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MEN'S BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, with double seam. A garment, 39 cents. Three pieces, \$1.00

POLOSKIT Shirts and Drawers. Each 39 cents. Three pieces for \$1.00.

The full line of "SWEET-ORR'S" UNION OVERALLS a specialty.

Mail Orders Filled.

mailers are carried north from New York to Quebec, taken by rail to Vancouver and thence to the Orient. Another circumstance in favor of the men is that most of those employed on the big liners are naval reserve men who have been long service and are very competent. The British Chambers of Commerce has heretofore required of the steamship companies that they ship only men who have been two years service. Unless the British business men support this rule in favor of their fellow-exploiters the seamen will find it to their advantage. Most of the men who will go on strike on May 24 have families which they find it out of the question to support on wages which aggregate only a little over \$20 a month. It remains to be seen how the general public regard their fight for \$5 more a month.

CHICAGO STRIKERS NUMBER 13,000 MEN

CHICAGO, May 2.—Although no serious trouble has marked the beginning of numerous May day strikes, 100 policemen have been detailed to guard the property of the Chicago and Western Indiana and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, two of the roads involved in the strike of the maintenance of way men. Large forces of reserves are being held.

The two thousand maintenance of way men on six roads struck because the General Managers refused to confer with them relative to union recognition. The men now on strike in Chicago include bricklayers, 2,500. Maintenance of way men, 2,000. Various building trades, 7,000. Otis Elevator Company employes, 300. Miscellaneous, 400.

100 BAYONNE, N. J., BAKERS ON STRIKE

One hundred bakers, employed in 15 shops, have gone on strike in Bayonne, N. J. The men's demands are for an increase in wages of \$1 a week and that they be allowed to work only five days a week, the work on the other day being given to unemployed bakers.

The houses refused to grant this last demand and the strike followed. Bakers Union Local 88 is in charge of the strike. Branches 10 and 316 of the Workmen's Circle and Carpenters' Local 383 are assisting the bakers. A meeting of the strikers and sympathizers will be held this evening at Columbia Hall, Bayonne. Reports on the progress of the strike will be made and addresses made by well known labor leaders.

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Labor News of the World

MACHINISTS' STRIKE STILL SPREADING

2,000 More Men Walk Out—Total Number Now 10,000.

The strike of the machinists for an eight hour day, which started on Saturday afternoon, continued to spread yesterday. About 2,000 more men laid down their tools and struck to enforce an eight hour day.

According to reports, the number of strikers now totals 10,000 and it is expected that more will join the strike during the week.

Final arrangements and plans for conducting the strike and extending it to every shop in the Greater City and Hudson County, where the men work more than eight hours, will be drawn up at a meeting tonight of the conference committee and the local executive board at 67 St. Marks place. Soon after this meeting, it was stated yesterday, the fight would be in full swing and the strike extended.

The committee of the International Association of Machinists is conferring with employers about getting an eight hour day and wherever the demand is refused the men are ordered to strike.

It is remarkable how the non-union men respond to the call of the union. The non-union men are coming out in great numbers and they are very enthusiastic over the strike.

The union succeeded in getting the men employed by the De La Vergne Machine Company, Locust avenue and 134th street, out on strike. Only a handful of men remained in the shop, which is completely crippled.

Non-Unionists to Join Union. There were only a few union men employed in this shop, but the non-union men have also come out and enrolled in the organization.

Two hundred and fifty men employed by the Garvin Machine Company, Spring and Hudson streets, struck yesterday. They held a meeting at 420 Hudson street where they voted to stay by the union until their demand for an eight hour day is granted.

More than 200 men employed by the Wessel Printing Machine Company, 26 Cranberry street, Brooklyn, the men employed by the Spalding Magneto Company, 131th street and Walton avenue, Cockburn and Barrow, Jersey City, and other shops were tied up by the strike yesterday.

A general walk out of all men employed by the New York Telephone Company, 37th street and Eleventh avenue, took place as a result of the firm's refusal to grant the men an eight hour day.

The American Express Company backed their agreement to grant the men an eight hour day and ordered its machinists to work nine hours, as previous to their promise. As a result of the company's action, the machinists, employed at the American Express garage, 42nd street and Second avenue, went on strike.

Another one to back out on the union agreement is the Metal Stamping Company, Long Island City, of which Walter Commissioner, Governor, who recently got a \$12,000 job as water commissioner, is said to be the owner.

This firm granted the men an eight hour day last Thursday, but the men walked out Monday morning, that they would have to work nine hours and all the workers laid down their tools and walked out. The men declared that they would fight this Tammany politician to the bitter end, but they would not return to work on the nine hour basis.

1,200 Out in Hudson County. The strike in Hudson County is in very good shape. It is declared that more than 1,200 men are already on strike and more are expected to come out. A number of big plants were also tied up in Bayonne, N. J.

A mass meeting for the purpose of hearing reports of the doings of the strike has been arranged for Thursday afternoon, at the National Assembly Hall, 642 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

The strikers devoted all day yesterday to the holding of shop meetings where reports were made of the number of men out. Pickets were stationed near all the struck plants, but there was no violence on the part of the strikers. The police kept them on the go, but the strikers were peaceful.

At the headquarters of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers it was decided yesterday that 200 of their members were involved in the machinists' strike. They will be paid strike benefits. For the purpose of thoroughly perfecting a council in furtherance of the strike, a meeting of shop chairmen will be held at 87 St. Marks place, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

James B. Wilson, Secretary of District 15, I. A. of M., has issued a reply to the statement of the secretary of the E. M. Bliss Company regarding the strike of their machinists. In part Wilson's statement is as follows:

"The statement or the signature of the secretary of the E. M. Bliss Company (but dictated by another), in the circular letter sent to our free hand-employees by the E. M. Bliss Company, and published in the press needs perhaps a little elucidation which the Company failed to give.

"The letter dwells on the competition among manufacturers in their line, but has nothing to say about the unfair competition among the machinists accepting employment with the Bliss Company, and as a matter of fact the E. M. Bliss Company has the reputation in this locality of paying less wages than any other concern in the machinery line.

"The E. M. Bliss Company enjoys a monopoly to a great extent in the work they do for a private concern, and certainly has a monopoly in work for the United States Government.

8-Hour Movement Will Spread. "As for competition in other parts of the continent, it won't be the fault of the machinists if their movement for the eight hour day is confined to this locality, and we will do our best to relieve the minds of the officials of the Bliss company by endeavoring to help them in their dreams of better conditions by trying to make the eight hour day a continental movement.

"The statement that the Company cannot grant the eight hour day because

the net profits do not exceed 12 per cent, reduction in production, is misleading, and does not take into consideration that when under certain conditions a dividend on a capital stock of say, \$500,000, is earned of 20 per cent, and so paid, modern business prudence may suggest that it may be more safe and sane to increase the capital stock to \$1,000,000 and distribute the increased stock among the holders of the original \$500,000 of stock, and then the dividend can be reduced 10 per cent, on the \$1,000,000 of stock and the stockholders lose nothing, and the officials can then say if a reduction of working hours is requested, that the net profits will not permit the granting of the eight hour work day.

"The machinists are entitled to an eight hour work day, and propose to secure it, knowing that while our actions and motives will be misconstrued and distorted to our detriment, but determined to wage a fair and honest fight and knowing as we do that we deserve of all who desire to be fair, we will do our best to deserve that support and to retain it."

FIFTY-FOUR HOUR BILL PASSES HOUSE

Albany's Hired Tools Try to Defeat Women's Labor Bill.

ALBANY, May 2.—After a long debate the Assembly today passed the bill limiting to fifty-four hours the period of time in any one week women and minors may be employed in factories. An amendment proposed by Assemblyman Bridenbecker to give the State Commissioner of Labor the right to determine whether such employees could not work more hours without endangering their health and granting them the permission to do so was defeated by a vote of 49 ayes.

Assemblyman Jackson insisted the lives of "the future mothers of this great Empire State" would be preserved were they limited to but fifty-four hours a week. Oliver supported the Jackson argument and insisted the manufacturers were in a great combine to beat the bill. Jesse Phillips, of Allegany, said he believed it was an unconstitutional measure, that the Legislature had no right to dictate to a woman how long she should work, any more than it should attempt to tell her to mind her own business.

"The path of the legislator is one of pitfalls and dangers," declared Assemblyman Bush, of Chemung. "Between the political bosses on one side, and the labor unions on the other, I can understand what little there is in the life of an Albany Statesman."

Bush said manufacturers in his district were against the bill. He felt that women should be permitted to work as long as they saw fit and that their chief trouble was not in long hours, but in their inability to get enough work.

B. R. Lansing, of Rensselaer, insisted collar manufacturers in Troy alone, employing 19,000 girls, would suffer and probably have to move their factories because that 34-hour week provision gave factories out of the State an advantage over the manufacturers here because the other States had no such laws.

PHILA. PLUMBERS WINNING STRIKE

By J. A. FISCHER. (Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 2.—Another large contractor, Block & Sinn, has given in to the union plumbers' demands, which include a closed shop.

Bernard Croft, secretary of the Allied Building Trades, today said: "As a result of our strike, Block & Sinn have signed an agreement. Thirty-five men joined the union yesterday and we are still giving the Master Plumbers Association 'bad cars'."

According to Croft many outside jobs are affected.

Four of the largest plumbers submitted yesterday to the union's demands.

BRICK MEN'S STRIKE GROWS IN STATE

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 2.—A general strike of the brick yard workers here is threatened. Many workers are now out and it is reported that non-union men are joining their ranks. One striker was shot through the leg by an armed agent of the bosses.

Hostilities against the strikers are threatened at the Rose brick yard. These yards are owned by Senator Rose, now at Albany. He will arrive here to direct his agents how to "handle" the strikers.

