

THORNTON HAINS AGAIN ON STAND

District Attorney Resumes His Cross-Examination—Witnesses Man-ner Much Subdued.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 1.—Thornton Hains, recently acquitted of complicity in the shooting of William E. Annis by his brother, Captain Peter C. Hains, was again on the stand this morning when the Captain's trial was resumed.

When on the stand in his own trial Thornton was dramatic in his description of his brother's acts. He was even more so yesterday. He gritted his teeth, whistled, tore his hair, showed the cords of his neck and waved his hands.

"The evidence must not be given in a theatrical manner," insisted the Justice, who held that ruling despite arguments of counsel for the defense.

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2,000 BAKERS GO OUT ON STRIKE

East Side Bakers Celebrate May 1 by Demanding Living Wage and Sanitary Conditions.

Two thousand bakers are on strike to-day and four hundred bake shops are crippled. The strike followed the decision participated in by over a thousand workmen who voted on the question and is in demand of a shorter hour day, higher wages and sanitary conditions.

The meeting took place last night at Clinton Hall, and was called by the Executive Committee of the East Side Bakers' Union.

One man said that he works as many as twenty hours a day and mentioned others who do the same. Some described the places in which they work as "danger holes" and "fire traps."

Bakers who were not members of the union came to the secretary and gave their names before the meeting was opened. They wanted to have the right to vote in favor of the strike, they said.

All of these nonunion men requested that their shops be unionized and that the conditions under which they work should be made endurable.

The conditions and terms of employment that were discussed at the meeting, and upon which the union will make its stand, are as follows:

1.—To employ only such bakers who are members in good standing of the above union.

2.—To employ such employees only through the medium of Bakers and Confectioners' Union Local 190.

3.—No employee should be required or permitted to board with his employer.

4.—The employees of a bakery are exempt from loading flour or any other hard labor outside of the bakery.

5.—The bakers employed shall not work more than six days a week and no more than ten hours a day, including one-half hour for lunch, and shall be paid for all holidays except Easter.

6.—The minimum wage scale should be: first hand, \$20 per week; second hand, \$18 per week; third hand, \$14 per week; bread carrier, \$10 per week.

7.—First hand helper, \$4 per day; second hand helper, \$3 per day; third hand helper, \$2.50 a day.

8.—Sponging and dishes shall not be made on Friday.

9.—The proprietor of every bakery is held to keep his bakery or bakeries in a sanitary condition.

DEADLY STORM IN WEST AND SOUTH

More Than One Hundred Are Dead—Property Loss Runs Into Millions.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—The list of dead in the wind, rain, hail and snow storm which swept across the Mississippi Valley between the northern lake region and the gulf states Thursday and Friday, has grown over night, as reports have crept in over disabled telegraph and telephone wires.

The list now totals more than 100, with hundreds injured, and the property loss reaches millions. It is thought the loss of life and property may be found to be greater when more complete information is obtainable.

Throughout Wisconsin and in parts of Minnesota the storm has been succeeded by a great blizzard. The heaviest snowstorm of the year is reported from Duluth, Lacrosse and Superior.

In a summary of dispatches received the loss of life is given as follows: Chicago and vicinity, 4; Youngs Crossing, Tenn., 5; Medina, Tenn., 2; Horn Lake, Miss., 12; West Marion, Ark., 1; Wheatley, Ark., 1; Golden, Mo., 5; Forest City, Ark., 2; Jackson, Tenn., 7; Plum Point, Ark., 1; Hillsboro, Tenn., 3; Summersville, Mo., 2; Pittsburg, Pa., 4; Texas City, Ill., 4; Centerville, Tenn., 30; Fayetteville, Tenn., 15; Medina, Tenn., 4; Decker, Tenn., 2; Pulaski, Tenn., 20; Hartsell, Ala., 4; Huntsville, Ala., 3; Danville, Ala., 3; Mammoth Springs, Ark., 8; Laporte, Ind., 2; Harrisburg, Ill., 1; St. Louis, Mo., 2; Cassville, Mo., 4; Alton, Mo., 5.

Chicago Suffers in Gale. Ruin of the property is visible in all parts of Chicago, as the result of the terrific wind and rainstorm which passed over the city in the night and caused the deaths of four men and the injury of more than forty persons.

Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama suffered more severely than the Northern states, and the great majority of the fatalities were recorded here. Telegraph and telephone service is still greatly demoralized in many communities.

The great lakes were lashed into fury and indications in dispatches from Michigan, Wisconsin and other lake towns are that the death toll may be greatly increased when all the returns are in. Several steamers were lost in the storm and it is feared some of the crews may have been washed overboard by the high seas.

A tidal wave ten feet high at South Haven, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, caused about \$2,000 damage to water front property. At Fen-ton, where the storm approached the proportions of a tornado the damage aggregates \$30,000. Much live stock was killed all over the state. Streams are running out of their banks in many places.

Flood Warnings Sent Out. At Grand Rapids the Grand River has risen four feet and flood warnings have been sent out. Great damage was done to telegraph and telephone wires in Western Michigan.

Damage to crops will run into thousands of dollars, the growing vegetation being leveled wherever the storm struck. Railroad traffic was seriously impeded. Trains arriving at Memphis were from a few moments to several hours late, having been held up while trees were chopped from the tracks or debris removed.

At Superior, Wis., a blizzard which started yesterday is still raging, snow has driven all night by wind ranging from forty to forty-five miles an hour. At La Crosse, Wis., one of the heaviest snowstorms of the winter is raging. Four inches of snow has fallen before now, and the storm seemed likely to continue all day.

Weather prevails over a large portion of Nebraska, temperatures ranging as low as twenty-four above at North Platte.

35,000 SEAMEN STRIKE

Union Men Leave Boats Controlled by Lake Carriers' Association.

BUFFALO, May 1.—One of the greatest marine strikes in the history of labor on the chain of Great Lakes began to-day when more than 35,000 men, members of the Lake Seamen's Union, left the boats controlled by the Lake Carriers' Association.

George Hansen, local agent of the Seamen's Union in this city, has received the following telegram from Chicago, from Victor A. Olander, general secretary of the Lake Seamen's Union:

TEAMSTERS ARE STANDING PAT

Strikers Encouraged by Release of Shea and Others—Officials Make Stirring Speeches.

The striking teamsters were enthusiastic to-day over the release of Cornelius Shea and other members arrested without evidence. Shea will be present at all the meetings hereafter, he said, and will do all in his power to assist the strike, although he is still being constantly shadowed by Central Office men.

Joseph Brown, a striker just released from the workhouse, where he was sent for five days by Magistrate Barlow upon the charge of assaulting a scab, without being allowed the alternative of paying a fine, was arrested again at Clinton street and East Broadway by one of the special policemen of the Waddell & Mahon strikebreaking agency.

He was discharged by Magistrate Finn in the Essex Market court, where he was arraigned for disorderly conduct on the ground that he had called one of the Hecker-Jones Milling Company drivers a scab.

"This special policeman had no license to arrest you," said the magistrate. "If I had known that he was a special policeman instead of a regular officer he would never have locked me up," the striker remarked to the court with a significant emphasis.

Two old employees met the big trucking boss yesterday in a cafe at Grand street and Bowery yesterday, and he told them that he would sell out and retire from business before he would give in to the strikers.

"You can never win this strike," said Jackson. "These nights while you are sitting at home starving, I am riding around in my automobile." Jackson's statement that he will not give in is regarded as a bluff by the strikers, who point to the fact that the strike has already cost him thousands of dollars, and the men expect an early surrender by the boss.

The daily meeting at 209 East Broadway yesterday was enlivened by speeches by Cornelius Shea, recording secretary of the Greater New York Council; John Jennings, fifth international vice-president and general organizer for New York; William R. Scott, organizer of Local No. 442; Samuel Clark of the fish market local, Delegate Deneen and Billy Finn of the Hecker-Jones strikers.

"Jackson used to send fifteen trucks a day to Jersey City," said Organizer Jennings, "and now he only sends three or four a week, with four men on each truck and light loads at that."

"I had a conference yesterday with Mayor Whitpain of Jersey City, together with Brokers A. B. Howell, Clerks, Farrell and Mason, to protest against the carrying of firearms by the Waddell & Mahon policemen, who come to New Jersey on the scab trucks, and whose licenses do not cover the beach, the mayor said. Several men came to the meeting that if these thugs are permitted to threaten people with guns, there is no reason why every teamster in New Jersey should not strap a Winchester on his back. The mayor declared that he would put a carry, the carrying of firearms by the strikebreaking thugs from New York.

"You have seen that the police had nothing against Cornelius Shea except the fact that he led a strike in Chicago. If I want to lead a strike I want to lead a good many cities and I intend to lead more."

"But although the police have had to release Shea they are still persecuting another one of our members, Samuel Clark, whose case was again postponed for three weeks. We are ready to prove that Brother Clark, who does not belong to the local on strike, was eating his dinner with his employer and four other witnesses at the time when he is charged with having thrown acid. It is an injury to any citizen to be accused of a crime and not brought to trial immediately."

"The constitution of the United States calls for a speedy trial, but the workingman does not get it if it is thought that delay will injure a strike. The time is coming when the workmen of this country will wake up to the fact that they need representative of their own in the legislative halls of the land."

Clark told his fellow workers how he had been abused and insulted at the Detective Bureau at the time of his arrest, and said that the Central Office men had coerced him with a deluge of obscenity and profanity and had slapped his face. He also told how the man depended upon to identify him had at first picked a newspaper reporter out of the line, as formerly reported in the Call, and yesterday in answer to Jackson's scab advertisement published by the World, but Emmanuel Ferrea, one of the most active members of the union, who is in charge of the strike resisters, easily persuaded them to return when they found that a strike was on and gave them their fare to get home.

BREWERS MAY STRIKE

Waterbury Workers Ready to Go Out if Demands Are Refused.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 1.—A mass meeting of the union brewers employed in the two largest breweries in the state, located here, was held last night, and it was reported early this morning that unless the master brewers yield to the demands of the union, the men will go out to enforce them.

Already arrangements have been made by the bosses to contest the threatened strike, and fill the breweries with scabs. The establishments are being guarded by armed men, and at police headquarters automobiles stand ready to furnish the bosses with riot-inciting bluecoats.

HOSTS OF WORKERS CELEBRATE MAY DAY

THE INTERNATIONAL. By EUGENE POTTIER. Revolutionary Anthem that Inspires Millions of Workers Who Parade To-day.

Arise, ye prisoners of starvation! Arise, ye wretched of the earth, For justice thunders condemnation, A better world's in birth. No more tradition's chains shall bind us, Arise, ye slaves! No more in thrall! The earth shall rise on new foundations, We have been naught, we shall be all.

Refrain: 'Tis the final conflict, Let each stand in his place, The International Shall be the human race. We want no condescending saviors, To rule us from a judgment hall, We workers ask not for their favors; Let us consult for all. To make the thief disgorge his booty To free the spirit from its cell, We must ourselves decide our duty, We must decide and do it well.

Refrain: The law oppresses us and tricks us, Taxation drains the victim's blood; The rich are free from obligations, The laws the poor delude. Too long we've languished in subjection, Equality has other laws: "No rights," says she, "without their duties, No claims on equals without cause."

Refrain: Behold them seated in their glory, The kings of mine and rail and soil! What have you reaped in all their story, But how they plundered toil? Fruits of the people's work are buried In the strong coffers of a few; In voting for their restitution The men will only ask their due.

Refrain: Toilers from shops and fields united, The party we of all who work; The earth belongs to us the people, No room here for the shirk. How many on our flesh have fattened! But if the noisome birds of prey Shall vanish from the sky some morning, The blessed sunlight still will stay.

SHIP STRANDED, CREW IN DANGER

Five Masted Schooner Ashore Near Moriches—Storm Fools Efforts of Life Savers.

EASTPORT, L. I., May 1.—While groping her way along the coast last night the five masted schooner William B. Carnegie, belonging to Winslow & Co., of Portland, Me., ran ashore opposite this point and about a quarter of a mile to the east of the Moriches Life Saving Station. She was discovered by a member of the crew shortly after 2 o'clock this morning lying about a half mile off the shore flying signals of distress and shooting cannon to attract attention. Word was immediately hurried to the Potunk and Moriches stations and the breeches buoy and Lyle gun were brought down on the beach, the heavy step toward the eventual control of the life boat too hazardous.

After shooting the line eight times to the vessel, each time it falling short, it was decided to attempt to reach the doomed vessel in the life boat. With Captain Gillespie, of the Potunk station, and Captain Gordon, of the Moriches station, and eight picked men from the crew of both stations, the big self-bailing boat was launched in such a seething sea, however, no one could live and the would-be rescuers had scarcely reached the second line of breakers before they capsized, two men fell beneath the boat as it upset and were narrowly saved from drowning through the heroic work of their companions.

The captain and eight men aboard the Carnegie saw the life savers and realized that hope of rescue from the shore must be abandoned; they decided to launch their own dory. After several unsuccessful attempts this was done and the boat was rowed to sea and anchored. Word has been dispatched for a revenue cutter which has started for the scene, and on its arrival here this noon will rescue the men from their perilous situation. The Miles M. Merry, which belongs to the same company as the Carnegie does, was wrecked last February only a few rods from where the latter struck last night. A heavy sea is now washing the Carnegie from stern to stem, and unless the storm immediately abates there is danger that she will go to pieces. She now lies pointed to the eastward.

SHAH IS BEATEN

Persian Revolutionists Put Despot's Troops to Rout, Killing 31.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—Special dispatches received here from Persia report a collision between the Nationalists and the forces of the Shah near Kaabon, ninety miles northwest of Teheran. The result was a victory for the Nationalists. The forces of the Shah left thirty-one dead on the field. Further engagements on the Teheran road are expected.

Tabris has been held for a number of months by Persian Nationalists, who demand the establishment of constitutional government. During this time the city has been besieged by forces of the Shah. The Russian expedition was sent into Persia with the consent of Great Britain, ostensibly for the purpose of putting an end to the anarchy and disorder, but it is generally believed that it is only a step toward the eventual control of Persia by the Russian bear and of the British lion.

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International Holiday of Labor Observed Everywhere—Parades, Festivals and Meetings in This City—Capitalists of All Countries Terror-Stricken To-day.

To-day is Labor's real holiday. On May Day millions of the class-conscious proletarians of the world march in imposing parades, singing the "International," the "Workers' Marseillaise," the "Red Flag," and other revolutionary songs, and thus show their sense of international solidarity, their defiance of the capitalist class and their intention of overthrowing the present system of industrial and political despotism and establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Besides the parades, mighty mass meetings are held in every town and city of the world where the working class has either an economic or political organization, and able speakers explain the real meaning of this great international celebration.

As the tide of revolution rises the ruling class of every country tries to minimize these May Day demonstrations, either by forbidding the workers to parade on May 1, as is done in some European cities, or by craftily trying to induce the awakening workers to accept some other day as their holiday as has been done in America.

All these efforts of the exploiting class have proved in vain, however, as is shown to-day by the enthusiasm with which the proletarian hosts march proudly through the streets of the chief cities of Europe and America and fill thousands of halls to applaud the men who are capable of absorbing the hopes of the revolutionary workers and translating them into words of fire that furnish inspiration to the wage slaves and strike terror to the hearts of the masters of the means of life.

That to-day's celebration of May Day will be practically universal in this country is evident from the hundreds of messages received here telling of the preparations for this event made by the Socialists and union men in every nook and corner of the United States.

