

ACTION BY MAYOR
ISS. C. F. U. DEMAND

Protest Against Treatment of Striking Teamsters to Be Continued—Fresh Outrages Reported.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union it was decided to send the committee on police outrages against the striking teamsters to see Mayor McClellan a second time. This action was taken in view of the fresh persecutions reported since the committee's visit to the Mayor, who promised to take the matter up with Acting Police Commissioner Baker.

An especial purpose of the second trip to City Hall will be to protest against the carrying of firearms by strikebreakers and special policemen employed by Jackson Brothers.

Delegate Thomas Rock, who reported for the committee, told of seeing a scab driver in Hudson street with his coat thrown back to display an enormous revolver. Delegates Quarrell and Johnson, of the teamsters, recounted the persecutions to which the strikers and members of other locals of the teamsters are subjected at every opportunity.

Delegate Quagell told the central body that he had been arrested without cause the day before, and kept in jail until night without being allowed a messenger to communicate with his wife or friends.

Arrested Delegate Denied Messenger. "I was driving through Canal street Saturday afternoon when my horse stumbled and fell. I got down and unhooked the animal, and then gave him a light lash of the whip to get him up. A policeman in the station house at the time called me a scoundrel and examined my horse and reported that the horse showed no trace of any injury whatever. The charge against me was then changed to disorderly conduct, and I was put in a cell until 10 o'clock.

Teamsters Praise The Call. Delegate William Johnson praised The Evening Call for its news of the strike. "The Evening Call," he said, "has given the fullest account of the strike in any one paper which has taken the truth, and advocated the strikers' cause. The teamsters and other workmen all over the city are waking up to the fact that it is their paper."

The Fight for Equal Pay. Miss Strachan told how the bill was passed over the Mayor's preliminary veto by the Legislature last year, and that it was vetoed by Governor Hughes. The Legislature has now adopted the bill again, and would be able, and perhaps willing, said Miss Strachan, to pass it over the Mayor's veto, inasmuch as it has already received more than a two-thirds vote in both houses.

Actors Thank Organized Labor. A communication from the Actors' National Protective Union in regard to the passage of the bill declared: "We, the Actors' Union, who have been carrying on the campaign for this measure during the past five years, desire to have it known that we are organized labor of this state and we are proud to have our names brought about this great victory which means so much to the theatrical profession."

McManus Bill Killed. The report of the legislative agent of the Workmen's State Federation, prohibiting the importation of armed

SAY JURORS HAVE
MADE UP MINDS

Reported That Members of Hains Jury Have Preconceived Opinions as to Verdict.

In spite of the fact that the Hains jury has been locked up from the beginning of the trial of the army captain for the murder of William E. Annis, rumors that this or that juror has a preconceived opinion as to the defendant's guilt have been reaching both defense and prosecution.

A telephone communication to Mr. McIntyre from the place where Henry H. Nilsson is employed has caused the defense some uneasiness. Two days after Nilsson had been sworn and had taken his place in the jury box, some one from the office of Crane Brothers, steamfitters, called up the office of Mr. McIntyre and said:

"Did you know that juror No. 8 once said that if he had his way he would hang the man who killed Annis?" It was rather startling information, particularly as the jury had been formally sworn and the taking of testimony had begun. The attorneys for the defense went over their questions and found that the juror had answered all satisfactorily. He testified that he had no opinions as to Captain Hains' guilt or innocence, and that if he took a seat in the box his opinion would be governed entirely by the evidence.

Under the circumstances, the defense has taken no action in the Nilsson matter. The attorneys believe that either he was misquoted or, since the juror's belief of guilt, has changed his mind.

SEEK YOUTHS' BODIES

Three Young Men Drowned in Storm—Dog Brings News.

FREEMONT, N. Y., May 2.—The search continues to-day for the bodies of three boys who were drowned in Hempstead Bay in the storm Saturday night. The victims are David Hults, sixteen years old, of Merrick; William Kunz, fifteen years old, of West Hoboken, and Henry Ludlow, seventeen years old, of Merrick. Kunz was visiting Ludlow, whose home was near that of Hults.

The boys started out during the afternoon on a clamming expedition. They were in a small boat that carried a spritsail. When they set out a stiff wind was blowing from the south, and later the wind shifted to the northwest and rain began to fall. The boys had with them a big shepherd dog belonging to Hults' father. The last night members of Hults' family heard the dog barking outside of their home and went out to see what was the matter.

When the dog saw them he turned toward the meadow, ran a little way, and barked and ran on again. It was evident that he wanted them to follow him, and they did so. They searched for a long time, but found no trace of the missing boys. Little anxiety was felt at the time, but when the boys had not returned this morning a searching party started out after them.

In the Cove the boys' boat was found overturned. The stick of the spritsail was left, but the sail was gone. Out in the cove the searchers saw an object that looked like the sail floating on the surface, and from its appearance it was thought that a body might be entangled in it. The searchers went out to it at the time and it was decided to wait for low tide to go to the boat and search for the bodies.

MEXICAN POLICE JAIL WORKERS. MEXICO CITY, May 3.—Political riots among the people of Santa Cruz, State of Tlaxcala, have caused the authorities to make wholesale arrests. It is stated that the cloth and thread factories are in jail that these industries will have to close down.

WILL HANG 100
MORE TRAITORS

Young Turks to Stamp Out Reactionary Plots—The Last Flicker of Resistance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—Several men condemned to death for participation in the recent events in this city were executed this morning. Three of them were hanged on the Galata bridge and others in different parts of Stamboul. The executions were witnessed by large crowds.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Constantinople says that in an interview Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turks, declared that they had proofs that a massacre of all Turks suspected of liberalism had been projected in Constantinople and was only prevented by General Scheffek's hastening the occupation of the capital.

Enver Bey said that he now had no fear that Abdul Hamid would become the center of new revolts. He believed that as a result of the martial law there would be an additional hundred executions and as many more sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor. The executions would be open and were going to keep their eyes open. Dillon swore at us and said he'd arrest us. He came into the store, and grabbed father.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—The marines in the Kassim barracks, which are situated behind the American Embassy, mutinied Saturday night. They refused to embark for distribution to the various points. The marines belong to the old disaffected garrison, and although they had nominally surrendered, were in an ugly mood. They were easily persuaded by agitators to make an armed protest against the capital.

When the American Ambassador, Mr. Leishman, looked out of his bedroom window yesterday morning he observed a battery of mountain howitzers occupying a commanding position on a terrace near the embassy. Further up field pieces had been stationed, while battalions of infantry were spread out through the Turkish cemetery and on the slope overlooking the Golden Horn. General Scheffek, commander of the forces, lost no time in bringing the mutineers to terms. After they had surrendered, he said:

STRIKES "UP STATE"

Freight Handlers and Teamsters in Albany—Carpenters in Rochester.

ALBANY, May 3.—One hundred and twenty-five freight handlers employed by the New York Central Railroad at West Albany and forty at the Montgomery street freight house in this city, are now on strike. They went out on Saturday. The men demand an increase of wages from 16 to 18 cents an hour. They say that other freight handlers along the railroad in Albany and Syracuse are dissatisfied and may join the strike.

Members of the Teamsters' Union went on strike here to-day for a wage increase from \$12 to \$14 a week. May 3 is moving day in Albany, and the strike severely hampered the big trucking firms.

EVENING MEETINGS

Many other demonstrations were held May Day evening in this city and vicinity. A great demonstration was held in the Labor Temple, under the auspices of the German-American Aid Committee, the Socialist-Labor and the Workmen's Educational Association. Able speakers addressed the audience and an excellent musical program was rendered by an orchestra and the "Egalite" and "Teutonia". In Harlem there was an open air meeting, beginning at 8 o'clock, at the corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue.

BLUECOAT SHOOTS
GUILTY YOUTH

Louis Prober Mortally Wounded While Protecting Father From Drunken Cop's Attack.

Louis Prober, a bright, manly boy, of nineteen years, is dying in the Brooklyn Hospital to-day from the effects of a bullet fired by a policeman from whose attacks the lad was trying to save his aged father.