HIGHER WAGE ASKED; 400 LOCKED OUT

HAVERTHILL, May 2.—Business was practically suspended in the 20 counter factories in this city today, employing 400. The managers said they were taking stock, but the employes say that they were virtually being locked out as a result of the new scale of wages that was recently presented. The counter workers have recently organized a union which has a membership of about 300.

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SUIT or OVERCOAT \$16 To order. No substitutes work. All work done on the premises. Delivery Guaranteed. JACOBS & HARRIS FASHIONABLE TAILORS 77-79 Fulton St., Cor. Gold St. 3 per cent discount to Call readers.

COPS HELP THUGS IN BAKERS' STRIKE

Many Badly Beaten Up, Arrested and Fined—Workers Are Firm.

The beating up of a half dozen striking bakers attended the strike of the bakers yesterday. The attacks on the strikers started early yesterday morning, and lasted until late yesterday afternoon. It was "plug uglies' day" yesterday. In every part of the East Side they were busy beating up pickets and passersby who happened to stop near the struck bakeries. The thugs showed special activity at Stamper's bakery, at 169 Monroe street.

When a group of strikers approached the bakery early yesterday morning, they were set upon by a band of guerrillas, said to be led by Stamper's son, and badly beaten up. About half a dozen strikers were badly bruised and four were arrested. The police have shown their usual partiality in handling strikes. Instead of arresting Stamper's son, who was not touched at all, they picked up two strikers, who had to be carried to the station house. The other injured strikers were carried away by their fellow pickets and attended to by the union physician.

Those who were taken to the station house gave their names as Morris Mann, 114 Essex street, and Jacob Kazuavak, 256 Madison street. They were attended at the Madison street station house by Surgeon Cox, of the Gouverneur Hospital and taken to Police Headquarters, where a charge of attempted felonious assault was made against them.

On the Police Blotter. The following statement was entered on the blotter at the station house before the men were taken away to Police Headquarters:

"The prisoners had scalp wounds incurred during an altercation in a bakery at 169 Monroe street for the purpose of doing harm to the proprietor."

Yet these "terrible" strikers were all badly cut up, and had to be attended by a doctor before they could be taken to Police Headquarters, and the innocent proprietors, did not have a scratch on them.

Soon after the two strikers were arrested, Stamper's son again ran into the station house, stating that he had a band of the terrible strikers near his bakery, and he could not do any work on account of them. He begged that reserves be sent to his bakery to arrest the pickets. He did not have to beg for police very long, as the lieutenant at the desk immediately sent half a dozen cops, and in a short while they brought in two strikers. A charge of loitering around the bakery was made out against them, and it seems that they were arrested for the purpose of frightening away all the other pickets. The men gave their names as Harry Goodman and Mayer Finkel.

While the thugs were busy beating workers at Stamper's bakery, another band of plug uglies beat up pickets at Linder's Bakery, 36 Willett street. At the latter place the police of the Union Market Station also took a hand. David Silver was arrested as a result of the fracas. While on the way to the station house Silver, said the cop beat him with his club.

Strikers Are Held. When arraigned before Magistrate O'Connor at the Essex Market Court yesterday, Silver was held in \$300 bail for Special Sessions. The two strikers who were beaten up near Stamper's bakery and later arrested on a charge of attempted felonious assault, were held in \$1000 each for examination in the same court today. Magistrate O'Connor fined Finkel \$1, and discharged Goodman, who was charged with loitering around Stamper's bakery.

It looks as if the bosses, who gave up all hopes of securing scabs, have now resorted to the hiring of thugs to break the strike. But the bakers have decided to concentrate all their efforts on places where strikers have been attacked, and they will fight these places to a finish.

The bosses association continued to fall to pieces yesterday. About twenty-five more association members called at the union headquarters and signed agreements granting all demands made by the men. Altogether 150 men have returned to work under union conditions. For the purpose of placing the real facts of the strike before the Jewish public, the strike committee at a meeting yesterday decided to issue a special number of the "Jewish Baker," the official organ of the Hebrew Bakers' Union.

The strikers will hold a mass meeting at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of hearing reports from the various committees. Max Kazimirsky, organizer of the union, and others will address the meeting.

HAVANA STRIKERS RETURN.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 2.—The cart men, who struck yesterday in protest against the new traffic regulations, resumed work today following the transfer of a police captain who had been particularly objectionable to the drivers because of his vigorous enforcement of the rules of the street.

COMPLETE VICTORY FOR CHICAGO BAKERS

Bosses Grant Eight-Hour Day and Big Increase in Pay.

By CHARLES F. HOHMANN. (Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, May 2.—A great and decisive victory was won by the organized bakery workers of the city of Chicago.

The new agreement providing for the introduction of an eight hour day in all factories where labor saving machinery is in vogue and for the payment of 75 cents per hour for all overtime was signed by the employers after various conferences.

At first there seemed to be an inclination on the part of the employers to turn down the demands submitted by the bakery workers, but when they saw the determined stand taken by the employes they gave in.

For several days advertisements have appeared in all the capitalistic Chicago newspapers calling for four hundred non-union men to work in open shops.

Workers Call Bluff. The bluff of the employers was called by the representatives of the organized bakery workers and the bosses were compelled to capitulate, thus all large shops in the city of Chicago, employing between seven and eight hundred men, will again be conducted under union conditions during the coming year.

During the conferences held the employers maintained that by asking for a reduction in the working hours in the machine shops, the bakery workers were blocking the road of progress.

They have now shown themselves in their true light by throwing the machinery out of the various factories, thus compelling the bakers to go back to hand work. However, it will only be a question of time when these employers will again be compelled to operate the machinery.

There is great rejoicing among Chicago bakery workers over the prevention of a strike which would have involved eight hundred men. All the smaller shops have signed the agreement and about one thousand bakeries are today operating in Chicago under union conditions.

A statement was issued this morning from international headquarters of the bakery workers, by their international officers showing that the signing of the new contract throughout the country has been complete and that with the exception of a few individual shop strikes which have been called a general strike movement has been unnecessary.

Unemployed Warned. A strike which was feared in San Francisco was prevented, also in various other towns. From the reports on hand it seems that the first of May this year has been marked by great progress as far as the bakery workers are concerned, in some localities increases are as high as \$2 per week and more have been obtained.

A warning was sounded by the International officers to the bakery workers throughout the country for workers not to believe that now would be the time to take advantage of the situation created at the present time in Chicago. In spite of the fact that the decrease in the hours of labor has provided employment for many bakery workers there are hundreds of them still unemployed and if a man comes to Chicago he takes it upon his shoulders to remain unemployed for several months.

Several years ago when a like victory was gained by the Chicago bakers unemployed by the hundreds came here, swelling the ranks of the unemployed to a great extent and endangering the conditions achieved by the local organizations.

In the interest of the movement, all bakery workers are urged to keep away from Chicago for some time to come.

BLACKSMITHS WIN AFTER ORGANIZING

HAVERTHILL, May 1.—The members of the blacksmiths' union, formed two months ago, today began work under a new agreement, signed by all but two of the 12 firms in this city. It is expected that the firms holding out will grant the demands.

Under the new wage scale the firm receive \$15 per week and the men receive \$16.50. The men will also receive Saturday half-holidays six months in the year and work only three hours Saturday afternoons during the other six months.

The new scale of wages gives the firm an increase of \$3 a week and the men an increase of \$1.50 a week.

PATERSON, N. J., STRIKE.

PATERSON, N. J., May 2.—The master carpenters have agreed to stand out against a closed shop, although workmen have been called out on a number of jobs where non-union men are employed. Both the mason and carpenter bosses refuse to be bound to employ union men alone, contending that local conditions do not warrant the closed shop.

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You will be well dressed in one of our \$15 or \$20 suits. You'll be dressed in a suit that contains choice materials—all wool quality—that has been Hand Tailored.

Our suits come from the world's leading tailoring establishments. High in quality and moderate in price is the sum total of our lines of suits for men and young men.

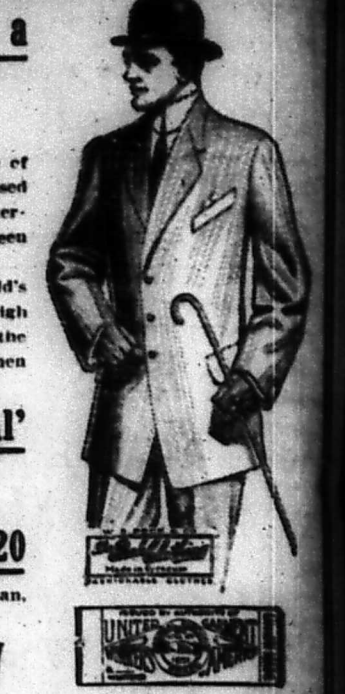
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2 MORE STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS ARE NABBED BY POLICE

Held in South Bend, Ind., on Railroad Detective's Charge.

LOS ANGELES QUIET

Supervisors Vote Big Sum for Prosecution—Change of Venue Unlikely.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 2.—John Kechler and Martin Woefel are held by the police here charged with having been connected with the dynamiting of the Grand Trunk Railroad bridge, in this city, several weeks ago.

Woefel and Kechler are structural iron workers. Thomas McNamara, a railroad detective, made the charges against the two men.

He swears that two men threatened to destroy the bridge. LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 2.—The supervisors of Los Angeles County today set aside \$10,000 on the requisition of District Attorney J. D. Fredericks, to be used in prosecuting the three labor men now prisoners in the county jail, charged with dynamiting.

Finger prints made by J. B. McNamara last night at the request of the district attorney were sent east today. What their purpose is the prosecutor declined to say. The District Attorney admitted the request for them came from Burns.

W. J. Ford, deputy district attorney, will arrive tomorrow afternoon bringing with him a copy of the several alleged confessions made by McNamara.

Leo M. Rappaport, general counsel of the Structural Iron Workers, held a long conference with John J. McNamara in the county jail this morning and during the afternoon another conference was held. He refused to go into details about the confessions but expressed an opinion that a motion for a change of venue would not be pressed.