The Manhattan Demonstration. In Manhattan the great feature of the day will be the parade arranged by the First Agitation District of the Socialist Party, and the United Hebrew Trades, which will be participated in by at least 25,000 marchers, and will be a striking demonstration of the revolutionary sentiment of the East Side.

The parade will start at 2:30 P. M. sharp, and organizations must have their banners in line not later than 2 P. M. Each organization is requested to elect two captains to handle its part of the parade.

The Grand Marshal will be T. Leibovitz, of the Seltzer Makers' Union; the assistant is L. Shafer, of the 1st Agitation District, S. P. The parade will be divided into three divisions, and the organizations are requested to take their places as they are scheduled.

First Division. The following organizations which constitute the first division, will gather on East Broadway, facing Rutgers street, in the following order: Marshals—M. Kasimirsky. Band. First Agitation District, S. P. United Hebrew Trades. Workmen's Circle. Forward Association.

Second Division. The following organizations which constitute the second division, will form on Henry and Rutgers streets, facing Madison street, with Mr. Bolovin as marshal, and Mr. Tromper as assistant. The division will be composed of:

the following branches of the Workmen's Circle. Band. Branches 20, 25, 42, 43, 64, 68, 75, 82, 88, 132, 133, 134, 141, 144, 149, 184, 204, 206, 210, 215, 221.

Branches 225, 230, 245, 255, 260, 270, 271, 275, 277, 285 and the New York branch of the "Bund." Polish (Socialist party of Poland and Lithuanian).

Polish Socialist Party, P. P. S. Russian Labor Union. Group, "Broad and Liberty." Socialist Terrorists.

Third Division. The third division will gather on Henry and Clinton streets, fronting Madison street, with Mr. Miller as Marshal and Mr. Freshwasser as assistant.

The division will be made up of the following unions and organizations: Double band. Local 160, 164, 169, 205, of the Balkan Union.

Tinsmiths' Union, with a band. Persians Makers' Union. Manhattan Musical Club, with a band.

Progressive Workmen's Benevolent Association. Politava Socialist Society. Kiev Progressive Benevolent Association.

Ukrainian Organization of the Bund. Wolkovishk Rayon Benevolent Association. The Line of March.

The first division will march out from East Broadway to Pike street, from Pike to Madison, where the second division will join them on Madison and Rutgers streets.

From Madison to Clinton street, where the third division will join, and all three divisions will march through Montgomery street to Broadway to Canal street.

Canal to Eldridge, Eldridge to Broome, Broome to Ludlow, Ludlow to Rivington, Rivington to Suffolk, Suffolk to Houston, Houston to Avenue B, Avenue B to 4th street, 4th street to Second avenue, Second avenue to Union Square, where an open-air meeting will be held.

Meyer London, Alexander Irvine, Jerome Frank, Max Pine and others will be the principal speakers; William Karlin will preside.

All the members of the 2d A. D. S. P., both branches, will gather at the headquarters, 130 Henry street, at 7 o'clock. Metzger will take a picture of the members, who then will march out and join in the parade.

The members of the 4th A. D. S. P., will march from their headquarters with a band, and the Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle and the Tinsmiths' Union will march out together with the 4th A. D.

The members of the 1st Agitation District, 8th A. D., 10th A. D., Italian branches, and the Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle, will march with a band of music from 313 Grand street.

All the members of the Bund are requested to come to 139 Division street, where they will join in the parade.

The Paper-Cigarettes and Tobacco Workers' Union will hold a mass meeting at 1 P. M. at 414 Grand street, and after the meeting will join the parade.

The Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle, of 313 Grand street, invites all young people who realize the importance of this demonstration, and who wish to take part in it, to join the organizations participating in it, to march under the banner of the Y. F. S. L. C.

The local organization of the I. W. O. of America, Max Day celebration committee for the extension of the principle of the eight-hour work day with a big mass meeting in Union Square, beginning at noon.

The speakers will be Frank Bohn, Wm. E. Trautman, James Connolly, J. J. Ettor, S. A. Stodel, D. Ferguson, D. Brown, J. T. Vaughan, George Vaughan and John Walsh.

The Socialist Sunday School of Greater New York will be held in Cooper Union, and the meeting will be a notable event, as showing to what an extent the spirit of the international solidarity of labor has taken possession of the minds of the rising generation.

Many Evening Meetings. This evening scores of meetings will be held in all parts of the city, under the auspices of the German-American Agitation Committee, the Socialist Bund and the Workmen's Educational Association. Able speakers will address the audience and an excellent musical program will be rendered by an orchestra and the "Egalite" and "Teutonia" singing societies. All progressive unions are expected to be there with their banners.

In Harlem there will be an open-air meeting, beginning at 8 o'clock, at the corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue, with the Rev. John D. Long and Solomon Fieldman as the principal speakers.

After leaving Union Square the members of the Italian Branch of the 30th A. D. S. P., will go to Dattory's restaurant, 17th street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, and have a popular dinner. They ask all the Italian Socialists of Greater New York to gather at their headquarters at 214 East 4th street, at 7 o'clock, to join in the parade and dinner.

be the mighty parade arranged by the Brownville Socialists and a number of progressive labor unions, which will start from Pitkin and Third avenues at 2 o'clock and after marching through the principal streets of Brownville, terminate at a mass meeting at Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue, corner Washington street, at which the following speakers will deliver addresses: Robert Hunter, Alexander Irvine, Thomas J. Lewis and G. R. Kirkpatrick in English, and Ylodick, alias Young La Salle, and Meyer London in Yiddish.

The members of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. S. P., request all workmen willing to co-operate, to come at 1 p. m. sharp to Washington Hall, 23 Thirdford avenue. The members of the 23d A. D. S. P. also urge all other branches of the Socialist party in the district to join in the parade and help make it a great success.

In the evening the Workmen's Educational Club, of 477 Atlantic avenue, will wind up entertainment and reception of the season and will also hear Eugene Wood, the author and lecturer, deliver a May Day address on "Religion of the Twentieth Century."

Dancing will follow the entertainment, and some of the talent proposed is as follows: Frank Kelly, com-dian; Miss Majorie Hughan, Socialist songs; Harold Cook and wife, comic songs; William Haas, comedian; Cook Brothers, duet; Miss Florie Bandler, infant soprano.

The Dutch Socialists of Brooklyn will give their May Day celebration in Tietjen's Hall, 16th street and Fifth avenue, in the evening, and a big demonstration is assured. Among the features of the meeting will be an address by Charles Vanderporten.

Hoboken Celebrates. The Socialist party of Hoboken has arranged a May Day Festival, which will be held this evening in the Labor Lyceum, 110 Grand street. James M. Reilly will make an address in English and B. Wagner in Yiddish.

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After that there will be music and dancing, singing, recitations and many other diversions. Readers of The Call and all sympathizers in Hoboken and vicinity are expected to be present.

Passaic in Line. The Socialist party, radical organizations and labor unions will hold a big torchlight parade in Passaic, N. J., to-night. There will be one thousand people in line, including a number of women and children.

The marshal-in-chief of the parade will be S. Webster. He will be assisted by marshals from the different organizations. The organizations in line will consist of five branches of the Socialist party, two branches of the German-American Agitation Committee, the Carpenters' Union, the Bakers' Union and various Jewish, German, Polish and Italian societies.

They will carry transparencies with appropriate and interesting inscriptions and a distinctive feature in the parade will be line of men in front drawn from all nationalities, each carrying the flag of his nation. This is intended to emphasize the international character of the Socialist movement. The red flag will also be carried.

The parade will start at 7 o'clock in front of Macher's Hall, corner of President street and Dayton avenue, pass through the main streets and arrive at the starting point at the hall there will be speeches in five languages followed by a ball. Dr. Morris Korshak will be chairman of the meeting, and the following will be the speakers: In English, Henry Keenan, editor of Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung, and Frederick Ruppel, of Cleveland.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—The Socialists of this city are going to celebrate May Day by a parade and mass meeting this evening, starting with the Imperial Band at 7 o'clock from Exchange place, up Westminster street to Doyle Monument and down Weybosset street to Exchange place, where good speakers will talk on the cause of labor. Socialists, union men and their friends are invited to join in this demonstration.

BOSTON, May 1.—James J. Carey, State secretary of the Socialist party, will be the leading speaker at a great May Day celebration to be given by the local in Faneuil Hall to-morrow evening, and the meeting will be one of the most enthusiastic that ever filled the old "Cradle of Liberty."

In Yonkers To-night. The members of Local Yonkers have arranged a great May Day celebration and protest meeting to be held in Teutonia Hall, Buena Vista avenue, to-night.

The following program will be carried out: 1. Overture—"The Post and Peasant" Orchestra.

2. "Ase's Death," Suit from "Peer Gynt" Orchestra. 3. Address of Chairman, L. A. Malkiel Woman, Carrie W. Allen.

4. "Apple Blossoms Reverie" Orchestra. 5. "The Significance of May 1st," Frank Bohn.

6. "Down in the Deep 'Cellar," Cornet solo by Mr. Styles. (With Orchestral Accompaniment.) 7. Greetings from the Workers of Russia to the Workmen of Yonkers.

8. "The Message of Socialism to the Women Workers." Address by Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes. 9. "Jacinta," selection from "The Lion's Bride" Tobani Orchestra.

10. "The Message of Socialism to the Workers of America." Address by Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes. 11. Resultion will be adopted, demanding the repeal of the Russian-American Extradition Treaty, and protesting against the sentence imposed by Judge Wright upon Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor.

More Jersey Celebrations. The Paterson Socialists will hold a big May Day meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 58 Sheridan street, to-night. In Elizabeth the Socialists will attend a big mass meeting in Saenger Hall, Elizabeth avenue and 4th street, at 7 p. m.

Henry Carless, of Newark, will address a May Day meeting to be held this afternoon and evening.

The biggest Brooklyn affair will be the mighty parade arranged by the Brownville Socialists and a number of progressive labor unions, which will start from Pitkin and Third avenues at 2 o'clock and after marching through the principal streets of Brownville, terminate at a mass meeting at Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue, corner Washington street, at which the following speakers will deliver addresses: Robert Hunter, Alexander Irvine, Thomas J. Lewis and G. R. Kirkpatrick in English, and Ylodick, alias Young La Salle, and Meyer London in Yiddish.

Fleischmann's VEGETABLE COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

WHITIA Kidnapper is Critically Ill in Mercer Jail.

MERCER, Pa., May 1.—It is reported here to-day that James Boyle, implicated with his wife in the kidnapping of Willie Whitia, of Sharon, is critically ill in jail here.

Dr. M. A. Goffing, the jail physician, is in constant attendance on him. Boyle's system has been weakened by inability to hold anything upon his stomach, and the postponement of his trial had a bad effect.

The trial of James H. Boyle, charged with kidnaping Willie Whitia, which was set for yesterday, was continued until Wednesday, May 5. The trial of Mrs. Boyle, set for May 4, was continued until the day following the trial of Boyle.

The postponement was asked on the ground that the original information against Boyle had disappeared and could not be found. Another reason for the postponement was the illness of the wife of W. S. Anderson, of Youngstown, one of Boyle's counsel.

James P. Whitia, father of the kidnapped boy, expressed much indignation over the delay.

BANK CLERK PLEADS GUILTY. Clifford G. Raynor, of 3 Regent place, the indicted bank clerk, formerly of the Jenkins Trust Company, who yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery in the third degree before Judge Dike in the County Court, will be sentenced next Monday.

In Other Eastern Cities. ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 1.—The annual May Day celebration of the Socialist party will be held to-morrow at Germania Hall at 8 P. M., and a big demonstration is assured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—The Socialists of this city are going to celebrate May Day by a parade and mass meeting this evening, starting with the Imperial Band at 7 o'clock from Exchange place, up Westminster street to Doyle Monument and down Weybosset street to Exchange place, where good speakers will talk on the cause of labor.

BOSTON, May 1.—James J. Carey, State secretary of the Socialist party, will be the leading speaker at a great May Day celebration to be given by the local in Faneuil Hall to-morrow evening, and the meeting will be one of the most enthusiastic that ever filled the old "Cradle of Liberty."

In Yonkers To-night. The members of Local Yonkers have arranged a great May Day celebration and protest meeting to be held in Teutonia Hall, Buena Vista avenue, to-night.

The following program will be carried out: 1. Overture—"The Post and Peasant" Orchestra.

2. "Ase's Death," Suit from "Peer Gynt" Orchestra. 3. Address of Chairman, L. A. Malkiel Woman, Carrie W. Allen.

4. "Apple Blossoms Reverie" Orchestra. 5. "The Significance of May 1st," Frank Bohn.

6. "Down in the Deep 'Cellar," Cornet solo by Mr. Styles. (With Orchestral Accompaniment.) 7. Greetings from the Workers of Russia to the Workmen of Yonkers.

8. "The Message of Socialism to the Women Workers." Address by Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes. 9. "Jacinta," selection from "The Lion's Bride" Tobani Orchestra.

10. "The Message of Socialism to the Workers of America." Address by Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes. 11. Resultion will be adopted, demanding the repeal of the Russian-American Extradition Treaty, and protesting against the sentence imposed by Judge Wright upon Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor.

More Jersey Celebrations. The Paterson Socialists will hold a big May Day meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 58 Sheridan street, to-night. In Elizabeth the Socialists will attend a big mass meeting in Saenger Hall, Elizabeth avenue and 4th street, at 7 p. m.

Henry Carless, of Newark, will address a May Day meeting to be held this afternoon and evening.

The biggest Brooklyn affair will be the mighty parade arranged by the Brownville Socialists and a number of progressive labor unions, which will start from Pitkin and Third avenues at 2 o'clock and after marching through the principal streets of Brownville, terminate at a mass meeting at Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue, corner Washington street, at which the following speakers will deliver addresses: Robert Hunter, Alexander Irvine, Thomas J. Lewis and G. R. Kirkpatrick in English, and Ylodick, alias Young La Salle, and Meyer London in Yiddish.

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GIRL FOUND DYING; MURDER SUSPECTED

Hungarian Girl Discovered All but Dead in Uptown Apartment—Police Investigating.

The police to-day are investigating a tragedy involving either the suicide or murder of Mary Csopko, a sixteen-year-old Hungarian girl, who was found dying at 419 West 116th street last night in the apartments of Frank Garofolo, a well-to-do Italian real estate man.

Early yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Garofolo went out together, leaving Mary in charge of their home, a four-story brownstone residence. She was alone about midnight when she returned and rang for admittance. They could get no answer. They tried the front door and the front basement door. Both were locked. They went away.

At 7:30 o'clock they returned again, and again failed to get in. Mr. Garofolo then borrowed a key from a neighbor and opened his front door. A strong odor of gas filled the hall. He went at once to the basement, the fumes becoming stronger as he advanced.

Outstretched on the kitchen floor, close against a gas range, lay the maid, unconscious, but not quite dead. Her head rested on the floor of the range oven. All five jets on the top of the range were wide open, as were the two jets in the oven.

The girl's belt had been tossed to the far side of the kitchen. Her side combs lay under the range. Her hair was unbound and disheveled and her clothing was in great disorder, as though she had struggled hard and been overpowered. On her left cheek was a deep scratch.

Bore Scratches and Bruises. There was a scratch an inch long on her right cheek, and on her forehead were similar scratches, each about half an inch long, such as a gouging fingernail might make.

