442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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Price, Two Cents

AKERS' STRIKE IS A HUGE SUCCESS

Half the Struck Shops Give la-Organizer Iffland Issues a Statement.

From present indications, it looks very s if the strike inaugurated by the for the purpose of establishing a our day will be of short duration. systematic manner in which the was started hit the bosses very at a time when they were least prefor it, and the result is that a conble number have already signed ents granting the men all of their

It was hardly expected that the call the strike would meet with the hearty e that has been shown by the Not only the bakers in New York, of Brooklyn, Yonkers, Jersey and Hoboken have gone out almost

n Yonkers especially was a solid front on by the men, about all of the bakers ployed having gone out Sunday morn-Sitteen of the largest bakeries there already come to terms. There were all bakers brought up by the presi-of the Master Bakers' Association to

set of the Master Bakers' Association to at a strike-breakers, but as soon as they siderstood the situation they refused to to to work. The first shop to settle was be biggest bakery in Yonkers.

In Jersey, Herman Kintlein was doing years service. Before noon yesterday wenty shops were settled, and indicators were that before noon today that sunber would be more than doubled. Intlein had his hands full enrolling new sunbers in the union, over 200 joining unday and yesterday. Things were busy a Hoboken also, and the two biggest

unday and yesterday. Things were busy a Hoboken also, and the two biggest bakeries settled early in the day.

New York was all activity. The head-convers of the bakers was the Megca for messengers from various boss bakers anious to sign up with the men. Up to yeterday afternoon about 150 shops had en in to Union No. 1, among them two of the Cushman about. Fleischmann & Chenave thus far refused to treat with the mion, but they state that they are willing to treat with the men as affelyiduals.

er Charles Iffland is kept busy using around to the various places, at in New York and over in Brooklyn. hen seen by a reporter of The Call he sted that he never was so busy in all

is life.
"I am more in demand by the bosses has by the men," said he. "It seems as they all want to see me at once. Over 10 Brooklyn shops have signed up, and 12 m now on my way back to Brooklyn answer to frantic appeals from over a lasen different bosses who are anxious to the bread and rolls for their customers marrow morning.

see head and rolls for their customers been arranging. You see, we had been arranging for its strike for some time back. It was spected that the men would respond site readily to the call for a strike, but sily, we never had any idea that the sponse would be so general. You can say to the readers of The Call that the strike for the nine-hour workday gives every sign of being an immense success. "If we have the support of the wives and families of the workers around New Yark city for only a few days; if they will demand union baked bread, baked by experienced men, under sanitary conditions, as it should be, we will win withstany trouble, and the public will be bessetted."

te to Bro

awe the cries of the master bakers who wished to settle with the men. About half, of the men returned to work hat night with new contracts calling for a nine-hour day. About 3,000 are still in New York, but they won't be out

ere will be a mass meeting of the striking bakers of Hoboken and Jersey City at the Socialist party hadquarters, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City, this afternoon at 3 sclock. The speakers will be James M. Reilly, in English; Herman Kint-Henry Koch and Gus Decker, in

tre the public generally to de-the union label on all bread.

BIG AEROPLANE DEMOLISHED.

o Crowd, Angry at Disapi

BARCELONA, May 2.—The big ne of Graham White, the Engaviator, which was sent here by hite who had agreed to make a es of exhibition flights about the was destroyed by a mob today. lite was billed to make his first rance this afternoon, and an sous crowd gathered to witness face he failed to come and the is announced he was "unavoid-detained" the crowd got beyond I and assailed the tent in which achine was stored. The police lowerless, the tent was wrecked to aeroplane demolished.

EW YALE TREASURER.

W HAVEN, Conn., May 2,—
re Parmly Day, of New York
arrived here today and assumed
utles as treasurer of Yale, sucage Lee McClung, now treasurer
a United States.

Is a member of the class of 187

8,000 ON STRIKE AT CORDAGE PLANTS

The American Manufacturing Comany, of Brooklyn, as a result of its refusal to consider the modest demands of its employes, has a general strike on its hands. Eight thousand men are now out. Two weeks ago men and women en-

ployed at the Greenpoint factory, Noblstreet and Kent avenue, struck for raise in wages. The strike committe: was then given a set of demands to present to the company. Those who were getting from \$6 to \$9 a wek demanded an advance of 40 per cent, and those who received more than \$10 a week demanded a 20 per cent increase.

The strike committee demanded in behalf of the women workers an advancof 45 per cent and 20 per cent for piece work, and time and a half for overtime They also demanded that Foremen Merby and Moryn be discharged. Another de mand called for a half work day on Saturday and that the strikers be given their old places back.

As was reported in The Call a few days ago, the company refused to treat with the union officials in any way.

Hugh Frayne, of the A. F. of L., called out the workers employed in the factories of the cordage trust in Manhattan and South Brooklyn yesterday. When the strike was first declared between 2,500 and 3,000 hands were affected. The number now out is 8,000, completely tying up all the trust's factories.

A prominent labor leader told a Call, reporter yesterday that the conditions of the, cordage workers were intolerable, and that the strike would be the subject of an investigation by the State Arbitration

MAKE ATTEMPT TO FREE C. W. MORSE

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Another at-tempt to free Charles W. Morse, from fifteen years' imprisonment for wrecking the National Bank of North America. was made today when Attorney Martin W. Littleton asked permission from the Supreme Court to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Littleton alleges that the jury which tried Morse was unduly influenced by being kept in the exclusive custody of federal agents of the Department of Iurit

ing kept in the exclusive custody of federal agents of the Department of Justice; that Juror Dewey was suffering from "alcoholic dementia:" that the court charged the jury on an offense not charged in the indictment, and that the fifteen-year sentence imposed, was five years in excess of that allowed by the statutes on year sentence imposed was five years in excess of that allowed by the statutes on one count in an indictment.

PLUMBERS' HELPERS SURE OF WINNING

strike yesterday for an increase in wages, the eight bour day and recognition of the union, are very enthusiastic. There are 1,500 of them out. Only the plumbers' helpers in the districts of Manhattan and the Bronx are affected. The strikers, who at any trouble, and the public will be consided."

And then the huge form of the national gaminer shot up the elevated steps and of winning are being held ard the best methods of winning are being discussed.

CAR MEN MAY STRIKE

Labor Trouble Imminent on the Trolley Line of the Connecticut Company.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., There is a possibility that unless con-cessions are made by one or the other side in the meantime, the conference demanded may be followed by the erman.
There will also be Hungarian and of the company in this state. It is oblish speakers, and it will be urged understood that the demands of the have the public generally to demen will be again presented, and the feeling among the men is that these will probably be rejected.

Dennis S. Fitzgerald, member of the trolley men's international execu-tive committee, regards the situation as very serious. He says: "I regard the situation as bad as it was in the situation as bad as it was in Philadelphia at the beginning of the atrike there. Both Rezin Orr, international treasurer, and myself will appear here in an advisory capacity before Vice President Towley and General Manager Punderford of the Connecticut Company, and will reliterate the demand for a maximum wage rate of 27½ cents an hour on a five years' basis, and, failing in securing this demand, will then call for arbitration on the 36 cents an ruring this demand, will then can for arbitration on the 36 cents an hour basis originally demanded by

is not granted, the local men's re-jection of the 26 cents an hour of-fered by the company is equivalent to a strike decision, and that a strike can then be called at any time.

RAILROAD IN TROUBLE.

MAGISTRATES SCORED POLICE AIDING SCABS,

Resolutions Adopted Condemning Their Actions - Cigar Makers' Immigration Inspectors Violate Alien Labor Law.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union the magistrates sitting in the Boros of Brooklyn and for their animosity toward the orking class. Several of the delegates present offered to supply the evidence necessary to convict more of them, who are just as bad, or worse, than one of their number who is now in state's prison. After the discussion the following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote:

Whereas, it has been clearly dem onstrated by the conduct of the city magistrates of the Boros of Brooklyn magistrates of the Boros of Brooklyn and Queens that there is a well-defined policy on the part of certain city magistrates to nubify the labor law by the dismissing of complaints in the magistrates' courts, contrary to law or the rules of evidence; and "Wherear the Brooklyn Central Lagrangian and Proporties Central Lagrangian and Proporties of Proporties Central Lagrangian and Proporties of Proporties Central Lagrangian and Proporties of Proport

whereas, the Brooklyr Central Labor Union realizes that the methods pursued by certain magistrates, if per-mitted to continue, would destroy the beneficial results obtained by the labor law in factories and mercantile estab-lishments, ultimately affecting the health of many of the employes of such establishments, and tending to encourage the employment of child abor; therefore, be it "Resolved, That a standing commit

tee be appointed, whose duty it shall e to collect evidence of violations of iw against magistrates and make complaint to the Appellate Division naw against magistrates and make complaint to the Appellate Division against such magistrates as willfully and deliberately unlawfully administer

the law: be it further
. Resolved. That this committee
shall have power to invite other organizations interested in the enforcement of law to co-operate in this movement for a decent, fair and im-partial enforcement of the law against ich and poor alike and free from po-Htical influence:

Ritical influence."

A tetta was read from the United Garment Workers on the subject of the bill in the legislature, proposed by the prison commission, to extend the field of commercial work now being done in penal institutions so as to include prisoners in Jails and workhouses. Delegate Otto Nicols told of his recent trip to Albany in connection with labor delegates from 5ther cities in the state. He stated that when the prison commissioner realized the strength of the opposition he asked for a conference, which will take place in Manhattan this week.

"The bill in its present form," said

place in Manhattan this week.

"The bill in its present form," said
Delegate Nicols, "is vague and uncertain; we do not know just what it does mean, but we have favored an amendment to it, which, if it goes through, will be satisfactory to la-bor." This amendment proposes to bor." This amendment proposes to strike out the word "profit" and in-sert, "and in no case shall the work or the profit of his work be farmed out, contracted, given, or sold."

A resolution was passed calling the attention of Street Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards to the matter of flying dust and ashes in the public streets, which spread disease germs. It was claimed that the streets should be thoroughly sprinkled before sweeping, as was done under the old contract system. Attention of the body contract system. Attention of the body was called to the emptying of ashes into carts on the downtown business street, especially around Boro Hall and the big business buildings, during the big business buildings and the big business buildings around the big bu buildings, during the busy hours. This work, it was stated, should be performed when the reets are less crowded.

In a report made by a delegate from

the Cigar Makers' Union, complaint was made of the violation of the immigration laws, citing an instance of where one of the large cigar manu-facturers connected with the tobacco trust had recently imported 400 cigar makers, evading the law by declar-ing that "labor was not to be had in this country." It was alleged that "this foreign element is being-brought in constantly in this manner, in spite of all that can be done to stop it. There seems to be no appeal from the decision of the immigration inspectors; even the courts appear to

have no control over the situation."

A resolution was passed approving
of the recent action of the Board of
Aldermen in requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to increase the pay of city laborers to \$3

per day.

A young woman delegate from the Shirtwaist Makers' Union stated that Shirtwais Makers Union stated that there are now three stores—two in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn—where union label shirtwaists can be bought. She also called attention to the fact that in Boston five of the large department stores are handling label shirtwaists, while not a single department store in the greater city is handling them.

The steamfitters reported that they are intering on the fourteenth week of their strike: 2.200 of them are out, and not a single desertion from the ranks. The Central Labor Union responded liberally to an appeal for

STEAMFITTERS CHARGE

object of very bitter comment, as well as indignation, were he to visit the strike headquarters of the Steamfitters and Helpers' Union at Arlington Hall. The strik

ers Union at Arlington Hall. The strikers complain that they are prohibited from approaching the buildings where work is being done by strikebreakers.

Policemen are constantly stationed at the principal entrances to all the newbuildings. Some of the strikers would like to know who is behind the contractor of the buildings now almost completed, a Call reporter was told yesterday.

At 7th street, negr. Third avenue, strikebreakers are brought to the job in automobiles at 8 o'clock and escorted by policemen. At the noon hour the cops and the strikebreakers go to lunch to-

and the strikebreakers go to lunch to-gether, then when the day's dirty work is done automobiles are brought 15 the building and the cops again escort them to the subway.

The striking steamfitters are wonder ing what pull the building contractor has or if Mayor Gaynor is so vitally inter-ested in the defeat of the strikers that he goes so far as to pay cops to do the buildthe contractor's dirty work.

The Call reporter was told yesterday that non-union steamfilters are employed in the Hearst newspaper building. This fact is creating considerable comment imong the strikers.

NEW HAVEN BUILDING TRADES ON STRIKE

Work Stops at Several Points in New England--- Carpenters Get Their Demands at Hartford.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2.—By the walkout of about 250 hod-car-riers and a number of masons at Waterbury today, in connection with the beginning of the industrial year, the building industry is tied up. The od-carriers are asking for an in-crease of two-and-a-half cents an crease of two-and-a-half cents an hour. The masons struck in sympathy. Three non-union men refused to go out and attempts to drag them from work caused a disturbance which required the police to quell.

At Hartford the carpenters, having gained their demands, are at work, but the bakers were expected to the party of the structure of the structu

to quit, as their demands had been re-fused. Of the other branches of the building trades alliance making de mands at this time, it is announced that the masons and painters have been granted already. The question of the plumbers will not be settled until about May 16, when the new scale becomes effective.

The plumbers here, who had threat

ened a strike, arrived at an amicabl adjustment of their difficulties last

Meriden has a painters' strike on its hands, and one of the largest em-ploying firms there has declared an

EX-GOVERNOR SEES SUCCESS FOR SEIDEL

today that he foresees s

uance naus under municipal supervision. He plans to supply city water free to all widowed washerwomen. He is going to try to establish a municipal lighting plant and to compel the street car companies to furnish a seat for every fare. panies to furnish a seat for every far. These are things worth while."

TUBERCULOSIS STUDY REPORT White Plague Crusade Now on National Basis,

WASHINGTON. May 2 .- More than WASHINGTON, May 2.—More than 5,000 beds for advanced cases of tu-berculosis and 14,000 for curable cases have been established in hospitals for the "open air" treatment of the White Plague in this country, according to reports made today at the open ing session of the National Associa ing session of the National Associa-tion for the Study and Prevention of

The crusade has reached every state and rapid advancement has be made in the last year in the methods employed. James Jenkins, Jr., of Brooklyn, spoke at the afternoon ses-sion on the best methods for local

PASS ON ANTI-TRUST LAW.

preme Court Declares That Low Is Constitu

WASHINGTON, May 2.—That the anti-trust law of the state of Mississippi is constitutional was the decision today of the Supreme Court of the United States in affirming the decree of the Mississippi Supreme Court that the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of that state was a combination in restraint of trade.

1 KILLED, 7 HURT IN BOILER BLOWUP

Big Boiler Bursts on Dredge in Passaic River-Examination Shows It Was Defective.

One man was blown to his death pany, of 36 Church street, exploded

The dredge was 200 yards from shore in the Passaic river, opposite the Balback Smelting and Refining Company's Newark bay plant, when the explosion occurred at \$:30 a. m Charles Mathison, fifty years old, the cook, who was standing in the galley immediately over the defective better. was blown into the river. His body has not yet been recovered.

Thomas Olsen, who was with the ook in the galley, was hurled a hundred yards form the boat and fell into the water. He managed to swim back to scow Z-7, which lay alongside the

At the city hospital it was found that he had escaped with bruises about the head and body and burns. Charles Evans, the watchman, who

was in the galley, miracuously es caped injury. Five members of the crew who, with the captain, were in the bow of the boat, were hurled into the water, but managed to clamber up the scow. The captain, Henry Minnes, of 168 Mulberry street, es-caped injury. The six members of his crew, who are now in the city hospital as the result of cuts and bruises, are Thomas Olan, thirty-four yearss old, dredge tender, of 72 Summit stree Brooklyn, Neiter Nelan, thirty-eight years old, of 276 Van. Blont street, Brooklyn, the fireman; Occar Olsen, of 159 Hunterdon street, Brooklyn, a deckhang; Lewis Olsen, «twenty-two years old, of 95 Hunterdon street, Brooklyn: a dredger; Christian Did-rickson, twenty years old, of 11 Second place, Brooklyn, and Andrew Hemn, nineteen years old, of 5 Forty-fifth street, Brooklyn.

Examination of sections of the ruined boiler shows apparently that it was defective. These sections on the inside were crystallized and cor-roded, and in spots had worn very thin. The dredge stopped work in Brooklyn a week ago and had been to Erie basin for repairs. It is about twenty years old. The crew, with the exception of Captain Minnes, who i Newarker, were from Brooklyn, All of them are Scandinavians.

Superintendent George F. Gee. Jr. of the Newark Meadows Improvemen mpany had this to say concerning

the accident yesterday:
"We have been unable as yet to as certain what caused the accident. The oilers were well inspected recently.