The shooting occurred in a little delicatessen shop kept by the Prober family at 217 Myrtle avenue. In a sworn ante-mortem statement to a Coroner Brewer the boy explained it thus: "For months Policeman James Dillon, of the Adams street station, had been grafting on my father, letting him keep the shop open Sundays after 10 A. M. in exchange for 'presents'. He likes duck eggs, and he took them by the dozen. He took all kinds of fruit, too. Lately he had been taking more and more, so there was no profit in keeping the place open."

"Yesterday, when he came around, father told him he would give up no more. All the other shops were kept open and we were going to keep ours open. Dillon swore at us and said he'd arrest us. He came into the store, and grabbed father."

"A Crazy Drunken Cop." "He beat and kicked him, and waved his gun at me and my mother and my brother Max. There were two women customers there, too. We all were nearly frightened to death. So I telephoned the Police Headquarters. 'There's a crazy drunken cop here. Send help.' Then he shot me. After the boy fell, wounded, two detectives came from the Adams street station in response to his call. A squad of reserves appeared a few minutes later. When the lad was placed in an ambulance the police arrested his father, Isaac; his mother, Jessie, and his brother, Max, and led them all into a patrol wagon. The police 'system' began to work. On the way to the station, the Probers assert, Patrolman Dillon had one of the other policemen slash his uniform coat up the back. They didn't understand what this meant until they were arraigned before Captain Fennelly and Inspector Hollihan. Then Dillon said:

"I had my gun out because these people tried to attack me and I went into the store to arrest them for keeping open on Sundays."

After a long parley the Probers were held for a while and released later, \$500 having apparently been made against Dillon. Apparently, he was kept about the station during the rest of the day. Coroner Brewer said last night after obtaining the dying boy's statement that he would make charges were made against the policeman whom he described as a "brutal ruffian."

CABANNE ASKS DIVORCE

Will Press Petition for Separation—Wants Custody of Boy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—James Shepard Cabanne, Jr., father of Jas. Shepard Cabanne 3d, the boy who was found in San Francisco with Broughton Brandenburg, will to-day appear in the Circuit Court to press his petition for divorce and ask for the custody of his son. He argued from Frisco yesterday with his son.

The only hold Brandenburg had on the boy's affections, Cabanne said, "was his promise to take him to his mother, and when he failed to keep that promise 'Shep' was glad to come back home."

POLICE LET FRIENDS GO.

Men Who Assailed Party of Four Permitted to Escape. While William Richter, of 122 Essex street, and his two sisters and brother-in-law, were walking down Avenue A, after midnight this morning they were set upon by three men who evidently intended robbery. The party set up an outcry, and several policemen appeared, but when they were about to arrest the assailants, Policeman 3950, according to Mr. Richter, suddenly recognized one of the prisoners and exclaimed: "That's a friend of mine, let 'em go, and the three men who had made the attack were permitted to escape."

STRIKING BAKERS
BEATEN BY THUGS

Toughs Hired by Bosses Attack Union Men at Their Headquarters—Detectives Assist.

The bosses of the striking bakers sent a squad of toughs yesterday among whom were several prizefighters, to the headquarters of the strikers, at 127 Delancey street, to beat up union men. The intruders, who were assisted by two detectives, fell on the men inside the hall, and began to shower blows and deliver kicks and hand out cuts and pepper with the brutality of hired assassins.

At first the strikers were taken by surprise. Though they knew their bosses and have a good idea of the tactics of their employers, they, however, did not expect so open and so murderous an attack. But they rose to the situation, and met the intruders with united resistance. A free-for-all fight followed, with the result that about fifty men were suffering last night from cuts and bruises.

The immediate excuse by which the toughs entered the headquarters was that non-union men were held against their will by the strikers. The parading men they sought were Morris Gruberz and David Messing, who, they asserted, had been spirited away from their shops. Gruberz is the proprietor of four shops, while Messing has a place at 82 Allen street.

The union men strongly resented the intrusion and when the invaders made an attempt to rush the camp they were met by strong resistance. Lamps were shattered, chairs broken and overturned, and the place was fast becoming a shambles when a squad of policemen arrived and temporarily restored order. The invaders beat a retreat, but returned shortly and made a second attempt to get into the building.

By this time they found a crowd of about 500 union men waiting around the premises, ready to give them a warm reception. A parley was arranged between the factions, with the result that a lot of non-union men were allowed to enter.

Led by Max Kizimirsky, leader of the strikers, they made their way to the platform, and were invited to pick out the men who were being detained against their will. Some were picked out and asked if they had joined the strikers willingly. Their affirmative reply appeased the invaders, who gracefully withdrew.

GIRL GONE TWO WEEKS

Police Look for Nina Knight, Who Disappeared From Home.

Nina Knight, fourteen years old, disappeared from her home, 45-Jefferson avenue, Maspeth, Queens, two weeks ago, and her parents are distracted. While the police are seeking her they are also looking for Frank Murphy, eighteen years old, who until a few days ago lived at 65 Powers street, Brooklyn, the father of the girl, said yesterday: "After Nina disappeared we found a letter written to her by young Murphy. It was a threatening letter, and I turned it over to Police Captain Gardner, of the Newtown precinct. One part read: 'If you don't write and come to me I am going out to get you, and you know what that means.'"

POLICE CLUB WORKERS

Socialist Editor Jailed After May Day Demonstration.

(Special to The Call.) MONTREAL, May 3.—Great indignation prevailed among the Socialists and union men of this city because of the brutality of the police in breaking up the Socialist May Day demonstration Saturday, and it is expected that the court room will be crowded to-day when Editor Cotton, of Cotton's Weekly, the Socialist organ of Eastern Canada, will be arraigned on a charge of disturbing the peace.

Mr. Cotton was arrested during the trouble caused by the cops when they broke up the May Day parade, and spent the night in a cell, being bailed out yesterday morning. Several other Socialists were beaten up by the police, who seemed inspired by a spirit of savagery equalled only by that of the Cossacks of the Russian Czar.

The Socialist party of Canada will fight the case to a finish as the right of free speech is clearly established by law, and the Socialists do not propose to allow it to be overridden by a handful of police ruffians.

THOUSANDS BRAVE RAIN AND
STORM IN MAY DAY PARADE

New York Witnesses Grandest Celebration of Labor's International Holiday—Brooklyn Socialist Arrested for Carrying Red Flag—Twelve Argentine Marchers Killed—Police Make Trouble in Detroit and Montreal.

Despite the rain and the storm the May Day demonstration participated in by Socialist and labor organizations in Greater New York was the largest and the most enthusiastic in the history of the Socialist movement in this city. Thousands of workmen paraded the streets under the Red Flag of universal brotherhood to the accompaniment of the inspiring tunes of the Workers' Marseillaise! The streets echoed with the sweet, melodious refrain of the songs of International Labor, sung at the same time by workmen of all countries, through the entire civilized world.

Meetings, festivals and celebrations were held throughout the greater city. The success of each and all attested to the fact that thousands of New Yorkers are to-day inspired by the spirit of internationalism and revolution.

Thousands of people gathered in front of the "Forward," the Yiddish Socialist daily, on Rutgers Square, at 2 P. M., and the marshaling of paraders began. Grand Marshal T. Leibelwitz, of the Mineral Water Workers' Union, assisted by L. Shaffer, Max Kazimirsky and a dozen others on horseback, kept excellent order and led the march to Union Square without a hitch or interruption.

The most inspiring sight, one that will be remembered for many years by those who witnessed it, was when, at 3 o'clock, the clouds burst open and the rain fell in torrents. At that time Rutgers Square was packed with Socialists who were being mustered into line. Some of the men rushed for shelter to the building at Seward's

Park, but the majority clustered together and forming one solid wall, made common use of their umbrellas and remained in a brave attitude of defiance, defying the elements and proving that once the Red Flag of Socialism waves overhead no power in the world is able to scatter them. The more persistent the rain grew in the effort to disperse them the closer did they stand together.