Commenting on the alignment of the labor unions on one side and the National Erectors' Association on the other, Rappaport said, "Labor is not on trial only as the National Erectors' Association tries to place it on trial. Of course, when that it done labor will fight back. This case is simply a big criminal trial and labor's stand is taken because it has been thrown out by the prosecution that not only these three men, but Scab Labor Officials.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2.—At meetings of the Commercial Club, the Merchants' Association, and the governors of the Board of Trade today, the letter from the labor organizations regarding their intention to fight the unions was taken up and discussed.

In answer to it all the organizations adopted resolutions, ignoring the labor officials' demand for a definition of the civic organizations' attitude, but asserting loudly that they stand for "law enforcement."

VOTE \$1,000 FOR DEFENSE.

BOSTON, May 2.—Boston House-smiths and Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union last night voted \$1000 with a unanimous shout for the fund for the defense of International Secretary-Treasurer J. J. McNamara, who is charged with complicity in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building. The union also adopted a

resolution expressing the fullest confidence in the innocence of McNamara and declaring that neither he nor any other officer of the International was a party in any way to any violation of the law, let alone any such heinous outrage as the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building.

400 CARPENTERS STRIKE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 2.—Four hundred carpenters on a downtown building here struck yesterday. The men ask 30 cents an hour. They are now getting 45 cents an hour. Several contractors agreed to the new scale and are not affected by the strike.



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MAYER'S

EDGEWOOD BURY DRY GOODS

TACTICS OF BURNS COST HENEY DEAR

Frisco Was Disgusted by Detective's Graft Hunt Methods.

(Special Correspondence.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—The investigations into his methods which William J. Burns will have to face in the trial of the Cynamara brothers was outlined here as a veteran of the San Francisco graft movement.

"There is no question," said he, "of the tactics used by Burns in the prosecutions in Frisco cost Henehy his political future."

It was not the public opinion of President Patrick Calhoun of the United Railways was innocent of the graft which cost Henehy so dear.

"I will give you a sample of the thing which Burns did in order to get a jury which would convict."

He had fourteen men, working in various disguises, some as insurance agents, some as salesmen, some as representatives of Eastern companies or newspapers, who were sent to get opinions from the people of San Francisco on the graft prosecution.

The attorney for Calhoun has been a safe robber and took 2,300 dollars records, which gives an idea of the money which Burns covered up for. For, of course, all the records were not taken, Burns afterwards got them back, but not before they had been photographed.

Another Scheme of Burns. Another effort made to procure judgment on the graft cases was through using the name of the Good Government League, in which brackets was interested. Circulars

of the National Women's Trade Union League opens in Boston on Monday, June 12. A public meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Raymond Robins, national president, presiding. The following speakers will attend: John Mitchell, Rev. Father Gasson, of Boston College, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, Mrs. D. W. Kneller, national secretary-treasurer, the foreign delegates, and some of the leading trade unionists of Boston.

Thursday afternoon an automobile trip to Wellesley College and a reception will be tendered the delegates. Friday evening a shirtwaist dance will be given.

Contracts for shoes worrying congress. WASHINGTON, May 2.—Congress apparently intends to scrutinize the army and navy shoe contracts. The House Committee on Naval Affairs favorably reported today the resolution introduced by Representative Gardner, of Mississippi, calling for all information in possession of the Secretary of the Navy relative to contracts for shoes made by the Navy Department.

The Committee on Military Affairs took similar action with relation to the War Department shoe contracts. Mr. Gardner introduced his resolution following charges on the floor of the House by Representative Diefenderfer, of Pennsylvania that Hermann & Co., of Boston practically had a monopoly of the army and navy shoe business and that this monopoly had been improperly obtained.

12,000 WORKERS DOCKED. BERLIN, May 2.—Twelve thousand workmen in this city, Bremen and other German towns have been locked out for three days as the result of remaining away from work on May Day. The employers regard their action as a breach of contract.

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WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE CONVENTION

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RAILROAD STRIKERS AS SPECIAL POLICE

Pitcairn Workers Elected Sheriff, Who Now Must Oppose Them.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 2.—Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad admit they are hiring men wherever they can get them but contend there is no concerted effort at strikebreaking at any particular point along the road.

Strikers think the company is preparing to garrison men in the Pitcairn Car shops. Bunks are being built, it is said, and a restaurant is being established there.

When the New Express pulled into Pitcairn this morning, it dropped a day coach in the yard and seven men dressed in overalls and carrying tools, left the coach and entered the car shops.

Later one of the regular accommodation trains from Pittsburgh stopped at the Pitcairn yards and 30 well-dressed men left it and went to a carpenter's shop, near the car shops. Every man carried a suit case.

Sheriff Judd Bruff, shortly before noon, received a demand from the Chief of Police of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 25 deputy sheriffs to go to Pitcairn.

Workers Elected Sheriff. Sheriff Bruff replied that he would go at once in person and look the situation over and if he found that conditions warranted it he would send as many men as the company needed and would pay for it. He spent the afternoon at Pitcairn and on leaving there said:

"There is no need for a force of deputies here. I see no need to call out a big force of men, but at the same time I shall watch things closely. The workmen here all belong to a good class." Bruff's position is somewhat embarrassing.

He is a railroad worker himself and in being elected two years ago, downed the State bosses and the local gang by carrying on a gum-shoe campaign that was so thorough and effective as to leave the organization away up in the air.

At no point did he have such united and vigorous support as among the men. He is now asked to place deputies over.

At the same time Bruff has before him the fact that this country only two years ago paid off the last of the millions of dollars of bonds it had to issue to pay the Pennsylvania Railroad the enormous losses it sustained in Allegheny County during the railroad strike of 1877 and he knows this community does not again want to assume such a liability.

At Pitcairn, less than 100 men of the 1,200 or more employed there went into the shops this morning and of this number only 10 went in contrary to the wishes of the strikers.

Strikers as Deputies. These ten were jeered by the crowd that gathered to see what developments would be, but immediately afterward strike leaders commanded the strikers to be silent when workmen entered or left the plant.

In the number of men going to work 75 foremen, whom the strikers wish to keep at work. The men operating the air work and the shopen wish them to continue so.

The strikers went before the Pitcairn Council, at its special meeting last night, and asked that special policemen be sworn in by the borough officials. The Council consented and 30 special policemen were chosen. Every one of them is an organized striker.

It is reported that the first bloodshed of the strike took place tonight near the twenty-eighth street shops when a union shopen was stabbed during an altercation with some men supposed to be strikebreakers encountered on the street.

Leaders of the strikers profess to believe that there will be a shift of the storm of the strike to Altoona within a few days. Organization work is being pushed there in preparation for a call upon the thousands of shopen to strike if the company attempts to concentrate repair work in the mammoth shops there.

Officials of the company disclaim any intention of sending the repair work from the Pittsburgh division to other divisions. It is rumored that late tomorrow the company will post notices discharging all who have walked out.

There are indications that the company proposes to resume work at all of its shops instead of trying to start them up full one after the other. A high fence is being erected around the shops at Derry and bunks and provisions have been sent to the Youngwood shops.

B. R. T. MAKES FOUR BOROUGH OFFERS

At Present Seems to Have an Edge on Interborough.

The "hot rivalry" between the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. continues, with city officials now apparently favoring the latter.

The B. R. T. yesterday sent to the Public Service Commission a memorandum stating that it would include in its amended offer, as original lines, the two Bronx subways, the two Queens subways, the Fourteenth street tunnel route in the Eastern District, the Nostrand avenue and the Livonia avenue subways. This memorandum makes the B. R. T. plan, as it appears on the map, a four-borough plan, with Staten Island nearby and in position to be served at the city's demands.

At Monday's conference, Colonel Williams of the B. R. T., was pressed by Chairman William R. Wilcox to put the concessions the company wished to make into an official memorandum and yesterday it was forwarded to the commission. It contains the company's statement of willingness to put the Bronx and Queens upon its map of original lines.

The lines that the company is formally expressing a willingness to operate as part of the original system, are:

The Jerome avenue extension of the Tri-borough in the Bronx to Jerome Park reservoir.

The Southern Boulevard extension of the Tri-borough to the Bronx River.

The Astoria and Corona lines in Queens borough.

The Nostrand avenue extension of the Eastern Parkway subway, from the Parkway to Flatbush avenue.

The Livonia avenue extension of the Eastern Parkway subway to New Lots avenue.

The 14th street extensions under the East River, through Greenpoint, the Eastern District, and East New York.

Both corporations, it is said, are prepared to enter upon a "concession" contest.

COURT RULES ON COAL FREIGHT RATES

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today gave a final decision against the Ohio Railroad Commission in the undertaking of the latter to reduce coal freight rates on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad from 90 cents a ton to 70 cents.

This attempted reduction was for coal shipped from the Eighth Ohio mining district to the Lake Erie ports of Huron and Cleveland and to be reshipped for other ports on the upper lakes.

C. R. R. OF N. J. KILLS JERSEY BOY AT PLAY

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 2.—Stanley Lemkie, of 30 Delaware street, 5 years old, was killed at the Elizabeth avenue grade crossing of the Central Railroad tonight. He was playing "caddy" and the stick flew on the tracks in the path of an East bound Atlantic City Express.

Stanley ran after it and was instantly killed. The body was thrown several feet. The mother of the boy was so frantic with grief that she left home for several minutes, but finally returned. The boy's father, a mechanic, has been out of work for a year. This is the same crossing on which three persons were killed on Easter Sunday.

The meeting in Ford Hall, which listened to the speeches of the National Committee, literally exceeded the capacity of the auditorium, which seats 2,600 people. The great majority of the audience were non-Socialists.

