

Vol. 2—No. 103. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Rain.

GREAT CROWD TO VISIT MEHEMMED V.

Sultan Makes Public Entry Into Constantinople To-day—Young Turks Hang Conspirators.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—The city is agog with expectation of a great liberal demonstration this morning when Sultan Mehemmed V. will make his first public entry into the city, and the Sultan will go to the Mosque of St. Sophia for the Selam-lik. To-morrow he will visit Parliament.

SEVEN PERISH IN TENEMENT BLAZE

Fire Was Started by Incendary Blackmailers—Coroner Has Ordered Investigation.

Seven persons were burned to-day and fourteen seriously injured in an incendiary fire in a six-story tenement at 37 Spring street. Several of the injured may die. The blaze was started by blackmailers, who saturated the halls and stairways with kerosene oil, cutting off all escape.

FATHER TELLS OF HAIN'S INSANITY

Relates Career of Son—Accused Man Shows Great Emotion When Confession Is Read.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 30.—The work of the defense of Captain Peter C. Hains, on trial before Judge Garretson, in the Supreme Court for the killing of William E. Annis, to prove that Hains was deranged at the time he committed the deed, was vigorously renewed when the case was resumed this morning.

AGREEMENT SIGNED

Miners and Operators Bury the Hatchet for Three Years.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—General satisfaction that peace between the mine workers and operators in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania is assured for another period of three years is expressed here to-day from several towns in the anthracite country.

(Continued on Page 2.)

SEMINARY GIRL GONE

Authorities Looking for Miss Auerwald, Who Disappeared.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Authorities here have failed to discover any trace of Miss Edwena Auerwald, a young society woman of Ann Arbor, Mich., for several months a student at the Martha Washington Seminary, who mysteriously disappeared several days ago.

MAY TRY BOYLE RESCUE

Rumor About That Friends Will Attempt to Seize Whittia Kidnapper.

MERCER, Pa., April 30.—Mercer is excited over a rumor that there is a scheme among friends of James Boyle, who is to be tried to-day for the kidnapping of Willis Whittia, to rescue him on his way to or from court, or take him from the courtroom by force.

HONOR BASKERVILLE

Persian Revolutionists Praise American Who Died for Them.

PRINCETON, April 30.—Charles S. Baskerville, a senior in the Princeton Seminary, made public last night a cablegram from the Persian revolutionary leaders to his father, offering condolence for the death of Howard L. Baskerville, who was killed while leading a sortie from Tabriz.

FEEL SOCIALIST POWER

British Capitalists Frightened at Big Budget—Call It Confiscation.

LONDON, April 30.—The new budget, presented in the House of Commons yesterday by David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, caused consternation among the representatives of capital and wealthy British taxpayers.

(Continued on Page 2.)

THEATRE MEN COMBINE

Belasco and Fiske to Co-operate With Klaw and Erlanger.

David Belasco and Harrison Grey Fiske have made a business alliance with their ancient enemy, the theatrical syndicate, and James K. Hackett, who also layed alone for a while, has accepted an offer from Charles Frohman and will appear under that manager's direction for an indefinite period, beginning next season.

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GREAT CROWD TO HAIL MEHMED V.

(Continued from Page 1.) result the vehicles have had a number of accidents. Already one has exploded and was quickly burned up. There was no loss of life.



jin, Adana Province, with thousands of refugees. Hadjin had withstood a siege by fanatical Moslems for eight days and the missionaries had been sending frantic appeals for help.

Wounded Armenian women have told Miss Wallace, an English nurse, that Moslems shot them because they screamed when their husbands were killed before their eyes.

Peacefulness threatens Adana and other towns. In several there is not enough water to wash or to cleanse wounds.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The opinion prevails in official circles here that the situation in Asia Minor may lead to the landing of marines in Turkey by international agreement.

IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS! M. & A. KATZ, Department Store 831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN KINGS COUNTY

Organizer of Local Kings County—Julius Gerber, 943 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

Sub-Divisions. 1st and 2d A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the month at 477 Atlantic avenue. Organized, J. Stark-walter, 441 Gold street.

10th A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays, at 559 Hicks street. Organizer, Sam Weisblat, 119 Sackett street.

15th A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays, at 151 Grand street. Organizer, A. Pauley, 366 Metropolitan avenue.

20th A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays, at 257 Hamburg avenue. Organizer, Wm. Spurr, 1386 Greene avenue.

25th A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays, at 181 McKibbin street. Organizer, I. Polsky, 266 Berry street.

30th A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays, at 151 Grand street. Organizer, A. Pauley, 366 Metropolitan avenue.

Fraser & Miller "THE FURNITURE CENTER" Broadway, Linden and Quincy Sts., Brooklyn.

New Mascot Couch Bed AS ILLUSTRATED—A steel Divan Couch Bed with the box couch feature, easily changed into a full size bed.

FINES EVELYN THAW "TIVOLI" WALL FALLS She Must Pay Contempt Penalty or Go to Jail.

VICTORY FOR WOMEN TEACHERS. ALBANY, April 30.—It is generally believed by the leading politicians here, that Governor Hughes and Mayor McCallan will not dare this time to veto the Teachers' Equal Salary bill which passed the Assembly yesterday by a vote of 127 to 14.

WE DO LINOTYPE COMPOSITION AT LOWEST PRICES. THE CALL 442 PEARL STREET GOOD WORK. PROMPT SERVICE.

The Book of the Hour Socialism in Theory and Practice BY MORRIS HILLQUIT. CONTENTS. PART I. The Socialist Philosophy and Movement.

MINERS GET LESS PAY THAN IN 1870 Senator Scott Inadvertently Proves That Wages of West Virginia Workers Have Fallen.

(National Socialist Press Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Senator Scott, in his speech Tuesday while praising industry and conditions in West Virginia proved too much.

Borah Introduces Bill. Senator Borah has introduced a bill regulating railroads which would require the first floor of less than three cars to carry a minimum crew of one engineer, one fireman, one conductor, one baggage-master and one flagman, while passenger trains of five or more cars must carry in addition one brakeman and one flagman.

AUTO VICTIM MAY DIE Boy Injured Wednesday Night Is in Critical Condition. Benjamin Bridman, eighteen years old, of 631 Bushwick avenue, Williamsburg, injured Wednesday night when knocked down by an automobile at Lewis and Jefferson avenue, was reported in a critical condition this morning.

Our Language. Servant—My mistress says she can't be seen today. Canvasser—Does she feel as small as all that?

Clean Up of Fall Goods LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. Clinton Shoe Store 200 Clinton Street, near East Broadway, New York.

Thirty-three of Theodore's Lies Answered by Robert Rives La Monte in the May International Socialist Review.

Men's Spring Suits sold direct to the wearer at Wholesale Prices.

You can save at least from \$7.50 to \$10 on every garment you purchase of us. You are certain of this when you buy here because we are the makers.

Women's Spring Suits sold direct to the wearer at Wholesale Prices.

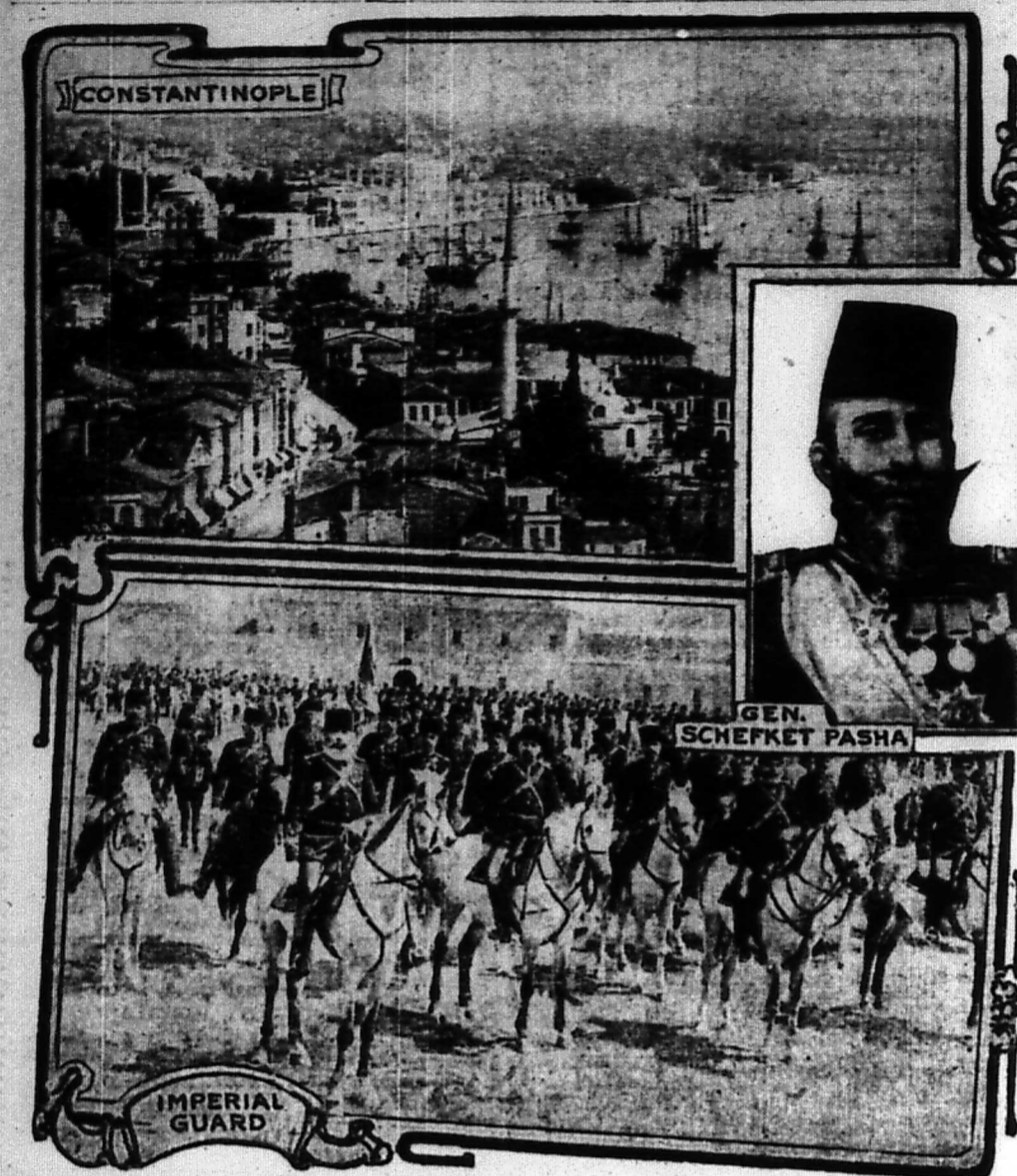
S. N. WOOD & CO. Wholesale Manufacturers OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL. 84-90 Fifth Avenue, Corner 14th Street. Fifth Avenue Entrance.

