

FACTORY SOON, SAYS 'HATTERS' DELEGATE

Label Will Triumph if Men Continue to Stand Firm—Delegates Discuss Tariff.

"If the haters can hold out three or four weeks longer they will win," said Delegate Carmody of the Hatters, to the C. F. U. yesterday.

The men are still firm and determined, he continued, "and that should assure us a victory. The manufacturers are making no headway whatever, and we will soon have them on the hip."

He informed the delegates of the hearing last Thursday on the order to show cause why the haters should not be restrained from picketing the streets in the neighborhood of the Berg factory in Orange, and of the reservation of decision by Vice Chancellor Howell.

It was the opinion of the delegate that the Vice Chancellor reserved his decision until the injunction proceedings which will be heard in the U. S. Court at Trenton to-day are decided.

Secretary Lawlor of the United Hatters of North America, also addressed the C. F. U. on the strike, and requested that some one be sent to represent the haters at the label conference of the American Federation of Labor at Washington this week, beginning to-day.

There was some objection at first to the appointment of a special delegate from the C. F. U. for this purpose. After a discussion in which it was brought out that this conference was one in which the United Hatters were vitally interested, the objections were explained away and Delegate Robinson was appointed to attend in their behalf.

Discuss Tariff Revision.
The question of tariff revision was given considerable attention by the C. F. U. yesterday, and there was a lengthy debate on the subject.

It was first moved that all trades interested in the tariff question attend a meeting at the C. F. U. on next Friday night and come to an understanding in the matter.

Delegate Prince said he thought the A. F. of L. should act in the interest of organized labor at the tariff hearings.

'JOHN THE SOCIALIST' STILL A MYSTERY

Says His Name Is John Peacock but Reveals Nothing Further Concerning His Identity.

A crowd of people who had read the strange advertisement of "John the Socialist," in Saturday's Call, gathered at the Grand Central Depot at 5:30 Saturday afternoon and waited for the mysterious man from the West, who had announced that he would drop a twenty dollar gold piece into the first Socialist palm extended to greet him.

Within two minutes after he had stepped from the Lake Shore Limited from Chicago at 5:48, he was nabbed by an Evening Call reporter. True to his promise, the mystic "John" deposited the gold coin in the reporter's hand.

"John the Socialist," however, remains almost as much a mystery as ever. On Saturday night he was visited at the hotel at which he is stopping and an interview solicited.

"My name is John Peacock," he said. "I am from Willis, Cal., as my advertisement announced. As to what I am here for I have nothing to say."

"I am going to London as soon as possible. My plan will be disclosed in good time. There is no use in an empty talk now," he concluded.

And that was all that could be learned of the mysterious stranger—that his name was John Peacock.

Peacock refused absolutely to answer any questions as to himself, his plans or his conversion to Socialism. He dismissed all queries concerning himself by saying that there was little use of "empty talk" and that the future would reveal his mission.

Generous in Chicago.
Peacock came to New York from Chicago, where he visited the offices of the Chicago Daily Socialist, freely distributed twenty dollar gold pieces and departed without revealing his name.

The Chicago Daily Socialist tells the following story of his visit:

DAVID BRUCE BROWN, WHO LOWERS WORLD'S AMATEUR AUTO RECORDS



DAVID BRUCE BROWN

David Bruce Brown, the amateur automobile driver, was the star of the Daytona meeting. He established two new amateur records. The first of these was at the mile dash, which Brown won in the phenomenal time

of thirty-three seconds. He has lowered the world's amateur record for ten miles in competition, making the distance in 5 minutes and 15 seconds, the best previous time being 6 minutes and 15 seconds.

WORKERS WIN AGAIN CALL FAIR OPENS NEXT SATURDAY

Thousands of Progressive Workers of Greater New York Preparing for Gala Week.

Thousands of the friends and supporters of the Evening Call in Greater New York and vicinity will wend their ways next Saturday afternoon to Grand Central Palace, 43d street and Lexington avenue, to witness and take part in the grand opening of the Grand Carnival, Exposition and Fair by the New York and Brooklyn Call conferences for the benefit of the newspaper for the workers.

All winter long hundreds of tireless workers have been planning and arranging details so that the fair will be a "ripping" success. The heads of the various committees announced to-day that their work was not in vain; that the progressive population of this city will be treated with a week of merriment and amusement such as it has never known before.

The fair is to be held from April 3 to 11, inclusive. On Saturdays and Sundays it will open at 3 P. M. and the other days at 6 P. M. The program for the week is as follows: Saturday, opening night; Sunday and Sunday evening, New Jersey; Monday, Everybody's Day; Tuesday, Woman's Day; Wednesday, Labor Unions; Thursday, New York; Friday, Brooklyn; Saturday, Athletic Day; Sunday and Sunday evening, contests and close of fair.

The committees have left no stone unturned to get all the attractions possible for the fair. Besides booths filled with beautiful and necessary articles, there will be special booths such as the Russian tea booth, candy, soda water, ice cream and restaurant.

For amusements there will be the museum and freak show, a geo-baa, art and picture exhibition, Lincoln's cabin, Mrs. Wiggin's Cabbage Patch, "Yellow Special" and vaudeville shows.

Music will be furnished by the Letter Carriers Band, Socialist Band, besides a regular union orchestra.

MRS. MARY FARMER KILLED BY STATE



MRS. MARY D. FARMER

AUBURN, N. Y., March 29.—"My husband, James D. Farmer, never had any hand in Sarah Brennan's death," in dying breath James D. Farmer was granted a lease of life as his wife took her seat at 6:04:30 and was officially declared dead at 6:13:40.

ARCHBISHOP IN LINE

English Primate Advocates Votes for Women—Asquith Bluffed.

LONDON, March 29.—It has just been learned that the Archbishop of Canterbury is the latest recruit to the ranks supporting the demand of "votes for women." Winning over the Primate of England is a great triumph for women. The last three Archbishops of Canterbury have favored woman's suffrage.

Premier Asquith remained rigidly opposed to any concessions. His official residence, 10 Downing street, is always practically in a state of siege, the Premier fearing the raids of the militant suffragettes. Every woman visitor is closely scrutinized and questioned before being admitted.

"SWELLS" OPPOSE SUFFRAGE.
The Quaker City Society Women Fight Enfranchisement of Their Sex.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Women in the highest social circles in this city had a meeting at the home of Mrs. Brinton Cox Saturday and formed "The Association to Oppose the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women."

Mrs. John Markoe accepted the position of president temporarily and Mrs. Brinton Cox was made secretary and Miss Elsie Willing Balch, treasurer.

IGLESIAS PROTESTS
Porto Rican Labor Leader Shows Up Anti-American Commission.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 29.—Santiago Iglesias, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor for Porto Rico, has sent the following dispatch to President Taft:

"The American Federation of Labor assembled resolved to oppose the Commission of the House of Delegates, which is seeking more political powers. The commission represents the anti-Americans who defeated legislation designed for the welfare of the people. A change in the form of government would create a rule of tyranny, and would mean hardships for the laboring masses, destroying American institutions."

The commission appointed by the House of Delegates is now in Washington, where it is organizing an amendment of the organic law of Porto Rico separating the executive powers from the legislative powers held by the Executive Council, and the vesting of sole legislative authority in two bodies to be elected by the people.

BARONET WHO WILL BE HOST ON ROOSEVELT HUNT

Will be Host on Roosevelt Hunt

Before he had time to get another twenty or thirty dollars, he had him by the arm, and marching him upstairs to the editorial rooms. The first man the pair ran into was A. M. Simons, editor in chief. While not noted for being what one would call a "man of the world," he was a man who had the speech wiped from his lips when the "Mystery" who had managed to get his hands in his pockets, again forked over another yellow boy.

Greene was by this time recovering from the shock and asking for names, dates and specifications. The "Big Red Mystery" had by this time found tongue also, and he quietly refused to comply with the request. To save Greene's feelings, however, he dug another twenty up and passed it over.

Thinking that he was dealing with "Death Valley Scotty," Greene began to talk bonds, but the mystery backed away. He was a good thing, but not that good. He interrupted Koehler on Saturday night and passed it over.

Charles F. Murphy has written the C. F. U. thanking the members for their condemnation of the Bates bill providing for a State Labor Colony.

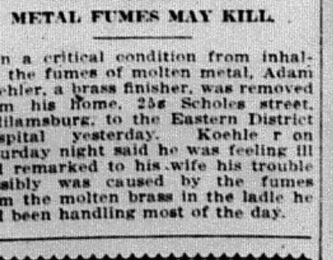
Take Boycott Case to Congress.
A very interesting letter from Samuel Gompers was read at yesterday's meeting concerning the Bucks Store case.

Gompers addressed the C. F. U., thanking it for its liberal contributions to the legal defense of himself, Mitchell and Morrison in the boycott proceedings.

Gompers' letter went on to state that the injunction was a violation of the freedom of the press and should be discussed a question in which he should seek relief, the relief which everyone recognizes should be accorded either by judicial decision of the higher courts or at the hands of Congress.

The appeal from the imprisonment sentence imposed on himself and his colleagues by Judge Wright is defeated, the letter continued, the matter will be taken to Congress and it shall be insisted that this body has not the power to pass a law depriving a citizen of his inherent rights of free speech and press.

On the request of the delegate from the actors' union a letter will be sent to the Commissioner of Licenses asking him to state clearly his objections to the bill now before the Legislature providing for the licensing and funding of actors' employment agencies.



SIR ALFRED PEASE

During a part of the time he is in Africa Mr. Pease will be the guest of Sir Alfred E. Pease, a wealthy Englishman who goes nearly every year to Mombasa to hunt big game. He owns an ostrich farm and is well acquainted with the country. He is a banker and former member of Parliament.

HOLD THESE DATES: April 3 to 11, For the Grand Fair

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 43d St. and Lexington Ave. HELD BY THE EVENING CALL.

All organizations and individuals who hold money for the Call Fair are requested to send same to the treasurer, Miss Florence Margolies, 442 Pearl street, New York City, without delay as we are short of funds. Bear in mind and act.

STEEL MEN DEFIANT.
Five Hundred Marine Department Employees Will Not Accept Cut.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 29.—Five hundred men employed in the marine department of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point, it is reported, will strike next Thursday in consequence of the recent announcement by the company that all salaries would be reduced 10 per cent, beginning April 1.

