

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Fair and cooler.

TELEPHONE 5965 BEEKMAN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

No. 147.

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Price, Two Cents.

DEPOSITORS WILL LOSE MUCH SWEET DETAIL IN INTEREST CUT

Bank Reduction. From 4 to 3 1/2 Per Cent Hits the Poor Hard.

When the money lords make a move to do what is called "drawing in the horns," it is always a fairly safe bet that the blow that results will fall most heavily on the working class and the poor.

The city's biggest savings banks are now cutting the interest on deposits from 4 to 3 1/2 per cent, and it is proposed to make the cut retroactive.

The depositors who stand to lose the most are those who have deposited only a few dollars a year, but are accustomed to being paid 4 per cent. It never occurs to them to "go back."

Following the action of the Union Trust Company in reducing the rate on its deposits, the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York to reduce the interest on deposits generally. The excuse is "better safety." The result, it is explained, is being retroactively reduced.

The deposits in the Union Dime Savings Institution amount to \$30,000,000. At 3 1/2 per cent, the depositors get back \$900,000 a year for letting the bank use their money in making profits for the directors.

The 3 1/2 per cent interest will amount to \$1,050,000 a year. Subtracting, one gets \$150,000 less in the sum this bank is getting from its depositors.

The Bowers Savings Bank reduced its rate to 3 1/2 per cent last January. The bank gets its fat and steady income largely from the money of the working class of the East Side.

The president, Henry M. Schenck, makes the following statement: "The Bowers Savings Bank shows a surplus of \$1,000,000. The bank should have a surplus of \$1,500,000. The surplus is purely to set a pious example to the little banks. This big capitalist institution, which is absolutely dependent on the deposited savings of the working class, deliberately puts in its own coffers hundreds of thousands of dollars in investments which it admits it is amply able to pay."

"Let Funds Remain."

Cheney was followed by Charles E. Driscoll, president of the Troy Savings Bank. He said he hoped that the association would stand with him on a platform of excluding commercial banks from their business. Many times, he thought an alleged altruism was used as a cover for something quite different. The trouble was that when one bank which had a large income on comparatively flimsy securities was able to put up its rate of interest, it forced another institution to come up to that rate and the fault for the change lay undoubtedly in the first bank. It was one of the provinces of the savings bank to discourage the transfer of deposits and to convince depositors that the safest way was to leave their funds in the bank, he explained, but he did not add that it is in the interest of the banks that depositors do let their funds remain.

The association then passed a resolution condemning an income tax on the ground that it would be detrimental to their depositors and might even endanger the existence of the mutual savings-bank system.

Pierre Joy, vice president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, told the assembly of various methods for "encouraging thrift" among the workers so that savings, and consequently deposits, might be greatly increased.

A lot of purty but perfectly respectable old gentlemen, comprising the Bowers Savings Bank Association, met in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and listened while Cheney advised them all to cut rates. He told them that last year the amount of interest paid to depositors "was so great that the total of surplus to deposits was reduced more than one-third of 1 per cent."

When the assembled tankers looked very grave.

"For the past twenty years," said Cheney, "there has been an unusual decrease of savings bank surplus in proportion to deposits, so that today the percentage is less than half of what it was in 1890. While this condition has not proved disturbing thus far, I personally am convinced that the time has now arrived when steps should be taken to prevent a further reduction."

Purely Philanthropical.

Savings bank trustees establish their institutions through a fine sense of unselfish devotion and disinterested philanthropy, but when the banks' deposits grow some trustees are attacked with the "grow big" fever. I believe in the call of ambition, but when men engaged in a purely philanthropic enterprise begin to scheme how to take themselves away from what they call "savings institutions" it is time to scrutinize their real motives.

MUCH SWEET DETAIL IN HEIKE'S LETTERS

Stimson Shows by Company's Books Kept by Secretary He Knew of Frauds.

The trail of the government prosecutors in the sugar frauds led right into the executive offices of the sugar trust at 117 Wall street yesterday at the trial of Charles R. Heike, the secretary of the company, and the other defendants before Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court.

In all of the previous cases arising out of the fraud and in the present trial up until now, the evidence collected by Prosecutor Stimson and his assistants has had to do largely with what went on where the sugar was weighed and in the offices of the refiners. Yesterday it dealt exclusively with what went on in Wall street, where the figures were put together.

Mr. Heike was the defendant against whom this evidence was aimed.

As has been stated, when the sugar frauds were exposed, the books of the company in Wall street did not balance by many thousands of pounds on the basis of the false weights procured through the manipulation of the scales. With these weights as a basis—and statements put in yesterday showed this—more refined sugar was being turned out of the refineries than the amount of raw sugar that went into them, and in the refining of sugar there is generally a loss. But the books were made to balance in the company's offices by inserting these amounts that practically represented the difference between the true weights and the false.

A succession of letters was read by the government attorneys from the books, the object being to show the close track Heike kept of the figures from all refineries and every detail of that end of the business. Most of the letters were addressed to the superintendents of refineries. Many of them were filled with complaints that more sugar wasn't being turned out. In one letter addressed to Witherspoon, on October 9, 1903, Heike said that he had received a letter from Witherspoon in which the latter said that he had been unable to comprehend the instructions coming from the office and asked that there be no confusion between Haveseyer's instructions and those of Heike.

To this Heike replied: "The book-keeping of the company involves details in which Haveseyer is not interested, but in which I am interested." Another letter declared that the actual loss by shrinkage on Java cargoes of sugar should not be over 1 per cent. This letter was introduced evidently with the purpose of upsetting any contention that the difference in weight was due to shrinkage, a statement which has been made. All the letters were read over the objection of Stanchfield for Heike and of the lawyers for Gebracht in those cases in which the letters referred to that defendant.

In the case of the charts showing the output of the refineries, Stanchfield raised the objection that it was intended as a "picture of guilt" which could only have been known to Heike if at all by figures of a very complicated nature. The introduction of such a chart, described as "graphic" by Heike's lawyers, was declared to be wholly unfair to the defendant. The defense made the point that if the jurors were to reach a conclusion unfavorable to Heike they ought to do it from figures themselves without any such aids. The government said that similar charts have been introduced in other criminal cases. To decide the point Judge Martin took a recess for a few minutes. When he resumed, he announced that after consultation with an associate he had decided to admit the government exhibits.

The government announced at the end of yesterday's session that it had only a very few more witnesses to call and would close its case this morning.

INJUNCTION AGAINST SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

Ladies' Waist Makers' Union Restrained From Doing Anything That May Hurt Anybody.

The order for the injunction against the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, which was made permanent three weeks ago by Justice Gerard, was issued yesterday and served on the officers of the union and on Frederick L. Taylor, the attorney.

The injunction is a peach and restrains the workers from almost everything, legal and illegal, and lays particular stress on the "crime" of calling a sympathetic strike in a firm that does work for the plaintiffs, Schlang and Livingston. It also prevents the union from giving any orders for a strike to any committee and forbids individuals to declare a strike in a place where work is done for the struck firm.

The document reads in part: "Ordered, that the defendants, their officers, directors, trustees, organizers, delegates, members, agents, attorneys and all persons acting in aid or in connection with them, be and each of them hereby is, enjoined and restrained during the pendency of this action from in any manner agreeing, combining or conspiring to prevent the plaintiffs from carrying on their business.

"From ordering, notifying or requesting any person, firm or corporation not to manufacture for or sell goods to or deal with the plaintiffs herein, or by any threats, fines, penalties, force, duress, coercion or intimidation or by threats of strikes, boycotts, blacklisting or otherwise preventing any person, firm or corporation from manufacturing for or selling to the plaintiffs herein any goods, wares or merchandise, or any other article or commodity required by the plaintiffs in their business.

"From threatening any person, firm or corporation with injury or loss to the business or trade of such person, firm or corporation, or to strike in the factory or business of such person, firm or corporation in case such person, firm or corporation should manufacture for, supply and sell to the plaintiffs herein any goods, wares and merchandise, or deal in any way with the plaintiffs herein in respect to the business carried on by the plaintiffs, and from in any way interfering with the plaintiffs' business and preventing any one to work for the plaintiffs, or giving any orders or directions to individuals, committees, associations or others for the doing or performance of or causing to be done or performed any of the acts or threats hereinabove enjoined."