Mr. Garofolo turned off the gas and got Dr. Altona, of 417 West 116th street. He came at once, but the girl died before he reached her side.

Coroner Harburger was notified, and at once began a preliminary investigation. Later he ordered the body removed to the Harlem morgue. It was taken to Bellevue Hospital to-day, where an autopsy will be performed.

Mr. Garofolo told the Coroner, that when he and his wife left home in the early afternoon Mary was "apparently in the best of spirits, even merry, and was about her duties with a light heart. He said at the time her clothing was perfectly neat, and there were no scratches or other marks on her face or neck.

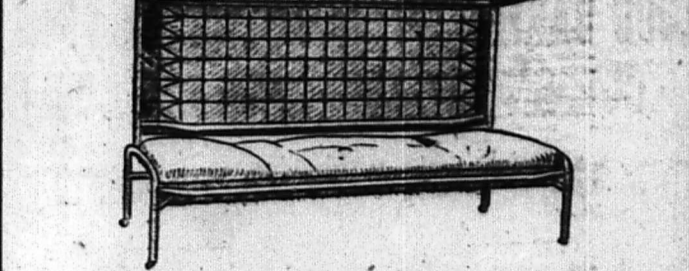
A circumstance called to the Coroner's attention was deemed by him important. Mr. Garofolo told him that the back door of the kitchen, giving an exit to the back yard, always was kept locked, but when he and Mrs. Garofolo got home last night he found it unlocked.

It was then too dark for Coroner Harburger to determine whether there were footprints in the rain-wet soil of the yard, and he gave instructions that no one be allowed to enter the yard before morning, when he will examine it for clues.

The girl was unusually large for her age, weighing 165 pounds, and standing 5 feet and 5 inches. Her good looks had attracted attention in the neighborhood, it is said.

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New Mascot Couch Bed



AS ILLUSTRATED—A steel Divan Couch Bed with the box couch feature, easily changed into a full size bed. Both mattresses are secured to the springs and a seven-inch space between them gives ample room for all bed clothing which is thus exposed to the air all day. The mechanism is perfect and simple; nothing to get out of order; the best couch bed on the market operating with a single motion at a very moderate price.

MAY DAY IN PARIS MRS. GATT RE-ELECTED

Big Meetings Will Be Held, but No Trouble Is Expected. New York Suffragist Will Continue to Lead International Movement.

PARIS, May 1.—Despite the general assertion early to-day that nobody believes that May Day will be marked by any special outbreak, yet few persons have sufficient faith in their belief to state it in words without adding some reservation.

The program of the General Confederation of Labor does not include, in former years, public demonstrations in the streets. Its object is to produce the greatest possible cessation of labor, and consequently it has arranged thirteen mass meetings for the day, at each of which three speakers will represent three different trades. Each worker will therefore be able to find a meeting of his trade to attend.

The confederation is devoting its greatest efforts to arousing the provinces, especially the manufacturing towns and great ports. To this end the most noted labor leaders have left Paris. Griffuelhes has gone to Orleans, Simmonet to L'Orient and Patard to Dunkerque.

M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, has made elaborate arrangements to handle the crowds that are sure to fill the streets and if his men do not provoke the crowds there will probably be no trouble. An innovation this year will be the employment of a number of automobiles, which will be kept near where the police and the Republican Guards are concentrated, ready to convey a force to any point where Lepine wants to send them.

The Paris garrison will be confined to barracks. Should a detachment be moved to a scene of trouble its place will be filled within two hours by troops from the environs. Beyond that no extra troops will be moved to Paris.

All the Ministers will remain at their offices to-day and Sunday. May Day effervescence is to give rise to another union. A group of stable boys and jockeys have issued a notice calling a meeting on Monday for form a union to protect their professional interests and to formulate their numerous claims.

About the only thing that may cause serious trouble is the fact that the union men are sure to show their indignation to-day because the Cabinet has decided that seven postal officers, who are under inquiry for speeches made recently, shall appear before the disciplinary council. The Cabinet is resolved to indicate to the council that suitable punishment for them would be dismissal.

MESSINA, May 1.—Frank Perret, of Brooklyn, assistant director of the Royal Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, after a tour of investigation of Mount Etna and the volcano Stromboli, has returned here. In a statement issued to-day Mr. Perret says: "A careful observation of Mount Etna and Stromboli shows that the recent earthquake at Messina has reduced their activity, and for the time being has taken the energy from them necessary to create an eruption. Reports that have been in circulation that Etna was in eruption are untrue, as there has been only a slight emission of vapors from the crater."

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WEILL'S FAMOUS SHOE SHOP 97 FIRST AVENUE, Corner SIXTH STREET

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'MINUTE MEN' AFTER TRACTION INTERESTS

Adopt Resolution Against Robison Bill—Lawyer Tells of Police Assault on Bedford.

The "Minute Men" are continuing to wage a relentless war against the Robison transit bill, which was transit bill that passed the Legislature is now before Governor Hughes' signature. At a meeting held this organization at 23 St. Mark Place Thursday night, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we ask the Governor to veto the so-called Robison transit bill that passed the Legislature last week, which is against the public arguments used by himself in his veto of a similar bill last year, and point out that to allow this bill to become law would mean that great trunk lines, worth hundreds of millions, are to be given to the traction trust, while the people are to build the unprofitable feeders to this system."

At the Bedford, Patrick J. Donohue and I. Lullance made stirring addresses on the present traction situation and the efforts of Wall Street to further exploit the masses.

Lawyer Tells of Arrest. Joseph F. Darling, attorney for S. S. Bedford, who was arrested and fined ten dollars on the evening of April 23, because of his attempt to enter a public meeting at Cooper Union, has prepared a graphic account of the police outrage, which was indignantly instigated by the traction interests.

Mr. Darling declares that the Cooper Union meeting was ostensibly in the interest of the debt-limit amendment, but really in favor of the Robison bill. He says that those who had charge of the meeting called Bedford because of the latter's well-known opposition to the Robison bill, and that therefore they ordered that he be not admitted.

Mr. Darling describes the trouble in front of the hall as follows: "Some time after 5 o'clock Mr. Bedford, excluded as he was from the building by the police, resolved to make it evident that he was so excluded, as a matter of record. He did so by ordering a band to play any person entering the building since all the public was invited to enter was a dangerous thing under these circumstances, since a great deal of money had been expended in equipping the hall for the test case, which could have no feature of police assault. Nevertheless, Bedford asked me to see him through an attempt to enter the Cooper Union premises."

Accordingly I explained to the three policemen that I had been invited by Mr. Bedford, that he was about to enter in order that his rights might be definitely established, but that he could be taken into custody without any use of force, as he did not intend to resist. I asked them not to push him out but to arrest him if he was breaking any law or ordinance, which I did not consider he was, by entering the building.

Assaulted by Police. "The policemen said they wished to put it up to the sergeant, and we waited for them to do so, but after parleying, and as they had not moved to ask for further orders, Bedford, in an entirely peaceable way, offered to enter. Immediately he was thrown back with great violence by policemen No. 28, and, although at no time did Mr. Bedford make an attempt to resist, each time he attempted a peaceable entry of the premises he was violently jerked and thrown against the wall, and thrown from one policeman to another violently. No 184 even asked his chief, as if to provoke Bedford to make an assault.

"As this was going on sergeant No. 161 came upstairs, and, seeing the assault of the three policemen on Bedford, took up a station in the street between the two doors in such a way that he could not see Bedford further abused. When I called upon him to look at a citizen being assaulted, he merely looked uneasy and refused to stir.

"Bedford was more determined than ever, as, breathless, he made his sixth or seventh attempt to enter, and then only out of pure shame the sergeant ordered the arrest, to which Bedford immediately submitted. They also tried to arrest Mr. Blau, whom I had kept at least eight or ten feet away from the assault, so as to have a witness, but I protested and he was ordered released by the sergeant. There were other witnesses who kept at a good distance.

"The circumstances were elaborately explained to Magistrate Barlow at the night court. The charge was made by Policeman 1593 of disorderly conduct. I was so certain that the charge would be dismissed that I did not call any witness except the defendant. I stated that I wished to make a charge of assault against the officers, and was told by the magistrate that I could go to the Police Department and make a charge concerning the discipline of the police."

FIGHT FRANCHISE GRABBERS. People's Transit Conference Takes Steps Against Traction Interests.

The People's Transit Conference, called by Richard George, F. C. Leubuscher, R. O'Sheel, Con Donohue, John Cooke, L. S. Bedford, H. G. Schneider, B. Kiernan, P. Donohue and J. Schoenfelder, met at the Hotel Victoria last night. Twenty-five representatives attended.

Mr. Donohue, who acted as chairman, and other speakers, pointed out the extreme gravity of the present traction situation, and examined the possible steps to be taken against the franchise grabbers.

It was decided to send committees to the Central Federated Union, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, "Big Six" and the Tenant's Union, asking these bodies to protest and hold mass meetings, and also to ask The Call to co-operate.

MISSING GIRL HEARD FROM. Dispatch From Mother States Girl Is With Friends.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Professor Thompson, with a party of five, at Washington Seminary here, said to-day that he had received assurances that Miss Edwina Auerwald, missing since April 15, is safe in Washington. Miss Auerwald was a music pupil at the seminary.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 1.—The mother of Miss Edwina Auerwald stated to-day that her daughter is safe with friends in the East.

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A good reputation is the safest of all guarantees. Our own reputation stands upon a foundation of over forty years of fairness. Our name signifies to thousands upon thousands the best that has ever yet been offered in style, quality, finish and economy in footwear. Our styles for this season are beautiful. Every new shoe thought finds expression, every novelty worth while is included. Conservative styles in great variety for those who prefer them.



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

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SENATORS AMUSED BY TARIFF FARCE

Workmen Appreciate Humor of Present Attraction at the National Circus. (National Socialist Press Bureau.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The inconsistency of the Democrats in talking "for revenue only" on the stump, but demanding the highest kind of protection, furnished much amusement to the Republicans in the Senate yesterday. It was occasioned by the speech of Simmons, of North Carolina, who argued for three and a half hours against the reduction by Aldrich and the Finance Committee of the tariff on lumber from \$2 to \$1 per thousand feet.

The geying which the Republicans brought out to Simmons angered Rayner, of Maryland, so much that he insisted that he was not in that class of Democrats who preached tariff and legislated for protection. While he was on the floor, his colleague, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, is personally interested in the lumber business, spoiled this testimony by rising and insisting that he was in favor of a high duty on lumber.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, also took the floor in support of a protective duty on lumber. When twitted by Beveridge with going back on the Democratic national platform, Bacon said that the Senators know how to make a platform as his guide for general principles, but that it did not concern him when applied to specific schedules. Some of the Senators laughed at this and he answered indignantly. "Oh, Senators know how to make a platform," he said. "Every Senator here has been a member of a national convention and knows that a committee goes out at midnight and brings in a platform that nobody cares anything about."

Pension for Horse. After all the howling about paternalism, in connection with old age pensions, it is rather amusing to learn that the Government has pensioned a horse. The horse in question has served for twenty-four years in the hatchery at Greenway, Maine. Cled is its name. According to an official report recently received, Cled had grown too old for further service, and the Fish Commissioner went out to put Cled to death. Assistant Secretary McHarg honored a requisition for a new horse and at the same time issued an order prohibiting the killing of Cled.

Discrimination Against Teachers. Uncle Sam is like all capitalist boards of education. He wants to get the best teachers for the least pay. The teachers of Washington are up in arms. Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell introduced a bill for the appropriation of Congress in such a way that over half of the teachers will enjoy longevity increases, supposed to be provided in the bill for all teachers. The only one of his interpreters is the only one possible. It is very evident, however, that he is all technical in his opinion.

The portion of the bill referred to reads: "That teachers who have served in normal, high or manual training schools may receive their longevity increase according to the number of years of experience in teaching in an accredited normal, high and manual training school." The act of May 26 was intended as a modification of the act of June 20, 1906, as to longevity increase of pay to new teachers in group A, class 4, after the passage of the act, and would follow who had been appointed and assigned to group A, class 6, in the probationary class, prior to the passage of the act of May 26, and who became the permanent employees after the passage of the act, under the provisions of the act of June 20, would not be entitled to longevity increase of pay provided in the act of May 26, unless the teacher was entirely separated from the school service prior to the passage of the act of May 26, and appointed or reappointed as a new teacher after its passage.

Representative Wanger, of Pennsylvania, has endeavored through a resolution to place the President, Congress and the people of the country on record as being overjoyed at the downfall of Abdul Hamid, as well as in hearty sympathy with the new regime. Evidently that day has passed. Resolutions concerning the intolerable conditions of Russia are not welcome. Now anything of a radical nature concerning Turkey is to be frowned down.

Senator Rayner, in his speech on the tariff, has broken records. He is perhaps the most able if not the only Senator who has consistently and persistently claimed in repeated utterances that he stood faithfully by the traditional tariff policy of the Democratic party.

Rayner then proceeded to suggest a plan by which he would secure revenue without injury to the profits of the American manufacturer and levy a tariff for revenue only. He then made a sensational statement to the effect that if the Democrats were ready to abandon the doctrine of tariff revenue there was no longer any issue left between the old political parties. This from the mouth of the free trade's ablest Senatorial defender.

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Grand Central Palace



BALLS Call, write or telephone (telev. call 1554) for open dates, season 1909-1910. Ball rooms beautifully finished and illuminated with stages and every modern equipment. Committees are invited to call and inspect. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evenings only by appointment.

MONTGOMERY MAZE, Grand Central Palace, LEXINGTON AVENUE, 43d to 44th STREET, NEW YORK.

CHAUFFEUR KILLED BY TRAIN. And Two Men in Car Seriously Hurt in Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—William Adams, a chauffeur for the Bergdoll Taxicab Company, was killed instantly, and two occupants of the vehicle were injured seriously last night by being struck by a train on the Reading Railroad. The accident happened at the 9th street and Girard avenue crossing of the railroad. The gate tender at the crossing was lowering the gates, and the taxicab endeavored to cross ahead of the train. The names of the two men injured are Andrew Donnelly, aged twenty-six years, and Willard Kerr, aged forty years. Both are suffering from contusions and lacerations.

American output and are commanding their own prices in their own market. I would levy the lowest tax possible upon the necessities of life and the highest taxes possible on the luxuries, and would protect American labor so as to maintain at all times the standard of American wages.

Benefits of Immigration. Senator W. P. Dillingham, of Vermont, demanded unrestricted immigration into the United States at a meeting of the Mount Holyoke alumnae at the Colonial School for Girls.

This Country Reactionary. There was a time in this country when a certain sentiment in sympathy with the struggle for greater political freedom in the country on record as being overjoyed at the downfall of Abdul Hamid, as well as in hearty sympathy with the new regime.

OHLSEN & ANDERSON EXCLUSIVE TAILORS. Business Suits \$25 to \$45. 3 School St., Corner of Washington, BOSTON, MASS.

A NEW BOOK STORE. A Full Line of Socialistic, Scientific and School Books at Greatly Reduced Prices.

REGENTS BOOK STORE. CHAS. A. ERON, Prop. 4 Rutgers Street, Corner East Broadway & Canal St.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All notices 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.

15th A. D. — (Bohemian). — 1553 First street. 25th and 27th A. D. — 112 East 19th street. 22d A. D. (Williamsbridge). — 222d street and White Plains avenue.