The company has three ships under construction which must be finished on contract time, and should the men quit work the company would suffer a big loss.

GOES TO DEATH CHAIR TO EXPIATE MURDER OF MRS. BRENNAN—BEARS UP BRAVELY UNDER AWFUL ORDEAL—MAKES CONFESSION EXONERATING HUSBAND—SECOND WOMAN ELECTROCUTED IN STATE OF NEW YORK.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 29.—"My husband, James D. Farmer, never had any hand in Sarah Brennan's death," in dying breath James D. Farmer was granted a lease of life as his wife took her seat at 6:04:30 and was officially declared dead at 6:13:40.

She waked to the chair bravelly, her eyes closed and her step gently guided by Miss Mary Gorman and Mrs. J. J. Dunningan, both of whom have been her faithful attendants since she was brought here. She said farewell to Jim last night. Her last wish to the world that she was leaving was that no word of her tragic end be communicated to little Peter J. Farmer, her two-year-old baby, until as a matured young man he would be able to read in her own handwriting the sad story of her ill-fated career.

This was written with her own pen yesterday in Auburn prison and is now locked in a safety vault to repose a secret until the future brings it to light on the day set by the dying woman. She went to the chair like one exulted, mastering all human emotion to the last. Never in history of this state has a more affecting execution been conducted and now that the mother has passed into eternity making a dying effort to save the father who may die soon, all hearts ache for the innocent babe, cooing in its little cradle at Frank Farmer's home near Watertown, while the mother that nursed it is being interred in a felon's grave on unhaltered ground in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery near here.

Since coming here to spend her last hours in the men's condemned row, all of its six inmates having been temporarily taken to other cells until the execution was over. Never in literature was there such a dramatic tale told by all concerned. His official residence, 10 Downing street, is always practically in a state of siege, the Premier fearing the raids of the militant suffragettes. Every woman visitor is closely scrutinized and questioned before being admitted.

The Confession.
Addressed to Rev. J. J. Hickey, Holy Family Church, Auburn, N. Y.

"My husband, James D. Farmer, never had any hand in Sarah Brennan's death, nor never knew anything about it till the trunk was opened. I never told him anything about what had happened. I feel he has been terribly wronged. James D. Farmer was not at home the day the affair happened, neither did James D. Farmer ever put a hand on Sarah Brennan after her death. Again, I wish to say as strongly as I can, that my husband James D. Farmer, is entirely innocent of the death of Sarah Brennan, that he knew nothing of it, and that he knew nothing whatever about it."

The officials quickly adjusted the electrodes when she surrendered to the crucifix. She took her seat at 6:04:30 and on a signal from the warden at 6:05:38 electrician E. F. Davis threw the lever, sending a current of 1,200 volts, 15 amperes racing through her body. There was a slight exhaustion and little creaking of the straps and the execution was entirely void of sensation.

At 6:06:40 the current was turned off and the neat black dress was opened at the neck and the scalpel lifted to allow application of the stethoscope by Dr. John Gerin and Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, of Philadelphia. A second contact was found necessary, and was made at 6:08:15 for 5 seconds. To make certain a third contact was given at 6:11:50 for 3 seconds. The initial power being maintained, and after examination by all physicians present who was officially declared dead at 6:13:40.

Rev. Hickey without comment handed out the confession. Jim Farmer and the four other men condemned to die will be returned to the condemned row to-day. Farmer perhaps remains in the house and farm. It is understood that efforts to procure a new trial will be made at once. The baby boy, Peter, will remain with Jim's brother, Frank Farmer, of Brownsville, Jefferson County.

Mary Farmer was seen murdering her neighbor, Sarah Brennan, at Brownsville, Jefferson County, April 23, 1908. Her husband, James D. Farmer, was indicted for the same crime, and will die here soon unless the Court of Appeals grants a new trial. The motive was his desire to leave their now-born baby boy, Peter, a little farm. They lived in the annex of an old hotel on "Paddy Hill." Their nearest neighbors, Patrick and Sarah Brennan, had a nice house and farm. The Farmers, through intimacy, where deer, in Mrs. Brennan's name, were kept. Surprisingly obtaining a deed to the Brennan house, both went to the Watertown County Clerk's office in October, 1908, where Mrs. Farmer impersonated Sarah Brennan, executed a new deed to James Farmer, for the alleged consideration of \$2,100.

She forged the name "Sarah Brennan," and the deed was returned November 24, 1907. Emboldened by their success they transferred the property to the child, Peter J. Farmer, on January 7, 1908, but their present fear that Mrs. Brennan would discover the fraud caused them to decide to kill her. Soon after 9 o'clock on the morning of April 23, 1908, Sarah Brennan was seen to enter the Farmer shack. She never came out alive. As told at the subsequent trial in Mary Farmer's first confession, James got the woman in conversation as she was looking out the window. Mary, walking behind with a large axe, suddenly struck the woman a blow on the head. The woman's ear was severed and she dropped to the floor senseless.

Mrs. Farmer then struck her several blows, fracturing her skull in several places. The body was concealed temporarily in a trunk, the murderers hoping to find an opportunity to drop it into a quicksand in the river, but for three days boys playing in the vicinity prevented it. They moved at once into the Brennan home, evicting the husband of the murdered woman after producing the forged deed. This aroused suspicion and an investigation resulted in finding the body in the trunk. Old man Brennan, it was said, would also have been killed if the plans had not been interrupted. On June 18, before Justice, the woman was first tried and found guilty.

The action of the men in the other departments is awaited with great interest, for it is obvious that if they also strike in large bodies the firm will have to keep the salaries at their present figure or get other men.

THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST.

The Call Library Vote.

Any Trade Union, Labor Organization, Social Club, Singing Society, Socialist Party Local, Fraternal Organization, Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., can enter this contest.

The organizations receiving the largest number of votes will get the following prizes:

First Prize \$300 Library (or a handsome hand-made Embroidered Banner.)

Second Prize 300 Library

Third Prize 100 Library

In case of a tie for any of the prizes offered, the value of the prize tied for will be equally divided between the persons so tied.

USE THIS COUPON TO HAND IN YOUR VOTE. Please tie up coupons in bundles of 10.

RUSSIANS LOYAL TO CAUSE OF FREEDOM

Flock to the Relief of Political Victims—Inspiring Event Revives Spirit of Revolution.

Two thousand men, women and young girls, representing the cream of the Russian colony in this city, gathered at a concert and ball given by the Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution.

This ball is an annual affair, given for the purpose of assisting those engaged in the war with despotism, and is attended by members of various organizations, the majority coming from the Bund, the Social Democratic and Russian Revolutionary parties.

Things did not go quite well with the revolutionists since the warm days of 1906. Over 70,000 of the brave young fighters have been thrown into dungeons since then.

Respond to The Call. But when the night of the annual ball of the Society for the Relief of the Victims of the Revolution arrived the men and women who love freedom more than their lives came to the front.

The concert was very interesting and lasted till 11 o'clock. The program consisted of the following: Overture Orchestra

Appeal for Members. On the program there was an eloquent appeal for new members to the Relief Society.

"Friends, dance with us once a year, but work with us all the year." "JOIN THE RELIEF SOCIETY!"

HENRY FRANK ON QUIXOTE TEDDY

Independent Preacher Ridicules Roosevelt's Recent Idiotic Attack on Socialism.

Henry Frank, addressing the Independent Congregation in Berkeley Theater yesterday morning, referring to Roosevelt's Outlook Attack on Socialism, called him "Don Quixote Teddy attacking the sails of Socialistic windmills."

The great Lion Hunter hath hurled his Parthian shot, amid the boom of cannon and the roar of parting cheer. This time the shot is hurled at an idea conceived in the womb of human greed for the redemption of the race.

Now, it is not necessary to read widely in the literature of the Socialists, which is almost infinite. To learn what are their fundamental principles, none knows this better than Roosevelt.

What "Private Property" Means. First, of "private property" what does he say? "All property relations in the past have continually been subject to historical change, consequent on the change in historical conditions."

Now, that is Marx's position on the loudly denounced "Abolition of Private Property" and Mr. Roosevelt himself, with regard to the position of unjust privilege which is in exact accordance with Marx's "abolition" declaration, only expressed it in the vernacular of to-day.

"If I understand the English language this means exactly what Marx means when he says capital is collective product, and being social in its nature, its benefits should accrue to the social factors which produce it."

SPECIAL NOTICE. Any person holding Donation Books will kindly send same to The Call office at once.

Once a Customer Always a Friend. Fraas & Miller. "The Furniture Store". Broadway, Linden and Quincy Sts. BROOKLYN

Real Scotch Madras Curtains

We are one of the few houses in the city that is able to show these beautiful Scotch Madras Curtains, now so much in demand. They represent a direct importation and the assortment is both large and splendidly selected.

Prices Begin at 1.75 a pair.

12,000 STRIKE TO-DAY

Keystone Iron Workers Will Not Stand for Wage Cut.

READING, Pa., March 29.—Yesterday notice was given by the committees representing the puddlers and helpers of the Reading Iron Company to the superintendents of two departments of the company that the men would not turn out to work to-day.

More than twelve hundred men will go out in this city alone, and about twelve thousand in the entire district. Other points that will be affected by the order will be Lebanon, Harrisburg, Danville, Berwick and Northumberland.

Special Combination Offer. N. Y. Evening Call For Four Months AND Wilshire's Magazine For One Year \$1.00.

THE CALL FOR FOUR MONTHS AND THE APPEAL TO REASON FOR ONE YEAR BOTH FOR \$1.00 (VALUE, \$1.65) With Self-Filling Fountain Pen ALL FOR \$1.75 (VALUE, \$2.90.)

NEW BOOKS DEBS

His Writings and Speeches. By Stephen M. Reynolds. This is an ably written biography of our beloved Gens by his closest friend. Durable bound in cloth and illustrated. Sells for \$3 and worth every penny of the price.

The Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism. By John Spargo.

BOOK DEPARTMENT. NEW YORK EVENING CALL. 48 Pearl Street. New York City.

BROKE RECORD IN VAIN

15 Hours and 56 Minutes to Chicago Too Slow to Beat Death.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, in a race with death to the bedside of his mother, was beaten by fifteen minutes yesterday. Mrs. Vanderlip died just as her son was stepping from a special train in the Englewood station of the Lake Shore Railroad.