LAKE TIE-UP COMPLETE

Union Seamen Desert All Boats When Docked.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The strike of lake seamen is going into effect with greater force every hour. As fast as lake steamers are docked they are abandoned by their union crews and the tie-up of lake traffic is complete. Victor Olander, secretary of the union, stated that 150 men employed on twelve boats in the Chicago River had left their berths. As fast as the boats reach Chicago from other ports the men will be called off.

Thousands are idle to-day in Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and other centers, but as a matter of fact the situation differs little from that which has existed since the opening of navigation, when the marine engineers refused to sign contracts in which the open shop clause was inserted. The tie-up is merely made complete.

Another inspiring feature of the parade was the long line of children of the two bodies, the Young Friends' Socialist Literary Circle and the Socialist Youth of Russia. With beaming faces and sparkling eyes the coming generation followed the Red Flag with the devotion of youthful enthusiasm. They were cheered again and again by the thousands who watched the parade.

The women, too, proved to be a signal for cheer and applause. The Ladies' Waistmakers' Union and the Socialist women formed a dignified line of fair Socialists who bore signs demanding among other things the abolition of child labor and the right to vote.

AT UNION SQUARE

Police Besiege Park—The Industrial Workers Hold Meeting.

At the afternoon mass meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World in Union Square, the police arrangements suggested a day in St. Petersburg, when the czar was nervous. Long before the meeting began Union Square and vicinity were covered with a swarm of bluecoats. Inspector McCluskey was in command, assisted by Captain Cornelius Hayes, of the 19th precinct, five lieutenants, ten sergeants, and 150 patrolmen.

Forty policemen were lined up on the north side of 17th street, opposite the speakers' park, and groups of officers were gathered at the corners of all the side streets surrounding the

square. Mounted policemen were stationed at short intervals all around the park...

Revolutionary Motions. The speakers stand on the balcony of the park superintendent's house...

Labor's Universal Demand. Whereas, the International Socialist Congress, which met in London in 1896...

Whereas, the capitalist class by maintaining long hours of labor for those retained in their factories...

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cialist party section of the marchers reached Osborne avenue. Officer Michael Dowd, who was leading the marchers...

Louis Goldberg Arrested. Cordes broke into the ranks of the marchers and ordered Mr. Goldberg to fold up the flag...

When the desk sergeant wanted to know why the parade had come down Belmont avenue, Mr. Goldberg turned the tables by asking...

While measuring the flag the station detective entrusted with this weighty task, stepped on it with his dirty shoes...

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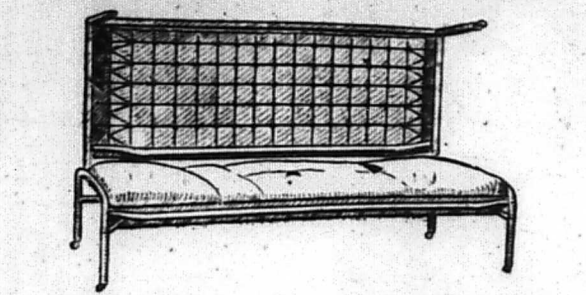
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Fras & Miller THE FURNITURE CENTER Broadway, Linden and Quincy Sts., Brooklyn.

New Mascot Couch Bed



AS ILLUSTRATED—A steel Divan Couch Bed with the box couch feature, easily changed into a full size bed. Both mattresses are secured to the springs and a seven-inch space between them gives ample room for all bed clothing...

motion at a very moderate price. \$12.50

brations all over the world were made by Thomas Lewis and George R. Kirkpatrick in English and B. Vladik and the chairman in Yiddish. Julius Hopp spoke on the necessity of permeating the drama with the Socialist spirit.

Should be Called "Redville." Mr. Lewis opened his speech by saying that after to-day Brownsville ought to be called Redville.

Mr. Lewis opened his speech by saying that after to-day Brownsville ought to be called Redville. He continued, your police evidently don't like the red flag. Why, how dare you do it? Carry a flag without a country. You are almost as bad as the Irish who carry a green flag without a country.

Gets Great Ovation. When Mr. Goldberg left the station house with the red flag under his arm, he was given a veritable ovation by the crowd of Socialists and union men and women outside and escorted in triumph back to his place in the parade amid cheers for the red flag.

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than railroad directors and stock manipulators. When this shall have been accomplished capitalism and capitalists shall be crushed and overthrown.

A prettier and more inspiring spectacle than the May Day play presented by the Socialist tois was not to be seen anywhere. The play was imported from England, where it was successfully produced by the Socialist Sunday schools of that country.

The play includes songs and dances and recitations as well as beautiful lines breathing the hopes and aspirations of Socialism. The stage was prettily decorated with Socialist emblems and the juvenile players, tastefully and beautifully dressed in their graceful groupings, presented a vision of the better day such as William Morris and Walter Crane sang and sketched.

The following are some of the lines of the play: "That which is in the interest of the whole is not in the interest of a single one."

"From each according to his ability; to each according to his needs."

"Our cause is the cause of the ages; our hope is the hope of the world."

"The place to be happy is here, the time is now, and the way to be happy is to make others happy."

A feature of the play was the presentation of the "international delegates" to the May Day Queen. The delegates carried banners with the portraits of the men who stood for progress in their respective countries.

The play was heartily applauded and showed the superior talent of Socialist children. The following are some of the teachers who staged the play: Jennie Schapiro, Sarah Crystal, Ray Samuels and I. Shapoff.

Other teachers who aided in making the play the success it was.

TROUBLE IN DETROIT

Brutal Cops Charge on Crowd of Peaceable Socialists.

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—Because the Italian Socialists refused to give up their red flags and banners the May Day parade which had been arranged by the Socialist party was broken up Saturday.

There was a small riot for a minute or so after Superintendent Downey gave his order to take away the flags, and then the mounted squad and police reserves charged on the 300 Socialists gathered in Grand Circus park, rode into them and dispersed the gathering in all directions.

Salvatore Legara and Antonio Buscheni, who had been the bearers of the flags and who it is charged resisted Captain Baker, were taken under arrest.

The Socialist demonstration was out as large as had been expected owing to the inclement weather. Most of the 300 who had gathered to parade were Italians and they had a red banner labeled "Italian Socialist Party" and a red flag furled in black cape. Included in the crowd were a number of women and several small children with red suits.

Superintendent Downey rode up at the head of the mounted squad, followed by about 100 police reserves on foot. "Tell them they must get rid of those red flags or we will take them away," was the command Superintendent Downey gave to Captain Baker. The captain went straight into the crowd where Legara and Buscheni sat on a bench. He seized the banner and attempted to take the red flag away.

"No, please," pleaded Buscheni. "We show 'em just carry 'em."

Captain Baker insisted, however, and the men resisted. Immediately half a dozen detectives came to Captain Baker's help. The Italians then crowded in and some of them struck at the plainclothes men and tried to get their comrades free.

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GIVE US A FAIR TRIAL. We know we're RIGHT when we say BUILDING LOTS in the City of New York adjoining the trolley, 1,500 feet from electric station in the thriving suburb of SPRINGFIELD, at 17 1/2c Sq. Ft. EASY TERMS. Is the biggest "Money Maker" for investors in the real estate market today. Your money will easily double in 6 months.

SIGHT-SEEING AUTOMOBILE. It is a beautiful ride, and seats 4 REE. Meet us next Sunday. Automobile leaves L. I. City, L. I. R. Depot, 1:50 P. M. SHARP. EKURSION BY TRAIN. From L. I. City, L. I. R. Depot, and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, L. I. R. Depot, L. I. R. Depot, 1:50 P. M. FREE tickets from men stationed at both depots wearing white badges of W. C. REEVES & CO., NEW YORK CITY. U AUTO AUTO WITH US. WANTED—Women to "Secure the Country" and find they can "Clean Up" their home on our real estate offerings.

W. C. REEVES & CO., NEW YORK CITY. U AUTO AUTO WITH US. WANTED—Women to "Secure the Country" and find they can "Clean Up" their home on our real estate offerings.

izing is ready they will surprise both the government and the public. The police figures place the number on strike in Paris as only 22,292, but probably double that number would be a more nearly correct estimate.