ATTACKED BY POLICE

strikers Beaten by Cops and The Arrested-Held in \$100 Bail Each.

A strike was declared in the establish and the lemands for a \$3 in ternmakers demanded \$3.25 per day. manager informed the men that the c pany could not give the increase at pres

, so they quit.
Lesterday morning several of the mer
re doing picket duty around the place
ey were very peaceable, but as they They were very peaceable, but as they were able to prevent many from going to work in the place the manager had the police called and soon they were on the

Without any warning whatever, a small group of the workers were set upon by the police with drawn clubs and beaten right and left. Three of their number were arrested. They were Fred Langer. were arrested. They were Fred I. of 114 North 6th street; Joseph Cas of the same number, and Joseph Backus, of 78 North 3d street. Magistrate Hig-ginbotham, in the Bedford avenue police court, held them in \$100 bail each on a charge of disorderly conduct.

INCREASE REFUSED.

Several hundred of the employes of the Eastern District Terminal Company, situated at North 11th street and Kent avenue, Brooklyn, made a demand upon the company for an increase in wages of five cents an hour, and upon its refunal by the company they immediately won!

by the company they immediately went out of strike yesterday.

The strikers are behaving in a very orderly manner and there is every likeli-bood that they will get their demands.

QUARANTINE WELLENEY

BOSTON, Ham., May 2.—Wellesley ollege was quarantined today fol-wing the announcement that there ers two cases of scarlet fever among the state of the state of

SAYS SOUTH POLE WILL BE REACHED

LONDON. May 2 .- That Captain Scott, with the British Antarctic exploration party, is certain to reach the South Pole, barring shipwreck or serious illness in the party, was the opinion expressed by Commander Robert E. Peary when he arrived here today. He gave as a reason that connd seven others were severely in- ditions in the Antarctic Circle were down last Saturday, in the case of jured yesterday when the boiler of dredge No. 5, belonging to the New-ark Meadows Improvement Com-ark Meadows Improvement Com-and do not break up as in the north.

Commander Peary, accompanied by rights it Commander Peary, accompanied by rights it now enjoys. The justice Mrs. Peary and their son and daughter held that it is illegal to strike for and Captain Robert Bartlett, the Englishman who were the control of the last dash, were greeted by an enthusiastic crowd at Plymouth when the Kronprinzessin Cecilic reached there. They went direct to London on the boat train. There the party went into temporary seclusion to rest after the ocean trip.

Peary will be the guest at luncheon Peary will be the Royal Societies Club manufactured waists for supps manufactured waists for

Halsbury presiding.

The medal of honor of the Royal

will be present, among them the e of Wales. Thursday night it. He ordered the injunction grant-y will deliver a public lecture and ed after having reasoned in the fol-week he will start on a conti-lowing fashion: nental lecture tour.

SEIDEL FRIGHTENS CHRISTIAN LADIES

(Special to The Call.)

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—The conven-tion of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, an organization with 130,000 members, which was to take place here in

members, which was to take place here in July will be held in another city, probably in Toledo or Atlantic City.

The recent for this thange is the election of the Socialist mayor. Since the election of Seidel the executive committee of the organization has found that Milwauke was no place for ministers' daughters. What made the change imperative, it was complained, is the fact that it is the custom to have the opening hat it is the custom to have the opening of the convention begin with a speech of welcome by the mayor of the city in which it is held. This time, it is feared, the mayor will not deliver the honey-combed, flattering remarks with the fa-cility to which the members of the organization are accustomed. Seidel is a So-cialist, and the ladies are Catholics, sof they go to another city.

ANYBODY SEEN KELLY?

He's a Policeman and Kindly Let Two Bulldogs Take a Meal Off Him.

Up in Harlem they were singing esterday a parody, thusly: Has anybody here seen Kelly? Kelly, the fighting cop? His pants are torn and he is blue—

Where the pupples' teeth went through. Has anybody here seen Kelly? Kelly, he's a sight."

Honest, Kelly is a sight. Kelly, being Irish and newly landed, is a policeman. He appeared in his precinct police station attired in a barrel, cut

was called. Imagine calling a Kelly to stop a fight!

Mrs. Max Christopher, wife of the

Mrs. Max Caristopher, wile of the plaintiffs' factory, but also in refu toothy buildogs on Kelly. They had desiccated his trousers and were reaching for his coat when Kelly desiced to go away. The reserves went and that no strike against the many contract with plaintiffs' and that no strike against the many contract with plaintiffs' and that no strike against the many contract with plaintiffs' and that no strike against the many contract with plaintiffs' and that no strike against the many contract with plaintiffs' and that no strike against the many contract with plaintiffs' and the many contract with plaintiffs' factory, but also in refu to the plaintiffs' factory and the plaintiffs' facto back; beat the dogs off and locked up the Christophers.

MORE SUGAR GRAFT PROMISED. Representative Hepburn Talks of Long Suppressed Reports,

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Sensa-tional disclosures regarding long known existence of sugar frauds are expected tomorrow when Represen-tative W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, will on expenditure in the Treasury De partment to explain his investigation of customs conditions, when solicitor of that department in 1891.

of that department in 1891.

Hepburn claims to have found that systematic frauds had been practiced for many years. He made a report toward the close of the Harrison administration, but it was not made public. Hepburn will urge favorable action on the resolution introduced by Bepresenjative Harrison, of New York, asking that the Hepburn report be transmitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—On the ground that Charles T, Helke, former secretary of the tugar trust, acted prematurely in saking the Supreme Court of the United States to plan on

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE **DECLARED UNLAY**

Justice Gerard Hands Down Decision Depriving Workers of the Right to Quit Their Jobs.

Justice Gerard's opinion, handed Schlang & Levingston against the anything else than fewer hours and higher wages. According to this de-

omorrow of the Royal Societies Club in St. James street; with the Earl of Haisbury presiding.

The medul of honor of the Royal union's right to strike was limited to Geographical Society will be conferred on Peary next Wednesday night following his lecture at the Royal Albert doing work for another firm meant Hall. Only members of the society interfering with the divine rights of the employer, and he won't stand for it. He ordered the injunction grant-

Capitalist Judge Re

Capitalist Judge Reasons.

"It seems to be well stablished that the defendant union has called a strike in shops of other amployers for no reason than because they made shirtwaists for plaintiffs. Hyman Brandes makes affidavit that his employes went on strike, then he seetled with them and made his shop a union shop; that before settling he had completed some work for the plaintiffs; that the union delegate in his shop, one Feinbaum, ordered the seein his shop, one Feinbaum, ordered the seein his shop port to deliver these goods and that a strike has been threatened in his shop if he delivers these goods are the settled with the union, and at time was making some goods for iplaintiff; that one of the defendants. Weinstein, warned him not to finish the goods; that since then employed of plaintiffs called at his shop and ordered his workers to strike.

ordered his workers to strike.

'These allegations are not denie
and the question is whether the d
fendants can be restrained from can ing others by threats of strikes to cease manufacturing shirtwaists for the plaintiffs. Conceding that the employes of the plaintiffs and the employes of the other manufactures have the right to strike, whate their motive, has the defendant un the right to call a strike in the si of other employers of labor for

Sympathetic Strike Good, but Ille

Sympathetic Strike Good, but Illegal.

Here the justice cites cases in which he had issued injunctions against blacklisting labor, and he holds that the union, in its symmathetic strike, was doing nothing cise than blacklisting the firms that had not yielded to its demands. However, he does not see the effectiveness of asympathetic strike. He sees it clearly, but insists that the line must be drawn somewhere. He says:

"It might be argued on behalf of the defendants that the work that these other manufacturers are under

in the very last word from Paris contract to perform for planting modistes, and declared two toothy the same kind of work that was for buildogs had made a meal on his merly performed in plantiffs' factor by members of defendants' units that a different question maght are trunk at the Edgecombe apartments, if the secondary strike was direct to the same kind of work that was for the same kind of work against customers handling pla day, but as the tenant wasn't at home shirtwassts or against weavers fu the janitor wouldn't let him leave the nishing plaintiffs with raw materia trunk. There was a fight and Kelly that the defendants are quite with was called. Imagine calling a Kelly their rights in making their stril effective by refusing not only to he members of their union work in a plaintiffs' factory, but also in refusi to let them make plaintiffs' shi waists in the factories of other pa facturer (unless directed sin neously against the entire indu would ever be effective, as a man neously against the sattire literawould ever be effective, as a manufaturer could have his goods manufatured by others. But the answer
this is that when the strikers hacompelled the manufacturer of a goods in shops where the condition
demanded by the union prevail, the
then the union has in reality won a
point and has reduced the other maufacturers from the position
manufacturers to that of mere in
hers or purchasers of goods manufatured by others, and that the mahas no tight to order shops whihave compiled with union deman
not to sell goods to persons again
which it seeks to enforce by
subject."

Approves of "Legitimate" Serfice Cal

Approves of "Legitimate" Serifice of One may run away with the that Justice Gerard is not "frient to labor and that he disappears the principles of unionism. On contrary, he should that trade is ten has done much good and helped to promote labor from the contrary, and the contrary is a series of the contrary.

combinations of workingmen the workingmen of today might still be in the quasi-slavish position of the British workmen of the beginning of British workmen of the beam of Ap-peals (in Post & McCord vs. Thomp-son-Starrett Co., in Curran vs. Galen. 152 N. Y., 223 and the appellate div-sion of this department (in the Beatthe case, supray have clearly laid down the distinction between acts which are legal and acts which hamper or rerict a citizen in his right to pursue lawful trade or calling. For officers of a union not employes of a manu-facturer to say to that manufacturer. who has complied with all demands of a union. If you sell any goods to such a person we will call a strike in your factory, is an unlawful in-terference with the rights of the perns so boycotted. And the perso vootted may have an injunction to buy goods where he desires. threat, to use the language of the court in Curran vs. Galen, 'militates against the spirit of our governmen and the nature of our institutions."

"Spirit of the Government" Against

This makes it evident that the "spirit of the government" is against torney for the Ladies' Waist Makers' when seen by a reporter of The Call yesterday, refused to discuss the case before he gets his order. He intimated, though, that he was ready to carry it to a higher court.

Louis B. Boudin, a prominent So-cialist and lawyer, who has contrib-uted many articles to this paper of the judiciary of this country and the atilitude of the courts toward labor, when seen by the reporter yesterday, said that this decision was not in the least surprising to him. He explained that the laws, in their very nature, are integrified to laine and, when a laily applied must reader with ike illesal.

can carry a strike. The cor mon law of England has been made the basis decisions of cases in this country, losing sight of the fact that the com-mon law was the interpretation of statutory laws. After the black plague in England, when labor was scarce, laws oppressive to working-men were enacted. The decisions that followed, and which now constitute the common law, were the applications of those unfavorable statutes."

country adopted the common laws it did sq without taking in also, the statutory laws. In England the statu-tory laws, those unfavorable to work-ingmen are being gradually revoked. e, having nothing but the comaw, the workingmen are left mercy of the interpreters—the list judges. list judges, ourt decision in labor cases are

by the we enacted for the purpose of and ping the workingmen enslaved.

a will now understand how inevit-

logole it is that court decisions should be against labor," said Boudin.

He explained that the majority of cases are based on what is known in his profession as the "Taft idea," which meant that only workingmen who have a grievance can strike. Just who have a grievance can strike. Just what that grievance is was defined by Taft as long hours and short wases. That much he admitted they had a right to. Strictly speaking, a sympathetic

strike is illegal," said Boudin , and there is no doubt that every union who went out to help the car men in Philadelphia hight have been enjoined.

Patronize Call Advertisers. It will help

REGULAR MEETING Brooklyn Call Conference 2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings

AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

the obtaining an advance in wages, fewer hours of labor or better law. PITTSTON MINERS CO ing conditions. Were it not for these combinations of working more labor. ON STRIKE AGAIN

Charge Excessive Dockage as Cause. Former Deputy Sheriff Convicted for Issuing Fraudulent Certificates.

(Special to The Call.) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 2 .-With the complaint that the dockage on their coal cars has been excessive the miners of No. 8, No. 9 and No. 16

place their grievances before the general manager of the mines, A. W.

The new law requiring miners to peas examination in order to work in the mines is looked upon as a sort of joke among the miners, as, it is claimed, it is only a scheme by which politicians can prey upon those who want to work in the mines. It is claimed that any one, allowed the miners are the miners and the superintendent of insurance for some time, and it has the approval of both of them. most, may get one of these certificates if he is willing to pay for it. It is also claimed that they are used as a means to keep tab on agitators and men trouble some to the coal companies of Pennsyl

OIL TRUST "BUSTED" AGAIN. .WASHINGTON, May 2.—The decision of the Tennessee Supreme Court against the Standard Oll-Company of Kentucky under the state anti-trust law was today affirmed by the Su-preme Corut of the United States and

THE SUNDAY CALL

you give an order for a Sunday Call to your news dealer, and he fails to supply you, a copy can be procured at the following places:

IN NEW YORK

The Call office, 442 Pearl street.
The Progressive Book Store, 388
East \$4th street.

Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between 41st and 42d streets (at lecture morning). Bogorad's Stand, Amsterdam

avenue and 62d street, lomon's News Stand, 202 East 103d street

IN BROOKLYN.

Epstein's News Store, Gates ave-nue and Broadway (in morn-ing). Hart's Hall, Gates avenue, near Broadway (at lecture in after-

noon). Gackenheimer's Cigar Store, Mys.

tle avenue (near Hart street). Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Workingmen's Educational Club.

477 Atlantic avenue (between Third avenue and Nevins street), from 8 to 11 p. m.

Did You Enter the Contest?

Twenty-four Comrades so far have entered the contest. Just two dozen enthusiasts say they want that duplicator. Are you one of them?

Did you celebrate May Day by getting subscriptions for The

It's not too late yet to celebrate. May is the month of the Revo lutionists. All over the worlds wherever capitalism reigns, May is noted as the month when the workers awaken to the realization of their strength.

And they show it through demonstrations, strikes, etc.

The demonstration in Union Square on May Day inspired us all to the possibility of the good the working class can do if they but acted on the economic and political field as they did on parade

YOU! Who are too far from the big centers to do any active work in masses as in big cities, can celebrate in a quiet yet effective way. Get subscriptions for The New York Call.

It is the aim of the Supscription Department to double the circulation of The Call during the month of May.

To do this we need your help.

We must have the help of every Comrade. Remember, it's up to you, and don't forget the contest. A duplicator will be presented to the club, local and 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 to start May 1 and to end May 30.

2. All subscriptions accompanied by each will be counted only.

3. Every 50-cent subscription will be counted as one. Every

4. In case of a tie books or subscription cards will be sent to

5. The usual piums, books, discount

Class in Workmen's Compensation

The Class for the study of Workmen's Compensation, arranged at the request of the City Executive Committee and the Joint Labor Conference, will meet at the Rand School of Social Science. 112 East 19th street, this evening (Tueeday, May 3), at quarter part 5 sharp. Morris Hillquit will be in charge.

All persons interested in the subject are cordially invited to ... No admission fee will be charged.

ALL IS SERENE IN THE EQUITABLE LIFE

Company, at Pittston, went out on strike this morning. The remainder of the men employed in the three mines followed them out.

The miners state that they have of the Equitable Life Assurance Company. complained several times and the con-ditions have not been improved. At a meeting before entering the mine this morning they decided to go on strike and then send a committee to been reached. It is stated in explanation that in recognition of its obligations on the so-called Turner loans the Equitable will pay \$2,850,000, for which it is to refuse to meet the miners' committee, cates representing lands in Colorado and because they violated the strike commissioners' award. The miners say the grievance was of such a character.

because they violated the strike commissioners' award. The miners say the grievance was of such a character and the attitude of the company so sarrogant that it would not have made any difference, and that it was either up to them to come out and demand what they want or keep quiet and submit to the intolerable conditions imposed upon them.

Judge Garman sentenced Paula Wyoda, the former deputy sheriff of this city, to two years and a half in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of the securities Safe Deposit Company's lease on the society stimates auch release will increase the value of the society's building to the society by \$2.000.

ODO. The Equitable likewise pays \$223.

ODO to the Securities Safe Deposit Company, of Boston, for the release of the society stimates. Garman 'declared that when the politable, which release is estimated to be worth to the Equitable. this city, to two years and a hair in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,500 for issuing fraudulent miners' certificates. Garman 'declared that Wyoda should have been convicted for forgery, as the evidence warranted it.

