

DIABLO SENSATION IN WASHINGTON

John Kenneth Turner and Others Will Produce Documents Against Mexican Despot Today.

SUBSIDIZED PRESS KEEPS SILENT

Political Refugees Went Joint Hearing Before Congress to Expose Federal Officials.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Sensational charges that President Diaz, of Mexico, is able to use officers of the United States government as his tools in persecuting his political enemies will be made tomorrow before the house committee on rules, which is considering a resolution of Wilson (Dem., Pa.) to create a joint investigating committee.

Evidence will be introduced by which it is hoped to show that Wall Street interests, owning concessions in Mexico worth \$200,000,000, given them by Diaz, have forced American officers to persecute mercilessly those Mexicans in the United States who oppose Diaz.

John Kenneth Turner, author of "Barbarous Mexico," and L. Gutierrez de Lara, his co-worker and Mexican author and lawyer, will produce documentary evidence which they believe will substantiate their serious charges.

Following are the statements upon which they base the allegations that the laws in America are stretched to accommodate Diaz and political refugees persecuted.

The Guggenheims' control absolutely the entire copper output of Mexico; own practically all the smelters and the mines.

The Continental Rubber Company, which controls 15 per cent of the world's output of rubber and in which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is said to be the largest individual stockholder, is in control of nearly all of the rubber producing land in Mexico.

The Standard Oil Company has a practical monopoly of all the petroleum in the republic.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Harriman heirs control two-thirds of the railway lines in Mexico—about 8,000 out of 12,500 miles.

The sugar trust has gained a practical monopoly of the beet sugar business in Mexico through recent exclusive concessions granted by Diaz.

The Wells-Fargo Express Company has an absolute monopoly of express business in Mexico.

GROSSCUP SAYS WE'RE APPROACHING CRISIS

Exposed Federal Judge Talks Wisely to Students on Present Economic Problems.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 9.—"We have not yet reached here in America the supreme test of whether government of the people by the people can endure. We have not yet been put to the test of dealing with great economic questions at the cost of disaster in case they are dealt with wrongly.

Thus far the surplus of our soil, sold to the world each year, has made good our economic and political mistakes—a surplus so great that no matter what our mistakes may have been during the year, at the end of the year the bank account has been made good again."

Federal Judge Peter S. Grosscup, whose ill-aimed public and private life has been exposed by the Appeal to Reason, in a commencement address at Augustana College Theological Seminary today thus sounded a note of warning of an impending crisis for the nation as the result of what he called the "spiral stairway" method of meeting living reform.

"But the day is coming when this insurance against logical consequences will be cut off. Every census shows that the growth of the population of the towns and cities—that the men and women who bear no relation to the soil and its products except that of consumers, are rapidly outnumbering those who till the soil.

And when that day comes—when we are no longer a people with a constantly recurring surplus, but have become a people who each year eat up what they produce—the consequences of political and economic mistakes will make themselves felt.

"This solving of our problems by spiral stairway will not last—every increase of expenses bringing an increase of prices and wages; every increase of prices and wages bringing us back to increased expenses; the entire movement in circles at each turn a little higher up than we were before."

"Without doubt there must be personal honor and personal honesty in politics, as personal honor and personal honesty is affected by money; but financial dishonesty is always individual, never general, and is quickly overtaken and disarmed. Without doubt the public conscience must be kept quickened, but our American conscience is not hard to reach and quicken."

INDICTED MAN GONE

Bondsman Seek to Have Blumers Arrested and Relieve Surety.

William Blumers, forty-five years old, formerly manager of a branch office of a title guarantee company at 52 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, against whom there are two indictments for grand larceny, is missing.

Bondsman who went surety in \$3,000 in March last asked District Attorney De Witt yesterday to have Blumers taken into custody, that they might be relieved of the bond. The second indictment was found about a week ago, and since then the authorities have been unable to find him.

Blumers had a handsome home in Flushing, where he lived with his wife and children, and he was well known in real estate affairs in Queens. He was charged with using money entrusted to him by clients in unsuccessful speculations. The patrons of the title company were reimbursed for the losses they suffered through him, and the indictments had to do with outside real estate transactions.

STOWAWAYS LEAP OVERBOARD

Chanced Death Rather Than Return to Russia—One Dies.

BOSTON, June 9.—Death today ended the dream of freedom John Gudberg, a Russian stowaway, who came into port on the liner Winifredian. When he learned that he was to be deported Gudberg and Max Sellig, another stowaway, leaped into the harbor and sought to swim ashore.

TEACHER PROSTRATED BY BOY'S SUICIDE

Nine-Year-Old Newark Lad Hangs Himself Because His Pride Was Injured Before Children.

Miss Agnes Kitchell, principal of the Webster street school in Newark, was prostrated yesterday by the intimation that she is responsible for the suicide of Charlie Chadwick, a nine-year-old pupil in her school, who hanged himself on Wednesday.

Little Charlie Chadwick, of 84 Seventh avenue, hanged himself in the cellar of his home because he was sent home by the principal on Wednesday afternoon to have a hole in his coat mended.

Little Charlies was a moody lad; he didn't like to study and avoided school whenever he could.

When, the last bell rang Wednesday morning calling the children to their classrooms he started up the stairs with the other boys and girls. Miss Kitchell, the principal of the school, on her way to her room, noticed a rent in the back of Charlie's coat, and said to him:

"It's a shame for you to come to school this way. Go home and have your coat fixed," she said sharply.

Some of the children giggled. Little Charlie scowled. His face became livid with resentment. He slunk out of the building and went tearfully home to his mother.

"Mamma, I can't stand this any longer. All the other boys are laughing at me. If you send me back to school, I will shoot myself," Charlie cried bitterly.

"That's all right, dear," said his mother, wiping away his tears and giving him a penny. She gave him another coat, kissed him and sent him off to school.

But the lad never went back to school.

Instead of going back to school Charlie walked around the block and when his mother was not in sight he climbed over the back fence. A neighbor saw him fondle his dog "Daisy" and enter the cellar.

That was the last seen of the lad alive.

Cor. Charlie's twelve-year-old sister, met Miss Kitchell at the afternoon session, and said: "I hope my brother's coat suits you this afternoon." She was told he had not returned to school.

When Cora told Mrs. Chadwick that Charlie had not been at school she started a search for him, declaring: "I know something awful has happened. I never saw Charlie act so before."

John Chadwick, the lad's father, who is a foreman in the Clark Thread Mill, joined in the search on his arrival at 6 o'clock. The search was eaten in silence. Then some one suggested searching in the cellar.

With a lamp in his hand, the father led the way. The rays from the lamp fell on the white face of the boy hanging to one of the steps of the cellar stairs.

BUFFALO TEACHERS TO ORGANIZE INTO UNION

1,000 of Them Ask to Affiliate With American Federation of Labor. Want Salary Increase.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—At a meeting of the central body of the United Trades and Labor Council to be held this evening consideration is to be given to a petition said to be signed by nearly 1,000 teachers in public schools of the city to become affiliated with the local labor organization and through this body with the American Federation of Labor.

The principal object of this action on the part of the teachers is a desire for a salary increase. John Coleman, business agent of the council, said today that he believed the petition to join the union as a union would be granted. Superintendent of Education H. P. Emersons has so far expressed no hostility to any union of teachers.

The object of organizing school teachers of cities into labor unions was discussed at the meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Toronto last November, and at that meeting it was decided to make an effort in this direction in several American cities.

PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIAN OUTRAGES

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The house of representatives was asked by the Jews of the United States today to protest against the attitude of the Russian government toward the Hebrews.

Representatives of various Jewish societies appeared before the committee on foreign affairs to urge a favorable report on the resolution introduced by Representative Harrison (Dem., N. Y.), which calls upon the President to use influence in the prevention of outrages against the Jews in Russia.

Dr. H. Pereira Mendez, representing the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States, declared that he had information which substantiated the reports from Russia that outrages were continuing. A subcommittee will consider the resolution.

OPPOSES CITY BATH

Druggist Applies for Injunction to Restrain City from Building at Coney.

Albert Chambers, a druggist at Coney Island, has applied in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for an injunction against Controller Prendergast, Park Commissioner Kennedy and the city to restrain them from erecting the proposed municipal baths at Coney Island. Justice Kapper ordered the defendants to show cause why a writ should not issue. The order is made returnable today before Justice Maddox.

Chambers sets forth that the proposed site, Concourse Park, Coney Island, is not a park, but a part of the Ocean boulevard and is therefore not a proper place for the baths. He says that Concourse Park was reserved by a law passed in 1874 as a terminus for Ocean Parkway, that its control is vested in the park board and not in the Board of Aldermen and that the city had to secure the passage of a special law in 1896 in order to get the privilege of laying a path across it.

DEAD BY ROADSIDE

Finding of Woman's Body Puzzles Dutchess County Officials.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9.—The body of Mrs. Rose Shields was found in a ditch near Hopewell Junction, at noon today. The district attorney and sheriff were notified, and are now investigating to ascertain if there was foul play.

Mrs. Shields conducted a hotel and drank heavily at times. She was out driving yesterday with C. A. Plumbell, a brakeman on the Central New England railroad, who said he left her at 9 o'clock last night and she was then all right.

Coroner William Haight was unable to find marks of ill treatment or anything to indicate foul play. The county officials are still working on the case.

SOME ONE'S SQUEALING

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 9.—A sensation was sprung in the Luzerne county court this afternoon when District Attorney Valentine announced he had a confession from an election board member that the returns of Saturday's primaries were wantonly juggled.

Two county detectives left the court house scurrying in opposite directions, while deputies took up their trail. The entire state's attorney's staff is anchored at the recount by the county commissioners and a political scandal is promised before nightfall.

DIET MEMBERS ASSAIL VATICAN

Germany Show Resentment on Account of Pope's Recent Encyclical. Protest Is Ordered.

BERLIN, June 9.—In the Prussian diet today three interpellations were addressed to the government asking what it intended to do in answer to the Pope's recent encyclical regarding the tercentenary celebration of the canonization of Cardinal St. Carlo Borromeo, in which, today's speakers declared, the Pope had abused Protestant monarchs and Protestants generally.

