with the convicts as well.

LAUNDRY BOSSES WANT ARBITRATION

The laundry workers' union at its meeting yesterday decided to submit an ultimatum to employers giving them until next Monday to renew the agreement and settle the wage scale. If no agreement is reached by Monday, a general strike of the laundry workers seems likely.

The employers demanded that the union shall elect a committee to meet representatives of the employers organization and try to bring about a settlement. At a meeting yesterday the bosses demanded that the union abolish its sign and that the union label be taken out of the market.

They also demanded that the renewal of agreement shall be made in July, when the season is dull and when they will have a chance to discharge the help on account of lack of work.

The union representatives turned down the employers' proposition, and at the next meeting of the union it is expected that the strike will be called if the employers do not change their minds before Monday.

SHOT DOWN BY BROTHER.

Assaultant Was Recently in Sanitarium.
Victim Is Prominent Physician.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16.—Dr. H. Barton Stevenson, a prominent physician of Sherwood, Baltimore county, was shot down late this afternoon by his brother, Allen Stevenson, a former member of the legislature. The latter has recently been confined in a sanitarium. Dr. Stevenson's condition is serious. Allen Stevenson is a retired engineer in the United States Navy and was once a director in the Towson National Bank. He is believed to be insane and is still at large and well armed.

Dr. Stevenson is the author of a number of medical books and a few days ago started the medical world by advocating that inmates in asylums be used for medical experiments.

TRAIN KILLS WATCHMAN.

Patrick Slattery, fifty-five years old, a night watchman, of Atlantic avenue, near Hicks street, Brooklyn, was killed early this morning by being run over by a train at the 62d street station of the Culver line.

DEALERS PLUNDER SMALL BUYERS

Inspection Shows Merchants, Petty and Great, in Greed for Profits, Habitually Rob Public.

MILK COMPANY IS ACCUSED

Short Measures and Fake Weights Regularly Used to Deceive Customers.

The workers, it seems, are not only robbed of their due by the wage system, but are systematically plundered by dealers in the necessities of life. Grocers, milk, butter and coal dealers, peddlers and hucksters, have all been caught handing out short weights and measures to their customers and especially to the poor of the city, who are already robbed enough, heaven knows. Such is capitalism and the system of exchange for profit.

Acting Chief Francis M. McCoy, of the Bureau of Weight and Measures, sent to Mayor Gaynor yesterday his report for the last quarter of the year. Of a total of 5,433 inspections, including baker, butcher, grocer, butter, milk and delicatessen stores, 777 cases of thievery were discovered.

The inspectors destroyed or confiscated 2,907 scales and measures out of a total of 69,363 tested. Twenty-three per cent of the bad scales were reported as warranting prosecution.

Weights Tampered With.

Two of the most flagrant violations reported occurred in the delivery of coal. In one case 1,500 pounds were delivered for a ton and in the other the delivery showed 1,910, where it should have been 4,000, a shortage of 2,090 pounds.

One peddler was prosecuted for using weights four ounces short in a pound. Several coal dealers are reported as having been short in weight on delivery, one of them four times in one month.

Devices used for violation included false bottom measures, weights drilled out or filed off, weights with holes filled with cork or wax and blackened over to deceive the eye, etc. These being included in returns made in recent raids on hucksters and peddlers.

The 327 cases reported warranting prosecution are subdivided as follows:

Counter balances.....	61
Patent balances.....	3
Spring scales.....	150
Computing scales.....	19
Platform scales.....	3
Scale beams.....	3
Weights.....	120
Dry measures.....	21
Liquid measures.....	24
Deceptive measures.....	2
Packages, shortweight.....	20
Coal wagons, short weight and otherwise.....	22
Miscellaneous.....	7
Total.....	547

Inspector's Affidavit.

There was also made public the result of an investigation of the package creamery butter put up by the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Dairy Company, which has its main office at 224 West 57th street. The information made public was in affidavit form. The affidavit is made by Louis Mills, an inspector. The affidavit makes complaint concerning purchases at four stores run by the company in Brooklyn.

The four specific complaints set forth that of two pounds purchased at each of the following stores, 71 Pacific street, 240 Reid avenue, 123 Flatbush avenue and 1024 Bergen street, the weights in the first five purchases fell short 2-3 ounces each, and the others 2-5 and 2-4 ounces respectively.

When told of the charge, President Horton, of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, entered a positive denial. He admitted that the weigher had visited the company's main office, but asserted that of twenty boxes of butter examined by the weigher only one had been found short; that was three ounces deficient. The others, Horton declared, were all over weight.

Mills' affidavit says: "Some months ago the department was informed that said corporation was selling its butter in packages that did not contain as much butter as the company's announcement represented them to contain, and that such sales were in violation of law, and constituted a swindle on the public of Brooklyn."

The deponent made at first a general investigation to assure himself whether there was any foundation for the complaint or not. He visited two of their stores in Manhattan, and there officially weighed a number of their so-called two-pound boxes of butter. This weighing showed that none of the boxes contained two pounds of butter.

LIOT ON DISCONTENT

Says Workers Have Missed the Secret of Happiness—Too Restless. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 16.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, the individual who has such an antipathy to labor unions and Socialism as a destroyer of personal liberty, has sprung a new choice bit of wisdom on a long suffering and weary public. He said yesterday:

COMET HARMLESS, HE SAYS

Professor Lowell Says Tail Is Next to Nothing. BOSTON, May 16.—Professor Percival Lowell, the astronomer, when seen by a reporter today, said the comet will be visible practically all the early summer, and that it is unnecessary for any one to get wrought up over the possibility of the comet's tail affecting the earth.

JOHN D. GETS MORE SWAG

Standard Oil Company Hands Out Big Dividend on Nation's Light. The Standard Oil Company materially increased the bank account of John D. Rockefeller yesterday when it declared a quarterly dividend of \$9 a share. The same amount was declared at this time one year ago.

OWNER PIANOS
100 10th Ave., N.Y. City
1706 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn

MIDDIES FLUNK IN EXAMINATIONS

From the Brooklyn navy yard comes the information that at a recent examination for promotion from the rank of midshipman to ensign every member of the Naval Academy class of 1888 flunked. The highest mark made was 1.98, whereas the passing mark is 2.50.

BENEFITS PAID OUT TO STRIKING BAKERS

It was a busy day yesterday for H. Kintlein and Otto Fischer, both of the executive committee of the International Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Union, who gave out more than \$5,000 in benefits to the striking bakers. The money was handed out at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, and about 1,000 men were relieved from actual want.

LONDON CHASTENED

Police Commissioner Gives Advice on Funeral Parade. LONDON, May 16.—The commissioner of police has issued a circular giving some advice to those who wish to view the parade tomorrow, when the body of King Edward is transferred from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall, where it will lie in state for three days. Among other things the circular warns the people against pickpockets and requests women to wear hats of reasonable dimensions, and to refrain from the use of long hat pins.

HURT IN BASEBALL RIOT

Boy May Die from Blow Meant for Umpire. RACINE, Wis., May 16.—As a result of a riot among baseball fans over the decision of Umpire Eldinger in the Oshkosh-Racine baseball game in the Wisconsin-Illinois League, Gordon Lewis, the ten-year-old son of Captain William Mitchell Lewis, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor and millionaire automobile manufacturer, may die.

NEW RUBBER COMPOUND

WASHINGTON, May 16.—According to Consul General John L. Griffiths, a member of a tire company in London, has been conducting experiments to produce a rubber compound, combining pure rubber with a vegetable substance, that will avoid the defects which he thinks are produced by the common method of incorporating mineral substances, such as magnesia, chalk, and oxide of zinc. The experiments have developed a process by which the vegetable fiber employed is made to pass through the rubber in all directions in minute threads. In this way the rubber and the fiber are caused to act in support of each other, with the result that the compound is remarkably tough and retractile, and resistant under pressure or tensile strain.

ORDER COSSACKS TO NEW CASTLE

Socialists May Be Railroaded to Jail. Deep Laid Plans of the Steel Trust Behind Move.

(Special to The Call.) NEW CASTLE, Pa., May 16.—Charles McKeever, editor of the Free Press and Socialist councillor, who was charged with blackmail by Catholics priest, with a man by the name of Sawyer, who, it is said, attempted to get \$5,000 from these priests by threatening to expose certain things concerning them through the Free Press, was brought up for trial today, but the case was postponed for lack of evidence until Wednesday. McKeever demanded that the trial go forward at once, but the flunky-souled capitalist court here would not listen to it.

TROOPS RUSHED TO MENACE STRIKERS

Workers at Cement Plant in St. Louis Go Out for Higher Wages. Company in Panic.

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 16.—Troops are being rushed here tonight from St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kirksville and Louisiana, to suppress a riot among 1,500 workmen employed at the Atlas Portland cement plant, at Glasco, near here, who struck today for higher wages. The trouble grows out of the refusal of the company to accede to the demands made by foreign and American workmen for higher wages.

HYDE FOUND GUILTY

Life Sentence Given to Alleged Poisoner of Col. Swope. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16.—Dr. B. Clark Hyde was found guilty today of the murder of Colonel T. H. Swope, millionaire philanthropist. The jury fixed his punishment in the state penitentiary during his natural life.

SHOCKS IN FRANCE

PARIS, May 16.—Seismic shocks were felt at Gardanne, near Marseilles, this morning.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 16.—An engineer and fireman were killed, and several members of the state legislature were slightly hurt, when a fast train on the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company's line was derailed by a broken rail near Howe Junction, today.

DOG GUARDED TOO WELL

BEAVER DAM, Wis., May 16.—Because the family watchdog would not allow neighbors to interfere, Mary Kryzyski, four years old, burned to death yesterday.

BOOZE FROM BARREL STAVES

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Steps will soon be taken by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell to bring into government coffers some \$250,000 a year which don't go there, but which he believes rightly belong there. The \$250,000 is to come from whisky people who make a practice of "trecovering" whisky from staves of old whisky barrels. There are more than thirty concerns in the country which recover spirits from whisky barrel staves. Cabell estimates that more than 500,000 gallons are recovered every year.

MORSE'S PETITION REFUSED

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Supreme Court of the United States today denied the petition of Charles W. Morse for permission to file a writ of habeas corpus.

Fraas & Miller
"THE FURNITURE CENTR."
Broadway, Linden and Quincy streets. BROOKLYN.
An Easy Rocker
It is reborn by the best of men—and worth it.



TROOPS RUSHED TO MENACE STRIKERS
Workers at Cement Plant in St. Louis Go Out for Higher Wages. Company in Panic.

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 16.—Troops are being rushed here tonight from St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kirksville and Louisiana, to suppress a riot among 1,500 workmen employed at the Atlas Portland cement plant, at Glasco, near here, who struck today for higher wages.

HYDE FOUND GUILTY
Life Sentence Given to Alleged Poisoner of Col. Swope. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16.—Dr. B. Clark Hyde was found guilty today of the murder of Colonel T. H. Swope, millionaire philanthropist.

SHOCKS IN FRANCE
PARIS, May 16.—Seismic shocks were felt at Gardanne, near Marseilles, this morning.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED
NEW ORLEANS, La., May 16.—An engineer and fireman were killed, and several members of the state legislature were slightly hurt, when a fast train on the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company's line was derailed by a broken rail near Howe Junction, today.

DOG GUARDED TOO WELL
BEAVER DAM, Wis., May 16.—Because the family watchdog would not allow neighbors to interfere, Mary Kryzyski, four years old, burned to death yesterday.

BOOZE FROM BARREL STAVES
WASHINGTON, May 16.—Steps will soon be taken by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell to bring into government coffers some \$250,000 a year which don't go there, but which he believes rightly belong there.

White Rose CEYLON TEA
The two fabulous characters were so much alike as to be practically identical. Similarly identical are the contents of each packet of
White Rose CEYLON TEA
One Quality—The Best.

BENEFIT FUND IN FINE CONDITION

But Hard Driven Pennsylvania Workers Make Heavy Demands on Account of Sickness. Perhaps the most interesting thing brought out during the sessions of the convention of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, which is now being held in the Labor Temple, 343 East 54th street, were the figures showing the average sick benefit per member during the past year, and the average per member in the Pittsburgh district and the mining districts of Pennsylvania.

Elect Secretaries. Joseph Schmelzer, of New York; Otto Liebel, of Philadelphia, and Karl Holzhauser, of New York, were elected permanent secretaries of the convention. And the editor of the official journal of the society, Solidarity, was named as press committee, to supply daily reports to the press.

Liabilities Low. The total assets of the organization are, according to the report, \$528,327, and the liabilities are only \$18,457.62. National Secretary Meyer also recommended that the convention take under advisement the proposition to build an office building for the society, as the present quarters are altogether too small.

ALFONZO IN BORDEAUX

Feel Is Felt for His Safety During French Journey. BORDEAUX, May 16.—King Alfonso, of Spain, who arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, en route to London to attend the funeral of King Edward, will probably be examined by Professor Moore, a noted lung specialist, before leaving the city at 7 o'clock.

WHAT? T. R. HOARSE?

Unaring Voice Said to Be Weakening. George V Sympathizer. LONDON, May 16.—At his visit at Marlborough House today, Colonel Roosevelt's hoarseness was so noticeable that King George inquired anxiously as to its cause, suggesting that the colonel should consult a physician without delay. At the same time recommended to him St. Clair Thompson, the celebrated specialist.

DOG GUARDED TOO WELL

BEAVER DAM, Wis., May 16.—Because the family watchdog would not allow neighbors to interfere, Mary Kryzyski, four years old, burned to death yesterday.

