

SCABS PETITION STRIKING BAKERS

Letter Sent Asking to Be Released From Confinement Causes Fight and arrests—Police censured.

A letter sent by a non-union baker on behalf of eight colleagues to strike leader Kasimirsky asking that they be taken out of a cellar where they had been confined, caused a scrimmage in which several strikers received a beating and a bakehouse at 87 Market street was wrecked.

The men arrested at the scene of the trouble were held in bonds to keep the peace. They were: Joseph Jankowski, alleged to have thrown the brick that hit Attkus; Jacob Weinstein, Jacob Bornstein, Samuel Goldstein, Louis Deckus, Abraham Stone, Kaseh Veltman, Jacob Lender, Samuel Greenberg and Joseph Schneider.

Scabs Send Letter. Late yesterday afternoon the following letter was left at the door of the headquarters of the striking bakers, 127 Delancey street:

"Bethron, read this letter, it is important! Fellow Baker Workers: 'Be scab, scab, scab, scab, scab, scab, as many of us in the world has been repeating in this letter. There are more working here now than there were before the strike began. Our damned boss kept the fact of the strike hidden from us. We appeal to you to send a committee to get us out of this hole. When you get the boss, insults the strikers and their leaders.

"At our boss' place the meetings of all the other bosses of this district take place. He boasts that the strikers are afraid of him, and he says that he will see the time when they will come and kiss his feet and ask to be taken in. Friends, we scabs, want to know whether it will come to this?"

"Now we ask you to send a committee and get us out of here. When you get this shop you will get thirty other shops; the others are kept back by our boss."

Look out for the police. There are many policemen from Brooklyn stationed here. Also the boss has a direct telephone arrangement connecting his office with the police station.

The boss is Mr. Posner, and his place is on Madison street, corner of Broadway.

As soon as the letter was received a committee was sent to argue with the scabs. The committee was met by David Posner, one of the members of the Master Bakers, and his brother-in-law, Joseph Attkus. It was then that the fight took place.

Posner ran in the street and began firing. The shooting caused tremendous excitement. Men and women flocked out of tenements and hurried to the scene of trouble. Led by the strikers, their sympathizers attempted to break the bakery; but by this time the scabs had fled.

As they took five prisoners to the police station, the crowd cheered the strikers and hissed Posner. When the station house was reached the police charged the crowd and three men who had defied them were arrested. Magistrate Herrman, in the Essex Market Court, held the men who invaded the bakery in \$500 bail each to keep the peace for one month. The Magistrate had given warning earlier in the day that there would be no more fines imposed, but jail sentences instead.

Two hundred extra policemen were taken from Brooklyn and the Bronx and placed in the four downtown East Side stations. Of the 350 bakers of the Master Bakers' Association, about 60 were said to be closed yesterday, and 40 were said to be considering closing. About 100 of the 300 German bakers, who were closed yesterday, are expected to be closed today. Many of the Harlem, Yorkville and Bronx master bakers are organized into a Harlem Bakers Benevolent Society. Many of these closed down last Saturday.

United Trades Indorse Strike. The United Hebrew Trades met yesterday in 98 Forsyth street and indorsed the strike. Charles Ifland, general organizer of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, came here yesterday to aid in managing the strike.

MANY TESTIFY TO HAINS' INSANITY

De Witt Preparing to Combat "Irrational" Testimony—Opposes Insanity Commission.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 4.—Many more witnesses will be called by the defense to-day at the trial of Captain Peter C. Hains for the shooting of William E. Annis to testify in effect that the Captain committed many irrational acts between the time he learned of the relations existing between his wife and Annis and the day the killing occurred. In all, fifteen witnesses were produced yesterday in support of the temporary insanity defense that is now being waged, and it is reported this morning that District Attorney De Witt, although not very vigorous in his cross-examinations, is preparing to put a number of persons on the stand to combat the "insanity" testimony that is being given in behalf of the man now on trial. He is understood to have subpoenaed officers from Fort Hamilton who knew and saw Captain Hains frequently in the time mentioned. De Witt is still unconvinced that the Captain is insane and refuses to accede to McIntyre's proposition for an insanity commission to inquire into the prisoner's mental condition.

Captain Hains sat in court yesterday without taking any apparent notice of the proceedings. He kept his gaze fixed on a tree near a window of the courtroom and paid no attention to witnesses or jurors. He was not impressed when seven young Manhattan society girls flattered into the courtroom and remained for almost an hour, taking much interest in the proceedings and the sorrow-faced defendant. The young women were the guests over Sunday of Harry Payne Whitney and his wife in their villa in Westbury, L. I. Haley B. Weaver, the Whitney chauffeur, was bringing them to Manhattan when he was arrested in Flushing. The police on a charge of traveling twenty-six miles an hour. While he was arranging bail in the Magistrate's court in the Flushing Town Hall the young women went into the courtroom in the same building.

Commented on Fine Appearance. Major John P. Hains, a brother of the prisoner, was on the stand at the time. They commented on the fine appearance of the dapper officer. The witness identified the return portions of two round-trip railroad tickets which Thornton Hains said he bought for himself and the Captain starting for Bayside on the day of the shooting. He was followed by Emmet Lavelle, of 28 Rockwell place, Brooklyn, who was a chambermaid in the Hains household in Fort Hamilton. McIntyre had difficulty in getting her testimony before the jury. The witness said she met Captain Hains in Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, on June 9, 1908, and there told him of the things she had witnessed in the Hains home in the absence of the Captain.

The witness said she saw Mrs. Annis, and seeing Mrs. Hains and Annis "carrying on something awful." She told the Captain, she said, of the time when Mrs. Hains was away from home for seven days, and of her going to bed for a week. The witness said she heard Mrs. Hains exclaim to Annis:

"To hell with your wife. Ain't I more to you than she is?"

When the Captain heard these things, she said, he frothed at the mouth, and on a cross-examination told De Witt the Captain used a sponge to wipe away the froth.

Major Timothy D. Kelleher, U. S. A., chief paymaster of the Department of the Lakes, who in 1908 was stationed in the Arsenal building in Manhattan, told of the excited and "irrational" manner in which the Captain acted last August in presenting a pay voucher. Robert C. Sutton, of 519 West 122d street, chief clerk to the chief paymaster, chief of more irrational acts by the Captain. He admitted on cross-examination that the Captain's words were rational, but insisted the general conduct of the soldier was irrational.

Picturesque, Dramatic Witness. Minnie Rohne, a negro cook in Captain Hains' household in Fort Hamilton, who was a picturesque and dramatic witness in the Thornton Hains trial, was called next. She said Mrs. Hains called her an affiant. The witness said she reported to the Captain incidents where Annis and Mrs. Hains drank and smoked cigarettes together and of their staying out together nearly all night. She said Annis came to the fort on the morning after Mrs. Hains made her alleged confession and Mrs. Hains told him what she did. He replied, the witness said, "My God! What did you do that for?"

Corporal Edward Simpson, of Fort Hamilton; John McMullen, a plumber; Frederick W. Piper, a plumber's assistant; Corporal Charles A. Bryan, of Fort Hancock; First Sergeant Arthur W. Johnson, of Fort Hancock; Fred Linden, a carpenter of Atlantic Highlands; Lillie Sawyer, of 202 Johnson street, Brooklyn, formerly employed by Mrs. Hains, all told of acts of Captain Hains which were labeled "irrational."

CANOE CAPSIZED; 1 DROWNED. Young Man Meets Death in Hudson River—Companions Saved. William Newton, twenty-three years old, a tobacconist, is dead to-day at his home at 301 Dyckman street, as the result of a canoeing trip which he made yesterday in company with two friends. The three young men went out on the Hudson in a small canoe. Fifty feet from the shore the canoe capsized.

In the canoe were also John Wilson, of 301 Dyckman street, and John McCabe, of 29 Sherman avenue. Wilson was rescued by Thomas and Frederick O'Donnell, of Hudson River, and Dyckman street. McCabe swam ashore.

SCAB COP HELD FOR ASSAULT

Teamster Turns the Tables on Jackson's Private Policeman in Tombs Police Court.

Thomas Curry, of 507 West 41st street, a Waddell and Mahon special policeman, employed by Jackson Brothers against the striking teamsters, will be examined in the Tombs Police Court to-day on the charge of assaulting Frank Pegani, a teamster living at 455 West Broadway.