After Vanderlip had alighted the special continued its flight into the La Salle street terminal giving a record for the complete run of 953 miles of sixteen hours and seven minutes. This is one hour and fifty-three minutes better than the fastest regular express makes between the two cities, which runs on a schedule of eighteen hours.

An automobile was waiting for Vanderlip in Englewood, and it carried him at a high rate of speed across the southern part of the city. Vanderlip was filled with hope he would find his mother alive. He sprang from the auto and ran up the steps. Before he could press the electric button E. W. Harden, his brother-in-law, opened the door. The banker saw the expression on the man's face.

"I'm too late," asked Vanderlip. "Yes, you are, Frank," replied Harden. "Mother died only fifteen minutes ago."

As a result of the time made by the special, Passenger Traffic Manager W. J. Lynch of the Lake Shore road last night said that sixteen-hour trains between New York and Chicago were a probability.

FREE LECTURES TO-NIGHT

Stuyvesant High School, 16th street, near First avenue: "The Yellow Peril." Elwood G. Tewksbury.

Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue: "The Evolution of the Locomotive." George W. Fowler.

Public School 158, Avenue A and 77th street: "France, Her People and Her Art." Mrs. Anna S. Schmidt.

Public School 5, 2426 Webster avenue, Fordham: "The Planets and the New Nebular Hypothesis." Professor Robert W. Prentiss.

M. & A. KATZ, Department Store

831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street. WE ARE SHOWING A HANDSOME LINE OF DUTCH COLLARS AND JABOTS. Save Our Coupons. They are Equal to 4 per cent. Discount.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND FRIENDS.

Organized Labor and friends are requested not to patronize LOUIS STUTZ & SONS PACKING HOUSE AND PROVISION MARKET, 817 Broadway, Corner Eddy Street, Branch Stores: Twombly Place, Jamaica, L. I., 242 Flushing Avenue (Without Market).

AT LAST SOCIALISM

In Theory and Practice. By MORRIS HILLQUIT. Cloth, 370 Pages, good type.

The Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce Street, N. Y. Offers this book at rock-bottom figure, \$1.35 PER COPY.

IF YOUR HAT IS AS GOOD AS McCANN'S IT COST MORE.

McCANN'S McCann's Hats 210 BOWERY, Opp. Rivington Street.

BUILDING NEWS.

The following plans have been filed with the Buildings Department for new structures in Manhattan and Bronx:

12th av. s e corner of 57th st. for a four-story brick loft building. 347x 93; Dwyer & Dooley of 79 5th av. owners; J. A. Dwyer, architect; cost, \$50,000.

157th st. n e corner of 390 ft w of Amsterdam av. for a five-story brick apartment house. 56x56; A. M. Shardy, 246th st. and Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, \$40,000.

Broadway s e corner of 157th st. for a ten-story brick apartment house. 93.1x115; McCormack Engineering and Construction Co. of 352 West 125th st. owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, \$500,000.

Lenox av. s e corner of 114th st. for a six-story brick apartment house. 100.1x115; Rutgers Realty Co. owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, \$200,000.

Lenox av. n e corner of 113th st. for a six-story brick apartment house. 100.1x115; Rutgers Realty Co. owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, \$200,000.

Grand Concourse, n e corner of Burrside av. for a three-story clubhouse. 50x102.2; Bronx Lodge, 871 B. P. O. Elks (H. M. Jackson of 445 Tremont av. secretary); James Reiley Gordon, architect; cost, \$40,000.

Alterations. Items involving less than \$5,000 omitted.

78th st. 197 East, for a three-story brick dwelling. 18.8x50.1; W. G. Low, Jr., of 27 Wall st. owner; F. G. Stewart, architect; cost, \$12,000.

Madison av. 1562, to a five-story brick tenement; A. D. Mitterdorf of 15 East 55th st. owner; N. Langer, architect; cost, \$10,000.

Delancey st. s e corner of Attorney st. to a five-story brick tenement; P. M. Marasco of 57 East Houston st. owner; Sommerfield & Steckler, architects; cost, \$35,000.

120th st. 218 and 220 West, to two three-story brick dwellings; Hebrew Tabernacle Association of 218 West 130th st. owner; M. Zipes, architect; cost, \$15,000.

IMPORTANT! It requires three or four days to place new subscribers on the mail list or to make changes in addresses.

A Mile In the Air.



"I understand," said the lady who could do more talking in one day than six phonographs, "that if an airship ascends to the height of six miles its occupants dare not open their mouths."

I. KRAUS

Banners, Badges and Regalia. All goods strictly Union Made. 125 CLINTON ST., NEW YORK. Branch: 2205 Third Ave., bet. 120th and 121st Sts. Tel. 2871 Harlem.

UNION MEN SHOULD WEAR Antman's HATS. Strictly Union Hats. Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc. 437 Knickerbocker Ave., near Myrtle Ave.

Shut-On. Do not Tilt, Droop, Shake or fall off, as we make them. We examine your eyes and furnish you with glasses. As low as \$1.00. Peerless Optical Co., Registered Optometrist, 116 East 33rd St., 379 Grand St., New York.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT. Ladies', Men's and Children's Clothing on Credit. FOR ONE DOLLAR A WEEK we will clothe your whole family. Ask for E. SACHS, 38 E. Broadway, n. Chatham Sq.

PH HERRSCHAF. 10c allowed on Hats from \$2.00

A. GREENFELD. Shoes which will please all Men, Women and Children. Best \$2.00 and \$2.50 Shoes to be had in town. 201 Avenue A, Bet. 12th and 13th Sts., New York.

Coming! Coming! Coming! 5 DAYS TO CALL FAIR Nearer! Nearer! Nearer!

S. N. WOOD & Co. 84 to 90 Fifth Ave., cor. 14th St. Wholesale Manufacturers of MEN'S CLOTHES. Selling Direct to the Public. You Save \$7.50 to \$10.00 On a Suit By Buying Direct from the Manufacturer. Every Garment bears the Union Label.

United States Shoe & Leather Co. There are no better shoes made than we sell for the money. The leathers are the best, the workmanship the most thorough, and the styles such as to harmonize with your dress or costume. A perfect fit is assured. Take a look at our Men and Women Oxfords \$1.95. On sale in all our stores: Corner Sixth ave. and 12th st., 1953 Broadway, between 64th and 65th sts., Manhattan; 243 and 245 Washington st., Brooklyn, between Concord and Tillary sts.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS

FRANKIE MANGO WINS FROM YOUNG BOSSEY

An excellent show was put on at the Long Acre Athletic Club Saturday night. Of the eight bouts five resulted in knockouts and every one of them was hotly contested.

GIANTS BEAT DALLAS IN PARTING GAME

DALLAS, Texas, March 29.—The Giants left on their journey northward last night. Exhibition games will be played each day, winding up in Baltimore next Friday.

JOHNSON WILL ARRIVE IN NEW YORK TO-DAY

Jack Johnson, the heavyweight champion of the world, is due in New York to-day. He left Chicago yesterday over the Lake Shore, and is due at 9:30 this morning.

HIGHLANDERS' LAST WEEK IN THE SOUTH

MACON, Ga., March 29.—This being the last week of the training trip of the Highlanders every man on the team is full of pep and ready for fast work.

OLEARY-BROWN QUESTION TO BE SETTLED THURSDAY

The whirlwind Athletic Club has a card billed for next Thursday night that should pack any club house in New York. Three ten-round bouts will be put on with Young O'Leary and Knockout Brown as the stars.

DOGERS OFF FOR MACON

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 29.—The Brooklyn team left for Macon, where the regulars will play an exhibition game to-day with the local club, the second team remaining over to meet the same club on Tuesday.

GOLDBERG'S SPRINT WON CROSS COUNTRY RUN

Harry Goldberg, the veteran distance runner of the Hawthorne Athletic Club, won a brilliant victory from C. Appleyard, of the Mercury, in the six-mile cross country run of the Pastime Athletic Club at Williamsbridge yesterday.

MORNINGSTAR IN LEAD

Although Ora Morningstar, of New York, is at present leading with a scant margin of fifteen yards, the Mohawk Athletic Club again carried off the team honors with a total of forty-one points.

WILLIE LEWIS WINS AGAIN

Willie Lewis, the pride of the East Side, added another victory to his credit of Saturday in France when he won a decision over a big fellow named Smith.

CHARLEY SIEGER AND NELSON

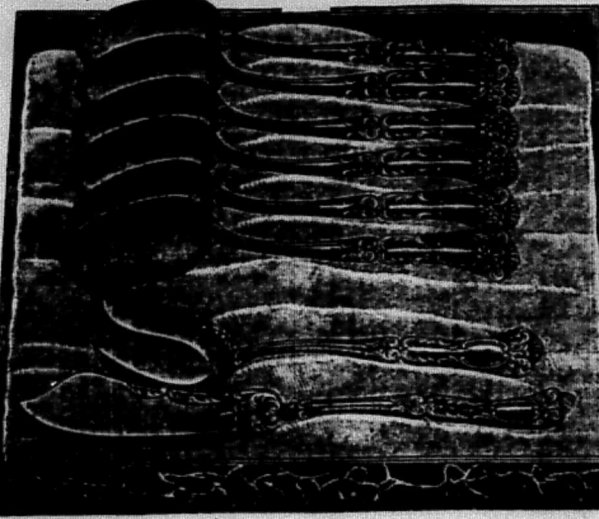
Charley Sieger, the Hoboken Iron Man, has been secured to take the place of Eddie Carter in a ten round bout with Fighting Dick Nelson at the Swedish-American Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, to-morrow night.

OLYMPIC STAG TO-NIGHT

At the Olympic Athletic Club to-night the star attraction will be a ten-round bout between Jess Gaffney, of Harlem, and Kid Alberts, of Jersey City.

WITH THE SUB. GETTERS.

By Albert E. Cull. A NEW PREMIUM. When a comrade works hard for The Call it is only fair that his services be recognized in some way more material than "Thank you."



It is an eight-piece combination set, consisting of six teaspoons, one sugar shell and one butter knife, made of German silver. They are guaranteed.

This set sells at retail at \$2.00, but through ordering a quantity of them we have secured the goods at a pretty low figure.