Judge Garman in passing the sentence stated that it was no ordinary one, and the world the Equitable was constituted in which the Equitable was constituted in the Equita

FOR DELEGATES

fifty per cent of the districts have sent in the vote for delegates to the national convention in Chicago, the cialist party has decided to extend the

cialist party has decided to extend the time until Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

All districts that have not yet sent in the names of their delegates to the city organizer, 239 East 84th street, are requested to do so at once. And those that have not yet voted for delegates ar urged to call a special meeting at once in order that the names may reach the organizer's ofnames may reach the organizer's office not later than eight o'clock Friday night.

MERCY! SASSED A COP

But Prisoner's Black Eye Wasn't Consequence, His Captor Strenuously Emphasizes.

Policeman Ludwig Juna, of the Macdougal street station, was in the Yorkville police court yesterday with Avenue A. and William Lochoser, of 1479 Avenue A. both nineteen years Stein's left eye was badly swol-and blackened. He said the policeman did it.

The policeman explained to Magie trate Kernochan that he had arrested the young men for disorderly conduct playing ball Sunday John's Park, at 76th street and the

East river.

The policeman, who was off duty. was also playing ball there with som friends, he said. He was in plain ball over his way, and while he took his time in throwing the ball back to them Stein called him a "big stiff" and other hard names, for which he ar-rested him. He then arrested Lo-

"How did he interfere with you?" the court asked.

"He said I had no right to lam Stein all about the field and he called

injured eye. Did you do et?"
"No, sir." "How did he get it?"

"I don't know."
"Did he have it when you arrested

'I didn't see it."

SHAW RAPS BRITAIN

says Country Is in Appalling Condition-Cheap Things No Good.

LONDON, May 2.—"The country is n a deplorable, an appalling condition, and I publicly apologize to the

universe for living in it."
George Bernard Shaw thus delivered himself tonight, while presiding at a meeting called for the purpose of considering the condition of labor and the causes f destitution in Great Britain. Shaw's utterances had refer-ence to the nation's indifference to social condition of the

He advested large national expenditures to insure work for everybody.

"A great deal," he said, "of what has been called religion in this country for the last three hundred years has been nothing leas than a compiracy to persuade the rest of the people of that virture is a cheap thing. Now let me tell you that there are no good things that are cheap. If you want a decent, virtuaus population, which you haven't got at present, you will have to pay for it, but you will find in the end that it will not cost as much as the vicious one."

Shaw's prescription for curing or

KEIR HARDIE SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING

Says Loyalty to Throne is a Great Superstition---Werkers Must Establish Socialism.

LONDON, May 2.—In a speech delivered in Glamorganshire tonight Keir Hardie, the labor leader and mamber of parliament, referred to the expected election which cannot long be delayed, and said that the fight for an increase of the labor representation in the beauer of control of the labor representation in the beauer of control of the labor representation in the beauer of control of the labor representation in the beauer of control of the labor representation in the beauer of control of the labor representation in the beauer of control of the labor representation in the beauer of control of the labor representation in the beauer of control of the labor representation in the beauer of control of the labor representation in labor representation in the house of com-mons would be pushed more vigorously in the future. The one object of an inde-pendent labor party, he declared, was to bring the Socialists into power the mo-

ment the country wished it.

He predicted that the labor party in conjunction with the trade unionists would one day be the governing power of

"The agitation at present," he went on, "is being conducted on moderate con-stitutional lines, but if the peers or the king indulge in any obscure obstruction of the people's will the next election will take quite a different form."

He wanted the Liberals to go further than the mere abolition of the lords' veto. The Unionists seemed to intend to follow the liberals and the liberals was a liberal to the lords of the lords were also as the liberal to t

The Unionists seemed to intend to follow the old dodge of fighting from behind the throne. He had been an ardent Republi-can for thirty years and regarded loyalty, to a throne as a great superstition. He-reditary rule belonged to the feudal ages. Nevertheless, experience of the world had taught him that it mattered nothing to the workers whether the official head of the nation was a hereditary king or a popularly, elected president. The workers must follow one aim and establish Socialpopularly elected president. The worker must follow one aim and establish Social

AGED OYSTERS GOOD

900 Ones Are Good in 1910, Canned, Committee Hears,

WASHINGTON, May 2. — That oysters can be canned and kept in storage for ten years without impairing their delicacy or wholesomenes was the statement made this morning Canning Company of Baltimore.

The witness grinned. Then he added that not only would oysters keep ten years or longer, but remain good to eat in hot weather and cold, and despite all sorts of changes in tem-perateure. The same thing, the wit-ness said, applied to tomatoes and other-canned goods.

It was admitted by Torche, in connection with Moore's bill to compet the labeling of all canned

connection with Moore's bill to goods, that canners in putting up to-matoes, added water. They did, he matoes, added water. They said. 'to improve the flavor that had more than the usual propor tion of water were called "seconds" by

the trade, he said.
"Are the can labelled 'seconds'?" Moore inquired.

"Oh, no," Torche replied.
"Then," asked Moore, "how does
the consumer know whether he is buy-

ing firsts or seconds?"

"The consumer doesn't know," the
witness replied laconically.

"Well," suggested Pearre sharply. "this is a water-squeezing time. Congress is trying to squeeze the water out of stocks and bonds. We'll see if

we can't squeeze a nttle out of tomapposed to any law which would com

el them to label tomato cans with the weight of the contents. They didn't he said, but tomatoes were quite different. They were such unstable things, he said. The hearin will be resumed tomorrow.

NEW POSTAL BANK BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A new pos-tal savings bank bill, different from the measure which passed the senate and is pending in a house committee, was in-troduced today by Representative Gard-

ner, of New Jersey.
"I have introduced the only postal savings bank bill before the house," said Gardner today, "as the senate bill is the embodiment of an Australian idea, and

embodiment of an Australian idea, and is, in fact, somewhat Socialistic."
Gardner's bill provides that postal savings banks shall be cetablished only where the board of trustees shall deem it desirable and that national banks only shall be the legal depositaries of savings bank funds. The measure further provides that the government shall withdraw thounds when they shall have reached a total of \$2.000,000 and that these withdrawals shall be brought to Washington and invested in government bonds or other national securities.

The outlook for postal savings legislation of any sort continues gloomy.

\$25,000 BAIL IN WHITE SLAVE CASES

\$40 Each Paid for Two Girls, \$120 for Two Others-Indictments Returned Addingt Three Prisoners.

The price paid in the New York white slave market for young girls was made public yesterday after the special Grand Jury of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is foreman, had re-turned indictments against Belle Moore, a negress, Alec Anderson, a negro, and Harry Levinson, charg-ing them with the sale of four girls It appeared that George A. Miller, a former government agent, who worked for the Congress committee worked for the Congress committee in 1907 in the investigation of imm gation, paid \$40 for Ida Greenberg and Gussie Ehrlich, whom he procured from Harry Levinson, and \$120 for Alice Hilton and Belle Woods, two girls said to be under eighteen. he purchased from Belle Moore. Alec.
Anderson is said to have had part in
the second transaction.
It is intimated that the grand jury
may be asked to indict the Moore

woman and Anderson on a charge of kidnapping an eleven-year-old girl who was seen by the District Attor-ney's agents in a flat said to have been run by the negro woman, but who disappeared while negotiations for a sale of her were under way and who it is suspected, has been removed from the state.

The three prisoners who were in the Tombs in default of \$15.000 ball each, were taken before Judge Crane in Part I. of General Sessions and got until Tuesday to plead. Their bail was increased to \$25,000.

The names of the two college women who are said to have assisted Mil ler in securing the evidence on which the indictments were found do not appear in the papers, the charge in the indictment being in each case that the sale was made to Miller. It is said that the two young women will appear as witnesses when the cases go to trial. The section of the penal law under which the indictments were found reads in part:

"Every person who shall knowingly

receive any money or other valuable for or on account of procuring and for or on account of procuring and placing in the custody of anther person for immoral purposes any woma without her consent is nunish able by imprisonment not exfive years and a fine not exceeding \$1.000."

Belle Moore is indicted individually for receiving money for procuring the Milton and Woods girls, and jointly with Anderson for placing Belle Woods and again for placing Alice Milton. Levinson is indicted for the sale of Ida Greenberg and Gustle Ehr iich and for placing Ida Greenberg and again for placing Gussie Ehrlich. After the grand jury had found its indictments it continued its sessions and examined at some length Gen Theodore A. Bingham, the forme Theodore A. Bingham, the former Police Commissioner, and George A

Miller, the District Attorney's specia agent. It was said that Gen. Bing-ham told the jury what he had learned of the tsaffic in women while he was at the head of the police and that the information was general in character and dealing with the situation in New York as a whole from the police viewpoint. Mr. Reynolds refused to discuss the character of that it was given after the indictment were found it was inferred that more

arrests might be expected.

Assistant District Attorney Reynolds said he had no idea how much onger the grand jury investigation would continue, but that the end was not yet in sight. He was asked about the organization of the traffic in women said to have been uncovered by the investigators, and replied that thile there was no proof that there was a regular organization which controlled the traffic from a center of centers, it was clear that there was a definite understanding among those engaged in the business in parts of the country, so that they worked together for mutual benefit and protection.

Policeman Charles Schmidt Was Fatally Shot by Clarence Wood, Young Desperado.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 2 .- Po iceman Charles Schmidt, of Caristadt who was fatally shot by Clarence Wood, the Rutherford youthful des perado and suicide, when the office attempted to arrest him aist Thursday morning for attacking Miss Anna Kipp in the Rutherford boathouse, was given a public burial at Caristadt this afternoon. Zimmerman's Hall was crowded to the doors.

The Odd Fellows and Elks conducted their respective services, and the Rev. William Kohler, of the Evangelattempted to arrest him aist Thursday

ical Church, spoke in German to the audience. The dead policeman was lauded for meeting death in the per-formance of his duty.

Miss Kipp continues to imp her home in Rutherford.

The Dainty Woman is dainty in what she eats and drinks, no less then in what she wears. She appreciates the cleanliness as well as the flavor and economy of

Workingmen's Sick and Death I Fund for the U.S. of America

Calendar of the Greater New York and Vicinity Bes ational Secretary, William Meyer, 3 Third avenue, Ros Entrance from East 7th street. Tel. 3449 Orchard

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 Jefferson st., Phys., Leo. M. Rohr, 853
 Hart st. Every 26 Sun., 955 Wittoughby ave. JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Sec., Geo. Herrmann. 170 R. R. ave. Phys., F. N. Sauer. 316 Varick st. Every 1st Thu. 316 3d st. MORRISANIA —Sec. C. Holzhauer. 408 E. 144th st., New York. Phys., H. Wahn. 438 Engle ave. Every 1st Mon., Melrose Turnhelle, 200-207 Courtland ave.

 PATERSON, N. J.—Fin. Sec., Chas. 1 96 Jefferson st. Every 3d Mon., son Turn Hall. Cross & Ellison sts Corona, N. Y.—Sec., A. Bressith, 192 Corona ave. Phys., Edwin Kielin, 284 Actional ave. Every 2d San, National Hall, cor. National ave. and Schell road. SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Fin. Sec. Ernest Jones. 162 Wolcott at. Phys., Kurl L. Elener. 882 Union at. Every 4th Wed. 285 Sackett at., Lincoln Hell.

 GREENPOINT—Sec. Geo. Stamer, 98 Moultor at. Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., J. H., C. Haupt, 979 Lorimer at. Last Sunday, Eckford Hall, cor. Eckford and Calver ats. UNION HILL—Sec., Chas. Leipziger. 311 Gardner st. Town of Union, N. J. Phys., W. Meyer. 446 Clinton ave. West Hoboken, N. J. Every 4th Mon., 206 Bergenline ave. EAST NEW YORK—W. Wohlrab, 675 Glen more ave.. Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., Stepher H. De Coste. 170 Barbey st.. Brooklyn Last Mon. of m.: 675 Glenmore ave.

16. De Coste. 110 marroy at . secolalyi.
Last Mon. of m. 675 Glemmore are.

18. WAKEFIELD—Sec. J. Hans, 743 E. 218th st. Williambridge. N. Y. Phys. Heeman Nonline, 18817 White Plains are. Wakefield, N. Y. Every 3d Mon. 282d st. and White Plains rd. Geo. Sundermann Local.

19. WENT HOBOKEN, N. J.—Sec. E. Gold. 314 Hill st. Phys., Wm. A. Drussel, 246 Cinton are. Last Sat. of m. Liberty Hall, cer. Spring and Schippen sts.

20. NEWARK, N. J.—Sec. John Frackenpol. 440 S. Pth st. Phys., Dr. L. Mauther, 271 Fairmought ave. Every 4th Thur. Newark Labor Lyceum, cor. 10th st. and 18th ave. 253 BLOOMINGDALE—F. Pracht. 685 19th M. D. 453 W. 47th st. N. V. Every ist Mon. of m. 424 W. 49th st.

21. HARLEM—Sec. E. Rammy 546 E. 80th st. New York, Phys., Fritz Nesimsann. 285 S. 86th st. Every 4th Mon. 243-347 E. 84th st.

81.

VORKVII.d.E.—Sec.. Th. Bultins, 308 E.
Toth st., New York. Phys., Geo. Sauder,
264 E. Glat st., N. Y. Every 3d Sur.,
Croll's Hall, 145-147 E. 53d st.

27. ELIKABETH, N. J.—Sec.. t. Boerts. 1:22
Ripley .pl. Phys., V. Mraving, 1063 E.

SOCIALIST AND LABOR PARTIES IN THE WORLD

International Socialist Bureau Secretary, Catalile Huysmans, Maiso du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium.

du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium.

Argentina—Socialist Party; secretary, Mario Bravo, Calle Defensa 583, Buenos Aires.

Australia—Socialist Federation of Australasia; secretary, H. E. Holland, 274 Pitt street, Sydney, N. E. W. Socialist Labor Party; secretary, J. Q. Moroney, 251 Castiercagh street, Sydney, N. E. W. Socialist Labor Party; secretary, J. Q. Moroney, 251 Castiercagh street, Sydney, N. E. W. Saret, 39 Mariahilferstrasse, Vienna.

Belgium—Labor Party; secretary, G. Maes, Maison & Peuple, Brussels.

Behemia—Csech Slavic docisiist Party; secretary, Anton Bruha Kolar, Mysilkovagasse 1859, Prague.

Bulgaria — Socialist Democratic Labor Party; secretary, H. Hristoff, Sofis. Social Democratic Labor party; secretary, G. Kirkow, Sofis.

Canada—"Socialist Farty; secretary, D. G. McKensie, box 536, Vancouver, B. C. "Socialist Labor Party; secretary, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchem avenue, London, P. O. Chili — Social Democratic Party; secretary, Luis B. Diaz Santiago.

Denmark—Social Democratic Party; secretary, Th. Sitauning, 22 Romersgade, Copenhagen.

secretary, Luis B. Diaz Santiago.
Denmark.—Social Democratic Party;
secretary, Th. Sitauning, 22 Romersgade, Copenhagen.
Finland—Social Democratic Party;

gade, Copenhagen.
Finland—Social Democratic Party;
secretary, Maitia Turkia, Heisingfora.
France—Socialist Party; secretary,
Louis Dubreuilh, 16 Rue de la Corderie, Paris.
Germany—Social Democratic Party;
secretary, A. Gerisch, S. W. Lindenstrasse, 58, Berlin.
Great Britain—Social Democratic Party;
secretary, H. W. Lee, Chandos Hail, 21A Maiden Lane, Strand, London, E. C. Independent Labor Party;
secretary, Francis Johnson, 23 Bride
Lane, Fleet street, London, E. C. Fabian Society; secretary, R. Pess, 3
Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W. C.
Labor Party; secretary, J. Rammay McDonald, 25 Victoris street, London,
S. W. English Section—of the International; secretary, Sanders, 18 Brynmaer road, Battersea, "Socialist Party; secretary, T. W. Lobb, 10 Sandland street, London, W. C.
Holland—Social Democratic Labor Party; secretary, J. C. Van Kuykhof, 16 Degenesteistraat, Amsterdam,
Hungary—Social Democratic Party;
secretary, E. N. Buchinger, VII Kerepesi-ut, 35, 7, Budapest.

secretary, E. N. Buchinger, VII Kerepesi-ut, 35, 7, Budapest.
Italy—Socialist Party; secretary,
Pompeo Ciotti, 57 Via S. Claudie,
Roma.
Japan—Socialist Party; secretary,
Morichika, 3-3 Chome, Misakicho,
Tokio.
Luxemburg—Socialist Party; secretary, J. P. Probst, Luxemburg
New Zealand—Socialist Party; national office, box 727 Wellington.
Norway—Labor Party; secretary,
W. Misakicho, Tokondon, Christiania,
W. Misakicho, T. Bromdon, Christiania,
W. Misakicho, T. Bromdon, Christiania,

est.

