

yourself. These are all strikers in this hall. The hall was packed to the doors, and it certainly looked as if the strike was still on. It is plain that the cordage plant is practically tied up. The few strikers who are leaving one by one. There are still a few men scabs in the shop, but they cannot do the work the women have been doing. The company sent agents to the homes of the strikers, offering many alluring promises if they would return to work, but thus far their persuasion has accomplished nothing. Yesterday was pay day for the strikers and the usual benefit was paid out. The strikers are sending around committees, with representatives of the Women's Trade Union League, to solicit funds. The union requests all labor unions and progressive organizations to give the committee a hearing and help as much as possible.

WOMEN'S LEAGUES TAKE STAND FOR PURE BREAD

Under the auspices of the Women's League and the Women's Trade Union League a meeting was held Monday evening, and the conditions under which the city's bread is being baked were discussed. One speaker declared that the strike of the bakers was as much for the benefit of the public as it was for the workers directly involved. A trade in which exhausted and diseased men work under unsanitary circumstances, she said, will of necessity affect the consumers. It was held that clean bread is essentially a question in which women should be interested. Housewives who desire pure bread are being appealed to by agents of the women's committee in behalf of the strikers and the public health. A canvass is being made of the restaurants, of stores handling bread, and of housewives in order to secure their cooperation in the struggle for clean bread. The committee reports that its progress is most encouraging, and the pledges from retailers and housewives are coming in rapidly. United action is the slogan of the women who are taking part in the struggle of the bakers, in defense of the men and public health.

RAILROAD BOSSES GIVE INCREASE TO YARDMEN

(Special Correspondence of The Call.) DENVER, Colo., May 27.—Representatives of fourteen railway systems of the West met here yesterday and decided to put into effect at once an increase of wages of 6 cents an hour for yardmen. They are paid the least. The same rules will be applied on these roads that prevail in the Chicago and Eastern yards. It is expected that this move on the part of the bosses will avert a threatened strike.

LAUNDRY BOSSES USE FRAUDULENT SIGNS

The striking laundry workers are having difficulties with the struck firms who insist on retaining the union signs. These signs are displayed in the windows to give the impression that their shops are running with union help. These signs were given out a year ago when an understanding was reached between the union and the bosses, and now that another strike is in progress the display of union cards do considerable harm. The strike committee decided yesterday to print new cards of a different color. While the old signs are white and the print is blue, the new signs will be blue and the print black. The emblem of the union will be printed in red. Three of the best known laundries in the city signed agreements with the union yesterday, bringing the number of settled shops up to 150. There are still 100 that work with scab help.

CHAUFFEURS DENOUNCE ATTEMPT TO BLAME THEM

The striking chauffeurs who are out against the Green Taxicab Company were highly indignant yesterday over the reports printed in the capitalist press putting the blame of the burning of a "green" taxicab in Coney Island on strikers and strike sympathizers. "Accidents like the catching fire of a car happen frequently," said one of the strikers to a Call reporter yesterday. "Only today we read in the papers that Puglietti Ketchel's car was burned up early this morning and Ketchel's chauffeur is not on strike. None of our strikers went to Coney Island yesterday and we had nothing to do with the accident. The company is merely playing on public sympathy."

You are at home when visiting at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE 11 E. 42d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW We handle all union made merchandise.

The 615th Day of the Call and our Ad UNION LABEL GOODS Men's underwear, also for short or fat men, 25c to \$3.00; Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Litholin Collars, 25c; Cleaning Soap; Free; Hose, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits. LADIES' Corsets, Muslin and Knit Underwear, Hose, Aprons, Notions, Veils, Skirts, Shirtings, With Union Label. CALL PURCHASER'S CARDS FREE. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants 30-32 THIRD AVE. (107th St.) N. Y. TEL. 6005 KUYVERAULT.

SUITCASE MEN WANT FULL RECOGNITION OR NONE

The striking suitcase makers cleared several hundred dollars from a benefit performance last night in the Lipson Theater. The proprietress and leading lady, Mrs. K. Lipson, gave her services gratis. There were no new developments yesterday in the strike situation. The workers are still firm. "The chances for a settlement are good," said Phillip Abramowitz, organizer. "There is only one point that the bosses do not want to grant and that is the recognition of the union. They say that they will recognize it unofficially but we know what this means. We want full recognition of none at all."

CHILDREN JACKET MAKERS WILL MEET TONIGHT

There will be a mass meeting of the Children's Non-basted Jacket Makers' Union at 62 Pitt street at 8 o'clock tonight. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss how to better the working conditions and means for getting the prices raised for the next season, which is about to begin. Ways and means of how to strengthen the organization will be devised at this meeting. The question of joining the United Garment Workers will come up for discussion and it is urged that all members attend this meeting. Representatives of the Garment Workers will be present. The union has been independent for a number of years.

NEILL FAILS TO SETTLE WITH THE TELEGRAPHERS

HOUSTON, Tex., May 31.—Charles P. Neill, of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor, who has been in Houston several days endeavoring to adjust the difference between the telegraphers and the Atlanta system of Harrison lines and their telegraphers, left today for Washington, having failed to effect a settlement. Negotiations looking toward a peaceable adjustment are, however, continuing.

BOSTON MAY HAVE BIG BUILDING STRIKE

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—In order to establish new minimum wage rates, several thousand building workers and metal tradesmen will quit their work tomorrow unless the firms and contractors in the meantime accede to the demands which the labor leaders have presented them. According to statements given out today by prominent labor leaders, the largest strike of the year in this city is looked for.

NEW WINDSOR IN ARMS

Respectable Bourgeois Town Opposes Tuberculosis Camp. NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 31.—When former Governor Odell purchased and presented to the city the site for a tuberculosis hospital in Newburg, the Red Cross committee of the visiting nurse society decided to conduct a summer camp until the hospital could be finished. They secured the lease of a large tract of land in the town of New Windsor, and applied to the state board of health for permission to locate. June 20 has been designated as the date for the hearing. Nothing had been said to the New Windsor people in regard to the locating of the camp, and when it was learned that the hearing had been set the townspeople became indignant. A meeting of the town officials was held, and the board decided to fight even to the courts the attempt to introduce a tuberculosis camp in the place. New Windsor is the suburban home of many wealthy New Yorkers.

MOTHER JONES ILL

Fighting Socialist Woman Victim of Nervous Prostration. CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 31.—"Mother" Jones, known as the "Angel of the Miners," is still at a hotel here, a victim of nervous prostration. She was stricken after filling a lecture engagement at a Socialist outing. She will recover within a few days, according to her physician.

KAISER DECORATES ALBERT

BERLIN, May 31.—The hearing of the Kaiser's wrist continues to make good progress. Dr. Frederick W. K. Albert, physician to the emperor, and Professor Bier, the court surgeon, changed the bandages this morning. A little later the Kaiser walked out in the grounds of the new palace at Potsdam. He attended a review in the morning and conferred the order of the Black Eagle on King Albert of Belgium, who is visiting here with the queen.

ABOUT THOSE FRIAR LANDS

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The house today adopted a resolution offered by Representative Martin, of Colorado, calling upon the Attorney General and the Secretary of War for information bearing upon the acquisition by the sugar trust of Friar lands in the Philippines. The house tabled another Martin resolution requesting the Attorney General to inform the house whether he signed the opinion under which the Friar lands were transferred to the sugar trust, or whether the opinion was signed by a substitute.

MAID TO BECOME NUN

Servant of Countess Tarnowski Refused Admission to Her Cell. VENICE, May 31.—Elise Perrier, former maid to Countess Tarnowski, who was tried with her ex-mistress on the charge of murdering Count Komarowski, and who was acquitted, while the countess was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, has been repeatedly refused admittance to the cell of the countess. She has therefore decided to become a Catholic and join the nuns charged with the surveillance of the female prison, hoping thereby to obtain permission to see her ex-mistress.

BENNET'S BILL WILL BRING RELIEF TO ALIENS

WASHINGTON, May 31.—If a bill introduced today by Representative Bennett is enacted into law 100,000 aliens in New York city will soon be admitted to American citizenship. The bill provides for the appointment of commissioners who shall exercise the same powers as the federal courts and state courts in naturalizing aliens. As things now stand, approximately 150,000 aliens in New York city are deprived of citizenship owing to the alleged physical inability of the same courts to naturalize them.

KEYNOTE SOLIDARITY

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Convention Won't Desert Branches That Don't Pay Financially. Considerable ground was covered in yesterday's session of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit convention. A proposition to change a section of the constitution, according to which vacancies in the national executive board are to be filled by the control committee, was voted down. A proposition that office assistants be employed for a term of one year only and that the national executive board and the control committee fill vacancies, was also voted down. The delegates were of the opinion that it would be unwise to select office assistants every year, since the men who have been working in the office for a number of years can do more and better work than new men.