Any comrade sending us a ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, or two half yearlies, will get the SET FREE OF CHARGE.

Comrades and locals throughout the country are working hard to land the first prize. Seventy-five dollars is a good sum to add to this year's campaign fund.

If you don't capture the first prize, you might take the second of \$50, or the third of \$25. But if you don't run first, second or third, you stand a chance to land one of the ten \$5 prizes or one of the twenty copies of Hillquit's "Socialism in Theory and Practice."

Remember, we MUST have TEN THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS before May 30. It is vital!

The very existence of The Call depends upon the obtaining of them. Are you willing to work hard for the next two months? The situation demands it, comrades!

Remember the slogan: TEN THOUSAND NEW SUBS. BEFORE MAY 30!!

LOCAL DIAMOND STARS

Managers of teams representing railroad offices and wishing dates printed at the Hawthorne Athletic Club, won a brilliant victory from C. Appleyard, of the Mercury, in the six-mile cross country run of the Pastime Athletic Club at Williamsbridge yesterday.

HARRIS MAY BE A TARTAR

While the great majority of sporting people are looking for Sam Langford to knock out Morris Harris in short order when they meet at the Marathon Athletic Club in Brooklyn to-night, there are some persons who believe that the big negro has a first-class man to beat in Harris.

NEEDHAM WITH CHICAGO

MEMPHIS, March 29.—Fred W. Leise, drafted by the Chicago National Club from the Madison club of the Wisconsin State League, has been traded to the St. Paul club of the American Association for Tom Needham, catcher, formerly of New York and Boston. Chicago gave a cash consideration with Leise.

LOCAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Ethical-Social League will hold a public conference on the subject "Are the Public Schools Educating the Children for Life?" at the Hotel Astor, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS BUSY

Newly Elected Delegates in the Limelight—Russian Police Work. ROME, March 29.—The Socialists and Republicans in the new Chamber of Deputies seem destined to play a leading part in the present session.

WEAR THE HALLA SHOE

F. S. HASLACH, Manufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear. 341 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, 3077 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SOCIALIST NOTES

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 P. M., unless otherwise specified.

To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. Executive Committee.—233 East 84th Street. Workmen's Circle (Branch 80).—414 Grand Street.

BROOKLYN.

12th A. D.—174 Garfield place. Special meeting to vote on National Referendum.—23d A. D. (Branch 2).—Washington Hall, 93 Thatford Avenue. Important.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Socialists of this city are having a hearty laugh over the desperate attempts being made by the old party politicians to rope in working class voters in the coming municipal elections.

DEFENSE LEAGUE WILL HELP.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, March 29.—Word of the imprisonment of Tomas D. Espinoza in Arizona for selling anti-Diaz papers has just reached the headquarters of the Political Refugee Defense League.

BROOKLYN CALL BENEFIT.

Progressive Dramatic Society Will Give Entertainment Next Month. The Dramatic Society "Fortschritt," of Brooklyn, has decided to arrange a Benefit Matinee Concert for The Call on Sunday afternoon, April 18.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Workersmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, Publishers of The Call.—All money for membership shares in the Workersmen's Co-operative Publishing Association should be sent to J. Gerber, Secretary, 819 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

3, 5 and 10 CENT STORE.

Visit the Bronx Variety Store 3985 Third Ave., near 173d St. Right goods at right prices. To every purchaser of 25c. worth will be given a 10c. can of Old Dutch Cleanser.

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UNION MADE, \$2.50 F. S. HASLACH, Manufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear. 341 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, 3077 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

MEETING HALLS

LABOR TEMPLE 242-247 E. 84th St., New York. Workmen's Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone 1848 7th St. Free library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

MIMROD HALL AND CAFE

PERD. JAECK, JR., Proprietor. 261 Fairview Avenue, Ridgewood Heights. Headquarters W. S. & D. E. F. R. 99.

DIAZ MINIONS ACTIVE

Federal Judge Doan Jails Mexican Boy for Selling Liberal Papers. (Special to The Call.) SAFFORD, Ariz., March 29.—Great indignation is expressed by the citizens of this town because of the fact that for the crime of selling upon American streets newspapers which were seditious in the opinion of President Diaz of Mexico, Thomas D. Espinoza, a fellow worker with Araujo, the editor of an anti-Diaz paper in Texas, who was recently sentenced to two years in the Federal prison at Leavenworth for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, has been arrested here and sentenced to two years and a half in the Federal prison at Yuma, and a fine of \$1,000.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN QUEENS.

Real bargain; 3-family house; 11 large light rooms; all improvements; 20 minutes to New York and Brooklyn. Schrey, 35 Lenox Ave., Maspoth, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A young lady of strong character and good appearance, with aspiration to the dramatic stage, would like to communicate with playwright or coucher, who would be competent and reasonable. Have had no special training, but is supposedly qualified. Address M. care Mrs. B. Logan, 164 E. 81st St., City.

LOST.

Bankbook—No. 2020, Jefferson Bank, 2 Clinton st., corner E. Houston. Morris Horowitz, 145 Ave. C, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A comrade with capital of \$2,000 wishes to hear of an honest, solid business, employment or partnership considered. Address Call, Box 1624K.

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Try 5 lbs. good coffee for \$1.00. Mail order attended to. The Royal Coffee Mills, 420 E. 81st St., N. Y. City.

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Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance placed anywhere, write rates. E. J. Dutton, 219 West 46th Street.

CARPENTER.

Colored man, good all around, wishes job at trade; not afraid of hard work; city or country. Richard Dove, 112 Prince Street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

Furniture of a private house, on account of giving up housekeeping, must sell at any price; mahogany upright piano, cost \$250, will be sold for \$100; mahogany parlor suit, \$200, worth \$50; six leather chairs, \$75 large rug, \$5 and \$10; gilt mirror, \$25; pictures, curtains, sideboard, china, closet, opportunity for new-wards. Private family, 205 E. 78th St.

MEETING ROOMS TO LET.

Large meeting room to let. Washington, D. C. Headquarters, 471 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

100 per cent. yearly profit; safe business. Writing Manual, New York Metropolitan Building, New York.

HELP WANTED.

Janitors, Porters and Elevator Runners wanted to attend an open meeting of Building Employers' Union No. 12695, at Moser's Hall, 19 Manhattan St., on Friday evening, March 26. Address by J. C. Frost and other able speakers.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

We will give any man or woman out of employment a chance to earn a good living if they will write us. Burns & Reed, 203 Hudson Street, New York.

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Rooms near "L" and trolley; Socialists preferred. 301 West 140th St., room 9.

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Desirable rooms, conveniences, car lines, homelike, board optional; reasonable. Telephone 2018. Charles Walter Parks, 236 W. 14th St., City.

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Advertising solicitors who have had experience on newspapers in New York and vicinity can make advantageous connection with an up-to-date daily paper. Apply by letter to P. O. Box, 1624, New York City.

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 83d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

FOURTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL. GIVEN BY THE S. P. & BUND'S CLUB. Tuesday Evening, April 13, 1909. AT GERMANIA HALL, 424 Clinton Avenue, N. For the benefit of The New York Call and the Russian Revolution. Tickets, 25 Cents.

CLINTON HALL. 151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

CLINTON HALL. 151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

JOHN THE SOCIALIST'S

PRAYER, POSTER AND NUCLEUS OF PLAN:

Whereby the Beginnings of Socialism may be financed.

I beseech Thee, O Lord God, that inasmuch as Thou didst inspire Thy servant in this place last Sunday morning to instruct Thy servant of the field to be definite in the petition of his prayer...

(The meeting at which the foregoing prayer was delivered was a pretty flat affair—hence the poster.)

A Prize of \$100 in Gold

WOULD BE AWARDED FOR THE LOUDEST AND BIGGEST PRAYER DELIVERED AT THE.

BAPTIST CHURCH TO-NIGHT

A PRESENT OF \$20 APIECE IS TO BE TENDERED THE PUBLIC PRAYERS OF THE

METHODIST CHURCH

TO INDUCE THEM TO COMPETE.

Nine Presents Were Accepted.

(The prize was awarded Brother McGuire.)

Alas! under pain of being disgraced I, having lured the eyes of eternity, must henceforth find in the eyes of sempiternity the nucleus of a plan of countervail. Which nucleus, suggested by a boy, has happily been found in the fact that Willits had a drum corps.

MELODY and HARMONY IN MANHATTAN.

H. C. F. ANENT CONDITIONS AT THE GRAND OPERA OF PARIS.

Responding to the query of one of its readers who expresses wonder that "La Vestale," the masterpiece of the old Italian operatic composer Spontini, should have created a veritable furor upon its recent revival at the Paris Opera...

their wives. So that it often happens, when they are refusing money at the box office, 25 or 30 per cent. of the house is paper. Thus the subvention they speak of is really no subvention at all, and the manager, in order to make ends meet, has to invite a lot of rich men, and men about town, to subscribe more capital.

"The result is that there are no funds and few opportunities for engaging great artists like Melba and Tetrazzini, and there has not been a single prima donna or a single tenor of any note there this season."

"Many artists, notably Emma Eames, have in the past declined to continue to sing at the opera owing to the conditions that prevail in the chorus it is the same. Frequently one hears a mother say to her daughter, who is in the third line: "Be nice to M.," mentioning one of the subscribers, "and perhaps he will get you out from the end of the series of 'Stegfried' performances at the Opera at New York, all this is impossible. At Covent Garden, too, there are but twenty-six or twenty-seven employees, whereas, in Paris, M. Gailhard, the late director, told me, I think, there are eight hundred or more!"