All the speakers assailed the Vatican and one of them demanded the recall of the Prussian minister at the Vatican. The official explanation of the encyclical in the Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, fails to clear the situation, according to the anti-Catholic members of the diet.

In reply to the interpellations Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg said that the Prussian minister at the Vatican had been instructed to protest to the Vatican and to make it known that not only German Protestants, but the religious and patriotic feeling of Germany as well had been wounded by the encyclical. The chancellor said the Vatican's reply had not yet been received.

VESUVIUS ACTIVE

Curious Tourist Suffocated at Mouth of Old Volcano.

ROME, June 9.—Mount Vesuvius showed increased activity today, due to the recent seismic disturbance. The volcano is now so threatening that tourists are not approaching the crater.

The death yesterday near the crater of Julius Silon, a tourist from San Francisco, it attributed as much to his over-exertion and consequent weak heart as to the fumes from the volcano.

Silon walked half way to the top of the mountain. He then hired his guides to push him in a wheelbarrow to within 100 yards of the crater. The guides refused to go further, but Silon kept on for another fifty yards, when he fell exhausted and died within a few minutes.

NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY

Von Lindequist Appointed to Succeed Herr Dernburg.

BERLIN, June 9.—The appointment of Herr von Lindequist, until now the under secretary, to succeed Bernhard Dernburg as secretary of state for the colonies, was gazetted today. Herr Dernburg placed his resignation in the hands of Emperor William recently because, according to report, the reichstag, against his wishes, adopted the principle of taxing for war contributions companies developing the African colonies.

BRIAND FOR STRONG NAVY

PARIS, June 9.—Premier Briand, in a ministerial declaration in the chamber of deputies today, said that in spite of France's attachment for peace, its rank in the world depended upon its material strength, and its duty to its ally and friends imposed upon the republic the maintenance of the military power in a high state of efficiency. Consequently the government, he added, would insist upon an early vote on the proposed new naval program.

CANALESAS SPEAKS OUT

MADRID, June 9.—At a meeting of the cabinet, presided over by King Alfonso, today, Premier Canalesas demanded that the government should inaugurate its religious program by the recognition of absolute freedom of conscience through the abrogation of all imperial decrees inhibiting the public services of non-Catholic religious bodies.

FRANCE STILL LOSING

PARIS, June 9.—Vital statistics, made public today, show a decrease in the birth rate of France. The births during 1909 were 770,000, against 792,000 in the preceding year. Since 1851 the population of the republic has been increased 3,000,000 only, while the population of Germany in the same period has been increased by 20,000,000.

MANUEL TO ABDICATE?

LISBON, June 9.—Early abdication of the throne of Portugal by the youthful King Manuel in favor of his uncle, the Duke of Oporto, was rumored in official circles today.

Revolutionary sentiment among the people and financial troubles of the royal household are given as the reason for the contemplated move of his royal abdication.

PASS UP CASE OF STARVING WORKMEN

Various Government Departments Dodge Case of Montenegrin Laborers Destitute in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The plight of 250 starving Montenegrin laborers, in Cordova, Alaska, occupied the attention of several government departments today.

An urgent telegram received this afternoon by the State Department stated that the 250 laborers were destitute and unable to find employment. Fear was expressed that the starving men might become disorderly and violent.

The State Department turned the matter over to Secretary of War Dickinson, who referred it to Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. The latter called in the Department of Justice.

Governor Clark, of Alaska, who is in Washington, wired for further information.

FLY 110 MILES

French Officers Make Record Flight for Two Passengers.

PARIS, June 9.—Two officers of the French army, Lieutenant Fequant as pilot and Captain Marconnet as scout, or observer, accomplished a notable performance in aviation this morning. They flew from the camp at Chalons to Vincennes, a distance of 110 miles, in two hours and a half without making a descent.

On arriving at Vincennes the officers were welcomed by Lieutenant-Colonel Estienne, who is in charge of the army aeroplanes and who had arranged for this particular test. Colonel Estienne was delighted at the result.

"You will see what the French army is going to do," he said. "We have now received money to work with and know what to do with it."

AEROPLANE KILLS WOMAN

Became Unmanageable and Dashed Into Crowd—Some Injured.

ROCHESTER, England, June 9.—One woman was instantly killed and a number of persons seriously injured this afternoon when an aeroplane in which Aviator Dartigan was making a flight, became unmanageable and dashed violently into the assembled crowd.

Dartigan himself escaped serious injury, though his aeroplane was smashed to bits.

DEATH WAS NOT ACCIDENTAL

Casualty Company Learns Mr. Dickinson Died of Pneumonia.

It has been stated authentically by a number of reliable physicians that Charles C. Dickinson, former president of the Carnegie Trust Company, died of pneumonia and not from the inhalation of gas fumes while watching Dr. Lange's experiment in transmutation of basis metals into silver.

The Casualty Company of America, in which Dickinson carried a \$50,000 policy, was represented at the autopsy, where it was declared the death was not due to accident.

ALFONSO IN TERROR

MADRID, June 9.—Accompanying his recent physical breakdown, King Alfonso has suffered a collapse of the colossal nerve which characterized him during the early days of his reign, until today court life is seriously interfered with by the elaborate precautions he is taking against violence.

PAY UP GRAFT AS THEY ENTER

New Variety of Exploitation Discovered in Naturalization Office in Federal Building.

\$5 TO \$25, OR NO SIGHT OF PAPERS

Immigrants Held Back in Line for Weeks Unless They "Fix It" With Agents.

Lovely introduction for the immigrant who is trying to become a citizen of the land of the free and the home of the brave to be held up for hard-earned dollars by American grafters before he can even get a look at his papers!

It seems that as soon as long-winded reformers soak the monster Graft in one spot, it sticks its head out at another.

Now the evil smell arises from the naturalization office in the Federal building.

Major Gaynor's investigation into the slowness of the naturalization bureau in issuing second papers to those wishing to become citizens is likely to result in breaking up a graft system that has been cheating newcomers to the United States out of from \$5 to \$25 each. The graft was discovered through the assigning of city plainclothes men to duty in the line at the Federal building and one arrest has already been made.

From the experiences of the detectives as related at the City Hall yesterday, they might have remained waiting in line indefinitely if they had not put up the cash. One of them tried to get up to the window for two weeks and at the end of that time seemed to be as far from the head of the line as ever. Another plainclothes man was informed that his chances of becoming an American citizen were slim unless he paid for a place near the window. He gave up \$14 and arrested the man that took it.

The Mayor felt that it was the federal government's place to clean up the naturalization system, and in consequence wrote Attorney General Wickersham of the results of his preliminary investigation, suggesting in his letter that an alien meeting at the outset with such experiences as those of the city's policemen could not feel a very high degree of respect for the government of the United States.

The Mayor received a reply from Wickersham yesterday stating that the matter will be taken up in dead earnest. From the evidence got together so far it seems likely that some one "on the inside" must be connected with the graft collecting system.

Complaints of Graft.

The Mayor's activity in regard to this naturalization corruption dates from early in January, when complaints began to pour in from men who were seeking citizenship papers. Many of these men called personally at the Mayor's office and a number of their affidavits were taken. They all told practically the same story. Most of them stated that they got in line at the Federal building at a very early hour in the morning, and after waiting there for hours were told that they could not be attended to that day.

Some of them stated that this had gone on for weeks.

"In a number of cases, it was said, the men stated that they had been approached by a man who seemed to make a canvass of the line and told that if they paid him a sum of money, usually \$25, he would see that they were given the preference and would get their papers without delay. Finally the Mayor took this matter up with the Police Commissioner, and Inspector Russel assigned Plainclothesman Charles Carrao to investigate the case.

Carrao obtained the first papers of some friend and took his place in line at the Federal building, remaining four days a week for four or five weeks, and at the end of that time reported that he was no nearer getting admittance to the room in which the clerks were making out final papers than he was on the first day. Every day he was there Carrao reports that a man whom he afterward arrested and identified as Jacob Goldstein went around among the waiting applicants. The applicants were given to understand, he says, that if they paid over a sum of money it would not be necessary for them to take a position in the line, but that they would be taken inside at once.

TROOPS CRUSH MEXICAN INDIAN

EL PASO, Tex., June 9.—The Mexican government no longer denies that the

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Radsky, was placed in line, but he had to leave, as he knew Goldstein. About ten days ago a third detective, Joseph Bedner, was assigned to the job with first papers belonging to an acquaintance. Before the day was out he says Goldstein approached him. Bedner says that he refused to do anything to do with him at that time. Last Wednesday Bedner was again in line and remained all day, reporting that Goldstein again approached him and told him that for a financial consideration he could get him in. Bedner refused once more and Goldstein informed him that he could come back for a hundred days, but could not get in unless he paid for the privilege.

On Thursday morning, just a week ago, Bedner tried again, and at 1 o'clock, when it was announced that no more applicants would be admitted that day, says that he agreed to meet Goldstein at 309 Broome street and give him the money requested. At 2:30 that afternoon Bedner says that he met Goldstein at the barber shop owned by him at that address and turned over to him the first papers which he held and \$14 which had been asked for. Two other detectives witnessed the transaction, according to the report to the Mayor, and Goldstein was immediately arrested. In his pocket was found a memorandum book containing entries of sums ranging from \$5 to \$15 in 150 entries. Goldstein was held in \$3,500 bail.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES SPEAKS.
Delivers Address on Possibility of Relieving Monotony of Factory Work.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 9.—At the third day's session of the congress of the Playground Association reports were presented by Beulah Kennard, Pittsburgh, Pa., on "Activities for Girls; George W. Elder, Baltimore, Md., on "Organization and Administration of a Playground," and Bessie D. Stewart, Los Angeles, Cal., on "Recreation Buildings for Large and Small Communities."

PICKPOCKET SENTENCED.
For Teaching Boys How to Steal He Gets a Year.
Max Reiffstein, of 18 Eldridge street, was sentenced in Special Sessions yesterday to serve a year in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$500 for imparting the morals of two East Side schoolboys who said he taught them to pick pockets.