MORE SMUGGLING?

Banker Now in Trouble on Account of Bulging Pockets. An order was issued by Deputy Surveyor Smyth yesterday afternoon directing the attorney before United States Commissioner Russ in Hokeney street to compel obedience, and especially pointing out that congregations which have not given notice of the number of their members and the condition of their finances, etc., are to be regarded as illegal and dealt with accordingly.

SPAIN SERVES NOTICE

Will Enforce Obedience to Orders of Part of Churches. MADRID, May 31.—The government is putting on the screws to enforce compliance with the laws affecting religious congregations, which are similar to those which stirred up France some time ago. Prime Minister Canalejas strongly insists that none of the congregations be exempted, and that the law must be obeyed at all costs. A royal decree is published in the Official Gazette today directing governors everywhere to compel obedience, and especially pointing out that congregations which have not given notice of the number of their members and the condition of their finances, etc., are to be regarded as illegal and dealt with accordingly.

SAVES TRAIN FROM WRECK

Prompt Action of Flagman Halts Limited at Broken Rail. LAPORTE, Ind., May 31.—As the Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore railroad was approaching this city at fifty miles an hour this morning, William Nebelung, flagman, discovered that a rail of the track had been broken under a passing train and was sticking up in the air. He saw that a disastrous wreck was inevitable if the Twentieth Century limited ran against the jutting end of the rail and, rushing toward the approaching flyer and waving his flag frantically, he succeeded in bringing it to a standstill a few feet from the broken rail.

WOMAN KILLS HERSELF

Mrs. Kraus Turns on Gas While Visiting in Orange, N. J. Mrs. Leopold Kraus, of this city, who has been living in the furnished room house of Mrs. Ray M. Powers, of 47 Walnut street, East Orange, committed suicide early yesterday morning in her room on the first floor of the house with gas. George Wildy, who roomed on the second floor, smelled the gas and awakened others in the house, and Mrs. Kraus was found dead in her room. Mrs. Kraus, who was fifty-three years old, left two farewell notes, one to her husband, who is living in New York, and her son, Frank R. Curtis, of Hasbrouck Heights. They were in a personal vein, but no cause was given for the suicide.

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CONNECTICUT TICKET HEADED BY HUNTER

Socialist State Convention Adjourns After Selecting Candidates and Electing New Secretary. By A. S. O'BRIEN. (Special to The Call.) BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 31.—Robert Hunter, of Noroton, was chosen as the candidate of the Socialist party for governor at the state convention of the party held in this city yesterday, after the name of Edward Perkins Clarke, of Mystic, had been withdrawn. Ella Reeves Bloor, of Waterbury, was nominated as candidate for secretary of state. Mrs. Bloor is well known in the suffrage and Socialist movement.

HOFFSTOT BAILED

McKees Rock Tyrant Escapes Cell Through Supreme Court Red Tape. WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Frank N. Hoffstot, of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, who was indicted for conspiring to bribe members of the council of that city and resisted extradition when arrested in New York as a fugitive from justice, will be allowed out on bail at least until the Supreme Court meets in October, and perhaps until that court hears his appeal from the decision of Judge Holt in New York denying him a writ of habeas corpus to set him free.

FOR CONEY BATH

Aldermen Finally Approve \$175,000-\$750,000 Amendment. The aldermen, after a three-hour debate yesterday, appropriated \$175,000 for a public bath at Coney Island. An amendment to appropriate \$750,000 was proposed, but defeated. The resolution making the appropriation was adopted by 31 to 9.

LEGISLATORS UPHOLD VETO ON 8-HOUR BILL

BOSTON, May 31.—Governor Draper's veto of the eight-hour bill was sustained by the house today with a majority of 11 in favor of over-riding it. Eighty-two members, the largest number on any single measure of the session, refrained from voting. The vote as it stood was 84 in favor of the bill and 73 in favor of the veto. As it requires a two-thirds vote to pass the measure over the governor's objection, the bill is killed.

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FINED FOR BREAKING EIGHT-HOUR LAW

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—Judge Cross, in the United States District Court, today imposed a fine of \$1,500 upon the Breakwater Company of Cape May, which was recently convicted upon thirteen counts, charging it with violating the federal eight-hour law by permitting its employes to work more than the prescribed time. The company was engaged in building jetties in Delaware bay.

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CIVIC FED. CONCERNED OVER THE LAW'S DELAY

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon of two committees of the American Bar Association at 42 West 44th street that are trying to formulate some plan to prevent delay and unnecessary cost in litigation. Prominent lawyers from all over the country were there and the discussion was general. One of the committees was a special body appointed by the bar association. Everett P. Wheeler presided. He said that the meeting was informal; merely an open discussion of grave evils. As soon as the committees gather sufficient material they will adopt a concrete plan, probably in the shape of a bill to be presented before the state legislatures and to Congress.

MRS. EARLE LOSES

Court Rules Her Marriage to Artist Must Stand at Present. The marriage of Ferdinand Pinney Earle to Julia Kuttner Earle stands, at least for the present, although in the wife's suit to annul it Assemblyman James A. Foley, referee, found for her on the ground that when Earle married her in Venice in March, 1908, his first wife, Emilie Fischbacher Earle, had not yet got her French divorce. Justice Fitzgerald refused yesterday to confirm the report. His chief reason was that the referee has ignored the laws of Italy and whether the marriage of Julia Kuttner would be recognized as legal there.

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YOU WILL SOON A NEW HAT We have everything in Men's Hats at a decided saving in price McCann's Hats 210 BOWERY, Near Sp... WIDOW VICTIMIZED BY B. R. T., SHE S... (Continued from page 1) very busy stations we get 25 an hour." Mrs. Dolson said that it is a common practice for the agents to sell tickets that remain unsold to some other. The reason this is done, she said, was because when the tickets are turned in the agents are short with a shortage. Some agents make a loss of about \$5 or \$6 a month on this shortage. They must not talk to any sengers, an offense which she termed "turning in" and demerita. She merits mean dismissal. When the charge against her first made public, she said, the papers published long libelous articles which she thinks were "inspired" by the office. Ever since that time she widow had to work in a laundry, to peddle candy for a living, and now has a position as cashier in a picture theater.

HUMANITY TO VANISH

Late Prof. Koch's Papers Universal and Increasing Suicide. BERLIN, May 31.—That the birth rate will dwindle slowly the race of man exterminated by race suicide, is the theory of late Robert Koch, propounded in one of the scientist's manuscripts published posthumously within a few days. According to Dr. Koch, steadily ceasing to breed, civilization he says, inevitably reduces the rate and the extension of civilization means the growth of race suicide, humanity, refusing to breed, vanish from the face of the earth. Koch cites one tribe of Polynesians, which, when subjected to civilization, committed race suicide, mutual agreement among its members. Dr. Koch's theory is expected to make a stir among scientists.

MAN BURNED BY EXPLOSION

EAST MORICHES, L. I., May 31.—While burning paint from his power boat yesterday, John Rose, son of the proprietor of the Long Island House, had his face badly scorched by the explosion of a gasoline tank he was using.

ROYAL FURNITURE

ROYAL FURNITURE 218 & 30 5th Ave. N.Y. 120

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Louis Botha Premier-General. PRETORIA, South Africa, May 31.—Viscount Herbert Gladstone yesterday sworn in as governor general of the new union of South Africa, which came into being today. Louis Botha took the oath as premier and other members of the cabinet all took the oath. The ceremonies took place in the assembly house, where 20 years ago the treaty of peace was signed and which brought the Boer war to a close was signed. Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony are included in the new federation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 31

There is considerable speculation here today over the resignation of Halli Pasha as minister of marine. No one has any definite information as to the cause, but it is believed that it has some connection with contracts for the construction of Turkish warships, which it is believed, he promised should be placed with British shipbuilding firms. From all accounts, American and German shipbuilding concerns have protested to the council of ministers against the arbitrary award of these contracts to English houses. The ministry has taken these protests into consideration and is now in favor of public bidding for the construction of the ships, the awards to go to the lowest bidder.

PARIS, MAY 31

An attempt to cover up the alleged negligence of the crew of the submarine Pluviose, which was sunk off Calais in a collision with a channel packet, and her crew of twenty-seven drowned, is hinted at by the Paris press today as a result of the admiralty's decision to open the submarine at Cherbourg instead of Calais, when she is finally raised.