BOOZE FROM BARREL STAVES
WASHINGTON, May 16.—Steps will soon be taken by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell to bring into government coffers some \$250,000 a year which don't go there, but which he believes rightly belong there.

Under the internal revenue regulations a distillery pays no tax for whisky which may soak into the barrel. In fact the government makes an allowance for such soakage. A rectifier, on the other hand, pays for all the whisky that went into the barrel. Part of the 500,000 gallons that are recovered each year, therefore, has never paid any tax since it has been recovered from barrels on which allowance for soakage has been made and on which the distiller paid no tax. Just what proportion of the total amount recovered has not paid tax and what amount has is hard to determine, but Cabell figures it is about \$250,000.

IRISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION
THOMAS S. LONDREGAN
WILL SPEAK ON
"Catholicism and Socialism"
Thursday, May 19, 1910, 8 P. M.
AT 19 EAST 26TH STREET
Admission Free

SCHENECTADY GRAFT CASES ON TRIAL

SCHENECTADY, May 16.—The extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court appointed by Governor Hughes to try the graft cases in Schenectady county convened this morning. Justice Charles C. Van Kirk presiding. The prosecution will be conducted by Virgil K. Kellogg of Watertown, and George A. Fisher, third deputy attorney general. In making his charge to the jury Justice Van Kirk defined the duties of the jurors. Getting down to matters that apply to the public affairs of this county, he pointed out that if any person who on account of his official position has the privilege and duty of auditing accounts and allowing them for payment becomes personally interested in any account, claim on contract, that man is guilty of a misdemeanor.

ALFONZO IN BORDEAUX

Feel Is Felt for His Safety During French Journey. BORDEAUX, May 16.—King Alfonso, of Spain, who arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, en route to London to attend the funeral of King Edward, will probably be examined by Professor Moore, a noted lung specialist, before leaving the city at 7 o'clock.

WHAT? T. R. HOARSE?

Unaring Voice Said to Be Weakening. George V Sympathizer. LONDON, May 16.—At his visit at Marlborough House today, Colonel Roosevelt's hoarseness was so noticeable that King George inquired anxiously as to its cause, suggesting that the colonel should consult a physician without delay. At the same time recommended to him St. Clair Thompson, the celebrated specialist.

DOG GUARDED TOO WELL

BEAVER DAM, Wis., May 16.—Because the family watchdog would not allow neighbors to interfere, Mary Kryzyski, four years old, burned to death yesterday.

BOOZE FROM BARREL STAVES

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Steps will soon be taken by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell to bring into government coffers some \$250,000 a year which don't go there, but which he believes rightly belong there.

CLERK KEPT \$62,000

State Sues to Recover Money of County Clerk Sutherland. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 16.—The suit brought by the state of New York against former County Clerk Leslie Sutherland, of Westchester county for the restitution of \$62,000, fees, alleged to have been collected and retained by him without warrant of law during his six years of office, will not be tried at White Plains, Sutherland desired. Supreme Court Justice J. Morschauser said today that it would be better to take the matter out of the atmosphere of Westchester county, and as accounts were involved, he decided to appoint John F. Ringwood of Poughkeepsie, as referee, to take testimony and report his findings to the court. Ringwood is a lawyer with a large practice in Poughkeepsie, and is also a prominent Democrat. The action was brought by the state at the request of Sutherland, who asked Governor Hughes to instruct the Attorney General to start the suit and establish his status in the matter for all time. The former county clerk contends that his actions were entirely legal, and that the lawsuit will vindicate him in every way.

HEINZE CASE AGAIN

Who Tells Whittman of Hoaxing in United Copper. District Attorney Whittman yesterday received from United States District Attorney Wise a letter in which Whittman was asked to institute criminal proceedings against Arthur P. Heinze and Calvin O. Geer, officers of the United Copper Company. Whittman turned the matter over to Assistant District Attorney John V. Hart, who has just returned to work after a long sick leave. Whittman nor Hart would comment on the case. Whittman will reply to Wise today.

STANDARD OIL COMES ACROSS. It was announced yesterday that the officials of the Standard Oil Company had decided to make a uniform increase of 6 per cent on the wages of the men employed at the plant in Bayonne, to take effect on June 1, between 5,000 and 6,000 men are employed at the plant, which is the company's largest plant in the East.

TRUST CASES FOR NOVEMBER

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Supreme Court today fixed November 14 as the date for the rehearing of the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN AMOY

AMOY, China, May 16.—The bubonic plague is officially declared to be epidemic in this city.

The 80th Day of The Call and our 41st UNION LABEL GOODS
MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men, 25c to \$1.00; Shirts, 50c to \$3.00; Lathrop Collars, 25c; Cleaning, 50c; Free; Hose, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Stockings, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits.
LADIES' Corsets, Muslin and Knit Underwear, Hats, Aprons, Notions, Veils, Shirts, Shirts with Union Label.
SIG. KLEIN and Assistant
10-12 THIRD AVE. (12TH ST.) N. Y. TEL. 605 FIFTH AVE.

HALF RATE COUPON
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
The New York Call and the Rand School of Social Science
MARY MAGDALENE
A Domestic Tragedy in Three Acts by Friedrich Hebbel.
(Translated by Richard Osher and Rom Laddon). First presentation in English. Under the management of Julius Hopp.
Hackett Theatre, 42d St., near Eighth Ave.
Sunday Evening, May 22, 8:15 o'Clock
Tuesday Matinee, May 24, 2:15 o'Clock
Tickets, \$1.00, .75, .50, and .25, upon presentation of Coupon at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, or Ross Laddon, 341 West 109th street. Tel. Audubon, 127.

CONVENTION CONVENES MAY 25

Unions to Discuss Plans for Attaining Adequate Workmen's Compensation Act in This State.

A convention has been called by the Joint Labor Conference on Workmen's Compensation of this city to hold May 25, at Beethoven Hall, East 5th street, for the purpose of devising methods for the passage of an adequate and satisfactory compensation act.

Agitation Crystallizes.

The agitation for such a measure has been going on in this country for a number of years, and assumed concrete form in this state by Governor Hughes' appointment of a special commission to subject the existing employers' liability law to a thorough scrutiny, and to submit its recommendations on the subject to the legislature. The commission was headed by Senator Wainwright as chairman, and consists of members of the senate and assembly, representatives of the employers and employees, and "sociologists," among the latter being Professor Seager, of Columbia University, and Miss Crystal Eastman.

The commission also recommended the adoption of two measures, one designed to amend the existing employers' liability law in favor of the employees, and the other representing the rudiments of a workmen's compensation act patterned somewhat after the British act.

The two measures have passed both houses, and the other has been favorably reported by the judiciary committee of both houses, and will probably be enacted into law within the present legislative session.

Workers Deeply Interested.

The organized workmen of New York have shown an unusual interest in the measures, especially in the proposed compulsory compensation act. The bill introduced by the Wainwright commission does not satisfy them, for the reason that its operations are limited to a very few trades, classed as extra hazardous, the compensation provided for by the act is insufficient, and the process of recovery is lengthy and uncertain. The objections of organized labor to the present employers' liability law are mainly:

- 1. That the law allows a recovery only where the injury sustained by the employe was caused through the fault or negligence of the employer.
- 2. That the burden of proof resting

upon the injured workman is so heavy and unreasonable that a recovery can practically be had only in exceptional cases.

3. That the process of litigation involved in all claims of injured workmen for compensation is slow, intricate and costly, and the injured workman is forced to bargain away a large portion of his prospective recovery, usually one-half, to his lawyer.

Oppose Wainwright.

The Joint Labor Conference on Workmen's Compensation, which consists of representatives of all central bodies of organized labor in the Greater City, contends that the Wainwright bill now pending before the legislature, does not afford to the workers substantial relief from any of the above defects of the present law, and has announced its determination to inaugurate a steady and strenuous campaign for a compensation act more clearly corresponding to the ideas of organized labor on the subject.

As one of the first steps in such a campaign, this convention of all trade unions in the Greater City was called. It is expected that several hundred trade unions will be represented in the convention by delegates.

BROOKLYN KNITTERS MEET TONIGHT

There will be a mass meeting and installation of the Brooklyn Knitters' Union at 71 Cook street tonight. The union will be installed as Local 724 of the United Textile Workers of America. The union received the charter from the international body while the general strike was on in Philadelphia, and thus far the organization was not regularly installed.

President Gouldin, of the Textile Workers; B. Weinstein, Jacob Panken, and Max Kazimirsky will deliver addresses. After the meeting the union will give a banquet in honor of the international officers who so bravely conducted the fight in Philadelphia.

Nathan Weiness, the organizer, has been doing good work and for the last three weeks has succeeded in getting in fifty-eight new members. An attempt will be made to put the label in the market and it is expected that by the next season New York will for the first time in the history of the labor movement be able to have union made sweaters.

REVOLT IS FEARED

Revolutionary Uprising in Chang Sha Looks Likely, Report Says.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A revolutionary uprising is feared at Chang Sha, according to dispatches received at the State Department today from Lieutenant Commander H. C. Bitler, commander of the gunboat Helena. All foreigners have been notified to go on the gunboats of the foreign powers stationed in the river. Communication by telegraph has been interrupted.

The condition at Chang Sha is very unfavorable, according to reports from Hankow. Ever since the uprising of several weeks ago, when several foreign missions and the governor's yamen were burned, the natives have been in an ugly mood. At this critical time, also, there is apprehension through the appearance of Halley's comet, which has a disturbing effect upon the ignorant Asiatics.

The American gunboats there are the Samar, Villaloba, New Orleans and Helena.

BOYS TRY AVIATION.

Horace Mann Students Test Model Machines in Field.

The boys of the Horace Mann School had an aviation meet on South Field yesterday afternoon. The machines used were models, propelled by the unwinding of tightly twisted rubber bands. L. J. Lesh, a senior, had separate machines and there was a fourth owned by T. Q. Hequebourg. All the machines were monoplane and one of the three owned by Lesh made several successful flights of a hundred yards or more.

Nearly all the boys of the school were gathered on the field with an equal number of Columbia students. Young Lesh tried out his model first. It was built entirely of wood and the length of the main strip was about twenty-four inches. The propeller was two inches in diameter and was driven, as were the other models, by elastic band power. Lesh's model soared gracefully on a gradual ascending plane until it reached a height of fifteen feet and then made a long and gradual descent.

The other machines all had large wing shaped surfaces. None were as successful as the wooden monoplane first tried.

DEATH RATE SMALLER.

There were 1,488 deaths in the city last week, two more than in the corresponding week of last year. Last week's death rate 18.45 per 1,000 of population, was less, however, than the rate a year ago, 16.96. There were 239 deaths of persons more than sixty-five years old and among children under five. Fewer deaths were caused last week by measles (29), scarlet fever (26), influenza (2), bronchitis (13), pneumonia (213) and tuberculosis (169) than in the corresponding week of 1909. There was an increase in deaths from diphtheria, croup and heart disease.

THE VENUS FIRED ON BY MADRIZ FORCES

Steamer Loads Ammunition and Supplies for Estrada Who Now Has Four Armed Vessels.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, May 16.—With the arrival of the armed steamship Venus, at Greytown, and the decree of President Madriz ordering all Atlantic ports closed, the Nicaragua revolution reached an acute stage today. The Venus slipped into Greytown yesterday afternoon meeting a scout boat of Estrada forces. Several shots were fired, but no damage done, and the Venus landed considerable ammunition and supplies and proceeded toward Bluefields. The Estrada forces now have four armed vessels, having recently purchased the steamer Corinto from the Bluefields Steamship Company and fitted her out with guns. The provisional government's navy is laying in wait for the Venus, and it is believed certain a battle will be fought off Bluefields in an effort to prevent the Venus from blockading the port.

COMET SHOW NOW ON IN THE EVENING

You can throw your alarm clock into a corner for the next few days. Or if you are the other sort of person you needn't think you have any excuse for staying up until after 3 o'clock. The curtain has gone down for the intermission in the comet show and the date of reopening depends upon your eyesight. There is no immediate fear of meeting that person whose maternal salute is:

"Did you get up or stay up to see the comet?"

If he says that he did one or the other and that he was rewarded by a glimpse of Halley's comet you can come right back with something regarding his credibility. He didn't see it this morning and he won't see it tomorrow morning or Thursday or Friday morning. If he is an astronomer he may see it on Friday evening, but the ordinary mortals, those of the apartment house roofs and the park spaces, won't be able to see the wonder again until Saturday.

That is when you will have several laughs at the man who has tossed on a few clothes in the chill hours before dawn just so that he will be able to tell his grandchildren, "Yes, I saw Halley's comet."

It won't be any trouble at all to see the comet on Saturday and on many days thereafter. Right after sunset on Saturday and Sunday evenings the comet will appear in the sky just a little south of where the sun has gone down. It will be brightest on those evenings and then each night it will grow dimmer and dimmer until a young moon happens along on June 7. The first evening and perhaps the second after the crescent has been hung up in the sky it won't cast enough light to make the comet faint beyond discernment. But by June 10 the illumination of the new moon will have increased and then—Good night, comet!

RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD GETS ARBITRATION

CHICAGO, May 16.—The hazardous nature of their occupation and the increased cost of living were cited today as reasons for the granting of increased wages to the firemen on forty-nine Western railroads before an arbitration board in the federal building. The hearing will continue for several days, it is expected.

More than 27,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen are involved in the negotiations.