UNION LABELS.
Broad bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES
Do Not Buy ANY SHOES
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 a cent excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

THE BEST FOR THREE DOLLARS
FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A. N. Y.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
We handle all union made merchandise.
Style 321

STRIKERS AT OTIS PLANT JOIN UNION

Women Enter Electrical Workers' Organization—Big Elevator Factory Practically Tied Up.

The most interesting feature yesterday in the Otis elevator strike, at Yonkers, was the activity of the girls who had joined their fellow workers in the demand for a higher wage and shorter work day. The girls had been employed in the electrical department and the first order of business yesterday was the organization of the Women's Branch of the International Union of Electrical Workers, Local 501. Miss Oida Walland was elected president, Miss Sabe Daniels, recording secretary, Miss Ethel Bauman, treasurer, Miss Susie Darsand, financial secretary, and Miss Shuterland, shop delegate.

Mrs. Theresa Malkiel, a member of the Women's Trade Union League, helped with the organization and as a token of gratitude for the work done she was made honorary member of the union. The first work the newly born union did was to appoint a committee of thirty pickets, who were subdivided into three committees, each consisting of ten. The majority of the girls are pretty and intelligent, and their presence near the shop turned the street into a boulevard rather than the seat of labor disturbances.

Important Move.
The awakening of the women to their own interest is considered of great significance, as Yonkers is a great industrial center, employing many thousand women in various trades. Mrs. Malkiel, speaking to a reporter of The Call yesterday, made the following statement:
"The labor movement is to be congratulated on the success in organizing some of the Yonkers women. There are thousands of them, employed in various industries here, and it means that other unions will be formed soon. I am impressed with the intelligence of the girls and their earnestness. They seem to be alive to the interests of the labor movement and the majority of them seem to be capable and willing workers."

The behavior of the young women here, Mrs. Malkiel's prediction that Yonkers will soon be a city of well organized women. They worked seriously and the headquarters of the strikers resembled the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League in New York at the time of the famous shirtwaist makers' strike.
The women proved themselves of special assistance yesterday when the men found it hard to enter the shop because the policemen in charge of the place threatened to have them arrested on the charge of "annoying women."
The women will meet at 10 o'clock this morning at Wiggins' Hall. The men electrical workers will meet at the same place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Works Tied Up.
The Otis Elevator Company is almost entirely tied up and the few workers who remained when the strikers walked out are leaving their places and joining the strike. There is just a handful of people left inside the big factory and unless a settlement is reached the machinery will shortly come to a standstill.
J. P. Coughlin, organizer of the union, now in charge of the strike, said:
"It is impossible to substitute machinists at this time of the year, and this means that sooner or later the shop will be tied up. If it were a matter of getting molders or pattern makers perhaps there would be a possibility of obtaining scabs, but it is different with machinists. They have to finish the work and without them it cannot be put up."
It was explained yesterday that this strike may affect the entire building trade, as the union men at work on buildings will refuse to handle elevators made by non-union men.

In order to induce the blacksmiths to become union members those who left the works yesterday were admitted into the machinists' union at the reduced initiation fee of \$2. A number joined and the others are expected to follow.
In addition to the woman's branch of the electrical workers, a new branch of men was organized and an organization of the metal polishers effected.
The following committees were elected yesterday: Information committee, with Herald Wolters as chairman; entertainment committee, Chas. Lindsey, chairman; field events, Samuel Miller, chairman.

EAST SIDE UNIONS GET BEHIND SUITCASE MAKERS
Private Cohen, suitcase and bag manufacturer, at 71 Spring street, and Leon Becker, 238 East 10th street, yesterday signed agreements with the union concerning all demands made by the strikers. About thirty men will return to work today under improved conditions.
The ranks of the employers are breaking day by day. It is believed by the strike leaders that before long all the manufacturers who are still fighting the union will come down to admit that they are defeated and make settlements.
The strikers yesterday sent B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, to Boston to solicit funds. While in Boston he will address the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers and try to get the convention to vote a donation for the strikers.
All the unions on the East Side

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
We handle all union made merchandise.

LEVY BROTHERS

It is well worth your while to read our advertisement.
Our summer suits are the talk of the town; the prices are the smallest and the values are the best. Each garment is made in our own factory, by strictly union help, and bears the union label.

LEVY BROTHERS

Clothiers and Tailors

53 CANAL ST., N. Y. CITY

have taken up the appeal of the United Hebrew Trades to help the strikers carry on their fight, and over \$500 has already come in to the strike fund. The knee pants makers, cap makers, Brotherhood of Tailors and children's jacket makers have appointed committees to solicit funds in the shops of their trades. Some of the best work is being done by the bakers' unions.
Following the example of Local 305, Locals 100 and 104, of the lower East Side, yesterday appointed committees to go around from shop to shop and help raise funds. Committeemen will go out on bicycles at night to collect money. At the meetings of the bakers' unions today, the suitcase strike will be taken up in the order of business.

CORDAGE GIRLS TELL OF FOREMEN'S BRUTALITY

For the purpose of getting enough facts to put before the public regarding the cordage strike, the committee of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn and a committee of the Women's Trade Union League visited strike headquarters yesterday and took statements from all the girls of the various departments.
It came out that when employees of the company are injured by machines, they have to lose time and are never paid a cent. In one case it happened that a woman lost a finger. She was away for two weeks. When she came back she was told that her services were required no longer.
When asked why they struck, the girls employed on the fourth floor answered that they want higher wages and better treatment.
They explained that what they mean by "better treatment" is that the foremen shall not beat them when they think their work is not properly done.

The girls also told the committee that when one of them dared say a word back to the foreman when he hit her, or to make any requests, they were immediately discharged.
Another scheme of the company was exposed at the inquiry; that is, when a new employee came in they were put on piece work. When it is seen that they can turn out plenty of work, they are put back on work by the week. Thus, when a worker shows his ability to make more than starvation wages, he is not given a chance.
The employees on the third floor said that recently one man was killed and another broke an arm while at work, and neither of them got even half pay. They also stated that just before Christmas they had to make collections in the shop and get up money as a present for the foreman.
The polishers said that they worked twelve hours. They had forty-five minutes for lunch, they said, but the steam never stopped, and when one man was out for lunch his workmate had to attend to two machines. For this work they only received \$1.50 a day.

All the workers were unanimous in their demand for higher wages and better working conditions. When the committee called on Vice President Gratz last week he said that his employees would never have gone on strike but for labor agitators. The strikers also stated that they struck because they could not live on the small wages they have been getting, and that nobody even spoke to them until the day after they went out, when the officers of the sugar refinery were invited to address their meeting.
The committee consisted of the Rev. J. Howard Melish, rector of the P. E. Church of the Holy Trinity, Leonard O'Reilly, Mary Drier, E. F. Terlin and William Roberts. The committee will draw up the report and present it at the meeting of the Central Labor Union and also the Women's Trade Union League and all other subdivisions connected with the A. F. of L. and request them to consider it.

CALL'S STORIES DISTURB POLICE SERGEANT, 488
Police Sergeant No. 488, known as "Larry," of the 104th Precinct, Brooklyn, is aggrieved. He feels that The Call and the cordage workers have done him an injustice in complaining about his sudden blindness and deafness when strong-arm men attack strikers. He is a firm friend of labor, he says.
He called at the headquarters of the cordage strikers yesterday, and demanded

THINKS HE SAW MISS MEARSON IN WHITE PLAINS
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 9.—According to a story told by Dr. Henry C. Ruhl, a physician who lives at 29 Lenox avenue, White Plains, Esther Mearson, the pretty sixteen-year-old girl who is missing from her home at 107 East 123d street, may be concealed there.
The police theory is that the girl, who is very handsome, may have been kidnapped by an elderly man who was seen talking to her on Monday afternoon at Third avenue and 125th street.
One of the clues has led the New York detectives to search for the abductor and his victim in Terrytown, Dr. Ruhl is positive that he saw the girl in White Plains this morning and today notified the New York police with the result that the search is now being conducted in this village.
Dr. Ruhl was on his way to the train about 9:15 this morning when he says he noticed a very attractive girl walking along North Broadway in the direction of North White Plains.
"Her appearance struck me," said the doctor, "because she appeared to be in a daze or dreaming. I was more surprised when she said 'Good morning' to me, because I had never seen her before to the best of my recollection."
When Dr. Ruhl got on the train the first thing that attracted his attention was a picture of the missing Esther Mearson in the papers. The picture and description were almost identical with the girl he had seen on North Broadway, except that she seemed a year or two older.

THEY PUT IT ALL ON HAVEMEYER

Lawyers Declare That Dead Sugar Trust President Was Guilty Par. y. Verdict Today.

At the end of another day of summing up in the trial of Charles R. Heike and the other defendants in the sugar fraud cases the jury which has been listening to the case for over four weeks voted 3 to 4 in favor of waiting until this morning before retiring for a verdict.
It was 4:20 o'clock when the jury voted on the question of adjourning, and as a result of the decision reached, Judge Martin postponed his charge until this morning. He will deliver this at 9:30 and the case should be in the jury's hands an hour later.
John R. Stauchfield, in his summing up for Heike, said that a prison sentence would mean the grave for him. He is sixty-five years of age. Blame for the sugar frauds was practically placed upon H. C. Havemeyer by Stauchfield. "Mr. Stimson," he said, "wants to convict this man so that Wickersham can tell the public that he has caught the man higher up. But let us see if Heike is that man. He did not own a dollar of stock or securities. He was a salaried employe. Who runs corporations? The board of directors. Who is highest in their councils? The president. He is the responsible man and has supreme control."
Heike, Stauchfield said, was only a registrar. In asking the jury at the end of his address to acquit Heike, Stauchfield turned to where his two daughters sat, becomingly dressed in blue suits, and said that they sat "like two fluttering birds unaware of the bearing of the charges brought against their old and honored father, and anxious only to see him absolved of them."
Stimson, who closed the two days' oratory for the government described Heike as the engineer or chauffeur of the company's system. "He sat with two speedometers," he said, "one showing how the government was being cheated monthly on invoice weight cargoes, and the other showing how it was being cheated on landed weight cargoes. The question is, did he look at them? He says that he noticed that the differences were greater here than at any other port, and that that was due to a system of liberality in weighing on the part of the government. In some ways that is the most audacious charge a man could bring in. Having prostituted the government system of weighing in this port the beneficiaries of it come here and say that liberality has been translated into liberality."
Stimson insisted that Gerbracht, the superintendent of the refinery, and Bendernagel, the cashier, had known all about the frauds, as shown by the evidence, and had been parties to it.