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WHITMAN LOVERS FEAST AND TALK

and Works of the Good Grey Poet Discussed from Several Angles.

The sixteenth annual dinner of the Whitman Fellowship was held yesterday afternoon and evening at the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth avenue and 53d street.

A gathering of about 100 attended the dinner. The afternoon speakers were Robert Rives La Monte, editor of The Sunday Call; J. G. Phelps, who spoke in his wife's place; and being Mr. Theodore Schroeder, medical lawyer; Elliot White, and several others.

Mildred Bain read Horace Traubel's poem, "We Were Just Brothers." The evening speakers were Professor Charles Zuehlke, formerly of the University of Chicago; Bolton Hall, the single taxer; Frank Bohn, Andre Brown, John B. Yeats, the father of the well known English poet; Charles Ferguson and a few others.

Professor Zuehlke dwelt upon the significance of Whitman as a great humanitarian factor in the age in which he lived and in the present and future as well.

Bolton Hall, too, pointed out the significance of Whitman's example and the necessity of spontaneity and freedom of life and expression such as Whitman had in mind.

He said that although Whitman's example was good, favorable economic conditions were necessary in order to realize it. He suggested farming colonies, with the single tax in mind as a means to this end, and referred to experiments he and others were making along that line at the present time.

John spoke on Whitman historically considered. He saw in Whitman the product of American life of the pioneer days and the 160 acre government farms. He saw the value of Whitman's teaching, his great, broad conception of democracy; but he saw too, the necessity of a great change in the present industrial system before the Whitman ideal of freedom could be realized.

Tridon in his characteristic, humorous way, amused and interested his hearers immensely. However, one old gentleman interfered and requested the chairman to prevent Tridon from reading a part of one of Whitman's poems, "A Woman Waits for Me."

Tridon did not recite the poem, however, but continued his speech. He was roundly applauded.

NEW ITEMS CROP UP IN LORIMER CASE

CHICAGO, May 31.—State's Attorneys Burke, of Springfield, and Wayman, of Chicago, conferred here today and made plans for concerted action in running down the bribery leads developed from the confession of Senator Holshaw, who alleges he received \$2,500 to vote for William Lorimer for senator.

The testimony of the governor is expected to deal with certain statements made by Senator Lorimer in his speech in the senate Saturday denying that money was used to secure his election. The financial dealings of more than a dozen members of the last legislature are being traced through certain state banks, and it is considered likely here that many new indictments will soon be returned.

MOURNERS SCARED

Gas Explosion Injures Two and Upsets Funeral Services.

Mourners collected about the coffin of a child at 413 Rodney street, in the Eastern District, Brooklyn, were compelled to make a hasty exit and the casket with its dead burden had to be dragged out on the sidewalk following a gas explosion yesterday morning in the basement of the house.

The father and grandmother of the dead baby, who had gone into the cellar to repair a defect in the gas meter, were stunned by the explosion and had to be carried to safety by a policeman who fortunately arrived on the scene in time to prevent them from being incinerated.

The dead baby was Margaret Kenyon, the four-year-old daughter of Thomas Kenyon, who, with his wife, lives with his mother-in-law, Mrs. William Graham.

CLUE TO GIRL'S MURDER

Janitor May Be Connected With Alma Kellner's Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—With Mrs. Lena Wendling accused of being an accessory to the murder of Alma Kellner, and the police of the country pulled out to search for her husband, Joseph Wendling, the missing janitor of St. John's Church, it is believed progress has been made toward clearing up the mystery of the little girl's death.

While the detectives do not believe Mrs. Wendling had any part in the murder, they think she knows a great deal more than she has told. That she washed her husband's clothing and did away with his hat and burned his picture are taken as strong bits of circumstantial evidence. Search was begun today in the furnace of St. John's church to see if there is any trace of supposed effort to cremate the body. Mrs. Kellner has identified a little pin found among the effects of the Wendlings as having belonged to her daughter.

SENATE SITS ON LID

Will Be No Alaskan Disclosure Unless By Congressional Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The secret investigation of the charges that Morgan-Guggenheim influence brought about the dismissal of District Attorney Boyce and United States Marshal Sutherland, of Alaska, was resumed today by the subcommittee of the senate committee on judiciary in Chairman Wilson's committee room.

While the proceedings of the committee are carefully guarded, such information as has passed beyond the barred doors seems to indicate that the lid on Alaska will not be raised unless it is lifted by a special committee of Congress.

If the charges made are substantiated they will show one more of the syndicate's varied interests in the territory. The first known of these interests concerned lands having copper deposits, of which they have acquired a large area. Then the Balingier-Pinchoff inquiry brought the interesting disclosure that J. P. Morgan was associated with the Guggenheims in exploiting Alaska and that they held option on the fabulously rich Cunningham coal claims.



George Hymanovitch, aged twelve, is a romancer.

Police Captain Isaac Frank and Detective Hoerster, Mosher and Law reached this conclusion after hearing George spin a yarn Sunday afternoon.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Hymanovitch rushed into Brownsville police station and breathlessly turned over a postal card announcing that if \$500 were not sent to the Saratoga lots little George would be shot.

George had disappeared from home on Thursday and his mother was frantic. She had thought that he would return home all right and had not bothered the police until she received the card.

Returning home George told a thrilling blood and thunder tale about being kidnapped by two men. He said that they snatched him right off his own doorstep.

He repeated the tale to the police. After being cross-questioned he declared that he had been imprisoned in a house in Canarsie. Of course he would know the house if he saw it again, he said. Detectives Mosher and Law accompanied the lad to Canarsie, and he pointed out a house—it was the home of Police Lieutenant John O'Reilly.

Later, George admitted that he had left home to follow a wild west show. A crab, a boy, and a swimmin' hole, and thereby hangs this tale.

Sunday afternoon was warm, the water was fine and Tommy Comtiello couldn't resist the lure of the water. He dove into the swimmin' hole in the Old Mill creek at Newtown. A big crab took exception to Tommy's invasion of his preserves. Mr. Crab gave positive evidence of his feelings.

Tommy bounded out of the water howling. Two of his comrades had a hard job getting the crab off Tommy's toes.

An old sailor ambled along while the two boys were pulling and trying to get the crab loose, and Tommy was howling with pain, and he took the crab off.

Tommy's toes were badly lacerated. An ambulance was called from the Bradford Street Hospital and the lad

KNOX GIVES NOTICE TO GUNBOAT VENUS

Washington, May 31.—Secretary of State Knox has served notice on the Madriz gunboat, Venus, which recently attempted to blockade the port of Bluefields, that further interference with American vessels will not be tolerated.

These instructions were sent through Commander W. W. Gilmer, U. S. N., commanding officer of the gunboat Padouah and senior naval officer in Nicaraguan waters. This action was taken after the department had been informed by Thomas P. Moffat, American consul at Bluefields, that the American owned sloop Adelaide had been seized and that the American owned schooner Fefuero was stopped and her cargo, which was owned by Americans, seized by Madriz's supporters.

Secretary Knox has also recognized the right of the Estrada faction to establish a new customs house to supersede that on the bluff about four miles from Bluefields, which has been captured by Madriz's army. This right was recognized because of the fact that Bluefields is still in the control of the Estrada faction.

MORE PLAYGROUNDS FOR CITY'S YOUNG FOLKS

Park Commissioner Stover has decided to appoint a supervisor of playgrounds, which is made necessary by the creation of a new municipal department provided for in the Toombs bill, which passed both branches of the legislature at Albany and which is shortly to come before Mayor Gaynor for consideration.

The Park Commissioner has mapped out a scheme of juvenile athletics and pastimes for the borough of Manhattan that is likely to make his name a cherished one among the youngsters for many years to come. A new era is planned for the boys, and especially for those whose reported lawlessness has of late been attracting considerable public attention.

The plan Commissioner Stover has under consideration contemplates affording to the boys a more extensive opportunity for indulging in healthy outdoor exercises than the city authorities ever undertook before. Moreover, the commissioner is in a position to do what he has in mind in that direction.

The Toombs bill provides for a public recreation commission, to assume and control the direction of playgrounds in the city with the assent of the department which now have charge of them. The bill provides that the president of the park board shall be president of the commission, and with him on the commission shall be a representative of the Board of Education and five commissioners named by the Mayor.

As head of the park board and as president of the recreation commission, Stover will have control of the city's playgrounds and will be able to put into execution the plans he has been maturing. So as to make it possible for him to carry out the work he has undertaken, the special committee of the Board of Estimate last week set aside an allowance of \$150,000 for playgrounds for Manhattan. Never before has any city officer had such an opportunity of providing for the pastimes of the boys and girls of the city.