"My father and I, some fifteen or sixteen years ago, offered to take the Paris Opera House, asking for no subvention, and paying a rent for it, on the understanding that no one had to give admission. This proposal did not suit the Municipal Council, and consequently it fell through. President Carnot, however, quite approved of the idea, but said he had no power. That Paris still loves good music is shown by the fact that whenever Paderewski or Kubelik or any great instrumental or vocal artist goes there, there is never a spare seat, and when Jean de Broize gave the series of "Stegfried" performances at the Opera to oblige his old friend, M. Gailhard, there was a profit of something like \$12,000."

be what it ought to be." "I must differ from my friend Mapleson in one respect. Neither Paderewski nor Kubelik ever drew any great houses in Paris for money. Once Kubelik did draw a large house at the Trocadero. He couldn't draw it twice. Paderewski, when there are Americans in Paris, draws a big house, and as to the "Stegfried" performance of Jean de Reszke—bringing in a profit of \$60,000, the colonel is certainly mistaken. There were no 20,000 francs made, no \$5,000, much less \$10,000. I am quite sure Colonel Mapleson never saw the books or the vouchers of such performances. There is no such a thing as profit in music in Paris. The French music teacher who has no American pupils starves, unless he or she is employed by the government in the Conservatoire. Individually they have no income except from the American and foreign tourists. Paris is so beautiful that foreigners must go there. Can Colonel Mapleson mention the names of any great Parisian singers during the last fifty years—a Parisian who has studied in Paris and has made a great success? How many were there? Paris cultivates the world; it cultivates the Grande Monde, not this little question of music, of which it becomes very tired except a little group or small group of people, and these people have no money to spend."

From its Moscow correspondent, Mme. Ellen von Tiedboehl, the Musical Courier has received the following interesting comment upon the fondness for music displayed by Count Leo Tolstoy: "Music is the art Tolstoy prefers to all other forms of his entertainment in his leisure hours. Many artists, knowing this, go to Tassnaia-Polnana, to pay a visit to Leo Tolstoy and by their performances give him the opportunity to hear his music. In January Wanda Landowska played her rita reperitoy took great pleasure in listening to the compositions of French, German, English and Italian composers of the old, serious style. It is exceedingly beautiful," were his own words, "and Wanda Landowska plays this music with independent originality."

Madame Philosophova, a Russian concert singer with a beautiful soprano voice, spent several days in the city of Tassnaia-Polnana, and in those hours when Tolstoy wanted entertainment, offered him her beautiful singing. She was a pupil of Marchesi in Paris. Schubert's "Bede," of which she is especially fond, seemed to delight the old man extremely, but she was listened to by him with great approval. Philosophova has rare musical talent, and has won successes at Paris, France, Monte Carlo, St. Petersburg and Moscow, and wherever she has appeared, Tolstoy also likes her. Moscow pianist, A. Goldenweiser, professor of the Moscow Conservatorium, is a born artist with a fine, soulful touch, and a true comprehension and analysis of the style and character of the pieces he performs. He gave a Chopin recital in January, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Polish genius. The program was artistically performed throughout. Goldenweiser is a great favorite of Tolstoy, and he always listens with attention to his playing.

Stageland

E. H. Sothorn begins to-night an engagement limited to three weeks at Daly's Theater. This week he will present the following repertoire: "Richelleu," Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights; "Lord Dundreary," Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday matinee, and "Hamlet" Saturday night. The only matinees will be on Saturdays.

"Richelleu" will be Mr. Sothorn's newest offering, and he brings to his conception of the role a sentiment that has extended over his entire dramatic career. It was his favorite play when he appeared in the support of John McCullough, and it had been his ambition to present some day the most elaborate production of the Bulwer Lytton drama ever given to it in this country. Sothorn's "Richelleu" is intended to show his matured dramatic powers in their fullest present development. From the studious and scholarly care with which he had endowed all his impersonations it can be expected that he has taken a keen advantage of the dramatic opportunities afforded by the ever changing and many sided character of the mighty Cardinal. "Lord Dundreary" will be presented with exactly the same cast as was seen last season at the Lyric.

Sothorn's "Hamlet" needs no introduction to New York playgoers. His company includes Rowland Buckstone, William Harris, Malcolm Bradshaw, Sidney Mather, Earl Blind, John Taylor, Albert Howson, "Fredrick Lewis, Milano Tilden, P. J. Kelly, James Redmond, William Bond, Misses Gladys Hanson, Virginia Hammond, Helena Head, Ina Goldsmith, Loretta Healy, Katherine Wilson and Ethel Gray.

Manager Otto Well, of the German Theater, in Irving place, announces for next Thursday evening the first performance in this country of the comedy "Gretchen." The play has met with success in various important German cities. The authors designate it as "Grotteske," but it is easy to realize that beneath the comedy of the situation and the shafts of humor there are aimed some well directed blows against hypocrisy and the flaunting of the much advertised quality of "virtue." "Gretchen" is to be a daring play, but the broadness of its lines and the risqué situations are so clothed in comedy, wit and satire that no offence is meant.

Joseph O'Hara, in his romantic comedy "Irish Life," "Peggy Macree," will be at the Grand Opera House this Friday at 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, Ludwig Becker, Fin. Sec'y, 1612 2d Ave.; Benj. Fried, Rec. Sec'y, 724 E. 158th St., New York.

The offering at the West End Theater this week will be "The Goddess of Reason," the poetic drama of the French Revolution, by Mary Johnston, in which she conduced an extended engagement at Daly's Theater on Saturday night. Miss Marlowe as Yvette, the girl who is chosen by the people of Nantes to represent the Goddess of Reason, has added to her artistic reputation.

Comrade George S. Gelder is touring New York in the interest of The Call. Any assistance given him will be appreciated.

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

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DEMAND FOR CLEANLINESS CAUSE OF BAKERS' LOCKOUT Bosses Inaugurate War on Workers Because of Their Stubborn Refusal to Bake Bread Under Filthy Conditions--Interesting Facts About Sanitary Laws and Factory Inspectors--Union Label Only Protection for Consumers.

By HYMAN STRUNSKY. A bitter struggle is now going on between the Master Bakers' Association and several locals of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Union of America. The workmen have been locked out, and on no conditions are they to be taken back while they belong to the union. They have since put up a stout fight and suffered themselves to be arrested and mistreated by the police, who are unusually favorable to the bosses. Several times there were prospects for settlement, but the demands on the workmen have proved too much even for those started into a willingness to submit.

On several occasions the bosses have declared that no matter how much it costs, the union must be broken—and so far they have been trying their best to fulfill this promise.

On Friday, March 19, several kind citizens, among them a leading employing teamster, a wholesale cigar manufacturer and a park commissioner, tried to bring about a settlement between a dozen bakers and their workmen. The arbitrators spent the greater part of the day wrangling and at the end had to give up the attempt to bring peace. The bosses, among other things, wanted to take off \$4 a week from the wages. The kind and naive citizens could not understand why they should demand such a large reduction, and they declared the demand to be most unfair.

The Call is a workingman's paper. It knows the relation between capital and labor, and it knows the condition of the workmen and the tactics of the bosses. It has helped many a union to win a strike, and has frustrated many a scheme against the reputation and welfare of organized labor.

It knows the cunning of hired lawyers, the greed of employers, the partiality of the police, and the methods of struck firms. The Call has, therefore, decided to lay the true reasons for the bakers' strike before the people so that they may understand why the Master Bakers, who comprise 75 per cent. of all the bakers of New York, put up so violent a fight, and are so determined to break the union. It must not be forgotten that the strike was not called by the workmen, but is the result of a lockout, which occurred several weeks ago.

Not the Real Reason. The bosses must appear unreasonable to the eye of the public when they insist on a reduction of \$4 a week. But this is not the real reason. THIS AND ANY OTHER SUCH DEMAND IS BUT AN EXCUSE; THE REAL REASON CANNOT BE TOLD.

It just happens that on the agreement with the union there are three clauses that mean very much to the owners of bakeries. They are clauses to which no objection can be made in public; they must be secretly fought. They are: Clause 3, reading, "No baker should be allowed to board or lodge with employer." Clause 4, reading, "The representative or a committee shall be empowered to visit the shop at any time." and last clause, recently added, demanding that "The shop be kept in a sanitary condition." Now, the master bakers may be hard, greedy, cruel, stubborn and what not, but they are no fools. They cannot say that they object to any of these specifications and still keep the patronage of the people. It would be extremely unwise, to make public talk of workmen sleeping in the shop; it would be very unpleasant to admit that a stranger is not wanted to enter the bakery, and it would be more than either unwise or unpleasant to make an open protest against a sanitary condition clause.

The people want clean bread, and they think they get it. And while they think so, nothing must happen to disturb the illusion. Bread and Dirt. It is very hard to keep bread clean. Ask your housekeeper and she will tell you that it is difficult to keep the pantry clean; and no matter how she tries, there will be mice and bugs. The attraction for mice and insects at a pantry is insignificant when compared with those of a bakery shop. A shop contains flour and meal and sugar and molasses and spices, and all kind of food. The odor is all through the place; the floor is all over the floor and in every nook and corner. Mice come, so do many other things. They come, but they do not go; they come and stay. What is more, they grow and multiply, and—no better stop, or it will make unpleasant reading. "Bnt," the naive reader will ask, "have we not laws that govern the bakeries?"

And this brings us to the heart of the subject. We have factory laws governing bakeries and factory inspectors to enforce them. But the law is a farce, and the inspector is a joke. The bosses know this, and knowing it, they do not fear the man who comes to investigate the shop. It is extremely foolish. The work of the Labor and Factory Bureau is not carried on without system. The \$1,200-a-year men are the ones sent to make the investigations. If any corrections are to be made, the mere issue of an order, a man "higher up" is sent to see whether the order has been executed. In this manner the order of all the inspectors fall in the hands of one or two individuals, and it is with these that the bakers have to deal.

was resorted to in the cases of thirteen tenement house buildings, 134 factories, and three bakeries. Here is the factory-inspector-joke summaries: Less than 10 per cent. of the bakeries are inspected in one month. The law says that the inspector may order the walls and ceiling of a bakery to be whitewashed every three months. But in three months he visited 1,020 shops. There are in Greater New York about 3,100 bakeries, which means that at the present rate a shop is visited once in about nine months.

HOW IS HE TO ORDER THE PLACE TO BE CLEANED EVERY THREE MONTHS WHEN HE VISITS IT BUT ONCE IN NINE MONTHS? The activities of the man higher up, to whom the complaints are made, are eloquently told by the THREE BAKERIES which he ordered "tagged." Divide the number on 3,100 bakeries and you have an astonishing "average" of less than THIRTEENTH PER CENT. So much for the joke.