PHILADELPHIA SENDS AID TO SUITCASE STRIKERS.
The suitcase makers in Philadelphia are making efforts to help the suitcase strikers here and yesterday they sent \$25 with a promise that more will follow.
The committee of twenty appointed last Monday night at the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades to conduct the strike and gather money, has met with success and hopes to be able to get the amount needed to sustain the fight.
Max Wiener, secretary of the union, said yesterday that \$1,000 a week will be enough to keep the men alive. This sum, he said, will come in as soon as the committee begins to put in operation the plans on which it is now working.

LABORERS DEMAND WAGE INCREASE.
ROCHESTER, June 9.—Laborers on public improvements here today struck for a minimum scale of 25 cents an hour. Some important work is interrupted by the strike. About 500 men are out. The police were called to one spot, but the slight trouble had evaporated when the officers arrived.
Several hundred inside and outside carpenters are also out today, and threaten to call out other branches of the building trades if demands are not granted soon.
PLAINFIELD STRIKE OFF.
PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 9.—The strike at three of the printing press works in this city has been broken, and yesterday the 150 men who declared strike returned to their work. Settlement was brought about through the efforts of Hugh C. Reilly, manager of District No. 47, International Association of Machinists.

MUCKRAKER PARR'S FRIENDS INCENSED
The report from Washington yesterday that Richard Parr, special agent of the customs department, will receive only \$100,000 for his work in unearthing the mammoth sugar trust frauds, has met with considerable resentment among Parr's friends here, who declare seriously that between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 would be nearer a fair reward for Parr.
The government, they say, recovered several million dollars as the result of Parr's expose, in addition to overthrowing a fraudulent system and thereby saving itself untold millions of dollars in the years to come.
Parr, it is expected, will go to Washington next week to talk the matter over with Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, who is finally to determine the amount to be paid. It is said there is no limit to the amount Parr can be paid, and that MacVeagh is inclined to be liberal. Parr's friends declare \$100,000 would not show liberality. Parr himself positively declines to discuss the amount of the reward, though he expressed great satisfaction over the ruling of Attorney General Wickersham that he alone was entitled to whatever reward is to be paid.
A former government official, who had much to do with the work done by Parr, told the press yesterday the "inside" story of Parr's discovery, a story hitherto closely guarded.
When George B. Cortelyou was Secretary of the Treasury, under President Roosevelt, he was notified, in a round-about way, by a man named Wally, a discharged checker at the Havemeyer & Elder's docks, in Brooklyn, that the government was being defrauded by under-weighing of sugar on which duties were paid. No details of the fraud were laid before Cortelyou.
Collector of Customs Fowler, of the

TRUSSMAKER.
HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER
1499 3d Ave. Ret. 84th & 85th St.

NOT THE BIGGEST SUNDAY PAPER, BUT THE BEST

TOMORROW! SATURDAY, JUNE 11, '10 EXCURSION
ARRANGED BY THE East Side Branch Socialist Party
Three commodious steamers leave Market street dock at 2 p.m. After three hours' ride along the wonderful Long Island Sound will stop for four hours at LOCUST GROVE
Bathing, fishing, rowing, dancing, bowling and many other amusements.
MOONLIGHT TRIP
Three hours' return trip, accompanied by a double band of music, under the shine of the moon and stars.
Tickets, bought today, 50c. Tomorrow, 75c.
Part of the money from today's ticket sale goes to the striking suitcase makers.

part of New York, was summoned to Washington and ordered to get to work on the case immediately. At a conference between Cortelyou and Fowler, Thomas Cross, a special government agent, was ordered to New York from Buffalo. With Fowler, Cross examined all the government agents in this division, and finally hit upon Parr as the most likely official to discover frauds, if they really existed. Parr was then given free rein to discover the frauds.
He discovered that holes were bored in the stanchions of each of the scales on the Havemeyer & Elder's docks and that through this hole a spring was so manipulated as to make the scale record a weight far lower than the true weight of the sugar placed upon it.
Oliver Spitzer, the dock superintendent, has admitted that Parr was offered a large bribe to "forget" it. With Special Agent Brzezinski, Parr unearthed the entire frauds. On the first trial Brzezinski's story was so manifestly different from that of Parr's that Brzezinski was dismissed from the service. Single-handed Parr fought his way to victory, forcing the sugar trust to pay back nearly \$4,000,000 in duties and resulting in the installation of scales placed upon the docks.
While the indicted sugar officials were awaiting trial, Parr was offered an additional bribe of \$100,000 to "disappear." Parr refused this bribe as he had refused others, and assisted in the prosecution. His superiors admit that Parr is a most efficient, capable, honest officer, and there is not one of them who does not hope he will be liberally rewarded.

ALFALFA FROM ARGENTINA.
On the steamship Homerus, which arrived yesterday from the River Plate via the West Indies, were 100 tons of alfalfa hay grown in Argentina. It was sent as a sample shipment.
SIR GEORGE NEWNES DEAD.
LONDON, June 9.—Sir George Newnes, one of the best known publishers in England, died today. He founded the Westminster Gazette, Tit-Bits and the Strand Magazine.

GAS OVERCOMES ENGINEER.
David McCullough, fifty-five years old, an engineer, living at 325 East 81st street, was found yesterday in the basement hallway of his residence overcome by gas, which was escaping from an open jet. Upon examination it was found that McCullough was the victim of an accident and he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

DRIVERS BUTTED IN
They Took Clothes Collected for Salvation Army and Sold Them.
Captain Emmet H. Fox, of the Salvation Army Industrial Home, at 325 West 48th street, noticed recently a disparity in receipts of clothing compared with other seasons. He "planted" a suit of clothing bearing a private mark, and when the driver who got it in the course of collection failed to turn it in at the home, Captain Fox had the wagons trailed be detectives.
It was found that the wagons—there are twelve—were hauled by the old clothes men, shoemakers and others, who bought from the drivers for almost nothing the article that had been given to charity. This discovery led to the conviction in Special Sessions of Joseph Mayfield, a driver, for petty larceny. Others involved by the testimony of Mayfield confessed, and yesterday the police arrested Harry Miller, shoe dealer at 367 West 50th street, on the charge of receiving stolen property.
According to Ernest Redfern, a driver, Miller, who was introduced to Redfern by Mayfield as a "fence," bought four pairs of shoes from him for 40 cents on May 21 last. Redfern said that Miller knew the shoes had been given to the Salvation Army, in the Tombs court Magistrate Herbert held Miller in \$500 bonds for trial.
"The Salvation Army wants the public to know that its charities will be protected and respected," said Captain Fox.

Public Mass Meeting
Brotherhood of Machinists
TONIGHT
At Day Star Hall, 54th Street and 3d Avenue, Brooklyn.

WHO WILL WIN?
JOHNSON or JEFFRIES?
MAKE NO BETS TILL YOU HAVE READ IN NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL

The Prize-fight. By Konrad Bercovici. Illustrated by John Sloan.
OTHER FEATURES WILL BE:
We Were Just Brothers. A poem. By Horace Traubel.
A Socialist Study in Literature. By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer.
Why Physicists Should Be Socialists. By Dr. Leon Harris.
What Becomes of Our Cripples. By Andre Tridon.
Nature's Master Builders. A popular treatment of chemistry.
Hungry. A sketch. By Henry Savker.
The Survival of the Fittest. One of Brigid Stanton's best stories.
The Duet. A story. By Skitaletz.
The Lovers of Princess Mimi. A story. By Jules Lemaitre.
Expectations. An episode. By Louis Chaskin.
Three Books on Socialism. A review. By Louis Wetmore.
Woman's Sphere. Edited by Anita C. Block.

SOCIALIST AND LABOR NEWS OF ALL LANDS.

NOT THE BIGGEST SUNDAY PAPER, BUT THE BEST

PAID 3 OF CITY'S FOULEST RESORTS

Central Office Detectives Gather in "Proprietors" of Evil Traps for Young Girls.

Three of the most notorious resorts in the city were raided early yesterday morning by Central Office detectives, acting upon information...

Seven prisoners spent the greater part of the early morning in police headquarters, and later were arraigned in the Center Street Police Court.

The Sterling Hotel, Seventh avenue and 50th street, Paul W. Slavin, proprietor and Henry Aiken and Thomas Howard, waiters; the Denver Hotel, 207 West 40th street, Max Ostreicher, proprietor, and Frank McGuire, clerk...

The second place visited was the Denver Hotel. There evidence of violations which led to a more serious charge was found by the detectives, and they arrested the alleged proprietor, Max Ostreicher, and Frank McGuire, a clerk.

All seven men were arraigned later in the Tombs Court, and each of them was held in \$1,000 bail.

WRL TELLS HOW MAN TRIED TO LURE HER. A story told Magistrate Krotel by a girl prisoner who said she was Mattie Williams, of 439 10th street, West New York, N. J., resulted in the arrest of a man who gave his name as Seymour L. Rosenheim, of 512 West 122d street.

Concert and Strawberry Festival AT THE CLUBROOMS OF THE EAST SIDE EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE. Will be given Tomorrow, Saturday, June 11, 8 P. M.

BIG EXCURSION OF THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION AT THOUSAND ISLANDS. July 1, 2, 3 and 4, '10 ADULTS, \$17. Children below 12 years, \$9.

The 622nd Boy of The Call and our Ad UNION LABEL GOODS. MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men, 25c to \$3.00.

DIAZ SENSATION IN WASHINGTON

situation at Valladolid, which has been captured and sacked by rebellious Maya Indians and Mexican revolutionaries, is desperate. General Brasa left Vera Cruz today with 1,000 picked troops.