STOREKEEPER JAILED

Youthful Paterson Merchant Charged With Setting Fire to His Store.

PATERSON, N. J., May 31.—Charged with having set fire to his store by means of a chemical compound, the nature of which has caused a sensation in police and fire circles, Eugene Frank, twenty-three years old, was today committed to the county jail by Recorder Carroll without bail.

The latest freak of the phosphorous-like compound with which the contents of the store at 890 Main street were smeared has sent Fireman Martin J. O'Rourke to St. Joseph's Hospital. O'Rourke was placed on guard at the store, and this morning when he picked up some of the compound it ignited in his hands. The hand was severely burned and O'Rourke may lose two of his fingers.

The police regard the compound as the most dangerous yet devised for the purpose of arson, as the application of water only serves to make it more inflammable. Frank refused to make any statement when arraigned, declaring he would say nothing until after he has consulted counsel.

EMMA GOLDMAN HURT

Freight Train Strikes Auto in Which She is Riding.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 31.—Emma Goldman and her manager, Ben Reitman, came near being eliminated from all anarchist propaganda this afternoon when their auto was struck by a freight train on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's tracks.

Emma was thrown nineteen feet, landing on a sand bank. She was badly bruised.

COUNT ACCUSED OF MURDER

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—A sensation has been caused here by the arrest of Count Lyassy and Dr. Patschenko on suspicion of poisoning Count Bontrulin, an officer of the imperial guards, who recently died suddenly in a mysterious manner. Count Bontrulin was heir to a fortune of \$3,500,000. Count Lyassy was his brother-in-law and heir, and he is accused of having bribed Dr. Patschenko to administer strychnine.

JUDGE PUTS BLAME ON HARBOR PILOTS

Judge Hough, of the United States District Court, granted yesterday the petition of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company for limitation of liability for damages in a collision of the steamship Georgie and the steamship Finance on November 23, 1908, in the main ship channel inside Sandy Hook. He said that both boats were at fault because their harbor pilots did not stop their engines when fog whistles were heard ahead.

GERM DODGER AIDS TRACTION COMPANY

Buckeye Man Carries His Own Strap Health Officer Hopes Plan Will Be Followed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 31.—The new health department of Cincinnati has succeeded in arousing the average citizen as never before against the germ peril. Announcement by Health Officer Landis, brother of Judge K. M. Landis, of Chicago, that germs are lurking everywhere, his disclosure to Daniel Chredron, 308 Union avenue, a new peril—the presence of germs on straps to which passengers hang in street cars.

The discovery has led Chredron to manufacture his own strap and use it daily in his street car travels. It is an ordinary strap with a hook to fit over the bar. It can be snapped into place or removed without difficulty. Observers who think he is installing a razor strap and intends to shave are quickly reassured. The purpose of the strap, Chredron explains, is to avoid contact with a strap that has been handled by hundreds of passengers before him.

Health Officer Landis said today: "The idea is a fine one, and other people would do well to follow suit. Straps in street cars undoubtedly are swarming with germs of every kind, and there are chances for those who hang to them to become infected from contact. Skin diseases especially could be spread, and no doubt are spread in this way."

"A small cut in the finger coming into contact with a strap which had supported a person so afflicted would cause infection."

MARRIED AT LAST

Jersey Couple Walk Forty Miles to Escape Possible Pursuit.

PATERSON, N. J., May 31.—Tired and footsore after their walk of forty miles from Woodport, at the upper end of Lake Hopatcong, John Winthrop and Mamie F. Ferguson, walked into Justice Botby's office late this afternoon and asked him to marry them.

"You see, it's this way," said Winthrop, who did not look more than seventeen years old. "My fiancee and me walked all the way down here because we were afraid some one would catch us and take us back home, and we heard you were the marryin' justice down here. Every time we tried to get spotted near home we were chased away 'cause my old man made every justice promise not to buckle us up."

Justice Botby took down his law books and proceeded with the usual preliminaries. The young man said he was twenty-two years old, and the girl said she was nineteen. After the justice had tied the knot they told the justice of their long tramp.

Winthrop, who works around his father's little farm, got up earlier than usual, and after doing his chores told his father he wanted to spend the day at Nolan's Point. He started, instead, for the home of his sweetheart, near Sparta. She joined him a short distance from his father's farm. They walked rapidly until they reached Dover. Then they slackened their pace. Short rests were made along the roadside, and they frequently ate a sandwich from a basket which the girl had made up the night before and hidden in the woodshed.

When asked by the magistrate why they had walked the entire distance, both said they feared they might be caught if they boarded a train. They had between them \$20 and would return home on a Lackawanna railroad train.

"You see," Winthrop told the justice as he left, "I have traveled considerable, and I was twice in Paterson before and once in New York."

BLOW FOR STANDARD OIL

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Standard Oil Company sustained a blow in the Supreme Court of the United States today.

Abraham Brown was injured by being struck by a bale of hay in the Standard's stables here, and the Standard will have to pay Brown \$6,500, according to the decision.

FREE DENTAL CLINIC

More Than 5,000 Children Have Been Treated, Is Report.

Police Magistrate Peter T. Barlow, who was instrumental in establishing the free dental clinic at 440 East 121st street, reported yesterday that in the first four months, from January 15 to May 15, more than 5,000 children have been treated.

ROBBERY PUT UP TO GAYNOR

(Continued from page 1.) will run into debt if they stay in the camp.

In some camps if a man only payday he has to wait until he is dealing at the company store, and when he does draw his money the company has made a big profit on the trade.

Case of the Mayor. Probably in a few days I shall have an opportunity to lay the whole case before Mayor Gaynor and give him an opportunity to side, or at least, to out whether the treatment accorded the many thousands of workers during this immense public work merits any official recognition.

One would think it is within the province of the state labor commissioner, or the factory inspectors, or at least, some public officials, to see that something is done to aid these men while at work.

None of the contractors will obey the law unless they are compelled to do so. It is up to the legally constituted authorities to see to it that the laws on the statute books are respected and obeyed.

POLITICS BLAMED

Contributions Believed to Be Cause of Postmaster's Showings.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 31.—Political contributions are believed to have been responsible for the showings in the accounts of Postmaster George L. Clarke of this city.

He has been relieved of the office and his former assistant, George Marsh, is in charge.

Clarke has made good his showings, which is said to be \$3,000. A bondman, former Vice Chairman of Finance, Frederick Mackintosh, Esq., by giving them a second mortgage on his property, the bondman has made good to the government.

STRIKE ALARMS CHICAGO

Shortage in Coal Feared Unless Settlement Is Made.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Decrease in coal supplies in Chicago today caused railroad officials and manufacturers to issue a call for a conference on the subject with the coal operators whose employes are on strike in mines of the state.

Unless the strike is settled soon it is feared that a coal scarcity will result. Members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association will confer with the mine owners next Thursday.

DAY AND HALF-NIGHT BANK

The Night and Day Bank, 44th avenue and 44th street, announced yesterday that on and after June 15, instead of the all night service that the bank has offered since it began in 1906, the bank will be open every business day from 8 a.m. to 12 o'clock midnight.

MEETING HALLS

Meeting rooms and halls to let in Finnish Socialist Club House. Apply to E. Wahrn, 4234 Eighth avenue, or E. Huhtanen, 753 45th street, Brooklyn.

ARINSON BROS. & FR...

Dry and Dress Goods. We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Real, but Genuine, Savings. 61-63 HENRY STREET AVENUE.

The right place for Commodore to get their Silks and Dress Goods is at Haimowitz Bros. 1376 5th Ave., Cor. 114th St. Downtown Store, 47 Hunter Street.

ROBBERY PUT UP TO GAYNOR

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OFFICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. H. L. HECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE.

DR. H. L. HECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE. 300 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard. No other branches. I am with The Call since The Call started.

\$1 GLASSES FOR \$1. Your Eyes Examined and treated by DR. L. H. KRAMER, From The Peoples Opt. Co., 370 Grand St.

M. SHAPIRO Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 170 Fifth Ave., near Stann.

OW. WUERTZ PLANOS. 100 W. 4th St. (Manhattan) 100 W. Ave. Near 131st St. (Brooklyn) 100 W. Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

PRINTING. CO-OPERATIVE PAPER PRINTERS. 12 N. Y. CITY Bank, Job, News.

LEHURTS-MILLER CO. UNION PRINTERS. 100 W. 4th St. (Manhattan) 100 W. Ave. Near 131st St. (Brooklyn) 100 W. Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

B. SCHREIBER. 100 W. 4th St. (Manhattan) 100 W. Ave. Near 131st St. (Brooklyn) 100 W. Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRITISH REBUKED BY ROOSEVELT

Tells Them to Maintain Order in Egypt or Get Out—Sensation Created.