TWO GIRLS TELL OF WHITE SLAVERY

Revolting testimony was offered by two white girls in the trial of Rene Gordon, known in Chinatown as the "Gypsy Queen," before Judge Crain in Special Sessions yesterday. The "Gypsy Queen" is charged with running a disorderly house, and also with abducting Bessie Baker, an eighteen-year-old girl, forcing her to lead an immoral life among Chinamen.

Miss Elizabeth Moss, daughter of Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, and Miss Rose Livingston, a missionary, were instrumental in bringing about the arrest of the "Gypsy Queen" a fortnight ago.

Livingston's charge that for many years the woman has bought and sold white girls, marrying them off to Chinamen while they were mere children, so that in the event of any trouble she might avoid responsibility.

Bessie Baker was one of the witnesses yesterday. She is a thick set, pretty girl of eighteen. She testified that she led a respectable life until she was taken to the Gypsy Queen's joint, where, she said, she was forced to stay, dividing her earnings with the owner.

Another witness, Fannie Steuber, who took Bessie to the joint, testified that she went to Chinatown when about twelve years of age. She is now about nineteen. She also testified that she married a Chinaman when she was thirteen. She became a mother at fifteen.

Shortly after the baby was born her husband returned to China, she said, and then she became a habitue of the Gypsy Queen's place.

PREACHERS AND WORKERS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The average annual salary of a minister of the gospel was \$463 in all denominations represented in a special report on the census of religious bodies for 1906, now in press preparatory to submission to Census Director Durand. Preachers are claiming they can't live on such pay, and they can't. But the workers of the country are forced to live on average yearly wages, in all trades of \$447.

ANNIVERSARY ISSUE FEATURES TOMORROW

The anniversary edition of The Call tomorrow will contain ten pages, with a number of special articles, several very fine poems and some excellent cartoons. It is expected that two hundred thousand copies of this edition will be distributed. It will be the best thing yet produced for propaganda purposes. Orders for hundreds of this edition will be received until 5 o'clock this afternoon, either by telephone or telegraph. Order early!

The special features of this edition will be:

The Marxian Call, by John R. Hobbie; The Cost of Living, by Rev. Roland D. Sawyer; Oh, Clocks, Ever Beckoning (poem), by Serdonicus; The Call and Ben Hanford, by Jack Britt Garity; Are You an Ass? by John R. Mahon; Motherhood (poem), by Captain W. E. P. French; Our Golden Opportunity, by Joseph E. Cohen; The Growing Influence of Thomas Paine, by Leonard D. Abbott; Crime and Criminals, by George Allan England; The Press and The Call, by Louis Westmor; Two Visits, by Rev. Eliot White; The Expression of the Working Class, by Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason; Who Is Who in the United States, by Louis B. Boudin; The Man Next Door, by A Flat Dweller; and a Letter by an Old Fighter.

ERIC COMMUTERS NEXT TO GET IT

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Commuters from New York who live in New Jersey and who travel over the lines of the Erie railroad and its branches will have to pay from 8 to 15 per cent more for their present six-trip commutation tickets after June 28, according to tariffs filed by the roads today with the interstate commerce commission.

Some of the increases are as follows: To To Rutherford the old rate was \$5 and the new will be \$5.50; Passaic, the increase is from \$5.50 to \$6.15; Paterson from \$5.80 to \$7.10; Nyack from \$6.50 to \$8.95; Hackensack from \$3.50 to \$5.50; Morrisstown from \$7.50 to \$8.55; Haverstraw from \$9.70 to \$12.70; Oakridge from \$10.10 to \$12.20; Roseland from \$5.50 to \$5.15; Lodi Junction from \$5.50 to \$8.75; Craigville from \$10.75 to \$14.45.

These rates are all for sixty trips from New York or Jersey City to the stations mentioned. Proportional increases are made for fifty-trip and ten-trip books.

HER BURGLAR KILLED

Mrs. Gettman's Repeated Blows Hurt Thief to Death.

"I think a burglar is dead in the courtyard," declared Mrs. Dora Gettman, a young married woman, to two policemen attracted to her apartment on the third floor at 236 Delancey street early yesterday by cries. "I caught him in my rooms and hit him with a rolling pin. He tried to strike me and I threw him out of the window."

The amazed policemen stared at Mrs. Gettman, who is hardly more than a girl. Together they went down to the courtyard and found a man lying there. He had been killed by a fall from the third story. The policemen recognized him as Lewis Glatch, a man long suspected of being a leader of East Side thieves. They sent the body to the morgue in a patrol wagon and asked Mrs. Gettman for particulars.

"I woke up about daylight," she said, "and saw a man looking over my jewelry on the bureau. I jumped out of bed and threw a cuspidor at him. It knocked him down, but he jumped up and grappled with me. We struggled through the room into the kitchen and I dragged myself away from him. I slammed and locked the kitchen door, which stood open. He ran into the bedroom toward the window opening on the fire escape and I watched the rolling pin and went after him. In front of the window I caught him again and hit him with the rolling pin. He went through the window carrying the glass with him and then I yelled for the police."

Glatch had rubber "sneaks" on and in his pockets was found jewelry which was later identified as belonging to Miss Bertha Berkenhals, a boarder in the Gettman home. Mrs. Gettman was not arrested.

UNCONSCIOUS CHILD FOUND IN CELLAR

Unconscious, with her hands tied behind her back, lying on an old mattress in the cellar of her home, 886 Blake avenue, East New York, was the plight in which four-year old Lillie Goldstein was found yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Cohen, who lives in the same house, discovered the child, who evidently had been unconscious for some time. Mrs. Cohen ran to the street and telephoned for an ambulance.

The child was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in a critical condition.

Two blocks away Annie Rabinowitz was found in a similar condition two weeks ago. The Rabinowitz girl is only three years of age.

Indignation in the neighborhood runs high. The police of the Miller avenue station are investigating both cases.

AFFECTING SCENES IN KIEF EXPULSION

The Poor Are the First to Be Driven Out, of Course—Misery and Confusion.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—The exodus of Jewish families from Kief has begun. The total departures from that city up to last night were 300 proscribed families, belonging exclusively to the poorest classes.

The expulsion is attended with harrowing sights. It is compulsory and in fulfillment of the order of the Russian government that all Jews who cannot establish a legal claim to residence outside the pale return forthwith to the confines defined in the original Jewish segregation law. The pale was formed by the Polish provinces and the Ukraine.

The scenes in the streets of Kief yesterday were affecting. The evicted ones were veritable paupers lacking all means of sustenance. For the moment the Jewish families possessing some means were undisturbed.

Throughout the day a straggling train of wagons passed out the city gates carrying the miserable household effects of the banished. All was confusion. Sobbing women clinging to their little ones and sad-faced men were alike escorted outside the town limits and told to return to the places of their birth.

A different procedure is adopted toward the Jews who have some wealth. They, however, are put to great expense, being obliged to return to their native towns to secure new permits for a visit to Kief on the ground of urgent personal business. These permits are issued for limited terms, and so require frequent renewal at the mercy of the police officials.

The authorities explain that part of the number being expelled are recent arrivals in Kief, and that the expulsion is an annual occurrence, following the customary spring influx of Jews from surrounding localities, who are trying to gain a foothold in Kief.

The authorities add that heretofore many of the incoming Jews have succeeded in gaining a residence through connivance with minor police officials, but that this year strict orders have been given that each case be thoroughly investigated.

STRIKE ON SACRED TILE

French Coffin Bearers Say Caps or Take Consequences.

PARIS, May 26.—On the issue of caps vs. opera hats, the coffin bearers of Paris are today threatening a strike. They have issued an ultimatum to the undertakers' syndicate that unless they are permitted to supplant the uncomfortable but "de luxe" by caps while officiating at funerals, they will go on strike.

The request threw the undertakers into a fine French frenzy. They replied that the dignity of French funerals must be preserved at all hazards. The "dead eaters," as the coffin bearers are known in France, say they will give the undertakers two weeks to consider their request, and if it is refused, they will walk through the streets of Paris with caps on their heads and opera hats in their hands.