The employees at the Central Telegraph office made a little demonstration at 11 o'clock in the morning, when the new shift came on. They "conspired" M. Simyan, the under secretary of the department of posts and telegraphs, and sang the "international" as a protest against the government's action against seven postal employees accused of anti-patriotic agitation.

As a sequel to this manifestation eight men have been suspended, and among them Thibault, who was a leader in the late postal strike. He is a favorite orator at meetings of postal employees. The telephone linemen who failed to present themselves for work have also been suspended.

Five labor meetings were held morning and afternoon in the city, at which anti-militarism and anti-patriotism were lauded. Chastenot, one of the seven whom the government is prosecuting, addressed one meeting. He declared that no protection could separate the postal services from the working class or hinder the task of uniting the administrative proletariat and organized labor.

An afternoon meeting gave the soldiers occupying the barracks on the Place de la Republique their only bit of exercise for the day. Some fifty of the troops issued from the barracks to break up a procession formed on leaving the meeting place, the participants in which were singing the "international." The parade ended at 11 o'clock in the day were then made.

Dispatches received from Bordeaux, Bourges, Nice, Mount Pellier, Marcellies, Angoulême, Brest, Lorient, Montebellard, Rochefort, Rochelle, Tours, and other places, report that the strike was not general, but that there were workmen's meetings and processions of the usual May Day character.

At Meral the strike of the button-makers for a continuance of the previous wage scale is practically complete. From Noeux les Mines it is reported that the strike of laborers in the mines is being completely broken up. At Calais, also, while all was quiet along the coast, a large majority of the miners were out.

A Nice the part workmen held a meeting in the evening on the city streets. At Mount Pellier most of the laborers were at work, and the same was true of Marcellies. At Bordeaux a big meeting under the auspices of the General Federation of Labor voted to publish the manifesto for general revolutionary strike, but there was no outbreak of disorder.

Two thousand workmen at Bourges paraded the streets singing revolutionary songs. The men were led by patrols of dragoons and policemen on bicycles. At a subsequent meeting M. Mazeau, an agent of the Confederation of Labor, proposed to organize the soldiers into "syndicates." A priest and several army officers were booed by the workmen during the course of their demonstration.

Treasurer Marck of the General Confederation of Labor, was arrested yesterday at Rouen, where he delivered a speech Saturday evening attacking the commissary of police, who was present. Marck is one of the most prominent agitators of the Confederation.

Three more postal employees were suspended yesterday, two for speeches he made at Dijon and St. Etienne and the other, Chastenot, one of the recent strike leaders, for a speech made in Paris.

L'Hurancie, the Socialist daily, declares that it is satisfied with the events of May Day. It says the day marks a halting place in the Socialist conquest, permitting revolutionary militiamen to review the country and incorporate its new contingents.

The Journal des Debats says that "it is grave and characteristic" that these new contingents are supplied by agents and employees of the state. A delusion of radical politicians has been a belief that by increasing unlimitedly the duties of the state and consequently also the number of functionaries they were consolidating the omnipotence of the state and those who hold power.

The ringing of church bells heralded "peace Sunday." Special exercises were assigned to twenty churches of various denominations. President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, spoke at the Belden Avenue Baptist Church. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, spoke in the Union Park Congregational Church.

Yesterday in celebration of the opening of the second National Peace Congress here, and because of the park commissioner's refusal to allow a parade with bands and banners, 10,000 Socialists marched in an imposing "silent peace demonstration" along the lake front. Every man wore a red carnation or a tiny red flag, but the hundreds of police who were on hand could find no excuse to make trouble. The parade ended at 11 o'clock in the morning was addressed by Thomas J. Morgan, A. M. Simon, Carl D. Thompson and others. In the course of his remarks Mr. Morgan declared that "Admiral Carnegie," that "prince of peace," was the first president of a peace conference ever held in America. To contribute to a peace conference is part of his contribution to his country.

Preliminary to the formal opening of the Peace Congress to-day, a number of other meetings were held yesterday. In Orchestra Hall the speakers were Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Emil G. Hirsch and President Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University. Dr. Schurman said, in part:

"The wage-earners tend more and more to become the advocates of peace, for wars disorganize industry, increase the ranks of the unemployed and raise tremendously the cost of living. Citizens who have some property accumulated manage to pull through without great suffering, but the suffering of those whose livelihood depends upon their daily wages cannot be depicted or even imagined. This undoubtedly explains why Socialists denounce militarism and even repudiate nationalism, so far as it implies militarism, and constitute themselves an international organization. Partly through the influence of Socialist teaching, and still more by the advance of education and the growth of intelligence, the working classes in all countries will come to denounce the spirit of militarism, oppose the current policy of huge military and naval expenditures and advocate the policy of international peace and good will."

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GOPS SEIZE RED FLAG

Brownsville Socialists' Parade Interfered With—Workers' Defiant.

That the Brooklyn Socialists were able to checkmate both the fury of the elements and the illegal acts of the police in trying to start a row and break up the big May Day parade in Brownsville was shown by the resoluteness with which the 1,500 marchers braved the heavy showers and the equanimity with which they allowed Patrolman William Cordes to arrest Louis Goldberg, 24 years old, a clock-maker, living at 357 Christopher street, for the heinous "offense" of carrying the bright red flag of Local Kings County of the Socialist party in defiance of an alleged city ordinance forbidding such a "revolutionary" act.

The parade, which was composed of Carpenters' Union No. 1008, Painters' Union No. 492, Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. of the Socialist party in Kings County, the Progressive Literary and Aid Society and Branch 11 of the Workmen's Circle, started from that work down Pitkin avenue at 2:30 P. M. and all the way to the corner of Belmont and Sutter avenue made the marchers flee to the shelter of adjacent doorways and awnings and delayed the parade for twenty minutes.

As soon as the rain slackened the ranks reformed and the line of march proceeded down Belmont avenue with the band playing the Workers' March and the national banners flying, and the American and red flags flying proudly.

The rain had evidently put the policemen in charge of the parade in a bad humor, however, as when the So-

cialist party and the social revolution. The line of march then continued without further incident through the main streets of Brownsville, ending at the Metropolitan Saenger Hall, at 4:30 o'clock.

Many of the marchers, under the impression that the evening meeting of the Socialist party was to begin at once, entered the hall, where a May Day meeting of the Socialist Labor party was in progress, and swelled the audience that was listening to a speech by Solon D. Leon, describing the rise of the revolutionary sentiment from the time of Cromwell and Charles I. to the present day.

The news of Mr. Goldberg's arrest had spread like wild fire throughout Brownsville and at 8 o'clock the Metropolitan Saenger Hall was packed to the doors by an audience that had come to attend the May Day meeting arranged by Branch No. 2 of the 23d A. D. S. P. and cheer the red flag and the man who had carried it.

Barret Wolf presided, and the red flag and the national colors, hung side by side, formed the background of a fiery enthusiasm which has been rarely equaled in Brooklyn.

Fervid speeches expressive of the international solidarity of the working class the typified by the May Day cele-

brations all over the world were made by Thomas Lewis and George R. Kirkpatrick in English and B. Vladik and the chairman in Yiddish. Julius Hopp spoke on the necessity of permeating the drama with the Socialist spirit.

The program was as follows: Address... A. I. Shipplacoff, Chairman. Raising song... By the pupils. Recitation—Socialist Ten Commandments... Group from Harlem School. Song... Group from Borough Park School. Essay—A Visitor from Mars. Samuel C. Myerson (Williamsburgh School). Violin solo... Aaron Liebstag. Recitation—The Rebel. Sergius Lachowski (Bronx School). "America"... By the pupils. Address to the children... Adolph Beney. Recitation—The Song of the Shirt. Miss Turehni (East Side School). Piano solo... Emily Michton (Williamsburgh School). Recitation—The Man With the Hoe. Henry Bloom (Brownsville School).

When Mr. Goldberg left the station house with the red flag under his arm, he was given a veritable ovation by the crowd of Socialists and union men and women outside and escorted in triumph back to his place in the parade amid cheers for the red flag.

PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS IN THE MAY DAY PLAY AT COOPER UNION SATURDAY.

Song—To Labor... By the pupils. May Day Play—Characters. Master of Ceremonies... Samuel C. Myerson. May Queen... Emily Michton. Goddess of Peace... Lena Levine. Goddess of Liberty... Lillian Heimanowitz. Merry Peasant... Samuel Robinson. Leader of Groups... Bella Cohen. Bronx School... Ida Davidov. East Side School... Marie Horowitz. Williamsburgh School... Rose Horowitz. Annie Shapiro, Rosette Horowitz. Brownsville School... Esther Handelman. Borough Park School... Rose Myerson. Flatbush School... Sarah Saslow. Pianist... Mr. Schatzonoff. Gypsy and other dances... Ethel Lawrence. Groups representing schools, international delegates, attendants, pages.

The speakers poked fun at Seth Low because of his recent assertion that the Socialist Sunday school is a menace to the community.

"I invited Mr. Low to attend our festival to-day," said Mr. Shipplacoff, "and see for himself the evil of our propaganda, but he has not come. Perhaps he could employ his time better in visiting the textile mills of the South and the glass factories of New Jersey and see in the child labor there the methods of educating children which will be a future danger to this country by no means socialist."

"Mr. Low," declared Alexander Irving, "presents us as a lot of hobnobbers ready to rise out of the dirtiness to scare him and the country. You will rise up, my children, not as hobnobbers, but to smite the capitalists. You will rise up to continue the cause when we are too old to work further, and will carry it on. You will bring the true patriotism of the brotherhood of man; you, like David against the Philistines, will crush class distinction and establish the co-operative commonwealth."

"The spirit of the public schools is one of selfish commercialism," said Mr. Beney. "It teaches competition instead of co-operation and destroys the push the individualism which our socialism tries to foster. Its teachings are merely technical and its neglect of moral training is most unsatisfactory to the radical elements. Our children should be taught to be useful members, to be of use individually to the world in which they live, to be creators and producers rather

they are beginning to fear us and how strong we are growing. Why, to-day even the capitalist press recognizes May Day as the International holiday of labor." Mr. Lewis closed by making an eloquent appeal to his audience to help rescue the imprisoned Mexican liberals.

When Louis Goldberg appeared before Judge Hyland in the New Jersey Avenue Police Court yesterday morning the judge began by asking him why he had carried the red flag. Mr. Goldberg refused to answer, saying that he wished to consult his lawyer before being interrogated. Judge Hyland then wanted to know if Mr. Goldberg believed in law and order, and upon being assured that he did, expressed his gratification, saying that many of the people who come from the other side of the Atlantic did not believe in law and order and consequently had to be jailed.

The judge then said that he would fix the date for the hearing any day that was convenient for Mr. Goldberg. Thereupon the hearing was set down for 9 A. M. to-morrow, and Mr. Goldberg left the court.

Local Kings County of the Socialist party has engaged counsel to fight the case, as the Brooklyn Socialists are determined that their right to carry the red flag shall not be made a mockery of at the whim of any petty police officer or alleged city ordinance.

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CHILDREN CELEBRATE

Festival of Socialist Sunday Schools in Cooper Union.

The flower of Socialism blossomed forth on May Day. Nearly 1,000 pupils of the Socialist Sunday Schools of Greater New York, assisted by their teachers and hundreds of their elders, filled Cooper Union Saturday afternoon and joyously celebrated the grandest holiday of international labor.

The festival was a pronounced success. The happy faces and merry laughter of the children as well as

the enthusiastic praise of the critical veteran Socialists told that the untiring work of the teachers of the Socialist Sunday schools in arranging the affair was well spent.

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POLICE KILL 12 MEN

Argentina's May Day Saddened by Scenes of Bloodshed.

BUENOS AYRES, May 3.—The May Day celebrations organized by the various workmen's unions resulted in serious demonstrations and an engagement between the marchers and police, in which five men were

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

HAL CHASE PLAYS WITH YANKEES TO-DAY

This will be Hal Chase Day on the Hilltop. In honor of the return of the great first-sacker to the Highland camp...

The varioloid victim will be warmly welcomed by the local fans. He now is in first-rate physical trim—the best he ever has been in his life...

The Highlanders will have almost their regular team in action this afternoon against the Athletics, whose manager—Connie Mack—went to West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday...

Manager Stallings will not decide until this morning on the batting order of the Highlanders. He is not likely to disturb Cregeen...

OLD MEN IN ENDURANCE TEST.

Do your old or young men possess the greatest speed and stamina? This question doubtless will be decided on June 13 when the Roy Wheelman, Inc., of New York, hold the first bicycle Marathon on Long Island...

Mr. Girard also has wagered \$100 with Val Vallant, the manager of the race, that of the starters in the contest...

In view of the fact that there are special prizes for schoolboys, messengers and newspapermen, as well as for letter carriers, policemen and soldiers...

In order to establish a world's record for the Marathon distance, and one that will stand for many years...

When Peerless Mel Sheppard and Harry Hillman, the pride of the Mercury Foot, face the barrier in the special 600-yard match race...

The pair met once before, Harry jumping Mel on the bell lap and leading him to the worsted in a desperate drive in one of the grandest struggles even seen in Madison Square Garden...

With the object of cutting down the dues from \$15 yearly to \$5 the Harlem Regatta Association will have a meeting in the Harlem Casino, 124th street and Seventh avenue, this evening...

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS Union Made

Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls.

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PITCHER FOXEN OF PHILADELPHIA, WHO IS DOING GOOD WORK IN BOX



One of the most promising left hand twirlers in the National League and one who will probably make many of the crack veterans look to their laurels before the season is over is William Foxen...

HOW THEY STAND

Table showing National League standings with columns for team, wins, losses, and percentage.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table showing American League standings with columns for team, wins, losses, and percentage.

GAMES TO-DAY

National League: Boston at Philadelphia, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at Chicago, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia at New York, Washington at Boston.

SHEPPARD TO RACE HILLMAN

When Peerless Mel Sheppard and Harry Hillman, the pride of the Mercury Foot, face the barrier in the special 600-yard match race...

REGATTA ASSOCIATION TO MEET

With the object of cutting down the dues from \$15 yearly to \$5 the Harlem Regatta Association will have a meeting in the Harlem Casino, 124th street and Seventh avenue, this evening...

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

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SIG. KLEIN 50 and 52 3d AVENUE. Near 10th Street, NEW YORK. Open till 10 evenings. Mail orders filled. Telephone 4085 Stuyvesant.

Stageland

"The Great John Ganton," with George Everett in the little role, will be seen at the Lyceum Theater to-night. It is a four act dramatization by J. Hartley Manners of Arthur J. Eddy's novel of the Chicago stockyards...

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

Frances Starr will soon reach her 150th performance at the Belasco Stuyvesant Theater in Eugene Walter's play, "The English Way." Capacity audiences continue to greet this Belasco star and to applaud her interpretation of the role of Laura Murdoch, the girl who finds it impossible to suffer the hardships of poverty after having tasted the joys of a life of luxury.

Olva Nethersole is appearing at the Savoy Theater in her new American drama, "The Writing on the Wall," and will remain at that theater until the hot weather. After her season here Miss Nethersole will sail for England and the Continent. The play deals with the timentous question.

The Lyceum Theater will be one of the last to close its doors this season. Eleanor Robson in Mrs. Burnett's "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," may be relied upon to fill the Forty-fifth street theater as long as the weather remains reasonably pleasant.

Beginning this evening "The Third Degree," at the Hudson Theater, enters upon its fourth month of its New York run.

To-night Miss Maude Adams begins the twentieth week of her present New York engagement in Mr. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows." "What Every Woman Knows."

Robert Cole and Rosamond Johnson will open an engagement at the Majestic Theater to-night in a musical entertainment by themselves entitled "The Red Moon."

SHERIDAN SMASHES THE DISCUS RECORD

Martin Sheridan, the pride of the Winged Flet and the world's greatest all-around athlete, who has a mania for smashing records, came out of his winter's hibernation yesterday in Philadelphia...