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Roosevelt's ignorant, blundering and venomous attack on Socialism in the Outlook affords one of the best chances for Socialist propaganda ever offered. But not every Socialist is competent to reply.



YOUNG TURK LEADER AND CITY WHICH CHEERS NEW SULTAN TO-DAY

PAYS U. S. \$2,000,000

Sugar Trust Settles \$9,000,000 Fine for Using Swindling Scales.

The Sugar Trust yesterday paid \$900,000 to the United States Government, being the balance of the \$2,000,000 the Government agreed to accept in settlement of \$9,000,000 of fines and claims against the trust for using swindling scales in weighing imported sugar.

TO FIGHT TRACTION TRUST

Will Hold Mass Meeting To-Night Against Subway Sical. Steps will be taken to-night to induce Governor Hughes to veto the Robinson bill, which, if put through, would mean that the great trunk lines of the city, worth hundreds of millions, would be given to the Traction Trust.

NO INCREASE FOR HOSTELERS.

The hostlers in the Street Cleaning Department are not to get their per diem boat in wages from \$2.50 to \$3, as called for in a recent resolution of the Board of Aldermen.

Advertisement for Antman's Hats, featuring an illustration of a hat and the text '437 Knickerbocker Ave., near Myrtle Ave.'

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for Gomer's Sons, 'ESTABLISHED 1850', 'CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS', '661-663 BROADWAY'.

Advertisement for Sig. Klein, 'UNDERWEAR to Fit EVERYBODY', 'Men's & Ladies' Furnishings', '50 and 52 3d Ave., N. Y.'.

Stageland

More extensive than ever before will be David Belasco's plans for the presentation of his new play, 'The Easiest Way', which she has achieved the greatest success of her career.

Workers of the World, Unite.

This is the appropriate inscription to be found on every one of the self-binding fountain pens we are offering to our readers.

Mr. Mantell's spring season at the Academy of Music continues its record breaking pace. The repertoire for the coming week is as follows: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, 'King Lear'; Wednesday matinee, 'Romeo and Juliet'; Thursday and Saturday nights, 'Othello'; Friday night, 'Louis XI'; and Saturday, 'Hamlet'.

'MacCarthy Mor.', a drama in Gaelic dealing with the period following the Norman invasion of Ireland, will be produced at the Lexington Opera House 145 East 58th street, on Saturday evening, May 1, by members of the New York Philo-Celtic Society.

E. H. Sothern will return to New York for the week of May 10 and will appear at the West End Theater. His repertoire will be: 'If I Were King' on Monday and Thursday evenings and at the Saturday matinee; 'L'Orchestre' on Tuesday and Friday evenings; 'Richelieu' on Wednesday evening; and 'Hamlet' on Saturday night.

'The Wolf Dog' is the title of a new one act play by Eugene Walter, author of 'The Easiest Way', which is to be presented by a notable cast of players at the annual festival of the Friars at the New York Theater on the afternoon of May 14.

Advertisement for 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.'

SOCIALIST AND LABOR PARTIES IN THE WORLD

International Socialist Bureau—Secretary, Camille H. Morgan, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium.

- Argentina—Socialist Party; secretary, Mario Bravo, Calle Defensa 558, Buenos Aires.
Australia—Socialist Federation of Australasia; secretary, H. E. Holland, 274 Pitt street, Sydney, N. S. W.
Austria—Social Democratic Party; secretary, F. Skaret, 39 Mariahilferstrasse, Vienna.

Denmark—Social Democratic Party; secretary, P. Knudsen, 22 Romersgade, Copenhagen.
Finland—Labor Party; secretary, Yrjo Srola, Helsinki.
France—Socialist Party; secretary, Louis Dubreuilh, 16 Rue de la Corderie, Paris.

Germany—Social Democratic Party; secretary, A. Gerlich, S. W. Lindenstrasse, 69, Berlin.
Great Britain—Social Democratic Party; secretary, W. W. Llewellyn, 211 Maiden Lane, Strand, London, E. C.

Holland—Social Democratic Labor Party; secretary, J. C. Van Kuyk, 16 Degeneststraat, Amsterdam.
Hungary—Social Democratic Party; secretary, E. N. Buchinger, VII Kerespesi ut, 32, 7, Budapest.
Italy—Socialist Party; secretary, Ferruccio Ciotoli, 57 Via S. Claudio, Roma.

Japan—Socialist Party; secretary, Morichika, 1-3 Chome, Misakicho, Tokio.
Luxemburg—Socialist Party; secretary, J. P. Probst, Luxemburg.
New Zealand—Socialist Party; national office, box 727 Wellington.

Norway—Labor Party; secretary, M. Nilsen, 7 Brogaden, Christiania.
Poland—Socialist Party; secretary, H. Diamand, 11 Milokowicza, Lodz; (so-called revolutionary faction), secretary, Dr. Siergmond Marek, ul. Poleska 2-17, Cracovie.
Portugal—Socialist Party; secretary, E. C. A. Guccio, 6 Rua de San Lazaro, Lisbon.

Russia—Socialist Revolutionary Party; secretary, E. Roubanovitch, rue Lhomond, Paris, France.
Sweden—Socialist Labor Party; secretary, V. Oulianoff, 24 rue de Valenciennes, Paris, France.
Spain—Socialist Party; secretary, Marvino Garcia Cortes, 18 Espiritu Santo 2d, Madrid.

Switzerland—Social Democratic Party; secretary, M. Faehndrich, Bienne.
Turkey (Armenian section)—Secretary, M. Yaranlian, rue Droschak, Geneva, Switzerland.
United States—Socialist Party; secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 130 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Advertisement for Hippodrome, 'Twice Daily, at 3 & 5 Spectacle-Circus-Ballet', 'W. 44th St. E. of E. Way, Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.'



Good Sense. Mary Carter is much more sentimental than I thought. She even keeps every letter her old lover writes her.

That isn't sentiment, my dear. It is good, hard, breach of "omnisense."

CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. PROFITABLE FOR THE ADVERTISER.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, \$7.50; each additional line at the same rate. If paid in advance the price will only be \$6.00. Make payments directly to The New York Evening Call, 445 Pearl street, New York.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

- ATTORNEY AT LAW: S. John Block, 608 Broadway.
BARBERS: Union Co-Op. Barber, 143 Attorney St.
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.: Progress Book Store, 233 E. 54th St.
BOOTS AND SHOES: The Bates Shoe, 94 Rivington St.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

- ATTORNEY AT LAW: Sam W. Elges, 463 E. 174th St.
BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY: V. Adolf Schaeffer, 1483 Washington Av.
BOOTS AND SHOES: The Bates Shoe, 144 Saint Ann's Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

- BOOTS AND SHOES: Frank Koslow, 1745 Pitkin Ave.
DRUGGIST: M. Chauvin, New Utrecht Av. and 39th St.
DENTISTS: Dr. Isidor Russianoff, 482 Stone Av.
DRY GOODS: C. A. Werner, 123 2d Ave.

Advertisement for DEUTSCH BROS, 'THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE', 'Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Bedding, Lamps and Stoves', '3 Rooms Completely Furnished \$49, 4 Rooms Completely Furnished \$98, 5 Rooms Completely Furnished \$125', '\$1.00 A WEEK OPENS AN ACCOUNT.', '1342-1344 3RD AVE & 58 AVE A COR. 77 ST. & COR 4 ST.'