"Down With the Union." It will now be understood why the bosses object so strenuously to the union. It was a shame that the law is so weak. The most prominent features of the sections governing bakeries in this state. The following is from the twenty-second annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1907 (Labor Laws of the United States, page 214):

Section 2, as amended by chapter 418, Acts of 1907: "All buildings or rooms occupied as biscuit, bread, macaroni, spaghetti, pie or cake bakeries, shall be drained and plumbed in a manner conducive to the proper and healthful sanitary conditions thereof, and shall be constructed with airshafts, windows, or ventilating pipes, sufficient to insure adequate and proper ventilation. No cellar or basement shall be occupied or used as a bakery, unless the proprietor shall comply with the provisions of this article, except that any cellar or basement less than eight feet in height, which was used for a bakery on the second day of 1895, need not be altered to conform to the provision with respect to height of rooms.

"If Deemed Necessary." Section 112. Every room used for the manufacture of flour or food products shall be at least eight feet in height, and shall have, if deemed necessary by the inspector, an impermeable floor constructed of cement, or of tiles laid in cement, or an additional flooring of wood properly saturated with linseed oil. The side walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted. The factory inspector may require the side walls or the ceiling to be whitewashed, at least once in three months.

Section 113. No persons shall sleep in a room occupied as a bake-room. Sleeping places for the persons employed in the bakery shall be separated from the rooms where flour or food products are manufactured or stored. If the sleeping places are on the same floor where such products are manufactured, stored or sold, the factory inspector may inspect and order them put in a proper sanitary condition.

Part of Section 113 is devoted to provisions of toilets, and Sections 114 and 115 are devoted mainly to the powers of the inspector and to the manner in which he is to proceed should he find any violations. Look at the laws and recognize the farce. It prohibits nothing, though it says much. It does not prohibit a cellar to be used as a bake shop; it does not regulate the size of a cellar in a building that was erected before 1895; it does not prohibit workmen to sleep in a room next to the bakery; it does not regulate the hours of labor; it does not say how deep in the ground the cellar may be. It has very few restrictions. What are the conditions there are they are followed by "if the inspector will deem necessary." It is left to the discretion of this individual whether additional flooring should be instituted, and whether the walls and ceiling are to be whitewashed, etc., etc.

The Inspectors. The law is a farce, and the inspector is a joke. The bosses know this, and knowing it, they do not fear the man who comes to investigate the shop. It is extremely foolish. The work of the Labor and Factory Bureau is not carried on without system. The \$1,200-a-year men are the ones sent to make the investigations. If any corrections are to be made, the mere issue of an order, a man "higher up" is sent to see whether the order has been executed. In this manner the order of all the inspectors fall in the hands of one or two individuals, and it is with these that the bakers have to deal.

Just how big a joke the inspector is his own bulletin tells. In the report of June 20, 1905, we find the following figures: "Bureau of Factory Inspector, Factory Inspection, Table VII. First quarter, 1905. Regular inspections, bakeries: January, 397; February, 290; March, 333; total, 1,026." Then to show how much more this is than what was done in the same period of a year ago it has the following boasting figures: "First quarter 1907, 533." In another part of the bulletin (page 132) we find the following valuable information: "Tagging to stop work until the sanitary conditions requirements should be complied with

A SOCIALIST SERMON.

"The Cure of Crime" was the subject of this week's sermon in the Parkside Church, Brooklyn, by John D. Long, D. D., pastor and general secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship. Taking as his text, "Neither do I condemn thee" (John 8:11) he said:

These words are said to have been spoken by Jesus on the Mount of Olives. Some regard them of doubtful authenticity, but they are so consistent with Jesus' teachings that their origin is unquestionable. The situation of the text, as most of you remember, was briefly this: Certain sanctimonious scribes and Pharisees had brought to Jesus a woman caught in the infraction of the seventh commandment. Under the law of Moses this was a capital offense, but in the weathering down of the ancient rigor the law against this offense was no longer enforced. These hypocrites asked Jesus what should be done with the poor wretch. Should she be stoned? they asked. They thought that by that they had put Jesus in a dilemma. If he said "stone her" then they had cause for complaint against Him to the Roman governor on the charge of inciting to violence. The Jews were not allowed by their Roman masters to inflict the death penalty. If, on the other hand, he said, "Let her go," then they would charge Him with disloyalty to the Mosaic law. They thought, as they did later in the case of the question about the tribute money, that they had the Nazarene in a quandary. But Jesus, instead of making answer, stooped down and wrote with His finger in the dust at His feet. When they impatiently repeated and reiterated the repetition of the question Jesus stood up straight before them and said: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone." Then stooping to earth He continued His inscriptions in the dust. The narrator tells us that the result of this answer was the sinking departure of these accusers one by one until all were gone. Then lifting Himself again, Jesus confronted the woman with the question, "Where are those, thine accusers? Hath no man condemned thee?" Her monosyllabic answer was simply, "No man, Lord." Jesus' decision was, "Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more."

The incident in the sentence are alike illuminating. This woman had unquestionably been guilty of a wrongful act. There is no suggestion that she either attempted to deny it or sought to extenuate the fault. Why, then, do you suppose, did Jesus pronounce such an extraordinary verdict? This seems all the stranger in view of the fact that this particular sin is one that has arrayed against it a double condemnation. In the first place it was instinctively felt to be an offense against property. The woman belonged to some man, and his rights in her had been violated. One reason why men have been so keen for the punishment of the seventh commandment particularly, I might almost say exclusively, when the sinner is a woman, is because of this fact. The fact of male ownership of the female is shown in the marriage customs as well as in the laws governing woman's property rights. Until recent years in modern Europe woman was not allowed to hold property in severalty, and in the Episcopal marriage service which is still used as a rule to use by blushing brides, the question runs, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" She is viewed as belonging to some man, father or brother or next of kin, and by him she is given to be the property of another man.

Not only was the offense charged against this woman one against property rights, but it was also a sin against the integrity of the family. Still, notwithstanding all that Jesus lets the woman go without so much even as a reprimand. How can we explain it? As I said before, this pronouncement was in entire consonance with the custom of the Jews. He was not accustomed to condemn the sinner. In fact, the caustic reproach of His enemies was a "friend of publicans and sinners." Who Jesus was in the eyes of the Pharisees, he could not bear to look on. The severity of things. He could upon occasion pass all men in the severity of His condemnation. For unmeasured severity, passing anything else on record, I have never known him utter. Here we have a Pharisee found in Matt. 23. No, Jesus could be severe beyond all others, but his severity was not directed against the petty-thieving publicans nor against miserable straying women. He was severe against the Pharisees, the light of victims than as criminals. Jesus condemned the ruling classes, the rich and the religious of his day, because he saw them maintaining an evil order which made sin easy and virtuous difficult.

Our whole land has been stirred lately because of the abduction from home of a bright little boy. Many well meaning people have been excitedly demanding that the death penalty be put on the offenders. They seem to think that the death penalty is the worst of sins. Now, much as we would like to see the little one to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven, I loved children, I would have found that this gambling man, who had any word of condemnation against the miscreant. He was too clear-eyed to be caught by this stream of sentimentality. I am not saying that the offenders should go free, but I am imagining that Jesus would have said, and I am tempted to do so, in logic of the situation to conclude that Jesus would have looked on these offenders very much as he looked upon that poor erring woman standing under accusation on Olive's brow nearly nineteen centuries ago. You see, Jesus was in the habit of going to the root of the matter, and going thither to reach a conclusion we see that the existence of swollen fortunes on the part of the relatives of the stolen lad, and of bitter poverty on the part of the offenders was the incentive to the crime. Those who furnished the incentive would have been in Jesus' eyes the real culprits.

Our whole practice of criminal jurisprudence is wrongly based. It seeks not even to cure the criminal, much less does it seek to remove the incentive to crime. The whole system is not only unchristian and barbarous, but it is also unbusinesslike. We have society organized in such a way that a premium is put upon cupidity. We by plunging the average man in poverty and the flaunting before his vision the vast abundance of which he would have found that this gambling man, which led to such dishonesty, was simply a symptom showing what our wicked profit system leads us to. "You can not serve God and gold." But if our penal institutions fail to arrest the spread of crime, and

the land in the hands that are ever fewer and fewer. You know a great outcry was lately made in the churches against race track gambling. The judge announced that 75 per cent. of the large and embezzlement cases that came to his course could be traced to the tracks. Now, the learned judge should have gone further, and he would have found that this gambling man, which led to such dishonesty, was simply a symptom showing what our wicked profit system leads us to. "You can not serve God and gold." But if our penal institutions fail to arrest the spread of crime, and

OUR DAILY POEM

UTOPIA. By E. Nesbit. There is a garden, made for our delight, Where all the dreams we dare not dream come true. I know it, but I do not know the way. We slip and stumble in the doubtful night. Where everything is difficult and new. And clouds our breath has made obscure the day.

The blank, unhappy towns, where sick men strive, Still doing work that yet is never done. The hymns to Gold that drown their desperate voices. The weeds that grow where once corn stood, alive. The black injustice that puts out the sun. These are our portion, since they are our choice. Yet there the garden blows, with rose on rose. The sunny shadow-dappled lawns are there. There the immortal lilies, heavenly-sweet. Oh, roses that for us shall not uncloset their petals, and our feet! Oh lilies that we shall not pluck or wear! Oh dewy lawns untrod by our feet! —In the New Age.

THE CALL PATTERN



Paris Patterns Nos. 2583, 2789-2788, 2771-2773. All Seams Allowed.

The little frock (2583) is developed in golden-brown mohair, stitched with red. It falls in full, loose folds from neck to hem, the fullness at the back being supplied by three box-plaits, stitched to below the waist line. The buttons which fasten the left side are covered with red mohair, and the belt is slipped through straps at the under-arm seams. The pattern is in 6 sizes—2 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 25 inches wide or 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide. The suit (2789-2788) is a semi-dressy affair developed in serpent-green pongee. The coat (2789) is made with long sides and back, the front having the effect of a vest. Dark green silk faces the collar and finishes the ends of the sleeves, and self-colored buttons and loops of soutache braid are used as a trimming. The skirt (2788) is a nine-gored model, with inverted box-plaits at the centre-back and at the lower part of the side-front seams, the lower edge finished with a simple hem. The coat is in 6 sizes—2 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 35 bust the coat requires 5 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 25 inches wide or 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of silk 25 inches wide (cut bias). The skirt is in 6 sizes—2 to 42 inches, waist measure. For 25 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 3 yards 20 inches wide or 4 yards 25 inches wide; without nap, it needs 3 1/2 yards 20 inches wide or 4 1/2 yards 25 inches wide. Width of lower edge, about 1 yard. The plain tailored suit (2771-2773) is developed in navy blue rajah. The semi-fitted coat (2771) has the collar and cuffs faced with navy blue velvet, the buttons fastening the front being of similar velvet. The skirt (2773) is a four-gored model with an inverted box-plait at each seam. The coat is in 7 sizes—2 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 35 bust the coat requires 5 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 25 inches wide or 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of velvet 20 inches wide (cut bias). The skirt is in 6 sizes—2 to 42 inches, waist measure. For 25 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 3 1/2 yards 20 inches wide, 5 yards 25 inches wide or 4 yards 42 inches wide. Width of lower edge, about 1 yard. Price of each Pattern, 10 cents.