Young People's Organization. There will be a lecture and special literary meeting of the Inter-High School Socialist League at 3 P. M., at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street.

Women's Progressive League. A regular meeting of the Woman's National Progressive League will be held at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street.

BROOKLYN. 15th A. D. (Italian). — 535 Graham avenue. Business.

LIBRARIES EXPENSIVE. City Will Pay Almost Four Millions for Sites.

When Andrew Carnegie offered to build seventy-eight libraries for the city on condition that the city would provide the sites and books it was estimated that the municipality would not have to spend more than \$2,000,000 to carry out its part of the contract. Comptroller Metz's report to the Board of Estimate shows that the city has as yet only secured fifty-five sites and in purchasing these has overrun the original estimate. He figures that by the time the city gets the remaining sites the cost will be \$3,287,535.

Harlem Agitation District. — 250 West 125th street. Timothy Murphy, on "The Mental Composition of a Socialist."

Harlem. — Central Hall, 108th street and Third avenue. J. M. East Side. — Educational League Building, 183 Madison street. 1 P. M. Bronx. — Jacobs'. — Bronx Theatre, Wenderover avenue, near Park. 10 A. M.

The Pioneer Dinner. A dinner will be given by the Socialist Dramatic Movement at Codrington Restaurant (a la carte), 759 Sixth street, at 7 P. M. Louis Lipsky will speak on "Socialism on the Yiddish Stage," and afterwards Julius Hopp will talk on "The Organization of the Summer Colony at Lake Liberty, Catskill Mountains, Ferndale."

SUICIDE ATTEMPT FAILS. Tonbs Prisoner, Found Bleeding in Cell, Will Recover.

Emil Morhidge, thirty-two years old, of 255 West 22d street, a prisoner in the Tombs, who was found in cell 712, in the seventh tier, yesterday, lying on his cot and bleeding profusely from gashes in both arms. He is out of danger to-day and will recover.

When She Was Struck by Auto Truck. — Mary Will Recover. Mary Demahst, six years old, of 978 First avenue, is doing nicely to-day, and physicians hope for her recovery. Yesterday when she started to cross that thoroughfare at 54th street, carrying her doll, "Fluffy Ruffles," she didn't notice the approach of an automobile truck and walked directly in front of the machine. She was knocked ten feet, striking on her head.

SLEW SWEETHEART, GUILTY. LYNCHBURG, Va., May 1.—Earnest Wade, who shot and killed Isaac Higginbotham, his sister's sweetheart, here on January 22, was found guilty of second degree murder and sentenced to eighteen years in prison. At a first trial he was found guilty of first degree murder, but this was set aside upon a technicality. An appeal may be taken.

LECTURE IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The announcement that Samuel S. Grossman will lecture on "The Merchant of Venice," under the auspices of the Ralph Waldo Emerson Literary Society in Emerson hall, 513 South 5th street, to-morrow evening has aroused much interest, and it is thought that a record-breaking audience will be present.

DENIAL AT DEATH FAILS. Wife Is Charged With Murder, Despite Husband's Statement. CLEVELAND, May 1.—His wife locked up on the charge of shooting him, L. M. Bingham, an automobile machinist, vowed a few minutes before his death in a hospital here on Thursday night that he shot himself. A charge of murder has been made against Mrs. Bingham.

SOUTH BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS

Carpets Cleaned, 4c. yard. Cartage free. J. BLOOM BOOTS AND SHOES 5105 FIFTH AVE. SPRING STYLES NOW READY. NEXT TO THE BANK D. DANTO HAIR 424 5th Ave. BKLYN. NY. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL.

STOP using those deadly poisons Carbolic and Bichloride. USE CHINOSOL THE NEW, DEFINITE CHEMICAL (USED IN 80 NEW YORK HOSPITALS) NON-POISONOUS, you could eat it! THE greatest of Antiseptics and Germicides. SPLITTERS, CUTS, BURNS, SORES, TOOTH WASH, AFTER SHAVING, IN THE ENEMA, IN THE DOUGHS, IN ALL CASES WHERE GERMS NOW ARE OR MAY BECOME PRESENT.

WON'T GIVE TRANSFER NEW TRACTION BIDDER

Willcox, of P. S. C., Blames the Legislature, of Course. Triborough Company Wants to Build Surface Line. That there was no prospect of relief in the street car transfer situation this summer was explained yesterday by Chairman Willcox, of the Public Service Commission, after he heard the Legislature adjourned without taking action on the proposed amendments to the Public Service law. From what he said it was plain that passengers on the cars of Manhattan and the Bronx would have to continue paying several nickel fares for rides which before last summer cost only five cents. The responsibility for that situation was put entirely on the Legislature by Commissioner Willcox.

USES GUN IN COURT

Doctor Attempts Killing Wife and Alleged Paramour. DETROIT, May 1.—In Justice Jeffries' court yesterday Dr. C. K. Boyajian attempted to kill his wife and her alleged paramour, Herotoun H. Gastanian, a nephew of the doctor, as the pair stood up to be arraigned on a warrant sworn out by the husband Thursday afternoon. The doctor tried to end his own life, too, but failed.

WANTED HER DOLLY

Mary Demahst, six years old, of 978 First avenue, is doing nicely to-day, and physicians hope for her recovery. Yesterday when she started to cross that thoroughfare at 54th street, carrying her doll, "Fluffy Ruffles," she didn't notice the approach of an automobile truck and walked directly in front of the machine. She was knocked ten feet, striking on her head.

ALBERT ABRAHAMS

Will Lecture on "Trade Unionism and Socialism." SUNDAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK COLONIAL HALL, 101st St. and Columbus Ave.

HENRY FRANK

"Pope Plus' Naive Opinion on Woman Suffrage, Evolution and Socialism." "Anarchism vs. Socialism." Seats free. Collection following.

"MOTHER EARTH" FAMILY

WILL BE CELEBRATED BY A CONCERT AND BALL TO BE HELD AT TERRACE LYCEUM, 206 EAST BROADWAY On Saturday Evening, May 1st, 1909

A Monster Mass Meeting

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Entertainment and First of May Celebration

Socialist Sunday Schools of Greater New York under the auspices of the Socialist Sunday School Union on Saturday, May 1, 1909, at 2.30 P. M. At Cooper Union, 4th Ave. and 8th St., New York. TICKETS 15 and 25 CENTS

JUGGLER OF NOTRE DAME, 'OTELLO' AND 'SALOME' NEW AT MANHATTAN

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER. (Continued from Tuesday.)

Two weeks following the first performance of "Sanson et Dalila" at the Manhattan Opera House, another masterpiece of the French school, "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" (The Juggler of Our Lady's Abbey) was given its American premiere within the same theater. Scored in distinctively modern style by Jules Massenet, the beautiful miracle play, which is of the opera comique type, suffered actual misrepresentation by the casting of a dramatic soprano—Miss Mary Garden—for the role of Jean, the juggler, which was originally designed for tenor. Under ordinary conditions "The Juggler" is a work that exacts the utmost care and discretion in preparation for its staging, by reason of its religious character and suggestion.

When this opera is brought forward to provide an unusually popular artist with an extraordinary part, for which the part is unsuited, chiefly on account of opposition of sex, the attempt to stage "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" must prove abortive in result. So, despite the fine ensemble of performance realized by Miss Garden's associates in the cast and by the orchestra, headed by Maestro Campanini, the utterly weak and childish portrayal of the titular character drawn by the "prima donna" quite defeated the aim of the librettist, as the soprano tones of Miss Garden's rendition destroyed the last vestige of semblance to the composer's ideal. Nevertheless, the gloriously eloquent orchestration, given fitting expression under Maestro Campanini's leadership, and the exquisite lyric narrative sustained with striking success by Maurice Renaud as the abbey cook, Boniface and Mlle. Dufrance, Valles, de Segurilla, Visulou and Cabre, in the important supporting roles of the prior, the poet, painter, sculptor and musician, respectively, atoned for the shortcomings of the principal characterization.

"Le Jongleur" as presented in New York, indeed, but a minor, if not slight, build, youthful presence and adequate training in the part of which Miss Garden accomplished only a misconception, to complete an admirable performance.

Verdi's "Otello" a Christmas Offering.

A splendid repertoire nicely divided between standard French and Italian opera, which had figured in the previous seasons of the Manhattan, entered the Hammerstein forces through the ensuing month of December. On Christmas night a revival of marked value was had when Giuseppe Verdi's lyric drama, "Otello," the successor to "Aida," was performed. Maestro Campanini conducting and the chief roles being assumed by Mme. Nellie Melba as Desdemona, Giovanni Zenatello as Otello, Mario Sammarco as Iago and Mme. Augusta Doris as Emilia. Upon the departure, at the beginning of the year, of Mme. Melba, the part of Desdemona was entrusted to Mlle. Maria Labia for subsequent performances and each of these developed the well rounded ensemble of which the Manhattan organization has shown itself to be especially capable since its inception.

Strauss-Wilde Tonal Oray, "Salome," in January.

One month later—on the evening of Thursday, January 21—another important revival was offered in "Salome," the much debated music-drama of Richard Strauss, which had been withdrawn from the stage of the Metropolitan after a single performance two years ago, because of the objections raised by the supporters of that institution to the allegedly profane character of the work. The somewhat magnetic "atmosphere" of the Strauss-Wilde tonal oray was surely produced by the instrumental and vocal aggregation engaged in the Manhattan premiere under Maestro Campanini's baton, and the stage presentation was one of magnetic intensity in dramatic depiction. Miss Garden as the errant Salome, Charles Dalmore as Herod and Hector Dufrance as Jokanaan (John the Baptist) were the principals of this great production.

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MELODY AND HARMONY IN MANHATTAN. H. C. P.

OSSEIP GABRILOWITSCH IN FAREWELL RECITAL OF SEASON THIS AFTERNOON. Beethoven's E-flat major sonata (opus 31), the E-flat minor sonata (opus 35), which includes the world-famed "Funeral March," and compositions by Schubert, Grieg, Josef Hofmann, Schloesser and the performer himself, will be essayed by Ossip Gabrilowitsch in the recital program, in which the Russian virtuoso will be heard in Carnegie Music Hall this afternoon under the direction of Loudon Charlton. Today's matinee will be M. Gabrilowitsch's farewell appearance of the season.

RACHMANINOFF, RUSSIAN COMPOSER, CONDUCTOR AND PIANIST, COMING.

Sergei Rachmaninoff, the Russian composer, pianist and conductor, has signed a contract with Mr. Henry Wolfsohn for a series of concerts and recitals during the months of November, December and the early part of January of next year.

Rachmaninoff was born in 1873, studied music in the conservatories of St. Petersburg and Moscow, graduating from the Moscow conservatory as pianist in 1891, and in the following year received the gold medal as scholar of composition for his one-act opera, "Aleksa." In 1899 he was invited by the London Philharmonic Society to play his concerto and conduct some of his compositions, and achieved unusual success as pianist, composer and conductor. In 1904 he was called to the Imperial Theatre of Moscow as first conductor of Russian opera, which post he held successfully for two years, after which period he left Russia to take up his permanent abode in Dresden, where he lived in seclusion since 1908, devoting himself entirely to composition, visiting Russia from time to time, and giving occasional recitals of symphony concerts of the Imperial Musical Association of St. Petersburg and the Moscow Philharmonic Association. His early success as a composer was with his C-sharp minor concerto, which became popular on both hemispheres. Rachmaninoff's piano compositions are many, among the most prominent being his second concerto in C minor (op. 18), F-sharp minor (No. 19), and sonata in D minor (op. 25). Of his chamber music, one of the most exquisite works is his trio "Elegiacque," in D minor, in memory of Tschalkowsky.

Rachmaninoff's operatic compositions consist of "Aleksa," "Der Geizige" and "Frauen und Räuber," all of which were at various times produced in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Among the most important orchestral works are Rachmaninoff's two symphonies (No. 1 and 2), the first of which was composed in 1895 and produced in St. Petersburg under the direction of Glaznow. The second symphony (op. 27) in E minor was composed in the fourth month of this unusual success under the direction of the composer in St. Petersburg, Warsaw and Moscow at various times. Rachmaninoff has also written over one hundred songs, among which are the well-known "Sinfonies" 14, 17, and his cantata for baritone and orchestra entitled "Spring" (op. 20) was given at the Russian concert in Paris in May, 1907, with huge success under the leadership of the composer, who at the same time created quite a furore as a pianist, since which time his fame as a pianist has spread with astonishing rapidity, and as a composer he is mentioned on both hemispheres as one of the greatest of the present time.

To epitomize Rachmaninoff as a composer, he is characterized as a successor of Tschalkowsky, and, like Tschalkowsky, Rachmaninoff is called the "new Russian school," composing his music according to his own original ideas and imbuing his compositions with his own broad subtle personality.

SANDWICH DELAYS JURY

Judge Rebukes Juror—Who Wanted a Bite to Eat.

A sandwich delayed justice and called for a rebuke from the bench of the Supreme Court yesterday. Only the fact that Justice Lehman believed a juror was ignorant of court ways prevented him from sending to jail the man who insisted on having a sandwich before he would deliberate on a verdict.

In a suit by Antonio Mayer to recover \$25,000 from Edward Burke for the death of his four-year-old son, crushed under a water cooler at Coney Island four years ago, the jury was sent out late in the afternoon after one juror had been denied permission to use a telephone. The same juror then insisted on stopping and buying a sandwich at the lunch counter in the court house. The jury disagreed, and so reported.

"One of your number," said Justice Lehman, "contumaciously refused to follow instructions, but insisted on his right to telephone, and I did actually stop at the lunch counter to buy a sandwich. Such conduct would have been sufficient cause for me to consider the setting aside of your verdict if you had agreed."

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME Twice Daily, at 2 & 3 P. M. Spectacle-Circus-Ballet

HUDSON W. 44th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. 2:15.

THE THIRD DEGREE.

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Stageland

A program containing many novel and interesting features is announced for the second annual festival of The Friars, the press agents' club, which takes place at the New York Theater Friday afternoon, May 14. Among those who will contribute to the performance are Olga Nethercole, Eva Tanquary, Marguerite Clark, Vesta Tilley, Alice Lloyd, Lillian Blauvelt, Blanche Ring, Alice Fischer, Louis James, Wilton Lackaye, Robert Edeson, William Courtleigh, Jefferson De Angelis, Edmund Breesse, Max Freeman, Raymond Hitchcock, Richard Bennett, Fuller Mellich, E. Stanford, George Bohan, Taylor Holmes, Gus Edwards and others. The playlets will include Channing Pollock's one-act comedy, "An Interlude," which will have its first presentation on any stage, together with one-act plays: Eugene Walter's "The Wolf Dog," Edward Peple's "The Little Rebel," Joseph Herbert's musical playlet, "The Land of Delft," and "The Order of the Bath," the music hall scene from "Woodstock," the Beautiful Cloak Model," with a cast of well-known Broadway players, and the "Friars Frolic," a playlet founded on mythical scenes at the Monastery, the Friars' club house. The latter will have a cast of players made up largely from members of the organization. It will be staged by Victor Herbert, who has also written a new overture for the festival. Among the musical features will be the "Hello People" number from "Havana," a dancing divertissement by Rock & Fulton, singing by Laddie Cliff and a novel vaudeville turn by the McNaughtons. Seats for the Friars' festival will be sold at the New York Theater box office May 10.