The annual handicap golf match of the University Club, which has hitherto been held on the St. Andrew's links, will be played this year on the course of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I. It was deemed by the committee...

AMUSEMENTS

HIPPODROME Twice Daily, at 3 & 5. Spectacle-Circus-Ballet

HUBSON W. 44th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8-15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2-15.

THE THIRD DEGREE. The right Place at the right price on the right night.

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RESTAURANTS. VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT, 103-5 WILLIAM ST., N. Y. NOONDAY LUNCH. PHYSICAL CULTURE FOODS.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM, 132 PARK ROW. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

HOLY CROSS' FOOTBALL DATES. WORCESTER, May 3.—The Holy Cross team will play their football games next fall...

NO ONE FOR WATCHORN'S PLACE. WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, denies that a successor to Robert Watchorn, former Commissioner of Immigration at New York, had been named.

HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED \$99.98 MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS 3 ROOMS FURNISHED AT \$49.98 4 ROOMS FURNISHED AT \$79.98 WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OPEN EVENINGS ROYAL FURNITURE CO. 2188-90 3rd Ave. bet 119 & 120 St.

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- MISCELLANEOUS. Debs' portrait, or yours, 16x20, given to all customers, free, by the well known photographers, Foley & Co., 104 Rivington street. OPTICIAN. M. Kising, 1322 3d Ave., near 70th St. PRINTING INKS. J. M. Eber, 4, 5, 6 Mission Pl. 150 Worth St. and 3, 4, 5, 6 Mission Pl. PAINTERS AND DECORATORS. Benditt & Clemons, 140 W. 97th St. Phone 3477 Madison Square. PHARMACIES. Wallach's Pharmacy, 319 Madison St. PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS. International Phonograph Co. Records, all languages, 100 E. Houston St. PHOTOGRAPHY. L. Borensoff, 325 Grand St., cor. Essex. PHONOGRAPHS, ETC. Phonographs, Records & Gas Lightin. H. Barash, 254-256 First Ave. RESTAURANTS. The German Restaurant, 14 North William St. Manhattan Lunch, 5918 8th Ave. Harlem Private Restaurant, 134 E. 104th St. Rand School Restaurant, 112 E. 10th St. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. 654 Broadway, 100 East 23d St. 220 Fulton St., 615 Sixth Ave. 2078 Seventh Ave., 130 Pearl St. As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread, 10 cents. TEAS AND COFFEES. Standard Coffee Co., 48 Lewis St. Teas, 35c. lb.; 5 lb. Good Coffee, \$1.00. White Lily Tea Co., 193 Division St. TRUNKS AND BAGS. Thomas G. Hunt, 459 6th Ave. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Gustave Stritzel, 652 Columbus Ave.

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- CIGARS. S. Mendelson, 1261 Manhattan rd. & Union av. Union Made Cigars at The Pioneer, 735 East 166th St. DRUGGISTS. Kattel's Drug Store, 144th St. & 2d Av. Tel. 2-1215 BROADWAY. D. W. Shochat, 166th and Jackson Av. JEWELER. L. Gittleman, 502 Brook Ave. INSTRUCTION. The Bronx Preparatory School, 480 E. 172d St., cor. Washington Av. LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER. Kramer Co., 1746 Washington Av. MEAT MARKET. Edward Kell, 3710 3d Ave. RESTAURANTS. Louis Cosman, 3322 Third Ave.

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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

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OUT OF TOWN.

- BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark. The Bates Shoe, 178 Ferry St. Schlesinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St. Advertising pays in these columns.

- CUSTOM TAILOR—Jersey City, N. J. R. Mark, 716 Grand St. SEOE STORE—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 149 Newark Av.

- TAILOR—New Haven, Conn. Emil Goris, 371 Washington Av. Advertising pays for the merchant in these columns.

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

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
 National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East 84th street, New York.
 You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing 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.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1909.

THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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

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WHY BLAME THE ICE TRUST?

The American Ice Company has given notice of an increase in its wholesale selling price, which will involve an increase of at least one-third in the retail price to the consumers. The so-called independent companies promptly prove their independence by making an exactly similar raise.

Of course there is no such thing as an Ice Trust. The magnates of the American and the officials of the independent companies are equally earnest in assuring us of that. But anyhow, up goes the price, and the people must pay or go without ice.

The one thing that stands in the way of an abundant supply of ice at an almost nominal charge is the dull conservatism, the narrow individualism, the sordid self-distrust and social timidity of the American people.

"It is plainly a question of supply and demand," said one of the ice magnates, in discussing the raise. So it is. And as the supply is controlled by a few capitalists, while the conditions of modern city life make ever a more urgent demand for ice—make it practically a necessity of life, instead of a luxury—the ice capitalists have the community by the throat.

The time is past when the ice supply depended upon the winter weather. Artificial ice is made and sold, side by side with natural ice, even after the longest and coldest of winters. And though the crop of natural ice should fail altogether, it need hardly affect the total supply, for scientific invention has shown us how to duplicate and improve upon the processes of nature and manufacture all the ice we need.

Just as Patten and his pals can afflict us with a bread famine after record-breaking crops of wheat, so Oler and his confreres can impose an ice famine upon us, no matter how the thermometer has ranged during the winter months.

And if this little ring of capitalists can limit the supply of ice and make it too costly for the poor to buy, the city or the state, if its people only dared, could provide ice in plenty, even though autumn should run into spring with no winter between.

All that is needed is that the masses of the people—of whom the great majority are working people—should have confidence enough in themselves and in each other, should think and act together for the common good, and should provide that the cities—or, better yet, the state—should build and equip ice factories on a large scale, to make enough ice for all and sell it at actual cost.

Naturally no private corporation will furnish ice at cost, any more than it will furnish any other commodity without a profit. The only motive in private business is, not to supply the people's needs, but to get the largest possible surplus of income over expenditure. It is futile to blame the ice magnates for this. It is the rule of private business. Like Patten, they are in the business for money, and they mean to play the game for all it is worth.

There is no sense in blaming the trust magnates. But there would be very good sense in putting an end to their power.

They will not manufacture ice or anything else unless they can get a profit on it. But the people, acting through city or state, can manufacture these things and sell them at cost, whenever they make up their minds to do it.

The ice magnates pocket very many millions every year as profit, just because they own the business. Let the public take up the enterprise, let it pay better wages than the capitalists do and give its workers shorter hours of labor, and yet it could cover expenses at a year-round price lower than the private companies charge even in the winter months—just because it would not have to make a profit, but would run the enterprise for the public good.

Wherefore, you who feel the pressure of that extra ten cents a hundredweight—stop growling at the Ice Trust and join the Socialist party in its demand for public ownership of the means to supply the necessities of life.

That proposition is revolutionary, no doubt. But it is also extremely practical—from every point of view except that of the men who grow rich by your labor and your want.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. has got a verdict of \$500 against the publishers of the New York American for alleged libel in the publication of a dispatch connecting the young oil saint with the peonage infamies of the Corn Products Company's work at Argo. It is interesting to know that, in the opinion of a jury, there is at least one mistake among all the accusations of crime that have been brought against the Rockefeller family and their associates. We are willing to give John D., Jr., the benefit of the doubt and suppose that he really proved his case this time. The exception is one that proves the rule. The successful libel action in this incident but strengthens the conviction that the Standard Oil magnates had good reason not to sue in any of the innumerable cases where they have been publicly charged with violating almost every principle of the moral code and every provision of the penal law in their pursuit of wealth and power.

TRADE UNIONS AND COURTS.
 Step by step the writ of injunction has invaded the domain of trades unionism, limiting its jurisdiction, curtailing its powers, sapping its strength and undermining its foundations, and this has been done by the courts in the name of the institutions they were designed to safeguard, but have shamelessly betrayed at the behest of the barons of capitalism.—Eugene V. Debs.