DIAX OPPONENT ARRESTED. MEXICO CITY, June 9.—Bloodshed and rioting will mark the primary elections for the selection of the candidates for president and vice president, now only a little more than two weeks off.

KAISER JOINS DIAZ ORDER. BERLIN, June 9.—Emperor William has received an autograph letter from President Diaz, of Mexico, asking him to accept the grand cordon of the newly instituted order of the Mexican Eagle.

FREED AFTER TWO YEARS. EL PASO, Tex., June 9.—After two years' imprisonment in Juarez jail, four Mexicans, thought to have been connected with the revolutionary effort of 1908, were released today on federal court orders.

TAFT REBUFS REP. HARRISON AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Francis Burton Harrison, Democratic representative in Congress from the Sixteenth district of New York, is persona non grata at the White House.

RIFLE WAS LOADED. UTICA, N. Y., June 9.—Arthur Shaw, aged fourteen, of Verona Kills accidentally shot and killed himself this afternoon, while handling a rifle in the village blacksmith shop.

Boy Taking Gun From Wagon Box Gets Bullet in Brain. UTICA, N. Y., June 9.—Arthur Shaw, aged fourteen, of Verona Kills accidentally shot and killed himself this afternoon, while handling a rifle in the village blacksmith shop.

Among the things in the place that particularly interested the lad was a gun that was lying in a wagon box in the rear part of the shop. He reached into the box and taking the gun by the barrel drew it toward him.

YOU WILL SOON NEED A NEW HAT

We have everything in Men's Hats at a decided saving in price



McCann's Hats 210 BOWERY, Near Spring St.

"THEY LOOKED JUST LIKE THE WORKERS"

E. H. Gary and Secretary MacVeagh Bravely Inspect Big Steel Plant and See Work Done.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, visited the latter's namesake, Gary, Ind., today on a tour of inspection of the steel mills and were covered with red ore dust from the ore docks of the Gary works, until, as one member of the party described it, "they looked just like the workers."

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The publication this afternoon of the details of the nude dance by "Fatima," a Nauteh dancer, before the surgery section of the American Medical Association, now in convention here, at a stag entertainment Tuesday night, created a sensation among the visiting physicians.

SURGEONS SEE WOMAN IN NUDE DANCE

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Eight waitresses who were serving refreshments fled in dismay when the dance began. Dr. Walter B. Dorset, of St. Louis, chairman of the arrangement committee, today admitted the dance had taken place, but said that it was not on the program and would not have been allowed had he been able to reach the stage in time to prevent it.

SPORTS

YESTERDAY'S SCORES. National League. At New York—R. H. E. St. Louis 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 8 1 N. Y. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—5 8 2

At Philadelphia—Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0—14 0 Phila. 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0—4 7 0

At Cleveland—R. H. E. Phila. 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0—4 12 1 Cleveland 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4 8 0

WILL NEW CASTLE MEN BE RAILROADED?

Steel Trust Has Rails Greased for Trial Next Week—Capitalist Press Issues "Call to Arms."

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 9.—With the finding of a "true bill" against the press committee of the Free Press, the Socialist weekly, here Wednesday an issue has been pushed forward which will without doubt reach national importance in a few days.

It is claimed in the charge, which contains five thousand words, that the Socialists had practically advocated insurrection when it called upon the strikers in the tin mills last summer to organize into a big union.

HOMELESS, HE THIES SUICIDE. Began Policeman to Shoot Him—Is Sent to Hospital for Sanity Examination. Frank Amatel, a homeless young man, took a penknife from his pocket in a doorway at Brooklyn street and Dennett place, Brooklyn, yesterday, and began stabbing himself in the wrist.

CHINESE MAY STOP BOYCOTT. Called Off to Await Answer of U. S. Government. SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Pending a final appeal to the federal authorities for the removal of the immigration station detention sheds from Angel Island to this city, the Chinese, it is said, have decided to call off the proposed boycott of American goods, and cable dispatches will be sent today to mercantile organizations in China notifying them that nothing will be done in the matter until a decisive answer is received from the United States government.

MISS ASHLEY ELECTED. Woman Lawyer Now Treasurer of Suffrage Association. The National Woman's Suffrage Association has elected as treasurer Miss Jessie Ashley, a woman lawyer of the firm of Ashley & Pope, 5 Nassau street.

MAY BE GENERAL STRIKE IN LOS ANGELES. LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 9.—Taking advantage of a strike of machinists and waiters in Los Angeles, unions of the state propose to carry the war into the camp of the enemy and make a desperate attempt to unionize Los Angeles.

BROOKLYN SOCIALISTS OPEN NEW CASTLE FUND. At a regular meeting of the 4th Assembly district, Kings county Socialist party, held at 251 Marcy avenue the following resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote:

FREE SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS. By John London, Marx, Lafargue, Herron, Spargo and other socialist writers. No two above 22 pages each. We will send the full set in a strong paper box free in anyone sending \$1.00 for a new yearly subscription to the International Socialist Review.

CHARGES PRESENTED TO GAYNOR IGNORED

Mayor Refuses to Recognize Letters Calling His Attention to Water Works Graft.

In the previous articles upon the conditions obtaining in the new city water works camps at the foot of the Catskills, it was aimed to give a true statement of what exists there, with the idea that when these matters were brought to the attention of the proper authorities, action of some sort would be taken.

On May 31 and June 1, last, The Call published a couple of articles dealing with the conditions obtaining in that part of the water works construction under way in Westchester and Putnam counties, in which it was shown how the law is being violated again, much in the same manner as it was two years ago.

No Attention Paid. It seems that Gaynor is not to be bothered with anything so insignificant as the mere conditions of labor prevailing among some 12,000 workmen on a city contract upon which the municipality will spend a round half billion of dollars before its completion.

AT DISORDERLY HOUSES. A hearing will be given by the democratic committee on laws and legislation at 1 o'clock today on Alderman Staglieno's proposed ordinance requiring that a plate or sign with the name or address of the owner shall be placed on every building in the city.

SPECIAL MEETING OF HOUSESMITHS' AND BRIDGEMEN'S UNION, LOCAL 52. AT THE LABOR TEMPLE, 245 East 94th Street. TONIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Third Reading of Amendments to Constitution.

OW WERTZ PIANOS. 1210 5th Ave., N. E. Corner of Manhattan and 5th Ave., near 10th St., Brooklyn. 1706 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS)

FOR SALE. Get an Index to Periodical Literature on Socialism. Price 25 cents. Address: E. SILVIN, 1220 5th Street, Sacramento, Cal.

George Oberdorfer FRAMING. 2893 Eighth Ave., Near 126th St. Key West Co-operative Cigar Union Made By Consumers. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 15c in New York Trust Store. TRY THEM.

Correct Clothes For Men, Women and Children

Cash or \$1.00 a Week at very low prices. Accounts opened no matter where you reside, if you are a Call reader.

PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT STORE Elizabeth, N. J. Cash or Credit Store. Plainfield Credit Outfitting Co. Plainfield, N. J.

workers to deal in the company stores. There they are charged considerable more for cheap, coarse and inferior goods than good wholesome food and clothing could be purchased for elsewhere.

Section 10 of the state labor law provides: That every corporation, contractor, or subcontractor, engaged in municipal work shall pay weekly the wages earned by all in their employ.

These contractors have absolutely no regard for the above mentioned sections. Either they have the city and state officials hypnotized or else their will is so strong they have no fear of being compelled to recognize the law.

ATHOL, Mass., June 9.—Armed to the teeth, posers of citizens are today searching the woods near Phillipston for a young man who assaulted Miss Lucy Sheperdson, a district school teacher, of that village.

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ANOTHER MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF CIGAR MAKERS WILL TAKE PLACE ON Sunday, June 12, 1910, 9:30 A. M., AT BOHEMIAN NATIONAL HALL, 321 East 73d Street, N. Y. City. ALL SHOPS ARE REQUESTED TO SEND DELEGATES.

WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Send all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Nicholas avenue, New York city.

WEAVE IN, WEAVE IN, MY HARDY LIFE!

By Walt Whitman.

Weave in, weave in, my hardy life!
Weave in, weave in, my hardy life!
Yet a soldier strong and full,
For great campaigns to come,
In red blood weave in, weave in,
Like rosetts the weaves, eight
Weave in!

Wearing lasting sure weaves day and
night the weft, the warp, in-
cessant weaves! Live not!
I know not what the use, Oh life!
I know not the aim, the end—
nor really ought we know!
I know the work, the need goes on,
and shall go on—the death-
developed march of peace as
well as war goes on!

For great campaigns of peace the
same, the wily threads to
weave;
I know not why or what, yet weave,
forever weave!

FACTORS IN THE STRIKE.

By Agnes H. Downing.

From the living wage to the cost of
living is a far cry just now; so, for a
time at least, we are destined to have
poverty or starvation, probably a little
of both.

The brewery workers of Los Angeles
went out some days ago and
recently the metal workers have
done so. The workers in these trades are
so it might be thought that
there would be only indirectly re-
lated to the troubles. Such is not the
case. Woman, the housekeeper, in
her sacred place in the home, is never-
theless a direct, immediate and pow-
erful factor in the strike.

The Citizen (the local trades union
organ) of May 27 says: "The brewers,
together with the engineers, cooper
and bottlers are out on strike. Into
the home of an engineer, especially
one of his craft, comes Mr. Em-
ployer trying to win a scalp. The en-
gineer is not at home, but the wife
is there. What a splendid oppor-
tunity to work on a woman's sym-
pathy. Mr. Employer tells the woman
that if her husband returns into an
open shop he will give a high raise
in wages, under a guarantee of a five
year contract. Ignorance is bliss,
the woman saw only the high raise in
her husband's income, and a five
year steady job. Is it any wonder
she balked when her husband, in-
stead of her union, refused? And,
man-like, she hoped to test his affec-
tion and force him to choose be-
tween her and the fine (?) contract
of his union."