The strike-breaking special officer had the teamster arrested yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, but when cross-examined in court he lost his nerve, and admitted that he had struck the truck driver in the mouth for trying to take his number.

Magistrate O'Connor then had no alternative but to discharge Pegani and accept a counter-complaint against the special policeman, who was arrested and searched in court, a revolver and a knife being taken from him.

The strikebreaker was discomfited by the truthful testimony of Policeman Patrick Corcoran, of Traffic Squad A, who told the Magistrate that he had seen the scab cop strike the teamster in the mouth when his number was demanded, as Pegani himself had already testified.

Larry Nolan, counsel for the union, then asked the Magistrate to take a complaint against the special policeman. "You didn't tell the truth," said the Magistrate to Curry.

"Well, your Honor," began the special policeman, "I don't deny that I struck him, but—" interrupted the Magistrate. "Make a complaint against this man."

The big thug then began to whine about having a wife and three children, and told about how much spy work he had done elsewhere.

"No one protests special officers more than I do," replied Magistrate O'Connor, "but here is a case where the evidence is overwhelmingly against you. First you swore that you didn't strike him, and then you admit that you did. The regular officer who has testified against you was not known to the defendant, but was brought here by number while I adjourned the court. I have to accept the testimony of Patrolman Corcoran and your own admission. But I will make the ball for you as low as possible, only \$100, and I will wait here until you get a bondsman."

Patrolman Charles A. Harms, of the Traffic Squad, who had assisted in arresting Pegani, then went through the Waddell and Mahon man in court, and relieved him of his weapons.

The trouble between Pegani and Curry occurred at Pier 20, the Erie scab driver backed his truck over onto the truck of an old driver named Patrick Grady, and Pegani gave his fellow-teamster a pencil and piece of paper, and was assisting him to get the number of the special policeman who was bossing the job. The charge made by Curry against Pegani was that he had used vile language and called him a scab.

The special policeman made a ludicrous exhibition of himself in court while frantically trying to retract his damaging admission which he told the Magistrate was "a slip of the tongue."

BOY DEAD; TWO HELD. Italians Believed to Be Implicated in His Death. Two Italians are being held at Police Headquarters charged with being suspicious persons, the police believing the prisoners knew something about the kidnaping and subsequent drowning of Tony Malfetti, six years old, who disappeared from his father's grocery store at 340 East 32d street, six weeks ago. The boy's body was found in the East River off Warren street, Brooklyn, last Saturday morning.

The parents told Detective Lieutenants Digillo and Micelli, of the Italian Detective Bureau, that two men had inquired of the child's mother about her reputed ownership of land in Italy, and money in banks here. The men, however, had no money or land, the men informed the boy would be returned to his home.

The detectives were in the grocery store last night when two Italians entered. Malfetti told the detectives the visitors were the men who had inquired about his wife's money. They were arrested last night. They described themselves as Dominico Lagatuta, of 20 Stanton street, and Joseph Malfetti, of 7 Prince street. The police say that Malfetti had served a term in the Elmira reformatory, and his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. Members of the Malfetti family insisted they had never received Black Hand letters.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BUENOS AYRES

Workingmen Tie Up City Because of Murder of Their Fellow—One Man Killed.

BUENOS AYRES, May 4.—The strike here, designed as a protest against the occurrences of last Saturday, when, at the May Day celebrations, there was a collision between the crowds and the police in which a large number of persons were killed or wounded, resumed yesterday in more trouble in which one man was killed and others wounded.

The strike was practically general, but some few men remained at work, and it was in a collision which occurred in the vicinity of the abattoirs between the strikers and a number of men who refused to take part in which one was killed and several wounded.

The street cars were practically out of service, and all the stores in the central districts were closed. The Workmen's Federation and the Union of Workers made a demonstration in front of the morgue at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and expressed their determination to accompany the bodies of the victims of Saturday's encounter to the cemetery. The Socialists, meanwhile, directed their energies toward the organization of a demonstration in the Plaza de Mayo.

Large detachments of police armed with carbines and revolvers were stationed in the principal streets and public places to prevent the manifestations from carrying out their plans. The officers succeeded in stopping the demonstration of the strikers both at the morgue and at the Plaza de Mayo.

Later the leader of the Socialists had an interview with the Minister of the Interior, and declared to that official that the general strike would immediately when the Chief of Police had been dismissed. It is the intention of the government to try to expel the principal agitators from the country, and it is possible that a state of siege may be proclaimed. One result of the strike has been that the number of marriages that were to have taken place to-day have been postponed for lack of carriages.

The committee of the Workmen's Federation in Buenos Ayres has received support in its decision from the local committees at Tucuman, Rosario, La Plata, Ca. J. O. B. and other points.

BANKER IS INDICTED

Wm. R. Montgomery Faces Trial for Larceny—Big Amounts Involved.

William R. Montgomery, for four days president of the Hamilton Bank, to-day rests under two additional indictments on charges of grand larceny, one of \$45,000 and the other of \$4,400.

Montgomery was arraigned yesterday before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He was held in \$5,000 bail on the first charge and \$2,500 on the second. Bail was furnished by Clement H. Smith, a real estate operator, of 4607 Tremont street, which now resides in the local postoffice. His bond was \$20,000 on the five indictments hanging over him.

The transactions which brought about these latest indictments of Montgomery, according to Assistant District Attorney Klein, had to do with real estate deals the money for which was furnished by the Hamilton Bank during the brief period which Montgomery was at its helm. The \$45,000 deal, according to the Assistant District Attorney, was advanced to the Bronx Mortgage Company, which concern had an option on a parcel of ground at Cliff street and West Farms road.

The second indictment is based on the charge that Montgomery induced Charles McEwen, who is said to be a \$10 a week clerk, to organize the Minford Realty Company. The company, it is alleged, borrowed \$4,400 from the bank on its notes, and these notes were never met.

Montgomery was given until May 12 to make whatever motion his counsel, Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, might think necessary.

SEEK GIRL AS PEDDLER

Clew to Whereabouts of Nina Knight Left by Woman.

A general alarm was sent out to-day throughout the Flatbush section of Brooklyn for Nina Knight, aged fourteen, daughter of Frank Knight, and who disappeared from her home, 45 Jefferson avenue, Maseph, L. I., Saturday night, April 24. A clew to her whereabouts was left at a woman Knight home yesterday by a woman who refused to give her name or address.

She asked to see Mr. Knight alone, and told him that his daughter was in Flatbush. She said the child was trying to make her own living, and was selling jewelry trinkets along the Beverley road. The woman said the girl declared to would-be purchasers that her mother was dead at home and that the family did not have money enough for funeral expenses.

PARDON TAYLOR TO PROSECUTE WARREN

Government to Put ex-Governor On Witness Stand Against Socialist Editor To-day. Trial Begins at Last.

(Special to The Call.) FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 4.—That the Federal Government had a hand in the recent pardon of ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky so that he may be used as a witness against Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, the well known Socialist weekly, was disclosed when it was announced that Taylor will testify for the prosecution to-day.

Although it is generally known that the powers that be are very bitter against the editors of the Socialist publication yet no one expected that the government would go as far as securing a pardon for a man who was for years a fugitive from justice, having been indicted for the assassination of Governor Gooch of Kentucky simply to appear as a witness in a case of a "violation of postal regulations."

Warren was indicted over two years ago for offering \$5,000 for the kidnapping of a rich politician at the time when Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone the kidnapped workers who had been denounced by Roosevelt as "undesirable citizens" were on trial for their lives in Idaho.

The case has been repeatedly postponed at the request of the prosecution in spite of the objections of the defense. Warren's counsel is headed by Clarence S. Darrow, the famous Chicago lawyer, who was also chief counsel for the labor leaders in the famous Idaho cases.

The defense will show that it is perfectly legal to offer rewards for the arrest of criminals and have the same sent through the mails. The practice of printing the rewards postcards is universal and is pursued by newspapers, detective agencies, etc.

It is generally believed that the prosecution, knowing that it has a weak case, will try to make it appear that Warren lured and defamed Taylor by publishing the offers for reward. However, the indictment of Warren was not made through any complaint on Taylor's part and therefore the case will try to make it appear that Warren lured and defamed Taylor by publishing the offers for reward.