A demand for an advance in wages amounting to 12 1/2 per cent was refused by the roads, who, however, agreed to leave the question to the board to be arbitrated under the enactments of the Erdman law. Railway employes and officials throughout the United States are interested in the outcome of the hearings.

The arbitration board is composed of the following members: W. R. Scott, of San Francisco, vice president of the Southern Pacific railroad; Timothy Sharn, of Peoria, vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; William Lee Chambers, of Washington, D. C.

TRIED TO WRECK FAST TRAIN.

Unknown Persons Piled Ties on Limited's Track.

UTICA, N. Y., May 16.—An attempt was made near Fort Plain today to wreck the westbound West Shore express train No. 1007, known as the Chicago Limited, express, one of the fastest trains on the West Shore division. The attempt nearly succeeded.

One mile west of Fort Plain, while running at a high rate of speed, the engine ploughed into a great heap of ties that had been piled upon the track. Engineman Garvey saw the obstruction just in time to apply the emergency brakes. Otherwise it is probable that the train would have been derailed. Some of the ties became wedged under the locomotive and it took an hour to clear the track and get under way.

There is no clew to the perpetrators. A year ago a similar attempt was made to wreck a passenger train on the New York Central at Fort Plain.

A YOUNG DR. JEKYLL

Jersey Youth Subject to Strange Mania for Robbery.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 16.—Prosecutor Frederick A. Pope has been investigating today the alleged dual nature of William Miller, a seventeen-year-old youth of this place, who suffered a concussion of the brain from being hit on the head with a baseball which has left him subject to periods of "sub-consciousness." In these he planned and executed daring robberies of which he appeared to be entirely ignorant when he recovered his normal condition.

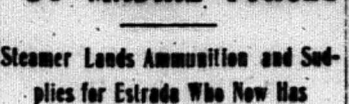
Prosecutor Pope is satisfied that the boy is not shamming, and it is probable that a commission will be appointed at an early date to determine his true mental condition.

Before the accident he had lived all his life at Raritan with his widowed mother, who is well to do. He was a member of a Sunday school, and was known as a moral youth up to the time he developed his mania for robberies.

SINGAPORE GROWING.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In referring to the rapid growth of Singapore, Consul General Du Bois says that many men who have recently made substantial fortunes in rubber deals are investing in Singapore real estate, and many old structures are being demolished to make place for fine modern business houses.

Honest Value for Every Dollar



That's exactly what you get to buying your clothes here. That's what brings back to our store every customer. It will bring you back, too.

Our stock of first-class summer clothing was never so complete. Nor have price transactions been overlooked.

Rodman & Blum

The Best Clothes for the Least Money
Clothing and Merchant Tailors
117 Canal Street, N. Y.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 16.—

Three hundred business men, representing the various industries and business interests of the city, met today for the purpose of selecting a Republican legislative ticket to be voted for at the primaries.

The meeting grew out of reports that an organization was forming to defeat Senator Beveridge and also out of fear that methods would be adopted at the primaries that would put men of so-called questionable character on the Republican ticket. Every one present pledged himself to attend the primaries.

DEATH RATE INCREASE

State Department of Health Issues Statistics—Consumption Leads.

ALBANY, May 16.—One person died from heat and sunstroke and four persons from cold and freezing within a single month in this state, according to the bulletin of the state department of health for March. There were thirty-six accidental drownings and eleven by design, while starvation took off two, which is more than the average.

The total deaths from violence during March were 639, twenty above the average, and 145 more than in March, 1909. The suicides numbered 131, and the homicides 30. The vital statistics for the month show a net gain in the state's population of 3,324. New York city's net gain was 4,914, which indicates that there was a loss in native population during the month in smaller cities and rural places of 1,376.

Tuberculosis of the lungs caused the largest number of deaths, 1,409, with pneumonia second, with a total of 1,405, and heart disease third with 1,015, while Bright's disease came next with 924.

BULLET HIT CHILD.

Mulberry Street Places Ends in Wounding a Boy and Man.

Two Italians met yesterday on Mulberry street, just above Hester street. There was no sign of recognition until they were nearly abreast when one of them drew a revolver and fired three shots. The first went wild, the second struck his enemy and the third went through his neck.

The man who had done the shooting ran through a saloon filled with men and escaped through the rear door. He still had his revolver in his hand when he vanished. The wounded man said that his name was Salvatore Priola, of 12 Roosevelt street. He refused to tell who shot him. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

At the time of the shooting the street was filled with people. When the fuss was over, somebody found little Nieball Colpe, two years old, doubled up on the sidewalk in front of 134 Mulberry street. He had caught the stray bullet in his abdomen and seemed to be seriously hurt. He also was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. His parents live at 151 Mott street.

JUNIORS ON IMMIGRATION.

Representatives of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of New Jersey, many of whom will be the state officers, will reach Newark today for a conference with the national officers of that body. They will all remain for a hearing before the committee on immigration and naturalization, of which Representative Howell is the chairman, next Saturday.

Steamship Tickets

To all parts of the world.
RAILROAD TICKETS
To all parts of the United States and Canada
MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS
Sent to all parts of the world.
FOREIGN MONEY
Bought and sold.

Bonded to the State of New York for \$15,000.00.

OPEN MONDAY TILL 8 P. M.

PAUL TAUSIG

104 East 14th Street, New York.
German Savings Bank Building.

THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

LARGEST SAFE WORKS IN THE WORLD
Stronger in construction than any other
Office Safes, Bank Safes, House Safes,
Vaults and Safe Deposit Work.
Estimates, plans and specifications for
solicited.
Write for Catalog.

373 and 375 BROADWAY
Telephone, 1010 Franklin.

GAYNOR CONSIDERS INEBRIETY BILL

Mayor Promises to Pass on Proposed Measure for Dealing With Thirsty Followers of Bacchus.

There was a hearing yesterday before Mayor Gaynor at the City Hall on the merits of the inebriety bill, which provides that a hospital be built for people too weak to resist devil rum. The hearing lasted but a few minutes as there was no one appeared to oppose the measure. The Mayor himself, however, was sceptical as to the necessity for such a bill. He thought that inebriety was decreasing, and hospital of the nature proposed for that reason. Turning to Homer Folks, sponsor for the bill, he asked:

"Is not intoxication decreasing very rapidly in this state by moral persuasion?"

"I could not answer to that," answered Folks.

"I understand it is a fact that for ten drunken men there used to be not many years ago there are not now more than one. What has become of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton?"

"That was discontinued, if your honor please, I think partly because it was in a sense a private enterprise."

"Was it not discontinued because the number of inebriate in the state diminished so rapidly as to make it an unprofitable institution? What has become of the Inebriate Asylum at Fort Hamilton, on the Brooklyn side of the East river?"

"Discontinued also."

"Was that not discontinued because the number of inebriates had so rapidly decreased in the state?"

"I did not read its history."

The Mayor promised to see Folks and have a talk with him about the bill. "At any rate, we are going to laugh it down," he said.

Discuss Bill.

The Mayor withdrew and those who came to speak for the bill entered into a discussion with those who seemed to be opposed to it. Some passed sarcastic remarks about a bill that would effect only the poor while the rich would be at liberty to drink all they can stand, and more. "You can't get at the rich man," said one young fellow. "He gets counsel at the club and the steward calls a taxi and sends him home. But when a poor fellow will take a drop too much it will be to the hospital for him."

A group of newspaper men enjoyed the remark so keenly that Folks thought it wise to enlighten them on the subject. He took a dozen of them to a corner and gave out facts and figures which they reluctantly marked down.

He explained that there will be, under the new law, five degrees of drunkenness punishable in the following way: First offense will be discharged; second, on probation, third, probation and possible fine; fourth, to the hospital for not less than three months and not more than six; fifth, for a year and a half, subject to discharge before that when warranted by behavior.

The main object of the bill, he said, is to cure drinkers. The inmates will not be treated in the brutal fashion they are handled today by confining them with felons and criminals, but will be given medical attention and will be allowed to work out their own salvation. In response to a question as to whether the fifteen proposed "Field Men" will be able to attend to all the drunks of the city, he said that Boston, with an annual list of 30,000 inebriates, was attended by nine men. In New York, he said, there were only 30,000 arrests of the same kind. Of course, he added, this did not include the 7,000 women. "Women are difficult to handle and other provisions will have to be made for them."

Reformers on Hand.

Among those who came to champion the bill besides Folks, were Theodore Frothingham, chairman of the committee on hospitals of the State Charities Aid Association; Dr. William Mahon, superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane; Dr. W. H. Smith, superintendent of the psychopathic ward in Bellevue; Edward T. Devine, national officer of the Red Cross Society and secretary of the Charity Organizations Society; the Rev. Dr. William Morrison, of the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn; Dr. Charles A. Rosenwasser, vice president of the Despondency and Crime Commission of New Jersey; and Dr. Delancey Carter, of this city.

Commissioner Drummond, of the Department of Charities, and Commissioner Whitney, of the Department of Corrections, both of whom will become members of the Inebriety Commission if the bill become a law, were also present.

The hearing before the Mayor was made necessary by the fact that its passage implies a revision in the city charter.

BUREAU OF MINES CREATED.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—President Taft today signed the bill creating a bureau of mines in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which will supervise all of the work in connection with the mining industry now done by various government bureaus. No decision has been reached as to who will head the new bureau, Professor John A. Holmes, director of the geological survey, has been mentioned for the place.

FACTORY GIRL MISSING

Has Been Gone From Home of Parents Since May 10.

Herman H. Berg, of 625 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, has reported at police headquarters the disappearance from her home, 39 George street, Jamaica, of his sister-in-law, Fanny Diamond.

The girl is sixteen years old, weighs about 135 pounds, is 5 feet 7 inches tall, has brown eyes and hair and ruddy complexion. When she left home on the morning of May 10 she wore a black military coat, white waist, black and white plaited skirt, black stockings, tan shoes and a black hat. She wears eyeglasses.

Berg said that the girl went to work for a suit factory about three months ago. Recently she had got a new place in a suit factory on Broadway, Manhattan. She was accustomed to working on her wages, ranging from \$4 to \$5 every Saturday night.

BIG GUN TEST.

Ram Katsahin Is Destroyed by Several Twelve-inch Shells.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U. S. N., chief of the bureau of ordnance, and a party of navy officers went to the proving grounds at Indian Head today to witness an important gunnery test. An armor plate target had been erected on the old naval ram Katsahin.

Several shots were fired from a twelve-inch gun and guns of smaller calibre at the target on the Katsahin. Projectiles were also discharged against the curved deck of the ram. The range was from 5,000 to 2,000 yards. The purpose of the experiment was to determine the angle of impact and penetration of armor piercing projectiles at battle ranges.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

50 Boys in Indiana School Down With Dread Disease.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., May 16.—There is an epidemic of typhoid fever at the State Industrial School for Boys here, and fifty of the boys are now in the hospital with the disease. One died this morning.

The disease is believed to have been caused by drinking the water from a spring that was found to be badly contaminated.

INSURANCE.

ARTHUR E. MARSH

FIRE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE.

220 Broadway, N. Y. City

Copyright, 1910.
Don't pay retail prices! Buy of the manufacturer and save the retailer's profit. The advantages being brand new styles, perfectly finished merchandise and the positive knowledge that you
BUY OF THE MAKERS.
To convince you, we offer this elegant solid oak Table, sold retail at \$14; our wholesale Come and see how furniture is made.
cash factory price \$7.50.
The Big "G" Furniture Works 203-205 E. 70th St.
E. GREENBERGER & CO. OWNERS.
Open TH S P M and Monday and Saturday TH S P M.
Just a step from the Third Avenue "L" station, New York.

BUSINESS BOSSES IN REPUBLICAN FIGHT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 16.—Three hundred business men, representing the various industries and business interests of the city, met today for the purpose of selecting a Republican legislative ticket to be voted for at the primaries.

The meeting grew out of reports that an organization was forming to defeat Senator Beveridge and also out of fear that methods would be adopted at the primaries that would put men of so-called questionable character on the Republican ticket. Every one present pledged himself to attend the primaries.

DEATH RATE INCREASE

State Department of Health Issues Statistics—Consumption Leads.

ALBANY, May 16.—One person died from heat and sunstroke and four persons from cold and freezing within a single month in this state, according to the bulletin of the state department of health for March. There were thirty-six accidental drownings and eleven by design, while starvation took off two, which is more than the average.

The total deaths from violence during March were 639, twenty above the average, and 145 more than in March, 1909. The suicides numbered 131, and the homicides 30. The vital statistics for the month show a net gain in the state's population of 3,324. New York city's net gain was 4,914, which indicates that there was a loss in native population during the month in smaller cities and rural places of 1,376.

Tuberculosis of the lungs caused the largest number of deaths, 1,409, with pneumonia second, with a total of 1,405, and heart disease third with 1,015, while Bright's disease came next with 924.

SUES HER RIVAL.

Divorced Wife Wants Damages From Husband's New Spouse.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 16.—Mrs. Jessie Trusler, the divorced wife of Preston C. Trusler, former president of the board of public works, filed suit today against Mrs. Nettie Barnett Trusler, his present wife, for \$10,000 damages, alleging that the latter alienated the affections of Trusler from the plaintiff.

When the Truslers were divorced the wife charges that Miss Barnett had kept her husband away from her for seven years, causing them to live apart.

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

UNION LABEL.

The above is a true fac-simile of the "Bread" Label. It is the only one that the public is made by Union Label workers, always look for the Label.

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

DO NOT BUY ANY OTHER

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

Do not accept a "cure" for absence of the Union Stamp!

