

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

The Call

The Weather.

Partly cloudy today.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 500 BUSHMAN.

3—No. 139.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

THREATENED LINES SENTIMENT GROWS

National Congress Still Argues Warmly Over Immigration Question. Hillquit Resolution Carries.

(Special Report for The Call.) CHICAGO, May 18.—The national congress of the Socialist party devoted the greater part of two sessions today to the discussion of the immigration question. The debate was exceedingly warm, but good tempered. The first night session was held tonight.

Shortly after the delegates began to assemble in Masonic Temple this morning, Emil Seidel, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, appeared in the hall and was roundly cheered by the delegates and visitors.

Seidel was nominated for chairman of today's session. There were no further nominations and he was unanimously elected. Upon taking the chair Mayor Seidel thanked the delegates for the honor in a brief, graceful speech. He told the congress that he knew their cheers were not intended for him, but for the Comrades of Milwaukee, who have done a great work, a work which could be done by Socialists all over the country, he said, if they would be get down to it.

Seidel's speech in accepting the chair provoked hearty applause. The debate on the immigration question lasted until 4 o'clock this afternoon, after which time Delegate Langer read his report as international secretary of the Socialist party.

At the conclusion of the debate on the immigration question, Hillquit's substitute resolution in which he argued that the Socialist party should favor all law measures to restrict immigration of strikebreakers and contract workers, as well as the mass immigration of workers from foreign countries, which is stimulated by the employers, was taken up, the vote being 55 for and 50 against his resolution.

Lee's Amendment Lost.
Lee's amendment, to the Hillquit substitute for the committee reports, in which he contended that the congress should recognize that the immigration of Asiatic workers is not voluntary, but almost entirely a mass import of cheap labor, the purpose of which is to weaken the labor movement in this country, and increase the profits of the bosses, was defeated, 6 votes being recorded in favor of it and 99 against.

Delegate Holm, of the Scandinavian Socialist Federation, ridiculed the arguments of those in favor of the majority. He said that although the report was supposed to be the result of two years' study of the question, but, as a matter of fact, he argued, the report was nothing more than words.

Such statements as that the Asiatics are unclean, should not have been made on the floor, Holm said. He cited the filthy conditions under which candy is manufactured in this country, and also the filthy sweatshops in the Ghettos of great American cities; to prove that even if the Asiatics were dirty, which he denied, they have not a monopoly on dirt and filth.

Holm argued that the Japs and Chinese are clean, and in support of his contention, he cited the fact that Japanese and Chinese restaurants are among the cleanest.

Killingbeck, of New Jersey, also opposed restriction of immigration. He said that most of the speakers who declared that they were not opposed to Asiatics, talked against them, in fact.

Wants No Compromise.
Gustave A. Strebel, of Syracuse, N. Y., declared that he favored the adoption of a clear resolution, not a compromise resolution. He argued that the congress must not adopt a meaningless motion in an attempt to solve the problem, as that would surely fail.

John Vallimaki, of the Finnish Socialist organization, argued very emphatically against exclusion of any workers. At the same time, he declared, he was strenuously opposed to importation of Asiatic workers, or any other workers.

Delegate Washope, of New York, said that those delegates who opposed the majority report, charged those in favor of that position with trying to please the A. F. of L., but, said he, the A. F. of L. is not always wrong. One of the chief reasons why the Asiatics should be excluded, declared Washope, is the fact that we cannot assimilate them. Other races he said, are easily assimilated, but the Asiatic remains outside the pale.

Delegate O'Neill, of Wyoming, favored exclusion. He said that European workers would soon stop emigrating.

NEW CASTLE FIGHT GROWING SERIOUS

Socialist Councilman's Case Came Up and Held Over—Trumped-up Charge Scheme of Trust.

(Special to The Call.) NEW CASTLE, Pa., May 18.—Charles McKeever, the Socialist councilman and editor of the Free Press, the local organ of the Socialist party, who was arrested on the trumped-up charge of blackmail, was brought up for trial today and the case was held over until June. The prosecution claimed that its chief witness was missing. No evidence whatever was brought against McKeever.

James Connelly, of New York, recently national organizer of the Socialist party, who is in New Castle assisting in the fight, says the trial is the biggest farce that he has ever seen.

The Socialists here are expecting some overt act from the prosecutors. They believe that the scheme of bringing charges, as the capitalists have been doing without cause whatever, is simply to get the Socialists to say and do things that may be brought against them in the June case, when four of the most prominent members of the party will be tried for "sedition and criminal libel."

The Free Press printing establishment, which has been doing a good job business, has been hard hit. The profits from job printing has been the main stay of the paper, and since the outrageous onslaught upon the Socialists through its funky-souled press and "Business Men's Exchange" the job business is practically dead. Many customers who otherwise would get their printing done at the Free Press are staying away for fear of being subpoenaed as witnesses in the cases which are to come up next month.

The finances of the Free Press are almost exhausted and outside help is imperative if the paper is to exist and tell the story of the fight which means so much to the working class movement in this part of the country.

The little band of Socialists who have been carrying on the struggle for so many months are all wage earners. Some of them are on strike against the tin plate company, which has declared against unionism, and is not leaving a stone unturned that will make the large plate mills here slave pens, such as the notorious "slaughter house" at McKees Rocks, about forty miles away.

Both capitalist dailies here, plant and willing tools of the steel trust, which dominates the town entirely, have centered their batteries upon the Socialists and the Socialist movement with all their power.

They are misrepresenting and abusing the Socialists without reserve. Nothing is too low for them to say about the movement here and if it is in their power several of the most active members of the party will be railroaded to jail.

The struggle here has brought to the surface a new phase and one which is of national importance to the working class movement at large. With the growing agitation and activity of the Socialists here the big property owners realize that the town has become a poor place for investors.

New Castle has become known as a "strike town."

The News, a paper which is dominated by body and soul by the steel trust, says: "It is too late to prevent manufacturers throughout the country classing New Castle as a strike cursed city and a rendezvous of the Socialistic inclined. The election to office has done that effectively."

Funds are needed at once to carry on the struggle. The resources are about exhausted. The death of the press here at the present time will mean a staggering, if not a death blow for some time to the movement. Contributions should be rushed to the rescue at once. Send to Joe Booth, Free Press Defense Fund, Box 644, New Castle, Pa.

CORRUPTION PROBE FLAGGED AT ALBANY
ALBANY, May 18.—The assembly resolution providing for a sweeping investigation of all charges of legislative corruption was flagged in the senate today and recommitted to the finance committee by Majority Leader Cobb, who says further changes in its reading are desired.

Last week the senate included industrial insurance companies within the scope of the investigation and now it is claimed that certain senators affiliated with such companies desire them exempted.

U. S. OFFICERS BEAT FISHERMAN
TOLLON, France, May 18.—The condition of the fisherman who was assaulted by two officers of the United States cruiser New York when, they allege, he tried to overcharge them for roving them to their vessel, was much worse today and his recovery is said to be doubtful. The Prefect Maritime is investigating the complaint of the fisherman.

TAFT AND THE LAW!



WOMEN PLAN GREAT SUFFRAGE MEETING

Socialists to Join in Big March Protesting Against Legislature's Attitude.

A woman suffrage mass meeting will be held in Union Square Saturday to show the women's opposition to the attitude of the New York state legislature on this question.

Socialist women are to march as a Socialist group. This will be formed at the Women's Trade Union League, 476 East 22d street, at 2:30 o'clock. A committee will be on hand with red sashes. The woman's committee banner will head the battalion.

The suffrage organizations and sympathizers will assemble in front of the headquarters of the League of Self-Supporting Women, 42 East 22d street, at 2:30 o'clock. All marching delegations will fall in line in adjacent streets. The parade will be headed by a band of music and mounted commanders. Many "Votes for Women" banners will be displayed. A regiment of men from progressive organizations will be in line, commanded by S. M. White, from the printers. The call for this big demonstration is signed by Harriet Stanton Blatch, president, and L. L. Dock, secretary.

Union Sympathizers.
Mr. White, in speaking of this "Votes for Women" parade, said that the Typographical Union had long demanded "Votes for Women," and that 50,000 union printers stood most emphatically for suffrage. He requests all union printers who will march with this parade to assemble in front of the Rand School at 112 East 19th street, from which place the printers will advance to the line of march.

The Harlem Equal Rights Club will form the Harlem parade and march down Fifth avenue, to be joined by the Political Equality Union from 11th street. At 22d street the section of the parade in waiting will march into Fifth avenue, to be followed by a regiment from 19th street.

It is said that this will be the greatest suffrage demonstration ever seen in New York. All the wage earning women in New York are invited to march with the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, whether organized or not.

TOLD HIS OPINION OF ROOSEVELT; GOT CANNED

From Imperial Count Guido Reichgraf von Anstrop, of Austria, now residing at the Hotel Plaza, has learned the reason for the recent hasty departure for his native land of Alexander Nuber von Persked, erstwhile assistant consul in New York. According to the count, who is an ardent admirer of Emperor William and Colonel Roosevelt, the late consul was chatting with him a few weeks ago, when Roosevelt's name was brought up.

"Ach," said Consul Persked to the count, "that man is a humbug—he is a nature faker—a blatherskite—an advertisement of himself."

Count von Anstrop refused today to say what followed, but it is known that Washington heard of the affair, then Vienna and finally so did the New York consul. The latter's attention was called to his diplomatic "blunder"—in diplomacy it is considered a blunder to tell the truth—by a peremptory notice of his recall.

Special Anniversary Edition

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1910
Must Reach 200,000 Copies

The indications are that our special anniversary edition will reach about 200,000 copies if all the locals will imitate the good example set by Local Rochester. Organizer Steiner of Rochester orders 12,000 copies; other locals order from 5,000 to 10,000 each. If we all do our duty we will surely reach the 200,000 mark.

This anniversary edition will offer a splendid opportunity to all party locals or branches and progressive organizations to procure a bundle for sale or free distribution. It will contain a number of provocative 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 DEPARTMENT OF THE CALL,
400-415 Pearl Street,
New York City.

HUMAN LIVES FOR TRUST'S SCRAP HEAP

Tin Plate Company's Canton Plant Adds 46 Dead and Injured to Long List.

CANTON, Ohio, May 18.—Coroner H. A. March and American Sheet and Tin Plate Company officials early today began an investigation of yesterday's boiler explosion at the steel trust plant. Sixteen men were killed and several of the thirty injured were near death today.

The explosion was the worst mill accident in Canton's history. The blast was heard plainly ten miles.

To the force of its destruction the explosion added several unusual features.

Trail of Blood.
The body of Romane Boyer, an sabauler, was blown like a cannon ball 700 feet from the plant through the front of a residence, tearing cleanly through both walls, through the fence of an adjacent yard and into the ground in a furrow. It left a trail of blood along the front wall of the room and demolished a cot.

The larger part of one of the boilers, weighing several tons, was hurled 1,000 feet over the top of a building fifty feet high into a field beyond.

A twisted steel bar dropped like a bomb through the roof of a residence 300 feet away, tearing a bed to pieces. The boiler room was demolished and the larger part of the main plant wrecked.

The Canton plant, which the men call "the scrap heap of the trust," has been alternately operated and closed since its construction nearly twenty years ago. It has been used almost entirely as an emergency mill.

Llewellyn Lewis, president of the sheet and tin plate division of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, said at his home in Martins Ferry today that the union would ask for federal investigation of the Canton trust mill explosion which cost fourteen lives.

"Several months ago," said Lewis, "the American Federation of Labor gave President Taft a general indictment of the steel trust. He promised us to investigate.

DETECTIVES STEAL UNION DOCUMENTS

Also Get \$80 in Cash—Thought to be Scheme to Kill Street Railway Union.

Thieves broke into the home of M. Fruchter, organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, in Brooklyn, 265 Sackman street, some time after 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon and stole a file full of letters and documents and about \$80 in cash.

Fruchter is certain the theft is the work of detectives who have been attempting to secure the names of and information concerning members of the street railway union which Fruchter has organized in New York city.

Monday afternoon Fruchter received a letter signed by "J. Ebert" and written on the stationery of the "Workmen's Educational Club," 477 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. It urged him to be at his office at 14 North William street at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday, and told him that the meeting would be of benefit to him financially.

Fruchter suspected nothing, but the party did not appear.

On the other hand a couple moved in as boarders with Fruchter's neighbors early the next morning. The woman, who was young and well dressed, made the acquaintance of Fruchter's mother and urged her to accompany her to Dr. Gloubs the Fruchter family doctor, on the same street at the corner of Pitkin avenue. This was about 1:30 in the afternoon.

It was while Mrs. Fruchter was out with the strange woman that the documents and the money were stolen, with the file that contained them. It is practically certain that the man who came to the Fruchter block with the strange woman is the thief, and that the woman who lured Mrs. Fruchter away is a conspirator in the robbery. However, both parties disappeared late last night.

Fruchter has telegraphed the national headquarters of the railway union, and its president, W. D. Mahon, has instructed Fruchter to put forth every effort to apprehend the guilty parties, saying that the national organization will back up every effort he makes to that end.