It is a well known fact that Roosevelt plays no mean part in the prosecution of the Appeal to Reason and its editors. His recent articles in the Outlook show the animosity of the ex-president toward the Kansas Socialist agitators.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

French Government Continues Repressive Action—Men May Strike.

PARIS, May 4.—The government continues its repressive action against the postal telegraph and telephone employees who made revolutionary speeches on May Day. Six further suspensions are announced. These include Lamarque and Lamy, two of the severest men who are ready to be summoned before the disciplinary council.

Lamarque is one of the most prominent leaders among the postal employees. He was a member of the delegation which conferred with Prime Minister Clemenceau and M. Barthou, the Minister of Public Works, toward the end of the last communicated the result of this conference. The result of this conference was a mass meeting of the strikers. He spoke at Laval on May Day.

Lamy spoke at Rouen at the same meeting which was addressed by Marck, treasurer of the General Confederation of Labor, and three others. Quimper, another of the men, was suspended for incidents at the central telegraph office.

Forty-five telephone linemen are to be disciplined. Their fellow employees declare they will not stand for this and another strike may follow.

AUTO INJURIES FATAL

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 4.—Miss Bridget Smith, twenty-five years old, is dead to-day at her home at Ridgewood, from a fractured skull, nose and jaw, injuries received on Friday, when she was struck by an automobile owned and driven by A. W. Barnard, of that place. It is said the latter was slowing up to stop at his office when Miss Smith stepped in front of the machine. Her head struck the curb. No arrest has been made. The young woman's parents attach no blame to Barnard.

WILL ADMOURN PIERCE CASE

AUSTIN, Tex., May 4.—The case against H. Clay Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, who is under indictment here on a charge of perjury, will probably be continued to the fall term of court when it is called for trial on May 17. The motion will be made by Mr. Pierce's attorneys. The prosecution will consent.

TO QUIZ "LITTLE TIM"

He Must Explain Why City's Goods Went to His Home. Little Tim Sullivan will be subpoenaed to-day to appear before the Commissioners of Accounts and explain why a wooden chest and some grooved partition work taken from the city's carpenter shops in the basement of the County Court House were finally delivered at his house at 222 East 12th street, if they were. Agents of the Bureau of Municipal Research saw the stuff, wrapped in matting, carried away on a truck from the court house and carted to a house on 5th street, which, so Henry Bruere, head of the bureau, said last night, is tenanted by a man named Sullivan, who is employed as a carpenter or a mechanic at one of the theaters controlled by the Sullivans.

The watch was kept up, and the agents of the bureau reported that they had seen the goods taken next to the house at 222 East 12th street. Mr. Bruere has submitted to the Mayor the affidavits of the men he engaged to trace the woodwork. These men have already been examined by the Commissioner of Accounts and a transcript of their testimony has been handed to the Mayor. On the strength of this sworn testimony the Mayor has ordered the Commissioners to make a thorough investigation.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGES.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Making serious charges against two Federal judges, John F. Phillips and Smith McPherson of the Western District of Missouri, Representative Murphy of that state has introduced a resolution to investigate their conduct in the term of court when it is called for trial on May 17. The motion will be made by Mr. Pierce's attorneys. The prosecution will consent.

HYDE WILL APPEAL.

PARIS, May 4.—M. Goffot, secretary to James Hasen Hyde, of New York, states that he regarded the sentence of fine and imprisonment imposed on Mr. Hyde in his absence as a "snap" judgment, and added that it would be appealed. He said further that the passenger in the taxicab was not scratched, and that, when the facts were fully before the court, he expected that the penalty for the automobile accident would be reduced to a small fine.

NEW YORKERS GET MEDALS.

Carnegie Commission Votes \$10,000 to Sufferers by Mine Disaster. PITTSBURGH, May 4.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission has handed down a list of twenty-three more awards for brave acts performed. In addition to this the commission voted \$10,000 to the widows and orphans caused by the mine disaster at Lick Branch mine, West Virginia, December 28, 1907, and January 12, 1909, where 117 lives were lost.

Medals are given Mrs. Lulu J. Small, of 1153 Broadway, New York, and Charles F. Meyer, of 134 West 125th street.

Small saved Mary E. Mays and Lillian S. Towson from drowning at Sea Gate September 17, 1907. Charles F. Meyer gets a bronze medal and \$500 disablement benefits for rescuing Roslyn Morris and Essie Morris from a burning automobile at West 79th street, New York, April 5, 1908.

ALBANY TEAMSTERS WIN.

ALBANY, May 4.—With the understanding that their demand for a 42 weekly increase in wages will be put into effect May 15th, the team drivers who went on strike Saturday have returned to work.



TURKISH CABINET HAS RESIGNED

New Sultan Finds Himself in Serious Predicament—Executions of Traitors Continue.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—Mehmed V, the new Sultan, placed in power by the Young Turks, is in danger of having to face an awkward crisis in regard to his cabinet. He is believed personally to be in favor of the retention of Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier, and Tewfik Pasha, if he remains in power, undoubtedly will keep most of his old Ministers around him.

The members of Parliament, on the other hand, are strongly opposed to the composition of the present cabinet, and to Tewfik Pasha in particular, as they consider Tewfik and his colleagues are much too closely connected with the old order of things. It is possible the cabinet may consent to face the Chamber once more in the hope of winning a majority, but most of the members are said to be strongly in favor of forcing Hilmi Pasha on the Sultan.

The situation here is bewildering to-day. The cabinet has resigned, and while one reports that the Sultan has requested Tewfik Pasha to consult with his colleagues and reconsider his resignation, another says that Hilmi Pasha already has been entrusted with the task of forming a new ministry.

Further evidence was discovered yesterday showing that the severity of the authorities was far from being unjustified. Among the records in the telegraph office documents have been found showing clearly that Hilmi Pasha made several slashes in the back of his uniform coat. He displayed these cuts to his superior after the shooting.

Of the evidence Mr. Carrro said: "I have written who told me that those slashes in Dillon's uniform were made by a brother policeman fifteen minutes after Dillon shot the boy. They were made by a pocketknife, to bolster up Dillon's story, and I have the names of the men who made them. The cutting was done in the patrol wagon on the way to the station."

Commissioner Bingham has assigned Detectives Reddy and Murray, the men of the Brooklyn staff, to the case. It is taken as another evidence of the "system" workings that the Patrolman's Association had once solicited contributions toward a defense fund for Dillon.

Attorney Edward J. Reilly, of 375 Fulton street, who recently defended Patrolman Dawkins, the Adams street man who was convicted and received a long sentence for highway robbery, was engaged to look out for Dillon's interests.

The District Attorney's office hopes to learn many of the secrets of the case in this case. Several Adams street patrolmen were caught giving false testimony in the Dawkins case, and charges of perjury are hanging over their heads. These men, it is believed, will tell what they know about the Dillon case if offered immunity from the old perjury charges.

It was 5 A. M. when the wounded Orthodox Jew died. According to the brother who custom, he was buried within a few hours, the funeral being held in Mount Zion Cemetery, at Long Island City. The Adams street station was notified of the death, and Captain Fennelly, who had kept Dillon under surveillance, conducted him to a cell at once.

Then Dillon was ordered to appear in the Adams street court before Magistrate Dooley. But before court opened Captain Fennelly went to the cell and drew out a revolver, showing that Dillon's act was accidental. The Captain declared he had investigated the matter and learned that young Prober had grabbed the policeman's revolver, and assisted in his accidental discharge. Captain Fennelly refused to do what Captain Donnelly wished.

When Magistrate Dooley took the bench Mrs. Augusta Prober was called as the complainant. On seeing Dillon standing a prisoner on the bridge she turned pale and fainted. When revived she became hysterical and was unable to speak, so she was taken away into an ante-room. A sworn statement which she had made previously, and the ante-mortem statement of the young victim, were offered in evidence.

Dillon, it is charged, had been grafting for months upon the little delicatessen shop in return for allowing Isaac Prober, the father, to keep open after hours on Sundays. He took duck eggs, fruit, cake and other things. Sunday morning Prober refused to give him any more "presents." He entered the store intoxicated, it is said, threatened to arrest the whole family, attacked the aged father, brandished his gun recklessly, and when young Louis telephoned to headquarters for assistance, shot him. Dillon listened stolidly to the reading of these documents, and then was asked to enter a plea. His lawyer, speaking for him, said "Not guilty." Then the Magistrate ordered him held without bail.