COACH STRIKERS WIN OVER 25 SCABS

Call Reporter's Visit to Police Station Creates Peace in District.

"We will fight until all our demands are granted, and if we lose the strike then we want to lose it fighting," was the declaration of the 3,000 men and women who are out on strike against the American Manufacturing Company, Noble and West streets, Greenpoint, at their meeting held yesterday at their headquarters, 103 Grand street. Efforts of the company failed to get strikers to desert the union by giving out notices to them while they were receiving their pay, asking them to come to work Monday. Instead of going back to work, the union workers succeeded in getting twenty-five scabs to leave the shop and join the strike.

There was great enthusiasm at the meeting yesterday when the pickets came in the hall bringing in the twenty-five strikebreakers. The strikebreakers promised not to go back to work until the company settles the strike, and to stand by the strikers and help them fight.

Police Subside.

As a result of the visit to Inspector Sweeney's office by a Call reporter, with a committee of the strikers, there was not a single thug around the factory, and the police on duty near the shop did not molest the peaceable pickets. The day passed quietly.

Kasi Kelo, Anton Maldaikos and Peter Lapelkos, the three strikers who were arrested on Saturday for trying to persuade the strikebreakers to join the union, were yesterday discharged by Magistrate Getzmar in the Fifth Avenue Police Court.

The company yesterday tried to play another bluff, the union men say, by giving out circulars offering to pay \$100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person committing an assault on scabs. The hand bill is signed by Anderson Gratz, a vice president of the trust.

Since the strike was declared not a single strikebreaker of the few the company secured, has been assaulted, but a great number of strikers have been badly beaten. There is an investigation pending of an assault committed on the strikers. This investigation was asked for by The Call. It will be started today.

Jewish Trades Help.

The strikers have been receiving great help from the Hebrew unions that are affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, but thus far not a single union outside of the Jewish

HENRY L. SLOBODIN
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Removed to
302 Broadway, Room 302.
Telephone 4843 Worth.

MEETING HALL
10-21 St. Marks
for all meetings, entertainments and balls.
Largest hall in the city; entire square block.
15th St. and Eighth Ave., New York City.

LABOR TEMPLE 343-347 E. 86th St.,
New York.
Workmen's Educational Association.
Halls for meetings, entertainments and balls.
1,000 seats. Free library open from 3 to 10 P. M.

LABOR LYCEUM 649 Wiloughby Ave.,
Brooklyn.
Halls for meetings, entertainments and balls.
1,000 seats. Telephone 3541 Wiloughby.

MANHATTAN CASINO
For Balls, Picnic Park,
Also for Outings.
Accommodates 10,000 people.
Largest park in the city; entire square block.
15th St. and Eighth Ave., New York City.

CLINTON HALL
151-153 Clinton Street.
Large and small meeting
rooms from May 1st, for
unions, lodges and societies at
reasonable terms.

DUPLICATORS.
If you have
ready-made
forms, but have
not the time to
print them, or
if you do not
want to go
today, our
service is a money
time and worry
saver for all
these who need
duplicate copies
of their circulars,
letters, postal card notices, etc. Discount to Call
readers.
THE SHAPIROGRAPH CO.,
97 Chambers St., New York.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse
für die Ver. Staaten von America,
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit
Fund of the United
States of America.

The Weekly Pledge Fund
Remember that the weekly
pledge should be mailed
to The Weekly Pledge Committee,
P. O. Box 264, New York
City, or paid to the cashier in
the Call office. In both cases
payments or remittances should
reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments
will be made on Mondays.
When sending remittances
please use the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee,
New York Call,
P. O. Box 264,
New York City.

Dear Comrade: Inclosed herewith
you will please find \$.....
in payment of my weekly pledge
for weeks.

Fraternally yours,
Name.....
Address.....

PREPARED
FURNITURE
& CARPETS
ON YOUR
OWN TERMS

3 ROOMS AT \$99.98
5 ROOMS AT \$99.98
Write for Catalogue.
OPEN EVENINGS.

ROYAL FURNITURE
1188 30th St. A. 19-120 St.

has sent in a dollar. The United Hebrew Trades have been sending committees to all their unions to solicit aid, and the strike committee greatly appreciates their work.

The investigation that was supposed to take place yesterday at the office of the Tenth Police Inspection District, 191 Broadway, did not come off on account of Inspector Dennis Sweeney being off duty. The cops who assaulted the strikers will have to face their victims today and explain their deeds.

WHEN CROOKS VOTE A 'CANNON'
Witness in Ross Williams' Case Tells One Way Elections Are Won.

The trial in the Supreme Court of Roswell D. Williams and his six lieutenants—Peter D. Galliban, Peter J. O'Rourke, Philip Donohue, Robert Dunn, John Bingham and John Dunn—for conspiracy to violate the primary law last fall in the 17th assembly district, of which Williams is Tammany leader, brought out yesterday testimony concerning a "cannon," which was a term new to many of the jurors.

Patrick H. O'Connor testified that he was a watcher for Daniel A. Golden, who ran against Williams for leader and didn't get a vote according to the official returns. O'Connor was on duty in the polling place at 292 West 100th street, the 12th election district, where he delivered 250 Golden ballots on the morning of September 21, which was primary day. Late in the afternoon the automobiles, which had been described by previous witnesses, arrived, O'Connor said, and from twenty to thirty-five men rushed into the polling place. He was sure Williams was one of the men and that he was at the head of the party.

Stuffed Their Pockets.

Four of the men took papers out of their pockets and began stuffing them into the ballot box. They were the color and shape of ballots, O'Connor said. With Williams standing right behind him another man picked up all the Golden ballots from the table and bundled them under his arm. Williams then led his men out of the polling place.

O'Connor said that the ballots he saw stuffed into the box were known as "cannon." A juror asked what he meant and O'Connor called for half a dozen samples and pressing them together said:

"A cannon is a bundle of five or more ballots folded together one inside the other and ironed out with a hot iron until they are pressed down to look like one ordinary ballot folded in the usual way. The cannon is dropped through the slot into the ballot box. The box is then shaken up well and the ballots making up the cannon are shaken out so that they look as though they had been cast in the usual way."

BOUGHT VOTES FOR TAMMANY.

William Matthews, a negro, who was found guilty of paying from \$1 to \$3 to negroes in the 9th assembly district to vote the Tammany ticket at the last election, was sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Wheeler yesterday to six months in the penitentiary.

THIS IS BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS' NIGHT

Union Label Fair in Labor Lyceum Much Appreciated by All Who Attended Thus Far.

Last night was Printers' Night at the Union Label Fair, in the Labor Lyceum, at 949 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn, and a goodly crowd of the membership of the various printers' unions turned out. The booths were objects of much admiration on the part of the trade unionists present, for they represented to a not inconsiderable extent the results that are obtainable through united economic action.

Among the many gayly decorated booths that were much visited and caused pleasing comment, were the following: L. Siegel & Co., of 47 Canal street, New York; Rodman & Blum, of 117 Canal street, New York; Levy Brothers, 53 Canal street, New York; Henry Heller, of 271 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn, and Martin Deix, of 695 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Tonight will be Boot and Shoe Workers' Night, and preparations are being made to accommodate a huge crowd, as the shoe workers are expected to turn out en masse. There will be a particularly enjoyable program that the board of managers feel will be thoroughly appreciated by old and young, who will be in attendance.

All who are interested in union labor, and in the furtherance of the label upon goods produced under union conditions, will find it much to their interest to visit this unique entertainment.

MURDER IS SUSPECTED

Young Immigrant Girl's Body Found on Track Arouses Suspicion.

The police are investigating a number of mysterious circumstances surrounding the killing of a young immigrant girl whose terribly mangled body was found jammed between ties of the Sixth avenue elevated railway yesterday. From appearances the body had been mutilated by many trains, and the police believe the girl either fell or was thrown from a moving train last night.

How the body could have remained on the track without the motorman seeing it is a mystery. The girl came here from Finland some months ago, and had been employed by Theodore N. Morris, a banker, at his home in Madison, N. J. She came to this city yesterday to visit her brother, but did not reach his house, and her movements after leaving the Morris home are unknown.

Officials of the Interboro company say she may have gone out on the rear platform of a train to see the city, and have been jarred off and run down by a following train. Rear doors, however, are supposed to be kept locked.

BOSS PAINTERS UNFAIR

Newark Men Charge Masters With Paying Outsiders Better.

Anthony H. Taylor, of the District Council of Painters, of Newark, said yesterday that the reason his organization and the Master Painters' Association were unable to effect a settlement was that men had received the wages they asked for from other concerns.

He also said that while the members of the masters' organization had refused to pay the wages asked for by the local men, they were advertising for men in New York papers, and agreeing to pay 10 cents a day more than was asked by Newark painters.

BODY OF RIVERS BOY FOUND.

The body of William Rivers, a five-year-old Flushing boy, missing since May 7, was found in Flushing Creek yesterday. It had been believed the child was kidnapped and remains aggregating \$1,500 were outstanding for his recovery.

SPORTS

GIANTS TRIMMED AGAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16.—The Cardinals this afternoon trimmed up McGraw's pennant chasers, 4 to 2, and cleaned up the entire series of four games. Attendance, 4,500.

As in the previous games, today's victory of the home team was decisive at all points. Willis and Wittae did the pitching, and the ex-Pirate had all the best of it. The hits stood 9 to 7, in favor of St. Louis, and Willis had but one bad inning, Wittae had a couple. In fielding it was two errors to one, and New York on the long end, but this does not fairly indicate the real strength of the two clubs on the defensive. In addition to all of this the Cardinals used the better judgment in running bases, and, as is usual in such cases, forced the break in luck their way by doing this.

BROWNS PLAYED SLEEPLY.

The Highlanders beat the St. Louis Browns yesterday in a game in which the former were not very hard pushed, although the scoring was very close. The only satisfaction Joe Lake extracted from the game was in catching two of his former team mates napping on the bases. There was a third Highlander caught that way slumbering off second and succumbing to a throw from Killifer, the catcher, the New Yorks playing some sleepy as well as some wide-awake ball. There was a tendency on their part to be careless and negligent. Otherwise they would have made more runs against the Browns, who played in the same disheartened way as on last Saturday.

BRIBERY CASE POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The trial of Lee O'Neil Brown, charged with bribery in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer, was postponed until May 24.

PLAGUE HITS MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, May 16.—A strange disease is rapidly killing off the population of the town of Ahuejuclo, state of Jalisco. The deaths average ten a day. The sickness lasts only a few hours and always results fatally.

YESTERDAY'S SCORES.

American League.

At New York—
St. Louis 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2
New York 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 x—1

Batteries—Lake and Killifer; Ford and Sweeney.

At Boston—
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—4
Boston 5 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 x—11

Batteries—Pernell, Straud, Donovan and Stange; Karger and Carrigan.

At Washington—
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Washington 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 x—3

Batteries—Falkenberg and Clarke; Reising and Street.

At Philadelphia—
Chicago 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 x—6

Batteries Smith and Payne; Coombs and Lapp.

National League.

At St. Louis—
New York 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
St. Louis 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 x—4

Batteries—Wiltse and Meyers; Willis and Phelps.

At Pittsburg—
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4
Pittsburg 0 1 0 0 1 0 5 x—7

Batteries—Shetler, Humphries and Doolin; Leever, Liefeld and Gibson.

At Chicago—
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—2
Chicago 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 x—4

Batteries—Brown, Parsons, Graham and Reardon; Cole and Archer.

At Cincinnati—
Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Cincinnati 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 x—3

Batteries—Scanlon, Bell and Erwin; Fromme, Casper and McLean.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN.		NATIONAL.	
W. L. Per.	W. L. Per.	W. L. Per.	W. L. Per.
Phila. 16 4 809	Pittsb'g 13 8 619	Phila. 12 9 571	St. Louis 12 9 571
N. Y. 13 8 613	Cin. 12 9 571	Cin. 12 9 571	St. Louis 12 9 571
Detroit 15 10 609	Chi'go. 13 11 542	Chi'go. 13 11 542	St. Louis 12 9 571
Cleve. 12 10 543	N. Y. 14 12 558	St. Louis 12 9 571	St. Louis 12 9 571
Boston 12 12 509	St. Loe's 11 13 458	St. Louis 12 9 571	St. Louis 12 9 571
Chi'go. 8 12 400	St. Louis 9 14 391	St. Louis 12 9 571	St. Louis 12 9 571
Wash. 9 16 360	Brooklyn 9 17 346	St. Louis 12 9 571	St. Louis 12 9 571
St. Loe's 4 17 193	Brooklyn 9 17 346	St. Louis 12 9 571	St. Louis 12 9 571

BALLINGER IN ANGER FIRES YOUNG KERBY

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Frederick M. Kerby, the stenographer whose recent statement was followed by President Taft's explanation of the so-called Lawler memorandum in the Ballinger-Pinchot case, was today dismissed from the government service by Ballinger.

The letter of dismissal was a severe arraignment of Kerby, Secretary Ballinger accusing him of having sought wrongfully to bring reproach upon the administration, of deliberately misstating facts and of being unwilling to remain in the public service.

Kerby apparently does not intend to accept the situation without making some sort of a fight. It is known that he consulted a lawyer today and that he is considering the possibility of bringing an action for libel against Ballinger. Kerby's friends are urging him not to drop the matter without a legal fight and such action would, of course, be one more annoying feature in the present controversy for the Secretary of the Interior to combat.