NEITHER A POSITIVE PROOF.
 The King asked, saying, "What do you say of a man who is loved by all the people in the village?" Confucius answered, "We may not for that accord our approval of him." "And what do you say of him who is hated by all the people of his village?" The Master said, "We may for that conclude that he is bad. It is better than either of these cases that the good in the village love him and the bad hate him."—Confucius' Analects.



WHEN OUR INTERNATIONAL PRESS BUREAU IS PERFECTED.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE SLAYERS OF CHRIST.

Editor of The Call:
 In your issue of April 29 you state, in answer to a question, that Jesus was crucified under the Roman law by the demand of the ruling classes among the Jews. Permit me to say that the New Testament account of the crucifixion is entirely discredited by modern students. There is very strong evidence that no part of the New Testament was so mutilated and doctored by later non-Jewish writers as the story of the Passion of Christ. As the hatred and prejudice against the Jews was very intense in Rome at that time, by reason of the heroic fight which the Jews waged against the Romans in their struggle for independence, the writers appealed to the Jews as black as possible. But the story as it stands in the New Testament is absurd and full of contradictions, and after eliminating the assurances and contradictions there remains no room for doubt that the Jews had no hand in the killing of Jesus. You will find this view ably expounded in Karl Kautsky's recent book, "The Origin of Christianity," which, by the way, is probably the best work he has so far written. THOMAS SELTZER.
 April 30, 1909.

ABOUT REFUGEES.

Editor of The Call:
 I read in Friday's issue the warning which Mr. Salisbury sounded to his Anglo-Saxon brethren to guard against granting "refugees." To make the danger signal sound the loudest Mr. Salisbury relates his own unfortunate experience of having lent to a "dishonest refugee" some money which he has not returned. The writer withheld the sum he lent on this unscrupulous borrower, but it must indeed be large since he concludes his letter with an outburst of indignation, telling us that "the trouble with Americans, individually, is with the United States as a nation, is that we too freely offer that Anglo-Saxon liberty which is our inheritance to the castles of European society—to the dregs of those continental races," etc.
 It seems to me that the warning is somewhat premature, as I have not noticed any weakening of the help-yourself theory which is so prominent in Anglo-Saxon social prudence. The question is whether one should run the risk of lending money to a foreigner I leave to the discretion of the lender. But why a man who has failed to return a debt should be described as a "refugee" is left to the writer to explain. I, for one, when I speak of refugees mean political exile. And at the risk of being called foolish and unpractical, I confess that I would fight for the life and safety of such a man even if he failed to return the money I lent him.
 In his rage Mr. Salisbury has forgotten that his assertions throw the dishonesty of one man upon the credit of whole nationalities.
 HYMAN STRUNSKY.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

It is now thirteen years since the body of William Morris was borne in an open hay wagon to its last resting place in the village church yard at Kelmscott, on the upper reaches of the Thames. During the period that has elapsed, his name and fame have gone to the ends of the earth. Two pretentious biographies and a small library of lesser studies have been devoted to his career. His claim on the world has proved to be threefold. He was, first of all, a poet of genius. His authorship of "The Earthly Paradise" and "Sigurd the Volsung" would alone insure his lasting reputation. He was, secondly, a decorative artist without equal in modern times. He left his impress on every department of craftsmanship. Finally, he was a great pioneer of the Socialist movement, which since his death has grown by leaps and bounds. To this day his lion head may be found beside that of Karl Marx in workmen's clubs and Socialist lecture halls all over the world.—Current Literature.

GETTING HIS DEGREE.

"Has the son you sent away to college got his degree yet?"
 "I should say so. Why, he wrote last week that the faculty had called him in and given him the third degree. That boy's ambitious."—Philadelphia Ledger.

WHEN IT WILL COME.

By JOHN M. WORK.

You are not a GOOD Socialist unless you hustle for Socialism.
 If there is no Socialist party local in your locality, organize one.
 Don't go to bed a single night without being able to say to yourself that you have done SOMETHING during the day for the furtherance of the Cause.
 Victor Berger says that Socialism will not be introduced on Wednesday afternoon at half past two.
 I agree with him on that point.
 But, it is also true that there will come a day when we will win a general election and capture the powers of the national Government.
 That day will be the beginning of the end of the great struggle for Socialism. That day will be THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF EXPLOITATION, child slavery, prostitution, hard times, and all the other social ills that blight the lives of the great host whose hearts are weary, "longing for the strife to cease."
 When will that day come?
 It will come when there is a Socialist paper going regularly into a goodly majority of the so-called homes of the United States.
 It will NOT COME UNTIL THEN.
 The Socialists of the United States can take the subscriptions of a majority of the voters whenever they want Socialism badly enough to go to that trouble.
 In other words, you can have Socialism whenever you want it.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Karl Marx was a Jew, and a second time a Jew came to uplift fallen humanity.
 What a terrible thing it would be to lose the incentive to pile up big fortunes for others!
 Magistrate Crane thinks the police should "arrest the loafers on Fifth avenue." Can't be done. Not jails enough to hold them.
 The cablegrams state that the new Sultan "swore by the constitution." And if he is any kind of an autocrat at all he probably also swore at it.
 The world waves of Socialism are mounting high in Europe. Germany leads with over three million Socialist voters, and every other country shows remarkable gains. America, wake up and join the procession!
 And now we are told that James A. Patten, of wheat corner infamy, is "very religious," and a liberal contributor to a Methodist university. Quite likely; and his daily prayer probably is: "Give us this day their daily bread."

Have you signed and helped circulate that petty, yet for the abrogation of the extradition treaty with Russia? If not, get blanks from the Poutren Defense Conference, room 719, 93 Nassau street, New York, and do a little work for liberty and justice.

The New York Sun reports Richard Croker as saying that he has only three interests left in life—golfing, fishing and horses. And where are the interests of the people he was once so solicitous about? Having felled them, he would now forget them.

To the owners of devil wagons: Have you riders any rights which the common herd is bound to respect? Let us have a law that during certain hours of the day or night the streets shall be cleared and given up to automobiles. How would a joy rider's curfew do? It could be honked with horns.

Hurray! The debt limit bill is passed; the Governor may sign it and the people ratify it. Then the city can spend millions in building new subways for the benefit of the gang who shall be cleared and given up to automobiles. mark you without a single restriction as to overcrowding, straphanging and ventilation.

A Dalmatian hound with a gold-crowned tooth and manicured toenails was picked up by a policeman recently and carefully housed until restored to its owner. At the same time many shivering, barefooted youngsters, with aching teeth and

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A. B.—State the facts of your case to the clerk at the naturalization office, and he will tell you how to get the date corrected.

Anxious.—To study dentistry you must have sixty academic counts or their equivalent. To get these you must pass the Regents' examinations, which means some study. Merely to know enough English to read and write it fairly is not sufficient. You can prepare for the Regents with the help of a private teacher, or at some reliable preparatory school. For detailed information about the requirements and the examinations, address State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y.

M. L.—The questions asked of an applicant for naturalization are not very hard, and a person knowing a little English should be able to answer them without any difficulty. Since your father took out his first papers in 1905, you do not need any first papers.

D. F.—If you came here at the age of six and your father is a citizen you need no papers. On becoming twenty-one you may register on your father's papers.

W. D. C.—A creditor in a bankruptcy case must file with the referee in bankruptcy before whom the matter is pending a creditor's proof of his claim. This proof must be made in a certain legal form, the blanks for which can be obtained in any store that sells law blanks. A fee of twenty-five cents is also charged for filing the proof of claim.

unfed stomachs, were allowed to huddle in the alleys.
 An owl critic recently published an alleged list of "The Hundred Worst Books" in the Rochester Post Express, which is owned by a cigarette millionaire's heirs. Naturally every Socialist book known to the critic was included in the hundred. It was quite as natural as that the leading works of science should be on the "Index Librorum Prohibitorum."

The fertility of protest under the capitalistic system is well illustrated by the manner in which New York City is eaten up by the beast in control. Not a single daily, as far as I have ever seen (with the exception of the long since defunct New York News) defends Tammany. Most of the papers publish articles showing what a monster is gnawing at the vitals of the Metropolis; and yet who does Tammany do? Simply whisks the other eye and takes a fresh hold upon the fat and the entrails. And some men still doubt that capitalism is a fraud and a failure!