WANT COP FREED WHO KILLED BOY

"System" Is Working for Exoneration of Policeman Dillon—Pleads "Not Guilty."

The "police system," according to the Brooklyn legal authorities, is working to save Patrolman James F. Dillon, who on Sunday fatally shot Louis Prober, a boy nineteen years old, in the father's delicatessen shop at 217 Myrtle avenue.

Young Prober died yesterday morning in the Brooklyn Hospital. Dillon was at once placed under arrest. Later he was arraigned before Magistrate Dooley, charged with homicide. Although various influences were set to work to have him paroled or released under bond, the Magistrate held him without bail. He was sent to a cell in the Adams street station, the one to which he was attached. There he will remain until May 17, when he will have another hearing.

Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Clarendon will appear in court at yesterday's inquiry, said afterward: "Magistrate Dooley suspects, and I suspect, that the brother officers of Dillon at the Adams street station have entered into a conspiracy to get him free. I advised District Attorney Clarke and the Magistrate that it would be dangerous to allow the policeman to go free under any sum of bail."

"We are sure, in fact, that the 'system' is already at work, and have the names of certain Adams street men who have manufactured false evidence to help Dillon."

Cut Coat on Way to Station. Dillon's defense of the charge of wantonly shooting the Prober boy will be that he didn't intend to shoot at all, that the actual firing of the gun was an accident. He has already declared, and will say in some thing at his trial, that the reason he drew the revolver was because Mrs. August Prober, the lad's mother, attacked him with a cheese knife and made several slashes in the back of his uniform coat. He displayed these cuts to his superior after the shooting.

Of the evidence Mr. Carrro said: "I have written who told me that those slashes in Dillon's uniform were made by a brother policeman fifteen minutes after Dillon shot the boy. They were made by a pocketknife, to bolster up Dillon's story, and I have the names of the men who made them. The cutting was done in the patrol wagon on the way to the station."

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

ALL THE POPULAR STYLES OF GO-CARTS ARE INCLUDED IN OUR STOCK OF THESE BABY VEHICLES. There are many "snappy" bargains among them a Reed-Hood Go-Cart, as illustrated, FOLDING and RECLINING style, with 4-inch tires and latest improved gearing, body and hood lined with fine rep cloth, a handsome and serviceable cart, at the extremely low price of \$10.50. Pullman Sleepers and English Perambulators from \$14.50 upward. Collapsible Go-Carts, including the famous "Allwin" makes, from \$4.00 upward.

BLUECOAT ARRESTED WHO BEAT PRISONER

Night Court Magistrate Is Indignant When Told of Unprovoked Assault. A patrolman, accused of arresting and beating a defenseless and innocent man, was made to change roles with his prisoner this morning in the Night Court at Jefferson Market. The policeman was Edward Sheehan, of the Alexander avenue station, and his alleged victim was James McIlrady, of 451 East 134th street.

Besides answering the charge of assault preferred to McIlrady, Sheehan will face Deputy Commissioner Hansen to-day at Police Headquarters. The scene in the police court, where Magistrate Breen was aroused to a high pitch of indignation, was very dramatic. Patrolman Sheehan, who was in plain clothes and admitted that it was his day off, was clutching McIlrady by the collar when he brought him into the courtroom. The latter's face was bruised and one of his eyes was blackened.

"Kicked and Cuffed Me." "I had only finished my last trip a few minutes before, and was waiting for my fiancée, who generally meets me there for a few minutes' chat before I go home," he said. "This policeman was in citizen's dress, and when he roughly questioned me and ordered me to move, I naturally refused. When he showed his shield, I answered all his questions, but he struck me in the face, calling me a vile name, and then kicked and cuffed me all the way to the station."

The Magistrate closely questioned Sheehan, who became sullen. When McIlrady was discharged, the policeman struck the table with his fist, crying: "If you want to incriminate me, let me be interrupted by Magistrate Breen, who pointed his gavel at him and said to the court officer: 'Arrest that man. He has been impudent in the presence of this court.'"

Then he directed McIlrady to make a charge of assault against the officer, and was proceeding to try him when a telephone message from Deputy Commissioner Hansen, who had heard of it in some way, asked that the case be adjourned until Thursday night. Sheehan was then paroled.

As McIlrady was about to leave the courtroom another telephone message from Hansen asked that he be stripped and examined for bruises. "There are bruises enough," said the young man indignantly, pointing to his discolored face. "I think so, too," said the Magistrate. "You go home and he on hand Thursday night."

MOLD-MAKERS MAKE DEMAND.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 4.—The mold makers in the largest set of works here have demanded pay by the day instead of a piece-rate price, as at present. The men say that on account of a lack of work they cannot make a living under the present method.

WITH THE SUB. GETTERS.

After years of struggle and sacrifice by a small band of enthusiastic and tireless workers, The New York Evening Call, a newspaper for the workers, began publication on May 30, 1908. The first year of its struggling life is rapidly drawing to a close, and it is therefore well to survey its field of usefulness and review its work. With these two points clearly understood, each one of us will be in a better position to help in putting it on a sound basis financially by giving it a larger circulation.

PIERCE FIGHT FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS

Pitiful Spectacle of 5,000 Men Clamoring for 350 Positions as Common Laborers.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.) WASHINGTON, May 4.—Before 9 o'clock Saturday morning 5,000 negroes and whites clamored in front of the building occupied by the Civil Service Commission for the privilege of putting their names on a list from which perhaps 350 persons will be selected for jobs as common laborers during the fiscal year.

Dr. J. S. Jamison, one of the examiners of the commission, stood on the steps of the building beside a table and handed out 3,000 blank applications. The most part of the crowd were turned away disappointed. An interesting phase of the affair was that at first the crowd was quite orderly, but as the blanks became less numerous the crowd became correspondingly more obstreperous and disorderly. Quite a number, tried by force to seize some of the blanks and got away. Police reserves were called and all of the prospective applicants were made to get in line.

The spectacle then presented was a pitiful one. There were aged, gray-haired, bent old men who possibly had undergone physical examination, men and women with an arm or a leg missing, people who could not possibly scrub floors, and even little children.

The terrible industrial conditions which exist here at the present time are shown by the fact that all this clamor was for the sake of getting a job which never pays over \$60 a year and which may be as low as \$24 a year, the wages paid by the Government to their women.

Last year out of 3,000 applications made for positions as common laborers, there were but 350 persons appointed. It is estimated that no larger number will be given out this year. While among the better educated and so-called more skilled class of Government employes, Government service is made practically permanent for those who fulfill the conditions of the Civil Service law, the unskilled laborers are not considered worthy of such treatment, and the first of each May all such employes are discharged, and 3,000 applications are received for these miserable jobs, out of which but a few are given out.

The bill reads: "That any person who, in any manner, for exhibition or display, puts or causes to be placed any inscription, picture, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks, or notice whatever upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or ensign evidently purporting to be such flag, standard, color, or ensign, or who publishes, distributes, or otherwise defaces, defiles, whether such flag is public or private property, shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, for each offense."

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While the friends of the bill will certainly claim that nothing of a sinister character is involved in the independence of Mr. Goulden, its author, in a Tammany district in New York, he did not speak well for the motive behind the introduction of the measure.

College Murderers Increase. Another college has enrolled in the fourth class of club composing the National Rifle Association, a Government organization for the promotion of rifle practice throughout the United States. The new recruit is Georgetown University law school, a College of the Washington Government.

Circumstances Alter Cases. Since Taft was inaugurated he has been informed that his administration was to be marked by notable economy. It is true that this has been repeated and the principle brutally applied when it pertained to employees of the Government who really perform some service, but the attempt to double Taft's Finance Committee attended the meeting yesterday at which the amendment was discussed and voted upon. As the Democratic members did not want to hurt their chances of getting tariff favors from Boss Aldrich by voting against the amendment, and as it would be very embarrassing to face the charge of having voted for such an outrageous Republican measure, they left the meeting before the vote was taken, so that no minority report was made, and the Democrat is on record as having voted for or against the graft.

The offices created by the provisions for a customs court of appeals with their consequent salaries is stated by hard times for the workers are: Assistant Attorney General, \$16,000; Deputy Attorney General, \$7,500; Presiding Judge, \$10,000; Associate judges at \$10,000; \$4,000.