The meeting was perhaps the most successful single achievement in propaganda ever effected in this city. Much of the audience was there to be shown, and it was an enthusiastic yet thoughtful crowd that cheered Berger to the echo as he stepped upon the platform.

James F. Carey, formerly Socialist Representative in the Legislature from Haverhill, presided. The other speakers were Robert Hunter, George H. Goebel, John Spargo, Lena Morrow Lewis, J. Mahlon Barnes, Morris Hillquit and Victor Berger.

The indignation of the world's class against the kidnapping of McNamara was never far in the background. Both in Ford Hall and on the Common resolutions were unanimously passed protesting against the illegal proceeding, and voicing the determination of labor to gain control of the legislative and economic centers of power which now keep the workers enslaved.

The Executive Committee meeting in Boston has been the center for a series of propaganda meetings in nearby cities. Comrades Berger and Lewis addressed large audiences at Lynn. Comrade Hillquit spoke with much effect at Brockton, and Comrade Spargo delivered a lecture to the newly organized and vigorous Boston chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. A number of other similar meetings are planned for this week.

BIGGEST MAY DAY PARADE IN BOSTON

Keynote of Demonstration Was Protest Against Capitalistic Injustice.

BOSTON, Mass., May 1.—The greatest Socialist demonstration ever held in Boston and one of the most pronounced protests against capitalistic injustice ever registered by organized labor of New England was the May Day parade, with its series of meetings, held this evening, in which thousands of laboring men, Socialist and non-Socialist marched in a monster procession and listened to Congressman Victor L. Berger and the other members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, who met here in annual session.

Although under the auspices of the Boston Socialist party, the demonstration was primarily the annual one of organized labor, insisting upon its demands for more human working conditions and protesting against the kidnapping of McNamara and the injustices of the courts.

Three thousand workers, nearly a third of them women, were in line in the parade, which took forty-five minutes in passing a given point. Prominent in the line were the shoe workers of Chelsea, Mass., who have been striking for nearly three months, and whose latest experience with plutocracy has been the basis for a spontaneous and intelligent organizing of a party branch in that city. Among the many other unions which marched were the cigar makers, the brewers, the bakers, the custom tailors, the cap makers and the bottle makers.

The response of the unions to the party's invitation to participate in the May Day demonstration was given with a heartiness which was unprecedented, and the occasion, as a whole, showed that labor in the hub is waking up to the true situation.

After a long line of march the unions assembled on the Common. Here they were addressed by Congressman Berger, Robert Hunter, George H. Goebel and Lena Morrow Lewis. In addition to the out-of-town speakers, local propagandists addressed the crowds in many different languages, including Russian, Polish, Danish, Finnish and Jewish.

Crowd Overflowed Common. The speaking was carried on from eight o'clock, and the crowd overflowed the Common. Estimates of political gatherings vary greatly, but the most conservative enumeration of the figures at from five to seven thousand.

The probabilities are that this number considerably exceeded this figure. Among the Socialists were the members of the Socialist locals from Lynn and Fitchburg, Mass., who came to Boston en masse to march in the parade.

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VICTOR L. BERGER First Socialist Congressman, will speak in German Wednesday, May 3, at 8 P. M. HARLEN RIVER PARK CASINO, 127th Street and Second Avenue UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE German Agitation Committee, Socialist Party Admission, 15 Cents Doors open at 7 p. m. Alexander Jonas will provide. J. JODLBAUER will speak.

FINE AND INJUNCTION FOR SHOE WORKERS

BOSTON, May 2.—A fine of \$200 was imposed upon John R. Oldham, of Lynn, general organizer of the United Shoe Workers of America, by Judge Pierce in the Superior Court today, following the finding last week that Oldham was guilty of contempt in attempting to induce men to leave the employment of the F. Bingham & Gregory Company, shoe manufacturers, Marlboro, where a strike is in progress.

Judge Pierce also enlarged the terms of preliminary injunction issued against the strikers, so as to include Oldham within the scope of the original order in its application to two local unions at Hudson, where the company has another factory.

MANY JOBLESS BY FIRE. CAPE MAY, N. J., May 2.—Fire last night destroyed the main building of the Cape May Glass Company's plant. Two hundred men and boys will be thrown out of work. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

"WELFARE" SCHEME PUT IN PRACTICE

Judge Gary, head of the Steel Trust, is wise to the rapid growth of Socialist sentiment. His agitation of "welfare" measures for the benefit of employees of the United States Steel Corporation has borne poor fruit. A Sharon despatch to Wall Street men has it that "six days only" for all laboring men in the mansion which was posted in the South Works of the Carnegie Steel Company at that place on Thursday. Now nobody can work overtime Sundays.

Since the blast furnace at Sharon does not shut down on Sunday the corporation will have to employ extra men. Other departments which keep open on Sunday will be furnished with fresh men for the week end. And the mansion specifies further that if a man is one of those who is assigned to Sunday work he must lay off on some other day of each week.

SPORTS

New York (N. L.) 5, Brooklyn 4. The Giants and Brooklyn had it nip and tuck yesterday at Washington Park, and the Giants made it six straight from their neighbors. It looked to be Brooklyn's game in the eighth when hits by Tooley, Daubert, and Wheat put the home team one run ahead.

But the Giants came back with a hitting streak and landed the spoils. Twenty-seven men took part in the exciting battle, thirteen for New York and fourteen for Brooklyn. The score:

Table with columns: New York, A. B. R. H. P. A. E. Devore, 5 0 0 2 0 0 0. Doyle, 2 1 0 1 0 0 0. Snodgrass, 4 1 1 1 0 0 0. Murray, 4 0 1 1 0 0 0. Merkle, 1 0 1 0 0 0 0. Bridwell, 3 1 1 2 0 1 0. Devlin, 3 0 0 0 0 0 0. Scherdt, 3 1 1 1 2 0 0. Myers, 3 0 1 1 0 0 0. Fletcher, 3 0 0 1 0 0 0. Wilson, 3 0 0 1 0 0 0. Wiltse, 3 0 0 0 0 0 0. Crandall, 1 0 1 0 0 0 0.

Totals 32 5 6 27 5 2. Brooklyn, A. B. R. H. P. A. E. Myers, 5 0 0 1 0 0 0. Tooley, 4 1 1 2 3 1 0. Daubert, 4 1 0 1 0 0 0. Hummel, 2 0 1 1 0 0 0. Wheat, 3 1 1 2 0 0 0. Coulson, 1 1 0 0 0 0 0. Zimmerman, 3 0 0 2 3 0 0. Bergen, 1 0 0 2 0 0 0. Erwin, 2 0 0 2 0 0 0. Schardt, 3 0 0 0 0 0 0. *Burch, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Knetzer, 1 0 0 0 1 0 0. *McElveen, 1 0 0 0 0 0 0. *Davidson, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Totals 30 4 4 27 16 2. *Batted for Devlin in the ninth inning. *Batted for Schardt in the fifth inning. *Batted for Knetzer in the ninth inning. *Ran for Erwin in the ninth inning.

New York, 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2-5. Brooklyn, 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2-4. Runs—New York, Doyle, Bridwell, Merkle, Becker, Fletcher, Brooklyn, Tooley, Daubert, Hummel, Coulson. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Wiltse, 2; off Crandall, 2; off Schardt, 4; off Knetzer, 1. Struck out by Wiltse, 5; by Crandall, 4; by Schardt, 3; by Knetzer, 1. Two base hits—Snodgrass, Bridwell, Tooley, Hummel, Wiltse. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Sacrifice flies—Wiltse, Coulson. Stolen bases—Merkle, Murray, 2; Devore, Becker, Wheat. Double play—Crandall, Doyle and Merkle. Hits-off Wiltse, 3 in 4 1-3 innings; off Crandall, 3 in 4 1-3 innings; off Schardt, 3 in 4 1-3 innings; off Knetzer, 3 in 4 1-3 innings. Umpire in chief—Klem. Field umpire—Doyle. Time—2 hours and 10 minutes.

New York (A. L.) 2, Phila. (A. L.) 1. Otis Johnson on the offense and Russell Ford and Earl Gardner on the defense were a large part of the Highlanders' victory over the Athletics in a cold, wind sweep game on the hill yesterday afternoon. The weather was too crisp for comfort, but the game was crisp, which was a more pleasing condition.

There was crisp hitting in which Gardner and the irrepressible Eddie Collins were the crisper contributors. There was hotsteak hitting by Johnson, whose batting won the game for the New Yorks, and there was, pitching de luxe by Moore, Ford and Bender, two artists of the mound whose skill makes them both members of the National Academy of Adversity. Foundmen. The score:

Table with columns: Philadelphia, A. B. R. H. P. A. E. Strunk, 4 0 0 3 0 0 0. Oldring, 4 0 4 1 0 0 0. Collins, 3 0 2 3 0 0 0. Baker, 3 0 1 1 0 0 0. Devlin, 3 0 1 1 0 0 0. Murphy, 3 2 1 0 0 0 0. McInnes, 3 1 1 0 0 0 0. Thomas, 3 0 0 4 0 0 0. *Hartzel, 3 0 0 0 0 0 0. Bender, 1 0 0 0 0 0 0. *Lord, 1 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Totals 32 6 24 19 1. New York, A. B. R. H. P. A. E. Wolter, 4 0 1 0 0 0 0. Daniels, 3 0 0 0 0 0 0. Chase, 3 0 1 1 0 0 0. Cree, 3 0 0 0 0 0 0. Gardner, 3 0 0 0 0 0 0. Johnson, 3 2 1 0 0 0 0. Swenson, 3 0 0 0 0 0 0. Ford, 1 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Totals 28 7 27 12 0. *Batted for Thomas in the ninth inning. *Batted for Bender in the ninth inning. Philadelphia, 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1. New York, 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2-5. Runs—Philadelphia, Davis; New York, Johnson.