Organizer Fruchter attempted to secure the aid of the police authorities on Liberty avenue and he was told to get out a search warrant.

Fruchter discovered that the documents and the money had disappeared yesterday morning when he returned to his home about 10 o'clock.

It is expected that future developments will bring to light evidence showing that detectives are at work in an attempt to crush out the union among the railway workers before it gets a strong foothold, and that this is part of the scheme. Several times during the last few months individuals have called at Fruchter's home who aroused his suspicions.

The name of the well known Socialist writer, Justus Ebert, who is connected with the Workmen's Educational Club, and who is acquainted with Fruchter, was used, it is thought, to mislead the latter.

No stone will be left unturned in an effort to discover the guilty parties.

It is expected that this latest development in the way of "labor spies" working to crush the formation of labor unions may throw much light on the organized attempt of the capitalist class during the last few months to put organized labor out of business entirely.

ENGINEERS ARGUING FOR WAGE INCREASE

CHICAGO, May 18.—The average locomotive engineer serves a practical apprenticeship of fifteen years before he sits on the right side of the engine cab. There is probably no craft in the world that requires so much preparation, hard work and study. Few men experience so many physical dangers in preparing themselves for their life work.

This conclusion was uttered today by S. A. Boone, of Boone, Iowa; chairman of the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, whose members have asked for a wage advance of 12-1/2 per cent from forty-nine Western roads. Boone was a witness before the federal arbitration board, which is attempting to settle the dispute between the union men and their employers.

The danger of the fireman's occupation when preparing himself for promotion were related by the witness. Most locomotives were filled with death dealing and man mutilating appliances, he testified. Notwithstanding the fact that engines have increased in size and power and that extra labor is required to operate them, the wages of the firemen have not been increased commensurately, he declared. Other witnesses testified as to the increased cost of living.

FLEISCHMANN SEES CALL REPORT

"No Union," Says Big Baker But Is Willing to Concede a Whole Two Hours.

By CARRIE W. ALLEN.
"I have to pay for a horse, but I can pick a baker up on the street." These words kept running through my mind as I watched the Fleischmann scabs go drearily about their work.

This was the answer of one of the big boss bakers to a man who had lost two fingers while tending a machine. He had come to ask that something be done for him.

The answer was short and to the point. "I have to pay for a horse, but I can pick a baker up on the street." The street in the vicinity of the Vienna Model Bakery, on East 104th avenue, was as quiet as a New England village. No one would have dreamed that the bakers were on strike. Near the factory, the police were stationed at various points, though just why they should be there at city expense could not be determined.

Inquiring at the gate for Fleischmann, I was directed to go upstairs. "Upstairs," the next man said, in reply to my query. "Fleischmann" inquired of the man at the head of the stairs, and received the answer, "Inside."

A clerk carried my card to the private office, and the owner of the "model" bakery received me almost immediately, saying: "I have just five minutes to give you."

"Fleischmann, there is a rumor that you are about to settle this strike!" His face grew a trifle harder as he asked: "Is your paper a Socialist paper?"

When the admission was made that The Call did have Socialist tendencies, the door was closed. He said: "No. It is not true that I am to settle. If my men want to come back, I will take them back on the terms I offered them before they went on strike."

"What were the terms," was asked. "I told them I would give them shorter hours," he replied. Remembering that the "shorter hours" Fleischmann offered his men was exactly two hours less per week, I suggested hopefully: "And the recognition of the union, of course?"

A quick flush suffused his face. The cold business eyes of the proprietor of the "bread line" look on a colder hue, as he said: "No. No union. That is all I care to say."

Mr. Fleischmann, do you consider the demands of the men unreasonable?"

Shuts Off Discussion.
"I do not care to discuss that," he said. "I told them I will take them back, though I did tell them I would not do so if they went on strike. Well, I am willing to let that pass and I take them back," he said, with the sweet spirit of charity which had made the Fleischmanns famous.

"Have you any statement to make, Mr. Fleischmann?"

"No, I have nothing to say."
"Nothing?"
"Nothing."

Not finding this inspiring, I said "Good day" and went down to have a look at the poor scabs again.

There they were in their basement prison, going half-heartedly about their work, poor degraded specters of creatures who once were men.

Slowly they knesed the loaves, with no apparent interest in what they were doing.

To some presented a striking contrast to the one which must ever remain in my mind's eye of Fleischmann's bakers at work.

It was a stunning night last June. The ovens were fired. The gas was in full blaze. The atmosphere was stifling. The bakers were dripping with sweat. The Vienna Model Bakery was running at full speed.

Faster and ever faster the machines cut the dough. Faster and ever faster the bakers knesed the loaves. The weak tried to keep pace with the strong. Piteful were their efforts to keep pace with the strong.

Not once did a baker stop. Not once to wipe the water from his dripping brow. They knesed bread. That was all they did. All through the long, suffocating summer they knesed bread.

And now the bakers are on strike. Summer is coming on again, and the bakers said: "We can't speed it up, we had any more. We want shorter hours. We want a union."

But now the bakers no longer knead bread. The big factories are crippled. They no longer run at full speed.

A few miserable scabs go drearily about their basement prisons, degraded specters of creatures who once were men.

As I watched them knead the loaves I fancied I heard their words. "I have to pay for a horse, but I can pick a baker up on the street."

The bakers are fighting for a chance for life. They want the right to organize. They want clean, unexploited shops.

You can help them win this by demanding union made bread.

(Continued on Page 3.)

RAILROADS FIGHT LABOR MEN HARD

Brotherhood Demands Government Inspection of Locomotive Boilers to Stop Slaughter.

(By Pan-American Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 18.—With the knowledge that they are fighting for the safety of human life on the railroads of this country, a handful of labor men in an aggressive campaign for the passage of a bill by Congress for the federal inspection of locomotive boilers, are step by step driving to cover one of the craftiest and most powerful lobbies of railroad officials and attorneys that ever assembled in Washington.

SUIT CASE STRIKERS WIN MORE VICTORIES

The striking suit case and traveling bag makers yesterday brought about another break in the employers' association when they signed up the following three bosses: Galuski & Nirenberg, 87 Warren street; Galuski, 321 Broadway; and Isaac Jond, 267 East 9th street.

WILLIAMS DENIES STUFFING VOTE BOXES

The defence opened yesterday in the trial of Roswell D. Williams, Tammany leader of the 17th Assembly district, and his six lieutenants, Thomas J. O'Rourke, Philip Donohue, Robert Quinn, John Ringham and John Dunn and Peter J. Galligan, for conspiracy to violate the primary laws last fall when Daniel A. Golden contested with Williams for the leadership and didn't get a vote returned. Williams was a witness and not only denied that he led an automobile party that raided polling places, but said he aided Golden by causing the arrest of a man he saw making away with Golden ballots.

PARK OUTINGS FOR "KIDS"

"Lovely Parties" to Be Held in Central Park May 21 and June 4.

LABORER KILLED AT WORK

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 18.—Tony Vincent, thirty, was instantly killed today by being caught in a cable, which would about a drum and helped pull loaded wagons from the excavation being made for a department store.

FOR REFERENDUM

Denver Also Votes for Initiative and Recall—Corporation Jolted.

WILL YELL FOR TED

The reunion of the National Roosevelt Rough Riders Association in this city will be complete. In addition to marching in the procession which is to mark the arrival of their former colonel in this city, the association will hold a banquet, which will be graced by Roosevelt's presence.

WILL TAKE COMET RECORDS

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 18.—In order to obtain records of comet influence at heights above which human life could exist, Prof. A. Lawrence Batch today is sending up from here a series of sounding balloons equipped with meteorographs.

FIRE CAUSES COMET SCARE

PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 18.—Fire that destroyed a group of farm buildings in the Dismal Swamp section today caused a panic among the negroes. The report that the comet had struck the earth and was demolishing all life spread among the superstitious and it was some time before they could be reassured.

Artistic Parlors

Lead an attraction to home that is appreciated by all.

One or more fancy pieces of furniture of times provides the missing link.



Parlor Cabinets indicate refinement and an appreciation of the artistic side of life.

We have many styles in mahogany. Some at \$4.50, others at different prices all the way up to \$75.00.

Also beautiful Curio Cabinets in brookwood, gold leaf, &c. Superb display.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

SUSPENDER BOSSES WANTED NO STRIKE

All the suspender manufacturers yesterday renewed the agreements with Suspenders' Union, Local 9560, and no strike will take place as was expected at one time.

The employers, knowing that the trade is well organized, feared the results of a strike. The workers were determined to go out if the employers did not recognize the union.

There are only three small manufacturers running their shops on open shop basis, and a move will be made to have these shops unionized.

UNIONISTS SEE HUGHES ON LIABILITY BILLS

ALBANY, May 18.—Delegations of labor men waited on Governor Hughes today to favor the governor with their views on the employers' liability bill.

PERSECUTED CORDAGE STRIKERS ARE FIRM

There was another arrest of a striker at the cordage plant of the American Manufacturing Company at Noble and West streets, Greenpoint, while the few strikers the company succeeded in getting through a scab employment agency were going from work last night.

NEWSPAPERS SCORED

Representative Smith Would Assault Editors if Majority Nominated.

COUNTY BOARD STRUCK

Milwaukee Union Socialists Refused Scab Stationery.

MEANWHILE CHILDREN DIVIDE TIME

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 18.—That a reconciliation may be effected soon between John P. Cudaby and Mrs. Cudaby, through their four children, is again reported today through friends of the couple.

SMITH OFF FOR ITALY

Former Call Editor Will Tour Europe for a Year.

47 DROWNED IN RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—By the capsizing of a boat today in the Dnieper river, near Alexandrovsk, Ekaterinoslav province, forty-seven of the ninety workmen aboard the boat were drowned.

TINWARE STRIKERS FIRM IN DEMANDS

Lisk Men at Canandaigua Have Plant Tied Up, Though Company Denies It.

(Special to The Call.)
CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., May 18.—Work in the factory of the Lisk Company, manufacturers of "anti-rust" tinware and enamel ware, is almost completely tied up by the strike of the burners and helpers.

Several of the ovens are being operated by Italians, Slushera, who were laid off temporarily as the result of the strike of the burners, have been notified that they will be sent for when needed.

CHICAGO NOW FEARS RAILROAD FARE RAISE

CHICAGO, May 18.—Panic in the middle class is spreading. Tens of thousands of Chicago commuters are aroused today over what they believe may develop into another menacing factor in the increased cost of living.

SCHEENECTADY GRAFT

Contracting Capitalist, Arrested on Charge of Grand Larceny.

MET DEATH IN HELPING COW

READING, Pa., May 18.—While trying to disentangle a cow caught by a fallen wire on a country road near Straoustown today Walter Heister was shocked to death and John Graeff was probably fatally injured.

THE 600th 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 \$2.00; Litholin Collars, 25c. Cleaning 5c; free; Hose, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

10-22 THIRD AVE. (10TH ST.) N. Y. TEL. 4095 STUYVESANT.

"Harlem's Busiest Dry Goods Shop"

Week End Specials

Suits—Special Clearance Sale of a few old suits. Regularly \$20.00. 16.98

Linen Suits—Special Sale of natural and all the latest shades. Regularly \$12.95. 9.98

Pongee Coats—The latest fashion. Full 32 inches long; in natural pongee and cloth of gold. Regularly \$12.00. 10.00

Waists—Fine Delicate Lingerie, both high and Dutch neck; trimmed flannel waist, embroidered and insertion; all sizes. \$2 to \$6. Regularly \$1.95. 1.95

Sweaters—Special Sale for the coming Bathing Season of all Wool Sweaters. Red, gray or white. 1.95

Children's Dresses—Fine Naturook, high or low neck. Lace and embroidery trim. Most sizes 4 months to 3 years. 44c

Children's Rompers—Of gingham, also chambray. In plain colors, checks, high or low necks. Several styles; sizes 1 to 4 years. 45c

Hoetry—Ladies' Gause. Little garter top, double heels. 45c

Underwear—Boys' Baby; long or short sleeves, or athletic and knickerbocker styles. Length; value 25c. 25c

Call COUPON—Cut this out 277

Present this Coupon, and by making a purchase of 50c. or more you will receive

10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS FREE

In addition to the regular and extra stamps on sale.

Good Until May 25

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Every Day Until Noon, Friday All Day.

West 125th Street, near 7th Avenue. ESTABLISHED 1860.

ERIE TRAINMEN GIVE BOSSES NOTICE

Representatives of the conductors and trainmen employed on the Erie system between New York and Chicago conferred with General Manager Stuart yesterday and reported to him that the men have voted their authority to call a strike should the company refuse to grant the Baltimore and Ohio scale of wages.

HE "SAVED HIS MONEY"

Millionaire Dies Owning Land in All Parts of World.