KINGS HUMAN AFTER ALL. PARIS, April 30.—"Kings are just like other nice, well-bred, agreeable people," says Miss Katharine Wright. The American aeronaut's sister has had an experience which has baffled but few American young women.

EXPRESS CARS JUMP TRACK. FAIRMERS, Mass., April 30.—Passengers in three sleepers, the day and a day coach on the eastbound Chicago express on the Boston and Albany division of the New York Central Railroad were severely shaken, and half a dozen received cuts and bruises, when a broken rail sent one of the eight cars of the train about a mile west of this station last night.

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OUT OF TOWN.

- BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark: Schlessinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St.
CUSTOM TAILOR—Jersey City, N. J.: R. Mark, 4716 Grand St.
SHOE STORE—Jersey City: The Bates Shoe, 149 Newark Av.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

Two Stars of the Boston Nationals and Scene in Game at Polo Grounds



Has Manager Frank Bowerman of the Boston Nationals whipped together a championship team...

would have to go faster than their former pace in order to keep out of last place...

Several Philadelphia Atlantic City, Baltimore, Syracuse, Buffalo and Chicago riders already have written for entry blanks...

HIGHLANDERS LOSE POORLY PLAYED GAME

Doc Newton was pretty easy for Boston yesterday. Thirteen safe slams...

They, rain, hail and other things prevented the Giants and Doves from going through the closing game at the Polo Grounds yesterday...

BASEBALL PLAYERS AT FURNAL OF DOC POWERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—One of the largest funerals that has ever taken place in this city was that of Dr. J. Powers...

WANT TO CHOOSE REFEREE.

Joe Humphreys, manager of Freddie Welch, who is scheduled to fight Dave Deschler in Boston on Tuesday night...

HOW THEY STAND

NATIONAL LEAGUE table with columns for Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent.

American League table with columns for Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent.

Eastern League table with columns for Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent.

Games To-day table listing various baseball games.

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ATHLETIC EVENTS AT NEWSBOYS' HOME

Nearly three hundred newsboys joined in and acted as interested observers of the athletic contests...

NEVADA SPORTS WANT THE REAL BIG FIGHT.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., April 30.—A mass meeting of 1,000 citizens has decided that Goldfield should offer \$50,000 for a fight between Jack Johnson and James J. Jeffries...

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB SWIMMERS ENTERED.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Alex Meffert, swimming instructor of the Chicago Athletic Association, has announced the entries for the National A. U. indoor water polo and fancy diving championships...

DUAL MEET POSTPONED.

The dual athletic meet scheduled for to-night between teams representing the Union and Harlem branches of the Y. M. C. A. in the building of the former association...

BROOKLYN A. C. BOUTS.

The Brooklyn Athletic Club will hold its next monthly members' stag at the clubhouse, 374 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, on the night of Friday, May 7...

ENTRIES POURING IN FOR BICYCLE MARATHON

With more than one hundred regular place prizes, headed by a twin cylinder sixty-mile-an-hour Reliance motorcycle and a Columbia racing bicycle...

For twenty-one years the classic Irvington-Millburn road race has ranked as the premier American cycling event...

Several Philadelphia Atlantic City, Baltimore, Syracuse, Buffalo and Chicago riders already have written for entry blanks...

One of the crack riders who will battle for the solid gold medal offered to the rider making the fastest time will be Percy Lawrence...

LANGFORD SAILS AWAY.

Sam Langford, the negro middleweight; Joe Woodman, his manager; Jimmy Walsh, bantamweight; Eddie Keenan, his manager; and Jeff Davis, fourth rounder...

JOHNNY EVERS JOINS THE CUBS.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Johnny Evers, missing second baseman of the Chicago Cubs, reported to Manager Chance here yesterday...

PREMIUMS FREE BOOKS FOR SUBS

OF COURSE all Socialists ought to carry a dictionary in their vest pocket. It is a handy thing at any time. We give FREE Funk & Wagnalls Vest-Pocket Standard Dictionary...

SOCIALISTS' NECESSITIES Before An Audience

The author devotes particular attention to the use of the will in public speaking, and emphasizes creative rather than imitative speaking. IT MAKES SOLELIST ORATORS. (152 Pages, Cloth).

A Book Book of Errors in English

By Frank H. Vinton, F. S. J. This compact volume deals with the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence...

How to Speak in Public

By Grenville Kleiser. It is a complete elocutionary manual comprising numerous exercises for developing the speaking voice, deep breathing, pronunciation, vocal expression and gestures, etc. (Cloth, 543 pages).

Dictator Diaz Hounds Critics

After Author of "Czar of Mexico," Fornaro Tells of Murder and Ring Rule.

The power of the despotic government of Mexico has now reached to New York and is being used in a strenuous effort to suppress the circulation of a book which exposes the cruelties and barbarism that are prevalent in the Diaz "Republic."

The book which the Mexican government is trying to suppress in this country is "Diaz, Czar of Mexico," written by Carlo De Fornaro, artist and journalist, and one of the founders of "El Dia," a semi-independent Mexican newspaper published by the International Publishing Company.

Mr. Fornaro was arrested last Friday on charges of criminal libel and was held in \$1,000 bail for trial by Judge Swann in the court of general sessions. The complainant against De Fornaro is Rafael Reyes Espindola, a Mexican Congressman and proprietor of "El Dia," a government daily newspaper published in the City of Mexico.

Carlo De Fornaro

even if he is living in this "free" country. The case, according to Mr. Fornaro, is being prepared and worked up by Z. Cassius Mexican Ambassador at Washington three years ago...

Diaz's Free Press

While there is no law in Mexico against the offenses of the press, every such transgression can be put down under the title, "Crimes Against Reputation of the Penal Code," third book, chapter I, and "Injury—Defamation—Extra Judicial Calumny," article 642.

"In this manner, everything from a newspaper article to a telephone message, a sign or even a hieroglyphic is liable to be considered an act of defamation."

"In most of the states the governments have enacted special laws for the sake of muzzling, suppressing and extirpating the press. In the case of any infraction of them in paying for paper article everybody, from the proprietor, manager and city editor to the office boy, all are sent in a body to jail, and the type, machinery and all the paraphernalia is dumped into the sea."

"Not content with this, Porfirio Diaz created a monopoly of the manufacture of paper in Mexico, by putting up a high tariff on this product. As a result the price of paper in Mexico rose to nearly three times as much as in the United States and the paper is of a very inferior quality."

"The proprietor and editor of El Imparcial, Rafael Reyes Espindola, has done more harm to Mexico than the power of rattlesnakes let loose on the country. This paper has broken up more homes, spoiled more reputations, attacked, vilified more respectable people than Espindola has hair on his head."

Epindola Described. The proprietor and editor of El Imparcial, Rafael Reyes Espindola, has done more harm to Mexico than the power of rattlesnakes let loose on the country.

PLAYGROUND CONGRESS

Social Workers to Gather in Pittsburgh. Want Quiet Fourth of July.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 30.—The mayors of every city of 5,000 or more, inhabitants in the United States and the heads of the leading municipalities in Canada and Mexico have been asked by Mayor William A. Magee to attend or to send an official representative to the Third Annual Congress of the Playground Association of America to be held in this city May 10 to 14.

Among the topics to be discussed will be the report of the committee on festivals, which will recommend the substitution of dramatic, choral and folk dancing festivals for the noise and danger of July Fourth, as now observed, and for the rowdy rioting of New Year's Eve.

A Question of Credit. "What Diaz really fears is that his credit will suffer when the facts about him are known. All his money comes from European countries, principally France, Germany and England, and he is trusted because the general impression is that he is a good man."

Ready to Go to Prison

"I am ready to go to prison if need be, but I insist on telling the truth. I am not surprised at the arrest. Diaz has watched me ever since I came from Mexico. My letters have been opened and burgled and sent to my room to get at some manuscripts and papers. One of them I frightened away when I came on him suddenly."

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With Self-Filling Fountain Pen ALL FOR \$1.75 (VALUE, \$2.95)

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His Writings and Speeches. By Stephen M. Reynolds. This is an ably written biography of our beloved "Gene" by his close friend. Durably bound in cloth and illustrated. Sold for 50 cents, every penny of the price.

The Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism.

By John Sprague. "The torch which all the prophets from Moses to Jesus bore aloft is to-day being borne by Socialism."

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We Must Win the Children Before Socialism Can Win.

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ARTHUR NEWMAN Shoes that Please

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THE CALL FOR FOUR MONTHS AND THE APPEAL TO REASON FOR ONE YEAR BOTH FOR \$1.00

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FRANCE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

FRANCE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By W. L. George. New York, John Lane Co. 1909. Pp. 331. 28c. Price, \$1.75 net; postage 15 cents.

Mr. George takes more than one occasion to say that it is not his primary purpose in this book to impart information, until we are reminded of Artemus Ward, who used to apologize for the informative character of one of his lectures by explaining that he couldn't help it, that "information oozed from him, like the attar of roses from otter." Anyhow, whatever his primary purpose, Mr. George succeeds in imparting a great deal of interesting and valuable information, as well as in dispelling many of those prejudices against French manners and institutions which form a part of the traditional mental equipment of the average Briton and which many Americans share. He is well qualified for the task, having been born of English parents resident in Paris and lived in France till mature manhood, attending French schools and universities and serving his time in the French army, since which he has resided for five years in England; and, as he informs us, having associated with natives of both countries both in his French and in his English home. If one who is neither English nor French may judge by his work as it now lies before us, the result of this varied training has been a happy one, enables our author to see the peculiarities of both nations objectively and sympathize with the inner nature of each while escaping their mutual prejudices.