Washington, Johnson. First base on error—New York. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; New York, 3. First base on balls—Off Ford, 2. Struck out by Bender, 3; by Ford, 3. Three base hits—Johnson, 2. Two base hits—Davis, Sacrifice hits—Murphy, 2; office, 3; Swenson, 1. Stolen bases—Collins, 2; Murphy, McInnes, Wolter, Hartzel, Cree. Double play—Oldring and Collins. Passed ball—Swenson. Umpires—Conolly and Mallin. Time of game—1 hour and 25 minutes.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES. National League. At Philadelphia—R. H. E. Boston, 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 2-5. Philadelphia, 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1-2. Batteries—Tyler and McTigue; Mastern and Graham. At Pittsburg—Pittsburg and Chicago game postponed on account of cold weather.

American League. At Boston—R. H. E. Washington, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0. Boston, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-7. Batteries—Johnson and Street; Collins and Nummiker. At St. Louis—Detroit, 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 4-7. St. Louis, 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1. Batteries—Mullin and Stange; Bailey and Stephens. At Cleveland—The Cleveland and Chicago game was postponed on account of cold weather.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League. W. L. P. C. Philadelphia, 12 3 2-13. New York, 9 2 1-10. Pittsburgh, 8 5 1-13. Chicago, 9 6 0-15. Cincinnati, 4 6 0-10. St. Louis, 3 7 2-10. Boston, 5 12 2-14. Brooklyn, 4 11 1-17.

American League. W. L. P. C. Detroit, 15 2 2-19. New York, 8 5 2-15. Chicago, 7 7 0-14. Washington, 7 7 0-14. Boston, 6 8 2-14. Philadelphia, 6 8 2-14. Cleveland, 6 11 3-19. St. Louis, 4 12 2-19.

Fine Mat Struggle Tonight. The international wrestling match between Zbyzsko, the mighty Polish wrestler, and America, of Baltimore, will take place tonight at the 26th Century A. C., at the St. Nicholas Rink, 66th street and Columbus avenue. This contest is the outcome of the recent struggle which these two men had in Baltimore last week, when America was defeated after an hour and a quarter struggle. The first contest to precede the main event, will be put on promptly at 8:15 and will present the newly arrived Irish lightweight, Miles Sweeney, against J. W. Lot, wrestling instructor of the City A. C. and Columbia College. Young Monday, the Italian middleweight, will appear against Frank Becker.

CLEANING AND DYING. F. Gusenburger, 1509 Second Ave., bet. 75th and 76th Sts., N. Y. Tel. 1345 Lower.

Westchester Clothing Co., Third Ave. and 144th St., N. Y. Character Clothing, Custom Made.

Shoes for all occasions, the 3rd Mill Line of Dress Shoes. M. SIEGELMAN, 69 Ave. C, bet. 52 & 53 Sts., N. Y.

MONSTER FAIR Arranged for the Benefit of THE NEW YORK CALL by the Brooklyn Call Conference FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, MAY 5th, 6th and 7th AFTERNOON AND EVENING At the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum 949 Willoughby Avenue, Near Myrtle Avenue VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL EVERY EVENING AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON There will be Booths loaded down with articles for all, with a thousand dainty things, the handiwork of femininity—Booths for Coffee and Cake, Ice Cream, Candy, Tobacco and Cigars, and Lunch. The Museum and Freak Show will be an attraction not to be missed. ADMISSION, 10 CENTS

THE FIRST SOCIALIST IN CONGRESS
VICTOR L. BERGER
TO SPEAK ON
"The Prospects of a Socialist Congressman"
Thursday, May 4, 1911, 8 o'clock
CARNegie HALL
Under the auspices of the
Intercollegiate Socialist Society
Franklin H. Wentworth on "Signs of Land"
J. G. Phelps Stokes, Chairman.

BANGOR, ME., FIRE
CAUSED BY POKER
Believe Abandoned Stump
Thrown in Hay Originated Conflagration.

BANGOR, Me., May 2.—That Bangor's conflagration, with its loss now estimated at \$3,000,000, was started by a cigarette stub thrown into a haystack in a store room on Broad street by participants in a poker game Sunday afternoon, was a report today. Police say they have made no progress in efforts to determine the origin of the fire.

FIFTY NEW POSTAL BANKS EVERY MONTH
WASHINGTON, May 2.—Fifty or one hundred additional postal savings banks will be opened monthly from now until the system has been generally established throughout the United States, it was announced at the Postoffice Department today.

CALLAHAN, THE HATTER
140 BOWERY.
PHARMACISTS.
George Oberdorfer
2393 EIGHTH AVENUE
Near 128th Street
Pharmacist
THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

TRUSSMAKER.
HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER
1490 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

DR. A. CARR DENTIST
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.
183 E. 84th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.
DR. S. BERLIN
SURGEON DENTIST
22 East 106th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.
Dr. Ph. Lewin
Surgeon Dentist
530 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St. Bronx.
Dr. Simon Helfman
SURGEON DENTIST
DOWNTOWN. 269 East Broadway
UP-TOWN. 940 Fox Street Cor. 166th St.

SIDEGLITS ON
Contemporary Socialism
PART I. Marx, Leader and Guide.
PART II. Anti-Intellectualism and the Socialist Movement.
PART III. The Influence of Marx on Contemporary Socialism. Complete in One Volume. Price \$1.00.
Order from THE NEW YORK CALL
Book Department, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

OFFICIAL BLUNDER AT MARTINS CREEK
TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—There is every probability of a serious shaking up in the management of the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a result of the wreck at Martins Creek. It was stated today in a reliable quarter, that the real cause of the disaster was a failure on the part of the proper officials of the company to announce the approach of the special train.

TAMMANY WILL NAME PRISON HEAD
ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.—A State Superintendent of Prisons, to succeed C. V. Collins, of Troy, who resigned last week when the investigation of his department by Governor Dix's probes warmed up, will be appointed next week.

TACOMA HAVING ANOTHER RECALL
TACOMA, Wash. May 2.—The third recall election in six weeks is being held in Tacoma today on petitions filed against the four Municipal Commissioners, L. W. Roy, Public Safety; Nicholas Lawson, Water and Light; Ray Freeland, Finance, and Owen Woods, Public Works.

McNamara Resolutions
Local Schenectady and Local Troy have adopted resolutions strongly protesting against the unlawful kidnaping of John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

CONNECTICUT
Stamford.
At the conclusion of last evening's address on "Socialism, the Hope of the World," by Miss Matilda Rabinowitz, one of the auditors arose and asked whether or not the interest of capital and labor are identical and if not, how they can be reconciled.

MASSACHUSETTS
Haverhill.
The Woman's Committee of the Central Socialist Club held their third regular meeting at their club-house, 1647 Hancock street, Evergreen, L. I. Topic, "Socialism and the Church." Speaker, John T. Hill. Ladies are welcome.

VIOLINIST
I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician
1026 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g

John Spargo's Latest Book
Contemporary Socialism
PART I. Marx, Leader and Guide.
PART II. Anti-Intellectualism and the Socialist Movement.
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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

ALL announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.—
City Executive Committee—At 239 East 84th street.
Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club—At 112 East 103d street, 8 p.m. sharp.
Executive Committee, Circle 3, Y. P. S. F.—At new headquarters, 143 East 103d street, 9 p.m.

Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club.
The Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club will meet this evening at the Harlem Forum, 349 West 125th street. The date of the meeting has been changed to the first and third Wednesdays.

Remember this Date!
A conference of Socialists called under the auspices of the Woman's Committee, Socialist Party, Local No. 1, York, for the purpose of discussing the necessity of special propaganda among women will take place on Sunday, May 21, at the Labor Temple, 245 East 84th street. Comrades Leff, Hill, Lore, Bruns and others will attend the discussion. Comrades throughout the city are urged to bear this event in mind.

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY.
BROOKLYN.
3rd and 9th A. D. S.—At 202 President street.
1th A. D.—At 261 Marcy avenue.
5th A. D. and Branch 1, 23rd A. D.—At home of Miss Strohmeier, 1100 Putnam avenue. State Referendum "B" will be voted on. Members having been left, or who owe for some of the affair of Jan. 15 will please settle for them. Tickets for Call Fair are with William Dinger, Jr., financial and corresponding secretary.

NEW JERSEY.
Orange.
Orange branch meets this evening at Temple of Honor Hall, 20 Park street, Orange. Be on hand. Important business.
H. EGERTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA.
The 17th, 19th and 20th Wards Branches of the Socialist party will hold their second grand entertainment on Saturday, May 6, at 8 p.m. in Beechoven Hall, 3rd and Norris streets. The speaker of the evening will be Edward Moore. There will be a concert, refreshments and dancing. Admission 19 cents.

NEW YORK.
Big Fulton County Picnic.
At a meeting held at Socialist headquarters in Johnstown, N. Y. on April 27th and attended by representatives from Locals Gloversville and Johnstown, a movement was launched to make June 17, Bunker Hill Day, a memorable event in the history of the Socialist movement.

McCann's Hats
Are always the best and cheapest.
230 BOWERY.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL
185-187 EAST BROADWAY.
Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.
J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Manhattan Prep. Schools
Author of Famous Grammar Review in Algebra.
Uptown
Madison Ave. School, Manhattan Bldg., Madison Ave., cor. 104th St.
Downtown
Second Ave. School, 76 Second Ave., East Broadway School, 196 East Broadway.

is expected that Socialists from the neighboring counties and from all over Central New York will be present. The State Committee will hold their meeting on Sunday, June 18, in Gloversville, which will give the members of the committee a chance to attend the picnic which will always remain a memorable day for the day before. Final arrangements have been completed with the Ponda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad for the picnic. In order to insure a complete success of the undertaking it is absolutely necessary that the local Socialists have the hearty co-operation of the State Committee and all other comrades in Central New York.