Four attorneys at \$6,000; \$24,000. Three attorneys at \$5,000; \$15,000. Marshal, \$4,000. Clerk, \$4,000. Assistant clerk, \$2,000.

TO SUE FOR LIBEL

Bill Haywood Resents Contemptible Attack by California Paper.

(Special to The Call.) SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 4.—It is stated here that William D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, and H. J. Balam, his advance agent, will bring a libel suit against the Sacramento Union and other papers which recently printed the report that Balam was soundly thrashed and that Haywood was forced to apologize by an army officer for remarks the two made in a saloon.

In several public street addresses both Socialists branded the report a malicious lie and gave the correct version of the incident from which it was drawn and garbled. Neither had been thrashed or even attacked and no apology had been asked or offered, they declared.

Haywood's remark, which seems to have been the grounds for the attack against him, was: "The stars and stripes do not signify for freedom, they are placed over a bull pen of innocent workmen fighting for freedom."

The situation was not rendered any smoother by the attitude of the Sacramento Union in its issue on the day following Haywood's return from Sutter City and his denial of its story about him. Following his street speeches, the publication came out with more front page display stories attacking the miner leader.

Apparently in complete disregard for the "undesirable citizen's" chances for exoneration and his right to a square deal, the paper repeated its declaration that he had dishonored the nation's flag and "mouthing" a lot of balderdash. His hearers were described as a "heterogeneous street crowd."

Haywood's remarks about the Socialist flag of red and its derivation struck the ears of the members of the party who carried by Washington's men in the battle at White Plains, came in for attempted ridicule.

The truth of the Haywood meeting is that they were greeted by enormous and enthusiastic numbers of workmen. Haywood was greeted with cheers and expressions of unqualified approval from those who heard him.

WANTS BRANDENBURG

Detective Goes to "Prisco" to Take Him on Larceny Charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Broughton Brandenburg, wanted in New York for alleged grand larceny and forgery, forestalled the arrival to-day of Detective Pittsman with an extradition warrant by obtaining a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Cabaniss. When the detective arrived with the extradition writ, granted yesterday by Governor Gillette at Sacramento, he found that he was powerless to act until after the decision on the writ of habeas corpus, which was made returnable Saturday.

Norwood Pittsman, a New York detective, acting for District Attorney Jerome, reached this city yesterday with a requisition for the return of Broughton Brandenburg to that state for trial on charges of grand larceny and forgery.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—James Shepard Cabanne, who has obtained a divorce from Mrs. Minnie Leonard Cabanne Brandenburg, receiving the custody of their son, was brought to St. Louis, N. Y., recently took to St. Louis.

TURTLE SPEAKS SPANISH. So a Sea Captain Says—It's at the Aquarium. An educated tortoise-shell turtle with a beak like a parrot, is the latest acquisition at the Aquarium. Captain Oertel, of the fruit steamer Bradford, which has just arrived from Jamaica, says that the turtle can speak, and that when hailed aboard it said, "Sharks! Thanks!" in Spanish.

The Aquarium people think the captain is over enthusiastic in regard to the powers of the creature, as it is but four or five years old, and weighs only nine pounds. When full grown it will weigh possibly 400 pounds.

ATTACKS SALESMAN, KILLS SON AND SELF

Mrs. Rister, Cruel, Murderously Assaults Man Who Delivered Memorial Cards.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., May 4.—There is little hope held out today by physicians for the recovery of Charles E. Emory, the Boston salesman, who was yesterday struck down with an ax by Mrs. Bernard Rister, wife of a farmer in this vicinity, during a murderous attack, which the woman made upon him, Emory still lives, but the doctors have practically given him up. After attacking Emory, Mrs. Rister shot her two-year-old son through the head, killing him instantly, and committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart.

Mrs. Rister lost her daughter, four weeks ago, and since that time her husband says, she has not been the same woman. She spent every day brooding over her loss until yesterday she showed no signs of insanity.

Two weeks ago she ordered memorial cards from a Boston firm, and Mr. Emory arrived yesterday to deliver them. He went to the farmhouse, which is on a lonely road a couple of miles from the town. Mrs. Rister met him at the door and took the cards from him politely.

According to Emory's story, she appeared pleased and turned into the house to get money to pay him. At the same time, he bent down to his grip to fasten it. Suddenly he was felled by a terrific blow, which glanced off his head and struck his shoulder. He fell backward and Mrs. Rister, holding an ax over her head while she screamed: "You are the man who killed my Elsie. Now I am going to kill you."

Although desperately wounded, Emory struggled to his feet and started running toward the road pursued by the maddened woman. She overtook him by the roadside and struck him again with the ax, knocking him down and inflicting a deep wound which broke his collar bone.

At this moment Leon Rounds and Clarence E. Olsen, two other salesmen, and friends of Emory, drove past a rig. They succeeded in diverting Mrs. Rister's attention, and the frenzied woman after flinging the ax at them dashed back into the house. The two salesmen lifted the senseless body of Emory into the wagon of Newell Stephens, a farmer, who had been attracted by their calls for help.

As they did not hear a revolver shot from the house, all three ran toward the building, and as they approached they heard a second shot. A terrible scene met them in the front room. Mrs. Rister, sitting in his high chair at the table, dead. On the floor, on the other side of the table, lay the body of Mrs. Rister, with a bullet through her heart.

Coroner Fisk and Rister were hastily summoned, and Emory was taken to Stafford Springs, where, there being no hospital, he was cared for in a private house. His skull was fractured and he was suffering from loss of blood.

KILLED BY ADMIRAL

Who Then Turned Gun on Self and Completed Double Tragedy.

The heavy hand of grief rests upon two homes on the East Side to-day as a result of a tragedy in which a young woman was murdered and a man committed suicide. Rosie Cohen, sixteen years old, of 113 7th street, was shot and killed last night by Mendel Weinstein, a tailor of 65 Ludlow street, who turned the pistol on himself and died a moment later.

Weinstein had been the girl's suitor since meeting her two years ago aboard the steamship on which she and her mother and two sisters were coming to this country. Since then the two sisters have married and they are said to have advised Rosie to wait until she could find a richer man than Weinstein.

Weinstein's pocket was a clipping from a Jewish newspaper in which a young man asked advice in the case of a youth whose marriage was objected to on the ground of poverty. The letter was signed "W." The answer printed with the letter was an admonition to wait and a suggestion that the girl would wait too if she were worth waiting for.

Mrs. Cohen heard Weinstein ask her daughter to marry him just before the shots were fired. When she reached the room both were dead. Spending your money with people who do not advertise in The Call is a mistake—that is, if you are really desirous of helping your paper. Don't make that mistake.

IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS! M. & A. KATZ, Department Store 831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street. A CALL AND PURCHASE AT OUR STORE WILL HELP THE CALL. SAVE OUR COUPONS. THEY ARE EQUAL TO 4 P. C. DISCOUNT.

THE PARIS MILLINERY EXCLUSIVELY THIRD AVENUE, Bet. 61st and 62d Streets. No Connection With Any Other Store. Largest Stock of up-to-date Trimmed Hats at Lowest Prices. EVERY KIND OF MILLINERY MATERIALS.

ESTABLISHED 1880. HERE Here you are certain that the CLOTHING which you buy is the best out for the price you pay—the cheapest. REMEMBER MARCUS BROS. 123 CANAL ST. Cor. Chrystie St. 121-123 CANAL STREET NEW YORK



# THE GREAT LEWIS-BARNARD DEBATE

Will take place next Saturday Night, at 8 o'clock, at Lyric Hall, 725 Sixth Ave., near 42d St. This will be one of the greatest intellectual struggles ever witnessed in this country. The question around which the battle will be fought will be: "Is Socialism Scientific?" Arthur M. Lewis, the famous Garrick Lecturer and Editor of "The Evolutionist," of Chicago, will defend Socialism and W. F. Barnard (not Barnhill) Author, Lecturer, Journalist, who is equally at home in Paris, London, New York or Chicago, will attack. Doors open at 7:30. Admission, all one price, 25 cents. On the following morning, Sunday, in the same Hall, Lewis will deliver one of the finest of his Garrick Lectures. Subject: "A Reply to the Individualism of Herbert Spencer." Admission, 10 cents. Doors open 10:30.