Russia — Socialist Revolutionary
Party; secretary, E. Roubanovitch
59 rue Lhomond, Paris, France, Social Democratic Labor Party; secretary, D. Ketliar.nko, 110 Avenue d'Orleans, Paris, France, General Alliance
of the Jewish Workingmen of Russia,
Paris, France, General Alliance of
the Jewish Workingmen of Russia
Paris, France, General Alliance of
the Jewish Workingmen of Russia
Poiand and Lithuania (The Bund);
headquarters, imprimerie Israelite, ilrus de Carouse, Geneva, Switzerland,
Servia — Social Democratic Labor
Servia — Social Democratic Labor

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L. L. City, N. Y. Phys., P. G.
10th ave., L. L. City, Every
Hettinger's Hall, 482 Broaden,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Se.
der, 27 Mount Vernoni ave.
Purdy, 51 N. 10th ave. Every
23 S. 4th ave. Purdy, 51 N. 10th ave. Every 33 S. 4th ave. HARRISON, N. J.—See., A23 Harrison ave. Phys., E. Harrison ave. Every 4th Tue., 2 St. COLLEGE POINT: N. Y.—Sec., S51 3d ave. Phys., F. Steffen. Errery 4th Wed., Turn Halls, 2d ave.

Bah., Reductor's Strott, Cypnes tle Ares.

62. WINFIELD. N Y.—Sec., Gen. Box 114, 15 Hicks ave. Flyn., I. S. 3d et., Woodside. Last fat. of Kriegs Hotel, Shell rd. and Hich Knickerbocker ave. Brooklyn. N. Hy. Kaue. 217 Borum et. Burg. Muller's Halle. 187 Montrons and 212. RLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Sec., Wa. 90 Myrtle at. Phys., Thaddon 1 187 Labor Lyceum. 90 Myrtle st. 187 Labor Loceum, 80 Myrtle et.

MOUNT MORRIS-Sec., H. author,
100th st., New York,
Spottke, 340 E. 120th st., New York
4th Sun., 2354 1st ave. Ath Sun. 2554 1st ave.

BUSHWICK—Sec. Joseph Lovelle, M. Central ave. Brooking. R. Mock. 16T Raiph at. Every 2 Mar. Lycoun. 865 Willoughby ave.

NEW ROUIFILLE, N. Y.—Sen. 1 Mar. 1865 Willoughby ave.

NEW ROUIFILLE, N. Y.—Sen. 1 Mar. 1865 Willoughby ave.

NEW ROUIFILLE, N. Y.—Sen. 1 Mar. 1865 Willow Ave. Every 4th Mar. 1865 William Ave. Phys. 1 Mar. 1865 William Ave. 1865 William William Ave. 1865 William

STAPLETON, N. Y.—Sec. Google Broad st. Phys., M. Research st. Every 4th Sun., Labor Roff st. BAY RIDGE, L. L. N. Y.—Sec. Wiedmeyer, 425 60th st., Brookles, Phys., N. S. Ittelson, 4701 6th sts. 3d Thu., 5201 4th ave., corner Ed

S. GLENDALE. Brooklyn. N. Y.—
August Uhl. 214 Madison ava.
M. Rohr. 104 Elm ave. Every
m. Missner's Halle. Myrtle ave.
fayette and Tompkins ave. 91. MANHATTANVILLE —Sec., C. B. W. 146th st., New York, Abrahamson, 65 W. 120th st., R. 3d Sun., 2375 8th are, 51. MARION, JERSEY CITY, N. S. Sec., John Duhmke, 124 Brundway, Robert Potts White, 306 Pairs Every 1st Tuesday of m., 8 West Secor. Montgomery st.

211. ELMHURST—Sec., Paul C. Wolf, a rison pl., Elmhurst, L. L. S. J. H. Booth, Broadway, Elmahurst 2d Sat., Ohlenschinger's Hall, Was st. 5. WHITE PLAINS, N. Koselka. 56 Fulton at. Nichols, 33 Hamilton ave. l'alon Hotel. 3 Railrond et P. LATRESH. Sec. 10. Notrand ave., Brooklyn, N. Flaner, S. C. Johann Nostrand ave., Brooklyn, N. Flaner, S. C. Laiou at, Brooklyn, of m., Fullog's Hall, cor. Boer at KREISCHERVILLE—Sec. Loss Kreischerville, S. I. N. J. Farman, Toltenville, Last Thu, of Mall.

Hall.

Ha

Eldert st.
GREENVILLE—Sec., Alfred E
Custer ave., Jerser Cit;
W. Mayer. 221 Garfield v.,
Wed., Greenville Labor Loreum
Linden ave., Jorney Cit;
NORTHFIELD—Sec., Carl Gun

NORTHFIELD—Sec., Carl Gunder,
Merheeton, and Clinton at., Formond, S. I., N. Phys., E. J.
Monda, S. I., N. Phys., E. J.
Monda, S. I., N. Phys., J. P.
J. Pongras at., W. X. Park, Commonder,
Granite arv., Elin Park, Commonder,
Granite arv., Elin Park,
WEST NEWARK—Sec., Damian
Ashland st., Newark, N. J.
Muttner, 271 Fairmount ave., 26
Every 4th Sat., Kunxmann Hall, co.,
Sev., and 15th st.
PROSPECT—Sec., O. Stiefel, 112 16
South Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., Jos.,
286 16th st., Every 3d Thu., 255 Pm
ave.

am 14th at, Every 3d Thu., 338 Fast.

3. TOMPKINS SQUARE—Sec., Berthald 284 E. 10th at., New York, Phys., Rechmann. 321 E. 18th at., New York, Phys., Rechmann. 321 E. 18th at., New York, Phys., Rechmann. 327 W. 11th at., New Streey 1st Sun., 251 W. 17th at., New Every 1st Sun., 251 W. 17th at., New Every 1st Sun., 251 W. 17th at., New Brookkiy N. 1.

J. Bookbinder, 7d Suydam at., Increased the Sun. 251 M. 251 M. 18th at., The Suydam at., Increased the Sun. 251 M. 251

CRE

MORE EVIDENCE

Connect Him With the Alleged That Ended in Wreck of the Market.

day of almost fruitless delving rations of the licinze family dates in United Copper in 1907 at at the trial of F. A in the United States Circuit resterday succeeded in bringing seidence by which it is hoped to the defendant with the elleged that stock which culminated in of that year with the failure of of Otto Heipze & Co., and the

ugh Otto Heinze, the defendant's insisted that F. A. Heinze had tion with any pool or syndicate ck or with the operations that dertaken to protect it in the mar-be put it. United States Attorney of Max H. Schultze, his partner. offy an agreement given by F. A. to the firm of J. A. Bache & Co., h F. A. Heinze undertook to guarany accounts the firm then had or in the future with A. Schultze

ave in the future with A. Schultze Jur P. Heinze, his partner, agreement was dated January 10, and the defense got Schultze to say had no reference to United Cop-any transactions in 1907, but Hough admitted it in evidence, de-there is face it was a continufor United Copper stock, which was in response to the call sent out on 14 by the firm when it looked to as if the shorts had been cornered. to connect F. A. Heinze with ctions because Mr. Schultze inthat he had forgotten for whos the stock had been bought from & Co. on that day, and even the of Arthur P. Heinze on the stub

to check that went to pay the brokers to refresh his memory. To Heinze had previously testified t certain United Copper stock called day was for Arthur P. Heinze.

government was put to a great intage in trying to get at the oper-in the Heinze specialty because the ses it was compelled to call were dant's brother. Otto, and Max nze who was on the stand nearly

N. Y. GITY Book, Job, None IFSHITZ-MILLER CO. VAION PRINTERS. PAST BROADWAY, ERW FORE. Sol. 5000 Contact.

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ler Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse er die Ver. Staaten von America.

States of America.

The above society was founded in year 1886 by workingmen imbued the spirit of solidarity and Solidarity an us or with interruption. Mom-miging to the second class re-der the same circumstances th of time \$6.00 and \$2.00, re-y, \$250 death benefit guaran-ne beneficiaries of every mem-the wives and saturday. The tinsmiths will go tomorrow.

STRIKE AT FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 2.—

sent classes of members of 21.

It cants and 25 cents respectively, where at large are not accepted.

It cants and 25 cents respectively, where at large are not accepted.

It cants and 25 cents respectively, where at large are not accepted.

It cants and 25 cents respectively, wages, and fewer hours, tied up wages, and fewer hours, tied up struction work in Fall River.

GRAY'S

LUNCH ROOM.

It were Financial Secretary. 1-2 avenue. Room 2. New York City.

The Place That Delivers the Go

all day and a good part of the Heinze family faced him in the courtroom and seemed to hang on his words. Heinze's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Heinze and Mrs. Otto Heinze all formed a little group behind him and listened intently to the testimony which seemed to show that United Copper was a good deal of a family affair. Arthur P. Heinze was buying the stock to protect the marke. Max E. Schultze was acting as his broker and Otto E. Schultze & Co. was carrying his account. F.-A. Heinze, then president of the Mercantile, it would appear from the testimony of the witnesses, wasn't a bit interested in these market operations, though five years before he had sold Otto 8,000 shares which seemed to figure in some of the transactions.

PROSECUTION HALTED

Milk Corporation Charged With Lew Violations Wants Definite . Complaint.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 2.-In the Supreme Court here today, Judge Moore, of Fort Plain, attorney for the Orange County Milk Association, whose condensed milk factory is at Fultonville. Montgomery county, and whose principal office is in New York city, got an order made by Justice Charles D. McLaughlin to have the state of New York, in its action against the association to recover \$42,300 in penalties, make its complaint more definite and certain., Four hundred cultural law are alleged and a penalty \$100 demanded in each of the complain

In the allegations, the state names fifty-eight causes of action on or about August 10, 1908, and from forty to sixty Hough admitted it in evidence, detained to the from the from which had been taken for United Copper stock, which was in response to the call sent out on 14 by the firm when it looked to the firm when it looked to the from which had been taken for United Copper stock, which was in response to the call sent out on 14 by the firm when it looked to the firm when the firm when it looked to the firm when it looked to the firm when the firm whe

he amended so as to specify whether the manufacturing was intended to mean each cause, or to the same act each day. Fultonville or New York city, or both. The state was allowed to give a stipula-tion as to claims not made.

TO DECLARE A STRIKE

Vincennes Traction Workers De a 9 Hour Day Instead of 12 and 3 Cent Increase.

VICENNES. Ind., May 2.-Unless the Vincennes Tration Company, which operates the local street car lines consents to reducing a days work from twelve to nine hours and n wages, all motormen and conductors will cease work at midnight to-night and will declare a strike. The men are now being paid 14, 15, 16 and 17 cents an hour and working twelve hours a day, the length of service with the company determining the difference in the wages.

The compnay has posted a notice that the demands will not be met and that those men who do not go to work tomorrow mrning end there cnnection with the company forever The company brought four men here from Jackson, Tenn., last night but they refused to stay when conditions were shown them.

SCAB LABOR WRECKS BUILDING. Building Trades Strike in Utica for More Pay.

UTICA, N. Y., May 2.-A large ten ement building in the eastern section of the city, undergoing alterations and in which work a number of nonunion laborers were engaged, col-lapsed this afternoon and several per-sons narrowly escaped with their The contractor blames strikers for the destruction of the building but the strikers deny having had any ture.

The members of the plumbers' union and those of the two local unions of hod carriers and building laborers went out on strike this morn ing. No conferences looking to a set tlement of the differences between the arranged. All three organizations are looking for the same things—an increase in pay and a half-holiday on Saturday. The tinsmiths will go out

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 2.—Six tricians, who struck today for higher wages and fewer hours, tied up con-struction work in Fall River.

THE MILWAUKEE PAMPHLET Which contributed to the recent victory. My Objections to Socialism \$1.50 PER 1,000 SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

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Don't pay retail prices! Buy of the manufacturer and save the retailer's profit. The advantages being brand new styles, perfectly finshed merchandise and the positive knowledge that you

BUY OF THE MAKERS.

. To convince you, we offer this elegant solid oak Table, sold retail at \$14; our wholesale ish factory price \$7,50. Come and see how furniture is made.



FOR JIM JEFFRIES

When He Feels Good He Adds to His Mathewson, in Wonderful Form, Holds Daily Routine - S:lection of R:feree Is Again Postponed.

BEN LOMOND, Cal., May 2. Though his Sunday schedule called for only an hour's work in the gymna-sium. Jeffries stretched it to two, beause he felt in the humor for it.

Jeffries is a great believer in fol-lowing the bent of inclination. Ennore harm than good.

The big fighter is a man of moods and his disposition for work is regu-lated entirely by his "feeling" of the moment. That is why it is so diffigram of training for him even a day bring his willful charge under the yoke of a disciplinary schedule. He realizes that Jeffries is no shirker and that if left to himself he will accomplish even more, and with more peneficial results than he would were

e following a routine grind.
The entire training staff is pleased with Jeffries' present condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 .- After a conference last night between Sam
Berger and George Little, respective
managers of Jeffries and Johnson. Pittsburg... 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 0
Berger announced that the date for Chicago ... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 selecting the referee for the big fight. which was fixed for Wednesday, had been postponed fifteen days. Berger St. Louis . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 declined to speculate on the probable Cincinnati . . . 5 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 hoice, Jack Johnson is now talking freely

Jack Johnson is now taiking freely of his condition, his training plans and fight prospects. He asserted emphatically yesterday that he intended to regulate his own training.

"If I win this fight," he remarked.

"If I win this fight," he remarked I want all the credit that is coming What I want is some strapping young fellows who can stand rough and tumble work, for that is what the figh will-be like."

Johnson reasserted his confidence in defeating Jeffries. "I am not say-ing I will beat him because I think Jeffries has gone back, for I think I could have whipped him at his prime,

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2. — Jack Johnson moved into his training quar-ters at the Seal Rock House yesterday morning. He appears in splen-did condition and promises to start light work today. He expects to box only on alternate days, and the bal-ance of the time will be devoted to road work and other out of door ex-

During the afternoon Johnson unpacked a trunk load of dress clothes and arrayed himself like a regular minstrel man. He trotted down the steps and jumped into Tex Rickard's auto. In the tonneau he took a seat between his white wife and the wife Manager Little.

When evening came Johnson and

his two white companions sped into town. Jack hopped out of the ma-chine at every refreshment bureau along Frisco's famous White Way.

along Frisco's famous White Way,
"I like the ocean beach," said Johnson today. "The fresh salt breeze
adds vim to a man's work. Watch
me climb up to the fighting notch.
This is the greatest place in the world
for a training camp."

Johnson was in conference with
Tex Rickard and Jack Gleason, the
representers of the contest and the re-

promoters of the contest, and the result of the talk has been a promise on Johnson's part to be extremely

Machinists Strike for 40 Cents at Hour-Company Offers 39.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 2 .- Bemachinists employed by the Missour Pacific, fifty of them in the Kansas City shops, struck today. Kansas City officials of the rallway say 20 per cent of the machinists employed by the system were union men and that all the machine shops on the Missouri Pacific system were down because of the strike.

Union machinists now receive 36 cents an hour and they demand an increase to 40 cents an hour. The company offered 39 cents.

PHONE 1040 MORNINGSIDE LEON H. GILBSON

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

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Brooklyns Hitless While Giants

BROOKLYN, May 2 .- The Glants three-time winners over the Phillies. paid their respects to Brooklyn this afternoon in the presence of \$,000 regulars and George Evans' minstrel troupe. The minstrels, who are ing a local theater this week. the guests of the Brooklyn club and will return the courtesy tonight, when the members of both the Brooklyn and New York clubs will take in their

A couple of thousand Manhattan ites struggled into the park, brought over mostly by the prospect of see-ing Bugs Raymond and his keeper. The Bugs and his companion are not separated even on the field.

Matthewson's magnificent pitching won the game for the Glants by score of 6-0.

· NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The scores: At Brooklyn-Giants 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

At Boston-Boston..... 1 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE. At American League Park-Washington .. 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-Yankees 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2-

At St. Louis-

postponed; rain.

At Philadelphia-Athletics 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

Cleveland 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 1-St. Louis . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Detroit-Chicago game at Chicag

WORLD'S RECORD

SAN FRANCISCO, May announced here today that Leland S. the crowd from his path Mounted Police announced here today that Leland S. Scott, captain of the Stanford University track team, broke the world's pole vault record in the track meet held under the auspices of the Big C society of the University of California on the Berkeley oval Saturday. According to the official figures Scott cleared the bar at 12 feet 10 3-16 students from every building, and at 86th tracks.

BIG MAT MEET.