COMMUTERS TRY TO STEM RISING TIDE

ALBANY, May 18.—William F. Hook and Buel G. Tallman, of Mount Vernon, have filed with the upstate service commission a supplemental complaint relative to the proposed increase in commutation and family tickets on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, of which notice was given recently to go into effect June 1, next.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED

Fooling With Revolver Costs a Life. Shooter Faints Over Body.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—

In a fit of by-play under the belief that "it wasn't loaded," Herbert J. Conway, twenty-seven, shot and killed Joseph Feitman, a friend, in a Harrison saloon today.

If you are looking for entertainment or an intellectual treat tonight

go to 19 East 19th street, 8 o'clock, and hear the lecture, "Catholicism and Socialism," by Thomas S. Londregan of the New York World.

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 Olfner and Ron Laddon). First presentation in English. Under the management of Julius Hopp.

Hackett Theatre, 42d St., near 81st 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, 119 East 19th street, or Ross Laddon, 661 West 169th street. Tel., Audubon, 127.

(CREDIT) Our Terms \$1.00 PER WEEK
Clothing for the Entire Family.
M. COHEN
91 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

OW. WERTZ PIANOS
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(OPEN EVENINGS)

Are We Extravagant?
It is not fair to class all women as extravagant because some of them are. The thriftiness of thousands is proved by their use of economical

White Rose CEYLON TEA
A 10c Package Makes 40 Cups.

Are We Extravagant?
It is not fair to class all women as extravagant because some of them are. The thriftiness of thousands is proved by their use of economical

BY REFORM REVOLUTION?

at Lake Mohonk Conference Country Must Face Problem. He Looks Ahead.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., May 18.—The best known peace advocate in America, largely middle-reformers, present, the annual Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, opened here today. Meetings will continue through the week.

A meeting was opened by Albert L. D., founder, and host of the conference, which he instituted in 1896.

Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, congratulated the world on the "rapid strides toward world-peace." He quoted John Ruskin's declaration that "peace is the last refuge of the tyrant," explained by Roosevelt as not the real and generous peace of country, but that pretended peace which so many in all ages have made the cloak of their interest.

Professor John B. Clark, of the University, made an address on "The Economic View of War and Revolution," in part:

The Waste of Lives.

As far as the costs of warfare are concerned, the figures are marvellous. Fifteen billions of lives destroyed within the historic period of modern history; the more vigorous destruction and the weaker survival. Who can measure that? Forty billions of dollars expended, and as much more lost by economic production; billions of dollars spent in our country for pensions, and two billion still to be spent, as a result of the war; two hundred millions spent on army and navy by the country that has, within the hemisphere, where it is located, a neighborhood of endangering it.

What Might Be Done.

The most effective mode of grasping the effects of such a waste is to consider what might be done with the wasted resources. What would happen if we saved 100 per cent of the national revenue, instead of 28 per cent available for military needs? Where would the money be in point of well being? It could restore forests, irrigate plains, create water powers, and re-forest the land with water-trees for heavy traffic, stamp out tuberculosis, hookworm cancer and malaria, and put an end to the introduction and spread of plagues, and use the useful arts freely to all who need such instruction?

Social Order Indicted.

The whole social order is under a new indictment and the number of those increasing who believe that there is only one thing to be done with it, namely, to overthrow it altogether. This opinion is based on the fact of hardships that exist and of wrongs that exist in part. If we really thought, as do Socialists, that the world is robbed by employers, that the robbery results from a fundamental law of society and that it becomes worse and worse as society develops out more and more perfectly in its own nature, we should be certain

FUN WITH ROOSEVELT.

PARIS, May 18.—Paraphrasing the title of Colonel Roosevelt's recent lecture at the Sorbonne University, "Citizenship in a Republic," by "The Duties of the Women in a Republic," Under Secretary of State Cheron today began a series of lectures "for women only." Cheron has taken up Roosevelt's "anti-race suicide" hobby, but is phrasing his ideas in verbal verbal bouquets instead of welding the Roosevelt "big stick."

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to join some party of very radical reform.

"Monopoly is a fact of most sinister possibilities, political and ethical, and it is possible to remove it without interfering with production. Strikes and lockouts are not necessary features of modern life.

"Coming generations demand that we hand over to them a social system in which life will be a joy rather than a burden, and in which it shall be free from grave omitties and moral blights.

The Fight on Capitalism.

"The reach here the great paradox of the situation. Revolutionists are all in favor of international peace. They are numerous, well organized and insistent in their demands. They make no secret of their underlying motives. They are affiliated the world over and are carrying on a common struggle against the capitalist classes of the world. They want no diversions from their main purpose—the radical transformation of society.

"What we are offered, then, is not the alternative between war abroad and war at home, but the choice between reform at home and revolution here. Both the growing evils that incite to revolutionary attempts and the menace of the attempts themselves call imperiously for a stopping of the wastes which the statistics show are so inconceivably vast. Socialism will continue and grow, but it will carry no menace for human freedom or human comfort if the justifiable demands of the people are met."

OIL TRUST GIVES GENERAL WAGE RAISE

The oil trust is reading the signs of the times. It was given out yesterday that all employes of the Standard Oil Company receiving less than \$300 a month are to have their wages increased from 8 to 10 per cent. The increase will affect 80,000 employes and will approximate \$5,000,000 a year. It has been decided by the officials of the company that the increase shall be retroactive, dating back to the first of the month.

FREIGHT RATE FIGHT

Shippers to Try for Arbitration Before Commerce Commission.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Start was made toward formulating plans to stave off the proposed freight rate advance by the railroads this fall, at a meeting of the conference committee representing the shippers, held in the rooms of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

The committee was authorized by shippers of \$1,000,000,000 worth of tonnage, before they adjourned yesterday, to make overtures to the railroads for a conference and arbitration before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the rate increase. Failing in such conciliatory methods, they are to take whatever other action they see fit. The gathering was a secret one.

PRIEST SLASHED WITH RAZOR.

Threats Had Been Made Against His Life; Condition Serious.

Decoyed from his church by a report that he was needed to administer the last rites to a dying man, Rev. Angelo Bellizzi, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, was slashed with a razor by an unknown man today. He is in St. Catherine's Hospital, in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, in a very serious condition.

The priest had incurred the enmity of the Italians of his district, and threats had been made against him. He declares that his assailant, who used a razor, and cut him several times about the face, and once near the jugular vein, was an Italian, and gave a description of him to the police.

PUN WITH ROOSEVELT.

PARIS, May 18.—Paraphrasing the title of Colonel Roosevelt's recent lecture at the Sorbonne University, "Citizenship in a Republic," by "The Duties of the Women in a Republic," Under Secretary of State Cheron today began a series of lectures "for women only." Cheron has taken up Roosevelt's "anti-race suicide" hobby, but is phrasing his ideas in verbal verbal bouquets instead of welding the Roosevelt "big stick."

Phone 1960 Orchard.
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Vienna Restaurant.
PETER ROTH,
145 2d Ave. cor. 9th St.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM.
128 PARK ROW.
The Place That Delivers the Goods.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

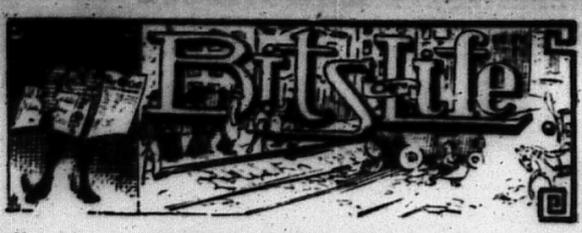
The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Saturday, May 21, at 8 p. m., at Arlington Hall, 19-23 St. Marks place (8th street), Manhattan.

Business of importance to the Call and of interest to the members is to be transacted and all members are therefore requested to attend.

The members are requested to bring their membership cards of the Association with them.

Candidates for membership in the Association should be present and bring their party cards that they may be admitted to membership in the Association.

For the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association,
W. W. PASSAGE, President,
J. GERBER, Secretary.



If you have a baby carriage built for two that you are not using, you could do nothing better than send it to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East 23d street. Two bouncing little pickaninnies, twins, glorying in the forenames Florence Odessa and Ruth Onita, are anxiously waiting for such equipage to take them for their first spin through the park. Their mother is not strong enough to carry them about, and as their father died of tuberculosis a little over a month ago, Florence O. and Ruth O. have not seen much of the park, or even of the street. The association sends word it will be glad to call for the carriage in any part of the city.

From poetry to dentistry, what a fall! The caprices of fate passeth understanding.

Edgar Allan Poe's cottage at Kingsbridge road and Valentine avenue, opposite Poe Park, Kingsbridge, is to present a visitor.

"Dr. E. J. Thauver, Dentist," is the inscription on the new sign next to the bronze tablet erected last year on the centennial of the birth of the poet.

Within the portals of this quaint little cottage, with gabled roof sloping

SCABS DESERTING BOSS BAKERS DAILY

Wagons Used to Bring Strikebreakers To and From Work Under Police Guard—Bosses Desperate.

In addition to the regular editions of The Call on Saturday there will be a Special Bakers' Edition, containing special features besides complete stories about the present union bakers' great fight. There is not a man, woman or child in Greater New York and vicinity who eats bread who is not concerned in this struggle. You may find out why by reading tomorrow's Call. Order your copies early.

The conditions as far as Brooklyn's striking bakers are concerned look very good to them. Several more small shops have given in, and the night now centers around the shops of the Doscher, Schultz, and Probst and Schoemaker baking companies.

These places have a number of strikebreakers at work, who are carried to work in wagons under police protection, and are carried away the same way, when their work is completed.

The police have closed up the street around the Schultz bakery, and no one not actually having business in the block is permitted to pass by. The strikers are in the best of spirits. They realize that the big bakers will soon have to give in, as their business is fast falling away under the campaign that is being carried on against them. Every day men desert the bosses; come over to the strikers' ranks, and join the union.

Regular Benefits.

The union is paying \$8 a week strike benefit to every man out on strike, regardless of the length of time he has been a member of the union. Many of those now receiving benefits have just joined. This is one feature that will have the effect of keeping the men standing solidly together.

The New York strikers are receiving accessions to their ranks every day and the literature campaign is

PLEADING FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS

"You are always pleading for subscriptions," writes a Comrade, sending a renewal of his own subscription and a new subscription with it.

If every reader would do as much The Call would be on a paying basis. Twice as many mail subscriptions will turn the trick. That is, one new subscription from each reader.

How about you, reader?

The influence of The Call is only limited by its circulation. If when you renew your own subscription, or before, you would get a subscription from a neighbor or a friend, the circulation of The Call would soon be doubled, and there would then be no need of pleading for subscriptions.

Don't forget that the duplicator we are offering as a prize will help you in your work of organization.

You do yourself and the movement a double service by winning that duplicator, first: You are spreading the doctrine of Socialism among a large number of people by getting them to read The New York Call; second, you will be using modern methods to help in your fight to overthrow capitalism when you use the Shapirograph duplicators.

A duplicator will be presented to the club, local or individual sending in the greatest number of subscriptions during this time. (See the advertisement of Shapirograph Company appearing on another page for a description of the machine, or write to The Call.)

These rules will govern the contest:

1. Contest started May 1 and will end May 30.
2. All subscriptions accompanied by cash will be counted only.
3. Every 50-cent subscription will be counted as one. Every dollar two, etc.
4. In case of a tie, books or subscription cards will be sent to those tying.
5. The usual premiums, books, discounts, etc., will be given during the term of the contest.

tioned peoples does not prevent the disintegration of the middle classes, but it does on the other hand assist the workers by lessening unemployment, maintaining the standard of living, maintaining the number of possible strikebreakers and lessening the various race problems which tend to confuse and divert the working class through and despite these apparent contradictions.

"We recognize with Marx that the progress of working class emancipation does not proceed uniformly and by identical methods in all countries, but that the working class of each nation will have first to settle matters with its own ruling class before absolute international working class solidarity can be realized.

"The general question of immigration and emigration with its multitude of conflicting elements falls clearly into the category of contradictions referred to above. In a conflict between ultimate ideals and immediate class interests, the law of self-preservation asserts itself above all ultimate ideals. The Socialist party in its present activities cannot outrun the general development of the working class, but just keep step with it. We agree with the statement of the Communist Manifesto that the Socialist fight for the immediate aims, for the enforcement of the immediate interests of the working class, and that precisely in the movement of the present we also represent, and take care of the future of our movement.

"In advocating the policy of restricted immigration, or even the exclusion of specific races, we are not necessarily in contradiction with the essential principles of solidarity of the working class. On the contrary, we are convinced that this policy may, under some conditions, and especially under present conditions in the United States, be the most effective means of promoting the ultimate realization of international and interracial solidarity.

"We agree with the conclusions of the International Congress of Stuttgart to the effect that 'immigration and emigration of workmen are phenomena, as inseparable from the substance of capitalism as unemployment, overproduction and underconsumption of the workman, and that they are frequently one of the means to reduce the share of the workman in the product of labor, and that they at times assume abnormal dimensions through political, religious and national persecutions.'

"Also, we thoroughly indorse the statement of the same body that 'it is the duty of organized workmen to protect themselves against the lowering of the standard of life which frequently results from the mass import of unorganized workmen.'