The scope of the book may best be indicated by giving the title of the chapters into which it is divided, as follows: The Revolutionary Spirit; The Republic; The Constitution; The Reaction; Church and State; Socialism; Trade Unionism and Co-operation; Among the Nations; The Birthrate; Education; The Drama; The French Woman; Marriage; Morality; Conclusion.

"The Revolutionary Spirit." "Mr. Dooley" has given us a classic characterization of the French as a "tumultuous" people, "an onanist and a thrubbed people," who are never happy unless there is a row on, who start down the street to "abuse Cap Dhyrfus" but are diverted by the opportunity to smash an unoffending citizen's high hat and make a rough-house in a restaurant they happen to pass, and so on "from wan thing to another, like a rickous an' happy flea" and by forgetting whether Captain Dreyfus is in a cage on the Devil's own island or "quietly takin' tay with his uncle in the Benny Brith Club." Mr. George does not share this, which is the traditional view in England and America concerning the French character; and probably he knows more about it than the genial philosopher of Archey Road. Mr. George contends that "The French have not got the revolutionary spirit." That France has had about a dozen changes of regime in a hundred and twenty years is true. But our author points out that the Third Republic has lasted for nearly forty years, and predicts that it will stand much longer. If the period from 1789 to 1871 was so full of change, no one form of government lasting more than eighteen years, this does not, he insists, at all indicate that the French love change for its own sake; the repeated transformation from kingdom to republic to empire, back to kingdom, to republic again, again to empire, and then for the third time to republic were but alternating advances and temporary retreats in one determined forward movement initiated in 1789 and actuated by very sound practical motives.

"Will Fight for Peace if it is Necessary." The great mass of French people, he says (pp. 26, 66), "is composed of the lower middle classes, who are perhaps of more conservative temperament than even the British. The reason is to be found in the savings which this class invariably amasses, and in the fact that millions of peasants possess estates ranging from five to fifty acres. This enormous mass of persons is absolutely peaceable and aspires to nothing but quiet, the right to do what it chooses and to say what it chooses. The peasants are not very much concerned with the nature of the government; but they have found that the republic alone secures them from interference, and they support it with an obstinacy which would have cheered the heart of a Beaconsfield in search of good Tories. 'Give us peace' is their perpetual cry, 'so that we may conduct our business, enjoy our pleasures, and die content, pre-empting to our sons an equally happy future.' This ideal may be high or low, yet such it is; personal observation has demonstrated to me that the cherished ambition of tradesmen, officials, and employes is to amass enough, by a life of toil, to live out a peaceful old age in a rural or suburban retreat. Are those our revolutionaries, your fiery sans-culottes? They are, interfere with their liberty, and the Jacobin blood that flows in their veins will react on itself as it did in 1830, in 1848, in 1870. They hate war; but if their country is menaced by the foreigners, they will fight him bravely. They hate internal strife, but they will defend their liberty; and they will rise up in arms. They will tolerate the existence of a class they detest, but they will not brook its tyranny; they will ulace a man or his party at their head, but not even he shall grind their faces; they have but one political god—the Republic, one and indivisible. The French have not got the revolutionary spirit, but they are not afraid of revolution. They know that the ordeal by fire is one that a regime must go through if it is worth adopting. They have not got the revolutionary spirit, but they have not got the spirit of revolution—not only the faculty of

knowing that they suffer, but also from what evils they suffer and the means that must be adopted if the equilibrium of a man or a class is to be preserved. The fact that "Perhaps the upshot of it all is that the 'revolutionary spirit' is a myth, a figment of the imaginations of political ideologists. If the French have it, it is so large that it is not in fact, revolutions are not made by any 'spirit.'" They have always material bases. Mr. George comes pretty near to understanding just what these are in the case of France. The fact that so large a percentage of the people are small landholders and that the titles to most of the small estates go back to the confiscation of the lands of crown, nobility and church in the Great Revolution—that is the chief key to modern French history.

The next three chapters of Mr. George's book are devoted to a brief historical sketch of the Third Republic and a clearly detailed account of its constitution and administration. The author grows somewhat rhetorical over the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen," but we may forgive his rhetoric, in full, in the printed document in full, and gives the text also of the essential parts of the Constitution—i. e., the Laws of 24 February, 25 February and 16 July, 1875.

Reaction Dead and Buried.

"Reaction" is the title of a rather lengthy chapter, the sum and substance of which is that "Reaction in France is dead and buried," that "France is nowadays republican to the backbone," that the question of the present and the future is not the defense of the republic against Monarchist or Bonapartist attempts, but the struggle among the various tendencies within the republican fold—Liberal, Progressive, Radical, Socialist-Radical, and Socialist.

Church and State in France.

The subject of reaction naturally leads to that of "Church and State," which occupies the seventh chapter. Mr. George is of the opinion that the church has none to blame but itself for its loss of the position of security and wealth which it enjoyed in France throughout the nineteenth century. It had separated itself from the people, had ceased to serve the popular life or express any popular feeling, had set its face against all intellectual and social progress, had "become an ossified and retrograde body, antiquated in its methods, out of touch with the people, incapable of ministering to anything more than their material needs," but working very efficiently as "a huge money-making concern." But had this been all, he says, the people would simply have turned away from the church, not turned against it. But when they found that it was the active enemy of the republic, that it was "carrying on an insidious propaganda against the modern state by legitimate and illegitimate party means," that it had "prostituted the cross by invoking it against a system of government not in itself evil," that it "had struck at the very root of the system by attempting to capture the system, by turning them out bigots and potential enemies of the republic," that the whole sacerdotal and monastic machine was in a huge conspiracy to control the schools and the army and to prepare for a counter-revolution—then the French people, awakened by the shocking revelations of the Dreyfus case, defended itself from the clerical-militarist assault by disestablishing the church. That the measures taken were not wholly severe, our author thinks, is proven by the facts that the Protestant and Jewish congregations, accepting the terms of the new laws in good faith, have adhered to them; that the Catholic church had the option of accepting them and that the French bishops and archbishops were at one moment willing to accept them, had they not been forbidden by the Vatican; and that the attempts to raise popular disturbances against the state and on behalf of the recalcitrant orders, have been ridiculous fiascos, even in the strictest sense—the church has its strength in its hands, and it simply would not riot at the instance of its former spiritual leaders, but good-naturedly accepted where they did not positively approve the disestablishment.

Socialism a Vital Power.

The chapter on Socialism is characterized by very evident fairness of intention and a tone of sympathy with the movement as being a movement of the masses and, Mr. George thinks, including much good along with some evil in its aims and methods. Although the Socialists polled one-eighth of the total vote at the last general election and the Socialist-Radicals a slightly larger proportion, Mr. George considers that it is exotic in France, "an importation from Germany," and alien to the spirit of the French people. The French, he insists, contrary to common received opinion, "are a nation of individualists," much more so than the Anglo-Saxon or Germanic peoples. They "do not take kindly to group feeling," and "the opportunity of coming to the fore." It is for this reason that they do not succeed in team games such as cricket or football; every man plays for himself, and disorder naturally follows. Every man pursues his object without regard for the group to which he may belong, whether it be the state or the municipality; thus, local affairs awake far more interest in France than they do even in the busiest English towns. If so large a proportion of the voters gave their votes to Socialist or Socialist candidates, it is because the working population, captivated by the "foreign" and "alien" character of Socialism, realizes that Socialism is a moneyed class; hence, they use it, but do not love it, because it is foreign to the Latin character." We have, of course, learned long ago that Socialism is "foreign to the Anglo-Saxon character, to the Teutonic character, to the Norse character, to the Slav character, to the Jewish character"—to the character of every race and nation among whom it has taken root and grown; it is not in the least compatible with the Gallic temperament. We are driven to the conclusion that it is, indeed, contrary to human nature and that it must have been invented in Mars or Heaven, or Land east of the Sun and west of the Moon, and accidentally transplanted to this earth. Anyhow, here it is, and everywhere gaining strength, in the Old World and the New, among

Jews and Gentiles, Christians and Heathens, Aryans, Semites and Mongolians as well. In France, as in Germany, it is now the strongest and most active power in the national life, though not, as in Germany, positively the largest single party. Either in parliament or at the polls, Mr. George says, the French are describing the French as more individualistic in their habits, less apt at organization, than the Germans or the English. Though he sometimes generalizes about "racial imperment," he seems on the whole to understand that economic conditions and historical circumstances really explain it—that the wide distribution of land ownership, the comparatively small development of that machine industry and the persistence of fine handicraft and small retail trade are what largely unfit the French for "team work," in politics as in sport. German and other Socialists have, in the month of November, or scandalized by the repeated scissions and nifications and recurrent schisms and varied "deviations" in the French movement. Yet, in its own way, it marches. Any Mr. George is decidedly of the opinion that it will keep on marching, that it has only fairly begun its career. The Socialist Radicals (unfortunately he often follows the stupid English fashion of misnaming "Socialists radicaux" into "Radical Socialists," which is misleading) are doomed, he thinks, to be squeezed out of existence between the United Socialists and the simple Radicals. They are sometimes Socialists masquerading as Radicals and sometimes Radicals masquerading as Socialists. In either case they "infuse advanced tendencies" into the Republican and Radical cabinets. But their position is not so secure as they might suppose, for to a parting of the ways, Independent Socialists, too, in his opinion, must gradually give way to the united party. These predictions, we may remark, are verified by several bye-elections, since Mr. George's book went to press.