Magistrate Harris in the Tomb Court yesterday fined Meyer Engert, a striking suit case and bag maker, \$5 on the charge of trying to persuade a strikebreaker of Danm & Lecher, 17 Walker street, to come out.

There was no change in the strike situation yesterday, the employers still being on the run, looking for scabs, and the strikers standing determined to win the fight.

Nathan Kenner, Joe Kaufman and Ben Schwartz were badly beaten by thugs while they were on picket duty near the shop of S. Sherman, 443 Greenwich street. As the result of the brutal beating they had to be attended by the union physician, Dr. Feldman.

It was said at the strike headquarters yesterday that J. Alenber, a manufacturer of suit cases, of 35 Murray street, had taken off his sign and closed up the shop for the time being. Alenber was an active member of the employers' association and has done his best to break the strikers' ranks.

The strikers at their meeting yesterday decided to continue the strike until all the employers sign up with the union. They say they would rather live on a meager strike benefit than return to work in open shops.

TOUGH ON GRENADIERS.

LONDON, May 16.—It has been recognized that the strain of standing absolutely motionless is exceedingly heavy, and for this reason the grenadiers who are guarding the late king's remains are now changed every half hour, instead of every hour.

Call Advertisers' Directory

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, \$9; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 448 Pearl street, New York.

MANHATTAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Chas. A. Affenkrant, 149 Broadway
Sam W. Egan, 152 7th St.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Progress Book Co., 423 E. 8th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Robt. W. Allen, 84 Livingston St.
A. Casel, 101 Livingston St.
H. M. Wiener, 1400 Hudson Ave.
Hudson Shoe Co., 156 2d Ave.
Eagle Shoe Store, 848 Columbus Ave.
J. A. Kahn, 1559 Ave. A.
L. M. Schuman, 178 2d Ave.
W. Nathan, 178 2d Ave.
W. Nathan, 40 Ave. B.
W. Nathan, 1410 St. Ave.
W. Nathan, 1410 St. Ave.
W. Nathan, 1410 St. Ave.
W. Nathan, 1410 St. Ave.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.
Richards Co., N. E. cor. 9th St. & 9th Ave.

CLOTHES AND TAILORS.
Smelting & Berovits, 47 Canal St.
Lynch Bros., 41 Canal St.
Lynch Bros., 41 Canal St.
Lynch Bros., 41 Canal St.

DEPARTMENT STORES.
Frank's, 10th St. and Columbus Ave.
J. B. Singer, Inc., 31-33 Third Ave.
W. H. Schuman, 150 Canal St.
W. H. Schuman, 150 Canal St.

DRUGGISTS.
Maxwell and Co., 7th Ave. and 14th St.
G. Oberdorfer, 171 E. Broadway.

DENTISTS.
Dr. S. Berlin, 22 E. 10th St.
Dr. S. Berlin, 1148 Madison Ave.
Dr. S. Berlin, 1148 Madison Ave.
Dr. S. Berlin, 1148 Madison Ave.

JEWELRY.
Diamonds, Watches & Jewelry
Wasserman & Co., 144 Bowery.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
L. H. Gilman, 43 Manhattan St.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.
L. Goldberg, 171 E. Broadway.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
Royal Furniture Co., 276 3d Ave.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Dr. S. Berlin, 1490 Madison Ave.
David Miller, 210 E. 11th St.
David Miller, 210 E. 11th St.

GROCERIES.
F. C. Smith, 300 7th Ave.

HATS.
Wm's Hats, 480 Grand St.
W. H. Silverstein, 475 3d Ave.
W. H. Silverstein, 475 3d Ave.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER.
100 Bowery; nearly 50 years' reputation.

American Mfg. Co., Union-Made Hats,
5 Avenue C, near Houston St.

LUNCH ROOMS.
William G. Storck, 97 St. Ave.
L. Shenfeld, 30 Riverside St.

LAW BLANKS AND TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES.
Esslinger Stationery Co., 116 Nassau St.

MEETING HALLS.
Labor Temple, 640 Wiloughby Ave.
Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave.
Clinton Hall, 151-153 Clinton St.

MEN'S HATS.
McCAN'S HATS are always the best and
most fashionable.
110 Bowery.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
Bernhard Robinson & Co., 148 E. 12th St.
Bernhard Robinson & Co., 148 E. 12th St.

OPTICIANS.
B. L. Becker, 203 E. Broadway
Dr. Singer, 1459 Madison Ave.
Dr. Singer, 1459 Madison Ave.

PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.
J. M. Kober, 150 Worth St.

PRINTERS.
Geo. J. Spyer, 143 William St.
J. Schreiber, 101 Broome St.
Co-operative, 15 Broome St.
Lifshitz & Miller Co., 217 E. Broadway

PHOTOGRAPHY.
L. S. Brown, 354 Grand St.

PIANOS.
O. W. Wurst, 1513 Third Ave.
Also 2609 Third Ave.

RESTAURANTS.
MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS.
53 Bleecker St.
278 Seventh Ave.
100 East 23d St.
415 Sixth Ave.

RESTAURANTS AND HALLS.
L. S. Brown, 354 Grand St.
L. S. Brown, 354 Grand St.

STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS.
Paul Trevis, 105 E. 14th St.

TRUSSES.
Henry Fuchs, 1409 Third Ave.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.
Thomas G. Hunt, 440 6th Ave.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
Gustav Berglin, 602 Columbus Ave.

WATER CURE MASSAGE.
Frank J. Kennedy, 300 W. 12th St.

'JUSTICE' METED OUT TO SUIT CASE STRIKER

Magistrate Harris in the Tomb Court yesterday fined Meyer Engert, a striking suit case and bag maker, \$5 on the charge of trying to persuade a strikebreaker of Danm & Lecher, 17 Walker street, to come out.

There was no change in the strike situation yesterday, the employers still being on the run, looking for scabs, and the strikers standing determined to win the fight.

Nathan Kenner, Joe Kaufman and Ben Schwartz were badly beaten by thugs while they were on picket duty near the shop of S. Sherman, 443 Greenwich street. As the result of the brutal beating they had to be attended by the union physician, Dr. Feldman.

It was said at the strike headquarters yesterday that J. Alenber, a manufacturer of suit cases, of 35 Murray street, had taken off his sign and closed up the shop for the time being. Alenber was an active member of the employers' association and has done his best to break the strikers' ranks.

The strikers at their meeting yesterday decided to continue the strike until all the employers sign up with the union. They say they would rather live on a meager strike benefit than return to work in open shops.

Call Advertisers' Directory

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, \$9; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 448 Pearl street, New York.

BRONX.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Sam W. Egan, 465 E. 37th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Lewis's Smart Footwear, 220 St. A.
A. Newman, 115 Wender Ave.
Goldberg's Union Shoes, 221 St. A.
Also 107 Westchester Ave.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.
K-Lux Chocolate Laxative, 10 Cents.

DRUGGISTS.
Dr. A. Gordon, 178 St. Ave.
Dr. P. Levin, 221 St. A.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
Floor & Co., 15th St. & 2d Ave.

INSTRUCTION.
Bronx Prep. School, 1611 Washington Ave.

BROOKLYN.

BUTCHERS.
Joseph Kins, 1219 Myrtle Ave.

BAKERY.
L. Jahn, 84 Hamburg Ave.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
541 Klenckmeier, HARLACH, 307 Fulton
L. Greenblatt, 1140 Myrtle Ave.
H. Galt, 100 St. A.
H. Galt, 100 St. A.

CLOTHES AND TAILORS.
S. Abrams, 67 1/2 St.
Kenny Bros., 271 Madison Ave.
H. H. Hirsch, 427 Knickerbocker Ave.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER.
C. F. Gochenheimer, 1271 Myrtle Ave.

DENTISTS.
Dr. B. M. Cantor, 96 McKimben St.
Dr. A. Ritt, 1621 Pitkin Ave.
Dr. L. M. Robins, 226 Pennsylvania St.

DEPARTMENT STORES.
Lindner & Berger, Broadway, cor. Wiloughby St.
The Berlin, Broadway, cor. Wiloughby St.

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS.
Turman's Pharmacy, Pitkin Ave. & Wyden St.
H. Schlessinger, 219 Broadway
H. Schlessinger, 219 Broadway

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.
Miller's Bazar, 230 Covert Ave.
Arnold Bros. & Farris, 205 Atlantic Ave.
Louis Berger, 219 Covert Ave.

ELECTRICIAN AND SUPPLIES.
B. & L. J. Bruchow, Prm., 1294 Conny Isl. Av.

FURNITURE, ETC.
Smith & Director, Pitkin Ave. & Wyden St.
F. S. Schlessinger, 219 Broadway
Geo. J. Schwarz, 107-111 Myrtle Ave.
Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 223 Knickerbocker Ave.
S. Kahn, 223 Knickerbocker Ave.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.
I. Goldberg, 21 Graham Ave.
I. Goldberg, 21 Graham Ave.

GROCERIES.
Victor Bruns, 3178 Fulton St.

HATS.
H. DeWitt, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C.
K. Schlessinger, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C.

GROCERIES AND DELICATESSENS.
C. H. Galt, 100 St. A.
C. H. Galt, 100 St. A.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Martin Ders, 109 Broadway

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Max Leibowitz, Hatter and Gents' Furnisher,
has removed to 1540 Pitkin Ave., bet. Stuyvesant
and Douglass.

OPTICIANS.
C. O. Lopez, 1261 Pitkin Ave.
Arnold's, 680 Broadway, cor. Whipple St.
Walker, 1384 Fulton St.

LAUNDRIES.
Schneider's Laundry, 1261 Myrtle Ave.

MILK, CREAM, ETC.
Eich Ground Dairy Co., 648 Myrtle Ave.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
E. Poshland, 1754 Broadway

MILLINERY.
Myrtle Millinery, 1261 Myrtle Ave.

OPTICIANS.
H. Shapiro, 1780 Pitkin Ave.

PHONOGRAPHS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND RECORDS.
J. Racov, 120 Grand St., near Bedford Ave.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS.
H. Adelson, 35 Belmont Ave.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.
J. H. Finkelshteyn, 1270 Pitkin Ave.
Louis J. Saltzman, 45 Grand Ave.

SURGEON DENTISTS.
Dr. Isidor Ruzansoff, 62 Stone Ave.

SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES AND KODAKS.
A. D. H. Koster Cycle, etc., 1384 Fulton St.

STATIONERY, RUBBER STAMPS, TRUSSERS TO ORDER.
L. Galdino, 1721 Pitkin Ave.

TEA.
White Rose Cycle, etc., 1384 Fulton St.

UNION HATTER.
E. Antman, 627 Knickerbocker Ave.

UNDEBTAKER AND EMBROIDER.
F. E. Susskind, 100 Atlantic Ave.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.
A. F. Petersen, 140 Wyckoff Ave.

Special Anniversary Edition Saturday, May 28, 1910

Will offer a splendid opportunity to all party locals or branches and progressive organizations to present a bundle for sale or free distribution.

It will contain a number of propaganda articles and will be something worth while distributing. Just the thing to make new converts or get new readers.

New York State Locals of the Socialist party will obtain bundles at 50 per cent from the regular bundle rate, the state committee paying the balance.

Special rate for bundles for this special issue, 80 cents per 100 copies. SEND IN YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO THE CIRCULATION DEPT. OF THE CALL, 408-415 Pearl Street, New York City.

\$30,000 FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 16.—Scholarship awards, ranging in value from \$150 to \$1,500, and totaling more than \$30,000, the largest amount ever distributed in this manner by an American college, were announced today by the Harvard faculty to students of the graduate school of arts and sciences. Eight traveling fellowships, entitling the holders to one year's study in any of the European universities, were included. Next year Harvard men will be enrolled in the big British and continental universities.

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser.

READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY

Massachusetts Advertisers Directory

Patronize The Call Advertiser. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay. Use Your Purchaser's Card.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES—HAZARD—REPAIRING.
H. F. Camp, 141 Franklin St., Boston

BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston.
Herman Brandt, 1219 Washington St.

C

WOMAN'S SPHERE Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 740 St. Avenue, New York City.

POVERTIES, WINCINGS AND SULKY RETREATS.

By Walt Whitman. Poverty, wincings and sully retreats! you face that in conflict have overcome me!

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND OUR PARTY PLATFORM.

By Lida Pierce. The method and purpose of the 1910 platform will doubtless be, as it has been in the past, to state what our demands are and to explain why we make these demands.

I. & A. KATZ Department Store

431-633 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y. Tel. 2900 Plaza.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

100 2d Ave. Bet. 8th & 9th Sts.

DR. S. BERLIN, SURGEON DENTIST

100 2d Ave., Cor. Madison Ave. Telephone 2913 Lenox.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST

100 2d Ave., Cor. Madison Ave. Telephone 2913 Lenox.

MYSTIC SOCIALISTS WANT TO KNOW MORE

Say the Town Meetings Should Be Held in Evening So That Workers Could Attend.

(Special to The Call.) MYSTIC, Conn., May 16.—The Socialists of Mystic are becoming active in an effort to change things so that the workers here may know more concerning the action of old party politicians.

It is customary for the annual and special town meetings in Connecticut to be held in the morning or afternoon. As a consequence, working people have not been able to be present and take part in the deliberations without losing time and wages, which they could ill afford.

As a consequence the town's business has usually been transacted by the storekeepers and professional men and those retired from business who have more leisure than the average wage worker.

Naturally, the result has been that the exploiting class has had its own way in town affairs. Since September last, Local Mystic, of the Socialist party, has protested against this injustice at every opportunity, and their protests have been published in the local papers.