"We believe that this statement applies with peculiar force to conditions in the United States. If it be admitted that the working class of each nation has first to settle matters with its own ruling class; if it be furthermore admitted that by defending the immediate interests of the working class we are taking care of the ultimate ideals of the future; and if it be finally admitted that the principle of national autonomy prevents the international congresses of the Socialist party from laying down specific rules for the carrying out of the general principles recognized as valid by all Socialists, then we may well concede the right of the international congress to declare that it sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite races and nations from immigration; and nevertheless deny that an opposite policy is necessarily in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity.

"For this reason we are convinced that we are fully justified in indorsing every demand made and position taken by the international congress in its resolution on immigration and emigration, with the exception of those passages which refer to specific restriction or to the exclusion of definite races or nations.

"We do not believe that such measures are necessarily 'fruitless and reactionary' as stated by the international congress, but on the contrary are convinced that any measures which do not conform to the immediate interests of the working class in the United States are fruitless and reactionary.

"Such a measure or measures would place the Socialist party in opposition to the most militant and intelligent portion of organized workers of the United States, those whose assistance is indispensable to the purpose of elevating the Socialist party to political power.

"We have no special recommendations to make that would enlarge upon the general position on immigration and emigration taken by the international congress in its Stuttgart resolution. But the present conditions compel us to make an important exception in the matter of exclusion of immigrants from specific and definite nations. This exception refers altogether to the mass immigration of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Hindus to the United States. We advocate the unconditional exclusion of these races, not as races-per-se—not as people with definite physiological characteristics—but for the evident reason that these peoples occupy definite portions of the earth in which they are so far behind the general modern development of industry, psychologically as well as economically, that they constitute a drawback, an obstacle and menace to the progress of the most aggressive, militant and intelligent elements of our working class population.

"The larger and more powerful elements of our ruling classes, the great capitalists, the real and effective opponents of the militant working class, are the real beneficiaries of immigration from these countries, and being well aware that these immigrants are accustomed to a much lower standard of living and do not easily assimilate with the other elements of our population; use every means, legal and illegal, to encourage the immigration of these peoples to a point where it becomes an effective competitor against the progressive elements of the working class, serves to lower their standard of living and constitutes a formidable factor in perpetuating division among the workers by subordinating class issues to racial antagonisms, and thus tends to prolong the system of capitalist exploitation. For this reason the exclusion laws already on the statute books are not only not enforced, but are made largely inoperative by the influence of the powerful interests which desire that this immigration shall continue.

"It is true that this legislation was passed mainly by the influence of the middle class in its vain struggle to avoid political and economic extinction, but it has so happened that this legislation promotes the interests, in its struggle for final emancipation, in view of the already existing race problem bequeathed to this country by former chattel slavery, every mass immigration of the people referred to inevitably tends to add to and intensify race issues and relegate the class war to the rear by weakening the political and economic labor organizations and substituting an Asiatic middle class with a lower standard of living than the American. The continuity of such mass immigration would undoubtedly prolong the life of capitalism in this country and constitute a most formidable factor in retarding and relegating to the far distant future the realization of our social ideals.

"Just as emphatically as we insist on the exclusion of the races named above, so we on the other hand insist that our position shall not be construed as applicable to those immigrants of other races and nations who have behind them a long history of faithful service in the struggle of the working class and which contain

ing toward the street. Poe did his work between 1846 and 1849. It was here that he wrote some of the best of his poems.

Many lovers of Poe have made the trip to Kingsbridge to see the cottage where "The Raven" and "Annabel Lee" were composed. But changing conditions are no respecters of historic landmarks, and literary shrines offer no exception.

Poe's cottage was first moved across the street. Now a dental chair and a telephone have been installed and the spirit of Pegasus driven forth. But for lovers of Poe there is still a breath of beauty as of winds blown from Arcadia about the quaint cottage despite the fact that from now on its voice shall find expression in cries of pain instead of song.

The raven perched over the door is a forcible reminder that here Poe spent part of his sad and melancholy life. When Poe moved into this cottage the wife whom he so dearly loved was ill unto death, and here he watched beside her bed, in poverty and misery, until she passed away.

It was during the fatal illness of his wife that Poe wrote "The Raven," for which he received \$15, and that, it is said, was really a gift from the publisher to succor the starving wife of the poet.

Genius, it would appear, is a thing to be worshiped and enshrined after its possessor is dead, dead and turned to dust.

having its effect on the big bakeries. Every day new shops sign up rather than lose their entire trade.

The fight promises to be the most important fight ever waged by the bakery workers in this vicinity, and after it is all over Greater New York will have the best organized bakers' unions in the entire country.

SENTIMENT GROWS FOR TIGHTENED LINES

(Continued from Page 1.)

grating, and center their forces on improving conditions in their native lands.

The Immigration Report in Full.

Here is the majority report of the committee on immigration, signed by Chairman Untermyer, of California; Berger, of Wisconsin, and Wanpoe, of New York, as submitted to the national congress of the Socialist party, now in session at Chicago:

The Socialist party aims to realize a system of society in which economic class distinctions, the foundation of all other class distinctions shall no longer exist, and in which all human beings without regard to nationality or race shall have equal opportunities as members of the industrial army of the world.

In the struggle for the realization of our social ideals it is the duty of the Socialist party to combat vigorously all those tendencies of the capitalist system which weaken the working classes of the different countries in their struggle for emancipation, and to promote and accelerate all those tendencies which increase their power of resistance, raise their standard of living, and facilitate the organization and propaganda of the most militant and intelligent portions of the working class.

"We recognize, however, that our present decaying capitalist system generates many contradictory phases and antagonisms which at times compel the Socialist movement, in its efforts to conform its acts to the present and immediate interests of the working class, to come into apparent conflict with its ultimate ideals. This, however, is an unavoidable condition of the general law of social progress. We work toward our ultimate ideals the working class rather than those of its originators.

"The exclusion of the above men-

tioned peoples does not prevent the disintegration of the middle classes, but it does on the other hand assist the workers by lessening unemployment, maintaining the standard of living, maintaining the number of possible strikebreakers and lessening the various race problems which tend to confuse and divert the working class through and despite these apparent contradictions.

"We recognize with Marx that the progress of working class emancipation does not proceed uniformly and by identical methods in all countries, but that the working class of each nation will have first to settle matters with its own ruling class before absolute international working class solidarity can be realized.

"The general question of immigration and emigration with its multitude of conflicting elements falls clearly into the category of contradictions referred to above. In a conflict between ultimate ideals and immediate class interests, the law of self-preservation asserts itself above all ultimate ideals. The Socialist party in its present activities cannot outrun the general development of the working class, but just keep step with it. We agree with the statement of the Communist Manifesto that the Socialist fight for the immediate aims, for the enforcement of the immediate interests of the working class, and that precisely in the movement of the present we also represent, and take care of the future of our movement.

"In advocating the policy of restricted immigration, or even the exclusion of specific races, we are not necessarily in contradiction with the essential principles of solidarity of the working class. On the contrary, we are convinced that this policy may, under some conditions, and especially under present conditions in the United States, be the most effective means of promoting the ultimate realization of international and interracial solidarity.

"We agree with the conclusions of the International Congress of Stuttgart to the effect that 'immigration and emigration of workmen are phenomena, as inseparable from the substance of capitalism as unemployment, overproduction and underconsumption of the workman, and that they are frequently one of the means to reduce the share of the workman in the product of labor, and that they at times assume abnormal dimensions through political, religious and national persecutions.'

"Also, we thoroughly indorse the statement of the same body that 'it is the duty of organized workmen to protect themselves against the lowering of the standard of life which frequently results from the mass import of unorganized workmen.'

"We believe that this statement applies with peculiar force to conditions in the United States. If it be admitted that the working class of each nation has first to settle matters with its own ruling class; if it be furthermore admitted that by defending the immediate interests of the working class we are taking care of the ultimate ideals of the future; and if it be finally admitted that the principle of national autonomy prevents the international congresses of the Socialist party from laying down specific rules for the carrying out of the general principles recognized as valid by all Socialists, then we may well concede the right of the international congress to declare that it sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite races and nations from immigration; and nevertheless deny that an opposite policy is necessarily in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity.

"For this reason we are convinced that we are fully justified in indorsing every demand made and position taken by the international congress in its resolution on immigration and emigration, with the exception of those passages which refer to specific restriction or to the exclusion of definite races or nations.

"We do not believe that such measures are necessarily 'fruitless and reactionary' as stated by the international congress, but on the contrary are convinced that any measures which do not conform to the immediate interests of the working class in the United States are fruitless and reactionary.

"Such a measure or measures would place the Socialist party in opposition to the most militant and intelligent portion of organized workers of the United States, those whose assistance is indispensable to the purpose of elevating the Socialist party to political power.

"We have no special recommendations to make that would enlarge upon the general position on immigration and emigration taken by the international congress in its Stuttgart resolution. But the present conditions compel us to make an important exception in the matter of exclusion of immigrants from specific and definite nations. This exception refers altogether to the mass immigration of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Hindus to the United States. We advocate the unconditional exclusion of these races, not as races-per-se—not as people with definite physiological characteristics—but for the evident reason that these peoples occupy definite portions of the earth in which they are so far behind the general modern development of industry, psychologically as well as economically, that they constitute a drawback, an obstacle and menace to the progress of the most aggressive, militant and intelligent elements of our working class population.

"The larger and more powerful elements of our ruling classes, the great capitalists, the real and effective opponents of the militant working class, are the real beneficiaries of immigration from these countries, and being well aware that these immigrants are accustomed to a much lower standard of living and do not easily assimilate with the other elements of our population; use every means, legal and illegal, to encourage the immigration of these peoples to a point where it becomes an effective competitor against the progressive elements of the working class, serves to lower their standard of living and constitutes a formidable factor in perpetuating division among the workers by subordinating class issues to racial antagonisms, and thus tends to prolong the system of capitalist exploitation. For this reason the exclusion laws already on the statute books are not only not enforced, but are made largely inoperative by the influence of the powerful interests which desire that this immigration shall continue.

"It is true that this legislation was passed mainly by the influence of the middle class in its vain struggle to avoid political and economic extinction, but it has so happened that this legislation promotes the interests, in its struggle for final emancipation, in view of the already existing race problem bequeathed to this country by former chattel slavery, every mass immigration of the people referred to inevitably tends to add to and intensify race issues and relegate the class war to the rear by weakening the political and economic labor organizations and substituting an Asiatic middle class with a lower standard of living than the American. The continuity of such mass immigration would undoubtedly prolong the life of capitalism in this country and constitute a most formidable factor in retarding and relegating to the far distant future the realization of our social ideals.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

GERARD, MAX, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by Grace of God, Eye and Independent, To Franz Gebauer, Otto Liebauer, and to all persons interested in the estate of Max Gebauer, late of the county of New York, deceased, as creditors, legataries, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our surrogate at the county of New York, at the surrogate's Court of said county, held at the surrogate's Court of said county, on the 27th day of May, 1916, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the deceased, and to produce an executor's account of the last will and testament of said deceased and such of you as are hereby cited are under the seal of our surrogate, and required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; or to be appointed or to be the executor, neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate of the said county of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: Hon. Abner C. Thayer, our said county, at the county of New York, the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord our thousand nine hundred and ten.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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"Such a measure or measures would place the Socialist party in opposition to the most militant and intelligent portion of organized workers of the United States, those whose assistance is indispensable to the purpose of elevating the Socialist party to political power.

"We have no special recommendations to make that would enlarge upon the general position on immigration and emigration taken by the international congress in its Stuttgart resolution. But the present conditions compel us to make an important exception in the matter of exclusion of immigrants from specific and definite nations. This exception refers altogether to the mass immigration of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Hindus to the United States. We advocate the unconditional exclusion of these races, not as races-per-se—not as people with definite physiological characteristics—but for the evident reason that these peoples occupy definite portions of the earth in which they are so far behind the general modern development of industry, psychologically as well as economically, that they constitute a drawback, an obstacle and menace to the progress of the most aggressive, militant and intelligent elements of our working class population.

"The larger and more powerful elements of our ruling classes, the great capitalists, the real and effective opponents of the militant working class, are the real beneficiaries of immigration from these countries, and being well aware that these immigrants are accustomed to a much lower standard of living and do not easily assimilate with the other elements of our population; use every means, legal and illegal, to encourage the immigration of these peoples to a point where it becomes an effective competitor against the progressive elements of the working class, serves to lower their standard of living and constitutes a formidable factor in perpetuating division among the workers by subordinating class issues to racial antagonisms, and thus tends to prolong the system of capitalist exploitation. For this reason the exclusion laws already on the statute books are not only not enforced, but are made largely inoperative by the influence of the powerful interests which desire that this immigration shall continue.

"It is true that this legislation was passed mainly by the influence of the middle class in its vain struggle to avoid political and economic extinction, but it has so happened that this legislation promotes the interests, in its struggle for final emancipation, in view of the already existing race problem bequeathed to this country by former chattel slavery, every mass immigration of the people referred to inevitably tends to add to and intensify race issues and relegate the class war to the rear by weakening the political and economic labor organizations and substituting an Asiatic middle class with a lower standard of living than the American. The continuity of such mass immigration would undoubtedly prolong the life of capitalism in this country and constitute a most formidable factor in retarding and relegating to the far distant future the realization of our social ideals.