On next Monday afternoon Messrs. Shubert and Anderson will give a professional matinee at the Hippodrome, which promises to be the largest assemblage of players and theatrical people ever held in the city of New York. Every star and every company playing in New York will be invited to be present. Among those who will occupy boxes are Miss Grace George, Miss Henrietta Croaman, Miss Anna Held, Miss Marguerite Clark, Miss Elsie Janis, Miss Helen Ware, Miss Mabel Barrison, Miss Ruth Mayellie, Mr. Charles Cherry, Mr. Kyrie Bellew, Mr. Jefferson De Angelis, Mr. James T. Powers, Mr. William Faversham, Mr. Robert Mantell, Mr. Robert Hilliard, Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, Mr. E. Stanford, Mr. William Hodges, Miss Frances Starr, Mr. Edmund Breesse, Mr. Thomas Wise, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks.

Forbes Robertson has recently been given up some interesting reminiscences of Swinburne and the late Helena Modjeska. Of the latter he says: "She was my first Juliet, and certainly the greatest I have ever seen; a very charming and beautiful woman, a great artist, and the most unselfish actress I have ever known."

Charles Frohman and James K. Hackett have concluded negotiations by cable whereby Mr. Hackett will appear in the fourth month of the beginning next season. Mr. Hackett will make his first appearance under this arrangement in "Samson," Henry Bernstein's drama. Hackett will still continue to run the Hackett Theater, and make the special productions already announced by him.

Beginning Monday evening, "The Third Degree," at the Hudson Theater, when a great number of the best New York juror with capacity business as the rule at every performance.

Owing to an accident which befell Adelaide Nowak, Florence Huntington became her in the part of Muriel Lawrence in "The Writing on the Wall" with Olga Nethercole, on two days' notice and with but one rehearsal.

"The Law of Love" is the title of a new play by George Broadhurst in which Cyril Scott will be seen next season.

LAWYER GUILTY OF BRIBERY. Collagues Ask Judge to Be Lenient and He Is.

Justice Kelly of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn sentenced Lawyer Ruthertford W. Kathan yesterday for attempted bribery. Kathan was attorney for Louis Wolf, who, according to police records, conducted a manufacturing business by day and night pockets by night. While his case was pending Lawyer Kathan is said to have tried to bribe the complainant not to appear. Wolf jumped his bail.

Justice Kelly said he had received many letters from members of the bar urging him to be lenient with the convicted man on the ground that he had only followed the common practice of lawyers. He sentenced Kathan to not more than one year and three months and not less than one year and two months in Sing Sing.

WRECK CAPTAIN IS SUICIDE. SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—News of the suicide of Captain J. E. Robinson of the Pacific Mail steamship Indiana, which was wrecked recently at the entrance to Magdalena Bay, reached here to-day by means of a wireless message from one of the vessels now at Magdalena. The captain killed himself Monday night in the cabin of the Indiana, now pounding to pieces on the rocks where she stranded.

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FLATS AND SHARPS IN BROOKLYN. H. C. P.

'FAUST' AND 'RIGOLETTO' ABORN OFFERINGS FOR OPERA WEEK IN BROOKLYN.

Now in the third week of its successful run at the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, the Aborn Grand Opera Company will present four more weeks of the works of the masters, giving two operas a week, after which they will change the organization to the Aborn Comic Opera Company for a summer season of lighter musical works. Next week, commencing Monday night, May 3, will be divided between Verdi's brilliantly melodious "Rigoletto" and Gounod's masterpiece, "Faust." Both of these works hold high places among the popular classics, and in the Aborn series of a year ago both received enthusiastic support from their clientele.

Three notable artists to be added to the Aborn list next week will give additional interest to the occasion. One of these, Umberto Sacchetti, the Italian tenor, has many admirers in Brooklyn, who remember his splendid voice and handsome presence displayed in the last Aborn season, while Alleen Hodgson, a young English coloratura soprano of high reputation in England and Australia, and Alma Stetler, the well-known American contralto, will be equally welcome.

The other singers assigned to the double casts of "Rigoletto" and "Faust" to be heard at alternate performances, are already well established in favor at the Grand Opera House, including Harry Luckstone, Lois Ewell, Bertha Davis, Domenico Russo, Francis J. Boyle, James Murray, George Orle, George Gordon White, William Loughran, Blanche Chase, Ely Spellman, George Crampton and Vera Roberts.

"Rigoletto" will be presented for four performances—Monday night, Tuesday matinee and night, and Wednesday night. "Faust" will be given five representations—Thursday matinee and night, Friday night and Saturday matinee and night. The opening week of the Aborn comic opera and musical comedy season four weeks hence will be an important event in the history of the organization consisting of both a notable revival and a remarkable reunion of a number of prominent members of the now disbanded "Bostonians" to be seen and heard in their old parts. This will come in the week of May 31, and already half a dozen former "Bostonians," Eugene Cowley, Helen Bertram, Frank Rushworth, Josephine Bartlett, George Frothingham and Sabry D'Orsell, have been engaged for this special event.

COHAN'S 'HONEYMOONERS' AT MAJESTIC THEATER IN BROOKLYN.

From its success of last summer at the New Amsterdam Theater, New York, "The Honeymooners" comes to the Brooklyn Majestic Theater next week with the original production. The fact that the Cohan song show

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ran all last summer in New York at a \$2 scale of prices is evidence of its intrinsic worth.

The action of "The Honeymooners" takes place in the town of Tigerville, Vermont. The author runs the entire gamut of small town comedy. There is an exciting plot, a pretty love story, in fact, several of them; a rousing political campaign and altogether three hours of music and excitement. The piece is crowded with action and melody. No less than twenty musical numbers occur in the three acts, and among them are such Cohen hits as "Kid Days," "I'll Be There in the Public Square," "Make a Lot of Noise," "I'm the Popular Man," "In a One-Night Stand" and "If I'm Goin' to Die, I'm Goin' to Have Some Fun."

The farcical complications running through the plot heightens interest to the very end. The interest is sustained throughout and the theatergoer is given a coherent story to follow. The staging and costuming are superb and represent the last word in the art of presenting a musical production. In the brilliant Broadway cast are such favorites as Willie Dunlay, John M. Byrne, Daniel Sullivan, Louis London, Thomas Hearn, William Singer, Annie Wheaton, Pauline Eckhart, Rose Gildea and Mippie Pillard.

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DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

Scene in American Association Game; Eastern and Southern League Stars



MCGRAW'S MEN CAME NEAR WINNING GAME

The Giants almost won a game in Philadelphia yesterday. With the New Yorkers leading up to the final half inning of the game by 1 to 0, the Quakers went to bat and scraped home two runs, winning the game.

Rube Marquard was helped in his downfall by an error by Schaefer, who was playing at second in place of Herzog. It was in the eighth inning that Herzog wrenched his ankle in sliding to second.

Up until the final inning, Marquard, the Giants \$11,000 beauty, was all there with the goods. He had the Indian sign on the Phillies' fair.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: National League, Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1. Brooklyn-Boston, Cincinnati-St. Louis and Chicago-Pittsburg games postponed.

GAMES TO-DAY

Boston at Brooklyn. New York at Philadelphia. Cincinnati at St. Louis. Chicago at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 2. New York-Philadelphia, Washington-Boston and Chicago-Cleveland postponed.

GAMES TO-DAY

Philadelphia at New York. Washington at Boston. Detroit at Detroit. Cleveland at Chicago.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent.

TO-MORROW'S GAMES ON LOCAL DIAMONDS

At Meyerrose Park, Covert avenue "L" station, Ridgewood, to-morrow, the Cuban Stars and Ridgewoods will clash at 3:30 P. M.

CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS AT NORTHWESTERN A. C.

Two Marathon races will be decided in this city to-day. One will be in the Bronx and the other in Brooklyn.

The attraction at Ontario Field, 149th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to-morrow will be the Savannah Giants, one of the fastest aggregations of colored ball players in the city.

WILLIS BRITT OUT OF DANGER

Doctors in St. Vincent's Hospital last night said that Willis Britt, manager of Stanley Ketchell and Battling Nelson, was resting comfortably and was out of danger.

TO TRY FOR RECORD

President John J. Walsh, of the Pastime Athletic Club, has added a special feature to the games that are to be held at Pastime Oval, 19th street and Avenue A, to-morrow, namely, throwing the discus, scratch.

credited with much of this sustained interest for never before since baseball became a factor in the current news of the day has the press given it so much prominence out of season.

TURKISH CABINET FORMED AT LAST

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—The fact that Tewfik Pasha finally has succeeded in forming a new Ministry to preside over the destinies of the Turkish Empire, a task he undertook reluctantly when some of the influential members of the Committee of Union and Progress displayed opposition to his old post of Premier, has caused general rejoicing in the city.

ADANA, May 1.—The conviction is held by the Armenians that the Moslem attacks against them had their origin in Constantinople. The massacres began simultaneously in the district covering 100 miles around the Gulf of Alexandretta.

ABDUL HAMID'S COWARDLY CRIME

PARIS, May 1.—Telegraphing from Constantinople, the Matin's correspondent says that Abdul Hamid probably will be transferred from Salonica to Monastir, as mobs seethe around the villa where he is lodged, clamoring for his head, and the troops have difficulty in keeping them back.

LOCAL TURKS PLEASED WITH CHANGE

Husseln Kiam Bey, Turkish Ambassador at Washington, was the principal guest last night at a dinner of Ottoman subjects at Kallia, in Park place, to celebrate the downfall of Abdul Hamid's regime and the accession of Mehmed V. to the throne.

Are You Satisfied With Your HAT? IF SAME IS AS GOOD AS McCANN'S IT COSTS MORE. McCann's Hats, 210 BOWERY, Near Spring Street.

TURKISH CABINET FORMED AT LAST

Tewfik Pasha Grand Vizier—New Sultan Makes Hit by Democratic Conduct. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—The fact that Tewfik Pasha finally has succeeded in forming a new Ministry to preside over the destinies of the Turkish Empire, a task he undertook reluctantly when some of the influential members of the Committee of Union and Progress displayed opposition to his old post of Premier, has caused general rejoicing in the city.

Another good sign is the democratic simplicity with which Mehmed V., the new Sultan of Turkey, clad in a kiaki uniform and surrounded by a suite of half a dozen officials of his household, drove through Constantinople to and from the Mosque of St. Sophie yesterday where he prayed for nearly an hour.

Reports from the provinces in which the terrible massacre of Armenians, Christians and Kurds took place are to the effect that quiet has been restored and that further trouble is not likely to occur.

Refugees in Pitiable Condition. LATAKIA, Asiatic Turkey, May 1.—Refugees are still coming in to Latakia from the devastated district to the north, their condition is pitiable, and as the sanitary conditions of the barracks where they are being housed are an epidemic is feared.

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HYMAN'S JAUNT POSTPONED

The weather and bad condition of the roads caused Isaac Hyman of the Newsboys' Home Club, to call off his jaunt to Philadelphia for the time being.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The Clarks Athletic Association of Newark and True Blues of Paterson will meet at Harrison Oval, Newark, to-morrow, to play off their final which ended in a draw of 1 goal each on April 18.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS A PROPOSAL ARONSON BROS. & FIERST Holiday Specials in Dry and Dress Goods

A PROPOSAL

that is sure to be acceptable to the discriminating purchaser is one we are now making. We propose to show you the finest selection of Men's and Boys' Clothing for which we are asking rock bottom prices.

HENRY HELLER CLOTHIER and TAILOR

271 Hamburg Ave. BROOKLYN, N. Y. SANDERS BAER, FINE SHOES 1429 BROADWAY, Bet. Woodbine and Madison Sts. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

UNION MEN SHOULD WEAR Antman's HATS

Strictly Union Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc. 437 Knickerbocker Ave., near Myrtle Ave.

WEAR THE HALL SHOE UNION MADE \$2.50

F. S. HASLACH, Manufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear. 841 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, 3077 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL.

TRIES TO KILL WIFE, THEN CUTS THROAT

Edward Devine, of 8 State street, Brooklyn, attacked his wife, Helen, with a razor last night, cut her throat, and then his own. He is dead. It was stated to-day that the wife would recover. The deed was committed in the presence of their children, and was the climax of a debauch by Devine. The family had lived happily for ten years.

WENT FOR HIS RAZOR

Just as Mrs. Devine was preparing supper last night, and as the children were seated about the table, Devine entered. He grumbled that he wanted his clothes, and hurried into another room. He packed his clothing, and then rushed to a bureau, got his razor and sprang into the kitchen.

SALVINI IS HONORED

ROME, May 1.—On the occasion of his eightieth birthday yesterday a gold medal and the insignia of the Order of the Crown of Italy were presented to Tommaso Salvini, the actor. The Mayor, the members of the corporation, the Minister of Public Instruction, and many other prominent men were present.

TO TRY HARRIMAN CASE

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday upheld the decision of Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman overruling the demurrer of E. H. Harriman in the suit for \$800,000 brought against him by John Donovan, of St. Joseph, Mo., who wants part of Harriman's profits in a railroad deal. The case will now go to trial.

UNION MEN! Do not let anybody mislead you with bargain advertisements, occupying whole page in the papers. What you want is a place where honesty is the foundation of the business. LEVY BROS., 53 Canal Street, cor. Orchard Street.

Dry Goods and House Furnishings Edward Miethke

Two Stores: HAMBURG, cor. DE KALB AVENUE WYCKOFF, cor. GREEN AVENUE 10 to 50 per cent. discount. Regular Sale at Hamburg Avenue Store now going on.

J. BRODY 17-19 Manhattan Avenue

near Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. SILKS, WOOLENS & DRESS GOODS. More goods for the same money or the same goods for less money than at any other store.

Ladies—For Latest Styles in Hats go to The Myrtle Millinery

1820 Myrtle Ave., near Stanhope St., or 309 Knickerbocker Ave., near Stanhope, Brooklyn, C. Z. LINDSAY, Tel. 2254 Bushwick.

MAYER'S RIDGEWOOD'S BUSY DRY GOODS STORE

Largest Store at Ridgewood Heights 210 Onderdonk Ave., cor. Ralph St. Special Sale Days: Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Surety Stamps given with every purchase.

White Cross Milk

Send postal to C. C. BENNETT, 1140 40th Street, BROOKLYN.

Large Varieties in SHOES and OXFORDS

149 Myrtle and 70 Flatbush Aves.

Had No Franchise to Operate 145th Street Line

President McGowan, of the Board of Aldermen, had a little war of words yesterday in the meeting of the Board of Estimate. The application of the receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for a franchise to operate the railway in 145th street, which has been in operation for months in defiance of the law, brought on a row between McGowan and William A. Coleman, counsel for the receivers. McGowan expressed his opinion strongly of corporations that defied the law.

SAID HE WAS INSANE

So He Is Sent to Kings County Hospital for Observation. "I'm insane," said Frank Lepner, of No. 256 Cook street, Brooklyn, as he walked into the Gates avenue police station yesterday and addressed the lieutenant on the desk. "I'm afraid I may do some harm, and want to be taken care of." Lepner is today confined for observation.

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JAY GOULD AS RAILROAD WRECKER AND AS SCAPEGOAT FOR OTHER RAILROAD WRECKERS

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers.
Author of "The History of Tammany Hall," "History of Public Franchises in New York City," Etc.

PART III. The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

CHAPTER XII. THE GOULD FORTUNE AND SOME ANTECEDENT FACTORS.