The Future of Socialism.

Even though the Socialist party should enlist the whole of the industrial and commercial workers for wage or salary, together with a considerable share of the "intellectuals," it would still remain a minority in the country and in the Chamber. Its hopes in the future, therefore, "lie firstly in the direction of the absorption of the more moderate section" (the intermediate parties first mentioned) "and secondly in the conversion of the agricultural class. How far this is possible, no one can tell. It is difficult, but the spread of education may assist them powerfully. At any rate it can be confidently stated that the fortunes of the party are certainly not on the wane and that every circumstance, every fluctuation of opinion, brings new recruits to the movement."

Anticlericalism, antimilitarism and humanitarianism are the three features which Mr. George finds common to all shades of opinion, and all three enlist his sympathetic attention. He is especially struck by the rapid growth of antimilitarism among a people whose history is so largely one of warlike achievement. The great defeat of 1871, he thinks, had a powerful sobering influence upon them. He especially contradicts the prevalent belief that most Frenchmen are consumed by hatred for the Germans and longing for "la revanche." They think, he says, that the Germans; they want peace and domestic progress, not military glory.

Unions and Co-operation.

The high general level of material well-being prevailing among the masses of the French, and even among the French wage workers, as compared with those of most other countries, does not render them contented and inert. It only changes somewhat the character of their movement of revolt, emphasizing its political rather than its immediate economic aims. The trade unions are a great and increasing force in French public life. They already number over 900,000 members and are steadily growing. They differ from the unions in Great Britain and Germany largely in that they are comparatively less concerned with the daily struggle for higher wages and shorter hours—or, to put it more accurately, they focus their attention on the larger ends—but that every such struggle resolves itself into a political struggle, and beyond the present advantage to be gained the workmen always look to a larger and more universal goal. With few exceptions, the trade unions are to be counted in with the Socialist forces; at least nine-tenths of the union men, Mr. George thinks, vote for Socialist candidates. "The co-operative societies of France are less developed than those of several other European countries—a fact which Mr. George explains both by the individualistic temper of the people, by the fact that the pressure of material need is less keen, and by the more general prevalence of habits of individual and family thrift among the French working classes. As independent and separate movements, they co-operate and trade unionism count for less in France than in Germany or England. Both as regards trade unionism and co-operation, we arrive at the same conclusion; apart from political influence their hold upon the French people is not very strong; their development is limited and their action will be truly felt only in the measures promoted by the Socialist party."

Considerations of space forbid us to notice the remaining chapters as fully as we have reviewed those touching on the political and social movements of contemporary France, though they are hardly less important.

Marriage and Morality.

Extremely interesting and worth reading, because they contravene commonly accepted ideas in the English-speaking world, are the chapters of marriage and morality. Mr. George discusses very calmly and objectively the "marriage de convenance," which, if not an exclusively French institution, is there more general than among other peoples, and which he considers by no means so repulsive nor so injurious as most Englishmen and Americans are inclined to think. His view is at any rate worthy of consideration, even if not quite convincing to our minds. As for French morality, our author insists that the French have been much maligned on this score. French women, he maintains, are not, rather than below, the average of the civilized world in the strictness of their code and the fidelity with which they follow it in sexual matters. As for the men, he perhaps somewhat laxer in these matters, perhaps somewhat of some other lands; but they are, at any rate, much franker in their laxity, which gives them an ex-

aggerated reputation for libertinism. A special chapter is devoted to "The French Woman," whom Mr. George finds remarkable especially for her domestic virtues of a somewhat old-fashioned sort, for practicality and a thrift which sometimes runs into miserliness, and for a devotion to her children which is often so intense as to be positively injurious to them as well as to herself. It follows from the marriage of convenience that the French wife's chief interest is seldom in her husband. But it is a mistake to suppose that marital infidelity is the consequence. As a rule the wife focuses here affections not on a lover (except among the "smart set"), but on her children, in whom and for whom she lives.

The French educational system has serious shortcomings. As a system of instruction, it is immensely effective, except that it is often too intense, putting a load upon the student's mind altogether disproportionate to his physical powers. But it fails as a system of moral training, of development of character and judgment, and it fails also for its neglect of aesthetics and physical training. Of late this latter defect is coming to be generally recognized and bodily culture and outdoor sports are commanding more attention. The severe practicalness of the typical Frenchman, and especially of the typical French woman, Mr. George holds is the chief cause for the declining birth-rate. Making all allowance for other factors, the decline in the size of the family must be recognized as the cause for this phenomenon which is giving French statesmen so much concern. From the point of view of the material welfare of the people as well as of the vitality of the nation, this is a grave and unsatisfactory. From the statesman's point of view they are dangerous. For the declining birth-rate means that France is growing nationally weaker, with reference to her neighbors and especially to Germany. Still, Mr. George is not alarmed as to her future. If not growing in that sort of strength which counts for most on the field of battle, and if not growing in the kind of industrial, or even a commercial power as rapidly as are several other European nations, she is still very strong and in no immediate danger of attack. She maintains a high level of well-being and of culture—higher than any of her neighbors. She is moving forward rapidly toward the solution of social problems which may threaten the very existence of nations more prolific and more economically active. She has a splendid national solidarity and can command the enthusiastic devotion of her people in any crisis.

In a word, France is still a great nation, if no longer the dominant nation of Europe, and it is a grave mistake to suppose that she has entered upon a period of decline. On the contrary, her adopted son sees a future for her more glorious than her past. "She may not be the land of the strong, but she can hold her own and develop on traditional lines the arts of peace and the cult of the beautiful; thus she cannot, for many years to come, lose a status that, because it is hers by merit, is hers by right." A. L.

THE ANDAMANS

The Museum has lately acquired a considerable ethnological collection from the Andaman Islands which is of more than common interest, says the American Museum Journal. These islands, which until a comparatively recent date were almost terra incognita, are still practically unknown to the general reader for the reason that has appeared concerning them has been in the form of papers published by scientific societies, and has not been easily accessible to the public. For this reason a few words about the islands and their inhabitants may not be out of place before entering on a description of the more notable objects of the collection.

The Andamans form a narrow chain of islands, nowhere exceeding twenty miles in width, extending nearly north and south in the Bay of Bengal. The three main islands of the group, North, Middle and South Andaman, together with some small islands, are known as Great Andaman. To the south of these lies Little Andaman. The British established a penal settlement on South Andaman in 1789, but three years later moved it to North Andaman. In February, 1798, this colony was abandoned and the prisoners removed to Penang, while the free settlers and the troops were conveyed back to Bengal. From this date the Andamans remained unoccupied by aliens for sixty-two years. The British again formed a penal settlement on South Andaman in 1858, which has since been maintained for East Indian criminals.

The Andamanese belong to the Negro race. They are small but well formed people with short frizzled hair, and with skin ranging in color from dark copper to sooty black. The following table, prepared by Mr. E. H. Man, gives a clearer idea of the stature and weight of these people than could be gained by any lengthy description.

Table with 2 columns: Measurement and Value. Maximum height of males measured... 5 ft. 4 1/2 in. Maximum height of females measured... 4 ft. 11 1/2 in. Minimum height of males measured... 4 ft. 5 1/2 in. Minimum height of females measured... 4 ft. 4 in.

Mr. Man's results give us the average height of the men 4 feet, 10 1/2 inches, and of the women 4 feet, 7 1/2 inches, while their average weight is 95 1/2 pounds and 93 1/2 pounds, respectively.

It would probably be impossible, as Mr. C. Boden Kloss remarks, to find a people of purer descent and more homogeneous than the people of the islands in the Stone Age they have remained secluded from the outer world. To this

Humiliating. He—Great heavens! We have run over somebody! She—Well, don't make such a fuss. People will think it's the first time you have ever been in a motor car.