Gotch and Zbyszko Likely to Wrestle

that Frank Gotch, the world's champion wrestler, has been matched to meet Zbyszko, the Pole, in a title wrestling match, the bout to be fought to a finish at the American League baseball park in this city. The battle will take place on Memorial Day for a \$25,000 purse. Wrestling promoters have been trying to get these two men into a title match for some time, but until the present terms were made their efforts failed. Kansas City wrestling promoters were unusually anxious to get this bout.

after receiving a rubbing and eating a light luncheon started on his trip to City the lable. He wasked from the hotel to 72d street, where he was met by the band of the seventh Regiment, which fell in line shead of him, and began to play a lively tune, to which he kept step, but he received a few days ago to his right ankle. Policeman Daniel Rinn, of the try to the step of the step o

TRY TO RUN CARS

bus Traction Company Sen Seven Trolleys Out With Police in Automobiles.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 2,-Escorted by policemen in automobiles the street car company this morning sent out seven cars, the most it has at-tempted to operate since the strike was inaugurated by the conductors and motormen last Friday.

Union pickets are stationed at all the barns to watch for the strike-breakers who, it is reported, will be imported in an attempt to break the The company maintains there is

nothing to arbitrate and refuses ab-solutely to entertain the suggestion of

There were no signs of violence this

IT WAS NOT THUS TO BE.

Where Mary Garden once displayed her vocal and physical curves to the best advantage and Mme. Tetrazini caroled the silvery arias of Verdi, black face sketch teams and perform-ing dogs will enlighten the multitude

ing dogs will enlighten the multitude next season.

It wasofficially announced today that the Mainattain Opera House, late home of the Hammeritein hrand of opera, is to become the sister house of the Hammerstein Victoria Theatre of Vaudeville. As Emuleville house the Manhattan will reopen in August. The feature attraction for the opening will be Alme. Polaire, the Parisian chanteure, known to the boulevards as the ugliest woman in the world.

DESEAND INCREASE IN WAGES.
FORTEAND, 280. Hay 2.—In de-mand for a daily wage of \$2.25, four

WESTON ENDS HIS

Long Walk Closed Two Weeks Abead of Tim: - Great Crowd Cheers H m Along Broadway.

Edward Payson Weston completed his walk from Los Angeles to this city in seventy-five days, which is fifteen less than the ninety which he proposed to take, when he arrived at the City Hall soon after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and delivered his message from the Mayor of Los Ange-

les to Mayor Gaynor.

During the journey of about 3,500 miles, the veteran pedestrian has kept in good health and has had comparatively few mishaps. He was delayed many hours by bad roads in the middle of his journey, was once obliged to rest on account of sickness due to improper food, and since he has been in New York state has had several York state has had several other mishaps, chief among which was a sprained ankle, due to being thrown by a man who was struck by an automobile. His injured ankle caused him a good deal of trouble in the latter part of his journey, but he struggled on, although it was evident to all who saw him that he was suffering from his injury.

Weston had hoped to reach this

Weston had hoped to reach this city on Saturday, but his ankle kept him back, and he was unable to reach the city by daylight, so he concluded to rest over Sunday in Yonkers and make an early morning start for the City Hall yesterday. At 7:06 a. m. he left the Getty House and started down Broadway, accompanied by a cheering multitude, in spite of the early hour. At 8:35 he reached the Kingstridge Bridge over the Harle mRiver bridge Bridge over the Harle mRiver and started down Manhatian Island for the day.

Long before his arrival in Manhattan

the sidewalks were crowded and the po-lice had a hard time to keep the admirer of the walker out of his path. When the advance guard of automobiles appeared of shout went up, and a few minutes later Weston appeared. At his side were Mounted Policemen, Devlin and Hatfield. of the Kingsbridge station, and they had much trouble in keeping off the hundred who wanted to get to Weston's side and

As the walker passed under the bridge cheers greeted him, and he lifted his has frequently. Under the structure of the subway from 225th street to 215th street hundreds followed him. Passengers o hundreds followed him. Passenger the trains flocked to the windows waved their hats and handkerchiefs.

At Dyckman street his escort changed At Dyckman street his escort changed, the mounted police leaving him and a squad of policemen under Captain Kreuscher taking it up. The walker was flanked on each side and nothing interrupted his progress. He reached Dyckman street at ten minutes past 9, and there a great crowd had assembled. He was all smiles as he passed the througed sidewalks. When he was asked how he felt he replied:

"I feel fine. My ankle is not bothering me in the least, and I believe that I will

be able to carry out my schedule and arrive at City Hall at 4 o'clock."

At 129th street and Broadway, Weston was one-half hour ahead of his schedule, arriving there at 10 o'clock, To keep street Police Captain Thompson joined

Amid the cheers of about 500 peopl who were assembled in front of the Hotel Ansonia, 72d street and Broadway, Wesfor Title.

CHICAGO, May 2.—It is reported that Frank Gotch, the world's cham- after receiving a rubbing and eating a

of the park, with persons eagerly waiting for the arrival of Weston. The police were lined up trying to hold the crowd in line, but they found it a difficult task.

MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men, 25c to \$1.00;
Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Litholin Collarz, 23c, Cleaning free; Hose, 10c to 50c; Umbrellan, Collars, Necktics, Denders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchien, Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits,
LADIES' Corsets, Muslin and Knit Underwear, Hose, Aprona, Notiona, Veila, Skirts, Shirtwaists, With Union Label, CALLI PURCHASER'S CARDS FREE. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

The 583d Bay of The Call and our Ad-

UNION LABEL GOODS

FARMERS CONVENE.

in Coliscum, St. Louis-Abou More.

ST. LOUIS. May 2 .- Promoters of he farmers' convention which opened the Collseum here this morning atribute today's poor attendance to arious causes. There were about 500 elegates from the North, South, East

President Charles S. Barrett, of leorgia, was compelled to call an adournment at 3 o'clock, one hour earlier than scheduled, after vainty

The promoters had confidently predicted an attendance of at least 10,-000 and still say that that number will have arrived before the end of the week. The circus, they say, interfored greatly with today's session. The bad weather which demoralized crops in this section and the failure of the railroads to reduce rates are also blamed.

Wednesday's session, when President Taft is scheduled to deliver the principal address, promises to be an exceedingly lively one. The delegates frequently interrupt the speakers with restions, and according to William I. Wrightson, president of the California Fruit Growers' Association, who was one of the speakers this afterand in his address said the California delegation intended to ask the Presi-

Wrightson declared that California s governed by the Southern Pacific

"An organization of this kind," he said, "is the only thing that can conrol the commercial interests that are bill enacted to prevent gambling

n farm products. Gompers is scheduled to

TAFT WELL GUARDED

Wall Street's President Has Army o Sleuths Attending Him.

CINCINNATI, O., May 2.—Six husky men wearing dress suits will sit in the row of seats skiriting President Taft's box at Music Hall at the opening of the May Music Festival to-morrow night. Besides dress suits they will carry guns in their hip pock-

Two more men will stand back the Presidential box. A swarm sleuths will also follow the Presi is he moves from place to place through Cincinnati, and they wil

have to move some to keep pace.
Walters who have been engaged from the St. Nicholas Hotel force to serve buffet lunch where the President

WOMAN DIPS IN OCEAN. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 2.lisher of a Washington newspaper. created a sensation on the beach to-day when she walked to the sur-wrapped in a fur coat which she riscarded at the waters edeg to appear in a bathing suit. Mrs. McLear plunged into the breakers and swar for nearly a quarter of a mile of shore before she returned. Severa hundred spectators gathered to watch the feat which was reported to be

NAMES "MOTHERS' DAY." Governor James Proclamation Setting May 8 Aside as Holiday.

DOVER. Del., May 8.—Governor Pennewill today issued a proctamation setting apart May 8 as "Mothers' Hall.

At the City Hall, Mayor Gaynor was waiting the arrival of the pedestrian. He was receiving bulletins from all important points along the course, as to the progress that was being made. The City Hall steps were crowded, as was the rest of the park, with persons eagerly waiting for the park, with persons eagerly waiting for the park. soft glow, she is mother, the best, the most unselfish of all friends."

SHIPPING NEWS TODAY. TODAY. TODAY. Carenea. Bremen. April 29. Catalina. New Orleans. April 29. Catalina. New Orleans. April 27. Uity of Atlants. Savannah. April 29. Uspeanme. Trinidad. April 29. Verklor. Agitzen. April 39. Verklor. April 39. Verklor. April 39. TOMORROW. Galvesians. Galvesian. Galvesian. Galvesian. Galvesian.

Cuthhert, Barbades, April 28. El Cid. Salvesion, April 28. Francis, Barbades, April 28. Italia, Napies, April 19. Manuel Culvo, Havans, April Mattewan, Barcelona, April New York City, Swannes, Apr Promethess, Hottsedam, April NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY

Do Not Buy ANY SHOR

are a plain and read impression of the UNIC STAMP.

TO SAIL

DUPLICATO

BUILDING TRADES

MORRISTOWN, May 2.—The eight annual convention of the New Jer State Building Trades Council converthis morning in Elks' Hall, in Washl ton street. Mayor Theodore Ayers man an address of welcome to the fifty digates, giving them the freedom of town and telling them that they wo find it a clean town, as the women lately been busy along those lines, a he wished them to take away a favors impression.

impression.

The mayor pointed out to the d gates that there was nothing more portant than the building of homes. " are engaged in building homes for oth you should build homes for yourse you should build homes for yourse also," he said. He asserted that up

also." he said. He asserted that unfor-tunately there was not much home build-ing among the laboring men.

The annual report of President J. T., Cosgrove, of Elizabeth, was read by that official and was eacouraging to the deb-gates, telling of the recovery from the recent business depression and the la-crease in building and the growth nu-merically of the unions. President On-grove touched upon the recent session of grove touched upon the recent segrove touched upon the recent session the legislature, saying it was almost heren of results for the wage-earners. The employers' liability laws, introduced by Senators Ackerman and Osborne, was spoken of, the latter bill being the better to the president's mind, but he said that it was soon found that the Ackerman bill was the one going through. "It is not to our entire satisfaction," said President Sosgrave, "but the principle is

Senators Osborne, Silzer, Fielder an Gebhardt and the entire assembly delegation from Hudson county was commended by President Cosgrove for the efforts in behalf of labor. The plumbers license bill was also touched upon, and was recommended to the delegates that they vote for representatives in the legislature next fall who are favorable t such a measure.

NINE-YEAR-OLD BOY CONVE WILMINGTON, Del., Ma. 2.—Al-bert Coulter, a nine-year-old hop, confessed to the police today that he and four other boys fired the stable of Charles Wellin, in which to horses were burned to death, just wood Johnson, 10; William
14; Ben Campbell, 10, and
Houck, 10, were arrested,

LABOR TEMPLE SHELL & LABOR LYCEUM *** WIN

> MANHATTAN CASINO For Balls, Picnic Park,

Largest park in the city; entire aguere bin 155th St. and Eighth Ave., New York Chip.

Large and small s rooms from May 1st, unions, lodges and societies

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OPEN MONDAY TILL & P. M. PAUL TAUSIG 104 East 14th Street, New 3 Occase Sorings Bab Building

THE MOSLER SAFE 373 and 375 B

April Grand Jurers Demand Special for vestigation of Looting of City Treasury by Contracts.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, May 2:-The April grand jury, which has been investigraft charges in connection with the safe of coat to the city fire department, and which was compelled to fight against State's Attorney Way man during its investigation; has been divided into two sections, declares the Chicago Daily Socialist, one examining the county jail and the other preparing to fermulate its findings.

Rumors are being circulated that Connery will be indicted and that he Connery will be indicted and that he will be held on charges of larceny and for obtaining money under false pretenses in delivering coal to the Li. N. May pumping station, where coal valued at \$1.50 a ton was disposed of instead of the product costing \$3.50 a as called for by the contract un-

Information issuing from State's Attorney Wayman's office was to the ef-fect that the May grand Jury, to con-vene today, will take up the Fetzer case, the legislative vote bartering and city coal graft cases.

the city coal graft cases.

The grand jury fought at several different sessions for a special state's attorney and for a special grand jury to investigate the city half coal cases. Progress for this movement was diffi-cult on account of several strong Way-man supporters on the jury.

Success for the insurgents appeared Friday when it

Priday, when it was agreed to draw up a resolution embodyling their views of the situation. They gave vent to up a resolution embodying the of the situation. They gave vent to their disgust with the state's attorney, who had blocked their efforts every such of the way and summarized in no equivocal terms the graft that perme-ates the administration's purchasing

periments.
The resolution citing that the city defrauded of \$10,000,000 annually men who furnish the city supplies 1 by men who audit the account declared for a thorough investigation by a special grand jury and by a spe-cial prosecuting attorney. It con-demned the practice of hurriedly small portion of the evice before a grand jury during the few sdays of its existence, among other devices of the state's attor-'s office to hinder the investiga-

expressed confidence, that 'the caring that only three or four of the ers were in the movement for a cial body of investigation. But a cial investigation will be made.

resolutions of the April grand jury follow in full:
"Whereas from the evidence heard ore the April grand jury and

actions which preceding gran juries have taken, it is evident that the city of Chicago is suffering as the victim of grafters, boodlers and dishonest men in connection with contracts, purchases and deals involving the expenditure of public funds; and

tracts, purchases and deals involving
the expenditure of public funds; and
"Whereas the alarming state of corruption among city hall officials alone
makes possible wholesale fraud perpetrated upon the city; and
"Whereas the Merriam commission
has by its work lifted parily the veli
from the graft and fraud manipula-

from the graft and fraun management tions, pointing the way for grand jury invessigations and action; and "Whereas there should be a com-

plete cleaning out of the grafters and a complete change in conditions in the city hall brought about for the benefit and protection of the taxpayers: and protection therefore, be it

therefore, he it

"Reserved by the grand jurors of
the April term of the Supreme Court,
That they hereby recommend and express their finding of the need of a
special grand jury which would devote
its time exclusively to the investigation of grafting in the city hall and
of fraud peppetrated upon the city. of fraud peppetrated upon the city, "Resolved, That the practice of hur-

riedly pushing a small portion of the with a number of city officials, the graft inquiry before a grand jury durSocialiste of Batlimore accomplished connot accomplish the needed sub-stantial results which would save large sums of money to the taxpayers and which would bring to justice the criminal manipulators of the grafters' combination. ag the last few days of its e

esolved, further, That a thorough and systematic investigation should be made to prevent the guilty men from escaping and to lay bare before the ple of the city the vast extent of

e fraud and graft, "Resolved, further, that a corps of investigators is also necessary to conduct the inquiry and to secure evidence necessary to convict the men in and outside of the city's employ who perpetrated fraud and graft upon the

Resolved. That we recommend to the judges of the criminal court and to the beard of Cock county commis-siences to take some action without delay to bring about a special grand jury as above indicated, because de-lays will easy operate in the interest of the men who are pilfering the city treasury by their nefarious and lilegal conduct."

THUSSMANIER.



CREDIT) Our Terr \$1.00 PER WEEK COHEN

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONK

Executive Committee-239

A. D.-Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th setreet. 34th A. D.—3393 Third avenue. Yorkville Socialist Women's Stu

Club-1461 Third avenue corner 83d The subcommittees of the 17th 19th, 21st, 25th and 31st Assembly Districts—Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street. 8 o'clock sharp.

Irish Socialist Federation

All members and sympathizers are invited to the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, this evening. Every one should attend this meeting.

11th and 17th A. D .-- 199 Lexing

HOBOKEN Business

Branch 1-333 Jefferson

NEWARK.

Branch 7-14 Bridge.

PATERSON.

Branch 4 (Italiah speaking)-184

PHILADELPHIA.

23d Ward Branch-Kensington La bor Lyceum, 2d and Cambria streets (Entrance on Phillip street.) Nicetown Branch—Robinson Hall

4189 Germantown avenue.

- Special meeting of the Christian Socialist Fellowship this evening in the Church of the Advent, 5th and But

tonwood streets.
Rev. William A. Ward, of St. Louis Mo., general secretary of the Fellow ship, whose meetings here in March May 8 to 21, inclusive. Members and others interested are urged to be ent tonight to help arrange for

There will be a debate to-morrow night at the Labor Lyceum, 45 night at the Labor Lyceum, 40:1
Green street, Evergreen, between
Dr. C. L. Furman, of the Socialist
party, and James P. Kohler, of the
Brooklyn Department of Taxes. The
subject for debate will be "Socialism
vs. The Single Tax." The admission
will be free. Readers of The Call in
this vicinity are urged to some and
being their friends. bring their friends.

BAL/TIMORE.

Charles E. Develin, of Baltimore Md., makes the following interesting report: About eighteen months ago Loca

Baltimore was in what might be most aptly and concisely called an inert

a new constitution was formu-and adopted, since which time Local Baltimore has gained over 300 per cent in membership, and is now in a vigorous condition and able to do aggressive work.