Woman men here and there have
thoughtlessly boasted of their con-
tempt for women in industrial lines.
To call women workers "natural
scabs" or "Chinamen with their
queens rolled up" has met with ap-
plause. But they are commencing to
see the folly of this, and gradually
more and more is done to organize
women. And this, too, for the very
substantial reason that it helps men
by relieving them of cheap competi-
tors.

With the mother at home it is more
difficult to see. In her baking, boil-
ing, stewing, washing, scrubbing, nurs-
ing, sweeping, dusting, cleaning, patch-
ing, she is not competing with man,
for no man wants her job. So it
would seem useless for the man, wear-
ing as he is with other duties, to
even talk to his wife of the aims and
objects of unionism. He does not even
encourage her to reach out into the
world herself. The old fear that made
ancestors of his shut wives up in
caves is unconsciously in him. He
dimly fears that if his wife would get
out too much in the world he might
lose her. Over and over he repeats,
"Woman's place is in her home;
woman's duty is to her own family,"
she learns this lesson.

So the soil is ready for the alluring
pictures of the employers' spies. Some-
thing good for her own husband, good
for her own family, good for her own
home is what she offers. That is all
she wants, so she becomes an advoca-
te for the employer and uses her in-
fluence to make a scab of her hus-
band.

In all fairness, the Citizen adds:
"Now, don't say harsh, unkind things
about this particular wife. She is but
one of many, many uninformed wom-
en among the ranks of organized la-
bor. Who is to blame? You, Mr.
Union Man, because if somebody
speaks of organizing women or giv-
ing them the vote, then—in times of
peace—you say: "Woman's place is
in the home." But in times of war
you expect her to be a full-fledged sol-
dier, fighting to a finish."

The unions have urgent need of
what allies they can find right now.
Will they enlist their own faithful
wives? The lesson is before them.

"Hard and hard,
Oh, heart of mine,
Over hard it seems."
Yet they may learn. Meanwhile orga-
nizers on the political field cannot
reach women too soon.

TO HELP THE CHILDREN.

Today is the last day of the Con-
vention of the Playground Association
of America, which has been studying
the best forms of administration for
the playground systems in various
cities, at Rochester, N. Y. "Rust Pa-
stor Stokes is to tell of what is being
done by factory employers to give
some play time to their young em-
ployees. The value of outdoor life and
of play centers is to be discussed by
leaders in the gospel of the child. We
know, of course, that all these move-
ments are steps in the right direction,
but we cannot help feel that the people
who are making it their life work to
provide playgrounds for the children
of the tenements belong squarely and
openly in the Socialist movement.
Such people ought to see that nothing
of any real or permanent value
can be done for the children of the
poor save through Socialism. They
may patch a little here and patch a
little there, but the foundation still
remains a rotten and worn-out fabric."
A. C. B.

MEETING HALLS.

Meeting rooms and halls to let in
Finnish Socialist Club House, Apply to
J. Wahren, 4224 Eighth avenue, or
E. Huhtanen, 723 42d street, Brook-
lyn.

ARLINGTON HALL

1921 St. Marks
place (8th St.)
bet. 2d and 3d
avenue, elegant hall for balls and concerts,
weddings and banquets; modern kitchen, elec-
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LABOR TEMPLE 342-247 E. 11th St.,
New York.
Workers' Educational Association.
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908 Willoughby Ave.
Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization.
Owned and controlled by the Labor Lyceum
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GEORGE J. SCHWARZ

LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET
HOUSE IN RIDGWOOD.

Open Saturday and Monday Evenings.

We Are Popular Home Furnishers.

Because we aim to please our customers in every way possible is one of the reasons of our popularity.

The high values we offer for little money is another factor that constantly increases our business.

Will you not let us show you our big stock of furniture, rugs and carpets, at this time of the year when you are thinking of adding or replacing, or furnishing a home entirely?

We can furnish your home at money-saving prices, being out of the high rent section.

1279-81 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Bay Ridge Machinists.

The organizers for the Brotherhood of Machinists are making strenuous efforts to organize the non-union machinists living in the Bay Ridge section, and have been holding a series of public mass meetings and distributing literature written in several languages for this purpose.

National Organizer Harrison recently started a new brotherhood local, known as Bay Ridge Lodge No. 17, with a large membership. They are to hold a public mass meeting tonight in Day Star Hall, 34th street and Third avenue, Bay Ridge.

Addresses will be delivered by General Secretary Luckey, of New York; Business Representative Schofield and National Organizer Harrison, both of whom are old residents of the Bay Ridge section.

Political Equality League.

Edward King will lecture this evening to a class on "Practical Sociology" in the headquarters of the Political Equality League, 196 East Broadway, at 8:30 o'clock.

Equal Rights League Festival.

Concert and strawberry festival at the clubrooms of the East Side Equal Rights League, 225 Chrystie, near Houston, will be given tomorrow, Saturday June 12, at 3 p.m.

After the concert there will be dancing, ice cream, strawberries and cakes served free of charge on the beautiful cool roof garden. Everybody welcome. Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive.

Today.
Buenos Ayres, Cadiz, May 20.
El Cid, Galveston, June 1.
Giulia, Gibraltar, May 27.
La Provence, Havre, June 1.
Merida, Havana, June 7.
Malapan, Santa Marta, June 1.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, May 29.
Saba, Trinidad, June 1.
Star of New Zealand, Liverpool, May 29.

To Sail.

Today.
Comanche, Jacksonville, 1 p.m.
Crown Prince, Rio de Janeiro, 3 p.m.
Hamilton, Norfolk, 3 p.m.
Matanzas, Tampico, 12 m.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica, 1 p.m.

NEW COLLEGE SUBSIDY.

DURHAM, N. C., June 9.—Upon retiring from the presidency of Trinity College and becoming a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Dr. Kilgo presented to the board of trustees of the institution \$100,000, a gift from Benjamin N. Duke. This gift runs the total duke benefaction to Trinity up to \$1,400,000.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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Branch 7—Southwest corner of 196th street and Madison avenue. J. C. Frost, Louis A. Baum and Robert Lansdowne.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

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Branch 9—Northwest corner of 169th street and Clinton avenue, McKinley Square. Sol Fieldman.

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It was decided to hold the county mass convention on Saturday, June 25, at 8 p.m., at the People's Congregational Church (Socialist), Ridgefield Park.

On Sunday, June 12, a new branch will be started in Dumont.

GEORGE FINGER, Secretary.

IRVING, N. J.

Branch Irving tonight, at the corner of Union and Springfield avenues, at 8 o'clock.

BOSTON, MASS.

Comrade Thomas Burke, for many years actively identified with the movement in Boston and vicinity, passed away at his home in Roxbury, after a prolonged illness.

Comrade Burke was also an active trade unionist, and prominent in the affairs of the Pattern Makers' Union, of which he was one of the most active members.

At a meeting of the executive committee of Local Boston last evening, a committee was elected to draft a set of suitable resolutions to be forwarded to his family.

JOHN J. McETRICK.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

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Young Socialist Educational Circle, at 56 Orchard street, first front floor.

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BROOKLYN.

19th A. D.—3207 Fort Hamilton avenue.

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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. 2392-2394 Beekman.

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| For One Month | .20 | 2.00 | 2.00 |

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. FRIDAY, JUNE 10. NO. 181.

THE PROSPEROUS TOBACCO TRADE.

Because of the abounding success that may be made in the tobacco business, and because, also, of the steady flow of cash that comes to the people in the business, the American Tobacco Company, which is the trust, has stepped forward to take the bonds issued by the state of North Carolina. Buyers had fought shy of them, and it looked as though the issue was doomed to failure until the trust spoke. As this action comes hard on a 40 per cent dividend and on the withdrawal of \$30,000,000 of its own bonds, it shows what an overpowering profit there is in the tobacco business.

Of course, in the light of such prosperity, it would be reasonable to suppose that the workers in the industry share largely in it. The women who strip the leaves and make the bunches and the men who roll the cigars must surely receive wages equal to the wages received by bank presidents. The girls who run the cigarette-making machines should earn enough to retire on at an early age. The plug and cut tobacco workers must be a contented lot because of the big wad of money that is in their envelope on payday.

They are not. The cigar and tobacco workers are among the worst paid in this country, and the worst paid of all are those who labor in the factories of the trust. The trust has prospered. It has grown so rich and fat that it is able practically to take a mortgage on the proud old state of North Carolina. But it has grown rich and prosperous by grinding down its workers, by robbing them through mean shop rules, by smashing down wages and by breaking up unions.

Is there a brand of cigars, a package of tobacco or a cigarette, made by the trust, that bears the union label? Not one. Do workmen avoid using these products, these articles made by cheap labor? The prosperity of the trust shows decidedly that the workmen patronize them.

Cigarmaking, as a business, has practically been ruined, and on the ruin, as well as on the ruin of the union, has risen the might and the affluence of the trust.

It is about time that organized labor awoke to the work it can do in this industry. Organize the factories of the trust. Organize, also, the factories of the United Cigar Company, the opulent rival of the trust. It does not produce a single union article, either. Yet, in conjunction with the trust, it makes a majority of the cigars sold in this country.

There is a glorious opportunity here for organized labor. It should see that the working class is allowed to share in the prosperity the American Tobacco Company is so ostentatiously parading. Organized labor holds the trust in the hollow of its hand. All it needs to do is act intelligently.

Even in the office of the Outlook there must be treason, for that paper recently published a "poem" which begins—

"He lived his simple life, nor thought of self;
He ministered unceasingly to all
Who needed him; he craved no gain nor pelf
Save as they served to answer every call."

Of course that last line will cover about any business method. But still it looks as though the fellow whose praises are sung was a soft living, soft headed, soft spoken mutt, who has no place in our modern strenuous and exacting civilization, where, to be some one, you've got to go out and kill something, or slaughter some one. The Contributing Editor should put the kibosh on that poet right away.

The work is under way of tearing down the old Grand Central Station. The work is also under way of tearing from his seat the representative of the New York Central, Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Depew, even in his humor, is far more antiquated than the Grand Central, and he is about the worst exhibit of a corrupt age we have left. It is probable that his successor will not be much better, but his place will eventually be taken by a man who really represents New York, and he will be the first of his kind.