OLD DR. ROOSEVELT NOW.

Crafty Colonel Makes Big Hit With Rah Rah Boys.

CAMBRIDGE, England, May 26.—Cambridge University today fell into line with the other big universities of Europe and conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Theodore Roosevelt, who immediately retaliated by letting loose the customary speech. The Cambridge students perpetrated what they termed a "huge joke" on Roosevelt by placing an immense teddy bear, with outstretched arm, in the path of his party. When Roosevelt encountered the teddy bear he laughed uproariously and violently shook its paw. This put the "doctor" on high with the college lads and they applauded wildly.

COLLECTIVISTS HAVE ROUSING DINNER

Milwaukee Social-Democrats' Victory Comes in for Some Criticism and Is Also Defended.

The Collective Society held its fifth annual meeting and dinner for the season of 1909-10, last night at Kall's restaurant, 16 Park place.

After a fine spread at a dollar a plate, Prof. Charles P. Fagnani, of the Union Theological Seminary, who presided, made an interesting talk on the Milwaukee election. He said the tendency generally was along the same lines all over the country, even on the part of others not Socialists. He said he thought the capitalists would give society something which they claim is not Socialism, but nevertheless is. He said these capitalists, in many instances, really do not feel like giving the Socialists the glory of bringing in the new order of things. Prof. Fagnani's speech was richly humorous at times.

Frank Bohn was then called upon as the first speaker. Bohn, while he pointed out that there was educational value in the Milwaukee victory, said it was not Socialism. He declared it was won by compromise and he went back into the history of social movements to prove his point. He emphasized the importance of an out and out revolutionary program in behalf of the workers.

J. G. Phelps Stokes then followed. He was more critical of the Milwaukee "so-called victory," as he termed it, than Bohn. To prove his contention, he quoted Berger and other Socialists of Wisconsin in the Social Democratic Herald, etc. In teaching that the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin held that the capitalists "in taking the risks should have a fair profit," he held that they were teaching principles opposed to Socialist doctrine. He said the Milwaukee victory, and the methods employed there, do not tend to abolish the exploitation of capitalism.

George R. Kirkpatrick followed Stokes and justified the Milwaukee methods, though he said he did not agree with them along all lines. He said the Milwaukee Socialists in office are doing what any other Socialist would have to do when elected to office. He put great emphasis on the educational value of the Milwaukee movement in interesting people in Socialism who had given in not thought before.

Rose Pastor Stokes took practically the same position that her husband took. She said by justifying the present system in any way the Milwaukee Socialists were not only confusing, but betraying the working class movement. She was inclined to think that instead of interesting people in Socialism, the Milwaukee Socialists were interesting them in what Socialism was not. She said this was especially harmful since the capitalist press will not point to the Milwaukee city government and its activity, and the statements they make regarding Socialism's fundamental principles, as representing the best Socialist thought.

Sol Fieldman in the five minutes allotted to him interested his hearers intensely. He disagreed with the statement of Rev. Eliot White, who spoke before him, and said that all Socialists under capitalism had to be more or less trimmers. Fieldman disagreed with Kirkpatrick also along a similar line. Fieldman said that while the individual had to do things under capitalism in his every day life that was contrary to sound Socialist ethics, yet in his agitation and activity as a member of the party he did not need to "trim" or compromise.

Several others spoke on the victory in Milwaukee with a great deal of satisfaction. One, Mrs. rown, of Chicago, said that Victor Berger was the greatest man in the United States. Regardless of the class, of convictions on very vital points within the Socialist party, good fellowship prevailed throughout the meeting. But why shouldn't it? They had all enjoyed a fine spread, and most of them were smoking fine cigars. The general impression that The Call reporter got was that with rare exceptions the happy-faced gathering, indeed, believed in the slow evolutionary process from capitalism to Socialism.

COMPRADES IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

(Correspondence of The Call.)

PARIS, May 15.—L'Humanite publishes details about the make-up of the new Socialist delegation in the French chamber. Of the seventy-six members, thirty-one are workmen or salaried employes in trade, seven are agriculturists, three teachers, six physicians or doctors, five merchants or manufacturers, eight college teachers, seven journalists, seven lawyers one civil engineer and one chemist.

200 REPORTED KILLED.

Madrid Army Repulsed—Americans With Estrada Use Machine Guns.

BLUEFIELDS (via wireless to Colon), May 25.—The Madrid army has been repulsed in its attack on Bluefields and custom house, the gate to the port of bluefields, and today fell back in disorder.

Two hundred men are reported killed and injured in the fighting, a greater part of the losses being with the Madrid forces. Credit for the victory is given the Americans of Estrada's army, who have kept machine guns playing on the government forces from the Bluffs for two days.

Hope has been revived in Bluefields, as it is believed the Americans will be able to hold of the Madrid forces indefinitely.

COMPANY'S BOSSES INCITED TO RIOT

Three Mine Foremen Arrested, Charged With Killing Striker—12,000 Men Standing Firm.

(Special to The Call.)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 26.—The striking miners here, 12,000 in number, claim that the officials of the Pennsylvania Coal Company against which they were striking because of the excessive dockage on their coal cars, are the cause of the rioting that took place Tuesday. Three foremen of the mines have been arrested.

The charges against the company officials are for shooting and fatally wounding one of the strikers and injuring several others. These three men, the strikers claim, incited the riot by boldly firing into a crowd of strikers.

One of the strikers was arrested, also, and sent to jail in default of \$1,000 bail.

An extra reinforcement of Cosacks has been placed in the vicinity of the mines. The strikers, however, are closely picketing the roads leading to the mines.

It is expected that the Cosacks, with the assistance of thugs of the company, will precipitate more violence if the opportunity offers itself.

Regardless of the fact that the union officials disapproved of the strike and tried to compel the men to go back without relief from the excessive dockage system that the Pennsylvania Coal Company has established among them, they are standing firm.

McKeaney, the president of the United Mine Workers of the district, turned the men down, but since they have acted over his head and disregarded his advice, he and the other officials are making an attempt to do something for them.

Only a small percentage of the men are organized in the United Mine Workers. These claim that the union officials have not been looking after their interests as they should.

The Cosacks are still on guard around the mines. Several strikers, who were unfortunate enough to be in reach of the troops' guns and clubs, are in a serious condition.

CAPITALIST PAPERS LIE ABOUT CHAUFFEURS

"We want a living wage. We are not trying to tell the company how to run its business," said the chairman of the striking taxicab chauffeurs, who are out against the Green Taxicab Company, 159 Clymer street, Williamsburg.

This was said in denial of the statements given out by the company and printed in the capitalist papers that the strikers quit because of the removal of Edward Kavanagh, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the company. The same papers said that the men who are out against to instruct the company whom to employ in the business office. The chauffeurs say this is a plain lie. They also denied the printed yarn about their beating up a special detective.

There were a number of policemen from the Lee avenue station and several "specials" stationed around the garage yesterday.

All that the striking chauffeurs ask is that the percentage system be abolished, that the men locked out be reinstated in their former places, that twelve hours be constituted a day's work, that their union be recognized, and that all men get \$2.50 a day.

The chauffeurs have been working on a 20 per cent basis, and many of them never made more than 35 per week, a wage which would not support them and their families. Most of the men out are married.

The strikers are members of the Chauffeurs and Cab Drivers' Union, Local 267, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which is carrying on the fight and whose officers are in charge of the strike committee.

The company yesterday played a bluff by posting up posters in the neighborhood in which the garage located, offering a reward of \$25 for the arrest and conviction of any person molesting strikebreakers or maliciously destroying the taxicabs or property of the company.

The strikers laughed at this. When asked by a Call reporter about it, the chairman of the strike committee said it was merely a play for the sympathy of the public by making it appear that the strikers are destroying property. There were no arrests yesterday, the men out being perfectly peaceful.

It is said that the garage is a branch of the Williamsburg Auto and Storage Company.

There is no use requesting the public not to patronize the company, they have no men to run the taxicabs. The place is completely tied up. He declared the chairman of the strike committee to a Call reporter last night, in the Supreme Court this morn-

FACTS OF TRADE SCHOOLS TO BE SOLD

Board of Education Will Set Novel Example If Manhattan Trade School Is Taken Over.