Statistical information of great value has been collected and tabu-lated, including a large list of Socialst sympathizers. Ward and precinct maps have been prepared, showing the number of Socialist party mem-bers, voters, unnaturalized members and sympathizers in each election precinct of the city.

hhese rata have been made useful in and in political work.

local election of last fall, with the state controller the only state official to be voted for, together with a number of city officials, the what few, if any, of the large cities were able to do—equaled the vote of Eugene V. Debs for President in 1908.

The result was brought about largely by a plan of campaign involving immense work for a local of 350 members.

A series of three personal letters were prepared and issued, addressed to four classes of citizens, merchants, mechanics, clerks and laborers, 20,000

of each, making 240,000 in all.

These letters were inclosed in envelopes, and addressed from the city directory to the four classes of citizens. The first of the series of letters were delivered about four weeks be-fore election, the second two weeks and the third one week prior to the voting.

The immense labor of addressing, folding, inserting and delivering these letters was voluntarily undertaken and successfully carried out by the Comrades, with the addition of a com-

This work is supplemented by a series of well conducted street meetings. White such appearers as George H. of the islands, was made by Ju Goebel and John W. Slayton, in addition to a good force of Joeal men.

That the plan was a successful one Holmes dissented.

we believe is shown by the results

It is only fair to say that for the in ception and executive work of these various projects during the last year and a half, credit is due largely to our efficient ex-local secretary, Dr. Joshua Rosett, All in all, Local Baltimore is

and in all. Local batterior a keep ing step with the march of the Comrades of the co-operative commonwealth; that all-conquering army of the class conscious proletariat, whose goal is the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery, the abolities of all classes and class rule and the establishment of industrial democ

The local Socialists have started a plan to establish a local daily Socialist paper. The party branch of Findlay paper. The party manch of rinds, and twenty other branches have joined in the plan. The paper will be owned co-operatively by the party, with no individual stockholders in it. To canvass for the proposition, the territory here has been divided into sections and placed in charge of section captains.

on captains.
The need of a daily became fully apparent in connection with the strike at the Berger Manufacturing Company. The city press has misrepre-sented the fight outrageously, making the battle most difficult to wage. The strike is still on. Henchmen of

the company were out among the strikers making all kinds of promises to the union men individually. The union has placed pickets around the shops and threatened to photograph the men who attempt to return to

As a result of the strike the company has posted notices of a 30 per cent increase on some work. But the men will not return individually.

NATIONAL

Upon a call issued by Ernest Unter-nann, crairman of the permanent committee on immigration, that com mittee will meet at national headquar mittee will meet at mational neadquar-ters, May 12. The committee is com-posed as follows: Victor La Berger, Joshua Wanhope, John Spargo and Guy E. Miller.

By a recent referendum in Culifor-ia J. Stitt Wilson, Ridge road nia J. Stitt Wilson, Ridge road Berkeley, was ejected a member of the national committee, and N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino was re-elected to the same position. F. B. Merlam, of Chula Vista, was elected state secretary-treasurer. Until further notice the state office will be naintained at 591 22nd street, Oak-

land, Cal.

Paul J. Paulsen, Rock Springs,
Wyo., by the request of State Secretary Hackenberg, has assumed the office of state secretary pending an election to fill the vacancy created by the Owing to the fact that there is no

Owing to the fact that there is not now sufficient money on hand to pay mileage both ways, and the further fact that the names and addresses of delegates are coming in so slowly, as a general policy checks for mileage cannot be forwarded in advance, and delegates, wherever possible, will pay their own fare to the congress. By Monday evening May 16 these Monday evening, May 16, they will session. However, any delegates who will need a cemittance before leaving home will receive a check by feturn mail by stating the cost of trip one way and giving full name and home

At the instance of the national Finnish organization and by virtue of a resolution adopted at their conven-tion held in Hancok, Mich., August of last year, a conference of the dele gates to the national congress, from all foreign speaking organizations has been called to meet at 11 a.m., at national hessiquarters on May 13. To the conference, the executive con mitties of the national Pinnish organ ization will meet at national heaf-quarters on May 8. All correspond-ence relating to this conference should be addressed to Herman Louke na

tional Finnish translator, 180 Wash-ington st., top floor, Chicago, Ill. Oklahoma purchased more due stamps during the month of April than any other state in the country. \$225; Pennsylvania. \$186.50; Ohio, \$164; Wisconsin, \$149.75; Massachu-setts. \$137.75; Minnesota, \$126.75; New Jersey, \$100.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, the ole quent English actress, will speak to-night at the East Side Equal Rights League, 22 Chrystle afrest, near Houston street and Second avenue.

PHILAPPINE COURT SCORED.

One of These is for You!

WHICH ONE WILL YOU HAVE?

E. SCHWARTZ, 32 AVENUE B, NEW YORK CITY.

HEARST ENTERS SUIT RELD FOR GIVING A

He Tells Why He Wasts \$100,000 for Alleged Libel-Mayor's Reply to Bearst's Charges.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle yesterday afternoon, was served with a semmons and complaint in the \$100.-000 libel sult, which William T. Hearst has brought against the paper, for its publication of an account of the diaassignt daynor made certain charges against the editor of the American. Colonel William Hester, president of the Eagle Corporation, accepted service in behalf of the paper.

The summons is dated April 200mes.

The summons is dated April 30, and comes from the office of Clarence J. Shearn, Hearst's attorney. If require an answer within twenty days. T complaint reciteg that the Eagle is paper widely circulated in the Unit States, and that it published on April 25, the following headlines: GAYNOR SAYS HEARST-FORGED

AND FALSIFIED.

MAYOR MAKES A SENSATIONAL
ATTÂCK, CHARGING EDITOR
WITH STATE PRISON OF-FENSES.

THE MAYOR CHARGES HEARST WITH PORGERY AND FALSI-FICATION.

Then follows a brief extract from the Esgle's account of the dinner, and a part of the Mayor's speech, as published in the Esgle. Hearst says that the charkes against him were false, and that the Esgle made the publication without first communicating with him, or giving him an opportuwith him, or giving him an opportu-nity to deny or refute the charge. He says the Eagle did this maliciously and with the intent of injuring him, and that therefore he has sustained damages to the extent of \$100,000.

Clarence J. Shearn, the legal ad-riser of W. R. Hearst, was asked just why Mr. Hearst had brought a libel suft for \$100,000 against the Brooklyn Eagle.

For libeling Hearst." Shearn r piled. "The Eagle's headlines and manner of handling Mayor Gaynor's attack on Hearst last night constituted a malicious libel. Herbert Gunnied a malicious libel. Herbert Gu son, the business manager of son, the business manager of the Eagle, is quoted as having practically beined to instigate the mayor's attack. More than that the Eagle published an editorial approving of the mayor's attack on Hearst. Moreover, the testimony of various public officials, and former ficials, including former Mayor Me-Ciellan, proves Gaynor's charges to have been false; and the Eagle

Shearn was asked if Hearst would sue the American, which published ublished to

Shearn declined to venture an opin ion as to whether a man can libel himself. He said that practically every paper in the United States every paper in the United which handled the Gaynor "unfairly" would be sued for Hbel The cases are in process of prepara tion now, he said, and suits will be brought shortly in Boston and Chiwhich had treated Hearst "unfairly"

At the executive offices of the Asse ciated Press, which Hearst is suing for \$500,006, yesterday morning, it was said that no action had been aken with regard to the Hearst suit.

The exact facts as to the Cohalan draft are these: It was drawn and signed by the controller on Dec. 31. On the same day it was presented to and signed by the chief clerk of the mayor's office, and on the same day it was delivered to and receipted for by the city chamberfain. The chief clerk of the mayor's office has the ruceipt. This is all matter of record. No signature was ever struck off the warrant, as some state. It is today just as it was at first. The controller's warrants are not signed by the mayor, but by the chief clerk of the mayor's office, as prescribed by section 195 of the city charter There are about 300,000 controller warrants a year, sometimes 1,100 a day. The mayor could not possibly sign them, nor does any statute make it his duty to do so.

"The 1st of January was Saturday.
On Monday, the 3d, the new chamberlain was appointed by me. He qualified that day, and was ready to act on the next, the 4th, and on that day he paid the warrant, it having been left unpaid by his predecessor, who went out on Jan. 1. The statement by Hearst that the ment by Hearst that the warrant wa signed by the chief clerk of the mayor's office on Jan. 1 or Jan. 4 instead of Dec. 31 is a wifful inven-Justice McKenna Vigorously Attacks
Them for Unreasonable Sentence.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—"Cruel, inhuman and excessive, and therefore
unconstitutional," is the decision of
the Supreme Court of the United
states today on the fifteen-year sentence of imprisonment imposed by
the Philippines courts on Paul A.

Weems.

A vigorous denunciation of the
Philippine penal code and of, the
action of the court below in imposing
such a sentence on Weems, for the
slight offense of falsifying his cash
book, while serving as disbursing
officer of the bureau of coast guard
of the islands, was made by Justice
McKenna, in delivering the opinion
of the court Justice White and
Holmes dissented.

Se Is for You!

We list office on Jan. 1 or Jan. 4
ingead of Dec. 31 is a wifffuil frventhe has just returned from Mexico.

"I never had anything to do with
the Cohaian claim or warrant. The
claim was audited and the warrant
signed and calm of serving and conflect office. Some one fold me on
Jan. 1 that a warrant to Mr. Cohaian
had not been paid by the outgoing
chamberlain, Martin. Controller
Prendergast sizes he told me, and no
doubt he is the one. That was a
down the it whatever. The employment
of the islands, was made by Justice
McKenna, in delivering the opinion
officer of the bureau of coast guard
of the islands, was made by Justice
McKenna. In delivering the opinion
officer of the bureau of coast guard
of the islands, was made by Justice
McKenna. In delivering the opinion
officer of the bureau of coast guard
of the statement that
has just returned from Mexico.

"I never had anything to do with
the chasine and anything to do with
the chasine and anything to do with
the has just returned from Mexico.

"I never had anything to do with
the has just returned from Mexico.

"I never had anything to do with
the chas just returned from Mexico.

"I never had anything to do with
the chas just returned from Mexico.

"I never had anything to do with
the Chinain claim of warrant.
The
claim was audited and the warrant
down the is the one. That wa

TACORE Wash, lasy 2.—All supplies, including temporarphical tools and food, for outsitting the Brown-Farker expedition to Bount McKintpley, were louded on the steamship Portiand here to-day. The party contacts of five men, because by the same consum Cocarrephical Society, and will set age! Friday, They provide the contact of the men, because by the same consumer of the same consumer o

GLASS GEM FOR GOOD

thirty-five years old, of 94 Commerce street. Newark, but who, the police say, has several other names and a police court record, was arraigned before Judge Herr in the second precinct court yester day, charged with having substituted "phony" for a real diamond ring. He was held in \$200 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

Squire Jackson, of 18 Comes street, says he is the victim. He says that Mor-ris promised to get him a job in a leather factory that would pay \$40 a week, and factory that would pay that in a confiding moment he let Morris have his ring. A few days later Morris, Jackson declares, gave him a ring which looked like his diamons, but which proved to be glass.

Detective Sergeants Mechand and Don-ovan arrested Morris.

MAINE EDITOR HORSEWHIPPED

Senator Hale's Son Resents Refle Cast Upon Mother,

PORTLAND, Me., May 2 .ing statements published in the Six Town Times, a suburban newspaper Town Times, a suburban newspaper published here, which he said reflect-ed on his mother, Col. Fred Hale, son of Senator Eugene Hale, today horse whipped George T. Libby, editor

Hale is a candidate for Congress in the first district and the assault took place in the office of the newspaper. No arrests were made.

GET STRONG POSITION CAV

Let Turks Take Kech But Get More Power

VCIENNA, May 2.—The Albania bels who retreated from Kechanik Pass have taken up a still stronger position in the Karadagh mountains according to today's dispatches from Constantinople , and are continuing their flerce resistance to the Turkish

The dispatches say that the early stimutes of 100 Turks and 500 Albanians-killed in the Rechanik Pass engagement are far too low.

M. P. MACHINISTS STRIKE.

SEDALIA. Mo. May 2.—All the machinists in the shops here of the Missouri Pacific Railway struck at 10 this morning. Reports Reports verywhere on that system went out

at the same time.

The men demanded an icrease from 36 to 40 cents an hour. declined this.

DYNAMITE KILLS WOMAN. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 2.-namite, hidden in kindling wood ploded in a cook stove in the hom of Mrs. Tetta Freedman today, in-stantly killing the woman. Two walk of the house were blown out and of the dead woman, recently received a number of blackmailing letters

which he ignored.

from Minister Calhoun, Most of the missionaries

TULSA, Okla., May

Gov. Charles N. H

charged with conspira

ots in the city of M

citizens were given pr

the Creek Nation town

today -in the criminal

United States Court, J.

poemed, from every par States. The trial may in The defendants, beside

ings, Frederick S. Seve ner and A. Z. English,

LAND OPENED FOR

partment of the Interior for entry and settleme

Rock, adjoining reserv

WASHINGTON, May

head Indian reservation

comprising 1,000,000 acres d'Alene in Idaho, 200,000 the Cheyenne river and

CHINA QUIET A

WASHINGTON, May 2.

been restored at last in to of Hunan, according to ceived today at the State

shall, are Walter

Profundle for the Adv

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Company of the St. Section St. Community of the St.
Section Co. 150 Canal St. 26th Avs.
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BOOTS AND S OOTS AND SHOES

JEWELRY-

ment. In such a case, of course, the strike is only a preliminary to insur-rection, and its management must be adapted to this end.

one or both of two conditions mus

one or both of two conditions must exist in order to make such strikes practicable: Either the working class must be very well organized and dis-ciplined on both economic and politi-cal lines, or else the moment must be one of intense revolutionary excite-ment, in which the whole mass of the working people and considerable por-tions of other classes are spontane-

tions of other classes are spontane ously united on one definite ain

Co-operation .- Among the metho

Socialists no longer cherish the illu

tical value as an auxiliary to the po

tries there has been a notable devel-

factories, printing and bookbinding shops, and other productive enter-prises: others are societies of labor-ers who take contracts for agricul-

made goods on

market when private employes unite

to destroy the unions. In most cases they devote part of their revenues to aiding the Socialist press and contrib-

uting to the funds of the party and

The history of co-operation in the United States is a record of failure, but of late there seems to be some

improvement. Careful study of methods successfully used in Europe and also of special economic conditions in this country should precede any attempts, and care stall be taken to avoid attempting to much

with too little means or so comising the society that it may degenerate into a mere business enterprise, with

out social significance and without chance of auccess in competition with

large private capital.
Sicialist Education.—More than any other movement in the world's history the Socialist movement needs

educated men and women to carry or

its work—not simply a few leaders and specialists, but an educated rank and file. While the average of knowl-edge and trained ability among So-

tie and yet adequate to the gigantic tasks, which the party has before it. To meet this need, it is necessary both that the party and its auxiliary organizations should improve their

ducational facilities and that indi

also of those offered by the publ schools, libraries, etc. This may be considered as addressed particular

that are continually confronting the movement. The other is necessary to enable him to do some specific service in the grand task of destroy-

ing the existing system of exploita-tion and building on right lines the fraternal society of the future. If

fraternal society of the future. If this course has been of any use to those who have followed it, it will be to them nothing but an introduction to a life-long, course of systematic self-education, soing on simultane-

ously with their active work in the party and the labor movement.

The End.

MAY INDORSE BANKHEAD.

BIRMINGHAM. Ala., May 2 .- State

progress today, and are expected to result in the indorsement of Senator Bankhead, who was opposed by two candidates to succeed himself, and of

Emmet O. Neal, an advocate of loca

option, as the party's candidate for governor.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

vide Democratic primaries were

litical and industrial movement.

its: others conduct bakeries.

putting union

NG OF THE NORTH POLE FLAG.

By Elsa Barker.

raze on me and doubt man's than the armies despair, ider than the star that guards the Pole?

banner of earth's farthes

gest of all meners, I have made maliest journeys, glad and un-

afraid; horrors crawl, with the wild wind demons I have played.

nade me in the smiling earlier years; was cut with destiny's cold fabrics woven on fame's iron

I am stained with time, with sweat, and tears.

beginning I was meant to be the nation's emblem; then, round me meanings were assembled, and the ensign of man's sover-

mson stripes are bands of love

long Northern night wherein

mze upon the wounds. For ments of me in many an ice-fringed cleft; ling the desperate highway step

y's shrines-and portions

t I waved on earth's last moun lumphed in the radiant, frost;

tand with God upon the utmost

REACTION IN RUSSIA.

keen Russian correspondent of infragil, the international suf-organ, Zeneide Mirovitch by writes in the last issue as fol-

he reaction in Russia has been ularly fatal to young people, i girls and boys, as well as attached in the general feeling of 'deen and the fall of social and poideals could not fall painfully
press the most sensitive and
us among them. This explains
sownfall of morals among the
consertion in the years 1877.9 neration in the years 1967-9. all as the enormous progress of e. The statistics of suicide in last three years show that the

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on Ave., Br

DENTISTS BROOKLYN. DR. A. RITT DENTIST

In Ave. Course DR. M. BRESLOW ment of Picks Are.