We have been told that the proper way to bring about a reform in the time of holding meetings was to circulate a petition and present it to the annual town meeting in September.

It was announced that a petition had received many signatures in the town of Groton (of which Mystic is a part) to exempt corporations locating in Groton from town taxation for the period of ten years.

Before the special town meeting was called, the members of Local Mystic, of the Socialist party, had a meeting and protested against the proposed exemption from taxation of new corporations and put themselves on record as favoring the exemption of workingmen's homes up to the value of \$2,000, as the high cost of living fell most severely on the working class, who paid the heaviest taxes in proportion to their income than any other class in the community.

The local also demanded that the proposed town meeting be held in the evening. The Socialist agitation and the firm stand taken by them has already borne fruit in the second Socialist victory scored in the town of Groton since the organization of the local eight years ago.

The first victory was the introduction of free school books, and the second victory is the appearance of notices announcing the town meeting to be held next Tuesday evening.

A school committee of three for the town of Stonington, Conn., will be voted for on the first Monday in June and the local Socialists have elected a committee to recommend available candidates at the next meeting of the local.

In Connecticut many towns are under the old district system, but Stonington has just voted to adopt the town system, and the capitalist politicians thought they would have a walkover in gaining control of the schools.

The Mystic Socialist school observed Mothers' Day with appropriate exercises, and has organized a baseball team among its members.

On May 1 Arthur Baker, of Chicago, editor of the American Esperantist, made an address to the Sunday school and its friends upon the necessity of an international language and the availability of Esperanto.

SUFFRAGE.

I became an advocate of full suffrage for women as soon as I was old enough to understand the value of democratic government, to see that a true democracy requires the intelligent participation of all the people, and that women are people.

With further knowledge I advocate woman suffrage on two grounds: First, because a dependent and servile womanhood is an immovable obstacle to race development; second, because the major defects of our civilization are clearly traceable to the degradation of the female and the unbalanced predominance of the male, which unnatural relation is responsible for the social evil, for the predatory and combative elements in our economic processes, and for that colossal mingling of folly, waste and horror, that whole masculine phenomenon—war.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME Daily Mat. Best Seats \$3. Evng. at 8. \$5 to \$15.00. SPECTACLE CIRCUS—SAIZAY.

George Obardorfer, PHARMACIST.

2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars

Union Made By Comrades. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.

\$1 GLASSES \$1. Your Eyes Examined and treated by DR. L. H. KRANER.

PRINTING.

CO-OPERATIVE FRANK PRINTERS. 157 EAST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PILE UP SENTENCES ON CONRADE KEON

GRAFTON, Ill., May 16.—J. J. Keon, a Socialist, in jail here, who has refused to pay a poll tax, yesterday was informed that he will have to serve six months each for the three years he is delinquent.

Keon has served six weeks of his first sentence, and has sacrificed more than \$100 in salary rather than pay a tax which he deems unjust.

The city of Grafton already has expended more for meals than the tax amounted to, but Mayor Journey insists that he is enforcing the law of the state.

REPORT OF NEW YORK CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Delegation From Cordage Strikers Get Denotation and Collection—Oppenheimer-Myers Matter Closed.

At the meeting of the central committee last Saturday night the grievance committee brought in its report on the Myers-Oppenheimer case, and it was recommended that Oppenheimer be censured by the party. This recommendation was amended by the committee, which in effect was that inasmuch as Myers had issued scurrilous and scandalous statements against Oppenheimer, he be called before the central committee and censured for so doing.

A delegation from the subdivision of the Bronx requested that that body be given permission to form a separate local, as they were of the opinion that fare better work could be effected that way. Their request was referred to the city executive committee with full power to investigate into all the circumstances, and report to the central committee thereon.

A committee from the strikers of the American Manufacturing Company (cordage trust) requested a donation to their strike funds, and it was voted to give them \$10. A collection was also taken up from the delegates present, and over \$12 more was realized.

The organizer reported that the street meetings would be started on Wednesday, May 18, out that he was very short on speakers, nor very many having volunteered as yet. Park Commissioner Stover had granted the request for the use of the parks and band stands for holding open-air meetings, and Battery Park, Hamilton Fish and East River parks had been selected.

The request of the committee from the Rand School that the names of all new members to the party be given so that literature be sent to them, was discussed, and it was decided that the action of the city executive committee in granting this request be endorsed.

Sixty-six new members were admitted to the party.

APPEAL FOR F. O. CLERKS.

Gagged Themselves. They Need Help of Labor Union.

Brooklyn Central Labor Union has received a communication from the San Francisco Labor Council requesting the service of the C. L. U. on behalf of the postoffice clerks, who are desirous of having their hours of labor reduced.

They themselves are not permitted to agitate for the measure before Congress. The legislative committee was given charge of the matter.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. 34th A. D.—2293 Third Avenue, near 166th street. Socialist books will be raffled and a short entertainment will be given, after which refreshments will be served.

The Irish Socialist Federation at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. Members are specially urged to attend.

BROOKLYN. 11th and 17th A. D. will hold a special business meeting to arrange open-air meetings for the coming campaign. All members are requested to attend.

The committee on education, Branch 5 (Amalgamated Districts of Harlem) in Harlem Forum. Meeting is important.

The New York Call Conference MEETS AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN Call Conference AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

Hope, a new sixteen-page Socialist monthly, edited and published by Ward Savage, cartoonist for the Chicago Daily Socialist, is just out. The new publication is given up principally to cartoons bearing on Socialism and the labor movement.

There are also short articles by well known Socialists. The magazine is printed on good polished paper and gives much promise. One dollar a year, six months \$5 cents. It is published at 511 W. Madison street, Chicago.

NEW SOCIALIST MONTHLY.

Hope, a new sixteen-page Socialist monthly, edited and published by Ward Savage, cartoonist for the Chicago Daily Socialist, is just out.

The new publication is given up principally to cartoons bearing on Socialism and the labor movement.

There are also short articles by well known Socialists. The magazine is printed on good polished paper and gives much promise.

SOCIALISTS LAY PLANS FOR SUMMER

Kings' County Central Committee Met Saturday in Labor Lyceum. Berger May Come.

In the meeting of the central committee of Local Kings Saturday night at the Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle avenues, a large degree of interest was taken in the arrangements for the coming summer. Plans are being laid for an aggressive campaign of education and propaganda before the fall elections.

The organizer called upon the delegates to urge their respective branches to send in their orders for copies of the anniversary edition of The Call. This edition, which should be thoroughly distributed throughout the districts, will be sold in bundles at 40 cents a hundred.

The annual picnic to be given by the Labor Lyceum Association will be held July 1. The Thousand Islands was selected for this affair, and the price of tickets are \$17 for adults and \$9 for children between the ages of nine and twelve years.

Party members are asked to make arrangements with their newswriters to place leaflets in the Sunday papers. It is suggested that better results can be obtained if the same newspaper is chosen each Sunday for this purpose. Leaflets can be obtained by applying to the branch headquarters of the county organizer.

Organizer Langren reported that he would open the street meetings May 28.

The Finnish branch was lauded by the delegates present for having completed and dedicated their hall. A motion that the county convention, as well as the next regular meeting of the central committee be held in recognition of their good work was unanimously carried.

It is hoped that the festival to be conducted by the Sunday school committee will be successful and every one is urged to do all in his power to make it so. The committee also takes this opportunity to call for volunteers to teach and help organize the Sunday schools.

The Call picnic, conducted by The Call Conference, is to be held at Cypress Hill Park in the afternoon and evening of June 4.

Fifty-three new applicants for membership were voted on and accepted. There were also two transfers to the Finnish branch from Manhattan.

After an interesting discussion a motion to instruct the organizer to send copies of the proceedings of the county central committee to each branch was defeated.

The organizer was instructed to endeavor to have Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, lecture before Local Kings county.

A motion to elect a standing committee of ten to take the place of the woman's committee as now formed was carried.

Those delegates who have failed to settle for their tickets for The Call opera and ball are requested to do so at once.

The Swedish party members are urged to attend the meeting of the Scandinavian Temperance Society, where they will have an opportunity to enlighten the members on Socialism in an open discussion.

The fact that the S. L. P. members have been invited may make the discussion interesting for our Swedish members who attend.

FOR BOILER SAFETY

Locomotive Inspection Urged. Lives May Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Following inspection of locomotive boilers was urged today at a hearing given by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, on several bills dealing with that subject.

Martin, of Colorado, who was a locomotive fireman before he became a member of Congress; Herman H. Wills, assistant grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, urged the passage of a measure, which, they declared, would insure additional safety to employes and passengers.

MINE BUREAU HEAD

Taft May Appoint Dr. J. A. Holmes. Sign the Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The bill creating a bureau of mines in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which has passed Congress, was signed today by President Taft.

Mining interests all over the country have urged the creation of such a bureau for several years, but was only after a fairly brisk campaign that provisions were made for it.

Already there are quite a number of candidates in the field for the position of director. Dr. J. A. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, at present seems to stand the best chance for the appointment, although President Taft has given but slight consideration to candidates.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Under the auspices of the Public School Association a conference will be held tonight in the Church Mission House, 251 Fourth Avenue, at 4 p.m.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton will speak on "The New Hygiene." Miss Mabel Hyde Kittredge will speak on "School Lunches." The general subject for discussion will be "The Physical Welfare of School Children."

All members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are invited to attend the Labor Fair, which will be held tonight in the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, tonight, being the special night for the boot and shoe workers. The union holds its meetings every Tuesday in the Labor Lyceum, 1155 Myrtle Avenue.

IRON WORKERS HURT.

Two iron workers, Bert Walsh, of 410 West 124th street, and George Carl, of 157 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, employed on the new postoffice building at 23d street and Eighth Avenue, were painfully but not seriously injured yesterday when the scaffolding on which they worked broke.

LIABILITY BOARD TO MEET.

TRENTON, N. J., May 16.—The commission recently appointed by Governor Fort to investigate the subject of employers' liability to employed in accident cases, will meet at the state house tomorrow to perfect organization.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS.

Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES UNDER THE HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion, 10c per Line. 2 Insertions, 20c per Line. 3 Insertions, 30c per Line. 4 Insertions, 40c per Line. 5 Insertions, 50c per Line. 6 Insertions, 60c per Line. 7 Insertions, 70c per Line. 8 Insertions, 80c per Line. 9 Insertions, 90c per Line. 10 Insertions, 1.00 per Line.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DUMONT, N. J. New one-family house, 6 rooms; all improvements; 5 lots; 10 minutes from station; price, \$2,500; suitable terms.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—LONG ISLAND.

BIEDENKAPP BROS. Have now for sale of lot, very best 8 and 10 room cottages; workingman's choice. Office: 10 Washington St., Jamaica, N. Y. S. T. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WORKINGMAN wants to rent small cottage in the country; with privilege of buying if suitable and reasonable; within one hour from N. Y. city. Address: F. B. Sargent, 504 E. 12th St.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

10,000 UNION MEN to buy their HAND FINISHED STRAW AND PANAMA HATS with Union Labels attached. FRED. ASTROM CO. 600 Third Avenue (Cor. 39th St.) New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

YOUNG COMRADE wishes position of any kind in gent's furnishing and clothing store, or in office work. Address: Ch. Kabanov, 90 E. 100th St.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

WILL SELL "THE CONTENTS" of my private house without reserve, together or separately: upright mahogany piano, parlor, dining, bedroom furniture, cut glass, china, clocks, vases, rug, in fact, everything must go at any price. Call at home 100 E. 22d St.

AM COMPELLED to sell, without reserve, all my beautiful furniture, consisting of high-grade mahogany piano, parlor, dining and bed room furniture, cut glass, china, clocks, vases, and many other articles. Absolutely must be sold at once. Call today and tomorrow, private home, 118 East 74th St.

WILL SELL "THE CONTENTS" of my private house without reserve, together or separately: upright mahogany piano, parlor, dining, bedroom furniture, cut glass, china, clocks, vases, and in fact, everything must go at any price. Call at home 100 E. 22d St.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL.

185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Rutgers, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. KHON, PRINCIPAL.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVE., 1886, near 125th St.—Three rooms; steam bath; hot water supply; \$14.

27th St. W.—2 and 1/2 large, light rooms; improvements; rent \$25.00 to \$12.

54TH, 61st W.—4 large, light rooms; moderate rent; quiet house; hot water; improvements.

10TH, 65 W.—Bathroom, two rooms; heat, gas, hot water, steam, electric, etc.; improvements; rent \$25.00.

10TH, 22d W.—3 large, light rooms; hot water supply; rent moderate.

10TH, 42d W.—Boroughville—3 large, all light rooms; owner absent; splendid improvements; rent \$25.00.

10TH, 22d W.—Boroughville—2 and 1/2 rooms; hot water; improvements; rent \$25.00.

10TH, 22d W.—3 large, light rooms; quiet house; reasonable rent. Apply premises.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS. Telephone North 2200. 120 Park Ave., N. Y. Members of other Machinist Unions accepted.

MEETINGS OF LODGES IN N. Y. DISTRICT. METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 1 (formerly 2nd York City Lodge), Private, Hudson Turn Hall, Courtlandt Ave. and 12th St., Bronx.

FOR BOILER SAFETY

Locomotive Inspection Urged. Lives May Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Following inspection of locomotive boilers was urged today at a hearing given by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, on several bills dealing with that subject.

Martin, of Colorado, who was a locomotive fireman before he became a member of Congress; Herman H. Wills, assistant grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, urged the passage of a measure, which, they declared, would insure additional safety to employes and passengers.