"Just as emphatically as we insist on the exclusion of the races named above, so we on the other hand insist that our position shall not be construed as applicable to those immigrants of other races and nations who have behind them a long history of faithful service in the struggle of the working class and which contain

most valuable revolutionary elements much needed here by our common conflict with the exploiting classes.

"Especially does this exception refer to immigrant Jews from all countries, who through long centuries of association, not only in struggle against labor oppression, but in the general labor struggle, have become an integral and essential part in the world's revolutionary forces.

"Also, it is to be distinctly understood that we are in full agreement with the position taken by the international congresses, which demand freedom of immigration for political refugees, regardless of their race or nationality.

"The committee has arrived at this conclusion after several years of careful study of all available data. So far as the time limits of this convention permit, individual members of this committee are prepared to state the general and specific reasons that have led them to the position taken in this report.

"We would, however, call attention to the fact that an enormous amount of data has been accumulated on this question, an amount which precludes the presentation of anything more than a general conclusion. We would recommend in addition that this mass of data be arranged systematically with a view to publication in book form for the education of the party membership on this complicated and important question.

"Finally, we recommend the continuation of this committee with the same members, or others, as the convention may decide, for the general opinion of this committee is that this question is in no sense exhausted, and that new and peculiar phases of it appear from year to year which imperatively demand attention."

FIRE WRECKS BIG UP-STATE PAPER MILL

UTICA, N. Y., May 18.—Fire which broke out in the boiler room of the Santa Clara Lumber Company's paper mill at Faust, near Tupper Lake, early today, was brought under control late this afternoon after property valued at over \$150,000 had been destroyed. Firemen and apparatus from Utica were rushed to the scene at 1 o'clock this afternoon by special train when it appeared that the entire village of Faust would be wiped out.

The village water works system was crippled at a time when the flames raged most fiercely by a blowing freight car collapsing and breaking of a hydrant on the main supply pipe. Almost simultaneously, however, a heavy rain set in and this, combined with the assistance rendered by the Utica firemen, did much to check the conflagration. In addition to the destruction of the Santa Clara Lumber Company's plant, many dwellings were laid in ruins by the flames.

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

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E. GREENBERGER & CO., OWNERS.
Open TH 9 P. M. and Monday and Saturday TH 9 P. M.

203-205 E. 76th St.
Just a step from the Third Avenue "L" station, New York.

COMET TAIL PASSES, EARTH UNINJURED

Some Folk, However, Were Badly Frightened at Prospect of Cataclysm.

Well, mother earth duly passed through the comet's tail last night, but no casualties were reported locally.

The bridges last night were jammed with comet-gazers. Reserves were called out to the Williamsburg bridge, where pickpockets reaped a harvest.

According to Dr. Harold Jacoby Rutherford, professor of astronomy at Columbia University, the comet will no longer be seen in the morning sky. Henceforth it will be visible only in the western sky in the evening, directly above the point where the sun sets.

CONVICTS IN PANIC.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18.—The panic over the approach of the comet has spread to the convicts in the federal prison here. For the first time in the history of the prison a class of convicts was confirmed today by the Catholic bishop of this diocese, assisted by a number of priests.

MORE BOXER TROUBLES?

Anti-Foreign Feeling in China Reported to the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Disquieting rumors of an anti-foreign movement not unlike that preceding the Boxer troubles are being reported by the American consulate at Nanking to the legation in Peking, according to dispatches received at the State Department today from Minister Cehoun.

Rear Admiral Hubbard, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, has been directed to hold a warship in readiness to proceed to Nanking.

JURY EXONERATES NICOLA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 18.—Frank P. Nicola, millionaire lumberman, was today acquitted of bribery charges by the jury in the Criminal court, after two hours' deliberation.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Removed to 302 Broadway, Room 302. Telephone 4942 Worth.

MEETING HALLS.

ARLINGTON HALL 19-21 St. Marks St. 30 and 32 Ave. elegant hall for balls, parties, weddings and banquets; modern kitchen; 1000 seats.

LABOR TEMPLE 240-242 E. 54th St. Workers' Educational Association. Ball for the benefit of the National Labor Council, 1914-15.

LABOR LYCEUM 600 Wiloughby Ave. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Grand and Controlled by the Labor League Association, 200th St. Williamsburg.

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.

The Weekly Pledge Fund

Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in the Call office.

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

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

Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best. We Say. The Best Magazine in America. Horace Traub' Says.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO. HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED 99 98. FURNITURE & CARPETS ON YOUR OWN TERMS. 3 ROOMS FURNISHED AT \$49.98. 4 ROOMS FURNISHED AT \$75.98. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE EVERY EVENING. 2188 90 3rd AVE. 119-120 St.

W. S. & D. B. DISCUSSES ASSESSMENT

After the election of Herman Kreiner as chairman and Henry Froehlich as vice chairman for yesterday's session of the convention of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Society, the body resumed the discussion of the question of children's insurance, which, after a short while was put to a vote and the great majority favoring it a committee of five was appointed to arrange for the further consideration of the body.

A letter from the bakers on strike, asking for financial and moral aid, was given into the hands of the resolution committee.

Article 17, paragraph 5, relating to the establishment of English branches, was next taken up in a general debate and the opinions of the body were almost unanimously in favor of their propagation and establishment.

A committee of five was elected to edit all the material presented connected with this particular point and bring it before the body for final action.

The next question taken up was that of establishing a new age limit for new members. There were some who favored reducing the age limit while the majority were inclined to keep it at forty-five years, where it now stands.

After this came up the most important question that the convention will have to deal with is that of assessment. Under the discussion of this matter it was decided that owing to the number that would no doubt wish to discuss it, the time should be limited after giving Financial Secretary Meyers and former Financial Secretary Henry Stahl unlimited time in which to present their arguments.

Secretary Meyer, in his presentation of his argument favoring graduated assessments, directed attention to the necessity of getting young men into the organization, even favoring the giving of premiums in order to do so.

Each state, it was pointed out, brought up their separate obstacles that would have to be met. Over 26 per cent of the money paid out in sick benefits was paid out for accidents incurred in employment.

The necessity of giving support to the working class press and labor measures was brought out by Stahl. He showed by his argument how essential that was to the life of the organization.

Today's session will resume the discussion on assessments.

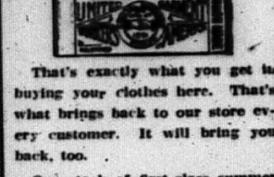
PIERP, JR., SEES SLAVE MILLS. CHICAGO, May 18.—J. P. Morgan, Jr., and party arrived at Gary, Ind., today on a tour of inspection of the steel mills there.

WILL LOSE EYESIGHT. YONKERS, N. Y., May 18.—No hope is now entertained of preventing Mrs. F. C. Herriott, who was Clara Morris, the actress, from becoming totally blind.

MILLS RETURNS FROM ENGLAND. Walter Thomas Mills, a well known Socialist campaigner, arrived on the steamer Majestic from Southampton last night and called at the office of The Call.

ITALIANS EXPECTING WAR WITH AUSTRIA IN 1913. BOSTON, May 18.—Declaring that war with Austria, when the triple alliance expires in 1913, is a certainty, Boston Italians today started a movement for a subscription fund, to which all Italians in the United States may contribute with the object of building submarines for presentation to King Victor.

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

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors 117 Canal Street, N. Y.

SAYS GOMPERS OWNS CIVIC FEDERATION

Before the National Manufacturers' Association closed its convention at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, President John Kirby, Jr., who had just been re-elected, paid his respects to the Civic Federation.

"When we consider that the American Federation of Labor, with the Civic Federation behind it, has all it can do to hold its own, we ought to feel that we have accomplished something in reaching a point where we can at least have some liberty in the management of our affairs."

Kirby said that he did not want to hurt the feelings of any member of the Civic Federation who might be present but that his words must stand as they expressed what he believed.

He told of a man to whom he had been obliged to write in somewhat intense language, who at first didn't want him to speak so strongly, but who finally wound up one of his letters with the remark that he was grateful he could no longer serve on the executive board of the Civic Federation.

The plan is to build submarines of American design in America and to present them to the Italian government. The boats are to cost about \$300,000 apiece, and the number is to depend on the amount of the fund contributed.

PLUMBERS' UNION INDORSES HELPERS

Striking Boys Are Determined to Win Union Hours and Increase in Wages.

The executive committee of Local No. 486, Plumbers' Union, indorsed the strike of the plumbers' helpers Tuesday night at its regular meeting.

The helpers, who are mere boys, about twenty years of age, are confident that No. 486 as well as No. 498 of the Plumbers' Unions of New York and Brooklyn will indorse their fight and financially support them.

There is no let-up in their struggle. They have demanded union conditions and an increase in wages, and they intend to hold out for them. The final action of the plumbers' union will be known tonight.

Great enthusiasm at the strike headquarters, Broadshaw's Hall, 69th street, prevails. The plumbers' helpers have been out several times before, but they have lost. The previous strikes have generally lasted only a couple of days.

At the next meeting of the Central Federated Union it is expected the struggle will be indorsed and support given. The striking boys have manifested an aggressive spirit.

They have recently organized a union and they are proud of it. While nearly all of them have not been members of organized labor before, officers were elected from their ranks and the business of the local is being carried on with the ease of older organizations.

MILITIA READY TO JUMP CEMENT STRIKERS

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 18.—With a force of over 200 state guardsmen on the scene, it is believed today that danger of further rioting by the strikers of the Atlas Portland-Cement Company at Ilasco is past.

The plant reopened today with a small force, guarded by the militiamen. Despite the fact that the town is filled with sullen men and women, who hiss the soldiers at every opportunity, officers say they "have the situation in hand."

Two additional companies of militiamen are ready to go to Ilasco if the situation becomes worse.

Subscription for submarines. BOSTON, May 18.—Declaring that war with Austria, when the triple alliance expires in 1913, is a certainty, Boston Italians today started a movement for a subscription fund, to which all Italians in the United States may contribute with the object of building submarines for presentation to King Victor.

The plan is to build submarines of American design in America and to present them to the Italian government. The boats are to cost about \$300,000 apiece, and the number is to depend on the amount of the fund contributed.

SPORTS

National League. At Cincinnati— R. H. E. N. Y. 0 0 0 4 0 4 2 0—10 12 3. Cinc. 1 1 0 0 0 0 4 4—6 11 6.

At Pittsburgh— Boston 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—5 12 5. Pitts. 3 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 x—8 11 1.

At Chicago— E. K'n. 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 4. Chgo 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—3 7 1.

At New York— St. Lo's 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0—3 8 2. N. Y. 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 x—9 9 3.

At Philadelphia— Chgo 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 5. Phila. 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4 7 1.

WOMAN ON TRIAL IN WHITE SLAVE CASE

Belle Moore, a negress, was put on trial yesterday before Judge Crain, in General Sessions, charged with procuring and placing in the hands of an agent of the District Attorney two white girls with the understanding that they were to become inmates of a disorderly house in Seattle, Wash., and of receiving \$120 for her work.

The story of procuring the two white girls, Alice Milton and Belle Woods, said to be under eighteen years old, was told in detail by Miller. The girls were not in court, but sat in an anteroom waiting to be called. They are well-dressed, rather good-looking girls.

On cross-examination by Alexander Karlin, who appeared for the defense, Miller said he went to work for the District Attorney on February 23, and spent between \$3,000 and \$4,000 in the course of his investigating. Miller told of hiring a suite of rooms at the Hotel Albany, where he posed as "a sport" from Seattle.

Miller in his direct examination said he met Belle Moore through Alice Anderson, a negro bartender, who is indicted jointly with the woman on the charge of placing the two white girls in Miller's custody.

The witness said that on his first meeting with Belle Moore, on April 12, he told her that he was about to establish a place in Seattle, and wanted "white girls, under 100 pounds in weight, if possible, and not over 100 pounds at the most, under eighteen years old, and naturally good-looking."

Miller in his direct examination said he met Belle Moore through Alice Anderson, a negro bartender, who is indicted jointly with the woman on the charge of placing the two white girls in Miller's custody.

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Those in Nicaragua Fear Madriz Victory. BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, May 18.—It is expected today that the deciding conflict of the Nicaraguan war will soon be fought. The armies of Estrada and Madriz engaged in a sharp battle late yesterday at Rama, and an attempt of the Madriz army to crush the opposing forces and push on to Bluefields, is expected soon.

AMERICANS MENACED

Those in Nicaragua Fear Madriz Victory. BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, May 18.—It is expected today that the deciding conflict of the Nicaraguan war will soon be fought.

The Madriz gubnot Venus today fired several shots at the Estrada custom house, three miles from here, and is successfully enforcing the blockade of the harbor. If the Estrada forces are defeated at Rama, the Madriz army will have a clear road to Bluefields, and Americans fear the city will be sacked.