THE CALL PATTERN COUPON.

Form for requesting a pattern coupon, including fields for Name, Street and Number, City, State, and Size Desired. Includes instructions to fill out and enclose ten cents in stamps or coin.

Also, as is freely admitted, what will stop the growing evil? What will cure the terrible and increasing propensity to crime? There is only one way, and that is by the removal of the incentive. Some ask as to what incentive will remain under Socialism. Well, there is one form of incentive that will be largely destroyed, the love of money, which is the root of all evil. In the world produced for use and not for profit, when all share as they should in the bounties of a world of plenty, then and not till then will there be any hope of methods even the most draconic, of arresting the present increase of

Advertisement for James R. Keane & Co. featuring 4 Room and 5 Room Home Outfits for \$79.50 and \$122.50 respectively. Includes furniture and home accessories.

Advertisement for California Brandy & Rye, featuring I. Goldberg's brandy. Includes address and contact information.

Advertisement for Opticians, featuring Comrade E. L. Becker's Optical Place. Includes address and services offered.

Advertisement for Pharmacists, featuring George Oberdorfer, Pharmacist. Includes address and list of products.

Advertisement for Dentists, featuring Dr. A. Carr and Dr. John Muth. Includes addresses and services.

Advertisement for Dentists, featuring Dr. I. M. Landau and Dr. M. J. Ortman. Includes addresses and services.

Advertisement for Dentists, featuring Dr. A. Ritt. Includes address and services.

Advertisement for Trussmakers, featuring Henry Frahme. Includes address and services.

Advertisement for Printers, featuring Co-operative Press and G. J. Speyer. Includes addresses and services.

THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.
The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals.—From the Socialist Platform.

THE SOCIALIST CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East Street, New York.
You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing you do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share the year round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1909.

THE SOCIALIST CALL

NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

This newspaper is owned and published by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a New York corporation. Published daily except Sunday. Office and place of business, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary.

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WHY JOIN THE PARTY?

It is very easy for persons who are in sympathy with the principles and purposes of the Socialist movement, but who do not belong to the Socialist party organization, to stand back and criticize the party for the things it does or the things it leaves undone. It is easy, but it is not very helpful. Nor is it altogether fair. The fifty thousand men and women who belong to the organized party have to do most of the thinking and most of the work and most of the paying, to keep the party going. They pay their dues of twenty or twenty-five cents a month, which are apportioned to various branches of the work, five cents to the national office, five to the state office, and the rest to the local organization and its branches. While this is supplemented by campaign funds and other special funds, to which both members and sympathizers of the party make voluntary contributions, yet the dues form the basis of the party's financial strength, and without them even the gathering of campaign funds could hardly be carried on in such a manner as to assure the democratic control and purity of the movement.

These dues do not constitute a heavy burden upon any individual. But it is by the large number of persons who join in paying them regularly that the party work is provided for. Every person who professes to be a Socialist but fails to do his part as a dues-paying member is to that extent to blame for the failure of the party to grasp all the opportunities that are before it.

But paying dues is not the only thing, nor even the principal thing in party membership.

The party members do not only foot the bills. They also do the steady work. They attend their branch meetings, they serve on committees, they arrange meetings, they distribute literature, they see that nominations are made in due order, they watch at the polls and see that the votes are counted after they have been cast. This work is not now done as well as it should be done. That is true. But why? Chiefly for the reason that there are not enough persons willing to work steadily in a systematic and organized manner to attend to all these things. Whoever wishes to see all this fundamental work done better and still other kinds of work done which are now too much neglected, but who is not yet a member of the party organization, should not criticize the party from the outside; he should get inside, pay his little dues every month and give his few hours every week to helping in this big task. When we have one hundred thousand members, we shall be able to do twice as much work as we now do, and to do it better and easier.

Nor are paying and working the only things. There is also the question of thinking. The Socialist party is democratically organized. It does not trust a few leaders to do its thinking for it. It holds that it is necessary for all to think and think together, in order to come to right decisions and to train the whole body of the militant working class in intelligent self-reliance.

Sometimes the party makes unwise decisions. That may be admitted. Like every democratic organization, it must make mistakes and learn by them.

But condemnation of those mistakes comes with ill grace from men and women who have refused to avail themselves of the opportunity to help do the party's thinking, to take part in its discussions, and to cast their votes in the party meetings for what they think right.

All of which is not intended as a scolding for the Socialists who remain mere sympathizers instead of becoming active party members. But it is intended to put before them the very weighty reasons why they should join the party organization, help pay its bills, help do its work, help guide it aright, and make it stronger and wiser. It is intended to awake them to a sense of their grave responsibility for the future of the most important movement in the world to-day.

BINGHAM THE BRAGGART.

As a bluffer, if in no other capacity, Commissioner Bingham commands a certain amount of respect—until his bluffs are called. Then he becomes rather comical. That story about the bribe of six hundred thousand dollars a year, proffered by "a well-known man" and virtuously rejected by the brave General, sounded good enough until the General was politely requested to tell the Grand Jury all about it. Then, when he refused to name the man and explained that there was really no offer of a bribe, but only a "suggestion," and that maybe this was not meant seriously—then New York could be excused for smiling rather broadly. And yet this Braggart and side-stepper has the assurance to clamor for an increase of his already too high salary and for enormous appropriations to be expended in secret service at his own discretion (or indiscretion), and to back up his demands with slanderous denunciations of whole nationalities among the city's varied population.

FOR ALL FOOLS' DAY.

William J. Robinson, mine owner and professional optimist, has a scheme for bringing back prosperity. It isn't exactly a new scheme, being only a revision of the "Sunshine" campaign of last year, which may have contributed to the political triumph of the broadly smiling Taft, but was hardly a success as an opener of factories. The only original feature about Mr. Robinson's plan is the choice of April 1 as the day when all the people are to be hopeful together and so put an end to the hard times. The choice is appropriate—All Fools' Day.



The war of the classes is a fact. Those who seek to deny it simply emulate the stupid ostrich, which ignorantly hides its head in the sand to avoid the sight of the danger that threatens its life. The fact that it does not see the hunter when its head is buried in the sand does not save the poor ostrich from its fate, and the fact that some men vociferously deny the existence of the class struggle does not alter the fact that it exists, nor save the workers from the suffering it involves. Nelson's action in placing the telescope to his blind eye and saying, "I can see no danger," was an admirable piece of desperate bravado, but the danger was none the less real because he refused to see it.—John Spargo in The Call.

ROOSEVELT ROPED THE WRONG BRONCHO.

Editorial from the Mantowoc Daily Tribune.
Roosevelt says the Socialists are base. Roosevelt says they are essentially materialistic. His contention is that the finer things of life are lost to them. Let us see. Down in Milwaukee to-day there is a great fight on. Children are going to school in barracks. Mayor Rose is fighting to keep the schools from getting the money that is needed to give the proper school facilities to the children. The Social Democrats, materialistic though T. R. says they are, are leading the fight for the schools. We may well be satisfied with a materialistic conception like that. When Christian Rudowitz was threatened with extradition to certain death in Russia it was the Socialists who took up his fight and forced his release. To-day he is alive in America. If that is materialistic and base, let it go at that. We are satisfied. When the crowned heads of France and Germany would have plunged the two nations into bloody war the Socialists of both countries reached hands across the border and said, "We have no quarrel with each other." The Socialists prevented that promised war. That sort of materialism may not suit the fighting T. R., but the workmen are well satisfied with it. When Robert Hunter visited Germany and in a Socialist city asked to see the slums, he was shown the poorest district. It was clean, sanitary, bright, and Hunter said: "This is remarkable. Have you nothing worse?" There was nothing worse and a real slum was unknown to them. The working class pines for just that sort of a materialistic government, Mr. Roosevelt. The world over it is the philosophy of Socialism which lends the one uplifting touch to this sordid existence of ours. The world over it is the Socialists who demand more of the noble, the beautiful, the true, the uplifting in life. The world over it is the Socialists who are unrelenting on the trail of graft, driving the gray wolves of capitalistic piracy from pillar to post—and Mantowoc Socialists are like those the world over. Theodore Roosevelt, for once you have barked up the wrong tree; you have mislabeled your task; you have not stopped at truth; you have given us no facts; only windy nothings. You quote Proudhon as a Socialist, while he was a philosophical anarchist, and you quote others as Socialists whom Socialists themselves never heard of. You have made a huge mistake, Mr. Roosevelt. You have not even given us steel for our flint.

A PROBLEM.

By C. W. E.
A certain Eminent Everything wrote an article on Socialism and submitted it to a Real Writer and Scholar. After reading it he said to the Eminent Everything: "I would advise you to cut out every other word." "But," said the Eminent Everything, "that would make nonsense of most of the sentences." "Then cut those out," said the Real Writer and Scholar. Query: Did the Eminent Everything follow this advice? For the correct answer consult a recent issue of a religious weekly—or weekly religious—magazine.

LABOR AND LIBERTY.

Labor must achieve its own liberty. If it is ever to be achieved, Liberty cannot be handed down by a superior class to an inferior class; it has never been so achieved, and ought not to be so achieved. If liberty were something that could be imposed upon one class by another, or could be presented as a gift for superiors to inferiors, it would vanish in the night. Men are not free until they have won and established their freedom in experience, and in the power of their own manhood.—George D. Herron.

JUSTLY INDIGNANT.