LONDON, May 31.—Theodore Roosevelt's latest instructions to European nations on what they must do to be saved, were issued today in the Guildhall, after receiving the freedom of the city of London.

He laid down the law to England concerning its policy in Egypt.

He told the British, they had erred there in vital points.

He issued orders, speaking for all mankind, as it were, to rule Egypt properly or get out.

He made it plain that he spoke from his vast experience in dealing, as President, with the Philippines.

He rebuked the British for their shortcomings in not holding the Egyptians down with a firm hand.

He whacked his despised enemy, "sentimentality," which he denounced as being worse in some cases than violence and injustice.

He told them he spoke not only as "an American," but a radical, and a real, not mock democrat.

When he recently lectured the French people on Puritan principles made fashionable by Cromwell, Paris smiled.

But his British hearers heard his imported American advice with surprised gravity.

They became appreciative and shocked by turns. It is predicted that a sensation will follow.

The body of the Guildhall was filled by 12:15, when the lord mayor, Sir John Knill, and Lady Knill, entered and took seats in the center of the dais.

The cabinet was represented by Sir Edward Grey, the minister of foreign affairs, and John Burns, the president of the local government board, and the late ministry by former Premier Balfour, who got a warm reception.

Roosevelt, in accepting the freedom of the city, said, in part:

"I thank you heartily for myself, I thank you still more because I know that what you have done is to be taken preliminary as a sign of the respect and friendly good will which more and more as time goes on tends to knit together the English speaking peoples.

"Your men in Africa are doing great work for your empire and also for civilization. It will between nations be had enough anywhere. It is peculiarly harmful and contemptible when those actuated by it are actuated by the same task—a task of such far-reaching importance to humanity as the task of subduing the savagery of wild men of a wild nature and bringing about of our civilization those lands where there is an older civilization which has somehow gone crooked.

Roosevelt warned his audience that the present condition of affairs in Egypt was a grave menace to both the empire and to civilization. After asserting that England had given Egypt the best government in 2,000 years, he continued:

"Yet recent events, especially with what happened in connection with and following the assassination of Boutros Pasha (the Egyptian premier who was killed by a Nationalist) have shown that in certain vital points you have erred, and it is for you to make good your error. It has been an error proceeding from an effort to do too much, and not too little, in the interests of the Egyptians themselves. But unfortunately it is necessary for all of us, who have to do with uncivilized peoples, especially fanatical peoples, to remember that in such a situation, as yours in Egypt weakness, timidity and sentimentality may cause even more far-reaching harm than violence and injustice. Of all the broken reeds, sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean."

After detailing the turbulent conditions in Egypt following and preceding the murder of Boutros Pasha, he went on:

"The attitude of the so-called Egyptian Nationalist party in connection with this murder has shown that they are neither desirous nor capable of guaranteeing even primary justice, the failure to supply which makes self-government not merely an empty but a notorious farce.

"If you feel you have not the right to be in Egypt, if you do not wish to establish and keep order there, then by all means get out of Egypt."

Roosevelt concluded as follows: "Some nations must govern Egypt. I hope and believe that you will decide that it is your duty to be that nation."

COAST JAPANESE STICK TOGETHER

Fruit Workers Set an Example for Timid Americans—Organization Developing.

(Special to The Call.) SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 31.—Leaders among the Japanese workers on the fruit farms of California laugh at the talk of conservative labor leaders who fear that the Japanese will reduce the standard of the American working class and break up labor unions.

As proof of this they point out that in one county alone, Ventura, there are 2,000 Japanese organized among the fruit farm workers.

They have established a fixed minimum wage of \$2 a day for nine hours work.

If a number of Japanese are hired on a ranch and one of their number is discharged unjustly, the others will quit.

The leaders of the Japanese workers claim that the best way for American labor unions to solve the Asiatic immigration problem is to adopt an aggressive attitude and organize all workers, from the lowest paid to the highest paid.

In that way they will be able to control their labor power and therefore need have no fear of the "unskilled" "ignorant foreigner."

Some say that the Japanese are even setting an example to American workers in methods of fighting their bosses. They seem to understand the most opportune time to strike, and they realize the necessity of sticking together, rather than dividing their forces, as has been the case with many labor organizations of American workmen.

Plans are being made, it is said, to organize all the Japanese workers on the fruit farms of the state. Once they understand local conditions, they are quick to learn and are anxious to get all that is possible for their labor power.

It is pointed out that only the conservative labor leaders and a few skilled workers who call themselves the "aristocrats of labor," are afraid of the "ignorance" and "low standard" of the Japanese worker.

Besides the money she seeks for her services Mrs. Cook also claims \$90 a month due her on a promissory note dated February 1, 1908, making a total of \$1,488.86.

Frederick Prout is the attorney for the plaintiff and Newton P. Kinsey for the defendant.

LEHIGH TURN NOW

Their Commuters Get the Pinch in Fare Rates.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In consonance with the action of other Eastern lines, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company today filed with the interstate commerce commission advances in its rates on commutation passenger traffic.

The new tariff applies to all stations between New York city and Bound Brook, N. J., and will become effective July 1, 1910.

In practically every instance of change the tariff shows an increase. The advance, however, is comparatively slight when considered in connection with that made by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, or with that made by the Erie.

The general increase is a trifle over 5 per cent on the various kinds of commutation fares.

On sixty-trip monthly tickets the average advance is 3.76 per cent; on the fifty-trip family tickets 4.65 per cent, and on the ten-trip tickets 6.95 per cent.

On the sixty-trip tickets the increases range from 2.9 per cent to 5.4 per cent; on the fifty-trip tickets from 2.1 per cent to 20.8 per cent, and on the ten-trip tickets from 3.5 per cent to 17.4 per cent.

GET ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS

NORWICH, N. Y., May 31.—Two men, one giving his name as Peter Albrechts, of Paterson, N. J., and the other as Aaron Luella, of Belgium, were arrested here last evening charged with circulating counterfeit money.

It is believed that the accused are members of an organized gang.

This is why all over the world, in the past history of the race, whenever a popular movement has been once attempted to be met by repression, the result has universally been a revolution.

INDIA DISCONTENT

Revolutionary Sentiment Spreading There, Result of Repression.

(Special Correspondence of The Call.) LONDON, May 15.—There is deep, widespread discontent and dissatisfaction in India. The series of repressive measures passed by the government in the course of the last four or five years are themselves an absolute proof of the seriousness of the present unrest.

This fact is recognized. The failure of these successive repressions to put this unrest down is also undeniable.

It is the universal tragedy of all inhuman repressive policy that the more it fails the more necessary it becomes to continue and increase it.

The objective of all repression is the demoralization of the people. And once it is started it must be continued, for any withdrawal would mean confession of defeat; and a confession of defeat would mean not an abatement but a tremendous increase in the strength of the popular propaganda.

This is why all over the world, in the past history of the race, whenever a popular movement has been once attempted to be met by repression, the result has universally been a revolution.

Yet recent events, especially with what happened in connection with and following the assassination of Boutros Pasha (the Egyptian premier who was killed by a Nationalist) have shown that in certain vital points you have erred, and it is for you to make good your error.

It has been an error proceeding from an effort to do too much, and not too little, in the interests of the Egyptians themselves. But unfortunately it is necessary for all of us, who have to do with uncivilized peoples, especially fanatical peoples, to remember that in such a situation, as yours in Egypt weakness, timidity and sentimentality may cause even more far-reaching harm than violence and injustice.

Of all the broken reeds, sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean."

After asserting that England had given Egypt the best government in 2,000 years, he continued:

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SPORTS

GIANTS TAKE SERIES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—New York made a clean sweep of the series with the Phillies today by winning the fourth argument with Doolin's badly demoralized team by a score of 4 to 2. The erratic pitching of Moore and his poor support soon gave the Giants a lead which they never relinquished throughout the afternoon.

Although Raymond was hit hard, especially in the sixth, seventh and eighth innings, the best the Phillies could gather out of their seven hits made in that collective number of innings was two runs, due to Knabe's force-out of Fishery at second and Grant's home run.

It was a day of a variety of baseball offerings. The poor showing of the Phillies and the cold weather held the attendance down to 500. But those who turned out saw a little of everything which goes to make up the great national sport.

There were all kinds of runs-between the players and umpires, Bates and Doyle being sent to the clubhouse by Umpire Johnston for disputing strikes, while Doolan and Knabe deserved the same kind of banishment from the hands of Umpire Moran for a prolonged discussion on a play which came up in the sixth inning.