Three years ago Michellin was \$20,000 for such a flight and other conditions that caused the to be laughed at at the time, as terms were considered impossible.

Call Advertisers' Directory

Manhattan. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Chas. A. Afferk... 140 Broadway. Books, Stationery, Etc. Progress Book Store... 232 E. 54th St.

Bronx. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Egan... 405 E. 176th St. Boots and Shoes. Lewis's Smart Footwear... 3281 34 Ave. (166th St.)

Brooklyn. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Joseph Kuna... 1219 Myrtle Ave. Bakeries. J. Jahn... 264 Hamburg Ave.

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Special Anniversary Saturday, May 28, 1914

Will offer a splendid opportunity to all party locals or branches to send in their orders for the circulation department.

It will contain a number of valuable articles and will be worth while distributing. Send in your orders for the circulation department.

New York State Locals of the callist party will obtain business for cent from the regular rate, the state committee paying balance.

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Custom Tailors—Boston. O'Brien & Anderson... 3 School St. Boston.

Hats and Gents' Furnishings. E. H. Harnes... 167 Washington St. Boston.

Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. C. W. Galvin... 24 W. Newton St. Boston.

Shoe Repairing—Boston. Liberty St. Shoe Repairing Co. 41 Liberty St. Boston.

Union Label Printers. Signatures... 175 Hanover St. Boston.

Union Label Hostery. Wholesale and Retail. McCane... 500 Washington St. Boston.

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WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. James Avenue, New York City.

MALLAD OF THE BOWERY.

By W. B. Van Dyck.
Worn and sickly born,
Thin and pimply face,
The bloodless face of
Wrecks of poverty:
His mine eyes, a gentler gaze
Would seem a mockery.

Pathos and wretchedness,
The misery of these
Instead of the cup of life
And only drank the lees,
Great enough and sad enough
To know not any ease.

How much is done that might have
been done,
A noble deed and well,
The force of circumstance has made
Weak and execrable.
The drag, that might have lifted up,
And deeper into hell.

How many here that might have been
Gained by destiny
Had and to uplift and fight
For wrecked humanity
Have gone down in this whirl of woe
Strangled by poverty.

How this I know: a better time,
A newer code of things,
How save where all things else have
Failed.

How this is cheer it brings:
A cleaner life, a gladder life,
No begrins, and no kins.

How! How may we live that we may strive
To better down and clear,
How save where all things else have
Failed.
How high on woe and fear,
How build again a just state,
That knows no scalding tear,
How let me devote my life—
I place my sinnet here.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The women's committee of Local New York held a special meeting to decide whether Socialist women are to participate in the big suffrage demonstration to be held at Union Square Saturday afternoon, May 21. It was unanimously decided to do so. The Socialist women are to march under the big, new banner of the women's committee that won such

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Dr. A. Carr

Special Liberal Prices for Comrades
100 E. 84th St. Tel. 2967-Lenox.

Dr. John Muth

Dentist
61 Second Ave.
Between 2d and 3d Sts.

Dr. P. H. Lewin

Surgeon Dentist
530 Brook Ave.
Cor. 146th St. Bronx.

Dr. Matilda Sinai Lee

Surgeon Dentist.
1000 Madison Ave. Corner 97th St.
Telephone 1915 Lenox.

Dr. S. Berlin

Surgeon Dentist.
100 East 100th St. Cor. Madison Ave.
Tel. 240-L Lenox.

Dr. A. Gordon

Surgeon Dentist
485 E. 172d St.
Cor. Washington Ave. Bronx.

Dr. A. Ritt

Dentist
1001 Pitkin Ave. Corner Morningside
Brooklyn N. Y.

Dr. M. Breslow

Surgeon Dentist.
10 Carter St. Cor. Fifth Ave.
Brooklyn N. Y.

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.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the night designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

Tonight.
24th A. D.—Tremont and Bathgate avenues, southwest corner. Robert Landdowne and J. C. Frost.
8th A. D.—Southwest corner of Eldridge and Grand streets. Bert Kirkman, J. Chant Lipes and Louis A. Baum.

Saturday, May 21.
9th A. D.—Southwest corner of 25th street and Eighth avenue. John A. Wall, Timothy Walsh and J. C. Frost.
21st A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue, northeast corner. I. Phillips and Carrie W. Allen.

Tonight's Meetings.
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
26th Assembly District.
The members and officers of the 24th, 26th, 28th and the Manhattan portion of the 30th Assembly district are requested to attend a joint meeting at the headquarters of the 26th Assembly district, 112 East 104th street, for the purpose of electing four delegates to the state convention. Also to consider the proper steps to amalgamate the several districts in a unit to be known as Branch 7. This action is in accordance with the local laws adopted by referendum vote. All members concerned should be present. An action passed upon will be binding on all.

Socialist Mass Meeting.
There will be a mass meeting at Metropolitan Seeger Hall, Pitkin avenue, corner Watkins street, under the auspices of Branch 2, 23d A. D., and the Jewish agitation bureau, on Friday, May 28. A full report will be given of the national convention of the Socialist party, now being held in Chicago, and a talk on the growth of Socialism in America. Among other speakers will be Myer London and Barnett Wolf, delegates of the Jewish Agitation Bureau to the convention. It will be one of the most interesting meetings held this year, and should be largely attended.

Joint Meeting in Yorkville.
Members of the Socialist party residing in the territory comprising the 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d and 24th A. D. are invited to attend a joint meeting at the headquarters, 1561 Third avenue, on the order of business, nomination for delegates to the state convention.

Victor Berger Coming.
Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, will speak at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near 42d street, on Monday evening, June 6, under the auspices of Local New York, Socialist party. The title of his address will be "The Socialist Movement in Milwaukee." As this will be the first opportunity presented to New Yorkers to hear this able spokesman of Milwaukee Socialists since the great Socialist victory, which jugged and startled smug American capitalism, it is hoped that such interest will be manifested that a larger assembly hall will be necessary to accommodate the demand for seats, and in expectation of this an option has been secured on the Amsterdam Opera House. That splendid singer of inspiring Socialist songs, Comrade Mrs. J. W. Gates, has kindly consented to sing several songs preceding Victor Berger's address.

Hunter's Leaflet—Second Edition.
The first edition of 25,000 of Comrade Hunter's leaflet, "Remember Danbury," having been exhausted, the city executive committee has ordered a second edition of 25,000, which has just been delivered at headquarters. The organizer desires to urge upon all trade unionists enrolled in the ranks of the Socialist party to make up their minds to do an effective bit of work for Socialism by securing a number of this leaflet and personally distributing them at the next meetings of their respective unions. With the end in view of reaching union men with this leaflet the organizer has arranged to cover all those unions which meet in the Labor Temple.

KINGS COUNTY.
19th A. D. (Branch 2)—343 Wiloughby avenue. Members are especially urged to be present.
20th A. D. (Branch 1)—195 Hamburg avenue. Important meeting.
21st A. D.—181 McKibben street.

AMUSEMENTS.
Hippodrome Daily Mata. Best Seats \$1.50 to \$3.50. Spectacle—Circus—Ballers.

Madison Square Garden REAL ESTATE AND IDEAL HOMES SHOW

NOTICE.
At the reception given to Mrs. Montefiore in the Labor Temple, the women's committee of the Socialist party lost their new red banner. Any one who may happen to know anything of its whereabouts will confer a favor by communicating with the organizer of Local New York.

LITTLE JOHNNY.
Little Johnny, for a frolic,
Ate a melon parabolic;
When the fruit arrived inside,
Little Johnny ate and died.
Was the trouble melon-colic?

NEW BLOOD IN FRENCH CHAMBER

4th A. D. Entertainment.

Although hastily arranged and in part an impromptu affair, the public entertainment given by the 4th Assembly district, Brooklyn, on last Monday night at Teutonia Hall, was very successful under the chairmanship of J. Chant Lipes. Both sexes, young and old, were well represented, the majority being non-Socialists, and the ladies predominated. Every one took a more or less active part in the evening festivities.

The exercises opened with the "Marseillaise," sung in French by the organizer of the 4th Assembly district, E. H. Van Caeteren, the audience joining in the chorus. Miss Irene Simonds, Professor Lipes' music pupil, presided at the organ.

Mrs. Lily Lore gave a short and spirited address to the women, urging them to get busy in the only great movement that knows no sex in the dispensation of social or political justice. Charles A. Vanderporten was the second speaker. He succinctly gave a humanitarian discussion of the Socialist program that could not fail to reach and convert the lay mind.

The following selections of music were received with hearty applause by the alert auditors: Piano and violin duet, "La Sorella," Miss Irene Simonds, pianist; Miss May Christie, violinist; vocal solo, "Love in Springtime," Miss Julia Falkenheim; Miss Lucy Price, accompanist; piano duets by Professor Lipes' pupils, Misses Lily and Sadie Wris; "La Carline," "Grace Waltz" and "Home, Sweet Home."

Master Theodore Lint recited "Robespierre's Last Speech" with the dignity of a Beecher or an Ingersoll. The strong feature of the literary and "orangeade soiree" was the eucalyptian recital by Miss Elizabeth Grubman while the happy throng was enjoying the refreshments.

Her frat rendition, "The One-Logged Goose," so captivated the enthusiastic listeners that a hearty encore brought the genial young lady to the floor a second time, when she recited "Tilly Never Quarreled." One moment her voice was deep and stern, the next it quavered in simulation of tears so true to nature that one thought she really were crying.

One dozen names of young people were taken with a view to forming a young people's Socialist club, and Professor Lipes was selected by the 4th Assembly district to organize the club and train the young members for Socialist propagandists in public meetings and entertainments.

NEWARK, N. J.
The 15th Ward Branch meeting will take place tonight at 1514 Peshine avenue, instead of Friday, on account of the several mill workers' meetings in Kurze's Coliseum, Friday. The newly elected secretary of Essex county is Fred S. Morris, 2 Court street, Newark.

WHEELING, W. VA.
Systematic agitation throughout the Ohio valley is planned by the Socialists in the election of a tri-state committee, which is to be the nucleus of a council representative of all the locals within a reasonable distance of Wheeling.

The present members of the committee are C. W. McGinnis, F. M. Bailey, and George B. Kilne.

The committee has selected H. A. Leeds, an old and faithful Comrade, to carry on agitation, solicit funds, new members, organize locals, make speeches, etc.

ORGANIZE, WISCONSIN!
The motto now in Wisconsin is "Organize." The state organization department is now helping the Comrades in the various districts with the preliminary work of getting the tickets in the field for the primary election, as the law has been changed again. Candidates are to be nominated on county assembly, state senate and congressional tickets, which will require about 600 names to fill all the tickets, to say nothing of the state ticket.

Wisconsin readers of Socialist papers who wish to co-operate in this work are urged to send in their names to the organization department, 244 6th street, Milwaukee, Wis. Socialists living in places where there is no local party organization are requested to send in 42 cents for three months' dues, so that they may be of help in getting locals started.

Socialism cannot be practiced by one man. And it is almost equally true that Socialism cannot be promoted by one man working alone. Milwaukee's success is the result of thorough and efficient organization. It is now proposed to do the same thing for Wisconsin that has accomplished so much for Milwaukee.

Now, every Socialist in Wisconsin help this fall, and the Socialists of Wisconsin will go up to the legislature with a representation and a general vote back of that representation that will make the old parties steal more of our thunder than they ever dreamed of daring to handle.

Get ready now, find out what your part of the battle is, and then do your duty, all along the line.

WINFIELD R. GAYLORD,
State Organizer.

SOCIALISTS GAIN 21 SEATS IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—BRIAND'S INFLUENCE GONE.

(Special Correspondence of The Call.)

PARIS, May 9.—Now that the elections on second ballot are over, and the smoke of battle has cleared away, we are able to survey the whole field, and to ascertain the result. It has been an astonishing victory for the Socialists, all the more so since it reveals the real weakness of the syndicalists and their noisy slogan of "Direct Action."

The net result of the election is a clear gain of 21 seats. Instead of 55 members, the new Socialist party in the chamber will number 76, and be a force with which any bourgeois cabinet will have to reckon.

The united Socialist party of France won 29 new seats, and lost only 8. In Paris we were victorious in four contests, and lost three seats, a gain of one seat. Among the Comrades defeated were Allemane, Browne, and Dubois in Paris; Allard, in Toulouse, and Constans in Montlucon.

Radicals Divided.
In Paris the bourgeois radicals failed to support our candidates in the second ballot. But in the provinces they frequently voted for the Socialist ticket on second balloting.

In the south of France seven Socialist candidates received even the support of Catholic elements. In the city of Brest an arsenal worker by the name of Goude carried the red flag to victory against the united bourgeoisie. Goude had been disciplined recently by his official superior for "anti-patriotic" activity. His election means an emphatic protest of the working class against official interference with the workmen's freedom of conscience in political matters.

Goude's Triumph.
Goude's victory was celebrated by an imposing public demonstration. The large procession, singing the "Internationale," stopped in front of the reactionary mayor's house, loudly shouting demands for his immediate resignation.