The rich little Boas girl thought it would be a fine thing to run away and be a waitress in a restaurant, but soon decided she had enough when she cut her finger with a bread knife. Like all other children of the well-to-do who are cared for and in many cases hampered, she knew nothing of the industrial buzz-saw until she touched it. Let her now are slaves about them, and putting their parents to turn to when their hands are bleeding and sore from their work, and their backs tired, and their breath short with illness. Let her also remember that these little slaves give up all their earnings except a bare pittance, in order that she and others in her class may roll in riches.

Mrs. Catherine Goldschmidt, a Harlem money lender, was haled to court the other day and denounced by the magistrate for squeezing one hundred per cent. interest out of one of her victims. And yet these usurers are the only "friends in need" the poor and helpless ever find. Where are the friends of humanity, in times of emergency, who could relieve every necessity at a reasonable rate of interest? Drawing their immaculate robes about them, and putting their fingers in their ears, and shutting their eyes, while their purses are padded, is it a wonder that the unfortunate are driven to the shacks and that the shylocks, like other business men under the capitalistic system, "make all they can"? The only remedy is to change the system; sweep away all usury, in high as well as low places.

HOW TO WAR AGAINST WAR

By William English Walling.

War is nothing more, nor less than organized wholesale murder. Why is it, then, that the world is now more busily engaged with preparations for this wholesale butchery than at any time during the century past?

If we are to combat this danger successfully, we must realize its cause. Many Socialists and working people would be inclined to answer the question offhand by saying simply that war is an inevitable product or accompaniment of capitalism. This is doubtless true; but there are many counteracting influences. The international peace congresses have little meaning, but the development of immigration from one country to another, the community of science and art between the nations, the immense amount of travel, especially in neighboring countries, the increasing economic interdependence and the education of the masses of the people, which has become general only in the last generation, ought every year to be making war a less probable rather than a more probable outcome.

Capitalism is international as well as Socialism. But capitalism is preparing for war while Socialism is more and more directing its main efforts to prevent this unspeakable calamity and the universal reaction that would necessarily follow it. Whence this paradox?
 International capitalism, by lending several billion dollars to the Russian government, has made it possible for the Czarism to maintain its existence perhaps for another decade or even another generation. It would appear, then, that the international financiers are ready to support a general reaction and therefore a general peace in all the countries of the world. But this is not the fact. The truth is that, like our American corporations, international capital is soulless; that is, it cares no more for reaction than it does for progress. Where a revolution shows some chance of success, like that of Turkey, the international capitalists are perfectly ready to lend it enormous sums with which it can do whatever it pleases, even to fighting the reactionaries and instituting progressive and democratic governments. International capital, in other words, has only one god, and the name of that god is—Success.

Here we have the reason why all the great nations are preparing for war. The capitalists being absolutely selfish, each one devoted to his own interests, are not ready to make any sacrifice for the sake of a general international reaction—an agreement among all capitalistic governments to maintain peace among themselves and to turn the arms and concentrated wealth of the nation against the social democratic movement. Besides being ready to lend money to any rival government that is able to pay good interest, whether it be reactionary or progressive, the capitalists are looking out for any other opportunities for foreign exploitation that they may obtain without paying too great a price. In none of the great nations is the ruling class ready to make preparations for a death struggle or invasion of a rival power. England does not dream of invading Germany; Germany does not dream of invading England. But in several parts of the world there still exists tremendous and unmeasured fields for capitalist exploitation that have never been developed. If we have war, then, in our generation, it can be traced to one cause alone—the rivalry of the capitalists of the great nations in seeking a monopoly of the profits to be made from the plunder of the backward peoples and the establishment of some form of social slavery among them.

Why are England and Germany ready to fly at one another's throats? Because England would be able to close to German exploitation India, Egypt and South Africa at a moment's notice. It is not only a question of closing the markets, but also of closing the profitable investments of capital.

War on this basis is a far more profound and subtle danger to the democracy of Socialism of the great nations than the older wars. Germany formerly fought France in large part to gain Alsace and Lorraine, and the working people showed little enthusiasm. The costs of a war over territory thousands of miles away would bear far less directly on the masses of the people of either nation. It would be borne in large part by the inhabitants of the undeveloped coun-

tries and would certainly saddle them with new taxes and a still sorer despotism.
 Besides, the French, English, German and American workingmen know well enough that the working people of the rival country are at the bottom as good as himself. Knowing little or nothing about the real character of the Hindu, the Egyptian, the Filipino or the Chinaman, it is easy for the capitalist to make him forget altogether that his interests are absolutely the same as theirs. In a word, the capitalist can use race prejudice—that is to say, the workingman's absolute and deplorable ignorance of these distant countries as an incentive to war.

So the Hearst newspapers never lose an opportunity to make the American working people hate the Japanese and the Chinese. This has nothing to do with the question of Asiatic immigration. Hearst, Roosevelt and a growing part of our ruling class are bent on throwing the nation into war with Japan or China, or both. Race prejudice, as shown in the recent laws passed on the Pacific Coast, may make it easy work if this effort succeeds, Socialism may be postponed for decades and perhaps a lifetime.

There is, then, only one possible road by which the people of the great nations may be dragged into war, and that is the road to race hatred. The capitalists are so well aware of this that there is among them at the moment a concerted and almost universal movement in America to turn public sentiment against the negro. The platform of the so-called moderate element in the South, not the Vardamans and the Tillmans, but respectable Governors like Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Swanson, of Virginia, to give the negroes an "industrial" education, but to hold them firmly to the "status of inferiority to which they belong," is all but accepted by the North.

President Taft's declaration is altogether friendly to the negro, but his action in making friends with the negroes' worst enemies in the South—for this respectable element is a more dangerous enemy than the Vardamans and the Tillmans were ever able to be—has thrown into a state of alarm the whole negro population of our country.
 Of course, it is not proposed to go to war against the negroes, but to race prejudice firmly established makes it easy to cultivate another. The Southerners are already in favor of treating all colored races, the world over, as inferior castes. Southern Congressmen have made a defensive and offensive alliance with the Congressmen of the Pacific Coast. With race prejudice as the basis, we may have a war at any moment with China, Japan or even Mexico. With race prejudice as a basis, the English and German governments would have little difficulty in securing the support of a majority even of their working people for a war for the mastery of the helpless peoples of Persia, Turkey, India or Egypt.

Nearly all these backward peoples are as capable of civilization as the Japanese. Race prejudice among working people is nothing more or less than fratricidal hate and an invitation to an international carnival of butchery for the benefit of the capitalist class. Only if the Socialists can live up to the principles of international Socialism and the declarations of the international congresses and succeed in stamping out race hatred, will they be able to avoid the horrors and social suicide of war.

Many Socialists are inclined to amend the words inscribed on our banner for the past sixty years to read, "Socialists of all capitalistic countries of the world, unite!" But there will be no chance to establish Socialism in a single country of the whole earth until the possibility of war, even at the supposed expense of the backward nations, is done away with.
 Either the workingmen of all the world must be ready to unite or Socialism must await the day when they will understand that they cannot possibly, by the remotest chance, become free men while the colored or backward races are still slaves.
 Socialism must always fight, as it has always fought, for the conquest, not of any single nation, but of the world.

"Our Hero Was Deeply Touched."



THE MUCKRAKER.

"Muckraker," says a writer in Success Magazine, appears to have become in some quarters a term of abuse. I never heard that the householder who took the dead rat out of his wall, even though he had to do some hammering and knocking and tearing down to get at it, was considered any nastier a person than the one who left it in there because the smell offended his fastidious nose. The smell would seem to me a good reason for extracting the rat before decomposition had gone too far.

WILHELM DEFINED.

"And now," said the teacher, "we come to Germany, which is governed by the Kaiser. Tommy Jones, what is a Kaiser?" "Please, m." answered Tommy Jones, "a stream o' hot water springin' up an' disturbin' the earth."—Christian Register.