Postmaster—That feller's a mean skunk an' a liar. "Whizzer—Gee! What makes ye think so?" Postmaster—Sent a card through 'er mail an' writ on it, "That rubber-neckin' postmaster 'll read this, so I can't say all I want ter." An I make it a rule not ter read 'em.—Cleveland

EXACTLY.

I argy in this way: If a man is right he can't be too radical. If he is wrong he can't be too conservativ.—Josh Billings.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

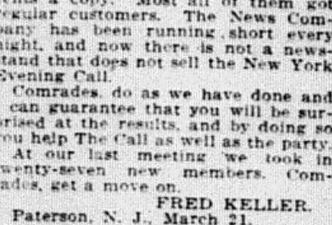
THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

Editor of The Call:
Hearstism and all kindred movements have served the useful purpose of preparing the public mind for the acceptance of the ideal of the growing struggling proletariat. No political party can live for any length of time, unless it is based upon the necessities of a distinct economic class in society; and it must be strong and numerous enough to cope with all others in the struggle for existence. These government ownership movements in the past and present have no such economic basis. They are endeavoring to form an alliance between the small trader, growing smaller and smaller (as a result of capitalist concentration), and the small farm-owning farmers; and they are imploring the working class to help them, crush the other fellow—meaning the great capitalist. JACQUES J. CQRONEL, New York City, March 19.

MAY THIS PROVE INFECTIOUS.

Editor of The Call:
I wish to impress upon the minds of the various County Committees, Branches, etc., of the Eastern states that we here in Passaic County have solved the problem of the best way to help The Call and at the same time educate as well as get our propaganda among the working people. We have tried it for four consecutive Saturdays and have seen such great results that we may keep up the good work if it stays in our power. We have ordered 250 copies of The Call to be distributed to the various newsboys, they to sell them if possible; if not, they were given strict orders to put them in saloons and barber shops. I being on the committee to look after them, questioned each of the boys. Some get ten cents, some five cents a copy. Most all of them got regular customers. The News Company has been running short every night, and now there is not a newspaper that does not sell the New York Evening Call. Comrades, do as we have done and I can guarantee that you will be surprised at the results, and by doing so you help The Call as well as the party. At our last meeting we took in twenty-seven new members. Comrades, get a move on. FRED KELLER, Paterson, N. J., March 21.

On Board Ship.



Chauffeur Jones—Gee! What fierce tires!

FOR THE "PRACTICAL REFORMERS."

By MILA TUPPER MAYNARD.
EXHIBIT 1.—THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE.

We all know the men and women who want reform. Oh, yes, they want "radical reform." Perhaps they think that they are Socialists. But they are "practical reformers," not "visionaries" and "want to get something right away." Sometimes these radicals are Bryan Democrats; sometimes they are Roosevelt Republicans. Always they are anxious to secure Direct Legislation and Direct Primaries, and to elect "good men" to office. If they are unionists they want Labor to vote as a unit and put union members into office, but with any party which will nominate and elect them.

A great army, this of the "practical reformers." They have astounding courage and patience and a spirit valiant enough to be most useful in a really practical movement, if they could find such an outlet for their energies. Socialists firmly believe that these reformers are not practical, but sadly Utopian—they insist that the "longest way round is the shortest way home," and that only by a working class party, having full emancipation in view, can anything worth while be accomplished. It is then of great interest to note from time to time the various facts which warrant us in saying with politely tempered glee, "I told you so."

Colorado has been for twenty years a beautiful object lesson in reforms that do not reform. It led the van in the Populist movement, electing the famous Governor Waite in the early nineties. The free silver interests gave the radicals of the state an unnatural constituency and for ten years many measures of reform were pushed with reasonable honesty and intelligent consistency. The Peabody war was the result. No sooner did the corporations awake to the fact that their powers were being curbed in even a mild way than they reared on their haunches, pawed the air and showed their teeth. Constitutional liberties were overthrown, constitutional amendments were defied, elections were made a farce, the Supreme Court was juggled with in open lawlessness.

At last, having gained about all they wanted of Denver franchises, court decisions, and Guggenheimism, they were willing to let in the Democrats again, particularly as the chief Democratic bosses were docile and devoted corporation servants. So now we have a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Governor. They are all Bryan followers—for twelve years they have shouted themselves hoarse for the Peerless Commoner and his "practical reforms."

This ticket was supported by many of the same reformers who elected Waite. They were not quite happy over the ticket, but still it was "the best that could be obtained" and "we must not expect too much." So with subdued satisfaction they noted that at least they had an "honest Governor," that a dozen trades union men were in the Legislature, that both parties had endorsed Direct Primaries and that the Democratic platform promised all manner of progressive measures.

But alas, the result! Charles J. Hughes, the lawyer, by whose unscrupulous wit the Denver Public Utility Corporations have been able to steal the city blind, is elected Senator. He has resigned his position as Corporation Attorney. As Senator he is to "serve the people," but his son holds all the positions he has resigned. So

it is quite certain that he will have no interest in those corporations henceforth. The Direct Primary law was the chief hope of the reformers. Even since the women voted they have been urging this measure. Years before it was generally discerned the Colorado women annually presented a bill for direct nomination. This year they thought it would certainly be granted. Perhaps they will get their wish, but it looks woefully doubtful.

The antics of the Legislature, however, in trying to escape this bill have made a circus more fascinating than any which was performed in a threatening tent. Innocent clauses which would make the law unconstitutional have been smuggled in, amendments and compromises without limit have been attempted, and so the days of a limited session go by, and the Direct Primary law is still a vision of the future. If this law should carry the gain is slight. It makes controlling an election to some extent more expensive to the money-bags, but the money-bags will control. More money will go to the newspapers—that will be the chief difference. Of course, any gain in Democracy is good, but few rational people can think such measures important enough to warrant side-tracking—truly fundamental organizations for them is hard to understand.

Although there are so many union men in the Legislature they are never thought of or referred to as a Labor group—they are merely Democrats who try with almost no success to get a few labor measures. An eight-hour day for laundry workers promises a squeeze through, thanks to the clever persistence of the woman member (not a unionist) who introduced it, and the prolonged agitation of the club women. Corruption is as glaring and as flagrant as it ever was under a Republican majority, although the results are not quite so astoundingly high-handed. A contest for a seat in the Senate, from the center of corporation ballot-stealing, resulted in seating the Republican—how generous of a Democratic Senate! The frauds and election in the county in question have been notorious for years. Yet a Democratic Senate let the Republican beneficiary of the fraud stay on undisturbed.

Altogether this noble body of lawmakers is a comical anti-climax after twenty years of reform politics. How can any one have patience to struggle for such puny goals at such cost in time and energy?

Socialism can show far greater results gained by their minorities than the reformer can by their triumphant majorities. Reformers cannot show important results because they act through parties already pre-empted by the capitalists. "Reformers supply the votes, while the machine delivers the goods—to its masters." Socialists have and will accomplish actual results because they represent the only power which can successfully cope with the economic strength of the capitalists—the economic strength of Labor.

To arouse the workers so that they will give to the Socialist party the power it might have is not an easy task, but it is the only one worth doing. It is an enormously more practical task than trying to use the capitalists' own political parties to weaken or to break the power of capitalism.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Wm. A. G.—The labor troubles at the Douglas Shoe Company have not yet been settled.
J. S.—There is no particular reason for our not reprinting Shaw's letter to Dean Douglas, in "Eugenics," except that it is impossible for us to reprint everything that chances to be written by well known men.
L. C.—With all the changes you wish to make, it seems more advisable that you take out new first citizen papers.
W. S. G.—There is no law compelling insurance companies to give their policyholders any kind of reports whatever. They must, however, file an annual report at Albany.
Louis Salvin.—1. The number of immigrants to the United States in 1906 was 1,027,421. In 1905 it was 1,100,725. In 1907 it was 1,285,349. The figures for 1908 are not yet published, but the number was certainly much smaller than in 1907. During the later months of 1907 and throughout the year 1908 there was an unusually large emigration to balance the inflowing tide. 2. The number of unemployed workers in the United States in the early part of 1908 was estimated by the Chicago Daily Socialist, after a careful investigation, at about 5,000,000. It is pretty certainly not very much less at the present time. During several years preceding the industrial depression (which began in October, 1907) the number was probably not much over 1,000,000. There are no official or other complete and definite statistics on this subject.
Camille Huysmans, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, asks the publication of the following request for information: "Does any reader happen to know the present whereabouts of Auguste Van Ounsen, who for several years resided at 16 Dudley Street, North Cambridge, Mass., and of Mrs. Guggenheim, who formerly resided at 251 West 12d Street, New York? The Belgian relatives of the persons named desire to communicate with them. Any one who can give the desired information is requested to communicate with the International Socialist Bureau, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium."

HOT OFF THE BAT.

By W. J. HUTCHESON.
Beggary is a habit.—Dr. Parkhurst. No better authority alive.
All explorers report that the natives of Africa are prodigious liars. This explains why Roosevelt is doing so much gymnasium work on board ship.
If you doubt that this is the age of foolishness, ride uptown on a late car and see the hats, with something remotely resembling human beings of the "gentler sex" attached, swarming in from the theaters.
And then inspect the horrible atrocity called a "Billiken," sold in stores on Nassau Street; guaranteed to bring you prosperity for the low sum of a dollar. And this is the same that bred a Thoreau, a Greeley, an Emerson, a Paine!
"When people learn to mind their own business, the millennium will be here," says Daydoddy Dix Well, Dorothy. It is up to you to start the good cause. We haven't noticed any violent effort on your part, as yet, to break away from the common falling.
The protest to Governor Hughes against the judicial murder of Mary Farmer was made by the women. No wonder the "antis" say that a woman's place is at home with the babies. It is awkward to have them butting in on an embarrassing situation like this.
The inauguration of Taft was marked by a blizzard. Well, his administration is not likely to be any summer excursion. The "probe" seem to indicate a falling barometer, in spite of the reassuring editorials from capitalist papers. Taft will probably fatten and puff out his chest at the reports from the "interests" and the foremen. Bill, the barometer hangs in the forecastle, not in the gilded cabin of the ship of state.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The editor of The Call acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of copies of the recent and forthcoming issues of "Labor Politics and Socialist Policies." A copy of the first issue is still desired, if any reader can furnish it.