In this debate there will be no nonsense about Socialism "dividing up" or "breaking up the home," but a keen analysis of the fundamental principles of the whole Marxian philosophy. Here are the questions that will be the storm centers of the combat.

- 1—The Materialistic Conception of History.
- 2—Labor Theory of Value and Surplus Value.
- 3—The Class Struggle.
- 4—The Overproduction Theory of Panics.
- 5—The Increasing Misery of the Working Class.
- 6—Concentration of Capital and the Disappearance of the Middle Class.
- 7—Necessity for Political Action.
- 8—A Proletarian Revolution.

## To Socialists in and Around New York.

Dear Comrades:

In Chicago last February, the Socialists enjoyed the greatest intellectual treat of many years, and I thought New York comrades and their neighbors would like to share a thing so good. It arose in this way. I knew Mr. Barnard was a keen critic of Socialism and one day I had a chance to look through his library. I found on his shelves a very complete collection of standard Socialist literature and about every important book which has been written against it. My surprise increased when I looked these volumes over and found almost every page full of underscores, and comments in the margin in Mr. Barnard's handwriting. "Eureka," here at last was a man opposed to Socialism who really knew something about the question. In Chicago it is well known to the public that Mr. Barnard is a brilliant speaker and expert debater. I challenged Mr. Barnard and he accepted. The Garrick Theater, one of the very finest in Chicago, was greatly overcrowded at 50c and 25c admission.

It was voted by common consent to be the keenest battle in

Chicago's history and nothing would do but a second encounter. At the second debate over a hundred people stood out in the foyer and enough were turned away to have made a fine audience in themselves. As to the merits of the debate you will have a chance to judge for yourselves at Lyric Hall on Saturday. I am sorry it cannot be Sunday night, but I am engaged to lecture in Philadelphia that evening.

In response to requests all over the country I have decided to publish a magazine which will print my course lectures delivered in the Garrick Theater, Chicago. It is called "The Evolutionist" and will appear pocket size, good book paper, and good book type at the close of this month. The first numbers will contain this great debate. If you wish to have this and my lectures in print, send your subscription in postage stamps, coin card, money order, or any way that comes handy to "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. One year, 75c; eight months, 50c; four months, 25c.

Fraternally Yours,  
ARTHUR M. LEWIS.



ARTHUR M. LEWIS.



WILLIAM E. BARNARD.

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HIGH GRADE FURNITURE  
LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS  
Open Evenings until 9 P.M.  
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## 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.

1st and 25th A. D.—At the rooms of Misses Pratt and Marot, 218 West 4th street.  
13th and 15th A. D.—305 West 54th street. Lecture by J. C. Frost, on "Organization of Labor."  
19th A. D.—250 West 125th street.  
34th A. D.—3393 Third Avenue. Lecture by J. Britt Gearty, on "The Status of the Working Class in the 19th Century."

**LECTURE.**  
6th A. D.—313 Grand street. Edmond Kelly, on "My Labor Colony Bill."

**BROOKLYN.**  
Business.  
11th A. D.—508 Franklin Avenue.  
17th A. D.—670 1/2 Gates Avenue. Miss Lily Scheppe will speak on "The Relation of Women to the Social Problem." It is especially desired that all members be present, and that they bring their wives, sisters, daughters and women friends.

**RICHMOND COUNTY.**  
Local Northfield will hold a business meeting at the home of Organizer Feuerstein, 3332 Richmond Terrace, Mariner Harbor.

**HOBOKEN.**  
Branch 1.—323 Jefferson street. Business.

**BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.**  
The Socialists of Bergen County are organizing a Glee Club. G. W. Hopping, county secretary, is at the head of this movement. This club is to be used as a party auxiliary, aiding in street propaganda, and will also be a feature of the party's social life.

**ORANGE, N. J.**  
The Socialist party in Orange is holding big meetings every Friday night in Columbia Hall, Orange Valley, which is the heart of the hatter industry. The first meeting held April 23 was presided over by P. Sule, D. Wilson and J. B. Killenbeck, who were the principal speakers, and were well received, as was proven by the attention and the applause they received.

The meeting of April 30 was just as great. P. Sule was chairman and George H. Goebell was the principal speaker. His talk was received with great applause and interest. The hatters are beginning to realize that the Socialist party is the only party that stands for the working class. They are now engaged in one of the most important labor fights ever waged, and they see where their Republican and Democratic "friends" stand when they need them most to win their fight for the label. Their "friend" the School Commissioner, John Booth, a Democrat who was endorsed by the Orange Labor

Council and elected by the workers' votes, is carrying the scabs to and from the No Name Hat Factory, of which he is a member, to his home, where he boards them.  
Henry Berg, their Republican "friend," the Police Commissioner, is a member of the F. Berg & Co. hat firm, and he loves those hatters so much that they are not even allowed to stand on the streets or the yards and doorways of private houses, or even the railroad station. They are beginning to understand that they voted for something they didn't want, but are getting it.  
Good speakers will be on hand next Friday to further enlighten the hatters as to their real class interests.

**PASSAIC, N. J.**  
Through muddy streets the Socialists of Passaic marched in their annual May Day parade on Saturday evening. One thousand strong, they made a brave showing with their red banners, their numerous torches, their red fire, and their three bands of music. The threatening weather kept a number from parading, but even as it was the Socialists of this city are jubilant over its success.

There were five branches of the Socialist party in line, two branches of the Workmen's Circle, the Italian Socialists, the Polish Socialists and the Carpenters and Bakers Unions.  
The parade, led by Grand Marshal D. S. Webster, marched through the principal streets of the city, and at its conclusion filed into Macher's Hall, where speakers in various languages enlarged upon the meaning of the first of May.

Morris Korshet, M. D., acted as chairman and introduced Joshua Wanhope, of New York, as the principal speaker in English. Mr. Wanhope spoke for twenty minutes and aroused much enthusiasm. The other speakers then followed.  
Dancing was then indulged in and a general good time was had by the 2,000 persons in the hall.

The Bakers' Union, which marched in this parade, is on strike, and was given the platform to appeal to the audience and demand the label to assist them in their struggle for better conditions. They received the enthusiastic assurance of their hearers to do this.  
These parades have been held for four years in succession in this town, and to one who has taken part in all four the change from active antagonism to tolerance and in some places least expected, to enthusiasm, is quite noticeable.

**POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.**  
Interest was added to a Socialist outdoor meeting in Market street square last night by the presence of thirteen Vassar girls, who stood for more than an hour and listened to an able address. The leader of the Vassar delegation was Inez Miholland. The students were accompanied by chaperons.  
Vassar students are rarely permitted off the campus at night, so the act of the girls is taken as marking a departure from traditions which are as old as the college itself. A number of the students are members of Local Poughkeepsie of the Socialist Party. Their experience at the public meeting last night will be followed by a meeting of their own, to be held on

Sunday. Miss Miholland has promised to preside at this meeting, and speeches will be made by Miss Shaw, an instructor at Vassar, and Miss Cheney, a member of the senior class.

**HAVERHILL, MASS.**

The pupils in the Socialist Sunday School have done so well that the school has added to the lessons in the Socialist Primer weekly examinations in the Socialist Shorter Catechism. The examination last Sunday was in Section 1, as follows:

Question—What is the chief end of Socialism?  
Answer—To operate the industry of the world so that ALL may enjoy its fruits.

Question—How does Socialism propose to do this?  
Answer—By converting governments into industrial democracies.

Question—What do you mean by an industrial democracy?  
Answer—Democracy means the rule of the people; an industrial democracy will mean that the work of the world will be conducted, and its product distributed, by the rule of all the people, and not by a small class as at present.

Question—What would be the effect of this?  
Answer—It would improve the condition of the workers and give a fairer distribution of their product.

Question—Are there any object to this?  
Answer—Yes; just as the kings and their sympathizers, the Tories, opposed a political democracy, so now the capitalists and their sympathizers, the bourgeoisie, oppose industrial democracy.

Question—Who are the Capitalist class?  
Answer—They are the class who own the land and tools of industry.

Question—Who are the Working Classes?  
Answer—They are the ones who use the tools of industry and the land, and produce all the good things of the world.

The recitations given were "A Vision" by Miss Gladys Osmond; "Quit Your Knocking," by Miss Hazel Morrison; "Life Questions," by Miss Kate Nelson, and "The Ten Rules of Life," by little Miss Ruth Epstein. The latter was undoubtedly the feature of the session, the little Miss being but six years old, and she did remarkably well.