Jean Jaures won out in the second ballot, with 6,445 votes, as against 5,845 cast for his opponents. Prac-

tically all our old parliamentary leaders are re-elected, and will henceforth be supported by a galaxy of new, young and fiery talent. The outcome shows that the renegade Briand has lost completely any influence he ever had with the French class-conscious proletariat.

Charged With Defrauding Customs by Fake Trunk Bottom.
TRENTON, N. J., May 18.—When the trial of Mrs. Matilda M. Chesbrough, wife of Fremont B. Chesbrough, the wealthy steamship owner of Boston, was called before Judge Reilly in the Federal Court today, demurrers to the indictment were overruled.

The government produced a trunk with a false bottom, in which it is alleged, fine clothing, furs, and a \$20,000 pearl necklace were hidden, and the work of securing a jury was begun. This proved an easy task, and the taking of testimony of the inspectors, who ordered the arrest, followed. These men agreed that Mrs. Chesbrough failed to declare any of the goods.

THE HIGH-WATER MARK.
Mrs. Robinson—And were you up the Rhine?
Mrs. De Jones (just returned from a Continental trip)—I should think so; right to the very top. What a splendid view there is from the summit!—Tribis.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS.
Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—LONG ISLAND.
BIEDENKAPP BROS.
Have now for sale, or to let, very neat 5 and 6 room cottages; workmen's chance. Office, 16 Washington St., Jamaica, N. Y.

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27TH, 307 W.—3 and 4 large, light rooms; moderate rent; quiet house; just renovated; improvements. \$12.50. Janitor.

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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.

Londregan was especially recommended by the Catholic authorities at the City College. He has quite a reputation as a debater and is a pronounced antagonist of Socialism.

Mrs. Gates will sing Irish songs and melodies. All are cordially invited. Discussion follows lecture.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Edward King will continue his lectures on Diaz and Mexico tonight, 8:00 o'clock sharp, at the Young Men's Educational League, 81 East 4th street. The subject tonight is "The Despotism of Diaz and the Progress of Mexico." All are invited.

TRIAL OF CAPITALIST'S WIFE.
Charged With Defrauding Customs by Fake Trunk Bottom.

THE HIGH-WATER MARK.
Mrs. Robinson—And were you up the Rhine?
Mrs. De Jones (just returned from a Continental trip)—I should think so; right to the very top. What a splendid view there is from the summit!—Tribis.

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Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 3. THURSDAY, MAY 13, NO. 129.

THERE IS NO PEACE.

The annual meetings of the National Association of Manufacturers seem to have been devised for the express purpose of reminding the workers that there is war, eternal, irrepressible war between the capitalists and the workers, the owners of the means of production and the users of them.

Let Gompers and Mitchell and their local understrappers prate of the identity of interests of capital and labor. Let them preach peace and harmony at the banquet tables of the National Civic Federation. Let them humbly protest that in an age in which capital is organized, labor, too, must organize—without intending any harm to capital, its twin brother. Let them do all in their power to retard the intellectual, political, and economic emancipation of labor from its age-long servitude to capital.

Let the great labor leaders and the small willfully shut their eyes to the inexorable facts of our social life. They cannot delude the masses of the workers much longer. The Parrys and the Van Cleaves and the Kirbys are doing the work that should properly have been done by the Gomperses and the Mitchells. It was the duty of the latter to enlighten the workers as to their true position in capitalist society. They failed in their duty. The leaders of the National Manufacturers' Association are performing it for them.

The latter know no fooling, no humanitarian nonsense. They want no wabblers and no demagogues. They demand nothing less than the absolute sway of capital over this nation, to the exclusion of every form of compromise with the non-capitalistic elements. To be sure, they defeated the "strenuous efforts" of organized labor "to inject into the political platforms of the ruling parties promises of class legislation." To be sure, they succeeded in administering to Gompers "a dose of injunction that certainly ought to kill or cure him as a factor in politics." These are achievements not to be ashamed of. But they do not satisfy the soaring ambitions of the National Manufacturers' Association, which aim at the extirpation of every non-capitalistic influence in our government and political parties.

Even the parties of Taft and Morgan, of Murphy and Ryan have fallen short of the high ideal set up by the National Manufacturers' Association. For the complete realization of that ideal in all its pristine purity and grandeur a new party is needed, a party that knows no such thing as political expediency, a party dedicated to the proposition that capitalist exploitation must in no wise be interfered with and that whenever labor makes an attempt to resist the worst excesses of this exploitation it should be bound hand and foot and clubbed, shot, or jailed into submission.

Such is the lofty ideal set up by the National Association of Manufacturers—a return to chattel slavery, but on a more stupendous scale than had ever existed before, and without any of the costs, risks, and inconveniences that had accompanied slavery in the past. It is a worthy ideal, well calculated to rouse the dormant energies of labor and to impel it to the mightiest efforts. The National Manufacturers' Association has thrown down the gage of battle. It has declared war, and war there shall be.

A FLOOD OF LIGHT.

The profound and truly touching friendship of Ballinger, and of the entire Taft Administration behind him, for the Morgan-Guggenheim Alaska syndicate had until now been something of a mystery. Why this great eagerness to surrender one of the greatest and most valuable coal fields in the world to the syndicate? Is it dictated by a high sense of patriotic duty, or by some sort of economic philosophy, or by some other equally high and disinterested motive, or is it due to a corrupt partnership between the highest officials of the government and the foremost representatives of high finance?

We are not yet in a position to answer these questions. But the latest developments in the Congressional investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy have thrown a flood of light on the habitual relations between Mr. Ballinger, and presumably also other high officials in the Taft Administration, and the very highest representatives of high finance.

Kerby, the dismissed stenographer from the Interior Department, testified that Ballinger had intended to appoint R. Thompson, former city engineer of Seattle, as head of the reclamation service, in place of F. H. Newell, the present incumbent. In connection with this testimony there was produced the following letter from Secretary Ballinger to Mr. Thompson. The letter was written early in May last year, and was marked personal and confidential:

My Dear Mr. Thompson—Last Sunday I was the guest of Mr. George W. Perkins at Yonkers. Mr. Perkins is at the head of the house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., as you perhaps know. He told me that he had arranged for a special boat to take himself and party, including his family, to Alaska for the investigation of the feasibility of exploiting Alaska in railroad construction and in other lines in which he is deeply interested. He will sail from Seattle about the middle of July.

He is desirous of having an engineer accompany him who is not allied in any Alaska interests or to any railroad interest or other private connection which would in any way influence his judgment, and he has been insistent upon my recommending some one familiar with the Western country to take this voyage with him and to advise him. Naturally I could think of no one so well equipped as you to fill this office, and as the connection is one of importance and the trip would be one of great pleasure and profit it has occurred to me that you would enjoy this form of vacation.

On the receipt of this letter please write me whether it will be worth while for Mr. Perkins to consider it possible for you to accompany him. I hope you will not understand by the suggestion above that I have in any sense abandoned the hope of securing your services in the matter about which we conferred in Seattle. I anticipate that not later than September I will be able to formally present the matter to you. Sincerely yours, R. A. BALLINGER.

The vague references of the last paragraph seem to refer to the proposed appointment of Thompson as head of the reclamation service. But the rest of the letter shows a truly delightful picture of the intimacy of "the head of the house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co." and the Secretary of the Interior, and of the anxiety of the latter to serve the former. From another letter we learn that Mr. Ballinger's son had also been invited to accompany Mr. Perkins on the Alaska trip. When the habitual relations between government and high finance are so truly idyllic, is it any wonder that the former is so anxious to serve the latter? Particularly when we take into consideration that high finance is ever ready to pay well for services rendered, as has been shown in the cases of Cortelyou, Paul Morton, Lyman J. Gage, and a host of others.

INDIANA POLITICS.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

There is a regular old-time governor in the state of Indiana, who not long ago delivered himself of the following epigrams:

"We have exploited this republic until exploitation will soon become exploitation," he said. "We must get business out of politics and must take politics out of business."

"This must be done quietly, soberly, discreetly at the ballot box, or there will come an hour when the tolling millions of America, not willing to wait for an election, will accomplish by force that which should be accomplished by law."

"We are beginning to find out that we are living in a land where men do other men."

"The Golden Rule has been superseded by the rule of gold; the commandment 'Thou shalt not steal' by 'Thou shalt not be convicted.' Success has usurped the throne of conscience and failure is our only crime."

"The Joabs of high finance smile gladly on the common people, and as they ask, 'Is it well with thee today, my brother?'" deftly insert their knives into the fifth rib of humanity.

"Not what we ought to have, but what we want, is the distorted rule of life."

"Conscience has become the veriform appendix of high finance."

Now, that is the doctrine I used to hear as a child in dear old Indiana.

It is the doctrine that used to fire the soul of my dear old father.

It is the doctrine that old Dan Voorhees used to talk—before he got a seat in the senate and made himself secure with the railroads.

It was the doctrine of John E. Lamb before he became a corporation lawyer and went to Congress.

And how my father used to work to elect men to office who held this view. And then how he used to work to get them out of office after they were in.

Those were great days in old Indiana!

First my good democratic father formed a "Voorhees club."

He then went about spending good money advertising Daniel until the people fell on their faces and worshiped Daniel.

And then Daniel went down to Washington—and came back changed. But father was game and he set out spending good money forming anti-Voorhees clubs for the purpose of pulling Daniel down again.

And then came along that blue-eyed man of destiny, John E. Lamb. The hopes of the populace rested in John and he went to Congress, a fire-eater, uttering just such words as the above.

But he, too, came back from Washington changed, and then father formed the "anti-Lamb kickers" to pull John down again.

The idea in that day—as it was in the generation before and in the generation before that, and in the generation before that—was to get "business out of politics and politics out of business."

And the funny thing about it all was they always put a corporation lawyer, whose livelihood depended on business, into office to get politics out of business.

And you see the Golden Rule has no yellow dog fund and the rule of gold has.

REVOLUTION: A REVIEW.

By LOUIS WETMORE.

A new volume of essays by Jack London has been published by the Macmillans. Frankly, I am disappointed with it. When our good editor sent it to me I picked it up with interest and carried it with great glee to the top of the hill where I am now sitting. The first essay, entitled "Revolution," from which the book in its turn gets its title—started with high hopes, because Kerr & Co. of Chicago, in one of their enthusiastic advertisements described it as the best essay on the Socialist idea for a beginner that had been published in years.

Well, I disliked it; that is my individual verdict. I have no doubt that many (like Kerr & Co.) think it London's best piece of essay writing. I accept these good people's opinion with respect, and record the fact that I disagree with them—and there we are! (This is almost as good as the average Socialist controversy.)

If you ask me why I dislike this essay (which you are quite entitled to do) I will tell you. I strongly object to the perverted style in which it is written, while I clearly admit the interest of many of the facts and opinions which this style develops. Indeed, I have the same objections against all the other essays in the book save two, viz. the one about the poppies (I forget the title and am too lazy to look it up), and "What Life Means to Me." These two I enjoyed.

Concerning this ferid and somewhat chaotic style, it seems to me that Jack London is making desperate efforts to be literary and is not succeeding particularly well. The chief value of his short stories and novels (and mind you, you can seldom persuade either author or painter to devote themselves to what they can do best) has been their abundant vitality and "dash." In the short stories of the Northland, where their author reaches the high water mark of his art, he has vigorously compressed the vitality of the great works, the very vitality of the silence of the land of snow. Even in that short story made long, "The Call of the Wild," the chief charm of the book lay in its freshness and vigor. Its atmosphere was as fresh and vigorous as the atmosphere of the Northland itself. There the athlete London was at home. But owing to some ill fate that pursues him—as the Furies Orestes, he spoils all too many of his short and longer stories and his art by dragging in "extraneous and unnecessary matter (e. g., the woman in the "Sea Wolf," where he refused to follow Stevenson's clearer understanding of the place of woman in fiction; and the objectionable style adopted all too often in "Revolution.")

The best part of "Revolution" is the comparison of primitive man with the modern laborer and its statistics. Here customary vigor minus objectionable style adds force to the discussion. But later on in the essay the objectionable feature appears again. There is one phrase, "sweet prattling and dear moralities" (I think), that appears so many times (presumably for emphasis) that I turned each page in dread lest its twice-cursed head should pop up again. When my eye, searching far

ahead, caught one glance of the sw— that spelt disaster, I closed my eyes and hysterically turned the page.

Once I was fooled. I had just executed this maneuver when, on opening my eyes on the next page, the very first words that met my eye on the top line were—well, you know them. Only my admirable self-control saved the book from being hurled into the brook that bubbled temptingly at my feet.

I looked over the brooks and hills and valleys that lay beyond me—a fair stretch of land. And I wondered whether these needs would ever again tremble to the tramp of martial legions; whether the poor that labor and sweat their lives into the ground would ever rise against the bondage that binds them, body and soul, to the service of those who toil and spin not. And by my side grew the lily that Solomon in all his glory could not equal; and I wondered whether her children's children would be dyed with the blood of those in high places. Will those in power understand the Writing on the Wall in time?