While John B. McDonald was building the subway he was pointed to as an example of the real workingman, the fellow who got into the ditch and made the dirt fly, and thereby hustled. Now he has been in court and has sworn that he really does not remember whether or not he gave a diamond necklace worth \$3,000 to the wife of an actor. If there is any single event in the life of a real workingman that he forgets more speedily than another it is the spending of \$3,000. He does it so often that he really cannot keep track of the causes for which he spent the money.

If the Young Egyptians do not like what Mr. Roosevelt said about Egypt they can get out of the country. While they were born there and hope to continue to live there, they do not know as much about the needs of the country as he does, because he passed through the place and saw all that was to be seen and learned all that could be learned.

Because of the extreme coldness of the subscription night audiences, the Boston Opera Company is to have a claque to do the applauding in the proper places so as to encourage the singers. It is also rumored that the Metropolitan may do the same thing. Fine. Here is a chance for some of the leading members of the Back-from-Elba Club. They are hard-handed and persistent.

At about this season of the year all well conditioned capitalists flee to Europe for a three or four months' vacation so that they will be able fitly to consider the question: "What incentive to labor would there be under Socialism?"

This financial panic will serve as an argument in the coming Congressional campaign that the Republicans are really doing something.

Shaw doesn't in the least object to starting trouble again between this country and England. He would probably be thoroughly satisfied whichever one was licked.

Nat Goodwin claims there is the best of feeling between him and his fourth wife. Probably it is due to the fact they are not living together.

It is safe betting that the Government is not so much opposed to Wall Street that it will refuse to accept campaign contributions from that source.

Well, well, this gospel schooner in the East River must be in some way different from the scheme of the religious saloonkeeper who offered a bible with each dollar bottle of whisky.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE

By BERTHA W. HOWE.

The modern woman's movement in this country may be said to have begun at Seneca Falls, N. Y., with the gathering there of the first woman's rights convention in the year 1848. Sixty-two years ago there was little evidence to be seen of the modern class struggle in America. Karl Marx, from the vantage point of old European civilization, had developed the theory only a few years before. Had he known only American conditions his great work would probably have remained undone. But looking back over the woman's movement in this country with the theory of the class struggle in mind, some interesting observations may be made leading to valuable hints for the future.

The meeting at Seneca Falls was called a "Woman's Rights Convention," and the declaration of sentiments then submitted to a candid world, complained not only of the withholding of the elective franchise from woman, but also of the unjust property laws from which she suffered; if married, the right of the husband to deprive the wife of her liberty and to chastise her; the exclusive ownership by the husband of the children; the lack of profitable employment for women; their exclusion from the professions and from colleges; and, finally, accused man of having "in every way he could, destroyed woman's confidence in her own powers, lessened her self-respect and made her willing to lead a dependent and abject life."

This declaration and the brave women who promulgated it were subjected to sneers and ridicule. But these lessened as time went on, and most of the reforms were ultimately granted, for it was prejudice and not self-interest which was opposed to them. To grant all of the demands then made, including the ballot, would not have interfered with any vested rights nor disturbed the prevailing industrial system. The ballot was asked for only as a needed broadening influence upon women as individuals, and as a matter of fact, this part of the declaration met with serious opposition from members of the convention, and was carried only by the strenuous efforts of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and some of the more radical of the reformers. But the women had asked for nothing which they could not obtain without the ballot; therefore, their demand for it was largely fanciful, and it follows that the opposition to it was sentimental.

But the situation has changed. Instead of "Woman's Rights Conventions," we have "Woman Suffrage Conventions." There is little cause to complain of inequalities in the law. Why, then, is there such a persistent and growing demand for the suffrage, and why is the opposition to it no longer sentimental, but filibustering and obstructive? Can it be that women are spending their time and money and energies in the very serious way in which we see for a

mere sentimental whim? Some of them doubtless are. Equal suffrage, like all new ideas, must become a fad with some; others are caught and held by reasoning which they have not carried to its logical conclusion, or they would instead be found on the other side of the question. But aside from these elements, it is evident that the cause of woman's enfranchisement has attained a dignity and importance of late years which puts it in the category of live issues, and removes it from the field of merely decorative politics.

Woman has obtained most of the "rights" which she asked for in 1848, and still she is not satisfied. She continues to call for the ballot, but for what purpose? Certainly not to enable her to obtain the rights which she already has. What rights, then? There is only one reply to that question, and woman's lips have already formed it, even if her reason has not fully grasped the stupendous, far-reaching importance of that answer—she wants the vote as a wage worker, in the hope of improving her condition. Even the wealthy and aristocratic women who have joined the suffrage movement have been obliged to put the demand more and more upon this ground. They perceive the overwhelming numbers of women which the argument will ultimately rally to their cause; but will they see the possible consequences to themselves and their class of such a doctrine and draw back in time, or will their minds and sympathies have become so enlightened by constant dealing in broad democratic terms that they will be prepared to accept the consequences? Any answer to such a question would, of course, be entirely speculative. But there is another direction in which we can prophesy with more confidence.

There is no doubt that even in the United States the recognition of the fact that there are social classes whose economic interests are opposed to each other is growing, and an apprehension of the meaning of that fact cannot be long delayed. By a large mass of the people the theory of the class struggle has never been formulated, but is instinctively felt; the large body of trades unionists are half awake to it; Socialists are openly teaching it; and last, but not least, the leading capitalists and financiers know it. The upper class women whose interests are with the present order, are in the small minority; the proletarian women who, with the proletarian men, are beginning to feel more and more that the interests of the workers are opposed to those of the employing class, are in the large majority. As the demand for the ballot takes on more of a working class color, the employing class, who are in power in the government, will not fail to see, or at least to feel, where the least of the situation leaves them. They already see it dimly. Our legislators have given woman practically every right which she has asked for except that of the ballot; but when this subject is touched upon, the opposition, though polite and embur-

ressed, is impregnable. The English government's dogged opposition to it, while practically the whole nation is converted to the principle, is based on something more than sentiment. Parliament interprets the wishes of the ruling class and administers its will, as it was elected or appointed to do. The state governments in America do the same, with the result that no woman suffrage victory of any importance has been won here in the last fourteen years, and it is safe to say that none will be won, at least for unrestricted woman suffrage, in the near future in any state having a large body of working women, or even a large body of organized working men.

The propaganda for the reform, to be sure, still goes on bravely and even successfully, as far as the number of converts is concerned, the result being a substratum of public opinion which will some day be invaluable. But the representatives of the ruling class are too devoted to the interests of their clients, and too keen of perception to be fooled into thinking it an innocuous measure. Ultimately they must capitulate to a superior force, but it is idle to expect self-interest to yield to argument.

A hint of the situation, too, is seen in the chief objection of the anti-suffrage woman. It is that "Too many people are voting already." No one supposes that they think too many upper class people are voting. In fact, some of the anti-suffrage women are not opposed to restricted woman suffrage, that which has an educational or property qualification attached. In other words, less and less is the opposition to woman suffrage based on sex, and more and more is it based on class.

What conclusions are to be drawn from all this? Personally, I believe it means, first, that women must prepare to see the day of their political emancipation indefinitely postponed. The question has now become complicated with a much more vital one, that of opposing economic classes; and unless the powers that be are less astute than the prophets of Socialism, they will not be deceived by the open attempt of the bourgeois woman suffragists to carry water on both shoulders, that is, to bid for the working woman's influence while minimizing the possible effect of her vote. Second, that the only hope of the working woman for her enfranchisement is in strengthening the proletarian class to which she belongs and with which her interests are inextricably bound up. She rises or falls with the men and women of her own class.

So while she may welcome the efforts of all women for political recognition, let her not forget for a moment that her demands are being ignored not so much because of sex as because the capitalist class sees in the ever growing numbers of class conscious working men and women an omen of evil import to the outward and unjust system by which it profits.

THE FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS—II.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

But we also suffered some serious losses. We lost such valuable representatives as Paul Constant and De Pressensac. Paul Brousse and Allemane, too, were defeated, as were in the North Durrie and Ebovier, in the South Maurice Allard. Paris went back on its word of all. Here the anarcho-syndicalist movement was predominant. The anti-parliamentarians of the Herve school openly advocated abstention from the ballot. Their attitude was obviously displayed only in the Socialist camps. The bourgeois voting element was also clearly beyond their influence. The anarcho arguments could, therefore, not hurt capitalism, while it could, and did, as usual, interfere with the political success of Socialism. Aside from Allemane, who gained a few hundred votes, all Socialist candidates of the French capital lost many votes in spite of the increase of population.

The policy of maintaining a conciliatory attitude toward the anarcho-syndicalists has not been of any advantage, as events have demonstrated. Paris, the head and the brain of France, as she wishes to be called, is unfortunately in part in the toils of the darkest reactionaries in print dominated by the powers of official phrases.

Today Paris, politically and socially, is dominated by the provinces. A great deal of educational and organizing work remains to be done in the French capital.

Conditions are considerably better in the suburbs of Paris where the compact masses of the workers now congregate more and more. Here we gain votes and seats. Here a workman, Lucien Volin, was elected in the first ballot. Here also won out Albert Thomas, one of the contributors to Humanite and editor of the revisionist, Revue Socialiste.

may become a political factor of the first importance. For the work that is awaiting the Socialist fraction in the chamber is particularly of moment that many young and vigorous elements appear in the ranks for the first time. Among them Cachon, Charles Dumas, Roux-Costodon, Ellen-Prevot, Goude, Meyers, Prignot, Aubriet, Lambe, Mistral, and Albert Thomas. They will bring new blood and fresh energy into the parliamentary fraction, a fact not to be underestimated in a country where parliamentary deterioration is so prevalent. And of no less significance is the fact that about one-quarter of the new delegation (220) belong to the "Gauchist" or Marxian following.