That the board of education intended to sell the products of the pupils in the trade schools in the open market and in competition with the products of skilled workers in the industry came as a surprise to members of the trade unions and the public generally. A bill is now pending before Mayor Gaynor giving the board authority to sell such products, and President Winthrop, of the board, stated at the meeting yesterday that he had favored the bill at the hearing before the Mayor and thought he would sign it.

These facts were disclosed in the course of the discussion of the proposition that the board take over the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, which it later decided to do. Chairman Barrett, of the supplies committee, stated that he had been informed that one of the causes of the inefficiency of that school was the fact that it was able to sell the products of its pupils work close to the market and, and he wanted to know if the board of education had the power to do the same thing.

President Winthrop said that it did have such power or would have if the bill now before the Mayor were signed. The board, then by a vote of 28 to 8 decided to take over the school, at the same time setting the precedent of the sale of pupils work. The school cannot be taken over, however, until the board of estimate authorizes a transfer of funds to pay for the rental. Whether it, too, will decide to establish such precedent will be doubtful. It appears to be an entering wedge in competition by the trade schools with workers in the trades.

Many other precedents were established by the board in taking over the school, the chief one being the acceptance of the proposition that agencies outside of the school are to pay pupils to attend if their parents are in need of the wages the girls would otherwise earn.

Prior to the meeting the indications were that the proposition to take over the school would fail, but the advocates of the plan outwitted the opponents and won over many of them. When the roll was called, the proposal of the trustees for lease of the property for two years, for the sale of the equipment, etc., was accepted.

FRENCH SUBMARINE RAMMED AND SUNK

Little War Vessel Sent to Bottom With All on Board by Channel Ferryboat.

LONDON, May 26.—A telegram received at the admiralty says that the French submarine Pluvieuse was rammed and sunk in the English Channel today by the Calais-Dover ferryboat Pas de Calais. Her crew numbered twenty-three men, all of whom were lost.

The accident occurred at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon two miles northwest of Calais, and the Pluvieuse sank in 150 feet of water. The crew had no chance for escape, as their craft plunged to the bottom in the moment of collision. The submarine was of the Laibouf type. Her length was 150 feet and her displacement was 338 tons.

CALAIS, France, May 26.—The ferryboat Pas de Calais, crowded with cross-channel passengers bound for Dover, had just left Calais this afternoon when one of her sidewheels experienced a violent shock. The captain, believing that his boat had struck a submerged buoy, stopped his vessel and a moment later the hull of a submarine, the Pluvieuse, came to the surface a short distance astern.

A boat was hurriedly launched and went alongside of the stricken craft, but the sailors rapped in vain against her metal sides, and a few minutes after the submarine arose to the surface she sank again. The passengers on the Pas de Calais were horror-stricken. The ferryboat, which was making water rapidly, summoned two tugs to the scene of the disaster and put back to the French shore.

The Pluvieuse left Calais thirty minutes before the time she came up under the paddle wheels of the Pas de Calais, though it is impossible to conceive that she would dive in such crowded waters. The maritime prefect of Calais is of the opinion that the naphtha reservoirs of the Pluvieuse burst.

WAINWRIGHT BILL TO HUGHES

ALBANY, May 26.—The assembly passed Senator Wainwright's compulsory compensation employers' liability bill, which provides specific dangerous employment that employers must provide for in case of accidents or deaths. All of the bills of the employers' liability commission have now been sent to the governor.

GIVE 5 PER CENT RAISE

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The St. Louis Terminal Railway Association, employing 6,000 men, at a meeting last night increased the pay of all its employees who receive less than \$200 a month 5 per cent, effective May 1. This voluntary action, which was announced by President W. S. McHenry, is due to the increased cost of living.

NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL Will Be Better Than Ever.

The Big Features Will Be:
Capitalism Pandering to the White Slave Trade. By J. G. Phelps Stokes.
The National Socialist Congress. By Mary E. Marcy.
The New Castle Situation. By Louis Duche.
The Future of the Socialist Party in the Light of the Milwaukee Victory. By Frank Bohn.

Among Many Other Good Things Will Be:
Songs of Revolution. By Konrad Bergovici.
The Rebellion in Art. By Courtenay Lemon.
The Mill. A Story. By Sonia Ureles.
Jean Marteau. A Story. By Anatole France.
The Pest in Bergamo. A Story. By J. P. Jacobsen.
Woman's Sphere. Edited by Anita C. Block.
Socialist and Labor News of the World.

GET YOUR ORDER IN TODAY FOR America's Best Sunday Paper The Sunday Call

TELLS OF WORKERS' MISERABLE PAY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—Among today's speakers at the session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, which was given over to discussion of religion, wage standards and immigrant labor, were Miss Lucy Wright, of Boston, and Miss Carolyn Varolyn Van Blarcom, of New York. Professor Robert C. Chapin, of the department of economics of Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., in an address said that a nation-wide movement for the raising of wage scales in many industries has set in, and that there has been a quickening of the conscience of the average American citizen in relation to the problems arising out of underpaid labor.

MURDERER PLEADS TO ATTEND FUNERAL

Albert Richter, who killed his wife, Catharine, at their home, 1365 Gates avenue, by stabbing her eight times with a butcher knife, when he was told yesterday that his victim was to be buried during the afternoon, pleaded to be permitted to attend the funeral. He was taken before Magistrate Harris in the Adams Street Court on a charge of homicide and held without bail for the grand jury.

EVIDENCE AGAINST MONTALBO FARICAL

"I cannot hold this defendant on the evidence you have produced against him and you had better not bring any more cases like this before me," said Magistrate O'Reilly in the Manhattan police court yesterday to George Lotto, at the same time discharging Horatio Montalbo, organizer of the Human Hair Workers' Union, who was arrested on the charge of shooting Lotto, a strike-breaker for Posner & Co., 88 Union avenue, Brooklyn.

SENATE DEFEATS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

ALBANY, May 26.—Senator Josiah T. Newcomb was unsuccessful today in his effort to discharge the senate judiciary committee from the woman suffrage amendment. Such a motion required twenty-six votes. The vote was, ayes, 16; noes, 30, as follows:

WHITE SLAVY WILTS Belle Moore Collapses When Sentenced to Five Years.

BABY'S 4-STORY FALL Mother Carries Child in Arms to Hospital—He May Recover.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN Attorney and Counselor at Law.

FRANK'S COR. 108th ST. AND COLUMBUS AVE.

SAY 'PRISON TRUST' OWNS CHARITY BODY

Opponents of Convict Labor Declare Contractors' Attorney Is Treasurer of the Conference.

(By Pan-American Press.) WASHINGTON, May 26.—That the national conference of charities and Corrections, which has just adjourned in St. Louis, refused to utter a word in condemnation of the "vicious, antiquated, brutal contract system of convict labor," because Edward Boyle, its treasurer, is the attorney for the "prison trust," is the charge made by the National Free Labor Association. Edward Boyle, leader of charity work, has not only represented the exploiters and oppressors of convicts in their fight before Congress against the passage of bills, which if made law would abolish interstate commerce in prison-made goods, but he is also known as the attorney for the "prison trust" and its subsidiary companies, as follows:

- The Reliance-Sterling Manufacturing Company, shirt manufacturer with fourteen prison contracts from Rhode Island to South Dakota.
- J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, copage contract at Indiana penitentiary, Michigan City.
- Paramount Knitting Company, hosiery contract at Wisconsin penitentiary at Waupun.
- Indiana Manufacturing Company, hollow-ware contract at Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville.
- Indiana Chair Works, contract at Indiana Reformatory.

ROAST KAISER AGAIN German Press Winks Emperor for Talking So Much Peace.

BERLIN, May 26.—For the first time since the memorable attack by the press and the relictung on the kaiser, in November, 1902, the emperor was assailed today by leading conservative and Pan-German newspapers for his pacific utterances while in London last week attending the funeral of King Edward. Not only is the general attitude assumed by the kaiser during this visit attacked, but he is particularly condemned for talking peace with M. Pichon, the French foreign minister.

UNCLE MART DEAD Famous Adirondack Guide Passes Away at Big Tupper Lake.