It is all so peaceful here. And over there you can see a wee gray mist: that is New York. And there is noise and filth and waste unaccountable. And I must go there soon and work in the noise and filth and waste. The crime of it all!

I must stop now, just because I am tired and cross and dissatisfied and sleepy; for the sun is hot, and has been showing on me heavily this hour past. Secondly, because I mean to sleep till the mail goes. So I can no more.

ROOSEVELT AND CONSTANTINE.

By LIONEL UDALL.

The article in today's Call by Edward Thimme, "The Groundhog in Wall Street," is one of the most significant things I have read in some time. The predictions of Wall Street are all too probable—war with Japan, another panic and Roosevelt as a state Socialist.

The only real enemy that Socialism in America needs to fear is this "Mighty Hunter," who has hypnotized the people of the United States as no man has ever hypnotized a country since Napoleon Bonaparte. Socialism has nothing to fear from an open foe who advances time-worn arguments against our plans for social recognition. But the Socialists are not proof against the devious methods of an unscrupulous demagogue.

We are taught to believe that the primitive Christian Church was composed of self-sacrificing proletarians, who for 300 hundred years suffered persecution and yet yielded not an inch in the propagation of the Gospel of the Christ. They were martyred by the thousand, forced to dwell in catacombs, and were hunted by the officers of the law. But still the faith spread and some of the noblest characters of the world's history were the heroes of these centuries of trial.

Then came Constantine the Emperor, who announced his conversion to Christianity and made the persecuted faith the state religion. He dominated the church councils, and modified the creed. He made Christianity fashionable and brought thousands of self-seeking hypocrites into the fold. He paved the way for a corrupt clergy and a papal court, and primitive Christianity was transformed into a great, rich and powerful religious state, denying freedom of thought and departing as far as possible from the simple and sublime visions of the Nazarene.

The parallel is complete. The great Socialist movement, itself founded by one of Jewish blood, despised and persecuted for years, is now powerful enough to attract the attention of self-seekers. The signs of revolt in this country are tremendous. Theodore Roosevelt can put himself at the head of a "radical" movement, adopt word for word, if he wishes to, the immediate demands of the Socialist party, and even call himself a Socialist, and be swept into the Presidency by the greatest majority ever given a President.

He can bring about government ownership, old age pensions and postal banks and so organize it all in control than it is now. He can draw off so many Socialist voters as to ruin the party, and then betray them by establishing an industrial despotism, as terrible as "The Iron Heel." And does he not already have this idea in mind? When Ray Stannard Baker interviewed him for the American Magazine, he slapped his knee and declared: "I am trying to steal Socialism thunder."

Yes, Roosevelt can declare himself a Socialist—a la Bismarck; and the result can be even more disastrous for Roosevelt is a world figure and popular as Bismarck was not. We must make the fight of our lives if he does so emulate the Socialist movement that revolution we are working for may be delayed for centuries.

Roosevelt has tasted power, and is not satisfied, and he will yet make himself master. And the hour when a "Socialism" headed by him gains control of the nation will be the darkest hour in the history of the Socialist movement.

FINLAND IS DEAD, LONG LIVE FINLAND.

By ANDRE TRIDON.

We shall not wail over Finland's fate. No more Finnish nationality, no more Finnish spirit? What a life Finnish temperament, Finnish genius, are products of Finland's climate, of Finland's geographical configuration, and nothing short of a geological upheaval could modify such things. Would the Neapolitan revel less riotously in colors and tones should Italy be added to the Kaiser's dominions? Would what Helne dubbed the Gaul's Katzenjauer lose its cynical resiliency in case France were annexed to George V's domains?

National boundaries are in last analysis lines of barbed wire with which a group of capitalists surround a certain territory on which they wish to range undisturbed. Customs lines are not so much for keeping the cattle in as for keeping other hunters out. But just as independent old men were gradually absorbed by John D.'s company, just as every retail butcher, confectioner, druggist, will in due time sell out to the tobacco, meat or drug trust, so will little nations, medium ones and large ones yield to their doom, sooner or later. And when it is all over they will be glad of it.

The twelve or fifteen German "na-

tion" of 1869 are Germany, and they are proud of it, and who could tell the stiff Berliner from their jovial Municher, even after forty years of amalgamation? The French provinces of 1788 are now France, and after 122 years of "decolonization" the stolid, fair-haired citizen of Lille has not abdicated one jot of his personality to his swarthy, loud-mouthed compatriot of Marseilles.

But the language question?

Why shouldn't every ethnical unit keep its own tongue? Switzerland, that speak on the map, has three official languages; Belgium has two.

But our national institutions?

Capitalistic governments are one as bad as the other, and when the dawn of Socialism breaks upon the world life in Hong-Kong, as far as duties and privileges go. Do you fear lest the revolutionary ferment which made Finland heave should be lost? It will in all likelihood leaven up the Russian sluggishness.

Let us pray for the day when some powerful European nation will swallow up the other ones and weld them into a homogeneous commonwealth—the United States of Europe.

In the meantime, are we to grow

shoulder over little Finnish pride, we little Montenegró pride, microscopic Monaco pride, and prevent the baby nations from helping toward the realization of a great something of which they will be as proud some day as the first-class powers: The United States of the World?

A DISCIPLE OF EMERSON.

Nurich Pege—But what has Emerson got to do with your giving your motor to that address?

Nurich Eds—Why, in his essays you gave me to read he says something about hitching your wagon to a star, and I thought—

WHERE HE SCORED.

A—This is your son's third year at college, isn't it?

B—Yes, and he is doing really splendid work.

A—Mental or athletic?

B—Why, he poses for all those pictures of perfectly dressed young men in the clothing manufacturers' circus.

NEW BLOOD IN THE FRENCH PARTY.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

Our Comrades in France have not only won a great universal victory in the parliamentary campaign just closed, they have also good cause to rejoice over the advent of a new capable and militant element among those elected to the chamber. It is the young generation that is now ready to take its place side by side with the old, battle-scarred, veterans. L'Hu-manité points out with great satisfaction that nearly all party members newly elected belong to the militant young men of the Socialist movement.

In a sketch of one of the new deputies, Henri de la Porte, we are told that he was born in 1850, a member of an aristocratic family, noted for its radicalism. His father, as well as his grandfather, had taken an active part in French politics, as more or less advanced Republicans. But Henri turned to Socialism in his early youth. At the age of nineteen he already

joined a study group of college students, and took part in a political congress. Since then he regularly represented in all party congresses the committee of Deux-Sevres, which he organized. At the congress of La Roche in 1901, he was one of the signers of a motion to expel Millierand as a "gadfly." He advocated that vigorously on the floor. In 1902, the Federation of Deux-Sevres, organized by Henri de la Porte, elected him to the Chamber of Deputies.

De la Porte centered his activities most exclusively upon his territory, his own federation, where he edited the party organ. He was a candidate in his home district five times, but failed of election. He won out brilliantly in a constituency largely consisting of peasants. His victory shows the tremendous power of Socialism in making among the peasants class.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSADIO.

And, after all, let us hope that he may not be compelled to fire his own stoves and ranges there.

"A new day is coming for the people of the earth," said Dr. R. S. McArthur in a sermon last Sunday. Can it be that he, too, sees the red dawn of a Socialist tomorrow?

It must have looked funny to see Henry Clews, of Wall Street—sudden special privilege—introducing Senator Owen of Oklahoma, at the meeting of the American Civic Alliance and listening to the latter's definition of "insurgency"—"the protest of the people against the rule of the few," etc., etc. Oh, Tempora, oh, Humbug!

If you have no home and are obliged to sleep on the sidewalk, your back propped up against a building, in New York, you are arrested and fined \$5 (which you wish you might have even for a moment), and then the daily papers describe you as a "woodchuck." Woodchucks and Capitalism—child and parent.

"Proportionately to the increase of people, we are constantly losing ground," moan the preachers. Business is bad. And what makes it bad? Because it is business. The blight of Capitalism is upon the church, as it is upon everything else.

To apparently give you something for nothing is the universal bait held out to

gullible. Here is a firm that once was not compelled to fire his own stoves and ranges there.

You call upon them for the first time, and what do you overhear? A hoarse whisper in the next room? Is a man who claims to be an old member of the family—watch the silver!

Already there is rebellion against the Carnegie Foundation for the Country of Colleges. The trustees have adopted the rule that professors should be pensioned after serving twenty-five years so that they must be "physically impaired" before the annual stipend is granted. There is great ado among elect, who see their "vested rights" planted by charity and patriotism. What ninety—what punctuations—the part of high class beggars.

Should Socialists be against war? Certainly. Abolish war investment; make calling unpatriotic a crime.

Alfred Noyes, of England, boasts he has taken up poetry as a profession and is "making it pay." There! Pegasus, let me hitch thee to a star, but to a plow. I love thee, steed for the sustenance thou canst give me out of the mire. Serve me fully and I'll give thee a peck of oats.

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 27.—Went down to Bee-thoven Hall early this morning to a meeting of delegates. There I met the labor leader with the smooth, shiny chin—he was trying to convince us girls that we will have to vote once for all on the latest proposition of the enemy, with whom he had a meeting the previous night. To tell the truth, I believe he meets them rather too often.

"And what about the recognition of the union?" came from all sides, as soon as he was through.

"Now, don't get excited," said the fellow sternly. "We'll do the best we can under the circumstances."

I didn't like his answer somehow—I wondered whether he would really do the best he could. But even then I knew our girls won't listen to any offer unless the union went with it. We ain't going to be bullied by those slick trimmers that speak and scheme in a way to suit their own purpose.

And yet—further assurance I looked up at the girls around me, and if some of our fake benefactors had known them as I do, they surely let off some of the hot air.

This afternoon we had five mass-meetings, and make believe I didn't take a peep into every single hall. I must say it was great. And great is the real word for it. Girls with sore throats, and girls with broken noses, girls with wet, torn shoes and girls without hats or coats, shivering from cold, but it made no difference, their vote was to be counted, and they were all there. Tired, hungry and almost drooping from weakness, they stood up on the tables, clung to the banisters, steadied themselves on window sills and hung on to the railings. Their deep, thoughtful eyes were wide open, their lips parted, they missed not a single word uttered from the platform. Most of the speakers talked Jewish and I had to judge of what they said by the emotion of my neighbors, but the expression of their worn faces was even more eloquent than words. As girls have learned the advantage and strength that union brings with it, and no power on earth could swerve us from our conviction. Like an injured beehive, we rose in a body against those who were ready to settle our fate for us. We're sick of their assurance, promises are

cheap. We're going to have what we want just now, and no other time, in best to strike while the iron is red hot.

And the girls are that sensitive about being sold out that they expected almost every speaker who dared to say a word in favor of going back.

Our temptress Eve didn't dare come near the meeting hall; she knew that the girls understood her true object was. To look those thousands of girls one way or another they thought that they must have some assurance of becoming voters, and yet this very morning found out that a great number had deserted our ranks, but somehow doesn't matter, we die but once. We can't live forever. It's to get to go back without the recognition of the union and to suffer while on strike; and of the two I realize that it is better to suffer fighting than being fought with your hands tied.

"We ain't going back and that all there is to it!" yelled Molly, jumping from a nearby table to the platform. "I move that we don't go back unless they sign agreements with the union." In another moment every single person in the hall voted in favor of that motion.

Could Sis ever be stirred by emotions as filled my breast at the instant? Can there be a greater happiness than the knowledge that you live, and work with and for your low beings? If the people at large would but wake up to this knowledge of the future of the world would be in their hands.

I hope that when we've accomplished our effort of placing the union on a firm basis we'll be careful and those who'll be in charge of our affairs. Met the silent labor leader today and asked him if the American Federation of Labor will take part in the protest meeting against police and judges.

"I don't very well see how we can do it," was his reply. It just made me furious to think that this body supposed to be our mother organization. And we've often been reminded that every local separately is but part of the grand army, and is under the protection of organized labor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A REPLY.

Editor of The Call:

I read the letter of Mrs. Stokes to Conrad Berger, and I want to say I think she and all the Comrades should think twice before they write in criticism of the Comrades in Milwaukee. They have done what the rest of us have been trying to do. Now let us give them a chance; they have only been in office a very short time. They have seriously promised to carry out the principles of Socialism wherever and as soon as they possibly can. We know they are up against capitalist laws and they have no time to sit down and explain to all the rest of the party how they are going to do things—to go into details.

I think if we all attend to our own business—that is, I mean of the cities and towns where we live—and explain and push Socialism, and then do the

talking and criticizing at the conventions instead of in the papers it will be better for the party and members both. These papers are run by the capitalists and they like to be better than to see a fight among ourselves. I wish the Comrades would think of this before they use the papers to complain of others inside the party in good heart.

I am saying this in good heart, and I want to see Socialism come in time and I hate to see anything else back.

If we have any fault to find, write a personal letter to the Comrade whoever he may be.

We should use a great deal of tact than we do.

And I think the papers should use a little more tact in what they publish, so it cannot be used against them. Hoping I will not be misunderstood, I am yours sincerely for the cause, Socialism.

MRS. E. HUMPHREYS
Philadelphia, May 13, 1910.