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isolation, furthermore, is due the uniformity so marked in their physical and mental characteristics. Many were the fabulous stories told of these islanders in early times. Ptolemy is supposed to have referred to the Andamanese when he describes a people as "anthropophagi whose heads grew beneath their shoulders." As regards the charge of cannibalism, not a particle of evidence has been discovered of such a practice among the Andamanese, even in remote times. The belief that their heads grew below their shoulders and that they had tails like horses may be traced to their custom of wearing the skulls of departed relatives suspended by a strap about the neck and a tail-like bunch of pantious leaves attached to their belts behind. Clothes, as we understand the word, were unknown among the early Andamanese. Circlets about the neck, arms and legs, and in nature of a pendant bunch of leaves, shells, beads or other objects were generally worn, but even these were dispensed with in some localities. Some time after the establishment of the penal settlement at Port Blair, the idea of wearing a sort of frock, but ill adapted in the minds of the islanders concerning the purpose of this regulation is well illustrated by an amusing incident related by Dr. G. E. Doison, who visited the Andamans in 1872 for the purpose of collecting zoological specimens. He says: "We were received by the wife of the chief, who had hastily donned the frock provided by the government to receive visitors in, but very soon afterwards perceiving that the ladies were in our boat, she got rid of that unnecessary incumbrance, and presented herself in nature of a girl adorned by a single leaf, a garter tied below one knee, and a necklace composed of the finger and toe bones of her ancestors." Tattooing is very generally practiced throughout the islands. The instrument formerly in use for incising the designs was a flake of quartz, but since the advent of the Whites, a piece of glass has become the favorite tool. Since the establishment of the penal settlement at Port Blair, as is shown by government statistics, has been rapidly approaching extinction.

SERVIA'S ECONOMIC STRUGGLES.

Professor Radovanovich, of the University of Belgrade, contributes to the World's Work an article on the Servian struggle for economic liberty, in which he explains the importance with which the Austro-Servian commercial treaty was invested in the recent negotiations on the Balkans question. Servia, as he points out, is an agricultural country; 84 per cent of her population are thus engaged, and her unfortunate geographical situation makes her dependent upon Austria-Hungary and Germany as immediate customers, and upon the former for an outlet for her exports to other Western nations. Like Switzerland, Servia has no direct communication with the sea. As matters stand at present, Servian trade with Austria-Hungary has been materially reduced owing to the high duties imposed by the former, and it is hoped that some relief may be found in a new and more favorable treaty of commerce. But it is realized in Servia, says Professor Radovanovich, that new outlets must be obtained if the Servian export trade is to be developed to its fullest extent. New railway lines to Kuzjak on the Lower Danube would be a material help, but the most important project is a railway leading direct to the Adriatic Sea. This line would start from Nish, and, passing by Old Servia in Turkey, would follow the valley of the Drin, and would pass through Scutari. In striving for this object, Servia has not only to negotiate with Turkey, but has also to combat the antagonism, open or veiled, of Austria, who is seeking to establish for herself a new trade route by means of the Sarajevo-Mitrovitsa railway.

MORE FACTS.

So light is the spiders' web that a pound weight of it will reach around the earth and leave enough to stretch from New York to Liverpool.

"As blind as a mole" is not a sensible comparison, as the mole is possessed of good eyesight, although its eyes are very small—about the size of a mustard seed.

Experiments now show that during profound sleep a noise not sufficient to awaken the sleeper produces a perceptible rise in the brain and head temperature of the sleeper.

Coal is dearer in South Africa than in any other part of the world; it is cheapest in China.

The ground in the vicinity of Yakutsk, Siberia, is frozen to a depth of 682 feet.

The steamship City of Paris keeps up steam with the aid of fifty-four furnace fires.

The smallest quadruped in the world is the pygmy mouse of Siberia.—Ex.

THE REST OUGHT TO BE.

A number of the Suffragists in England, including Lady Frances Balfour, Lady Grove and others, have issued a circular in which they give the names of about 300 "distinguished men" who are in favor of the franchise for women. Under the head of "Literature" are included the following names: J. M. Barrie, Arthur Benson, Thomas Hardy, George Meredith, William de Morgan, William Rossetti and H. G. Wells.



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

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

Do not accept any excuse for the name of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION 246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

John F. Tobin, President. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

UNION MADE SHOES.



Men's Shoes on Boys' Feet are not the thing

THE REAL THING FOR BOYS IS OUR BOYS' SHOES Made in Men's Styles

Meade Shoe Co. Brooklyn, N.Y. 102-104 Myrtle Ave., corner Bridge St.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The right Piano at the right price is the right Piano. O. W. WURTZ, PIANO 2115 Third Ave., near 66th St., N.Y.C. 23-3 Third Ave., near 124th St.

SCIENCE WARS ON SLEEPING SICKNESS SCOURGE.

It is but a few years since the civilization of the world first had its attention directed to that strange African malady known as the sleeping sickness. Until more recently it was regarded merely as a curiosity and as food for the pen of the more or less good joke than for real concern.

The great lake shore and the islands of the Congo have been almost completely depopulated and thousands of the sick have been abandoned by their terror-stricken relatives to starvation or wild beasts.

which these conditions have been removed and the belt country in which they are fulfilled appears to be a narrow one. From one localities the flies appear to have been entirely banished by planting lemon grass.

atoxyl cause a rapid disappearance of trypanosomes from the blood yielded by superficial vessels, but there is reason to fear that the parasites are at first only driven to deeper organs.

FITZGERALD AND THE BOHEMIANS.

The vogue of Edward Fitzgerald's version of the "Rubaiyat" by Omar Khayyam shows no sign of waning and just now it has received some additional stimulus from the fact that this year marks the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the English poet who rendered the old Persian's quatrains into a force so fascinating to our restless age.

OUR DAILY POEM

AN ECONOMIST. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. The serene savage sitting in his tree saw empires rise and fall. And mused on their uncertainty—(He never rose at all!)

LITTLE DICTIONARY.

Donkey—One who votes for what he doesn't want and gets it. Greed—The heart disease of capitalism. Hunger—The masked benefactor who is responsible for the growth of human progress.

OLD-TYPE MEXICAN HOUSES DISAPPEARING.

The Mexican Indian huts in the villages and upon the ranches of the lower Rio Grande border region of Texas have a style of architecture and construction that is distinctly their own.

MORRIS AND HIS RELATION TO RUSKIN.

Rarely has human being possessed the ability of expression in so many forms as did Morris, writes Holbrook Jackson in his recently published book on "William Morris, Craftsman-Socialist."

THE DREAM WORLD.

"The world is ruled by dreams," says the poet in the "Interpreter's House," in the May American Magazine.

FROM BULL FIGHTER TO PAINTER.

Zuloaga was not a bull fighter to nothing, writes Henry Tyrrell in an article on the great Spanish painter, contributed to the New York World.

NOTES OF NEW BOOKS

Theodosia Garrison's poems are well known to American magazine writers, and success may be predicted for the collection of many of them that will soon be published by Mitchell Kennerly.

THE CALL PATTERN



Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive! When first we practice to deceive in a wife's family, we complete the moral of it as it is true.

NEED FULFILLED.

The United States Geological Survey has just opened at Denver a permanent branch office to facilitate the transaction of its Western work, thus providing a base of supplies for the large corps of engineers who are kept in the field many months each year.

FISHERS' MIGRATION.

Toward spring, as the weather gets warmer, anglers begin to think of the return of various fishes, either from the deeper waters where they have lain quietly, partially dormant, to escape the chill shallows, or those fish that come back from the South to spawn or for food.

THE LABOR LEADERS.

The capitalist press has much to do with shaping the course of a labor leader; he shrinks from its cruel attacks and he yields, sometimes unconsciously, to its blandishments and honeyed phrases.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Even a legless man can run through a bank account. It requires a skillful surgeon to see a bone, but anatomy can set an egg.

DRAMATIC SPEAKING.

Dramatic action gives picturesqueness to the spoken word. It makes things vivid to slow imaginations, and by contrast invests the speaker's message with new meaning and vitality.

UNDERTAKERS.

R. STUTZMANN Undertaker, 121 1/2 Bush, 106 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

PEAT AS FUEL.

Peat is partly decomposed vegetable matter that has formed either where the ground is saturated with water, or where the time or where it is permanently covered with water. It is the dark-colored or nearly black soil found in bogs and swamps, commonly known as peat.

TWO SWEDISH WOMEN OF GENIUS.

Sweden has produced two women of genius in our day—Ellen Key and Selma Lagerlof. The first is Swedish, the second is Danish.

POETIC LICENSE.

"And what do you think? Mr. Heck, the famous poet, told me I didn't look a day over twenty-one!" "That's what he calls poetic license," says—"New York Herald.

MEETING HALLS

LABOR TEMPLE 343-347 E. 34th St., New York. Workmen's Educational Association. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Organized and Controlled by the Labor League Association.

CLINTON HALL

151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meetings rooms from May 2nd, 1909. Reasonable terms.

OPTICIANS.

CONRAD B. L. BECKERS OPTICAL PLACE, 208 East Broadway. I. M. Kurtz, Glasses, 81 & up. Expert Optician, 1024 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DENTISTS.

DR. A. CARR, Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 123 E. 54th St., cor. Lexington Av. Dr. JOHN MUTH, Dentist, 61 2D AVE., bet. 2D and 3RD STS.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DR. A. RITT, Dentist.

PHARMACISTS.

PEROXIDE HYDROGEN (Medicinal). 4 oz. bot. 10c; 1 pint bot. 25c. 8 oz. bot. 15c; 5 pint bot. 90c. George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST. Prescriptions a Specialty. 2393 8th Ave., near 125th St. Madison Ave., cor. 125th St. Eighth Ave., cor. 147th St.

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 NEW YORK EVENING 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 84th street, New York.
 You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing you do to 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.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1909.

THE CALL

A 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. Passano, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary.

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THE MORAL OF THE HAINS CASE.