MINE BUREAU HEAD

Taft May Appoint Dr. J. A. Holmes. Sign the Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The bill creating a bureau of mines in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which has passed Congress, was signed today by President Taft.

Mining interests all over the country have urged the creation of such a bureau for several years, but was only after a fairly brisk campaign that provisions were made for it.

Already there are quite a number of candidates in the field for the position of director. Dr. J. A. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, at present seems to stand the best chance for the appointment, although President Taft has given but slight consideration to candidates.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Under the auspices of the Public School Association a conference will be held tonight in the Church Mission House, 251 Fourth Avenue, at 4 p.m.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton will speak on "The New Hygiene." Miss Mabel Hyde Kittredge will speak on "School Lunches." The general subject for discussion will be "The Physical Welfare of School Children."

All members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are invited to attend the Labor Fair, which will be held tonight in the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, tonight, being the special night for the boot and shoe workers. The union holds its meetings every Tuesday in the Labor Lyceum, 1155 Myrtle Avenue.

IRON WORKERS HURT.

Two iron workers, Bert Walsh, of 410 West 124th street, and George Carl, of 157 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, employed on the new postoffice building at 23d street and Eighth Avenue, were painfully but not seriously injured yesterday when the scaffolding on which they worked broke.

LIABILITY BOARD TO MEET.

TRENTON, N. J., May 16.—The commission recently appointed by Governor Fort to investigate the subject of employers' liability to employed in accident cases, will meet at the state house tomorrow to perfect organization.

FOR BOILER SAFETY

Locomotive Inspection Urged. Lives May Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Following inspection of locomotive boilers was urged today at a hearing given by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, on several bills dealing with that subject.

Martin, of Colorado, who was a locomotive fireman before he became a member of Congress; Herman H. Wills, assistant grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, urged the passage of a measure, which, they declared, would insure additional safety to employes and passengers.

MINE BUREAU HEAD

Taft May Appoint Dr. J. A. Holmes. Sign the Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The bill creating a bureau of mines in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which has passed Congress, was signed today by President Taft.

Mining interests all over the country have urged the creation of such a bureau for several years, but was only after a fairly brisk campaign that provisions were made for it.

Already there are quite a number of candidates in the field for the position of director. Dr. J. A. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, at present seems to stand the best chance for the appointment, although President Taft has given but slight consideration to candidates.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Under the auspices of the Public School Association a conference will be held tonight in the Church Mission House, 251 Fourth Avenue, at 4 p.m.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton will speak on "The New Hygiene." Miss Mabel Hyde Kittredge will speak on "School Lunches." The general subject for discussion will be "The Physical Welfare of School Children."

All members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are invited to attend the Labor Fair, which will be held tonight in the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, tonight, being the special night for the boot and shoe workers. The union holds its meetings every Tuesday in the Labor Lyceum, 1155 Myrtle Avenue.

IRON WORKERS HURT.

Two iron workers, Bert Walsh, of 410 West 124th street, and George Carl, of 157 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, employed on the new postoffice building at 23d street and Eighth Avenue, were painfully but not seriously injured yesterday when the scaffolding on which they worked broke.

FOR BOILER SAFETY

Locomotive Inspection Urged. Lives May Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Following inspection of locomotive boilers was urged today at a hearing given by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, on several bills dealing with that subject.

Martin, of Colorado, who was a locomotive fireman before he became a member of Congress; Herman H. Wills, assistant grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, urged the passage of a measure, which, they declared, would insure additional safety to employes and passengers.

MINE BUREAU HEAD

Taft May Appoint Dr. J. A. Holmes. Sign the Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The bill creating a bureau of mines in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which has passed Congress, was signed today by President Taft.

Mining interests all over the country have urged the creation of such a bureau for several years, but was only after a fairly brisk campaign that provisions were made for it.

Already there are quite a number of candidates in the field for the position of director. Dr. J. A. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, at present seems to stand the best chance for the appointment, although President Taft has given but slight consideration to candidates.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Under the auspices of the Public School Association a conference will be held tonight in the Church Mission House, 251 Fourth Avenue, at 4 p.m.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton will speak on "The New Hygiene." Miss Mabel Hyde Kittredge will speak on "School Lunches." The general subject for discussion will be "The Physical Welfare of School Children."

All members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are invited to attend the Labor Fair, which will be held tonight in the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, tonight, being the special night for the boot and shoe workers. The union holds its meetings every Tuesday in the Labor Lyceum, 1155 Myrtle Avenue.

IRON WORKERS HURT.

Two iron workers, Bert Walsh, of 410 West 124th street, and George Carl, of 157 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, employed on the new postoffice building at 23d street and Eighth Avenue, were painfully but not seriously injured yesterday when the scaffolding on which they worked broke.

LIABILITY BOARD TO MEET.

TRENTON, N. J., May 16.—The commission recently appointed by Governor Fort to investigate the subject of employers' liability to employed in accident cases, will meet at the state house tomorrow to perfect organization.

FOR BOILER SAFETY

Locomotive Inspection Urged. Lives May Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Following inspection of locomotive boilers was urged

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekmas.

Subscription Rates	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$5.00
For Six Months	1.50	2.25	3.00
For Three Months	.75	1.15	1.50
For One Month	.25	.40	.50

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

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 5. TUESDAY, MAY 17. NO. 137.

AN UNMISTAKABLE ACT.

President Taft called a conference of Republican senators in the White House for the consideration of his legislative program. From this conference the following Republican senators were excluded: La Follette, of Wisconsin; Cummins and Dolliver, of Iowa; Bristow, of Kansas; Clapp, of Minnesota, and Beveridge, of Indiana.

The excluded senators are not enemies of the existing social order. They are not Socialists. They are nothing more than middle class reformers, who aim at conserving the existing social order by curbing some of its worst excesses. Moreover, they are members of Taft's own party. Nevertheless, they are excluded from the councils of the administration.

The meaning of their exclusion is unmistakable. Taft and his immediate circle are bent upon excluding from the Republican party every one who is not sold, body, soul and breeches, to the corporations. They are bent upon blocking the pathway to every reform, however insignificant in itself. They will grant nothing even to the middle class, which has representatives in both branches of Congress and can at times annoy the administration in a pretty effective sort of way. And it goes without saying that nothing at all will be granted to the working class, which as yet has no representative in either house, and, therefore, can be utterly ignored.

The exclusion of the "insurgent" senators from the White House conference confirms the impression produced upon the country by the messages and speeches of the President, that Taft has deliberately chosen for himself the role of obedient servant of the plutocracy, and that none but obedient servants of the plutocracy will be permitted to shape the course of his administration.

NOT LAW, BUT POLITICS.

That was a bold step of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, to dismiss his attorneys and to argue himself his own case before the federal Court of Appeals at St. Paul. It was a bold step and a wise step.

What is it that Warren and the Appeal are being prosecuted for in the federal courts? They are being prosecuted for having offered a reward for the apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities of an alleged criminal. Such offers are an everyday practice in this country. They have never been looked upon as a violation of the law of the land. But the Appeal and Warren have been singled out for prosecution by the federal authorities for the very good and sufficient reason that the Appeal, with its large, nation-wide circulation, has come to be a thorn in the flesh of the powers that be in Washington. The Appeal is a politically "undesirable" paper. Hence, the Appeal must be attacked, crippled financially, and, if possible, suppressed.

The attack on the Appeal is made under the guise of the law. But the motive behind the attack is purely political. And the final decision of the judges will be determined not by legal, but by political considerations. Why, then, resort to the farce of a legal defense—a farce that, with its quibblings, evasions, technicalities and involutions, can only serve to mislead the general public? Fred D. Warren's speech in his own defense boldly places the case where it belongs—in the sphere of politics. You judges, Warren tells them, are humble servants of the ruling class. You are going to convict me because I am a representative of the working class. It is in your power to do so. It is not in my power to prevent you from doing it. But in doing it you are only helping me to expose you before the American working class. Therefore, do your worst now, for the future is ours.

"WHETHER THE LAW PERMITS OR NOT."

"Whether the law permits or not," agreements between railways are bound to be made. So President Taft is reported to have said when the house eliminated from his railway bill the clause permitting rate agreements between railways contrary to the Sherman anti-trust law.

"Whether the law permits or not!" These words were uttered by a President of the United States, whose sworn duty it is to enforce the law.

"Whether the law permits or not!" These words were uttered by a former judge of the federal bench, the father of injunctions, a man who prides himself on his ingrained reverence for the law and on the judicial poise of his mind.

And the New York Times finds no fault with the President for having uttered these words. On the contrary, the Times says that the present law "is not fit to be obeyed."

Imagine what would have happened if a labor leader, and not the Presidential tool of Wall Street, had said that "whether the law permits or not" a certain thing was going to be done. Imagine a labor paper, and not the mouthpiece of Belmont, saying that a particular law "is not fit to be obeyed." Would not every capitalist paper have raised the cry of anarchy and incitement to riot, would not even the mass of the laboring people, in their blind conservatism, have considered such statements as reprehensible?

But the capitalists and their representatives have no such fine scruples. To them there is nothing sacred in the law as such. They obey and reverence only such laws as serve their class interests, and regard as a nuisance and an abomination every law that stands in their way.

Mayor Gaynor is a more honest and more efficient executive than New York has had in many years. This is admitted on all hands, even by the Mayor's political opponents. But so far as the working class of this city is concerned it makes not the slightest difference whether it is the corrupt Van Wyck, the weak and vacillating McClellan, or the honest and efficient Gaynor that is at the head of the city administration. Of this fact the striking bakers and cordage strikers have been made painfully aware. Upon these strikers the policemen's clubs have rained down with the same frequency and the same brutality as upon other strikers under preceding mayors.

THE REAL PHILANTHROPISTS.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The steel trust owns about eight hundred plants. It brought together into one great organization a variety of small monopolies. The American Steel Sheet Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Steel Wire Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the National Tube Company and the Carnegie Company are the chief concerns that were first brought into the consolidation.

It also brought later the American Bridge Company, the Lake Superior Iron Mines Company and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. It owns railways here and there and enormously valuable lands, ore mines and coal-mines. It is capitalized at one billion five hundred million dollars.

That is the amount upon which it believes it can earn a good profit. How much of that enormous sum represents actual value no one can say. All the old companies together professed as the value of their property far less than this amount, but, when they were brought together at least 50 per cent was added to their own valuation.

It was estimated shortly after the organization of the trust that a fair valuation of the visible assets would not amount to more than three hundred million dollars. Now what do we see about ten years later?

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States steel trust, recently made his financial report for the year 1909. He shows that in the nine years since this gigantic concern came into existence it has taken out of earnings and put into the property over four hundred and ninety-five million dollars.

It has built out of earnings, at enormous cost, the great steel plant and town at Gary, Ind. For that purpose it has appropriated from its surplus net income fifty-five million dollars.

In the one year of 1909 it has expended on railroads, mills, coal lands and ore lands and other improvements in its various properties about thirty-eight million dollars. In addition to this enormous sum it has paid interest on its common stock, its bonds and its preferred stock.

It had actually available for dividend purposes about seventy-nine million dollars, but it paid out only about forty-five million five hundred thousand dollars. It could easily have paid 7 per cent on both classes of stock and still had an immense sum over for special appropriations for improvements in its property.

The common stock outstanding amounts to about five hundred and eight million dollars. The aggregate net income during the last nine years amounts to over six hundred and sixteen million dollars. Now, if it be actually true that the visible assets of the United States steel

corporation amounted to not more than three hundred million dollars at the time of its organization, the owners of the United States steel trust have received in profits in nine years twice the original value of their property.

Now we hear much of the philanthropy of Carnegie, Phipps and Schwab, but how little is said about the philanthropy of the workers. The facts are these: Two hundred thousand workmen have produced for the steel magnates in nine years a net income over the wages paid them of about six hundred and sixteen million dollars.

In nine years the steel workers have presented to the owners of the steel trust the town of Gary, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, a host of small railroads and thousands of acres of immensely valuable iron and coal mines.

In nine years these wretchedly poor men have presented to the owners of the steel trust about half the estimated wealth of John D. Rockefeller. They have given in nine years to the owners of the steel trust an amount of money equal to four years of wages of the entire body of employees of the United States steel trust.

In other words, the philanthropic steel workers have presented to the steel magnates in nine years enough money to buy twice over, at the estimated actual valuation, every factory, mill and mine possessed by the United States steel trust at the time of its organization in 1901.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

By KARL KAUTSKY.

The proletariat is in no wise concerned with the antagonism between England and Germany. It is simply an antagonism between their exploiters. And the workers have not the least interest in the naval armaments, for no proletarian—indeed, no real national—interests are involved in the antagonism between England and Germany.

In the great war between Germany and France which broke out forty years ago, the great body of the German people was carried away by the desire for national unity, and the mass of the French people, after the fall of Bonaparte, with the desire to preserve intact the territory of the republic—to prevent the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine.

Nothing of this kind is to be feared for either of the two nations in a war between England and Germany. It would be only a question of commercial jealousy and of colonial exploitation, not of national prosperity nor of national independence and liberty.

The champions of naval armaments in Germany base their advocacy on the ground that Germany must be strong on the sea in order to protect its foreign trade, without which its industry cannot exist. On the other hand, the defenders of England's naval armaments argue that their country must be stronger at sea than any other, because otherwise in the case of war its food supply would be cut off. Besides this, Germany is not a politically free country, and England would run the danger, if it did not maintain its supremacy at sea, of being invaded by Germany and deprived of its liberties.