It must be truthfully stated that most of our victories were not won merely by our own strength. In many cases we had on second ballot the support of the Radicals in a few even that of the reactionaries. But that does not in the least diminish the moral and political significance of our victory. The reasons are obvious. The Radicals did not support us simply because they were pleased with us, but really compelled by our growing power all over the country. The fate of many Radicals was in our hands. Everywhere the Socialist party did its democratic duty, carrying the war to reaction. In Marseille it saved the veteran of the Republic, Mr. Brisson, the president of the chamber and champion of free thought. He would have been beaten without the aid of the Socialists. And similarly in a number of other contests. Everywhere the Comrades acted in the spirit of the resolutions of the party congresses of Chalons and Nimes, pledging the party to the "preservation and development of republican liberties." We did not beg our opponents for their votes. We withdrew our own candidates quietly and with dignity, reminding our followers of the congress resolutions.

But in many places the Radicals betrayed us, going hand in hand with the reactionaries against the united Socialists. Even against Jaures, whom the reactionists threatened to defeat, the Radicals fought up to the last moment. In his second balloting most of the Radicals went over to the reaction. Thus Jaures, the kind and amiable Jaures, was treated by bourgeois democrats in return for his democratic zeal, which at times car-

ried him a little too far. Comrade Jaures is fond of emphasizing the points where Socialism and advanced bourgeois democracy may go hand in hand. But capitalistic realism prevailed when it reached the chasm that separates the Socialist from the capitalist world.

Still another novelty of the electoral campaign should be mentioned. For the first time the party bid defiance to the unreasonable legal provision by nominating several women as its candidates. Thus Elizabeth Renard polled over 2,000 votes, Anna Kaufmann and Dr. Madeline Pelletier got each several hundred votes in districts where some male candidates would have polled still less. A woman of the bourgeois suffragists, Madame Marguerite Durand, ran also without any success whatever. In this respect the power of the organized party also manifested itself.

And now a word as to our future. We must not tie up the fate of our party with the crumbling structure of capitalist society and its decaying political parties. Our policy in the chamber must of necessity look to concentration and solidification of our forces to a campaign of agitation. The disintegration of the bourgeois parties will go on. That is one of the lessons of the campaign. Our way is consequently pointed out for us. We must not be the party of patchwork, but the party of revolution in the best and noblest sense of the term. We need more Socialism, not more patchwork. And the results of the campaign of 1910 ought to mark the beginning of a new era in French Socialism.

FATAL ADMISSIONS.

Even the people following the lead of the Kirbys and Pests have to admit some telling facts that should make our wage-workers sit up and take notice. Read the following confession of "American Industries," organ of the National Association of Manufacturers: "A comparative summary extended over an average of five years, showing the number of men killed in mines, for each thousand employed in various countries, is as follows: France, 31; Belgium, 1; Great Britain, 1.23; Prussia, 2.99; United States, 2.29. There has been a gradual increase in the mine casualties in this country, whereas in Europe there has been a steady decrease. One-half of the suffering and the human and economic loss due to accidents is avoidable."

BOOK REVIEWS.

By M. L. F.

EFFECTIVE INDUSTRIAL REFORM. By Rev. David C. Reid. Press of the Eagle Printing and Binding Company, Pittsfield, Mass. Price not given. From a mechanical standpoint it looks like a dollar and a quarter book; as a serious contribution to economic literature it looks like a failure.

About the only real significance this volume has is that it indicates the wide extent of the protest against present social injustice. It is part of what is variously termed the "spiritual and social unrest of our times," or the "modern ethical movement." But among those who do not openly and courageously ally themselves with the real battle against capitalism—which is the fountain head of injustice, crime and misery—this unrest springs usually from the feeling that the unrefined person may not much longer be allowed to continue in the enjoyment of what he unjustly possesses. The ethical movement, at base, is often only an endeavor to ease the burdens of the working class to such an extent that they will not be driven to the point where they must rebel. But it never for a moment contemplates helping the working class to throw off the burden.

Mr. Reid has valiantly entered the lists and announced that most previous investigators are wrong. He has the solution and the remedy. He admits the existence of crime and misery. He traces it almost to its source. He is deeply and genuinely concerned over the fact that poverty is a social crime, not an individual shortcoming. He piles illustration on

illustration and argument on argument in support of it. But there is utterly no necessity of trying to demonstrate the contention that misery, want and needless suffering are widespread. That is a fact all can see and all most men will willingly acknowledge. Proof of the appearance and accepted is not the thing now demanded. Rational and honest examination of the cause of this condition is what is needed.

To this end Mr. Reid works out an elaborate plan. It is a hybrid, on paper looks as easy and simple as handing out a million dollars in money when there is only \$50 in the house. Workers in the various industries are to own them and the municipality is virtually to be a business concern. To acquire the industries those who work advance a certain sum of money. The government advances the remainder. The workers then pay off the government. Then the men who have acquired wealth legitimately, as Mr. Reid puts it, by the present unjust system, would be paid off. We could all go to the government and get consolation. We should have twentieth century free towns. And we should all own our own business.

Nothing could be simpler than buying out the capitalist class, as Mr. Reid explains it. Another very wise man, Mr. Charles E. Miller, of the New York Times, showed, in the pages of the Century, that nothing could be more difficult. So this present book should make a mighty appeal to him, and he is about the only person I seriously recommend to read it.

THE COAL CAMP

By GRACE D. BREWER, Girard, Kan.

Went out to a coal camp yesterday. Out where they have houses instead of homes. Out where they have even shacks instead of homes. Out where all shacks are built in long straight rows, all the same color, all having the same number of doors, windows and rooms, all built of the cheapest material and constructed in a shoddy fashion.

Out where you rarely see a tree, a flower or a grass plot. Out where the children play in dusty roads and where the tired faces of the mothers peer from the windows and doors of the shacks as you pass by.

Out where despair, homesickness and hopelessness is written on every female countenance and where almost every nationality is represented. Out where at "quitting time" you see men coming from the mouth of the mine black as the coal the earth gives forth, and trudging wearily toward a particular shack, the only place they have to call home.

Out where the fathers of the ragged urchins and the husbands of the tired-faced wives reflect in their own countenances the misery and woe of the working class.

Out where the brain is too tired to even think of their own welfare. Out where human lives are sacrificed every day for the sake of gain.

Out where literature and art are unknown. Out where the whistle from the mine controls the actions of the entire camp.

Out where men work and die, having never lived. Out where women suffer as only women in such surroundings can suffer.

Out where the children first open their eyes on the slack pile and many of them never see farther.

Out where the desire for the beautiful, the good and true, dies in every human heart and they submit to their life with heart-breaking patience.

Out where so much wealth is dug from the ground, yet the diggers grovel in poverty.

Out where any having a warm hand must sicken at the sights that greet their eyes.

Out where the company controls every dollar the miners receive. Out where all else is forgotten but profit, and where human flesh and blood is dross.

Out where the mine owners do as they live. Out where the brutality of the profit system reaches its highest mark.

Who is there that has not seen such a place? Who is there that has not witnessed the procession of grimy men filing from the holes in the earth?

Who is it that has not gazed into their eyes and read volumes? Who is it that has not seen injustice in every bent figure?

Who is it that having seen these things has not dreamed of a time when the men who dig the coal which warms the shirts of the workers, as well as the strikers, can have a home such as he could build if he received the full product of his toil?

Who is it that has not witnessed the children playing about the doors of the miner's home, with the father's mother near by, he fired from his day's work, she caring for little ones that has not thought and thought and thought?

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABO.

If a man succeeds in perpetrating a swindle, he rejoices over it in the name of business.

Who can draw the most beautiful pictures of the blessings of poverty? The man with the biggest income.

What produces loan sharks and pawn brokers and usurers? That same old breaker.

Have you seen this inscription on some of the steins in the show windows "Ain't it hell to be poor?" Present one to Rockefeller and ask him to drink your health from it.

Workers, are you aware that United States army officers are detailed in ninety-three universities, colleges and schools, drilling 22,910 students in the "military departments"? Teaching the young idea how to shoot? And why?

Three-quarters of New York city's population live in tenements—an average of thirty-five to a tenement. There are 101,117 dark rooms in these tenements. Some day a great light will break in upon them.

The Hon. J. J. Jeffries, or even the Hon. J. L. Sullivan, would have shown more regard for human liberty in a Guildhall speech. I can imagine John L. rising on the occasion and demanding fair play for everybody, including the Egyptians, even if they have no votes in the United States.

On a letterhead of a capitalist employer I find: "All contracts and agreements concerning delivery of goods subject to strikes, accidents and other causes beyond control." Strikes, in his estimation, no doubt, are a visitation of God, like lightning and cyclones. That he could avoid them by treating his men justly is, of course, impossible of thought.

strong men with votes in your hands, why not vote the barriers between you and honest employment out of existence?

Capitalism produces a cheerful lot of preachers. Rev. Donald Guthrie, of Baltimore, says: "Life has become meaningless and useless to some that advocate the setting up of a suicide machine in which one may deposit a cent and be killed easily and responsibly." And Socialism, dear, hopeful, optimistic Socialism, would kick over the suicide machine and substitute for it the ballot box. Vote right and there will be no need of suicide in the whole world.

KEEP YOUR "THINKER" IN ORDER.

By G. W. H.

Just before reading Jack London's "What Life Means to Me," republished in last Sunday's Call, I had noted the following from the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Atlantic City, May 24:

"The assembly has turned down a certificate coming from Topeka, Kan., which made complaint about the publications of the church known as the Assembly Herald and the Westminster Teacher for printing advertisements of patent medicines. The committee on bills and overtures recommended no action."

When I got to the following from Jack London, the "thinker" in my cranium got to working: "This editor who publishes patent medicine advertisements and did not dare print the truth in his paper about said patent medicines for fear of losing the advertising called me a scoundrel demagogue because I told him that his political economy was antiquated and that his biology was contemporaneous with Pliny."

And this is what my "thinker" says to me: "What is the use of Briggs' hero, the Rev. Steilze, and Congregationalist Bennett, talking to the assembly as they did, about the duty of the church to their fellow men when they without a protest, surrendered as indicated by the action above?"

Now, Mr. Editor, was my "thinker" in order or rusty, and in need of