With his score or more of millions of booty, Jay Gould now had much more than sufficient capital to compete with many of the richest magnates; and what he might lack in extent of capital when combated by a combination of magnates, he fully made up for by his pulverizing methods. His acute eye had previously lit upon the Union Pacific Railroad as offering a surpassingly prolific field for a new series of thefts. Nor was he mistaken. The looting of this railroad and allied railroads which he, Russell Sage and other members of the clique proceeded to accomplish, added to their wealth, it was estimated, perhaps \$60,000,000 or more, the major share of which Gould appropriated.

It was commonly supposed in 1873 that the Union Pacific Railroad had been so completely despoiled that scarcely a vestige was left to prey upon. But Gould had an extraordinary faculty for devising new and fresh schemes of spoliation. He would discern great opportunities for pillage in places that others dismissed as barren; projects that other adventurers had bled until convinced nothing more was to be extracted, would be taken up by Gould and become plethoras of plunder under his dexterous touch. Again and again Gould was charged with being a wrecker of property; a financial beachcomber who destroyed that he might profit. These accusations, in the particular exclusive sense in which they were meant, were distortions. In almost every instance the railroads gathered in by Gould were wrecked before he secured control; all that he did was to revive, continue and elaborate the process of wrecking. It had been proved so in the case of the Erie Railroad; he now demonstrated it with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Misleading Accounts Handed Down.

This railroad had been chartered by Congress in 1862 to run from a line on the 100th meridian in Nebraska to the western boundary of Nevada. The actual story of its inception and construction is very different from the stereotyped accounts shed by most writers. These romancers, distinguished for their sycophancy and lack of knowledge, would have us believe that these enterprises originated as splendid and memorable exhibitions of patriotism, daring and ability. According to their version Congress was so solicitous that these railroads should be built that it almost implored the "projectors" to accept the great gifts of franchises, land and money which it proffered as assistance. A radiantly glowing description is forged of the men who succeeded in laying these railroads; how their stretched immense reaches of wilderness which would long have remained desolate had it not been for these indomitable pioneers; and how by their audacious skill and persistence they at last prevailed, despite sneers and ridicule, and gave to the United States a chain of railroads such as a few years before it had been considered folly to attempt.

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

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. Several have attempted it, but the one who best unites the needed qualities is Robert Rives La Monte, author of "Socialism, Positive and Negative." His reply is the opening article in the May Review. It is logical, scholarly, vigorous, caustic, complete. Nothing is left of Roosevelt when the end is reached. This is the reply to give the man who has read the Outlook.

How many shall we send you? Now ready. Order at once.
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,
153 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

thing from the beginning has been a rascal's swindle.

What Senator Wilson neglected to say was that the capitalists of his own state and other Northern states had put through even greater railroad swindles; the owners of which, as well as in Massachusetts were, as we shall see, likewise bribing Congress to pass tariff acts.

A Myth of Modern Fabrication.

The myth had not then been built up of putative great constructive pioneers, risking their every cent, and racking their health and brains in the construction of railroads. It was in the very heyday of the bribing and swindling, as numerous investigating committees showed; there could be no glamour or illusion then.

The money lavishly poured out for the building of the railroads was almost wholly public money drawn from compulsory taxation of the whole people. At this identical time practically every railroad corporation in the country stood indebted for immense sums of money. In New York state more than \$40,000,000 of public funds had gone into the railroads; in Vermont \$3,000,000 and large sums in every other state and territory. The whole legislature and state government of Wisconsin had been bribed with a total of \$800,000 in 1856 to give a large land grant to one company alone, details of which transaction will be given elsewhere. In Missouri \$25,000,000 of public funds; not content with these loans and donations two of its railroads demanded in 1859 that the state pay interest on their bonds, labor both North and South; railroading was equally conspicuous. Some of the Northern Senators were fond of pointing out the incompetency and rascality of the Southern oligarchy, while ignoring the acts of the capitalists in their own section; Senator Wilson, for instance, enlarged upon the condition of the railroads in North and South Carolina, describing how, after having been fed with enormous subsidies, they were almost worthless. And if anything was calculated to infuriate the Southerners it was the boast that the capitalists of Massachusetts had \$100,000,000 invested in railroads, for they knew, and often charged, that the railroads in Massachusetts had been cheated by legislation out of the national, state or other public treasury, and that what had not been so obtained had been extracted largely from the underpaid and overworked laborers of the North and South.

Not until after the Civil War was under way, and the North was in complete control of Congress, was it that most of the Pacific railroad legislation was secured.

The time was exceedingly favorable. The railroads had been advocated of these railroads could now advance the all-important argument that military necessity as well as popular need called for their immediate construction.

Great Corruption and Vast Thefts.

Charges of enormous thefts committed by the Credit Mobilier Company, and of corruption of Congress, were reached by which the Union Pacific Railroad Company was to have the territory west of a point in Nebraska, while to other groups of capitalists, headed by John I. Blair and others, charters and grants were given for a new road to start at different places on the Missouri River and converge at the point from which the Union Pacific ran westward.

Congress Bribed for the Union Pacific Charter.

It was highly probable that this act was obtained by bribery. There is not the slightest doubt that the supplementary act of 1864 was the result of a similar bribe. The company were not satisfied with the concessive privileges that they had already obtained. It was very easy, they saw, to get still more. Among these stockholders were many of the most efficient merchants and bankers in the country; we find William E. Dodge, for instance, on the list of stockholders. In the pretext that they offered as a public work, the "capital needed more inducements to encourage it to invest its money. But this assuredly was not the argument which prevailed in Congress. According to the report of the Senate committee of 1873—the "Wilson committee"—nearly \$436,000 was spent in getting the act of July, 1864, passed.

the national treasury, it was necessary by the act that they should first have constructed certain miles of their railroad. The Eastern capitalists had at home so many rich avenues of plunder in which to invest their funds—money which was wrung out of army contracts, usury and other sources—that many of them were indisposed to put any of it in the unpopulated stretches of the far West. The banks, as we have seen, were glutted on twenty and often fifty and sometimes a hundred per cent; they saw no opportunity to make nearly as much from the Pacific railroads.

The Credit Mobilier Jobbery.

All the funds that the Union Pacific Railroad Company could privately raise by 1865 was the insufficient sum of \$500,000. Some greater incentive was plainly needed to induce capitalists to rush in. Oakes Ames, head of the Union Pacific, saw the way. Congress, finally hit upon the auspicious scheme. It was the same scheme which the Vanderbilts, Gould, Sage, Blair, Huntington, Stanford, Crocker and other railroad magnates employed to defraud stupendous sums of money.

Ames produced the alluring plan of a construction company. This corporation was to be a compact affair composed of himself and his charter associates, and of stockholders who, if they went, was to be a corporation apparently distinct and separate from the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Its designed function was to charge the land, and the plan was to charge the North and South with exorbitant and fraudulent sums for the work of construction. What was needed was a company chartered with comprehensive powers to do the construction of the railroads, and the way was clear for the colossal frauds planned.

The prospects for profit and loot were so unprecedentedly great that capitalists now blithely and eagerly dashed forward. One has only to examine the list of stockholders of the Credit Mobilier Company in 1867 to verify this fact. Conspicuous bankers such as Morton, Bliss and Company and William H. Macy; owners of large industrial plants and founders of multi-millionaire fortunes such as Cyrus H. McCormick and George M. Pullman; merchants and factory owners and landlords and politicians—a very edifying and inspiring array of respectable capitalists was it that mobbed the Credit Mobilier.

The Bribery Continues.

When the act of 1864 was passed, Congress plausibly pointed out the wise, precautionary measures it was taking to insure the honest disbursement of the Government's appropriations. "Behold," said in effect this simple and unassuming act, "we are surrounding the bill. We are providing for the appointment of Government directors to supervise the work, and see to it that the Government's interests do not suffer. A very appropriate legislation, indeed, from a Congress in which \$436,000 of bribe money had been apportioned to insure its betrayal of the popular interests.

But let us see what happened. Ames and his brother, standing before one of the Government directors with \$25,000 to connive at the frauds; (10) he was a cheaply bought tool, that director. And immediately the railroad was built and in operation. Its owners secured millions of plunder if they could get a law enacted by Congress allowing them exorbitant rates for the transportation of troops and Government supplies, and means for the corruptly paid out, it seems, \$126,000 to the measure of March 3, 1871, passed.

What was the result of all this investigation? Mere noise. The outraged nations in Congress, who sounded vociferously for the galling of home constituencies, and of palaver and denunciations there was a platitude. The committee confined itself to recommending the expulsion of Oakes Ames and James A. McKim from Congress. The Government bravely brought a civil action, upon many specified charges, against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for appropriation of funds. This action the company stoutly resisted, and the United States Supreme Court in 1878 dismissed the suit on the ground that the Government could not sue until the company's debt had matured in 1882.

HUNTER'S EDITORIALS

Now in permanent form. Some of the best ones which appeared in this paper selected and combined in an orderly manner, making a splendid pamphlet. 50 CENTS.

DARROW'S GREAT SPEECH

On "The Open Shop" is the strongest, broadest and most logical plea for the unionization of industry ever published. POSTPAID, 10 CENTS EACH.

SAMUEL A. BLOCH, The Bookman, 6810 Oakley Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

the road, had at once been seized and plundered and divided in the form of dividends upon stock for which the clique had not paid a cent in money, contrary to law.

Thrifty, Sagacious Patriotism.

Who could deny that the phalanx of capitalists which scrambled forward to share in this carnival of plunder were not gifted with unerring judgment? From afar they sighted their quarry. Nearly all of them were the fifty per cent "patriot" capitalists of the Civil War; and, just as in all our heroic self-sacrificing figures during that crisis, when in historical fact they were defrauding and plundering indomitably, so are they also glorified as courageous, enterprising men of presence who handed their railroads at a time when most of the far West was an untenanted desert. And this string of arrant falsities has passed as "history."

Not only had they foresight for which they are so inveterately lauded, it was a foresight based upon the certainty that it would yield them forty-eight per cent profit and more from a project on which not one of them did a hand's work, for even the bribing of Congress was done by paid agents. Nor did they have to risk the millions that they had obtained largely by fraud in trade and other channels; all that they had to do was to hold a meeting and to charge the Government resources, with forty-eight per cent profit besides.

The Senate Committee's report came out at a time of panic when millions of men, women and children were out of work, and other millions in destitution. It was in that very year when the workers in New York City were clubbed by the police, and a people who held a meeting to plead for the right to work. But the bribing of Congress in 1864, and the thefts in the construction of the railroad, were only parts of the gigantic frauds brought out—frauds which a people who believed themselves under a democracy had to bear and put up with, or else be silenced by force.

By This Time—the end of 1873—the market value of the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad was at a very low point.

The excessive amount of plunder which Ames and his confederates had appropriated had loaded it down with debt. With fixed bonds to pay, few capitalists saw the stock could be made to yield any returns—for some time, at any rate. Now was seen the full hollowness of the pretensions of the capitalists that they were employed by a public-spirited government in the development of the Far West. This pretext had been jockeyed out for every possible kind of service. As soon as they were convinced that the Credit Mobilier clique had sacked the railroad of all immediate plunder, they showed audacity in shunning the project and disclaiming any further connection with it. Their stock, for the most part, was offered for sale.

Jay Gould Comes Forward.

It was now that Jay Gould eagerly stepped in. Where others saw cessation of plunder, he spied the richest possibilities for a new onslaught. For

years he had been a covetous spectator of the operations of the Credit Mobilier; and, of course, had not been able to contain himself from attempting to get in on the stealing. He and Fisk had repeatedly tried to storm their way in, and had carried trumped-up cases into the courts, only to be eventually thwarted. Now his chance came.

What if \$50,000,000 had been stolen? Gould knew that it had other resources of very great value; for, in addition to the \$27,000,000 Government bonds that the Union Pacific Railroad had received, it also had an asset about 12,000,000 acres of land presented by Congress. Some of this land had been sold by the railroad company at an average of about \$4.50 an acre, but the greater part still remained in its ownership. And millions of acres more could be fraudulently seized, as the sequel proved.

Gould was now aware—for he kept himself well informed—that twenty years previously Government geologists had reported that extensive coal deposits lay in Wyoming and other parts of the West. These deposits would become of incalculable value; and while they were not included in the railroad grants, some had already been stolen, and it would be easy to hold a large amount of these coal deposits by violence and fraud. (13) Gould also knew that every year immigration was pouring into the West; that in time its population, agriculture and industries would form a rich field for exploitation. By the well-understood canons of capitalism, this territory could be capitalized in advance. Moreover, he had in mind other plans by which tens of millions could be stolen under form of law.

Gould's Chief Accessory Russell Sage.

Fisk had been murdered, but Gould now leagued himself with much able confederates, the principal of whom was Russell Sage. It is well worth while veering here to give some glimpse of Sage's career, and the immense fortune, estimated at considerably more than \$100,000,000, and his widow, who inherited it, has attained the reputation of being a "philanthropist" by disbursing a few of these millions in what she considers charitable enterprises. One of her endowed "philanthropies" is a bureau to investigate the causes of poverty and to improve living conditions; another for the propagation of the "Bible" and the "Prayer Book" of the benign Mrs. Sage professes to be in the causes producing poverty and injustice, a work such as this may peradventure tend to enlighten her. This highly desirable knowledge she can thus heretofore procure and gratify itself; furthermore, it is necessary, before describing the joint activities of Gould and Sage, to give a preliminary account of Sage's career; what manner of man he was, and how he obtained the millions which enabled him to help carry forward these operations.

(1) The Congressional Globe, 35th Congress, 2d Session, 1858-59. Part II, Appendix: 291.

(2) Ibid.

(3) See Chapter XIII, Part III.

(4) The Congressional Globe, 37th Congress, 2d Session, 1863-64. Part 2: 11-12.

(5) Reports of Committees, Credit Mobilier Reports, 42d Congress, 3d Session, 1872-73; Doc. No. 78: XVIII.

(6) The full lists of these stockholders can be found in Docs. No. 77 and No. 78, Reports of U. S. Senate Committees, 1872-73. Morton, Bliss & Co. held 18,500 shares; Pullman, 8,400 shares, etc. The Morton referred to—Levi P. Morton—was later (1888-1892) made Vice President of the United States by the money interests.

(7) Doc. No. 78, Credit Mobilier Investigation: XIV.

(8) Ibid. XX.

(9) Ibid. XVII.

(10) Document No. 78: XVII.

(11) Ibid.

(12) 98 U. S. 569.

(13) The Interstate Commerce Commission reported to the United States Senate in 1908 that the acquisition of these lands and grants had been attended with fraud, perjury, violence and disregard of the rights of individuals, and showed specifically how. Various other Government investigations fully supported the charges.

(To be continued.)

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HAY AND ARSENIC.

Hay and arsenic are the chief components of one of the most popular brands of smoking tobacco manufactured by the trust, according to an analysis made by the chemist of the pure food bureau of the Agricultural Department, says a writer in the Cigarettes' Journal.

This shows one of the beneficial effects of the new law. The tobacco in question is smoked by hundreds of people in San Antonio. There is not a dead wall in the city which does not contain an advertising poster of the tobacco, asserting it is the genuine smoking tobacco.

Whole walls of houses are covered with a large picture advertising virtues. It is one of the oldest brands on the market. Many smokers who go into a tobacco store and offered some other brand of tobacco will shove it back and call for the brand analyzed and say, "Throw the stuff away. I want some real tobacco."