FATAL SICKNESS ON STEAMER The steamer Pannonia, which arrived today from Plume, Palermo, Naples and Gibraltar, reported three deaths among the steerage passengers on the voyage, while twenty-six others were suffering from measles.

UNION LABEL GOODS

MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men, 25c to \$1.00; Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Latholin Collars, 25c; Cleaning fluid; Free; Hose, 10c to 1.00; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits.

LADIES' Corsets, Muslin and Kilt Underwear, Hoop, Aprons, Notions, Veils, Skirts, Shirts with Union Label. CALL PURCHASER'S CARDS FREE.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

342 THIRD AVE. (107th St.) N. Y. TEL. 600 RUTENBERG.

ALBANY CAR MEN TO STRIKE TODAY

United Traction Company Breaks Agreement and Union Orders Oar-Day Revolt.

(Special to The Call.) ALBANY, May 26.—A strike of the street car men has been ordered for tomorrow by the local division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. The strike order is the result of a disagreement between the officials of the United Traction Company and the officers of the union.

There has been an understanding between the company and the union that cars from Rensselaer should proceed no further than Clinton avenue in this city, and Albany cars were to run no further than Clinton avenue.

On Friday the Barnum and Bailey circus will be in this city, and as the circus grounds are out beyond Clinton avenue the company decided to run cars straight through to the grounds without change.

There is an understanding between the Albany men and the Rensselaer men that there shall be no encroachment of either group into the territory of the other.

In view of the company's order that the men should run their cars straight through without change, the union decided to take the last resort and strike. No cars will be run Friday, the men say.

A serious time is expected if the company refuses to let the men return to work Saturday.

T. R.'S BAGGAGE FREE.

When Colonel Roosevelt arrives in New York harbor on June 18 he will receive "the courtesy of the port" by virtue of his appointment as special ambassador to represent this country at the funeral of King Edward VII. This means that his baggage will be passed without inspection.

It will require no special order of the Treasury Department or other government action in suspension of the customs regulations to grant Colonel Roosevelt the courtesy of the port. Under section 153 of the customs regulations it is the right, as a special ambassador of this country, to enter any port of the United States without the examination of his baggage.

The New York Call Conference MEETS TONIGHT AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

You are at home when dealing at **FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE** N. E. Cor. 132 St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

The New York Call Conference meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at the Labor Temple, 243-247 East 84th street. All those desiring further information should communicate with Rosa Laddon, 561 West 180th street, who is the secretary of the Conference.

The New York Call Conference

While every individual effort directed to the support of The New York Call is welcome, there is no better and more effective manner of doing it than through an organized body. The New York Call Conference is the organization where all those desiring to see the English organ of the workers in the East placed on a solid foundation ought to be represented. It is a delegated body composed of two delegates from progressive labor organizations, branches of the Socialist party and other fraternal and social organizations in sympathy with the principles advocated by The New York Call.

The object of The New York Call Conference is to "promote the interests of The New York Call" and its duties "to devise, suggest and provide ways and means of sustaining and supporting The New York Call and to aid in promoting its circulation."

Every reader of this paper belonging to an organization as above stated should see to that it is represented in the Conference, and if represented that the delegates attend the meetings of the Conference and render proper report of the work undertaken. Through united effort only will we succeed in having in The New York Call a strong and effective weapon rendering great services to the workers struggling for their emancipation.

The New York Call Conference meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at the Labor Temple, 243-247 East 84th street. All those desiring further information should communicate with Rosa Laddon, 561 West 180th street, who is the secretary of the Conference.

SECOND CALL ANNIVERSARY

Remember the Date Sunday, May 29th

AT THE New Star Casino

107th St. and Lexington Ave.

Grand Musical Concert under the Direction of Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell

DANCING IN THE EVENING

PROGRAMME PART I.

- Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello Godard
Mrs. Edith Milligan King, Mr. De Nike and Mr. Wm. Graffing King.
- Soprano Solo, "Ah, Forsé lu!" Verdi
Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell.
(Accompanied by Mr. A. J. Powell.)
- Piano Solo—
 - Fantasia in A Minor Schumann
 - Prelude Chopin
 - Black Key Etude Chopin
 - Signor Eugenio di Pirani.
- Violin Solo—Meditation Massenet
Mr. William Graffing King.
- Cello Solo—Andante Schumann
Mr. Paulding De Nike.

PROGRAMME PART II.

- Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello, op. 24 Pirani
(a) Allegro.
(b) Andante.
(c) Scherzo.
(d) Allegro Vivace.
Mr. William Graffing King, Mr. De Nike and the Composer.
- Soprano Solo—
 - "When You Through the Garden Go" Rubner
 - The Nightingale Masse
Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell.
- Piano Solo—
 - Gavotte Pirani
 - Fairy Revelry Pirani
Signor di Pirani.
- Cello Solo—Revere Bottistini
Mr. De Nike.
- Violin Solo—Ballade Viextemps
Mr. William Graffing King.

Concert to commence at 7 P.M. Dancing after 7 P.M. Music by Carl Sahn Club.
Tickets, 25 cents, including hat check. For sale at The Call office, 409-415 Pearl street; at the Socialist Party Headquarters, 219 East 44th street, and on the day of the affair at the box office.

WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Do not feel grateful when you are glad to do good...

Do not feel grateful when you are glad to do good...

Do not feel grateful when you are glad to do good... (Continued)

HOW WOMEN WON THE VOTE IN NORWAY.—(Continued.)

A new event then gave the women a chance of pressing their claim more closely upon public attention...

Elementary enfranchisement, but a limited one. The Radicals did not approve of any limitations...

On January 11, 1907, the question was discussed and decided by the storting...

The women for the first time made use of the new right at the general election last autumn...

I think it may be said that one of the first results of the parliamentary franchise of women has been to bring to light their public spirit...

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication...

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings. Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below...

TONIGHT.

Branch 2—Southeast corner of Clinton street and East Broadway. J. C. Frost and Bert Kirkman.

SATURDAY, MAY 28.

Branch 5—Northeast corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. Fred Harwood and So Fieldman.

BROOKLYN.

Open Air Campaign. It is important that the Comrades in charge of the meetings given below be on hand promptly...

TONIGHT.

224 A. D. (Branch 4)—Sutter and Pennsylvania avenues; L. Baker and M. S. Kerrigan.

SATURDAY, MAY 28.

5d A. D.—President and Court streets; M. S. Kerrigan and John Rogers.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings. The meeting is being held for the purpose of amalgamating the above districts into Branch 4...

WEST SIDE MEMBERS' ATTENTION!

A joint meeting of all the members of the lower West Side, comprising the 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th and 15th A. D., will take place on Friday, May 27, at 8 p. m., sharp...

All who can be urged to volunteer their services for this work. Volunteers will meet at the Progressive Book Store...

Young Socialist Federation. The Young People's Socialist Federation, Circle 6, will give a concert and package party tonight...

Socialist Educational Circle. Young Socialist Educational Circle, at 55 Orchard street.

Orange, N. J. So far 196 delegates have sent in credentials for the state convention...

Local Orange holds open air meetings every Friday evening at Main and Day streets.

Irvington, N. J. Branch Irvington, 8 p. m., corner Union and Springfield avenues, to instruct delegates to state convention.

Paterson, N. J. Branch 42 will hold their regular meeting tonight and all members are urged to be present...

patrick. The subject will be "The Growth of Socialism in America." It will be one of the most interesting meetings held this year...

Local Queens. The central committee, at its meeting May 13, decided to purchase and distribute on Sunday morning...

Mr. Edward King will meet the class in practical politics this evening, at 8 o'clock...

Tarrytown, N. Y. Frank Bohm will speak at an open air meeting at Fountain Square...

Elizabeth, N. J. Branch 3, Local Union County, tonight at 709 Elizabeth avenue...

Irvington, N. J. Branch Irvington, 8 p. m., corner Union and Springfield avenues...

Paterson, N. J. Branch 42 will hold their regular meeting tonight and all members are urged to be present...

urged to be present at headquarters 134 Main street.

The delegates to the state convention from Paterson are requested to meet at Erie depot Sunday morning...

Mr. Edward King will meet the class in practical politics this evening, at 8 o'clock...