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Stamford.
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OLD PLEDGE.
For the Two Weeks Ending April 29, 1911.
J. Stein, New York... 1.00
A. Lerner, New York... 1.00
David Rousseau, Ossining, N. Y. ... 15.00
Benj. C. Greenberg, New York... 4.00
R. J. Riley, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 2.00
Algernon Lee, New York... 2.00
Dr. W. C. Hager, Brooklyn... 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Tetzner, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 5.00
Miss Nettie Baum, New York... 1.00
Dr. S. Berlin, New York... 1.00
Dr. J. K. Jaffe, Philadelphia, Pa. ... 6.00
Dr. S. Peskin, New York... 1.00
Leo Langbein, New York... 2.00
Hugo Schwabe, Astoria, L. I. ... 1.00
John Brandon, New York... 1.00
William J. Guilfoile, New York... 1.00
Gerald Tushak, New York... 3.00
Dr. W. C. Rachtin, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 2.00
Dr. J. Roinick, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 1.00
Howe and Bergman, New York... 2.00
Wm. Kuhnert, New York... 1.00
Miss E. W. Perkins, Boston, Mass. ... 4.00
Mrs. H. B. Schwartz (colleagues), New York... 2.00
Dr. Philip Lewin, New York... 1.00
Phil. Brantley, New York... 1.00
M. Oberman, New York... 3.00
R. J. Riley, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 1.00

NEW PLEDGE.
For two weeks ending April 29, 1911.
Miss E. Frank McDonald, New York... 1.00
J. A. Behringer, New York... 1.00
William J. Guilfoile, New York... 1.00
John Brandon, New York... 1.00
Dr. W. C. Hager, Brooklyn... 1.00
E. F. H. Brodwin, Brooklyn... 1.00
John Cooke, New York... 1.00
Bertha Hemberger, New York... 1.00
Charles E. Edgerton, Washington, D. C. ... 62.00
George Rowner, Jr., Boston, Mass. ... 2.00
John Grishaver, Roxbury, Mass. ... 1.00
Walter S. Segal, E. Boston, Mass. ... 2.00
Alexander Grant, Boston, Mass. ... 4.00
Bart. Moynahan, Dorchester, Mass. ... 2.00
Noah Finkelstein, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 5.00
T. V. Brophy, Burlington, N. J. ... 3.00
Martin Staudt, Elizabethport, N. J. ... 1.00
S. S. Sprague, New York... 1.00
C. Berland, New York... 1.00
Stevens P. Beals, Boston, Mass. ... 25.00
Nicholas Grethen, Cohoes, N. Y. ... 1.00
A. H. Brooklyn... 1.00
J. Williams, Brooklyn... 1.00
Morris Newman, New York... 1.00
Local Torrington, S. P. Torrington, Conn. ... 3.00
L. Wolf, Union Hill, N. J. ... 1.00
J. Peckham, Union Hill, N. J. ... 4.00
Alexander Blieden, New York... 2.00
No Name, New York... 2.00
Elna Magnani, New York... 1.00
Martha Arras, New York... 1.00
A. Miller, New York... 1.00
Alex. Rosen, New York... 1.00
S. Pascale, New York... 1.00
Harry Lichtenberg, New York... 1.00
F. Sauter, New York... 1.00
Lucien Sanial, New York... 6.50
Mrs. Pollaretsky, New York... 1.00
Mrs. Grimmer, New York... 1.00
Z. Sussman, New York... 2.00
Geo. Oberdorfer, New York... 5.00
Julius Markell, New York... 1.00
S. Montlor, New York... 2.00
J. Erman, New York... 2.00
S. S. Sprague, New York... 4.00
J. Lichtenberg, New York... 1.00
H. M. & J. S. Battell, Brooklyn... 5.00
Chas. Zeitelhack, Westfield, N. J. ... 2.00
Henry J. Wenke, Westfield, N. J. ... 2.00
Sam Knapp, Westfield, N. J. ... 2.00
Robert Otto, Westfield, N. J. ... 2.00
Paul Turachmann, Garwood, N. J. ... 1.00
William R. Henry, Lynn, Mass. ... 1.00
12th Ward Branch, S. P. Jersey City, N. J. ... 6.00
C. Kohan, Brooklyn... 3.00
Rufus W. Weeks, New York... 11.00
Siz. Adams (coming Playwrite), Malverna, N. Y. ... 1.00
J. T. Wherret, Newark, N. J. ... 5.00
Leo Langbein, New York... 1.75
J. A. Behringer, New York... 1.00
Marie & Frank McDonald, New York... 1.00
T. N. Fall, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 1.00
Wilhelm Schmidt, Union Hill, N. J. ... 3.25
Benjamin Arenoiz, Pater-son, N. J. ... 1.00
J. Cooke, New York... 1.00
Bertha Hemberger, New York... 2.00
Martin Staudt, Elizabethport, N. J. ... 1.00
E. C. Segman, Washington, D. C. ... 7.50
Charles Seek, Portchester, N. Y. ... 10.00
J. G. Phelps Stokes, Stamford, Conn. ... 1.00
Ros. Panton, Stamford, Conn. ... 1.00
Ringold Bortel, New York... 2.00
Sam W. Eiges, New York... 2.00
C. S. Sprague, New York... 1.00
Dr. M. A. Aronson, New York... 3.00
Mrs. J. L. Reason, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 5.00
Ben. Feldman, New York... 5.00
Dr. J. Halpern, New York... 2.00
E. S. Webster, Passaic, N. J. ... 5.00
Thomas J. Hill, New York... 1.00
F. F. Stetter, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 16.00
Dr. Philip Lewin, New York... 1.00
Oscar O. Spence, New York... 1.00
C. R. Bean, New York... 1.00

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

The following contributions for both the Old Pledge Fund and the New Pledge Fund have been received during the two weeks ending April 29, 1911.

NEW PLEDGE.
For two weeks ending April 29, 1911.
Miss E. Frank McDonald, New York... 1.00
J. A. Behringer, New York... 1.00
William J. Guilfoile, New York... 1.00
John Brandon, New York... 1.00
Dr. W. C. Hager, Brooklyn... 1.00
E. F. H. Brodwin, Brooklyn... 1.00
John Cooke, New York... 1.00
Bertha Hemberger, New York... 1.00
Charles E. Edgerton, Washington, D. C. ... 62.00
George Rowner, Jr., Boston, Mass. ... 2.00
John Grishaver, Roxbury, Mass. ... 1.00
Walter S. Segal, E. Boston, Mass. ... 2.00
Alexander Grant, Boston, Mass. ... 4.00
Bart. Moynahan, Dorchester, Mass. ... 2.00
Noah Finkelstein, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 5.00
T. V. Brophy, Burlington, N. J. ... 3.00
Martin Staudt, Elizabethport, N. J. ... 1.00
S. S. Sprague, New York... 1.00
C. Berland, New York... 1.00
Stevens P. Beals, Boston, Mass. ... 25.00
Nicholas Grethen, Cohoes, N. Y. ... 1.00
A. H. Brooklyn... 1.00
J. Williams, Brooklyn... 1.00
Morris Newman, New York... 1.00
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J. Peckham, Union Hill, N. J. ... 4.00
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Martha Arras, New York... 1.00
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Alex. Rosen, New York... 1.00
S. Pascale, New York... 1.00
Harry Lichtenberg, New York... 1.00
F. Sauter, New York... 1.00
Lucien Sanial, New York... 6.50
Mrs. Pollaretsky, New York... 1.00
Mrs. Grimmer, New York... 1.00
Z. Sussman, New York... 2.00
Geo. Oberdorfer, New York... 5.00
Julius Markell, New York... 1.00
S. Montlor, New York... 2.00
J. Erman, New York... 2.00
S. S. Sprague, New York... 4.00
J. Lichtenberg, New York... 1.00
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Dr. J. Halpern, New York... 2.00
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F. F. Stetter, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 16.00
Dr. Philip Lewin, New York... 1.00
Oscar O. Spence, New York... 1.00
C. R. Bean, New York... 1.00

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.
AMSTERDAM AVE., 1400-1408, between 122d and 123d sts.—4 rooms and bath; \$14.
COLLEGE AVE., 530, near 106th st.—3 large, light rooms; hot water; \$18.25.
LENOX AVE., 514-4-5 rooms, bath; steam heat; 15 minutes from subway; \$20. \$20. Janitor.
17TH AVE., 2918, near 106th st.—Bathrooms, 3 rooms, bath and hot water; \$17 monthly.
48TH ST., 514 W.—Five large, light rooms; hot water; range; nice view; \$21.
47TH ST., 391 W.—Four rooms, bath, hot water; \$18.
54TH ST. TO W.—Free to May 1; 6 rooms and bath; \$20.
101ST ST., 74 W.—6 light rooms, bath; steam, hot water; \$20. Janitor.
142D ST., 281 W.—4 large rooms, bath; rent \$15. Owner on premises.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.
23D ST., 428 E. (near Ave. A)—Flats 2 and 3; 3 rooms; hot water; \$18.
61ST ST., 410-414 E.—4-5 large, light rooms; hot water; bath; cheap rent.
33D ST., 201 E.—Six large, light rooms; improved; hot water; \$22.
50TH ST., 409 E.—Eight rooms, 3 all light rooms; bath; improvements; \$21.
10TH ST., 201 E.—Six large, light rooms and bath; single tax; \$20 to \$22.
17TH ST., 201 E.—Elegant 3-room handroom rooms; bath; hot water; elegant view; references; \$18.
120TH ST., 241 E.—Newly painted flat; 5 large rooms through; \$17. Janitor.
187TH ST., 211 E.—3 rooms, bath, private large room; through; \$17.
WEBSTER AVE., 178, 3 blocks W. 174th L. station—5 rooms, bath; hot water; \$18.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Manhattan.
118TH ST., 21 E.—Nice furnished room for Comrade with refined Jewish family; all improvements; \$2. A. Osh.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
TO LET—Small and large rooms for lodge meetings, etc., at 125th st., Gotham Hall, suitable premises.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
At the West Side Y. M. C. A. Finance Forum, tonight, George W. Perkins will speak on "Co-operation Versus Competition in Industry," and Harrington Emerson on "The Principles Underlying Scientific Management."
The last of this year's series of social service conferences will be held at the Free Synagogue House this evening. Subject: "Delinquency and Dependence." Speakers, Robert W. C. Stearns, ex-Commissioner of Charities, and Dr. Orlando F. Lewis, secretary of the Prison Association of New York.
On Saturday the German Literary Society, Jung Deutschland (Young Germany), will give in the ball room of the Aschenbrand Club, 144 East 86th street, real first night performances. Two plays of a serious character, rarely attempted by amateurs, will be given for the first time on any stage in Manhattan. "Fair Play," by Fritz Hardy, a young writer of New York, and "Stunder der Erkenntnis" (Hour of Reckoning), by Alfred Rau, a young New York banker. The cast will be assisted by Miss Ilka Lentz, the well known actress from Berlin. Mme. Agathe Beresack, the German tragedienne, now on a visit here, will speak the prologue, especially written for this occasion. Cabaret in the rear of the Aschenbrand Club, 144 East 86th street, will give a grand evening of Fritz Hardy, a young writer of New York, and "Stunder der Erkenntnis" (Hour of Reckoning), by Alfred Rau, a young New York banker. The cast will be assisted by Miss Ilka Lentz, the well known actress from Berlin. Mme. 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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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ONE KIND OF A HARVEST