The neat little sack containing 1 per cent. alfalfa, 6 per cent. arachis, 1 per cent. opium, 3 per cent. of alfalfa and actually 27 per cent. of tobacco handed out to them. They roll it in a paper doped with more opium than the fine brand of tobacco they are rolling.

"Smoking fodder" has long been a term of contempt applied to some of the cheap grades of tobacco, but it can also be applied to some of the best. When we find out that in a much advertised article we are getting 63 per cent. alfalfa, that is pretty close to making the article "fodder" in the strict sense of the word.

The farmers of this locality need longer despair at not being able to compete in the tobacco market with those of Kentucky and other States. For alfalfa grows plentifully hereabouts, and as long as the grass grows the principal ingredient of "first class" tobacco, there ought to be a ready sale for it to the tobacco trust.

The injurious effects of any doped up trash as this is easy to understand. The arsenic exerts a depressing influence on the system while the opium forms a habit, very hard to break. It is on the formation of this habit that the trust depends for continued and increasing sales.

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Woman's Department

Conducted by Rose Pastor Stokes.

THE WORKING WOMAN AND THE VOTE.

By Harriot Stanton Blatch.

Every man votes unless he is a criminal, a pauper, or an idiot. No woman can vote, however good, however hard-working, however wise she may be. Our laws class all good, hard-working, wise women with male criminals, paupers and idiots. What wonder that women are looked down upon when the state declares they are not fit for citizenship?

If working women are to be independent and self-reliant, if they are to get credit for some common sense when they have it, the state must cease to hold women up to contempt by classing them with unworthy men.

Voters make the laws. There are over 5,000,000 women wage earners in the United States. In the state of New York there are over 600,000 women in gainful pursuits. But these 600,000 self-supporting women are not allowed to cast a vote for laws needed to make their lives more decent and comfortable.

Right here in the City of New York there are nearly 400,000 self-supporting women. Of these some 150,000 are in domestic service. But not one of you houseworkers can bring any political pressure to bear on the legislature which makes the laws controlling employment agencies.

In different lines of professional service there are nearly 25,000 women in the City of New York. Of these over 12,000 are teachers in the public schools. You women teachers have been placed in the humiliating position of seeing your professional services paid for according to sex, and not according to the worth of the work performed. Did not the members of the Board of Education speak the truth when he said to one of your number, "Well, if you were voter, you would not have to ask for equal pay."

In Colorado, where women vote, are the best schools of the country. The state superintendent speaks the truth when he said to one of your number, "Under our laws men and women now stand alike in their constitutional rights, and there is no warrant for making any discrimination between them with respect to the ill-erty of person or of contract." It is amazing how quickly our right to vote is defended, and how slowly grows the demand to let men and women stand alike in constitutional rights. Judge Gray asserts that men and women do stand alike in such rights. Do

THE BLACK STAR OF HOPE.

The Star of Hope, a journal of which only "criminals"—that is, men and women who are in prison—are the contributors, recently contained the following short contribution from Miss Sing No. 58221:

"One of my friends here has accomplished this in less than two years: 1. He has learned to read music thoroughly. 2. He has become almost an expert on the mandolin. 3. He plays the guitar fairly well. 4. He has improved his knowledge of the English language by careful and persistent study over two hundred per cent. 5. He has improved his education—in grammar, mathematics and book-keeping.

"Has his time been a loss to him?" I asked him the question the other day, and he replied: "No, I'm glad I got this bit!"

GLAD! Glad that he was imprisoned and humiliated, because he found knowledge, the world of music, the higher things of life, a joy and a revelation.

Had he not broken some law of property he had never the time nor the means to develop the music and the mind that lay dormant in him.

Had he not committed a "crime" and been sent to prison he would have lived and died (as millions of his humble and subjugated fellow men do) as a "worthless, shiftless, inefficient, lazy good-for-nothing."

COPENHAGEN COUNCIL WELCOMES WOMEN.

On April 1 at 7:30 o'clock the new municipal council of Copenhagen assembled in the town hall for the first time, writes Johanne Munter in the Chicago Daily Socialist. Seven women had been elected. Miss Crone and Mrs. Johansen (Socialist party), Mrs. Thora Knudsen and Mrs. Vibeke Silleth (Conservative and Liberal parties), Mrs. Dr. Med, Alvide Hoff and Mrs. Arenholt (Radical party), and Miss Johanne Blom (Clerical party), made their first entry.

The Socialist party, occupying almost half of the seats, had the right to give the welcome. The party asked Mr. Borgberg to deliver the address. He gave a welcome to the twenty-four re-elected representatives, as well as to the sixteen newcomers and a special welcome to the seven women citizen-representatives. We will quote his own words:

"It is a historical event, it is a revolution, accomplished under the most peaceful aspects, that women for the first time have a seat in this hall, elected by the votes of men and women of their own party. The eager participation in the election of women in municipal work—at an event they are riper than men were when they for the first time got suffrage and eligibility in Denmark. I have never fancied that the participation of women in the government would impede our progress in culture. For 16 or 100 years, as has been hinted from other parts; on the contrary, it will inaugurate an ever increasing progress in humanity, liberality and that love of mankind, which has its deepest roots in the mother feeling.

"It is my most intimate conviction that the eager participation of women in the elections both in Copenhagen and all over the country, as well as the activity that the election women will show in the municipal councils, will further and advance political equality between men and women.

"Welcome in the municipal council of Copenhagen! May this new council, by the joint labor of men and women, work for the prosperity of the beautiful capital at a still quicker pace than hitherto under the bright standard of humanity and liberality!"

"The women have nothing to fear from men when we are received in this way on making our entry in the municipal council of our capital. This party perhaps that the nervous fear the men electors on their supremacy in the council has disappeared—and now they bid the women welcome!"

SOCIALISM AND HUMAN NATURE.

Moral preparation for the New Order. It might well be the watchword of the hour. It is the last thing of which one hears. The militant Socialists are too busily engaged in the propaganda, so preoccupied with their vision of healing and salvation for the body that they lay themselves open to the charge of feeling slight interest in the soul. Yet in confusion one fact is clear: the Socialism that comes with our time is the result of an inward transformation, affecting the deep springs of will and love, it would prove the worst water of any experiment in collecting. It is a fact that the world has seen in the propagation of Victorian Socialism, pointed out years ago the path with which the advance of democracy is fraught, unless it be through a common enlightenment. Socialism is democracy pushed to an extreme. It would involve immensely elaborated machinery. Under the spirit of the living creature the theses, one forsores them for the destruction of Socialism. It is other than the expression of a general will very different from that of today, it would be an unbearable tyranny. The only comfort is that it would not endure. The truth is that we are forced to agree with our traditional friends who insist that we "must save human nature" if Socialism is to be a success.—Prof. Vida D. Scudder, in the Hibbert Journal.

AT THE MONTROSS GALLERY.

By Herman Bloch.

Few well-known American painters are represented at the Exhibition of Paintings, retrospective and recent, now on at the Montross Gallery. They are Wm. M. Chase, T. W. Dewing, Joan H. Fry, Childs Hassam, W. L. Lathrop, Garri Melchers, J. Francis Murphy, A. P. Ryder, J. Alden Weir, and Elliott Dainerefeld.

Diverse are the purposes in the works of the above-named artists. Wm. M. Chase approaches his theme with the aim of rendering consummately the material qualities of which it is composed. Dextrous brush-work and brush-drawing sum up his attitude. One cannot say that any particular emotions or sensations are called up by his canvases, but we look on and admire the skill of this craftsman.

He was learned "to make the brush-work instead of the crayon-drawing the foundation of the picture; to impart a painter's rather than a draughtsman's point of view. Instead of completing an elaborately shaded drawing and then painting it

escape, a small still life and one of his very fine bust portraits, "The Portrait of a Lady."

How differently J. Alden Weir looks at Nature. With him external beauty is the expression of an inward beauty. He is not psychological in the sense that the so-called "philosophic" painters are. Unlike Arnold Boscklin, he has brooding in him the spirit of poetry, and it leaves his soul in delicate and refined notes of color, in which a tender spirituality is echoed.

So charming are the four canvases he shows, "Late Afternoon," "Spring," "November," and "June," that one knows not which to describe first and ends by summing up in the words of Chas. H. Caffin, "In his landscapes this artist (J. Alden Weir) exhibits a virile comprehension of the actualities of the scene, together with a refined appreciation of the subtleties of light and tone."

Childs Hassam, whose work is unique in American art, because of their vibrancy of color and delicate spirit, both of style and feeling, shows two small sketches and a large canvas called "Winter Afternoon, New York." This picture is a refined interpretation of the spirit of a city snow scene. Here, as in many of his



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WINTER AFTERNOON—NEW YORK.
From the Painting by Childs Hassam.

over it with a careful observance of the lines and details and more or less finishing up of each part as one proceeds, he taught the student to cover his canvas with paint, boldly blocking in the large masses of the subject; afterward superimposing the various succeeding planes to produce the modeling, and in order to secure ensemble of effect, gradually advancing the whole canvas through the separate stages to a finish.

A few of his portraits exhibit insight and feeling, but these are qualities one does not generally associate with his work, any more than one looks for evidence of imagination. It is with the external appearance that he is preoccupied; he is primarily and almost exclusively a painter, pure and simple.

In the present exhibition he is represented by a well-drawn little landscape, a small still life and one of his very fine bust portraits, "The Portrait of a Lady."

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OUR DAILY POEM

LA HAUTE POLITIQUE.
By William Watson.
I sailed in fancy by a beach of gold,
Toward a golden city like a star
That quivered on the moving from afar—
Turrets and domes and airy spires
Untold.
But when I neared the marble quays,
I held,
Offal and ordure; lurking Shames
That mar
The hue of sunlight; Plagues that
Deadliest are;
And ancient Tribulation manifold.

So fair, so foul, I said, the craft of State!
Such is the glory, such the light
That clings
About the footsteps and the deeds
Of kings;
And in the shadow Terror sits, and
Hate;
The lazar's crouch, the bravo lies in
And Heaven is mocked with all un-
heavenly things.

LIGHTNING STENOGRAPHY.

Miss Rose L. Fritz, of New York, and Miss Nellie M. Wood, of Boston, have defended successfully their titles for the third successive year as world's champions in typewriting and stenography, respectively, during the convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association in the State Normal School, this city. Each woman became permanent owner of a valuable cup, having won it three consecutive years.

Miss Wood broke her former world's record, establishing one much harder to accomplish. She took stenographically, dictation at the rate of 280 words a minute, reporting at the rate of 264 4-5 words per minute. Last year she made 253 words.

In the typewriting contest, Miss Fritz wrote, gross, 5,488 words in an hour, with but fifty-four errors. Her net rate was 86 29-30 words per minute. A large number of contestants took part in each event.

The school typewriting championship was won by Miss Maud Linker, of Springfield, Mass. She made a net of 1,629 words an hour on the machine. Miss Corinne Bourdon, of Toronto, Ont., was second with a net of 1,624, three less than the winner. Miss Linker wrote 1,789 words with thirty-two errors, and Miss Bourdon wrote 1,871 with forty-nine errors. The errors made by the latter, however, lost her the championship.

THE NEW MAY QUEEN.

Get out my ermine muff, mother, my
I'm to be queen o' the May, mother,
For I'm to be queen o' the May, mother,
I'm to be queen o' the May.

Get out my feather box, mother, and
fannel underwear,
For I'm to be queen o' the May, mother,
and I want to be all there.

I've got to sit up and smile, mother,
while my teeth go chitter-chatter;
I've got to look proud and gay, mother,
if I can keep on my hat.

I've got to be queen o' the May, mother,
in a frosty, roaring breeze,
So get out my winter duds, mother, or
else your babe'll freeze.—New York Sun.

THE CALL PATTERN

Women, no other class can stand for you act for you. You must stand on your own feet and dare to be yourselves. You are the mothers of the race; that means a big responsibility. Demand that the state shall place you among those it deems worthy of citizenship.

WOMEN VIOLINISTS.

The women who have achieved greatness as violinists form a goodly, artistic company, says James Huneker, in the May Everybody's. It is not necessary to go back to the Milanolla sisters. We still cherish remembrances of Camilla Urso and her broad manner, the primed style of Norwain-Nordra, Marie Soldat, the brilliant Arma Songrah, Nettie Carpenter, Teresina Tua—who did not metamorphose into a "fiddle fairy" when she visited us in 1887—Leonora Jackson, Dora Beck, Olive Mead, and Maud Powell, in Europe years ago. I heard with astonishment Marcella Sembrich, who after playing the E flat Polonaise of Chopin on the piano, picked up a violin and dashed off the Warsaw Polonaise; these feats were followed by songs, one being Viardot-Garcia's arrangement of Chopin's D major Mazurka. Sembrich is a rare artist. But that little Polish woman can handle with ease two instruments and sing like an angel besides, borders on the fantastic. Geraldine Morgan is an admirable violin artist who plays solo as well as in quartet with equal authority.

Of Maud Powell there is this to be said: She has fulfilled her early promise. She is a mature artist, one who will never be finished because she will always study, always improve. A Joachim pupil, she is nevertheless a temperament as Paganini and Spohr, Wilhelmj and Sarasate, Joachim and Ysaye. His literature does not compare with that of the piano, for which Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin and Brahms have written the most beautiful music; yet the intimate nature of the violin, its capacity for passionate emotion, crowns it—and not the organ, with its mechanical tone effects—as the king of instruments. Nor does she make the voice the peculiarly poignant appeal of the violin. Its lowest note is the G below the treble clef, and its top note is a mere speak, but it seems in a few octaves to have impregnated with its golden walls a miniature world of feeling; in the hands of a clumsy amateur it has the formidable power of giving pain; while in the grasp of a master it is capable of rousing the soul.

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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 44th street, New York.
 You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing for you to 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.

THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES. MAY 1, 1908.

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.

Office of Publication, 442 Pearl street, New York. Telephone 2271. Worth.
 Boston Office: 689 Washington street.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 ONE YEAR.....\$3.00 THREE MONTHS.....\$.75
 SIX MONTHS.....1.50 ONE MONTH......25
 Make all remittances payable to The Evening Call.
 Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

TWO IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No one can appreciate so well as those in the office of The Call the many opportunities it has had to miss, the many things it ought to have done and has not done, the degree to which it has fallen short of its own ideals as a newspaper for the workers and a champion of the Socialist and Labor movement.

No one, therefore, can be more pleased than the members of the editorial staff at the announcement which we are now able to make. Charles Edward Russell and Robert Hunter, hitherto frequent but only occasional contributors to our work, have now been regularly added to the editorial staff, and their work will begin next week.

That might be sufficient as an announcement and a promise, for our readers know the value of these two men's work. But something more ought to be said, in order to show the full value of this addition.

From the beginning, the small and overworked staff of The Call has had welcome aid from volunteer collaborators. Men and women of the highest ability as writers have given freely of their work as well as of their money. Their aid has been invaluable. The one fault with it has been that it was necessarily irregular and not sufficiently organized. That fault we shall now be able to correct.

The adhesion of Mr. Russell and Mr. Hunter to our staff, besides adding their own direct work, will make it possible to organize the efforts of our little army of volunteer helpers, to get their work regularly instead of irregularly, to use it systematically instead of using it in a haphazard manner.