Tarrytown, N. Y. Frank Bohm will speak at an open air meeting at Fountain Square...

Elizabeth, N. J. Branch 3, Local Union County, tonight at 709 Elizabeth avenue...

Irvington, N. J. Branch Irvington, 8 p. m., corner Union and Springfield avenues...

Paterson, N. J. Branch 42 will hold their regular meeting tonight and all members are urged to be present...

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1499 3d Ave. Des. 81th & 32nd St.

MEETING HALLS. Meeting rooms and halls to let in Finnish Socialist Club House. Apply to F. Waurn, 422 Eighth avenue...

LABOR TEMPLE 232-37 St. 2nd St. Workers' Educational Association. Halls for meetings, entertainments and public displays...

LABOR LYCEUM 6th West 42nd St. Halls for meetings, entertainments and public displays. Free library open from 9 to 10 P. M.

CLINTON HALL 151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May ret, banquets, lodges and societies of reasonable terms.

CALL READERS, IF YOU DESIRE ARTISTIC WORK HAVE YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT COMRADE L. BORESSOFF'S 355 Grand, cor. Essex St. Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special service to every decent photographer.

SHIPPING NEWS. TO ARRIVE. Today: Almirante Kingston, Savannah, May 27. El Norte, Baltimore, May 27. Los Angeles, May 27. Madama Napier, May 27. Monterey, Tampico, May 28.

TO SAIL. Today: Bixamo, Tampico, 12 m. Bornu, Newfoundland, 10 a. m. Hamilton, Norfolk, 3 m. Mohari, Jacksonville, 1 p. m. Prince Rigmund, Jamaica, 1 p. m. Toronto, Pernambuco, 3 p. m.

M.&A. KATZ Department Store 131-633 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y. Tel. 2900 Plaza. Are you looking for a great bargain in men's underwear?

DR. JOHN MUTH Dentist 61 Second Ave. Between 2d and 4th St. Responsible and reliable; ask about my work. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Tel. 509

DR. A. RITT DENTIST 1021 Fifth Ave., corner Hopkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Window Cleaners ARE INVITED TO ATTEND OPEN MEETING NEXT SATURDAY, 8 P. M. AT CLINTON HALL 131 Clinton Street.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST 2593 Eighth Ave., Near 126th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars Union Made by Comrades 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50

DR. A. GORDON Surgeon-Dentist 485 E. 173d St. Cor. Washington Ave., Bronx.

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THE MILWAUKEE PAMPHLET Which contributed to the recent victory. My Objections to Socialism \$1.50 PER 1,000—\$5.00 FOR 5,000 SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

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NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES Do Not Buy ANY SHOS

No matter what its name unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept an excuse for absence of the Union Stamp! BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION 246 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON John F. Tobin, President. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

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

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY. Branch No. 2, Arbiters Ring of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Temple...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. New Jersey.

\$50 If You Solve It \$50. Here are also vacant plots; place in your plot a number from one to nine...

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West side. AMSTERDAM AVE., 1406, near 182d St.—Three rooms; steam bath; hot water supply...

INSURANCE. EDWARD J. DUTTON FIRE INSURANCE. Write for Rates, 77 WILLIAM ST. NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL SELL. The contents of my private home without reserve, together with separate, urgent and bargainable plans, parlor, dining, bedroom furniture, cut glass, china, clocks, carpets, rugs, in fact, everything must go at once...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. CALL READERS, IF YOU DESIRE ARTISTIC WORK HAVE YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT COMRADE L. BORESSOFF'S 355 Grand, cor. Essex St.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West side. AMSTERDAM AVE., 1406, near 182d St.—Three rooms; steam bath; hot water supply...

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 22D, 23E E.—Four rooms, range and boiler.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX. 152D, 22D E.—3 rooms, bath, hot water, clean, quiet corner on terminal.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. 7TH AVE., 234—Light outside rooms, private hall, bath; \$2. Rebozo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. PAINTER'S HELPER—Can take charge of horse and wagon; steady; \$2 per day. Joseph Rebozo, 84 17th St., city.

FOR SALE. EUGENE V. DESS' Latest Photograph sent absolutely free to any one sending name and address, including a 2c postal stamp. JAS. SCOTER, Irving, Wheeling, W. Va.

MISCELLANEOUS. PARTNERSHIP. What have you in a summer business; outside of your main business? We have a profit of \$500 and an extra man! Call all week. STAHL, care N., 135 E. 116th St.

SCHOOL. ERON PREP. SCHOOL 181-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Algebra, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 320. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 105 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday, 8:30 street; Club; Chris. Union, Sec. Sec., 437 N. 104th street.

WOOD CARVERS' and WAGON WORKERS' UNION LOCAL NO. 320. Headquarters, 105 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday, 8:30 street; Club; Chris. Union, Sec. Sec., 437 N. 104th street.

PAPER CIGARETTE MAKERS' UNION, Local No. 34. Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month at Clinton Hall, 131 Clinton street. See Bulletin, Secretary.

BULLY BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Local No. 31. Meets every Monday evening at 218 E. 14th street.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BICYCLISTS. Meets every Monday evening at 218 E. 14th street.

DUPLICATORS. If you need a duplicate of any photograph, please send it to me and I will give you a duplicate of it free of charge.

SCHOOL. ERON PREP. SCHOOL 181-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Algebra, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 3. FRIDAY, MAY 27. NO. 148.

OUR ANNIVERSARY ISSUE.

Today The Call ends the second year of its existence: tomorrow it begins the third. Whatever there has been of hardship or trial was more than compensated by the fact that from the first issue to the present one The Call has been conducting a live fight.

So tomorrow it is going to get out a special number, one of which those who have been intrusted with the great and responsible work of conducting The Call feel proud; and one which the readers of The Call will find of the utmost value in their work for Socialism. The aim has been to make it thoroughly representative of the ideas and ideals of the Socialist party, and in doing so to fight vigorously and manfully against the wrongs which at present make human society so unjust.

In order to gain that end as many representative Socialist writers as possible will contribute articles for tomorrow's issue. Every one of them throbs with the spirit of revolution, and is filled with the impulse to form a greater and better civilization. It is seldom that such a splendid propaganda issue comes forth in English, and Socialists everywhere should seize it and spread it broadcast in order that they may make known to all men the things for which the Socialist party works.

In variety this issue has never been equalled, nor has it ever been equaled in the vigor with which Socialist principles are set forth.

Therefore spread tomorrow's Call. It will be a mighty means of bringing our message to the workers of this country, and the only limits its good work will know are those which restrict its circulation.

REBELS ALL.

Probably President Taft does not much regard the insurgent movement in Congress. But outside of Congress there is a real insurgent movement that means much. It is the one that actuates the movement that forces the insurgents within Congress to fight against the conditions that have prevailed so long. However it comes out, one thing is certain: It will never again be possible to return to the old and simple days when all a trust had to do was to apply to Congress for what it wanted. In a broad way, the Socialist idea is sinking in. Later it will bear fruit other than mere insurgency.

But in the meantime President Taft is threatened with insurgency in his church, the Unitarian Church that has done so much for liberality of thought and of culture in this country. In the present convention being held in Boston, in spite of all evasions, twists and turns, there is evidence of a well-defined Socialist spirit in the church. President Taft, profoundly and stupendously ignorant of what Socialism means, has pronounced himself against it. His church, guided by men who must and who finally do labor among the people of this country, has made an advance toward Socialism such as has not before this been recorded in any denominational body.

Splendid! We shall yet see Mr. Thomas Slicer, Mr. John Haynes Holmes, Mr. Robert Collier and Mr. Wright lined up for the Socialist movement, even if Mr. Taft, highest Unitarian officeholder, is against it.

INFANT DAMNATION AND LABOR.

Advance must be recorded all along the line. The Southern Presbyterian Church in its general assembly, held at Lewisburg, W. Va., has decided that the "infant elect" clause, which has held for two and a half centuries, is not good doctrine. This means that they no longer believe in infant damnation.