There has come into The Call from many sources letters written and circulars sent to business concerns by various detective and strikebreaking agencies which yearn to help the "poor business man" who is confronted by trouble. These firms agree, for a fine, fat sum of money, to break any strike, no matter in what line, and to do it thoroughly.

In many papers there appear advertisements of other detective agencies who operate along a different line. For a fixed amount they agree to "protect" business places and homes from burglars. The price charged by these agencies is fixed, but the work is supposed to be done every day in the year.

Before considering the atrocious and sordid condition that permit the existence of any such bodies as these, there is one great fact that has to be noted. Those who control government, from the municipality to the nation, claim their right to the continued exercise of power on the assumption that they are fitted for it. But the marvelous growth of the detective business, flourishing as never did green bay tree, shows that this is only an assumption. In reality it is a lie. Facts show present rulers in society as not only incompetent but absolutely vicious.

There is not one of these private detective agencies which is not either a criminal association, worse than any much advertised and much touted Black Hand, or else an association that assumes public functions. Yet so strong have they become, so much do the capitalists depend on their dirty work, that the authorities either connive at their continuance, or else bodily participate in the profits of their operations. If they do not profit as officials they profit as individuals in industry.

The other and more serious matter concerns society itself and the depths to which it has sunk. The capitalist class, which has had the organization and direction of the "protectors" of society finds itself confronted with a state of affairs where it must rely on mercenaries for its aggressive work, and hired retainers, answerable to no social control, for its defense. Capitalism has introduced into industry the most brutal, lawless, money-hungry horde of men that ever operated among any society. It has been responsible for the formation of a body that needs but to know its power to incite it to exercise that power.

This is done in a limited way even now. The army of labor spies blackmails its keepers, murders those among whom it operates, and causes crime in order that its business of detecting crime may continue.

The civil and State authorities are helpless before it, and the civil and State authorities are responsible for permitting it to have grown to the size it has attained. This army operates everywhere, in every big city and in every little town where any industry is carried on. It is able to command the dirty services for dirty work of an unlimited number of men and it has sufficient financial resources to send its men anywhere.

Another feature of the case that is startling is that the conditions of the working class is such that traitors, spies and hirelings should be bred not by ones and twos but by thousands, that an unlimited number of men are so morally vile or economically desperate that they will betray their fellow workers, deprive them of their chances of making a living, rob them, cause their imprisonment or bring about their legal murder. Capitalism has continued the existence of the skulking thief who robs in order to live. It has continued the existence of the murderer who kills in the hope of gaining wealth on which to exist. But it has done worse than this in having brought into existence an army which can thrive only on inciting crime, whether of robbery or of murder.

That these facts are shown by the deluge of circulars and letters from the strikebreaking agencies, from the private detective agencies and the private "protection" concerns. They have unlimited resources for circularizing, advertising and the employment of business solicitors. And all of them are for the advantage of capitalism, not for society as a whole. They have usurped public functions, and they will yet create a reign of terror.

Nothing can be done until every one of them is swept out of existence and society itself resumes the protection of its members. The detective thugs must go.

A DIFFERENT STORY

The New York Times sagely remarks:

"It would require much evidence to remove the impression that Mr. Burns, the great detective, has blundered frightfully in his attempt to detect and expose the bribery of members of the Ohio Legislature now in session at Columbus. To induce men to commit a crime in order to catch them at it is not a method of detective procedure that is approved in this country."

No? Recent developments would almost lead one to believe quite the opposite. Even the "great detective," Mr. Burns, is not free of the suspicion that such is his method.

That other "great detective," Mr. James McParland, now seemingly in the discard, always worked that way. Yet never has there throbbled through the stately columns of the Times any protest against his methods. McParland did the heavy detecting in the conspiracy against the Western Federation of Miners, and Harry Orchard did the light and delicate murdering, scattering of explosives and procuring of crime. Or at least, that is what the trial showed. Mr. McParland did somewhat the same thing years ago in the Pennsylvania coal mining district, and there is the belief that his hand was not far away from the actual crime committed.

All through the work the detective agencies have been doing against labor unions this sameness of method prevails. There are ingators of violence and there are doers of violence whose object is to make good with the detective organization that employs them.

Never has the Times bothered about saying a word against that monster, the labor spy. It seems, rather, to approve of him. At least it always jumps readily to accept his belief. Yet here are a few little detectives who have been using the same ideas on the members of the Ohio Legislature, and the Times is stunned at the monstrosity of it. Are legislators, presumably because they come from another class, not subject to those methods of detecting that have been used against the working class? Evidently the Times thinks so, otherwise it would not be shocked or pretend to be shocked that Burns' detectives led the guileless Ohio solons into temptation and then detected them in the act of committing a crime.

Finally, if this method is so despicable, why has not the Times protested against having foisted on the Police Department of this city a former Pinkerton head? The Pinkerton agency uses such methods in dealing with labor unions, as is amply shown in the Labor Spy, but maybe such things are justifiable if they are confined to labor organizations, and the Pinkertonized New York Police Department will use them only against labor organizations.

WELL KNOWN ADVERTISEMENTS—



LET THEM DO YOUR DIRTY WORK.

THE LABOR PROBLEM

By THERESA MAIKIEL.

Born with the first invention of machinery, with the first change in the methods of production, the modern labor problem has practically reached a climax.

Hand in hand with the industrial development it followed the progress of evolution often passing through thorny paths, hills and ravines. The spirit of trade unionism, of labor co-operation, was for some time non-existent. Torn away from the soil and domestic trade the workers of the world became panic-stricken. In fear of still greater hardships and deprivation they toiled unceasingly twelve and fourteen hours daily, blindly giving their life and strength in return for a paltry remuneration.

But in time even the dullest mind commenced to rebel against the ever increasing poverty. Because of the growing exploitation on the part of their employers the working people finally perceived the necessity of acting together. If their hope of bettering their condition was ever to be realized. And with the birth of this knowledge the labor problem took on its modern aspect.

Self-preservation was its basis, reason its foster mother. The capitalists were not guilty of its advancement. It was created by the workingmen, of the workingmen and for the workingmen. Bowed under the weight of capitalist greed, labor took heed at

last. First, timidly it cast its longing eyes toward the prospect of shorter hours, larger wages and a safeguard against unnecessary slaughter.

Ever since, year after year, decade after decade, labor, this mighty colossus, moved onward with an irresistible force which no combination of individuals no matter how large numerically, or how powerful financially, is strong enough to curb.

Gigantic trade unions sprang into existence one after the other. Strikes bordering on war were fought, won or lost, each deepening the gulf which divided the workers and the strikers. Each succeeding upheaval planting the seed of class consciousness among the toilers. But, the horrible evils inflicted upon the toilers by their masters are today of boundless, universal magnitude and must therefore be met by a universal resistance, by a corresponding force.

The labor problem can be solved only by the workingmen themselves, the future of the world is in their hands. In their faithfulness to the cause of labor, in their broader, more human sentiment toward their suffering co-workers lies the salvation of all.

The trade unions alone cannot solve it, for the economic and political conditions of a country always go hand in hand. Legislation plays an important part in our existence and upon

legislation labor must center its activity.

Instead of begging and trusting to others to legislate for them the time is ripe for the laborers of the world to rally around its own political party, the Socialist party, and send true labor representatives into the halls of Legislatures and Congress.

The Socialist representatives accept their office not because of political ambition, or material benefit, but for the sole purpose of defending labor's cause. Socialism alone, of all the political movements, raises its voice in the interest of the oppressed and disinherited of all nations. On its shoulders alone rests the hope of the proletarian redemption.

The significance of Karl Marx's words: "Workers of all countries, unite," is greater today than when first uttered. The necessity of merging the entire labor world into one gigantic movement becomes more evident from day to day. It is already the ideal of millions of working people who spread this doctrine further and further. The mission of the world-wide Socialist movement is nearing its completion. Through ever growing class consciousness and class solidarity the workers will finally solve the entangled labor problem, through these channels alone will they achieve their economic independence which all seek, and but few attain.

LABOR'S DAY OF AWAKENING

By OSCAR LEONARD.

The nightmare of the ages is passing. The long, long winter of slavery and misery is on the wane.

The millions, who have toiled and milled and who have been content with starvation and deprivations, who have allowed haughty masters to degrade and insult them, are beginning to rub their eyes.