Nor will it be only the editorial and magazine pages of The Call that will benefit. Equally important is the improvement of the work of The Call as a newspaper in the strict sense. It will be able to present the news more thoroughly and more promptly, to cover adequately the general news of the day and the news of the Socialist and Labor movement, and at the same time to take up special lines of work which no other paper will take up.

So much for what the Editor has to say to our readers. Now let the Business Manager talk.

He wants to tell you two things.

First, he wants to tell you that in The Call as it is to-day, beginning the twelfth month of its life, you have an asset worth many times what it has cost.

The hundred thousand dollars which has been spent on carrying on The Call so far—the fifty thousand that it has cost over and above its business income—is a bagatelle in comparison with the sums that have been required to start any other real newspaper in the English language in this city and bring it as near to success as The Call now is.

It is the talk of Newspaper Row to-day that the publishers of The Call, with the support they have had from the thinking men and women of the Socialist party and the Labor unions, have accomplished what any practical newspaper man would have declared impossible. It would have been impossible without that enthusiastic support. The founders of other papers, started merely as business enterprises, have had to spend hundreds of thousands, in some cases close on a million, in doing as much as has already been done by The Call.

But that is not all.

In the second place, the Business Manager wants to tell you that this asset, which is worth so much more than it has cost, and whose value grows with every month of the paper's life, will be lost if you do not give him your continued support.

Many a paper—and not only Socialist papers—has died just when success was in sight, because its publishers either could not or would not go on doing the work and providing the money to carry it the rest of the way to the goal.

You can go on supporting The Call and building it up. The burden does not rest upon one or a few. It rests upon thousands and tens of thousands. The burden need not be heavy upon any, if all will do their share. You—all of you together—can carry The Call to success. The question is, Will you?

During these eleven months The Call has been built up by sacrifice and again sacrifice—sacrifice of money, of time, of rest, of physical strength and nervous energy—sacrifice by the workers in the office and by the supporters outside the office—repeated and continuous sacrifice.

It will take yet more sacrifice to carry it through the remaining months till it passes the danger-point.

For the present, a single day of inaction means danger, a single week of neglect may mean utter failure—waste of all that has already been done.

Right now, the Business Manager tells you, The Call needs MONEY—needs a LOT of money, and needs it AT ONCE.

It needs five hundred dollars more than usual in Monday's mail. It needs three times that much work before the end of next week. It needs ten thousand within a few weeks to come.

SOME of this will come in liberal gifts or loans from a few. Most of it MUST come in small amounts—ten dollars, five dollars, single dollars, but many of them—and WITHOUT DELAY.

Let this come in cash payment for subscription cards. Let it come in donations. Let it come from individuals, from labor organizations, from party locals and branches.

But it must come—AT LEAST that five hundred Monday, AT LEAST that two thousand by next Saturday, AT LEAST that ten thousand within the next five or six weeks—if you want the work you have done, the work the staff has done, the work Russell and Hunter and the other volunteer helpers are going to do, to be worth while.



OUR MAY DAY.

By Morris Hillquit.

It is just twenty years since the International Socialist Congress of Paris set apart the first of May as a day consecrated to the universal movement in favor of a shorter work-day. In the course of these twenty years the scope and purposes of the day were gradually extended to include demonstrations for unrestricted adult suffrage and other fundamental demands of the Socialist program, and to-day our "May Day" has assumed the character of a general international holiday of labor and Socialism.

On the first day of May the Socialists pause in their routine of local propaganda and hold communion with the movement at large. In thousands of cities and towns all over the world they assemble in large numbers, marching in thick columns or gathering in large halls. They summarize the victories and defeats of the year, exchange greetings with their comrades in other lands and review their general forces and progress. Their victories spur them on to greater achievements, their defeats teach them more effective methods of struggle, and the realization of the bond of solidarity with their fellow workers of all nations and races inspires them with new enthusiasm for their great cause.

A single year is but an insignificant span of time in a movement which has undertaken the tremendous task of remodeling the very foundations of the civilized world. And yet it may be truthfully said that not one of the last twenty years has passed without registering a decided gain of our movement, a substantial advance in the onward march of Socialism. It may not always be easy or even possible to measure our progress from year to year, to prove it by concrete facts and figures. A great historic movement extending to all domains of our social, political and industrial life, like the movement of Socialism, does not develop by steady and even progress along one straight line. It bores its way through countless channels; it takes the most variegated courses and expresses itself in hundreds of unexpected forms. It has its ups and downs, its periods of exceptional activity and those of seeming stagnation and even retrogression. But on the whole the history of our movement during the past twenty years has been one of uniform, rapid and marvelous progress. We have conquered new territory. We have made new converts. We have increased our influence. We have strengthened the working class organization. We have gained in political power and we have multiplied our practical achievements.

And the year just passed has had its full share of credit in these achievements. It has left behind it a record which may well be contemplated with satisfaction and pride by the Socialists of the world.

In almost all cases in which the political strength of Socialism has been put to the test in the course of the last year, it has emerged victorious and triumphant. In Belgium, France and Italy the parliamentary elections have been notable chiefly for the strong showing of the Socialist candidates.

The Chamber of Deputies of Italy was forced to give official recognition of the growing strength of our movement by electing one of our comrades a vice president of the body, thus following the precedent reluctantly set by the Austrian parliament shortly before. In the local elections in Denmark, Sweden and Norway our comrades have very materially increased their representation in the municipalities of these countries and have gained control of several important cities.

Almost without exception the last yearly conventions of the Socialist parties in the different countries of Europe have reported an increased membership, a stronger press, better organization and better work; and even the Russian Socialists, for a while crushed and disarmed by the overwhelming weight of the reaction, are beginning to gather their forces for a renewed vigorous struggle.

Nor do the political victories and strengthened organization exhaust the achievements of international Socialism within the last year. The two recent movements which are of the greatest importance and promise for true human progress, the movements for universal peace and for woman suffrage, have been supported and advanced by the Socialist propaganda probably more than by any other single factor.

The Socialist parties of Europe have long passed the stage of mere sentimental declamations against the horrors of war. Time and again they have announced their determination to prevent the wholesale and wanton slaughter of workmen for the purpose of settling the business quarrels of their masters, and their attitude has been such as to leave no doubt in the minds of the war-lords of all nations as to the seriousness of the declaration. When Europe began to be agitated with rumors of war between Austria and Italy, the Socialists of both countries speedily arranged a peace demonstration, which was held in Switzerland on August 2, 1908, and the Socialist spokesmen of the countries sought to be embroiled declared in unmistakable terms that the workmen of these countries would have consented to murder each other. A similar course was pursued by the Socialists of Germany and England, several weeks later, on the occasion of the veiled war threats passed between the jingles of both countries. It is no exaggeration to say that the presence of a strong Socialist movement in every country is to-day the most effective check on the bellicose inclinations of the ruling classes hungry for new markets.

Equal suffrage for both sexes has been one of the most emphatic battle cries of the militant Socialist movement since its very inception, and it is due in no small measure to the persistent and continued preparatory work of the Socialist propaganda that the movement has made such substantial advances within the last year. The Socialist representatives in the parliaments of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, France and Italy have advanced the subject of the enfranchisement of woman to the foreground of political discussion, and have in some instances forced favorable action from reluctant legislatures. The Socialist parties of all countries in which a strong and independent movement for woman suffrage has developed have valiantly supported its propaganda; in the other countries they have borne the brunt of it.

The Socialist movement has also been a potent factor in all other movements for true social, political and industrial reforms which have been enacted or agitated within the last year. Socialism is rapidly establishing itself as the principal lever of all true social progress of our times.

Passing from the international movement of Socialism to the Socialist movement in our own country, we may well claim that the year just past has not been barren of achievements and victories for us. The three most notable events in the recent history of our movement have been the last national convention of our party, the general elections of last fall and the fight for the preservation of our country as an asylum for political refugees. Our convention has demonstrated in a concrete form the growth of our organized movement. The elections have resulted in a small gain for our party in the face of political odds which would have crushed any movement not as enthusiastic and devoted, not as clear and disciplined as ours. The fight against the proposed extradition of Russian revolutionists was initiated and carried on chiefly by the Socialists of America, and theirs is the victory in the first line. But in frustrating the scheme to deliver up Rudinow and Poutren to the crowned hangman of St. Petersburg, the Socialists of America have attained more than a partisan victory; they have saved their country from everlasting disgrace, and have thus more than paid that they are the most earnest and energetic defenders of our political liberties and true republican traditions.

The Socialists of the United States have won many far-reaching victories for the threatening liberties of speech and assembly and they have forced their criticism and their program upon the attention of the nation.

The Socialist movement has not been dormant in this country during the last year. We have made some progress, some decided progress. But let us not overestimate our achievements, and let us not rest contented with them. Let us remember that our work and our struggles are only beginning, and that more, infinitely more, must be done by us to entitle us to a position of honor in the Socialist army of the world. As yet we have failed to win the bulk of the young masses for the support of our movement, which should be their movement. As yet we have failed to firmly establish and strengthen a daily Socialist press, which is indispensable to every effective political and industrial struggle on a large scale. As yet we have failed to secure representation in the House of Congress, which alone will give to our movement that direct political influence upon the affairs of the nation without which it cannot succeed. As yet we have failed to gain for Socialism in this country that position of influence and importance in the political and social life of the nation that our comrades abroad have long ago secured for it.

We must have a larger and more powerful organization; we must employ more effective methods of propaganda; we must have greater harmony in our ranks; we must develop enthusiasm in our work if we are to do justice to the great cause which we represent in this country.

To realize these requirements and to strengthen our movement in all its phases will be the task of the American Socialists during the Socialist calendar year beginning on this first of May.

TALKS WITH THE GIRL WHO WORKS.

By Gertrude Barnum.

ON LETTER WRITING.

"If you wish to read our language in its native purity," Thomas de Quincy once wrote, "open the mail bags and break open the women's letters." But if we were to break open the mail bags to-day the "native beauty of our language" would be hard to unearth from the heap of rubbish which average girls put forth when moved to "take pen in hand."

"Dear Mary Ann—I thought I would write you a few lines to say that all is just the same and I hope the same with you. Please excuse writing as this pen is bad," etc., etc.

Or: "Beloved Katherine—It seems ages since yesterday when I saw you and you can imagine my joy at seeing your handwriting!"

Selecting further at random we find bad English, sentimental twaddle, tedious description, scandalous gossip, stilted crudities, hypocrisy, platitudes, falsehood and cant—enough to discourage us on the hunt for the vivid, picturesque bits of humor and pathos we have been led to expect. As we search on, we develop an ever increasing respect for "mere man," who confines his personal correspondence to telegrams and picture postal cards.

Is letter writing then a lost art? At any rate it is not an art so easily found as most girls imagine. We might all ponder, with profit, over Falstaff's speech to Pistol: "If thou hast any tidings whatever to deliver, prithee deliver them like a man of this world." If we have no tidings let us spare the mail carriers. If we have tidings let us deliver them simply.

A Scotch servant girl whose elegant letters once excited the admiration of a well known critic of English, explained the mystery of her beautiful style when she said: "Always when I sit down to write a letter, I choose those words which are so short that I am sure I know how to spell them." Simplicity of expression was one of the secrets of her art.

The peculiar charm in good letter writing is spontaneity. The body of the composition should be solid, held together and jointed by the proper particles; yet peculiar idioms and the "exceptions" which break the regular rules of grammar are happy signs of life and growth in English. Certain interjections are whole paragraphs condensed into syllables, but headlines and exclamation points do not constitute a letter. Adjectives, girls should shun as special temptations, never to be yielded to where a noun might better speak for itself, and superlative adjectives are fit for only supreme occasions. Curiosities of language give spice—bits of expressive slang, dialect, lively and graphic phrases and onomatopis—such as Tennyson's "Break, Break, Break."

Selection has been called "the greatest faculty of the human mind," the art of choosing what to leave unsaid and how to say most in fewest words.

Girls "take pen in hand" altogether too carelessly. It is high time for them to realize that a good style does not "just happen," but results from thought, study and practice. They must strive to get their feet upon solid ground instead of jumping about upon broken interjections and disjointed verbs; or floating cloudily upon superlative adjectives. They must develop the faculty of condensing a page into a phrase and delivering real tidings, like creations of this world. Then and not till then shall we be tempted to steal the mail bags and break open the women's letters.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABO.

Save money and put it in the bank so that the rich can use it to get richer with.

Yes, the courts do sometimes decide against millionaires, but in such cases it is generally in favor of other millionaires.

Swinburne was a warm friend of William Morris, England's great Socialist poet—and not only England's but the world's. A red rose for Swinburne's grave.

Miss Ida Tarbell declares that there are two John D. Rockefeller's, and she is not usually given to seeing double either. The fact is that our "matchless civilization" is producing Jekylls and Hydes.

Senator Chestnut—beg pardon, Chauncey—Depew made a speech the other evening at the celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary. He did not say anything about restoring the Equitable which he had taken out of the pocket, but he did congratulate himself that he was a pioneer in the idea of turning the legislatures of this country from public ownership to "government control" of corporations. "What would you do if you had a million dollars?" Not one of the young fellows thought of restoring it to those who had really created the million. Nearly all immediately laid out a life of ease and pleasure. Some would give a few crumbs to the poor—just like their capitalist fathers. Can you have we need of Socialist schools?

How glibly the mouthpieces of predatory wealth shoot at you the decisions of the United States Supreme Court when you get their heads in chancery in a debate. Senator Aldrich, Standard Oil Ajax, defying the popular will, thus knocked out a suggestion of Senator Bailey, the other day, when the latter proposed to reach the Astors and other expropriated millionaires through an income tax. Although an income tax is perfectly legal in every other country, the Supreme Court of the United States declares it illegal here, at the behest of the vampires who are sucking the lifeblood of this nation.

May Day, May Day, Labor's coming hey-day— Blow the trumpets through the land, Tell them here we take our stand, Here we rally, hand in hand, For the rights of labor!

Dear sisters, and why do you find your feminine ways and charms slipping away from you? Why do you become mannish and "business" like? Is it not owing to the mad rush for riches? Is it not also owing to the maddening, unnecessary grind of poverty, imposed upon you as well as us, by the masters?

An academy in Massachusetts where boys and girls in their teens are taught publishes a book of answers made by the pupils to the question, "What would you do if you had a million dollars?" Not one of the young people thought of restoring it to those who had really created the million. Nearly all immediately laid out a life of ease and pleasure. Some would give a few crumbs to the poor—just like their capitalist fathers. Can you have we need of Socialist schools?

J. Edward Swanstrom, former School Commissioner, lectured the women school teachers at their "equal rights banquet" at a famous hostelry the other night. He declared that their wearing of peach basket hats and frivolous decorations showed them to be unfit for political power. How could they get into a polling booth with such hats on? Mr. Ex-School Commissioner, you blame the women for the hideous hats and garments which are made for them by men—by commercial vultures who change the "styles" so radically each year that a woman, in her glances to fashion (made necessary in her business of husband-catching), dares not wear an old hat or gown even if it is becoming and serviceable. Women are but victims of this system of robbery and exploitation. Why not blame the system and those who employ it for their enormous gain?

A Great Shock.

Hokes—Jones is a stupendous egotist. He's completely wrapped up in himself.

Jokes—Hub! Bound in calf—Lippincott's Magazine.

HE DID.

"Do you understand political economy?"

"I do," answered the member of the appropriations committee. "Political economy is the art of getting other people to economize so that your own constituents can have liberal consideration." —Washington Star.