Beyond that there is another great step for the Presbyterian Church to take. It must put itself against infant labor on this earth as well as infant damnation in the next world. At present children who should be toddling about, or should be playing with toys, are put to work. That happens not only in New York city, but in the great South, where the Presbyterian Church has many followers. The little sweatshop infants here, wearily, painfully pulling out bastings, have their counterpart in the stunted, driven little millhands.

During all these centuries the question of infant damnation was a theoretical one. The matter of infant damnation in industry is an actual fact. The general assembly has pronounced against the theory. Now they have a chance to be men and pronounce against the fact.

It will render their labors and their oratory worth while.

ROOSEVELT AS AN AUTHORITY ON HIMSELF

The World is in doubt as to whether Mr. Roosevelt, when President, said: "Cannon has been the greatest obstacle in the way of my efforts to obtain good legislation for the country throughout the seven years of my Administration" (as reported in the Times), or whether he meant what he said when he wrote to James E. Watson, Member of Congress from Indiana: "With Mr. Cannon as Speaker, the House has accomplished a literally phenomenal amount of good work."

There is nothing incompatible with Rooseveltian ethics in his having said the first and written the second. He has and always has had the remarkable faculty of being on both sides of a question, while it was under consideration. When it was decided he could flop to the winning side and point with pride to one opinion and scornfully contradict the other. He could do it in unmeasured terms and unlimited words, and the man who stood against him was to be pitied.

All this is only a little Rooseveltian characteristic. He is many-sided. Yet, in spite of all, there is no one who has yet had the audacity to stand up and assert that he fights fair.

If there is not a label on your bread it is not union bread, and is therefore dangerous. Remember that. Buy only union bread. One firm in its desperation is advertising for "bakers, not busters." The only things the union bakers, the real bakers, seek to bust are the inhuman hours and the unsanitary conditions the scab bakers seek to impose on them. Don't buy bread without the label. It costs nothing to ask for it. There is no trouble in getting it. If you do get it, you help the bakers win.

Socialists, and humanitarians outside the Socialist movement, have spoken vigorously against the expulsion of Jews from Russia and against the harrying and persecution of those Jews which remain. We do not expect the good, benevolent, money-lending Christian capitalists to do anything. But how about the Jewish capitalists who have helped finance Russia? They have stood with the Christian capitalists against people of their own race. We win when we show equal solidarity.

THEY CAN'T KEEP IT OUT!



A WALL STREET SOCIALISM.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Restless under the growing despotism of the United States Steel Trust the workers are organizing for revolt. They begin by setting their grievances before the public.

Now what answer does the steel trust make to the appeal of its toilers?

It makes one reply only—the answer it usually makes to those who trouble it, and that is bribery.

It has bribed Presidents, senators, representatives and courts. It is now endeavoring to bribe a few of its slaves.

Its press agent gives out the statement that \$5,000,000 will be set aside by the trust with which to pension its employees.

George W. Perkins, the right-hand man of Morgan, speaking of the benefits conferred by pension funds and profit-sharing, refers to their results in these words:

"In these results is there not a form of Socialism of the highest, best and most ideal sort, a Socialism that makes real partners of the employer and employee, and yet preserves the right of private property, retaining the capitalist's incentive of enterprise while giving the worker a new inspiration for effort—humanizing a vast organization, promoting good will and industrial peace?"

Steady! Look! Listen! Praise the Lord!

A form of Socialism has at last been discovered that the bosses like.

But no fooling, George. We're on to you! That's a pleasant name coming to be beloved by the workers, but you haven't the goods.

Heretofore in the world's history your sort of Socialism has been called Despotism and Czarism.

It is clever, George, and shrewd to speak of it now as Socialism; but, George, we're Johnny on the spot and you can't conceal your hideous engine of tyranny, oppression and robbery under that name.

And we are going to expose you all man, by printing the report of the chairman of the United States Steel Trust, so that even the most stupid will see your game.

Now the accompanying table gives the statement of the aggregated net income of the United States Steel Trust for nine years.

The sum represents a total of six hundred and sixteen million dollars. That is what the steel trust gets and the bribe they give in pensions to eight miserable, scrawny million-dollar men.

There are about two hundred thousand employees of the United States Steel Trust.

Well, if each and every one of those employees were to contribute a sum of three thousand and eighty dollars to their bosses that would equal the profits of the steel trust.

And if the bosses were to give back \$40 to each employee that would equal that Socialist pension fund.

And this simply means that after the steel trust has given its eight million dollars to the workers it has six hundred and eight million left in its pocket to promote its kind of Socialism—on Wall Street.

Now consider what this six hundred and sixteen millions net income might do for the workers of America.

If the employees of the United States Steel Trust had this fund they might grow reckless and give \$20 to every family in the United States.

They might grow fatherly and give \$20 to every child laborer in the United States, which would be enough to give him or her two years more of school.

They might become luxurious and give an automobile to every family in New York city at Christmas.

They might become merciful and give a pension of \$200 to every unemployed man in the United States.

They might out-Phillip Phipps and erect with this sum thirteen great hospitals in every state in the union to care for those suffering from tuberculosis.

They might become better Socialists than George and give a pension of \$100 a year to every steel worker and to every white man besides in the United States who is over sixty years old.

They might do more. They might with this sum have bought the entire original steel trust twice over with all its mills, factories, ore mines and coal mines, and they might have kept one trust for themselves and given the other one to the bosses.

And they might have worked their own and let the capitalists work theirs.

This might have meant industrial democracy. It might have meant peace and plenty for every one of the miserable toilers in the mills of the great trust.

But this is not the kind of Social-

ism that George W. Perkins talks about. His Socialism is different.

His Socialism says to every single steel worker, man, woman or child: "Take us a present of three thousand and eighty dollars in nine years and we will return to each one of you a handsome old age pension of forty dollars."

It says: "Yield us a net income in nine years of six hundred and sixteen million and we will be generous with you and put aside the fabulous sum of eight millions to care for those of you who are crippled or injured and for the families of those who are killed."

And that means that George bribes them with the product of their own labor.

Not only does he seek with this bribe to blind the workers to this stupendous robbery, but even to keep them from associating together to protect their own interests.

Now there's another strike to be pledged not to leave his employ or to take part in any protest against the robbery and brutality of those content Socialists of Wall Street.

EARNINGS APPLIED IN IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

Aggregate net income (above charges and above contributions to various funds) from date of organization (April 1, 1901, to December 31, 1909)	\$518,529,844
Dividends paid—	
On preferred stock (6 1/2 per cent)	\$244,194,852
On common stock (12 1/2 per cent)	342,292,684
Surplus	\$274,228,760
Add contributions to sinking funds, to depreciation and extinguishment funds and to extraordinary and special replacement and improvement funds—	
Calendar year—	
1908	\$29,248,876
1907	22,350,784
1906	32,557,241
1905	24,707,255
1904	27,406,062
1903	18,207,228
1902	29,222,856
1901	27,814,239
Aggregate amount of net earnings put into property	\$495,212,225

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD.

By EDWARD THIMME.

Let the average man and woman who are hoping for better times read this.

Socialists, pass this by!

Non-Socialists, workers of every kind, wage-earners, salary-getters, out-of-work men with families who they cannot properly support, women who know their children will be out-distanced in the race for a decent, honorable, happy life young men, just experiencing the fact that life is not what it is cracked up to be in the matter of a steady, well-paying job, young girls with only the prospect of passing their budding womanhood as industrial units in factory, workshop and store; men on the verge of tramping, bankruptcy, or old age—to these I would send a message of hope.

My message is this: Socialism is the hope of the world; it is the one and only hope of the average man and woman the world over, who must live by the work of their hands or brain.

And it is their only hope.

Don't believe me when I tell you this, but investigate the statement of fact and convince yourself of its absolute, undeniable truth.

There is no other way out!

Here is a pointer for you, to start your investigation with:

Every day you can read in our dailies that men and women have committed suicide, and if the news item tells the truth you will find that in most cases being out of work and not able to find work is at the bottom of it.

Then examine our government statistics. They will tell you that the number of suicides in prosperous, happy, contented Uncle Sam's land runs into the thousands every year. I don't remember the exact number, but you look it up.

Now, let me ask you, did you often hear of Socialists committing suicide? There must be a reason for this fact. Spell this word reason with a capital R and think, think about it.

Why do so few Socialists commit suicide?