Probably no one expects that Peter C. Hains will ever go to the electric chair for the cold-blooded killing of William E. Annis. All the precedents are against it, for the Hainses are a wealthy family and connected with almost the highest circles of Society. It has come to be a commonplace—such a stale commonplace that it is no longer even material for a live joke—that when a rich and well connected man commits a murder, no matter how deliberate, how cowardly, or how cruel, his wealth and social position prove him to have been at the moment emotionally insane. In the Thaw case, for instance, it was only the fact that his victim was also rich and a welcome associate of that bourgeois aristocracy that has so far prevented his slayer from being set at liberty as having recovered from the "temporary aberration" which caused the "tragedy."

For our part, we are not at all inclined to join in the clamor for the legal killing of Hains to balance the illegal killing of Annis. The shooting of one man by another—even though the victim as well as the killer be a rascal—is abhorrent to us. Equally abhorrent is the killing of a man, no matter how base, by policemen, judges and executioners hired for the purpose by the state.

If capital punishment ever did any good in the way of preventing crime—which may be an open question—the time is past when it is necessary or even justifiable on that ground. The whole remaining argument in favor of the rule of a life for a life is the argument of revenge—the argument based on the half-instinctive desire to see those suffer whom we dislike, and the abstract idea, cultivated by a curious mixture of commercial, theological and metaphysical thinking, that one wrong is offset and wiped out by the commission of another, in the same manner that entries on opposite sides of a ledger balance and cancel each other.

The desire for revenge is atavistic, and ought to be discouraged by all who look to the future rather than to the past. The ledger theory of guilt and retribution is false to psychology and common knowledge.

In fact, murder breeds murder. Lynching breeds murder. Executions breed murder.

Crime, like vice and insanity and disease, is directly or indirectly a product of social conditions. The conduct of the individuals in society is a factor of social life; but even more truly is it a symptom of the stage of progress which society has reached. On the one hand, it is true that every individual who commits or even condones a crime helps to demoralize society and retard its progress, and that every individual who refrains from crime strengthens society and aids its forward march. But on the other hand, it is an even more important truth that society has the members it deserves, that it produces criminals or produces upright and humane men according to the conditions which it creates for its citizens to live under.

When society permits the few to live in abnormal leisure and luxury and power and compels the many to endure excessive toil and want and anxiety, it makes itself a hot-bed for the cultivation of vice and crime, as well as of laziness, inefficiency, ignorance, disease and insanity at both the top and the bottom of the social scale.

The Hainses and Thaws are among the poisonous showy orchids that flourish in this pernicious hot-bed. Among the obscure poisonous fungi that multiply side by side with them are the herd of friendless law-breakers who go to the chair, the gallows, or the living grave of the prison cell and are forgotten in a day.

We do not clamor for the death of Hains. We only point out the farce of a system of so-called justice which kills poor criminals and lets rich ones escape. And we appeal to all to recognize that the important thing is, not to kill Hains or anybody else, but to change social conditions so that the seeds of crime shall have less chance to germinate, so that physical and moral health shall prevail—to open up the social hot-house to the sunshine and fresh air of economic freedom and equality so that the best impulses of men shall have a chance to triumph over perverse and destructive ones.



ONE MILESTONE PASSED ON THE ROAD OF PROGRESS.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S PROPAGANDA CLUBS IN HOLLAND.

The first yearly convention of the Social Democratic women's propaganda in Holland has just been held at Rotterdam. The meeting was attended by delegates from all parts of Holland and was the most successful meeting of Social Democratic women ever held in Holland.

It was decided that the two Social Democratic women's papers, Die Preletarische Vrouw and the Mutter-schaftsversicherung, should be continued. Both papers reported the most prosperous year in their history.

The first paper is given up entirely to the gathering of news among the women workers of Holland and urging of measures for their relief, both within and without the Social Democratic party. The second paper has a special mission, the protection of the mothers of Holland. The mothers who are compelled to work away from home have made this paper their special organ, but the funds for its upkeep have been and will continue to be supplied by the Social Democratic women's organization.

A special campaign was arranged for the "votes for women" agitation, which has been carried on for the past two months as never before in the history of the country. Arrangements were made for a number of meetings urging votes for women and also for a number of meetings to take up and consider reformatory measures in the establishments in which women are employed.

This latter move is to be made the business of a special committee of the women, who will take up the examination of the conditions of the women workers.

Another move made by the women was to appoint a special committee to organize the younger women of the country, the working girls, into a "Jugendbund." The extension along these lines is already well under way.

Sixteen new women's clubs, which had lately been formed, reported at the convention at Rotterdam.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

F. R. B.—You can get "What Life Means to Me," by Jack London, from the Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan. The price is 5 cents.

A.—You must wait two years after taking out your first papers before you can get your second papers, no matter how long you have been in this country before taking out your first papers.

B. P.—Write to the Puren Defense Conference, 32 Nassau street, New York City, Room 119.

D.—The address of the Bookkeepers' Union is 59 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y. It meets the last Wednesday in the month; for fuller information write to Anna Rodman, Corresponding Secretary, 41 University place, New York City.

D. Levine.—That Father Gapon was a tool of the Russian secret police is a well established fact. That the dead body found in Finland was his is more than probable. It has commonly been supposed that he was killed by the Social Revolutionists because of his treachery to the movement. The recent revolutionaries in regard to Azeff leave us to choose between this and the theory that his removal was instigated by the secret police because he knew too much. Both explanations may be true. There are probably very few persons who positively know the truth—and they are not likely to tell just now.

L. M.—Write to your friends in Cumberland to go to the naturalization office of their city, and there fill out and sign affidavits and then mail them to you. That ought to be sufficient.

S. L. T.—Tisha Buv in 1894 fell on Saturday, August 11. The steamship which arrived here a week before that date was the Anrania; it arrived on August 5. R. H. Chodas Elul in 1879 fell on Tuesday, August 13.

J. A. E.—All that is necessary for one to become a notary public is for that person to get the assemblyman of his district to obtain a commission for him.

J. H.—A young man past the age of twenty-one cannot enter the public high school as a student.

A. P.—The Socialist party of St. Louis, Mo., polled at the last November election, 4,300 votes. No steamship by the name of Piza arrived here from Hamburg during March, 1905.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS' PROGRESS.
 Editor of The Call:
 Scarcely three years ago a few comrades in Harlem conceived the idea of organizing a Socialist Sunday School. Thanks to the efforts of a few comrades who are teachers by profession were reluctant in assuming what then seemed an extraordinary difficult task. The importance of the work, however, encouraged them to make an effort, and made them turn the experiment into a permanent institution. To-day there are seven well organized Socialist Sunday Schools in Greater New York, with an average attendance of about two hundred in each school.

The teachers and other promoters of these schools have organized a Socialist Sunday School Union, and are thus enabled to conduct their work in a uniform and systematic way.

With the hope of encouraging other sections of the city to organize similar schools, the Socialist Sunday School Union arranged a first of May festival and an all around exhibition of the work of the schools at Cooper Union. The entire program, which promises to be exceptionally novel and interesting, will be carried out by the pupils of the Socialist Sunday Schools. Address: 436 Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 23.

HONEST AND DISHONEST REFUGEES.

Enthusiasm for the cause of Jan Puren and other real refugees from European tyranny is a good thing. But it is well for Americans to exercise care before aiding anyone claiming to have fled from political injustice.

Jerome K. Jerome in one of his essays says that he never had any experience with a political refugee who did not borrow all the money he had, and then disappear. I recently had a somewhat similar experience with a man who had gone about New York dropping dark hints about having had decent manners. I kept him for several days at my home in New Rochelle, after a friend upon whose judgment I rely had supported him for a number of weeks. Then I ob-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

tained him work, which he soon found an excuse for quitting.

He returned to New York City, where he said he had a good position in prospect, but before leaving did not neglect to ask for a loan. I trusted him with a bill of no small denomination to get change, upon his promise to return me half of it. But he kept it all, and instead of going to work began living with a woman who was impressed with his assertion that he would some day inherit a title. After three months he still believed that he could get no honest work. I wrote him a friendly invitation to visit me again. He ignored the letter, although he could not have failed to receive it. Upon investigation I learned that he was still being supported in idleness by the gullible woman.

I then asked him to begin repaying his debt to me. He promised, but did nothing more. Meantime he had pretended to his name. I thereupon demanded that he do something to indicate his good faith, telling him he could make payments to me in weekly installments. He was greatly insulted, and finally he obtained some kind of work, and began to pay me dribbling amounts. But at the same time he started in circulation malicious stories about me. He seems to be still busy at this.

I find that my experience has been similar to that of many others. Too often do easy-going Americans allow their sympathies to mislead them into aiding cheap parasites of this type. More than one trusting woman is contended by a glib story of a title in a distant land, told by the same man on or hanger-on, or even by a former servant of a titled family. It often requires more of an expert to tell a real title—than to know whether a painting is the work of an old master or a forgery—and even experts disagree upon both matters.

One trouble with Americans individually and with the United States as a nation, is that we too freely offer that Anglo-Saxon liberty which is our inheritance to the customs of European society—to the dogs of those continental races which, if not inferior, have yet to demonstrate their right to share that liberty won from tyrants by British and American freemen.