The German and the English who speak in this way are both equally in the wrong. Of course, every war injures trade and industry, but England's naval power would never be in a position to destroy the foundations of Germany's already flourishing trade. The utmost it could do would be to injure the shipping interest, but not even during the war could Germany's trade be kept under, for Germany has many boundaries which are inaccessible to England's fleet. But the foundation of the development of Germany's trade is in the superiority of its industry, and this again depends partly upon the natural advantages of Germany and its geographical position, but, above all, on the education and natural ability of its working class. Only through Germany's own ruinous internal policy could its industry and trade be undermined, never through the foreign policy of England, however violent the latter might become.

But there is quite as little cause for England to fear Germany as for Germany to fear England. Great Britain does not need to be the strongest sea-power in order to insure its food supply. An straiten in the present legal status at sea would suffice, by which the stipulations concerning the right of capture and contraband would be regulated so as to abolish the power of confiscating any food-stuff transports by the belligerents. If England only chose, she could secure such a formulation of the right of nations.

As to Germany seizing part of England, or threatening England's liberties, of that, even in the case of an invasion on the part of Germany, there could be no question. Germany cannot even manage her Poles, and feels them as a thorn in her flesh. The German government has no desire for more foreign subjects, which constitute for Germany only a source of weakness, not of strength. On the other hand, there is no country which, thanks to its insular position, constitutes so complete and invulnerable an entity as England. Never, since the days of the Roman Caesars, through all the vicissitudes of war, has any part of England been brought

under foreign domination. One can only possess Great Britain altogether or not at all. But to lay hands on the liberties of an independent people is, in the twentieth century, no longer possible. Even forty years ago it could not be done. France was completely crushed by Germany, in spite of which Bismarck and Wilhelm did not attempt to force the monarchy on France. It was just the disastrous war which brought France liberty—the republic.

And today the German government is hardly any longer able to curb its own people, who are demanding more liberty. From that quarter the English people have nothing to fear for their liberties.

Quite as little, therefore, as in Germany have the Social-Democrats in England any cause to demand, or even to allow, increased armaments. We Social-Democrats in Germany oppose them with all our might. But the difficulty of our work is increased to the utmost extent if there are any Social-Democrats in England who demand armaments for their country. We Social-Democrats in Germany can only combat the armaments of our own country effectually if the same attitude is adopted in England.

Of course, the ruling classes in Germany, as in England, are still strong enough to undertake armaments and even wars against the will of our party. But a government no longer readily risks a war without the enthusiastic support of the people—and that a war with England would meet with the strongest possible opposition on the part of the German people, is today a certainty, thanks to the work of enlightenment carried on by the German Social-Democracy.

Thus already today our party has become a strong guarantee of peace, and it will be able to do more and more in this direction—if the English Social-Democracy works in the same spirit.—London Justice.

PARTY POLITICS.

By LOUIS WETMORE.

When I was in Boston last January I had a long conversation with a prominent Republican member of the Bay State legislature—a man of whom great things are prophesied, the governorship, for example. He had been interested in what he called "politics" for a long time before he actually ran for the position of representative from a certain ward in Boston. He used to discourse lengthily of the value of the Republican party to the people of the United States, calling it "the only decent party—the only party to which a gentleman can belong." He had seceded from the Democratic organization early in life owing to his feeling. A few years ago he was elected to the legislature and has prospered ever since in a very exceptional manner in the politics of the state that heads the beck and call of Senator Lodge. When I saw him last in January he had practically no idea what Socialism meant, and was more than surprised when I told him that the Socialists had polled over four hundred thousand votes at the last election; he said he had no idea that they had any really substantial votes at all. Also, he remarked on saying good-by, "Politics is a great game." A great game!

Now, this idea of a politician as a superior person playing the poor pawns, hither and thither for the sake of the excitement and uncertainty of the game of politics is the spur that drives one of our two types of politicians into the national and state senates and houses of representatives. The second type goes there for the sake of the money that can be won in this most exciting of games. Practically ever one of our politicians can be closed under these two headings. And yet the workman does not see this; he is content to remain a pawn. The old days in England when the young graduate from Oxford or Cambridge entered the contest at the hustings as a finishing touch to his education were day dreams of paradise for the young fellows, who loved a bit of excitement and hoped for an ultimate peerage. Of good birth, often younger sons of nobles, they did no election work. Their electioneering officers, the chief butcher, the chief baker and the chief candlestick maker of the borough rallied the Whig or Tory element in the polls. Canvassing was of little use, as a barrel of whisky was worth ten score words. "Mid loyal shouts and torchlight processions" innumerable the successful candidate bowed his thanks for the confidence the voters placed in him from the balcony of the chief inn of the village. The workers grinned and thought no more of matters political till next election time. Thus was the first breed of politicians born.

In those days the nobility of ancient family ruled the land, and sent by the workers to the parliament, made laws wisely for themselves. It was a life of fuss and excitement—for those on top. Then the rule of duke, earl and landed gentry generally began to crumble before the rapidly rising commercial class, the bourgeoisie. Money conquered Name. A new class of politicians rose. The butchers and bakers and candlestick makers, who had evolved into commercial magnates of great wealth, dared to raise their heads and say, "Let these nobles go—we will represent ourselves!" But the workers never moved.

No longer was the name of Percy or Stafford or Montgomery sufficient to send a gentleman to the house. A hard-headed, clear-minded commercial type with pockets full of tinkling coin appeared at the elections as his contestant. Excitement ran high. England was doomed! But in spite of aristocratic threats the new type of control of parliament through the

votes of the workers, and made laws for its own class. As time went on the sons and grandsons of these early members of the bourgeoisie degenerated into what we know in our country as the political "boss"—a man out for the money that lay hidden in the mazes of the political game. Thus was the second type of politicians bred. And this is the day of the bourgeoisie. But the workers have opened an eye.

A new type of contestant has appeared. He is not a politician in the same sense as the other two breeds. He is of the workers; and when he is returned to the house he works for the people who sent him there—strange phenomenon! He is a Socialist. And the remnant of the men of noble names, and the degenerates from the commercial magnates of the industrial revolution cry to heaven for help against these would-be destroyers of their system of legalized robbery and heaven opened no eye. But when the workers open both eyes we will have paradise on earth.

Meanwhile, the system of politics these two types have originated has corroded the nation's ideal of truth. It is a system called "party politics." It is founded "on the principle that half a truth is better than no politics." It turns the members of each party into mere machines—a bunch of irrational partisans. It tends to make legislators liars. It has succeeded in many cases. It forces them to vote contrary to their innermost convictions and to speak contrary to their opinions. It makes a barrister out of every citizen. And it would not be possible in a nation where the governing classes really loved the truth.

It is the result of considering politics as a game. The virtues displayed in party politics are the virtues of a game—good fellowship and the sense of "all together!" The vices are the vices that make games intolerable—

Individualism and Co-operation.

By P. Viag.

Why did co-operation fail in the United States?

This is a question which confronts every American when reading about the phenomenal success of the co-operatives in Europe.

If, however, we expect to make a success of the co-operatives in the United States it would be well to become acquainted with the various reasons why co-operatives failed in this country, theretofore.

The principal reason why co-operatives have not been successful in this country as in Europe is, in our opinion, the extreme individualism of the Americans.

The ideal of a European workman is to earn a good wage, be esteemed by his fellow-workers, and be economically and socially well situated.

The ideal of an American workman is to become a small employer or business man, with the money accumulated while working as an employe.

This difference of ideals is responsible for the success of the co-operatives in Europe, and failure of the co-operatives in the United States.

The workman of Europe realized that there was no hope for him to improve his conditions as an employe, and did so collectively.

The American workman, on the other hand, has tried to improve his economic conditions individually. As a result of their individual effort we find speeding, strong competition, disorganized organizations, and many other peculiar characteristics of the American working class movement.

The organized American worker seldom considers his organization as anything more than an individual protective fraternity. Therefore, these organizations usually develop into bodies whose aim is rather to protect the members, than to improve the conditions of their trade or their class as a whole.

This individualism is one of the obstacles which made co-operatives difficult in the past in the United States.

The majority of the co-operatives organized in the past had for their principal object to purchase 75 cents worth of merchandise for \$100. They did not organize with the purpose of protecting the interest of the consumer as a class.

Two other very important reasons for the lack of success thus far attained by the co-operatives in the United States are the following:

"First—Because they did not give credit."

"Second—Because they did give credit. When they did not give credit, the consumer, when out of work, would return to the small grocery man who did give credit.

When they did give credit, they failed to do so on recognized business principles. They did not make the consumer, who paid his bills, pay for the debts incurred by the non-paying consumer.

The American wholesale co-operative has developed a system which overcomes the difficulties encountered in giving, and not giving credit. This system has been arrived at by a careful study of the various European co-operatives, and the existing economic conditions in the United States.

The secret of success of the Belgian, Holland, German, Danish, and Finnish co-operatives lies in the fact that they do either a cash, or cash in advance business with their members. They gradually train their members to purchase trading stamps in advance for one week.

It eliminates a large amount of superfluous bookkeeping. When organized, only one item is carried in the books every week for each member. That is the amount of the actual amount of business done with the co-operative. They do not have to enter a half pound of tea or sugar.

Another result of this system is that the co-operatives have always capital in advance.

The manager has no income in petty graft. He is personally responsible for the amount of stock on hand, for which he accounts by a statement, accompanied by an amount of checks he received in exchange for merchandise sold on the week.

Every three months an inventory is taken of the stock on hand. Inventories have to correspond with various statements he signs during three months.

The most important advantage of this system is the following: It enables the co-operative to attract members when in need of credit. Credit can be allowed without endangering the life of the society in form.

For example, if a member should apply for credit after he has been doing business with the co-operative three months, and spent an amount of \$300 during these three months.

In Europe a co-operator who is a member of the co-operative, by changing articles sold by the co-operative from another store, considers this member as a scab.

We believe that this latter feature of our system will be the principal reason for the success of co-operatives in the United States in the future.

We believe that this factor will be sufficiently strong to overcome the obstacles of extreme individualism of the working class in the United States, especially as this spirit is steadily diminishing very fast.

Our reasons for this prediction are based upon the fact that the working man is already more and more realizing the hopelessness of individual resistance against organized capital. This is shown by the existence of the Workmen's Circle.

The Workmen's Circle is a body composed of extreme individualists. The Jewish working men are especially individualistic, and it is only recently that they have begun to understand the value of organization.

They do revolt as individuals against capitalist interest, but with the exception of the Workmen's Circle there is very little to show in the form of organized protection or resistance against this system.

We believe that the reason why the Workmen's Circle developed such phenomenal strength was due to the fact that they were a social factor in the same sense as the European co-operatives are.

The law of preservation induced in Jewish workmen to form this special organization.

We believe the co-operative as organized by the American Wholesale Co-operative has this self-governing social factor as a basis, and we are confident that the American Wholesale Co-operative will grow as phenomenally as the Workmen's Circle.

We advise all people interested in co-operatives to apply to the American Wholesale Co-operative, at 25 East 15th street for information regarding the organizing of co-operatives.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

QUESTION OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Editor of the Call:

In a recent issue of The Call you published a letter on the Church and Socialism which seemed to me to state the case against the Church quite unfairly, and to miss entirely the reason why many clergymen are opposed to Socialism. First, let me say that I am a Socialist and a Christian, and that I long for the day when clergymen and churches will recognize and teach the essential justice of Socialist principles. But meanwhile here are two honest objections which blind the eyes of many sincere clergymen to the truth of Socialism.

Their first and most important objection is raised against the slurring over of individual responsibility. In much that is written and said for Socialism, Christians grant that the character of a man is influenced by his environment and his economic status, but we insist that in every man there is an indefinable quality that determines his character, and has a way of surprising the scientist and upsetting calculations.

It is just this which differentiates man from beast, and on account of this it is worth while that human beings should have the necessities of life. The "economic determinist" forgets to mention this truth, and when the clergymen find Socialist literature full of the philosophy which portrays men as self-interested economic automata and omits the spiritual values of life, it is not surprising that he confounds this philosophy with the economic program, and while he feels the lack in the

philosophy he refuses to trust the program. Then the clergyman goes on to reason that the co-operative commonwealth will never be brought to being without the altruistic devotion, the honesty, the purity and the sense of stewardship which he is preaching anyway, and so he continues to preach these individual qualities to the individuals in the churches. Who would venture to say that he is wrong about the need of these qualities?

We shall never win these honest, if rather blind—clergymen to Socialism until Socialist writings give more emphasis to the ethical value of the Socialist principles (even to the details of the program) and the moral responsibility of the individual Socialist, and the positive inspiration to character with which the Socialist cause reinforces the clergyman's sermons.

Their second objection grows out of the first, though it is only the familiar cry that Socialism could succeed anyway. So long as the Socialist puts forward his program as merely the machinery of self-interest, the clergyman can not be blamed for suspending judgment or positively doubting its success. But when the Socialist insists on the ethical ideal and demands that again and again from every point of view, he will be clergymen rallying to the cause, saying that it will win because it is right. For clergymen are more generally sincere idealists than most non-Christians will admit.

All this is not intended as criticism of our remarkably fine and able Call, nor of individual Socialists. It is only the old story of the pendulum of thought. Both ends of the arc touch the truth, and the Socialist and the Christian clergyman who stand at the extremes are both necessary to the progress of truth. It is a pity they do not better understand each other.

ANNA ROCHESTER, Englewood, N. J., May 11, 1910.