Devlin stole second in that inning, Knabe getting Doolin's throw and tagging Arthur as he slid into the bag. Moran called Devlin safe; then the trouble started. Knabe and Doolan rushed at Moran like wild men, and Doolan jolted Moran with enough force to almost knock the little umpire off his feet.

Moran, however, failed to penalize either Doolan or Knabe.

SENATORS LOSE AGAIN.

Among the rooters there was some fear and trembling when Walter Johnson went into the box for the Washingtons yesterday. They further feared and trembled at the end of the first inning, for the Washingtons made a run in the first, and the word was passed along that one run looked abnormally big with Johnson pitching.

The Highlanders themselves didn't regard the presence of Johnson as a blockade that couldn't be run, and before the game was over they had polished off that pugnacious boxman. In fact, yesterday's victory was the easiest of the three they took from the Nationals. They made more hits than they did off Oberlin and Groom on Monday, pitchers of less renown than Johnson.

MANHATTAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Books, Stationery, Etc.

Boots and Shoes.

Clothing and Furnishings.

Druggists.

Furniture and Carpets.

Clothing and Tailors.

Department Stores.

Druggists.

Dentists.

Electrical Contractors.

Family Wines and Liquors.

Furniture and Carpets.

Gents' Furnishings.

Mats.

Meat Market.

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SPORTS

GIANTS TAKE SERIES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—New York made a clean sweep of the series with the Phillies today by winning the fourth argument with Doolin's badly demoralized team by a score of 4 to 2. The erratic pitching of Moore and his poor support soon gave the Giants a lead which they never relinquished throughout the afternoon.

Although Raymond was hit hard, especially in the sixth, seventh and eighth innings, the best the Phillies could gather out of their seven hits made in that collective number of innings was two runs, due to Knabe's force-out of Fishery at second and Grant's home run.

It was a day of a variety of baseball offerings. The poor showing of the Phillies and the cold weather held the attendance down to 500. But those who turned out saw a little of everything which goes to make up the great national sport.

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WEST.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WOMAN'S SPHERE Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

only desire was efficiency, and who rose above convention. The debt that the nation owes to her is enormous...

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. On May 12 Florence Nightingale reached her 90th birthday, and the thanks and gratitude of all the British Empire...

WOMEN FIGHT AGAINST TURKS. It is reported that many Albanian women are fighting side by side with the men against the Turks.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Mary Johnston Wood, the famous suffragette lawyer, will speak at the East Side Equal Rights League...

SHIPPING NEWS. To Arrive. TODAY. El Alba, Guaymas, 12 m. Ancon, Naples, 11 a.m. Adriatic, Southampton, 12 m.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST. 1624 Pitkin Ave., corner Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST. 602, OSBORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Paris Dental Parlor Co., Inc. Opening of a New Downtown Office. 223 SIXTH AVENUE, Near 15th Street.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below.

TONIGHT. Branch 2.—Northeast corner of 7th street and Avenue C. J. C. Frost and Robert Lanadowne.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2. Branch 2.—Northeast corner of Goerck and Grand streets. Robert Lanadowne and J. C. Frost.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3. 10th A. D.—Northeast corner of 10th street and Second avenue. J. C. Frost and Louis A. Baum.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4. Branch 5.—Northeast corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. J. C. Frost and Josiah Wanhope.

BROOKLYN. Members in charge of open air meetings should be on hand promptly at 8 o'clock.

TONIGHT. 12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 14th street. L. Baker and C. L. Furman.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2. 17th A. D.—Tompkins avenue and

Quincy street. J. A. Behringer and Leonard Davidson.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3. 14th A. D.—Grand and Rodney streets. J. T. Hill and M. S. Kerrigan.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4. 3d A. D.—Court and President streets. Alex Fraser and Mrs. B. M. Fraser.

BROOKLYN. 6th A. D. (Branch 2)—Harrison avenue, Bartlett and Gerry streets.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY. Branch No. 1. Arbuter Bldg. of Brooklyn. Meets every Friday evening in Social Temple.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund. 6. MOIRREANIAN.—Sec. C. Holthauer, 409 E. 144th st., New York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. 4 ROOM HOUSE and shop improvements, near school, trailers and ferns.

HELP WANTED—MALE. WANTED—Office boy, willing to work and to errands.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. PAINTERS HELPER—Can take charge of house and wagon.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE. CRACKLEBACK STENOGRAPHER: hard up; must have position immediately.

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BELGIAN WORKERS ARE POOREST PAID

Traveler from United States Writes About Labor Conditions and Industrial Life There.

W. E. McEwen, who has been traveling through Belgium, has some interesting information on labor conditions in that country.

He says that while the workers there are well protected from the dangers of factory machinery, etc., they are poorly paid.

The wage scale in Belgium is lower than that of any other country in northern Europe.

Belgium is famed the world over for lace making, and strange to say, this is still a home labor, and fabulous prices are paid for hand made lace.

Belgium has extensive dairying, and all of the milk about Brussels is brought to town on little carts pulled by dogs.

Industries in Suburbs. The large industrial institutions which claim Brussels as their headquarters are far removed from the city.

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

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BOOKS FOR SALE. THE OVERMAN. By Upton Sinclair. A thrilling story of adventure by the author of 'The Jungle'.

FURNITURE FOR SALE. AM COMPELLED to sell without reserve, all my beautiful furniture.

SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses.

MISCELLANEOUS. PARTNERSHIP. What have you in a summer business outside of Manhattan?

TO TAKE SAVAGES

Japanese Capitalists See Chance to Put Formosa to Work.

NAGASAKI, Japan, May 31.—Consul S. C. Reel, of Tamsui, furnishes the following information concerning the new effort on the part of the Japanese government.

In the Formosa budget, which will be submitted to the imperial diet, now in session, the government estimates \$7,710,000 to be expended in the subjugation of the savage tribes.

That part of the island in possession of the aborigines is reputed to be an El Dorado. There is no doubt that there are forests of much value, and there may be rich mineral deposits.

Both Girl and Man Drowned. ASHLAND, Ky., May 31.—In a vain effort to save the life of William Jackson, Miss Clara Simpson, of this city, was drowned yesterday.

Los Angeles Now Has 93 Unions. A GOOD LABOR TOWN. Los Angeles, Cal., May 31.—There are now ninety-two labor unions in Los Angeles.

THE FRANK DEPARTMENT STORE. We carry a complete line of Union-Made Business Suits.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. Rates under this heading are: 1 insertion, 10 cents per line.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 386. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 West 12th St.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL UNION No. 123. Meets every Friday in the month of Clinton Hall.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL UNION No. 123. Meets every Friday in the month of Clinton Hall.

PAPER CIGARETTE MAKERS' UNION. Local No. 104. Meets the 1st and 4th Fridays in the month of Clinton Hall.

SOCIALITY EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF HUDSON. 100 West 12th St. Meets every Friday in the month of Clinton Hall.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL UNION No. 123. Meets every Friday in the month of Clinton Hall.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3203-3204 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issues
For One Year	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00
For Six Months	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50
For Three Months	.50	.60	.75
For One Month	.15	.18	.20

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

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

VOL. 3. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1. NO. 132.

ALASKA.

The fight over the stupendous mineral wealth of Alaska is waxing hotter with every day that passes.

There are millions and billions of wealth to be appropriated, and the various capitalistic cliques are fighting over it like famished dogs over a carcass.

There are cliques within cliques, intrigues and counter-intrigues.

There are Cunningham claimants, and Morgan-Guggenheim syndicates, and Ballinger-Pinchot investigations, and dismissals of officials, and appointments of new officials, and the holding up of these appointments.

One group of capitalists has gotten control of Taft and makes him do its bidding. It dictates to him the dismissal of Glavis, and he obeys. It dictates the dismissal of Pinchot, and he carries out orders. It dictates the dismissal of one United States Attorney and one United States Marshal in Alaska and the appointment of others in their places, and he does their behests.

But the other capitalists are not inactive. The Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate being more powerful than all its rivals, the competing capitalists seem to have united for the present against their common and most dangerous enemy. These minor capitalists are not entirely defenseless. They are able to command a large part of the public press, particularly in the West. They have considerable political and official influence on their side. They can compel investigations into the conduct of high officials—yes, indirectly even of the President himself. They can hold up in the Senate appointments by the President. They can hire the ablest counsel in the country to uncover high crimes and misdemeanors.