B. M. CANTOR

number of victims has lately especially risen in the female part of the young generation, while in older times the number of girls who resorted to suicide was but small as compared to that of boys. In 1904-6 their number was doubled as compared to that of the years 1991-5, and was particularly high in 1907. Taking both sages, we find that the number of suicides for young people not older than eighteen, in the lapse of time from June 15, 1908, to June 15, 1909, has risen to an unheard of cipher—776 in one year:

"What are the main reasons that bring these young people, often children.

bring these young people, often chil-dren, to such an extremity? Many end by suicide through disappoint-ment in love; others on account of family disagreements. But the greatfamily disagreements. But the greatest part are brought to this fatalissue because they see no sense in life; neither the family nor the school has developed in them higher ideals and the sense of duty.

"Is it not winderful that, in spite of these, the board of education, with Mr. Schwarts at the head, instead of reforming the school, continues its strife against all progressive means

instead of reforms, the educational authorities try to introduce every-where the same bureaucratic spirit which is the curse of the whole coun-try. try. Mr. Schwartz has found a faithful ally in the fil-famed Mr. Purishkewitch, M. P., the same who wrote last year an insulting let-ter to Mme. Philosofoff, the first pioneer of women's rights in Russia. About three weeks ago Mr. Purishke-witch, speaking in the duma on uni-versity education, publicly insulted the students, men and girls, and dethe students, men and girls, and de-livered such calumnies on their morals, that even members of his own party were quite indignant. ** * * All the progressive M. P.'s of the duma passionaitely protested against Mr. Purishkewitch's cynical speech, and a whole scandal ensued, the pres-ident of the duma showing himself very partial to Mr. Purishkewitch. The result of the incident was that this president, Mr. Vlowiadoff, had to relire from office * * * however. retire from office . . however in spite of all the facts, which I men even in Russia the spirit of progress cannot be quite stopped. And even Mr. Schwartz, the reactionary minister of educations is sometimes forced to give way before public opinion. Thus, he has lately issued a circular according to which. women in Russia have the right to pass the state examinations in the universities; that is already a great step forward in the sphere of wom-en's rights."

THOSE FOR AND AGAINST WOM-AN SUPPRAGE.

It would seem that there is an ference to be drawn from two simple First, the militarist, the employer of cheap and of child labor. the bribed politician, the contemner of education, the liquor interest, the brothel interest, every interest that sets its face against reform, from re-form of the milk supply to disarmament of nations, is opposed to the political liberty of woman. Second, the biologist, the political economist, the statesman, the sociologist, the eugenist, the physician, the educator, the student and the moralist, are to he found in ever-increasing number advocates of her enfranchisement. Mary Johnston.

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson

will speak tonight, at 8 o'clock,

at the East Side Equal Rights League

225 CHRYSTIE STREET. Near Houston and Second Ave.

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Remember that the weekly count pledged should be mailed The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1604, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases ents or remittances should ach us on Fridays. Acknowlments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank:

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM GAYNOR SEES POLICE IN THE CITY PRISON Lesson XXVI.-Methods of Action.

Relation Among Various Methods powers in a critical revolutionary mo f Action.—Special circumstances in this country have retarded the spread of a clear conception of the working class movement as a whole. American Socialists have been prone to think of its various methods as so many abstract schemes, from among which the workingman could at any time choose whichever they liked, institute a historically necessary growth, conditioned by technical development and by other factors largely beyond the workingmen's control. Thus we have at one time a tendency to advocate political action exclusively and make light of the struggles of organpreciate the ballot and overes, the strike and boycott; yet again, to neglect the ordinary work of both the party and the unions and exait so-called "direct action." Both scientific theory and the instinct of the working class lead to a compre-hensive view which enables the moveual circumstances and with care to economize energy, solidify forces and

build both for present and future.

The methods of conspiracy, terrorism, and insurrection need not be
discussed here. They have their countries where civil rights political liberty, and open organiza-tion of labor are unknown, though even there they are two-edged weap-In countries where

to be expected that the transformation of society will be effected solely and simply by the growth of the So-cialist vote until it becomes a ma-jority. Neither is it to be expected that some fine day the masses wil rise in spontaneous revolt and "make The former conception erg in two ways. On the one hand, we shall not have to wait for a majority before we see many essential changes in the direction of the Socialist ideal: even while the Socialist party is comparatively small, it begins to influence legislation and government, checking the capitalistic ing the capitalistic parties to concede by no means sure that the mere casting of a majority of Socialist votes would settle the question since privil-edged classes usually bow to the peo-ple's verdict only when they know that the people have will and power to compel obedience; and in the meantime, while progress is being won step by step, it is to be remem-bered that laws do not enforce themselves, but must be upheld by a self conscious and organized public

nating candidates and the conduct of campaigns are indispensable, but they are the least part of Socialist politics. The Socialist party must pursue just as energetically in the months after election as in those before the aim of educating and organ-izing its public and keeping it on the alert to promote all Socialistic and proletarian measures and impede ali of a contrary tendency. It must make itself the champion of all the ries into concrete applications. it can do by many agencies-through its press, through its lectures, through edge and trained ability among So-house-to-house canvassing, through claimst party members today is de-the issuance of manifestos upon top-cidedly above that of any other party, es of the day, through addresses to he public authorities, through mass neetings and demonstrations, through onferences with representatives of

To carry on such intense and varied yidual Socialists should make the activity with success requires a numost of all educational opportunities merous and well disciplined organithat are open to them—not only of To carry on such intense and varied the the facilities offered by the party zation. But in proportion as the party vigorously undertakes its arduduties, it acquires more members can command their willing ac-

and can command their tivity.

The Political Strike.—Much attention has been given in recent years to the general strike, more accurately called the political strike. This is to be distinguished from even the largest of ordinary strikes.

The ordinary strikes, whether large or small, is directed against specific specialist in some particular line of Socialist activity. The one is necessary to enable him to make sound judgments on the varied questions that are continually confronting the sement. The other is necessary to destroy the sound judgments on the varied questions that are continually confronting the sement. The other is necessary to destroy the sound judgments on the varied questions that are continually confronting the sement. The other is necessary to destroy the sound judgments of the sement. ordinary sympathetic strike, which is generally connected with the rule that union men shall not work if the same establishment with non-uni m men nor handle material made by non-union labor.

men nor handle material made by non-union labor.

In contrast with these strikes in specific industries against specific employers, the political strike may involve many industries and is directed against the employing class as a whole and against the government as an agency of that class.

It may be intended merely as an emphatic demonstration of working class feeling. Thus it has been used on many occasions in France. Italy and elsewhere as a protest against arbitrary acts of the government or reactionary projects in parliament, and in Prussia recently in connection with the agitation for universal suffrage. In such cases it may affect only certain establishments and its duration may be determined in advance.

vance.

Again, it may be used to enforce a demand which the particular employers themselves cannot grant, but which, it is thought, the government which, it is thought, the government will grant if the employing classes are severely enough affected. There have been such strikes in Belgium. Austria. Sweden and Finland to win universal suffrage, in Holland to procure the defeat of proposed legislation against the unions, in France and Italy to deter the government from depriving public employes of the right to organisation. For such a purpose the strike must be widely generalized, and its duration cannot be predetermined. For material reasons, however, the larger the

CHARGE ON STRIKERS

Several flundred Laborers Strike On In a few instances the political strike has proved a very effective weapon. In another it has failed dis-astrously. Experience shows that Fourth Avenue Subway - Police Disperse Them With Brawn Clubs.

> Several hundred laborers, employed by the Bradley Construction Company, which has the building of several sections of the subway in Brook eral sections of the subway in Brook-lyn, struck yesterday for a raise in wages from \$1.56 per day to \$1.75. Hansen was not able to secure a bonds wages from \$1.56 per day to \$1.75. Hansen was taken to the city prison They were working on the third sec. They were working on the third section of the Fourth avenue line, be-

which is definitely opposed by the government and the dominant classes. To imagine that the political strike can be made a substitute for regular labor union activity or for the regu lar activity of the political party to ing activity of the pointed party, to think that it can be invoked at any time, regardless of conditions and without long preparations, or that it can be used as a "short cut" to the social revolution, is dangerous ro-(The best treatment of this subjectin English is in Jaures' "Studies in Socialism." Chapters XI and XII.)

to get the laborers at work there to of action outside the political field join with them. The contractors hastily telephoned to the police, and a squad of men from the Adams which may be useful to the Socialist movement, co-operation must receive brief mention. street station were sent down on the sion that capitalism can gradually be crowded out by the building up of co-operative societies. But experience shows that they may have great prac-

double-quick to break them up.

The march along Flatbush avenue toward Fulton street was very orderly, but the police, nevertheless, charged upon the men with drawn clubs and they scattered into the ing any show of resistance.

Mayor Gaynor was an interested pectator of the charge of the police, ut made no comments, although he seemed pleased with the efficiency displayed by the patrolmen in browbeating workers A number of policemen have been stationed along the line of excavation

to prevent the strikers from getting

into touch with those PORTLAND CARPENTERS GO OUT

erg who take contracts for agricul-tural work, excavation, paving, etc., or to organize credit for building and improvements.

The societies serve as practical demonstrations of the benefit of col-lective action. They train working-men in methods of administration. They reduce the cost of living. They are often of great service to labor unions in time of strike or lockout, putting union made goods on the ·POTTLAND, May 2 .- In a demand for a daily wage of \$3.28, 400 car penters stopped work here today. The men have been receiving \$2.75.

och raided saloon and disorderly house at 23 Union street, Brooklyn, was held in \$3,500 ball for examination today on two harges by Magistrate Dooley in the But ler street court. On the charge of assault and robbery, preferred by Samuel Olsen, of 29 Hamilton avenue, bail was fixed at \$2,500, and on a charge of keep ing a disorderly house, the sixth which Hansen has faced since the first of the

one to put up the security for his appear ance in court today, but since the licens for his saloon was taken away last wee no one has cared to assume the risk.

Samuel Olsen, the complainant in the

out for a raise, but returned to work the following day, with the expectation that there might be an understanding reached between themselves and the Bardley company. The contractors having shown no desire to raise their wages, the men struck again.

About three hundred of the men formed in line and marched toward the second section, in order to try to get the laborers at work there to

BECAME DISHEARTENED

Tramped All Day in Effort to Pr Work-Then Tried Suicide.

Mise Louis McMahon, of 1623 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, the young girl who attempeted suicide early Saturday morning by drinking iodine, was sent yesterday, by Magistrate Naumer in the Myrtle avenue court.

one. About two years ago she had a part of her scalp torn off in an accident in a factory. One of her ears was also mutilated at the time. She has since been obliged to wear a wig and it has been difficult for her to secure work. She had walked all Saturday until she was footsore weary in an attempt to obtain em-ployment. Finally, she broke down and made the attempt on her life. She is entirely without funds.

Miss McMahon, who is said to be an excellent housekeeper, will be detained at the Ozanam Home until a further investigation is made.

MORRISTOWN, May 2. own's Painters' Union started today ent of their union rules regal ing the employment of only union by Morristown master painters. All but shop and sixt-en men were called out from the two thous where the union was denied recognition. The union other five preferring not to take another job at present, as they had worked for years in the shops from which they were called, and wished to go back there

The painters also demanded a Saturday half-holiday at their own expense. They had been working forty-seven be a week at \$3.28 per day, or 41 cents per our. They now ask for forty-four h per week at 41 cents per hour, the p ers losing the time they do not work. Th union carpenters made a similar de upon the master builders on April 1, as all bu three of the builders have accele to their demands for a closed shop. A the carpenters who went en strike as

The New York Call Conference MEETS

every month

AT THE LABOR TEMPL

RATES UNDER THIS

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ments, \$18; two weeks free. See jander. ap00:m1-2.
arrel ar. 214 E.—Five receme and bath; he water supply; \$22. See jander. a18-3t.
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UNITED EMOTHERHOOD OF CARPERT AND JOINGIES Local 476, meets every day events, at Labor Temple, Set St., 6 hs. Sec. Sec., Jac. Schenfole, Sith st.; Pin. Secy., Jon. Moetter, Ad-Hoop at

Buman Hair Workers' Union of Greek York meets every triday night, 56 c street. Office 55 E. 4th street. B. G. OFFICE OF STREET OF STREET

and fourth Wednesday, at Bohemian Nation Pall, The St.
AUSTRIAN WORKMEN EDUCATIONAL CUSTY, Enneh 42, Workmen Cherle, means of Friday evening, at 61 East Houselog of

BREWELD UNION, No. 60, moous first as

ingraves Urion. No. ITA. Hosts first hard fanday, 5 p.m. at the Labor Temple. Union of Carpensers and John America, Local Union. No. 22, meets of America, 5 p.m., at the Benkiry Laborator, 8 p.m., at the Benkiry Laborator, Science of the Carpenser of the Carpen

TAN PORCH SO W 1800

ay by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill. tre

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

This has been an unusually quiet May Day in Europe. Our European Comrades make it a point, wherever and whenever possible, to rest from work on Labor's international holiday. This usually results in more or less extended conflicts with the employers, on the one hand, and the police on the other hand. This year May Day fell on a Sunday. The principal cause of conflict was, therefore,

But, nevertheless, there were great labor demonstrations in every great center of population. In the capital of the German empire a hundred thousand working mer and women attended eighty meetings. In Rome, London, Brussels, Berne, even in Madrid and Lisbon, there were great gatherings of the working people, demonstrating their adhesion to the principles of international Socialism. renewing their immediate demand for an eight hour day, and making such other immediate demands as the special political and economic conditions of each country warrant.

Only in Paris, that historical capital of European revolution, the working people were held in restraint by an overwhelming exhibition of military force. Renegade Briand was apparently resolved upon demonstrating his usefulness to the ruling classes of France. In this he undoubtedly succeeded. He also succeeded in demonstrating his usefulness to the Socialist movement-by keeping away from it and definitely ranging himself on the side of its enemies. By this time the number of French workingmen entertaining hopes of improvement in their condition through a "Socialist" prime minister must be very few, indeed.

MAY DAY IN AMERICA.

The Mry Day demonstrations in the principal centers of the European countries have been reported by cable with comparative fallnest/ Fut the numerous May Day demonstrations in the large cities of America, excepting only that held in this city, have not received a word of report or comment through the regular news agen-

This difference in the attitude of the regular news agencies toward labor manifestations in Europe and America is, indeed, striking. Is it to be ascribed exclusively to the fact that the May Day demonstrations in Europe are usually on a much larger scale than on this continent? We doubt it. The element of cost must not be omitted from consideration, and telegraph rates are much lower than cable rates. We rather incline to the belief that the demonstrations across the ocean are reported for the reason that in Europe the working class has inspired the capitalists with a wholesome respect for itself, causing them to watch every one of its movements with deep concern, if not with fear and trepidation. But in America this is not yet the case, and the indifference of the news agencies is only one of the forms in which the American capitalists express their contempt for the American workers:

Let the workers of America show that they are resolved upon conquering for themselves that position in society which is their due, and their doings will be reported at least as fully as are those of the

GOMPERS ON MILWAUKEE.

What are the feelings of the president of the American Federaon of Labor toward the great Socialist victory in Milwaukee. Does he rejoice in it as a great victory for Labor? Does he hate to think of it because it is a great victory for Socialism? In his editorial comment in the American Federationist for May, Mr. Gompers does not disclose his feelings. Nevertheless, we reproduce it here for the reason that it shows that Mr. Gompers is, after all, beginning to lose confidence in the wisdom of the "constructive" and "conservative" policy he has hitherto pursued:

Each particular group of society in these United States may e expected to put forth its own interpretation of the Milwaukee on. For the present, we submit this point to the administration at Washington: We recently informed the Attorney-Geners), in the coarse of an interview relating to the Steel Trust, that the political party in power has heretofore had to deal with a conor movement, acting within conservative lines, but if working people of this country, should find that their rights were to be habitually ignored another movement would surely make its appearance. It would not hesitate at such destructiveness as its advocates believed necessary to the advance of their principles. The successive moves of the different branches of the at having as an object the suppression of trades unionsurely hear their fruits with the masses. In whatever other influences brought about the the election, one important factor was the rote The indignation of the man who works and is being courts, neglected by Congress, scorned by the Attorney General's department, and robbed by the trusts and other "interis passing beyond bounds hitherto generally observed. This man is not going to besitate at voting under the name of Socialist, though he may reject Socialism's final principles: he wants slap at the discredited party machines. He would rather be for a time with the crowd that declares it is for the people than with the ring, that have shown themselves to be the paid servants of plun-

To be sure, Socialism is "destructive." Does it not aim at the ruction of capitalistic exploitation and oppression? This being the "final principle" of Socialism, no workingman can. of course, be expected to vote for it, for workingmen dearly love to be robbed and aploited. Therefore, the workingmen of Milwaukee only wanted to slap the old party machines by voting for the Socialist party, with which they intend to 1 ty only "for a time." Such are the consolations of Mr. Goner AVE

THE REVOLUTION IN PERSIA.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

lowich publishes a highly interesting article about the causes of the recent Persian upheaval. For the benefit of The Call readers this article is here reproduced in condensed form.