**NATIONAL.**

National Referendum "A." 1909, upon which the vote closed April 24, was defeated. The adverse majority on the several provisions were as follows in the order in which they appeared on the ballot: 2,451, 5,617, 6,410, 4,414. Proposition No. 2 was the one which provided that the members of the National Executive Committee should be salaried officers, and do the clerical work of the national office in conjunction with the national secretary.

**PAY \$5,270,235.78 GAS REBATES.**

The amount in gas rebates paid to consumers last week was \$557,455.34. This brings the total disbursements up to last Saturday night to \$5,270,235.78, which is approximately half of the fund in Commission Shields' hands.

## LOCAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

George H. Goebell, national organizer of the Socialist party, will lecture at the Social Store, 25 St. Marks place, to-night.

The Ethical-Social League will hold a dinner and conference on the subject "Should Our Sunday Laws Be Revised?" at the Park Avenue Hotel this evening. Men who have taken a prominent part in the recent controversy in regard to Sunday saloon legislation will be present and take part in the discussion. Dr. John P. Peters, Canon William Sheafe Chase, Dr. Thomas C. Hall, Hon. Eugene A. Philbin, Miss Leonora O'Reilly and Joseph R. Buchanan will speak. The Jewish element will be represented in the discussion. Police Commissioner Bingham will be present and take part. The dinner will be attended by representative clergymen of the city. All sides of the question will be brought out.

## INTELLECTUAL TREAT COMING.

Socialist Dramatic Movement Arranges for Interesting Discussion.  
The next dinner of the Socialist Dramatic Movement, which is to be given at Codrington's restaurant (a la carte), 769 Sixth Avenue, next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, is expected to be the most interesting yet given by the society.

Among those who will take part in the after dinner discussion are Alexander Irvine, who will talk on "The Writing on the Wall," now being played by Olga Netherale at the Savoy; Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League; Chas. Edward Russell and W. J. Ghent.

Non-Socialists and members of the theatrical profession are particularly invited to be present, as the chief speakers are all well known orators of the Socialist movement.  
All those wishing places reserved should address Julius Hopp, 224 West 39th street, at once.

## CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

The Council of The Young People's Socialist Federation of Greater New York met last Friday night at 106 Forsyth street. A complete constitution was adopted, subject to amendment by the circles comprising the Federation. Edwin James Ross, of the Young Friends' Socialist Literary Circle, acted as chairman, and ex-President Slavin, of the Inter High School Socialist League, was secretary. Dr. Lichstein represented the Educational committee of Local New York of the Socialist party.

## \$20,000 BLAZE IN CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—To-day's estimates place at \$20,000 the amount of damage done in the fire which occurred here yesterday. An entire block of eleven houses on Rosedale street, between 29th and 21st streets, was destroyed. No lives were lost. No one was hurt.

## ITALIANS WANT INCREASE.

NEWTON, N. J., May 4.—Two hundred Italian laborers employed on the Lackawanna Railroad's cut-off are on strike here. The men demand \$1.60 a day, instead of \$1.40, which is the prevailing rate. The strikers are picketing the locality, and the work is completely tied up.

## LECTURE "MY LABOR COLONY BILL"

By Edmond Kelly  
ON  
Tuesday, May 4, 1909  
AT 313 GRAND STREET.  
Discussion to follow lecture.  
ARRANGED BY 6th A. D.

## U R WANTED TO HEAR

Geo. H. Goebel  
TO-NIGHT, 8 o'clock  
AT THE  
SOCIAL STORE, 25 St. Mark's Pl.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES: EACH LINE.  
1 time..... 10c  
3 consecutive times..... 25c  
6 " " " "..... 45c  
12 " " " "..... 80c  
24 " " " "..... \$1.50  
Payable in advance. No ad. of less than three lines accepted. Six average size words constitute a line. Copy of display 50 per cent. more.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

Patronize Call advertisers. Fire Insurance placed anywhere. Write for rates. E. J. Dutton, 319 West 46th St.

## FOR SALE.

Household sewing machine, refrigerator, lady's bicycle, fancy rug, go-cart, stove fixtures for Highland King, No. 7, 1887; all in first class condition. No reasonable offer refused. A. C. English, 687 Vanderbilt St., Brooklyn.

## HELP WANTED.

Are you determined to better your condition by entering a profitable and agreeable business? If so, investigate our offer to make of you a prosperous and independent real estate broker. Write to-day for detailed information and appointment to August F. Wegener, with Lint. Butcher & Ross, Real Estate Operators, Suite 502-4, 132 Nassau St., New York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bar tender, second, can mix drinks, be waiter and lunchman; wants steady position; good references. Eugene Stumpert, 348 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn.

## MEETING ROOMS TO LET.

Large meeting room to let. Washington Division E. F. Headquarters, 477 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

## LUNCH ROOM.

Meet your friends at William G. Stocker's fancy cake bakery and luncheon room, 95 Second Ave., bet. 4th and 5th Sts., N. Y.

## SOCIAL STORE.

An exchange of Thoughts and Things—Things to buy and eat and things to think about. 25 St. Marks Pl. (near Wamamaker's). 7th Fl.

## SAVED; JEERS RESCUER

Gagnon Wasn't Very Anxious to Live—Rebuked Madden.  
Amos Gagnon is to-day held as a prisoner in the Bellevue Hospital for attempted suicide. Yesterday Gagnon jumped from the bow of the steamer Massachusetts, of the Department of Corrections, at the foot of East 26th street.  
Gagnon went to the pier and asked for a pass to Blackwell's Island. Then he went aboard the Massachusetts which is laid up for repairs. When no one was near him, he threw off his coat and hat and leaped into the East River. Peter Betson, mate of the boat, and Peter Madden, heard the splash. With boat hooks they got hold of the man's clothing and pulled him from the water. When the man was revived he looked at Madden and said: "You're a good fellow—Nit."

## ELMIRA FOR CLERK

Judge Flays Corrupt Officials When Sentencing Raynor.  
Clifford G. Raynor, the young clerk formerly in the employ of the defunct Jenkins Trust Company, who was arrested in connection with the disappearance of \$18,000 of the funds of the institution, to-day began his sentence in the Elmira reformatory. Penalty was imposed yesterday by Judge Dike in the Kings County Court. Raynor lived with his wife and two children at 3 Rekenet place, Flatbush. In passing sentence Judge Dike said: "The Jenkins Trust Company failed two years ago and you are the only victim brought to the bar of justice; not one of the others who took the people's money has been made to suffer for his crimes yet. You have been honest with the court. You went on the stand and did not bluster your lies with lies, but you told me the truth and admitted all your wrongdoing."

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THE WORLD OF SPORTS

PRINCE HAL PLAYED USUAL GOOD GAME

Nine thousand loyal fans sat and shivered at American League Park yesterday. It was Hal Chase Day; and the Prince was right on the job. The lad who can catch anything, even varioloid, was the same sensational first-sacker as of old and helped materially in the 9-to-6 downfall of the Athletics.

MORE ENTRIES FOR \$10,000 MARATHON

The latest star in the Marathon world, the record-breaking John D. Marsh, of Winnipeg, who hung up the startlingly fast time of 2 hours 39 minutes and 47 seconds in winning the All-Canada Professional Marathon at Toronto, last Saturday, will be one of the contestants in the \$10,000 grand international Marathon, which will be run at the Polo Grounds next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HOW THEY STAND

Table showing standings for National League, American League, and Games to-day.

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PRINCESSE D'AUBERGE LAST OF NEW OPERAS IN MANHATTAN SEASON

Continuation of Review of Principal Offerings in Opera Houses and Concert Rooms.

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

(Continued from Saturday.)



(Photo Copyright by Mishkin, N.Y.)

LAST OF THE Manhattan operatic "novelties" of the season was "La Princesse of the Tavern," by Jean Blockx, a Belgian composer of Flemish national ideals, which had its first performance in the United States on the evening of Wednesday, March 10.

reason of the consistent design of its musical scheme. Little is there in the score, however, to justify the claim of its author to recognition as the leader of a separate, distinctive Flemish school.