The fight over the mineral fields of Alaska exposes to public view some of the most repulsive aspects of the capitalist class—its insatiable greed, its hypocritical pretensions, its subordination of the public service to its own uses. These are the typical, the normal traits of the leading exponents of capitalist civilization. There is nothing novel about them in themselves. This time, however, they have produced a novel effect, for it is the scandalous wrangle among the various capitalistic cliques for the possession of the Alaska mineral deposits that is wrecking the Taft Administration, paralyzing it, and discrediting it with the American people.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Governor Hughes evidently desires to signalize his elevation to the Supreme Court by making the end of his career as Governor of New York notable. So he has called an extra session whereby certain pet measures may be passed. Not one of them is of pressing or basic importance. Governor Hughes evidently has been so extremely good that he has not really discovered the great evils existing in this world. Or else it is fair to suppose he did not desire to.

His administration, in spite of the extra session he has called, really ended last week. During its existence he waged a mighty fight against business abuses. He fought always and he fought hard against the corruption existing in politics, in business—especially the business of public service corporations—and in sports. He desired, probably sincerely, to make all these things honest, as honesty is understood by those people who live upon a dishonest system of industry. His fight against the machine politicians in both the Democratic and Republican parties shows how he hoped to achieve it.

But his whole effort has been directed toward reforming a hopeless state of affairs. He has accomplished nothing really worth while. His administration may be set down as a complete failure.

The extra session he has called is designed to consider things that in themselves are of little importance. He may be able to force them through. If he does, the people of New York will not be benefited. If he does not, the people of New York will still be unharmed. Charles Evans Hughes has been a failure as governor because he never honestly, seriously and courageously studied the real and pressing questions of his times. But he has won applause from the ruling class, because he has been faithful to it and has tried to stop some of the horrible abuses to which it inevitably gives rise.

It appears that inefficient schools are not confined to this city. In Connecticut a law was adopted in 1909 which required every child leaving school at the age of fourteen or fifteen to go to work to pass an examination in fractions. The result was that in one of the smaller cities of that state about one-third of the children employed have been taken out of the factories and put back into the schools to learn the rudiments of arithmetic.

The United States Circuit Court of this city is trying to decide whether Bhicaji Framji Balsara, a Parsee immigrant from Bombay, India, is a "white person." He had been admitted to citizenship, but some meddling official conceived the idea that one born in Asia and of the Parsee religion is not a "white person." Aside from the unutterable stupidity of trying to determine the question of race by a person's place of birth and religion, this attempt to debar an inhabitant of the United States from the advantages of American citizenship is quite in line with the general tendency to make admission to citizenship more and more difficult. The rulers of this country look upon universal suffrage as a calamity. In the Northern states they dare not take steps toward its direct abolition. But they welcome every difficulty put in the way of the naturalization of immigrants, for the unnaturalized are bound to remain disfranchised.

Another indication of the attitude of our rulers toward universal suffrage is furnished by the bill now before Congress "to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes." The legislature of Porto Rico consists of two houses, one of which is elective, while the members of the other are appointed by the President. The new bill provides for a senate partly elective and partly appointive, the appointees as well as the elected members to be "residents of and property holders in Porto Rico."

"IT'S A GOOD WORLD."



CHARITY OR SOCIALISM.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Have you ever noticed that as a society we spend perhaps three-fourth of our time mending, reforming, correcting unnecessarily and uselessly duplicating what we might do with one-fourth of our energy if properly applied?

We want to feed, clothe and shelter ourselves decently.

If we set about doing this in the simplest and most direct manner, it could be done in a ridiculously short time, leaving us leisure for the higher things of life.

These things, of course, have been much dwelt upon by the economists, philosophers and dreamers of all ages.

Fourier, Franklin, Bellamy, Herzka have all noted the enormous waste of life and effort necessary to capitalist production.

That is an old story. The thing that brings this to mind at this moment is the picture of a small, miserable shanty housing a family in distress.

The Associated Charities of a great city prints a picture of this little shanty, and beside it a list of all the great charities, correctional agencies, custodial homes, dispensaries, hospitals, legal aid societies, physicians, relief societies, schools and nurses.

And according to the claims of the Associated Charities, all these relief organizations are focused, as through a sun-glass, upon the home of that one needy family.

All the energies of all these charities are associated together to work co-operatively in trying to lift that one family out of its misery.

If food is needed the relief society is called; if medical aid is needed the dispensaries supply it; if physicians or nurses are needed they are supplied.

If a boy goes wrong a correctional agency is called in. If education is required the use of the schools is urged, and so the Associated Charities exist to combine all the agencies of relief in a common effort to lift up that needy family and to put it on its economic feet again.

And so you see in the world today untold millions of money and vast quantities of energy and power given to the work of trying to uplift those that Capitalism has crushed.

At certain times millions are unemployed, and at all times low wages, long hours, accidents, child labor, high rents, high prices and sickness produce an immense volume of misery.

And what do we see? We see in Great Britain, America and other industrial countries about one-third of the people in poverty—being pushed daily nearer and nearer the abyss of misery.

Certain powerful economic forces constantly at work make this poverty inevitable, so that no matter how many charities are at work, the best they can do is to try to nurse into some health again the poor and miserable.

It is almost as if they stood in a vast

river trying to catch driftwood and to force it up stream again.

The only result of their work would be to create eddies and whirlpools that would tend to draw down more quickly the other pieces of driftwood that follow behind.

And the worst of charity is that its very funds are drawn out of the proceeds of the robbery of the poor.

The workers are robbed of health, of joy, of peace, of security, of the produce of their united labor, of the just reward of their toil.

Those who profit from this robbery pile up their gigantic fortunes, and out of their body of accumulated wealth a little is given to support the innumerable agencies of relief.

And quite naturally the ideal of all charity today is the ideal of every employer of labor.

It wants to get men back into the wage earning class. It tried to build up their broken bodies, to rouse again the earning instinct and to force once more the broken victims of industry back into the fight.

"Look at those who have slumped without," they say, to the poor, helpless, disheartened, body-sick and soul-sick pieces of driftwood.

But even those poor creatures who are able to follow this generous advice find, in taking up again the life of labor, that they work merely to produce more of that vast surplus wealth, out of which the funds of charity are drawn.

HOW TO FORM CO-OPERATIVE STORES AND GRANGES.

By P. VLAG.

Many inquiries have been made as to how a co-operative is organized.

It is impossible to answer all these inquiries properly by mail, and we therefore are trying to enlighten the various prospective co-operators through the columns of this paper.

System is one of the elements which is absolutely required in order to carry on a co-operative successfully. Such a system must do absolute justice to all consumers dealing with the co-operative in order to get the full support of the members.

The intent of a co-operative is to return all the profits made in dividends to the consumer in proportion to the amount consumed.

The American Wholesale Co-operative has devised a system by which every consumer receives a pass book in which the total amount of the purchases are entered. When, at the end of six months, a dividend is declared, the member is entitled to dividends on the amount purchased as shown in his pass book.

The consumer of the retail co-operatives connected with the A. W. C. buy for cash. A weekly total of the purchases is entered in the pass book and in the ledger of the retail co-operative. In this manner a good deal of superfluous bookkeeping is avoided, as only one item is entered for each consumer weekly.

Among the industrial working class it is absolutely necessary that the co-operatives do a cash business only. Workingmen very seldom have any large capital to invest in stock, and the capital of workmen's co-operatives is usually small.

If a member of the co-operative comes to be in need of credit, the co-operative is in position to allow credit to this member in the following manner:

For example, if a member of the co-operative bought \$200 worth of merchandise from the organization be-

fore he got to be in need of credit, then the co-operative could allow this consumer credit to the amount of dividends due to the member in question. If the dividend during the previous term had been 8 per cent, the member in question would be entitled to \$16 plus the par value of a share of stock, which we will assume to be \$5, or a total of \$21. This credit would be allowed to this member at the rate of \$4 a week.

In this manner such a member would be carried over a period of five weeks. At the end of this period his case could be brought up before the general assembly and each member could be assessed a few cents in order to carry this member over.

As to the manner in which co-operative stores can be most easily started, we advise you to adopt the following method:

Secure subscriptions of \$5 to \$10 each to stock in the prospective store. Place an anonymous advertisement in the local papers. Ask for a store for sale. A number of storekeepers will reply to your advertisement. Have all the stores which reply to the advertisement appraised and select the one you consider the best value and the best situated.

Then offer the proprietor of the store to take a payment on the store equivalent to the amount collected in subscriptions for stock and to accept a mortgage on his store for the balance. Also try to induce the storekeeper to work in your manager for a fixed salary for a certain period under the control of your board of directors. Have your manager put under bond by your B. O. D.

The advantages of this system are many. If you were to start a new store you would have to abolish a competitor.