WILLIAM SALISBURY.
 New York City, April 24.

GOOD CAUSE FOR HURRY.

An Irishman was painting a house and working with great rapidity. Someone asked him why he was in such a rush. "I'm trying to get through the Irishman's repudiation of the paint gives out."—Success Magazine.

LA FOLLETTE, ROOSEVELT AND SOCIALISM.

By MILA TUPPER MAYNARD.

Have you noticed that the Republican "insurgents" who dared defy Speaker Cannon recently were led by the full Wisconsin delegation?

Is it just a "happencence" that Wisconsin Republicanism is the only branch of that conglomerate mass, the dominant party, which has any definite program or attempts any tasks as a united party?

Not at all. Back of La Follette there is the push of a genuine political power, the Socialist party. Republicanism cannot be in Wisconsin the meaningless hodge-podge of purposeless majorities that it is elsewhere. Socialism is on the map in that state, and by the real industrial force it embodies compels other parties to stand for something, however trivial.

Because Wisconsin Socialism stands for fundamental change in the interest of the working class, not only are its present efforts fruitful of result, but all political life in the state takes on a more vital character. Under the noise and glare of current events, there are silent forces at work. The Socialists know these forces. They are but two; economic pressure of capitalism and the industrial interests of labor.

Practical reform efforts must be in line with one or the other. The Socialist party by giving body and voice to the revolutionary demands of labor makes even capitalism turn reformer.

The Roosevelter of strenuous clamor for reform will be known to history chiefly as the first evidence that Socialism was becoming an active factor in America.

Whatever Roosevelt has done in educating the people and in attempting reform have been in large measure, as he concedes, in the consciousness of the Socialist movement pressing against the foundations of capitalism. There never was a clearer illustration of Socialist principles than the recent administration has been.

President Roosevelt wanted to achieve "practical reform." His followers, and they numbered well over all Republicans and Democrats, wanted these reforms and wanted them ardently. Thus the practical reformers had a President, majorities, united public sentiment, the press and pulpit and school, and the reformer counts potent.

But alas, in spite of all these "vincible forces," the corporate capitalists walked off with the goods. "The trusts are still doing business at the old stand," says Chamberlain tauntingly to Roosevelt.

Could anything better show Socialists know whereof they speak when they affirm that the economic social power lies not in public sentiment, not in majorities, not in official position, but in economic organization?

"I do not know whether I am in Socialism or not," said a woman. "But I know enough about the subject to know that if the working people want Socialism, they will have it, whatever the workers they will have to have." A truth that every one knows but the workers themselves.

Capitalism will dominate ardently and blindly till labor wakes up. Then, while labor is waking, it will concede here and there in minor matters as much as it can without undermining the profit system.

Finally labor, fully awake in solidarity, will achieve its emancipation. America is just entering into the second stage, a stage which has brought important emancipation in Germany and elsewhere. Roosevelt is its herald.

It is not impossible that American labor, now so far behind, may appear to the front and without waiting to be preceded by small if valuable details, ask promptly its full inheritance.

But in any case whether we seek full freedom or "step-at-a-time" form, the results are all unless genuine causal force, the economic power of labor, is at the wheel.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

C. W. Postum wants the poor man's income taxed as well as that of the rich. A right only first give the poor man an income.

The New York Times says that "all that woman could obtain by exercising the right of suffrage she now possesses." Correct, as long as she would be content to vote for the old parties—twin relics of capitalism—just as her foolish husband does.

A Cornell professor has discovered that the brain of a dead New York politician was small even when compared with that of a negro. But what use has a New York politician for a large brain? Give him a large pocketbook.

A writer in the May Munsey acknowledges that Populism brought into being the new and commendable movement for direct primaries. Some day Socialism may be given credit for the reforms which the old parties have found it expedient to "adapt" from it.

The Metropolitan Temple is going to put in a stained glass window as a tribute to ex-King Theodore, representing the subject, "Equal Justice to All." If I might venture a suggestion it would be to place under these words the portraits of Haywood, Meyer and Pettibone, with banners around their necks and the word "undesirable" branded on each forehead. But perhaps that would "stain" the window too much.

"To lose your identity in the business is one of the penalties of working for a great institution. Don't protest."—Elbert Hubbard in the New York American. And yet this same sacred compiler, like all capitalist sophists, believes in "individualism" and attacks Socialism, which, it is falsely asserted, destroys individual effort. Out of your own mouths, oh, prophets of Baal, shall ye be convicted!

In a public advertisement the president of the Interborough Rapid—Or Rapid (same thing)—Transit Company tells us his company offers the "utmost in safety; the utmost in service." Glad to hear that. The punchers in the ribs and back—the difficulty breathings in the black holes of Calcutta—the insults of the step lively slave drivers—are the Interborough's utmost. Just a little more of the kind would cause us to write a mild protest to the company.

The United States Supreme Court upheld the income tax levied during

war times, when the limit of taxing the poor man had been reached and the "country" had to be saved, but promptly kicked Grover Cleveland and the stomach when he dared sign an income tax law in "times of peace" when it was easy to tax the poor man iniquitous to tax the rich. And onward in the beginning, so it is now, ever shall be, world without end, Amen—unless—well, we all know the rest.

Goldwin Smith, Canada's greatest thinker, says this of our civil war burden which has turned our veterans once and hardly smelled of the "veterans" for the rest of their days, while laboring men who have paid more dangerous as well as more beneficent trades, contribute to the taxes out of which the "veterans' pension is paid." It takes no longer to tell us the truth, which our called statesmen will not admit, a large proportion of the war pensions are fraudulent; they are all unnecessary substitutes for them idleness pensions for every deserving worker. That, however, means Socialism.

The cat is out of the bag. Senator Bailey has asserted that the Republicans were pledged to reduce the tariff taxes. Standard Oil—Hudson, Senator Aldrich, jumped up and declared that while the Republican party did promise to revise the tariff it did not promise to revise it downward. In other words, campaign clap-trap as usual. Same old fooling of the old party voters who believe the promise was to relieve the country from the oppression of the trusts. And now the finger of Rehoboth is to be thicker than the thigh of Job, and the yoke corresponding to the heavier. And what are we to do about it, Old Party Voters?

A New York dry goods merchant recently allowed himself to be led into print and told of the "big business earnings of capable women" in this city. Out of fifty-five hundred women employed by his store, six or seven were receiving \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year, and these were held up as examples of what could be achieved by industry, and push, and smartness. Glad to hear that. The 3,500 girls who support every one of them, would there be \$10,000 places for them? Suppose half, or a quarter, or one-tenth of their number should prove scholastic of the same caliber, would they get the money? No, they would be crowded out. There would be the capitalist system, there are prizes only for the very few; the rest must be robbed to provide the prizes.

Look at the solidarity of kind! They know no restrictions as to country, they are primary and fill any throne that happens to be vacant and promises good, fat loafing. See all the money kings and capitalist leeches. They know no country, but buy coronets and titles for their daughters for cash. Look at the religious capitalists. They again know no country, but accept the patents of "nobility" given by the Pope of Rome in exchange for gold. All derive national limitations. Only the working man is exported with cries of "Monosabio! Monosabio!" which, being interrupted, means "Wise monkey."

A dispatch from Mexico City states that, during a recent bull fight, "the bull was cheered with a yell and the matador his death-wound." In South America I once witnessed this great Spanish sport and my sympathies were entirely with the tortured animals, several of whom nearly succeeded in tossing their tormentors. And when I see humanity exploited for the profit and amusement of the idle rich, I applaud the least show of spirited resistance. By the way, during the bull fight in question, after the bulls had been killed, the attendants came in with teams to drag their carcasses off, to make room for fresh victims. I noticed that these useful menials were greeted from the galleries with cries of "Monosabio! Monosabio!" which, being interrupted, means "Wise monkey."



Her Spelling.
 Towne—You've got a new typewriter, I see.
 Browne—Yes.
 Towne—Is she bright?
 Browne—Well, I don't know whether it's intentional, but she seems to be a female Josh Billings.—Philadelphia Press.

THE PIONEER LABOR AGITATOR.

Our pioneer unionist, leaving home in many an instance, never saw wife and child again. Repulsed by the very men he was hungering to serve, penniless, deserted, neglected, and alone, he became "the poor wanderer of a stormy day," and ended his career a nameless outcast. Whatever his frailties and faults they were virtues all for they marked the generous heart, the sympathetic soul who loves his brother and accepts for himself the bitter portion of suffering and shame that he may serve his fellowman.

The labor agitator of the early day held no office, had no title, drew no salary, saw no footlights, heard no applause, never saw his name in print, and fills an unknown grave.

The labor movement is his monument and though his name is not inscribed upon it, his soul is in it, and with it marches on forever.—Eugene V. Debs.

WORSE IT WAS.
 Reporter (happening around after the tornado had passed)—You occupy the top flat, eh? And the wind carried away the roof as slick as a whistle, but without hurting anybody. Well, it might have been worse, ma'am.
 Victim—It was worse, sir; a great deal worse. After the storm had gone by I could hear the phonograph on the floor below still grinding away.—Chicago Tribune.