Until very recently Persia was the type of an Asiatic state. Politically shah was the absolute ruler of submissive people. country was economically undevel-Until a short time ago Persia had no railroads, nor other easy communication, nor fac-The only existing railroad, not nore than five miles long, connected Teheran with a nearby place of pil-That road had no significance as to trade. gers, but no freight. Shah Nassreddin. who was killed in 1896, made some attempts at starting in Persia something like modern industry. ganized stearin and paper factories cessary machinery from Europe. France. But all these factories failed eventually, and Persia was once more reduced to supply its demand for commodities by importations from England and Russia.

The people submitted to the despotic rule meekly and without complaint. Not because they feared the power of a strong and well organized governmental machine, for there was no such machine in existence Submission was merely oriental fatalsatraps were God's chosen representatives on earth. Ten millions of people suffered the tyranny of the satraps murmur. It was kismet. The country was perfectly quiet.

Meanwhile great economic changes took place in the neighboring terri of Asia Minor. Russian and mic changes in slumbering Per Russia began to build good roads heretofore only mountain trails existed. Large trade caravans could now travel in safety and comfort to Persian trade centers. Russian wares began to secure an increasing market in Persia. The English influences, on the other hand, created telegraph lines, covering all Persia and connecting with the telegraph system of India. They also organized banks and banking. Gradthe old, primitive order of pro duction changes. Cities like Teheran Taebris, Rescht, Ispahan throb with life. The country begins to awake from its age-long economic lethargy

In 1889 the trade between Pers and England amounted to \$15,300,-000, with Russia to \$10,000,000. In \$12,000,000, while the trade with Rus sia had risen to \$19,200,000. In 1905-06 the trade with Russia, favored by recently made agreement betwee the two states, rose to \$34.000,000 tions of considerable extent were with England, France and Austria.

ree and Power.

The growth of commerce resulted an increasing influence of the trading class. The government needs its financial assistance in loan transactions. It therefore necomes to a con siderable degree dependent on the traders.

But the shah's extravagance cannot be wholly gratified by domestic He begins also to borrow abroad, pledging certain incomes o the empire as security. Such loans were negotiated partly in England. partly in Russia, always on the basis favors or privileges of commercial granted to the lenders

Persian traders. feeling stronger through their increasing financial conferred upon Russian and British use of domestic wares. The British and the Russians had acquired from the shah part in the new movement was the

ome a millionaires' club

Senator Peacock.

any senator is a Demosthenes.

hom no biologist thus far has been

able to classify, the gentlemen who

the President and the courts are mil-

It may therefore interest my readers to have a list, of those million-

tres and their millions.

any senator is a Monarch.

In the Neue Zeit, the weekly of coal fron and lead, also the naphtha hopeless condition, of poverty and our German Comrades, Michel Paw-wells. But while they held that letharry favorable position they acted as dogs in the manger, excluding European and American enterprise from enter hindered rapid development Persia's resources and its domestiindustries

The Persian bourgeoisie, now growing power, began to fear that the resources of their country would finally fall completely into the hands of foreign interests. Therefore they began to fight against the old regime which had placed the yoke of th foreigners upon their necks.

But aside from the trading class. the clerical element started also an opposition against the government. The higher elergy at first held aloof from the struggle or was even posed to it. The lower clergy kept it up and is still in the van of the In Persia the clergymovement. men are also the teachers of the plain There are no secular schools in Persia. The clergy is also looked upon as to deciding points of law. The official officers filling administra and judicial positions have no people. But there exists in Persia a class of non-official cierics, the 'Mudscheids." whom the plain people regard as saints and masters of all knowledge. They exercise a mendous influence. and followers keep in closest contact

with the masses in all affairs of daily

life, much as the Catholic lower

clergy does in Catholic constituer That element is a kind . By their very position they are forced into opposition to the ruling powers. The Persian government had, through official acts, deeply offended those people. It had curtailed their official rights and privileges and even confiscated the property of some Thus the eleof the institutions. ments of conflict between the spiritual and the secular powers were not Strange to say, conditions shaped themselves in such a way that the secular power was defending the old traditions and fighting reform while the clergy became the agents of progress and culture.

Allah Involved

The clerics and their followers carried on a lively agitation in the chools, the mosques and the public markets. They threatened the shah with the wrath of Allah. promised paradise to the defenders of the constitution. In the province bordering on th Russian Caucasus, a Persian Social Democratic party sprang into exappearing before the public under the banner of "Allah and His From a proclamawidely in Persia we quote:

"Unite, you poor, all of you! We. Social-Democrats, protectors of Islam and of Persia, salute on the day of the promulgation of the constitution all of the friends of freedom wherevery they may be. We salute, above the Elemas and the merchants. he protectors of the Islam in Teheran men who consecrate their lives and their property to the sacred

The young generation, and espe cially the students, took a lively interest in the movement. Many young men studying in the colleges of France. to take an active part in the struggle

Wage Workers Interested

The factory workers and craftsme ilso joined the new movement with enthusiasm. There are by now quite number of factories in Taebris, Teeran, Ispahan and Rescht, gradualdeveloping a class of wage work-

strong agitation in favor of exclusive

The element that took the least

movement resorted was the economic When the shah, in 1890. boycott. granted to an English syndicate a monopoly for the manufacture of tobacco, the whole country rose in opwere passed resolutions pledging the, people to abstention The boycott was a from smoking. Even the ladies of the shah's own harem joined The English syndicate had to throw up its plans.

act which made the masses aware of the power of united action. It forced the government to capitulate before the masses.

Now the people forged a second weapon-the general strike. ver the population of a city wanted to protest against the misrule of a high official or governor, the market shops shut up, the workers left the factories, the craftsmen left, their shops, the clergy closed their schools. The people assembled in a mosque or at an English telegraph office, listening eagerly to speeches by the agita-

In July, 1905, the struggle between the clergy and the shah became acute. The clergy demanded the discharge of the hated prime minister and the promulgation of a constitu-The shah remained obstinate. the Teheran clergy left the capital and wended their way to the sacred sepulchres. The exodus of the clergy made a profound impression the whole Persian people. the city of Teheran the general strike he knows more of the merits of Soof the British embassy was designated as the gathering place for the

The shah, frightened, now promsed the convocation of a national council in Teheran and the promulgation of a constitution. the clergy of Teheran returned to the tion of the people. Parliament opened on October 8. But the constitution was short-lived. In July, 1908, Russian cossacks dispersed the assembly of the people's delegates.

Relying on the Russian soldiers for upport, the shah virtually declared var on his own people and declared the constitution abolished

General Strike Effective.

The inhabitants of Teheran and o other Persian cities immediately resorted to their effective weapon of defense, the general strike. But this time it falled them,

Speaking in military terms we ma say that under certain conditions the general strike is a suitable and powerful weapon of attack against an already weakened demoralized by previous struggle. denly, unexpected. But as a de weapon against a government prepared for an internal struggle, overnment that has already takes the offensive against a revolutionary the general doomed to failure. Such is the lesson of the second Russian and second Persian general strike.

forces a state within the state, as it ism, complete in itself. It contains shoemakers, tailors, black smiths. It has armored railroad trains, automobiles carrying quickfiring guns. Those automobiles can anywhere. go almost further has stores of provisions o every variety. You cannot beat the army in open battle, nor can you strave it by a general strike. But the army can fire bullets into the strik

Thus in Persia the comparatively The movement crystallized around vailed against the general strike.

Therefore the Persian revolution develop home industries. They are tries and home trade. There was a lists decided to organize an armed force of their own and to prepare for regular war.

What they did, how they did it and with what results will be se the right to exploit the deposits of peasant class, which is in an almost forth in a separate article later on

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Elkins, West Virginia Stephenson, Wisconsin-Senator Money Bags breakfasti with Senator Gold Bug, plays poker Oliver, Pennsylvania with Senator Diamond Stud, Junches Crane, Massachusetts Aldrich, Rhode Island Nose. He dines with Senator Ice Kean, New Jersey. Trust and goes to the vaudeville with In a country where money talks Bourne, Oregon Smoot. Utah Hale, Maine In a country where money rules

Brandegee, Connecticut ny senator is a Monarch.

The above gentlemen are railroad dolph announced that "The object o And so the bunch in the senate kings, trus; magnates, captains of in-

rious state governments

Are you surprised? Well, dear read er, not the least interesting thing about the senate is the fact that it run the senate, and the house and is now exactly what it was intended The constitutional convention that

created the senate intended it to be the ruling power, and to be a pos-mention of the wealthy.

The United States senate has be- | Guggenheim, of Colorado, \$50,000,000 | tional convention said; "The senate ought to be composed of men of great and established property, of the aristocracy, to keep down the turbulency of democracy.

And if you will read also the words of Roger Sherman, of Elbridge Gerry and of Edmund Randolph, of General 10.000.000 Pinckney and of Colonel Mason. 8,000,000 will see that they all agreed that the 5,000,000 senate should be composed of per-

Roger Sherman went so far as to say: "The people should have as lit-tle to do as maybe about the govern-

Elbridge Gerry declared that "The senate should be so constituted as to provide a check in favor of the com-mercial interests" and Edmund Ran-

rule the game and dominate America and their associates who own and legislature."

Industrially and politically, control the natural resources, the industrial price are a few corporation lackeys. There are a few corporation lackeys. They are two or three. They are the industrial grand dukes through rank in life and their weight. They are the industrial grand dukes through the sering as strong a strong as rule not only the senate, but of property and bearing as strong a strong as rule not only the senate, but of property and bearing as strong a

ourposes for which it was designed by our revolutionary fathers. century

In the century when all other countries of the world are moving toward democracy and checking absolutism, our senste has become more and more powerful until today it bears a family likeness to that ancient and honorable body that once ruled Rome.

In the century when all other now as the right to come an accuse me of all that's terrible an' vile.

I ald nothin' to her—an' what cleant and honorable body that once ruled Rome.

THE COMING OF JUSTIC

A few days ago Socialists looked to- pressed and calmed a ward Milwaukee for an increase in the party vote. What a surprise when control of the city was secured! it was made possible by thousands of other parties because of mismanage ment of a public trust, does not less en the importance of our victory, for it could not have occurred at this time had not Socialists by their acts in city council and state legislature gained the full confidence of the vo ters. For two years Milwaukee will be the object lesson as to what Socialism can do with its larger oppor tunities, and we may be sure that recent exposures in other cities and states will add largely to our numbers.

Another unexpected but gratifying occurrence has added to our hopes in Boston and drawn attention to So cialism in a most desirable way. weeks ago Archbishop O'Connell opened the attack in a sermon misrepresenting Socialism to such an extent as to offend many of his people augurated a campaign giving unmis takable proof that the thinking people of his church are being affected seriously considering this greatest of all economic problems.

Four meetings each Sunday afternoon for four successive Sundays in different parts of the gity, addressed by the ablest 'priests of the Roman Catholic church would not have been undertaken had not the archbishop realized the inroad that was being made. are ready to meet it, having already many members of his church with

Knowing the archbishop to be man of superior education, and hav-In ing read extensively, we assume that was declared and the immense park cialism than he desires to give to the public. He must know that Socialism is not a religious question. So long as the archbishop holds

that he can better expound church history than others, that his church clearer insight into the future life, and that its forms and ceremo nies are nearer to the teachings of the early church, Socialism can have no controversy with him. All should go where they please for spiriual conolation and uplift, but when the archbishop goes outside of this and indertakes to control thinking people in their economic views, he crossed the line. No better proof or this can be asked than the description given at his meetings of the ondition of the people today. Could he claim that the children of his thurch were happy, well fed, well clothed and well housed, surrounded with healthful and moral conditions; well paid when working and kindly treated by those for whom they produce? No: Instead nearly the w was a charge against pres conditions and a story of misery, misfortune and bad treatment that could not have been surpassed by the most enthusiastic social agitator. So far. it was the most satisfactory Socialist ddress. But the remedy offered was the same as has come through church, the priest, the

We cannot argue with the archbish op as to the comforts these have given to suffering souls, how much it claim the credit. Justice has has kept them content when op- long in coming, but it is now in given to suffering souls, how much it claim the credit

suffering. But when church over its to conomic interests, we him why do those exist? Why has the blind to them? The b city of Boston, where the resides in luxury, where almost unlimited, where brighter life, 20,000 men children, many of them o flock, are today subme horrid and unhealthful country or Europe.

the remedy. If you would

people, it must be through dy, for they will come to cannot stop them. like other men; the chur every other great enterprise in but one way for any purp souls, leaving them little in the world an influence men, and controls the churc as commerce, politics and This power is accumulated and is stronger the world ov the God of the Hebrews the church must bow the h hishop refuse to do so, and step and give his mind, time and for the best uplift of the would be a Socialist, a distu the peace, so-called.

Does the archbishop women should go hungry, poo cold, poorly housed, when the are filled with plenty, ings, when so much money Does he believe that any tions of men should contro cessities of life for profit, and should not be able to get end what they produce to provide necessities of life? in child labor, wherein our country nearly 2,000,000 c fourteen years of age and having their lives sapped out Does he think it we profit? believe that "the world is our try and all men are brothers?"

These are questions that the forced to answer them, for will not long believe should suffer unnec man is but a commodity, like tled by competition in the o power of accumulated wealth by a new economic system and may retard it, but it cannot ste cialism, and when the good w been accomplished by the Socialist agitator," you will laim the credit. Justice ha

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKE

By THERESA MALKIEL.

"Where've you been wandering the whole night long?" asked pa, severely. Why, pa, can't' you guess-I've been arrested while picketin' an' kept in the night court until early this mornin'," I replied unflinchiningly, for why should I be afraid to tell?

"I don't want to hear none of that stuff:" shouted pa at me. "You're a fickle lot, the whole bunch of you down there, an' you're no kin of mine if you're to keep up with them for another day, for I won't have a child of mine go wrong!" With that he grabbed hold of my shoulder an' shook me up until I had to clutch my chest for want of breath, an' my shoulder's still black and blue.

"I've given you the last chance to choose between a decent home or the street." he exclaimed, pushing me away with such force that I fell to the floor. While he was in the room ma said nothin', just shook her head an' cried. But when he slammed the door on leaving she commenced to whack me with her tongue, an', to didn't tell the truth. I don't know but what it hurt even more than the shaking.

To think of it-that my own parents should treat me in this manner, an' for nothing worse than having a human neart, for standing up that work hard an' steady. b with the other girls.

I just tremble when I think of the awful to think that she should be the one to throw all that mire upon me. An' I don't know if I'd be so much right when she said, "It's high to blame if it was true. Did she ever warn me against the pitfalls that

work? Did she guide me in my plays, my friendships, my enjoyments? No. she was too busy for all that. But come an accuse me of all that's ter- even if we win our

ner own child-I'd rather starve a dog in the street than go to th behind me with a bang-an' shelter I could turn to. I can't that I did it with a light my road had no turnin'. And w miserable day I've spent shivering, hopeless, penniless. me down close to the very ear gain my happiness, an' soul.

It seemed worse than death for

to reveal my secret to the girls. somebody was little Rose that i Jew girl that's giving her hear soul to the strike an' strikers. night intsead of wandering as good as home it's as col the poor are doomed to go the light in the shop, not a bit of shine at home. God! The live the more I seem to realis much us working people are at mercy of selfishness and griddin't have any supper to either, for I must be very nowadays. But what's the plaining-I ain't the only others are even worse off.

I can't understand, somehow, the justice comes in this it is arranged just now. Here's ain't got enough of anything. them that sits idle have mor to do with. I really don't see us working people accept our so quietly. I think the speaker that the workers themaenjoy the truit of their hard instead of ferdin' an army of I building the houses, an' sailin' ships. I think it's quite true er compared it the other day we battle of Gettysburg, an' sair