It is always questionable whether the new or the old concern is going to be broken out. When buying out a

store, you eliminate a competitor without creating any undue antagonism. At the same time your chances to make your concern profitable are much better. You naturally should buy out only such a store as is already making a fair profit on its trade. Then by adding the trade of the members of your organization it is evident that you will arrive much sooner at a profitable operation than by opening a new store.

Furthermore each neighborhood requires its own peculiar brands and articles. When opening a new store find out what these articles are. This is ascertained when buying out a store.

HOW TO FORM A GRANGE.

The easiest and most profitable to open is a grange.

A grange, however, is only possible in smaller towns where the people are accustomed to take the goods away from the store themselves and do not insist upon quick and small deliveries.

To form a grange it is necessary to organize a number of consumers who are willing to order their goods collectively instead of individually. Then a manager or a secretary should be elected who compiles the individual orders and sends them to the wholesale society.

The goods are then shipped to the secretary of the grange, who distributes the individual orders to the members when they call for same. Usually a certain time and place is designated for the division of the articles. The immediate profit to the members of the grange amounts to 20 per cent on the average. The connection between the A. W. C. and a grange is the following: You purchase from the A. W. C. one share of stock for \$25 par value for every fifty members. In return the A. W. C. sells to the organization

Socialism and City Government in the United States.

By FRANK BOHN.

VII. The Capture of a City.

We have been why the capture of the city cannot bring immediate or far-reaching relief to the workers, who furnish the votes.

But this does not imply that such a victory is of little importance to the Socialist movement. On the contrary, it is of the greatest significance. The propaganda value, alone, of the Milwaukee victory was probably greater than all other means of propaganda developed by the Socialist party this year.

The danger, in such a case, of course, lies in promises of immediate relief, which cannot be fulfilled after the Socialist administration takes the reins of government. This danger is already apparent in Milwaukee. For five years we have had propaganda for a municipal electric light plant in that city. Now the municipal government is controlled in every branch by the Socialist, but the Supreme Court of the state of Wisconsin has, for the time being, put an end to the electrified hopes of the Milwaukee Comrades. Care must always be taken to explain these facts to the workers before the election, so they will not be afterward disappointed and conclude that Socialism is a fake. Great promises by the Socialists in local elections are the only fakes connected with the matter that should be avoided.

If, on the other hand, it is carefully explained that a Socialist municipal administration, while doing all in its power to relieve the workers imme-

diately, is sure to be met with a turn by the superior forces of the capitalist state, then the workers be marshaled under the banner of Socialism for the next march.

The general structure of the political system, as outlined in previous articles, is very effective cause of much regret on the part of the Socialists. We have here, in a government far more aristocratic and conservative in form and than that of England or France, a fact is, in reality, the greatest boon to the Socialist movement. We found the federal constitution on the one hand, and the state constitutions on the other, conservative in form and democratic in spirit, and would have been much better drawn the line between reform and social revolution. As it is, the social attack of the Socialists is primarily against the course, not an attack upon the very foundation of our government.

Will this great structure of organized force of capitalism, way slowly? Not at all. Hamilton, John Marshall and his colleagues, grounded it, built it, buttressed it with a view to withstanding just such rebellious storms as propose to initiate. A country which stood like a Gibraltar in the hurricane of the American class will surely not be endangered by zephyrs of social reform. The Socialism of the American political state is the Socialist movement to be stationary or fall utterly. In a city we move nearer the balance of capitalism, but we do not occupy a section of the citadel.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Poor fool! begging for a chance to work, when you could vote yourself permanent employment.

Be careful, also, of the guileless young lady who advertises for a position as stenographer. Meet her with a chaparral.

Do you want a quiet Fourth of July? The vendors of fireworks do not, for they do not pay. In the name of Profit, let the slaughter proceed!

Patriotic Englishmen netted millions of pounds in insurance which they had placed on the dead king's life. Of course, they felt horribly sad when his majesty kicked the bucket.

Wood alcohol is a violent poison which blinds and kills its victims. Can you imagine any one under Socialism foolish enough to sell such stuff for drinking purposes? Capitalism makes men do this, for the big profit there is in it.

President Kirby, of the National Manufacturers' Association, says that the American Civic Federation "is the chief asset of the American Federation of Labor." In that case Mr. Gompers had better file a petition in bankruptcy at once.

Would you, if you were a Radcliff graduate, consort with prostitutes, and dance libidinous dances, and behave yourself generally as the keeper of a den of vice—all for a share of young Mr. Rockefeller's detective fund? Under Capitalism you would; under Socialism, never.

Ah, it was a dead sugar trust magnate who colored the little wires to do their duty. The surviving partners fairly thrust their fists into their ears at the

time and—heard nothing. And they still in the attitude of that mastery of Japanese statury—hands over hands over eyes, and hands upon

White plague? And are you that there is a fourfold worse than the Black plague—which claims victims by the millions, and which is spread by capitalism—that beast which hundreds of thousands of poor wretches upon the streets to catch and die of it? Ask what is the remedy, and a capitalist will tell you there is Socialism knows better.

Brand Whitlock, in a recent issue of the Toledo Federation of Churches, told the dominies that government abandoned the principle of equal rights that industrial slavery and special privilege are at the bottom of all human misery, and that poverty, vice and crime are due to the denial of brotherhood. Good for thee, Brand Whitlock. Is hope for Toledo.

That great philanthropist, Dr. H. H. Hurd, for variety's sake, and to the New York Evening Journal a share of its money, recently hit "the enormous wealthy few," and assured them that the mass of the people, sooner or later (socially later), are going to obtain necessities of life at reasonable prices. "If the result cannot be obtained by Socialist methods," said he, "I will myself to his full height." The movement will be tried of putting matter production and distribution into the hands of the government." And, aside, no doubt he chuckled to himself. "There, now; that ought to please the Reds. And tomorrow I can take a back again."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EFFECTIVE POLITICAL WORK FOR SOCIALISM.

Editor of the Call:

A large vote for Socialism would be a good thing. It would be very desirable. How to obtain such a result is the question. Different means have been discussed in The Call from time to time. The best method so far heard of is the steady distribution of literature.

There are two methods to adopt in the distribution of literature—both very effective.

First, there is the distribution of literature in a systematic manner from house to house for the general propaganda and advertisement of Socialism. This method has been discussed so often and fully in the columns of The Call that it would be impractical and perhaps impolite to do so at this time.

Second, a direct appeal to the voters themselves. What is the best way to talk to the voters effectively?

Several weeks before election all voters have to register at the polling place before they can cast their ballots on election day. The registration books are open to the public within

at the established wholesale rates.

The profits by the A. W. C. are delivered as follows: After the running expenses have been deducted, 72 1/2 per cent of the profits are declared as dividends to the branches in proportion to the amount consumed. The balance of the profit is divided between fund and propaganda.

The A. W. C. has a constitution for retail branches. There are many provisions in this constitution which a new co-operative would arrive at only after costly experiments.

These constitutions are sold very reasonably by the A. W. C. to the branches, and only require the filling in of the name.

The A. W. C. has also a stamp system, which you will need in order to operate successfully. A total outfit necessary for a branch of fifty members is sold at \$1.50. This outfit consists of pass books, stamp system, pamphlets on co-operation and minute book.

certain hours of each day, except on election day, during the time between registration and election. Here lies a good opportunity for Socialists to do effective work.

Copy names and addresses of interested voters direct on mailing papers in the polling place itself, as registration books cannot be taken away. When the wrappers are dressed a one-cent stamp on each carry a dozen New York Call wrappers around a dozen pieces of good Socialist literature to any address—voters themselves.

This appears to be the best method of reaching the voters themselves before election. Here is a method of effective appeal for Socialism without waste of effort or expense. Through this means there is the assurance that the voter will at least get the literature personally, a thing which does not often happen in the case of a house-to-house distribution.

Strange to relate, the American "public mind" is so constructed that a "big show" will make a big impression on it. A large vote for Socialism would make them stare in wonder. Then it would lead them to think about Socialism.

A little extra time and some conscientious work is all that is necessary. A grand opportunity is before you. Will the Socialists respond?

HARRY D. SMITH
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 29, 1910.

"THE MARXIAN CALL"

Editor of The Call:

I wish to express my admiration for the article entitled "The Marxian Call" by John R. Hobbie, which appeared May 24.

I have never seen any short article that seemed to me to give the Socialist position so clearly and correctly. I trust that "The Marxian Call" will be used as a propaganda leaflet, that I shall be able to obtain that form. It is exactly what I like to show to many friends who inquire about Socialism.

KATHARINE RAND STURTEVANT
Woburn, Mass., May 27, 1910.