There may be an exception when a Socialist's mind, driven by despair or other trouble to insanity, may have become unbalanced. But even such a case has never come to my notice.

Before the writer of this message became a Socialist, many years ago, he was as confirmed a pessimist as he ever met before or since. But when he thoroughly understood the message of Socialism he became just as confirmed an optimist.

All Socialists are optimists and the more hot-tempered they are the more hot-tempered optimists they become. Now find out whether all Socialists are really confirmed, out-and-out, dyed-in-the-wool optimists.

Then ask them for your own information and for the benefit of yourself, your wife and your youngsters: "What made you optimists?"

I will answer this question for one Socialist myself, and you can compare my answer with the answers of other Socialists and see if they do not tally in their fundamental conceptions.

Socialism and City Government in the United States.

By FRANK BOHN.

IV. Our Modern Industrial Regime and the City.

America started with the colony and later the state as the foundation of the scheme of government. Later also the city had reason to contest with the state for a share in the government of the community. The national government has grown to its present colossal constitutional proportions because of the evolution of a national market and industrial organization. The city has grown to play so prominent a part in the body politic because industries for a century have been marching steadily from the country to the city. The first country industry to come to town was the manufacture of cloth. Next came that of nails and other hardware. Finally furniture came to be made by machines and also sought the society of its machine-made companions. Lastly food, though drawn as raw material from the country, is being prepared for consumption by the machine process in the city, large amounts being returned in a manufactured state to the farms from which it came.

Between the two great socio-political leviathans of our modern industrial regime, the nation and the city, the state is being crushed to death. Great railway lines do not recognize state lines. Mr. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Trust, sitting in his office at 25 Broadway, may write letters to a half dozen state governors a day telling them what judges to appoint, and what legislation to enact. Thus has the state, in everything but its purely constitutional and legal aspect, dwindled to almost nothing, when viewed from the standpoint of the nation's industries. Socialism can easily foresee its complete extinction.

Not so with the city. Though its time will undoubtedly come when its present sharp differences between country and city will largely cease because of suburban transportation facilities, still none can see ahead as to presume that the city as a social fact will cease to be, or here undoubtedly to stay, not even as a social institution, but also as politico-industrial institution.

We can conceive of no social organization less than the nation being prepared to take over and administer the trustified industries. However, one great group of industries will undoubtedly be administered by local governments. This includes municipal transportation, local distribution of commodities, and educational and other cultural institutions. Thus the city's place in the industrial evolution of the nation at present and during the immediate future seems to be established by industrial conditions and forces.

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

January 2.

I left the house very early this morning—this was the day of our great protest meeting, and there was so much to do. Us girls were determined to make it a howling success; we wanted the whole city to hark to the cry of protests against the outrageous treatment we were receiving.

I undertook to make the rounds of all the meeting halls in order to remind the girls that they must be on hand long before the hour of the meeting. In every meeting room I encountered the same sight—girls divided into small groups talking earnestly about their sad plight and helplessness. They were all deeply interested in the subject, but not all of them agreed with the decision to hold out as long as it may appear necessary. Having done their duty for over six weeks, the girls were now getting tired, and I hardly think that I could blame the many who demanded that we go back without further dickering about the union.

As I listened to the girls I thought that it was rather fortunate for our cause that so many of us felt the grip of a policeman's rough hand. In most cases this was the finest eye-opener. Us girls couldn't help understanding the injustice of it all. We were only too glad to get up on that Carnegie stage and by the inscription of our sashes show the people how many of us suffered for refusing to work for starvation wages.

It is easy to say—six hundred of us girls crowding on that platform. A bunch of innocent girls were arrested and placed on trial at one time or another during these weeks of battle. I'm glad to say that by the expression of the people's faces it was clear that they were appalled and justly indignant at the manner in which poor girls were being treated.

Why, it is terrible when you come to think that so many were sent to that wretched, miserable place called the workhouse on falsely spun charges.

I think that just imagining what effect it had on strangers who knew nothing about the antics of the police for it impressed even me more than it did any other time during the strike.

I saw it clear before my eyes—upon rows of girls who had the marks of imprisonment on their chests. It was terrible, this sudden confronting of facts; a body can't help shuddering from a society where such deeds are committed. I know that I could fairly grow sick at the sight of these hundreds of silent witnesses.

The room went round and round me, and I felt as though I would faint there and then, but luckily I caught my breath and the meeting I caught my eye—it was full of devotion and encouragement. I felt as if a well of fresh air had suddenly poured upon me and strengthened me in body and mind. Dear old Jim! He helps me out whenever he can. I must go to that fate, which originally brought us together, can look on and be proud of the result. Having entered the world of truth from different directions, we are steadily drawing nearer to each other. We are beginning to realize that life will be worth living when we learn to intermingle our thoughts, support each other in life's struggles.

"What a shame!" escaped from everybody's lips when the little girl stepped forward. She looked small in that big place, her voice sounded so childish that a body couldn't help condemn the woman who had sent her to the dungeon of horrors—her white sash bore the inscription—Workhouse.

Poor kid, she tried to tell the audience why she was thus branded, but at first she couldn't say a thing, and when she had succeeded at last in uttering a few words they were so pathetic that people cried. "Think, we'll help in the long run, the people are sure to go home and think of it."

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The party shorn and attenuated czar of the House of Representatives pleaded with the members of the American Manufacturers' Association the other day, to save the Republican party in November, by "getting in touch" with their five or six million wage slaves. Ah, that magic antiseptic touch! What shall it be? A threatened reduction of wages? Loss of jobs? Or purchases of blocks of five at the polls?

That little secret wire in the scales of the Sugar Trust was almost as valuable as though it had been made of radium, and yet not one of the heads of the concern knew of it—only the stupid, poorly paid workers who went to all these malicious ploys to rob the government for the benefit of an astonished and indignant corporation. Wonders will never cease so long as capitalism endures.

That hoarseness was certainly providential, otherwise he would have insisted upon delivering the funeral oration.

Sweet are the uses of capitalist intentions. Here is James R. Keene, the Gray Wolf of Wall Street, asking the federal courts to prevent him from testifying in his own scally Hocking suit. What next?

Inspectors of weights and measures who concluded just once to inspect something besides their salaries, found that seven out of nine Brooklyn stores were giving short weight. I can tell you without wasting their valuable time any further, that this ratio will hold wherever capitalism flourishes like the Lpas tree.

If King Edward could have read the "poetry" which Watson and Kipling heartily ground out about him, he might have died sooner.

Cheer up, Palladino, you have been exposed as many times as capitalism. Why should not you, too, turn a "honest" penny?

Hearst has certainly got Gaynor's corner and is mauling him unmercifully. It is a case of didn't know was loaded on the part of the Magazine. By the way, I have never seen a stock in Gaynor's senecity. He is the man who declared positively, on the stump, that he would not accept the office of mayor unless his Tammany associates on the ticket were elected, and then never even alluded to this when he took the oath of office.

Socialism ought to spell optimism, because it means the reforming of our industrial, social and political life in such a co-operative manner that it will insure permanent, congenial employment to every man, woman, young man and girl who are willing, able and required to earn their living, work with reasonable hours and sufficient pay. By sufficient pay is meant the full equivalent of the work, after deducting the cost of the material, superintendence, etc., which would then still amount to from three to five times the pay the average worker is receiving now. Of course it doesn't further mean receiving the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life at nearly cost price. And it would also mean a complete change in our home life, because it would completely and totally eliminate the worst feature, particularly of city life, the individual landlord.

Socialism, stripped of all its technical, scientific terminology—which is, however, necessary in its proper place—is simply and plainly this: Permanent, all-sufficient work for the individual, all-sufficient purposes of living at nearly cost price, security of employment, independence of the individual, no autocratic employer, possibility of the upward development of the individual of every one and the consistent, artistic satisfaction of all material, social and educational needs.

When you, dear reader, have convinced yourself of the absolute, undeniable, indisputable truth of my message to non-Socialists, you will join the great International Brotherhood of Optimists, the ever-growing, never-receding, always optimistic millions and millions of Socialists in civilized and semi-civilized lands.

Socialism is the hope of the world. And there is no other hope! Come and join hands with us.