Labor's awakening is at the door. The toilers are beginning to ask what the ages are worth.

They are beginning to wake from the deep slumber.

Labor is beginning to realize that the Beast, which has pressed his breast through the ages, causing the nightmare, is heavy.

The green-eyed monster is becoming uneasy about labor's awakening. His victim is moving. The Beast is beginning to suspect that his claws will have to loosen their hold of the throat of Labor.

How weak Labor has seemed in his age long sleep!

How like a giant even in his meager efforts of awakening!

The time presses on and as it presses on and Labor stretches an arm here and a limb there, the Beast on top becomes uneasy.

The Beast knows that his end is near. Labor begins to realize that dimly what the cause of his nightmare has been.

He is making efforts to throw off the Beast. He is trying to loosen the clutch of the Beast.

The Beast resists.

How sweet Labor's life blood tastes! How easy it is gotten!

How small the effort to drain it! And the Beast holds on. It parleys

with Labor trying to convince Labor that it is for his own benefit, that labor must give his life blood.

And Labor is loth to believe the sugared words of the blood-sucking Beast. Labor's awakening is approaching.

The night has been long, interminably long, but its end is approaching.

Slowly but surely Labor is waking.

Slowly but surely Labor is beginning to feel the heavy burden upon his strong breast.

Slowly but surely Labor is making ready to throw off the Beast.

Yes, the hour of awakening is coming; it is almost at hand.

Get ready, ye green eyed Beast to lose your clutch or you will lose your ugly paws!

Labor can be patient and docile, but Labor can also be ferocious and wild, wild in the defense of his own life, ferocious in the fight against the Beast.

Winter has almost gone. Nature is waking. The seemingly powerful frost is giving way to the tender shoot of green.

The first of May is here.

The May Day, harbinger of good tidings, gently raps at Labor's door. It tells of a better day that is coming.

Labor rubs his eyes. He hears dimly the voice of the May Day, he begins to understand the message.

As if through a haze he hears the words, but they are clear and unmistakable. They come from distant fields, from mountains and hills and the voices call: "Workers of the world, unite! Your labor has made this world into a paradise. Enter the paradise you have built. Enjoy its fruit. Make all life into a glorious May Day."

And Labor begins to understand.

St. Louis, 1911.

A PROPHECY OF THE TRIANGLE FIRE

Edwin Markham, the poet, author of "The Man With the Hoe," a few days ago suggested that, one might almost find a prophecy of the Triangle Waist Company fire, in which 145 garment workers were killed, in the condemnation of dangerous conditions in Illinois plow works, as given in "The Chasm," the recent brilliant story of labor conditions, by George Cram Cook. Mr. Markham quotes from a speech which is supposed to be given on a street corner in Moline, Ill., by "Walt Bradford," the gardener-thinker-Socialist hero of "The Chasm." The quotation is as follows:

"A paragraph from Bradford's arraignment of conditions is opportune reading his work, when the whole world is shocked by the fearful loss of life in the Triangle Waist Company horror.

"The present fight of the Illinois manufacturers against the simplest and most obvious demands for the protection of laborers at their work confirms the old principle that no ruling class can be convinced by reasoning. Only the force of circumstances, the development of society, the awakening intelligence of the oppressed workers can drive them into sense and submission.

"Day before yesterday the Illinois Legislature voted on the Curran bill. If passed, it would compel proper ventilation of rooms where girls and pregnant women must now inhale poisonous sulphuric and kalinic gases. It would compel the shielding of machinery to safeguard factory employes from avoidable accidents. They keep it out of the papers, but in this State women like your own mother have been mangled by unprotected shafting and belting, and the shafting and belting that did it is unprotected yet. Take a look through the window there in the next block at the exposed cog wheels in the blacksmith shop of the United States Plow Company. Look at its paint shop on the fourth floor, full of fiercely burning materials, crowded with workers and without a fire escape. It is fighting the Curran bill to save the expense of fire escapes. Money spent for fire escapes cannot go into dividends."

LONG DISTANCE LYING

"Everywhere that Socialism has been tried it has proven a failure."

How often have we witnessed this hackneyed assertion brought forward as the last reserve of the anti-Socialist debater, who, beaten at all other points, was compelled to draw upon his ignorance of history as a forlorn hope?

Once again, however, we are to witness it pressed into service on an immensely greater scale than it has ever before been used, with Milwaukee as the example and objective point.

In thousands of newspapers this assertion is now appearing in column after column, heaping falsehood upon falsehood with continuous repetition and variation. Its appearance is the result of deliberate and concerted action on the part of the great capitalist press bureau, which dominates the public channels of communication.

It is not that Milwaukee is in itself such an exceedingly important city. There are more than a dozen cities in America far larger in population, and perhaps another dozen more industrially and politically important though not so large.

Nor is it that the municipal administration of the city calls for any particular comment on a national scale. When that administration was in the hands of the regular gradates of one or other of the old parties, and in the very forefront of municipal corruption, it attracted no particular notice from the press beyond other municipalities, such as New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

But Milwaukee has become specially important for other reasons. Its recent capture by a Socialist administration; and the effects that immediately followed elsewhere, have forced the capitalist class to recognize it as an outpost whose retention by the Socialists threatens the entire capitalist position throughout the country. Within the short space of a year nearly a score of other cities have also fallen into the hands of the working class politically organized, and something has to be devised to guard against the probability of perhaps a hundred others meeting the same fate. Also the national election for 1912 approaches, and the possibility of an overwhelming Socialist vote must be calculated upon.

To retrieve the situation or at least to check, as far as possible, the danger, capitalism has but one weapon in its armory—the power of continuous and repeated falsehood—the old weapon of deception and misrepresentation—and it is to be used to the limit.

Milwaukee is to serve as the "horrible example"—to act as the target in a campaign of long distance lying, and the batteries have already opened fire.

Consequently every capitalist owned sheet in the country is now busily engaged in spreading the impression that the Socialist administration in Milwaukee has been a dismal failure, and recounting the sins of omission and commission of the Mayor and City Council.

And yet the catalogue of maladministration is in itself a trifling thing as yet. Possibly when the more imaginative liars get on the job the list will appear more damnable. From a list which appears in the New York Sun we select the following as examples of Socialist maladministration:

They "refused to remit \$46,071.93 to Park and School boards for water taxes for the first time in many years."

Changed from friends to foes of asphalt and from allies to enemies of city service.

Engaged "tax ferrets" against the advice of the City Attorney and involved city in law-suit.

Refused to welcome a former President of the United States; welcomed "hoboes" in convention.

Assured striking garment workers of sympathy and protection; small riot followed next day.

Denounced the flag as worthless, the Constitution as old and antiquated, and the courts as unfair and dishonest.

Openly declared they did not try to lower taxes in Milwaukee; were for higher taxes, they said.

Tried to discredit the United States Navy by refusing the right to show pictures in school-houses.

Tried to spend \$175,000 in purchasing inadequate palatial houses for maternity hospital.

Attempted to infuse politics into Police Department, to make policemen day and night "nurses" and to embarrass the chief, etc.

However, the charges themselves are evidently not expected to be quite as effective as the headlines which reiterate in big type that "Socialism Has Failed" in Milwaukee.

Nor is it the workingmen of Milwaukee whom it is sought to impress. They have had the actual experience and can discount the lies in advance. The impression is to be made upon the working class voters of other cities, in the hope of deterring them from following the example of Milwaukee.

But who are these accusers? Are they those who have everywhere steadily set their faces against municipal corruption, and who have consistently acted politically against it?

Not much. They represent without exception the classes who have been the beneficiaries of corruption, the classes who have used the "boss" and the grafting politician, the political thug and hooligan, until American cities have become a hissing and a by-word, a stench in the nostrils of the country.

They are those who are responsible for such political vermin as Tweed and Croker, "Boss" Cox, Abe Reuf, Hinky Dink, Bathhouse John and the myriads of slimy crooks and thieves who everywhere infest the politics of our cities. They are those who utilize the political services of hordes of lobbyists, wire-pullers and other crawling creatures whose specialty is "influencing" legislation in behalf of the exploiting classes.

They are the "men higher up," the great industrial and financial magnates, too powerful, for the law to cope with—the "malefactors of great wealth" who retain their power and prestige and "responsibility" by keeping apparently in the background and using political corruptionist as their secret agent.

They are the representatives of so-called "Big Business," and their doors have been traced 99 per cent of the municipal corruption of every city in the country.

Their inseparable connection with the vicious political elements of our municipalities is a fact proven so many times that it is a truism with all reformers and idiots excepted.

Their charges can be easily answered. The Milwaukee Socialists are incapable of the crimes imputed to them, for the reason that they have had no experience. They are not specialists in corruption, their accusers, who have required years of training before it is possible for them to degrade and debase our city governments to the point of infamy to which most of them have sunk under the administration of so-called "Republican" and "Democratic" officials.

And, finally, it was these people, these interests, who bequeathed Milwaukee as a cesspool of corruption to the Socialist administration. The latter might well retort that they require more time to remove the accumulations of dirt and filth left to them by their Republican and Democratic predecessors. Every evil they now complain of is a legacy from previous administrations.

The Milwaukee Socialists are amply able to take care of the selves and are not likely to lose the territory they have conquered. And they are further fortifying their hold upon it by preparing to launch a daily Socialist paper, as the most effective means of combating the falsehoods of the local capitalist press.

And such a weapon is needed everywhere throughout the country for this purpose. It is here that the Socialist movement is being assailed at its weakest point. With a score of daily Socialist papers some opposition might be made. With a hundred could hurl these falsehoods back upon their originators, besides credibly strengthening our propaganda throughout the country.

It is we must do the best possible with what we have, seeking to enlarge and widen its scope and circulation.

We are about to receive a special lesson in this particular on the power of the press, a power that can be wielded as effectively for falsehood as in the cause of truth and social justice.