In the presentation of "La Princesse d'Auberge" at the Manhattan, Miles, Maria Labia, Jeanne Gerville, Reache and Zepplini essayed the leading feminine roles of Rita, Katelyne, the mother, and Reinilde, with a supporting male cast consisting of M.M. Valles, Crabbe, Gilbert, Dufraune and Daddi and Zuro, as, respectively, Merlyn, Marco, Blatte, Rigo and Sacco's companion of the latter, Maestro Campanini directed.

Saving in the production of Saint-Saens' "Samson et Dalila," and Bizet's "Carmen," wherein Miles, Gerville, Reache was the prima donna, the modern French operas, which were the most ambitious of the season's repertoire at the Manhattan, brought forward Miss Mary Garden in the "Tosca" and "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," which allot to the baritone the burden of the male solo vocalization.

Butts' performance of "Carmen" early in the season. Following his engagement by the Hammerstein institution in the month of November, the outstanding Spanish tenor of exceptionally fine voice and splendid dramatic powers, sang the principal tenor parts in "Carmen" and several of the Italian operas, both old and new.

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characterizations in a considerable number of other operas enlisting large solo casts.

(To be continued.) Errata: Issue of Tuesday, April 27, contained sentence reading: "... the Metropolitan succeeded in unshakably itself of the pernicious 'star' system that hitherto had been the formidable element to its advancement."

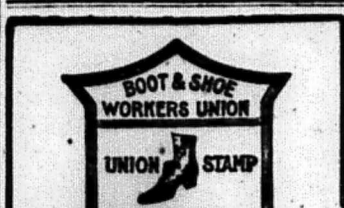
MELODY and HARMONY IN MANHATTAN

Dr. Ludwig Wuellner, the leader baritone, accompanied by Mr. Coenraad V. Bos and his private secretary, Panrazio Dall'uro, sailed to-day by the Nieuw Amsterdam, the prolonged enforced rest has had its effect. The hoarseness has entirely disappeared and he has his voice once more under fullest control.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 241 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement.



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FLATS AND SHARPS IN BROOKLYN.

"RIGOLETTO" IN ENGLISH PLEASES BROOKLYN OPERA AUDIENCE "Rigoletto," the four-act Italian opera of Giuseppe Verdi, based upon Victor Hugo's romantic drama, "Le roi s'amuse," was the offering of the Aborn Grand Opera Company, in Brooklyn, last night.

the English text. Mr. Sacchetti was heard to advantage in "La donna est mobile," and other familiar tenor aria of the work. Francis J. Boyle was a ruffianly and vocally satisfying Sparafucile. Other characterizations were taken by Joseph Mikolay, Phil. Fein, George Gordon White, William Loughran, Miss Blanche Chase and Miss Edna Seligman.

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FORDHAM TO PLAY COLUMBIA.

The Fordham team had to stay in Boston three days in order to hook up with Harvard. The game was originally scheduled for last Saturday, but rain prevented it, and as both teams were anxious for the battle it was held over until yesterday.

JOHNSON BEGINS TRAINING.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Jack Johnson started hard training yesterday for his bout with Jack O'Brien, of Philadelphia, on May 19. He has been working lightly with Kid Cutler, Tony Campy and Yank Kenny, and the three will act as his sparring partners for the next two weeks.

DORANDO OUTRUNS MALONEY.

YONKERS, May 4.—Dorando Pietri, the Italian Marathon runner, last night defeated Matt Maloney in a fifteen mile race in the Lower Riding Academy by a lap and a quarter. The race was run on a track thirteen laps to the mile. Dorando's time was 1:29:04.15. Maloney's time was 1:39:04.15.

VAN DERBILT HORSES RUNS SECOND.

ST. CLOUD, France, May 4.—American horses ran in two races here yesterday. In the Prix Semendria W. K. Vanderbilt's Doink was unplaced. In the Prix Bisches his Harmonic was second. Nash "Punch" also ran in the race, but did not show.

HARVARD WINS AT TENNIS.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—Harvard easily defeated Princeton at tennis here yesterday by a score of 8 to 4. Three points were awarded to Princeton by default. Niles, of Harvard, was the star of the match.

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# ANNUAL CONVENTION

## 'ARBEITER RING'

of 24,000 Jewish Socialist Workmen Meet in Baltimore This Week.

Beginning Thursday, May 6, the "Arbeiter Ring" (Workmen's Circle), will hold its ninth convention at the Princeton Theater, East Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. The convention will continue for four days and will be attended by 355 delegates, representing 24 branches with a total membership of 24,000 Socialist workmen. Besides the delegates there will be the Executive Committee, the National Board of Directors, officers and leading committees.

The "Arbeiter Ring" is the only Jewish organization in the world consisting exclusively of Socialists and established for the purpose of combining beneficiary and educational functions for those who have outgrown the silly, meaningless and often reactionary "lodges" and secret societies.

The Old Lodge. Secret societies, "lodges" or "orders" as they are commonly called, are very much in vogue among the Jewish workmen. Both, out of social and material necessities, sprang the lodge to which several hundred persons belong and which is generally affiliated with a "National Order" of some kind. The ever-threatening "rainy day," the fear of sickness, old age and death are dark forces which drive the Jew into the ranks of these societies. Once in a lodge, the member is furnished, offices are created, which though not remunerative, hold out honorable positions for which a general scrimmage usually takes place. The social and intellectual standing of the societies are low and those who are fortunate enough to get at the top are not always the most virtuous and the most educated. Besides the personnel there are regulations, laws, customs and proceedings which are the result of a progressive workman.

The Awakening. The Socialist movement not only spread socialist thoughts, but exerted educational and ethical influences on the workers of the Ghetto. Lectures, magazine and newspaper articles on various subjects had their effect on thousands of the ignorant and reactionary Jews turned into thinking and educated people. The agitation caused a decided division; it was no longer possible for all the Jews to work together, so they separated into factions. A new Jew has made his appearance; the enlightened, class-conscious and militant Socialist came into existence.

But while the education of the radical Jew has undergone a development, his economic condition remained unchanged. There was the same proverbial "rainy day" hanging like a heavy cloud over his horizon, and there were the same fears of sickness, old age and death. The lack of unsatisfactory burial arrangements, more than anything else, perhaps, has driven thousands to unite into societies, and the Socialist proved no exception to this. Being immigrants, they have no family plots, and poor they cannot afford to purchase them; being proud they do not approach the United Hebrew Charities, and being self-respecting they shun Potter's field.

Branch 1. A. R. Branch 1 of the "Arbeiter Ring," was organized April 4, 1892, by a few Socialists in a small room at 26 Delancy street. At that time the Socialists were divided into many factions, and this quarrelsome state hindered the growth of the new organization. The "Arbeiter Ring," aimed at being neutral to the then existing divisions, and as a result it was accepted by the Socialist press, which at that time was controlled by the "Bund" faction.

Inspiring Period. Recalling the early days of the "Arbeiter Ring," said one of its members, "means to look back at a period of solidarity, of love, devotion and sacrifice. Our co-operative store was in a people out of work, and credit was hard for the asking. I recall events that were when the members were to another brother, friends, parents and even nurses. Their devotion to one another in times of sickness, in periods of strikes and in the year 1893, the year of crisis, went beyond all.

The co-operative plans, however, were rather than commercial lines. A failure was received as a heavy financial loss, and almost brought down to the young and still small organization.

# HOW MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS FIGHT.

Colonel Encarnacion Diaz Guerra's recent plea of guilt in the United States Court at Del Rio, Tex., in connection with the revolutionary movement among the Mexicans on both sides of the Rio Grande to overthrow the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, has revived discussion relative to the fight which occurred between revolutionists and Mexican soldiers at Las Vacas, Mexico, June 26, 1906, writes George H. Shoaf in the Appeal to Reason.

It is claimed by the authorities of the United States and Mexico that Colonel Guerra was the leader of the revolutionists, a claim which the self-confessed revolutionist denied to the Appeal representative in the county jail at San Antonio several weeks ago. In his plea of guilt before Judge T. S. Maxey no mention was made of the Las Vacas fight, Colonel Guerra simply admitting that by being a political revolutionist bent on the overthrow of the Mexican dictator he had violated the neutrality laws of the United States.

To the Appeal representative Colonel Guerra, boldly affirmed his connection with the Liberal party of Mexico, of which Ricardo Flores Magon was the head, and declared that were he given opportunity he would unhesitatingly lead an armed force against the convict soldiers of Mexico. He further admitted that it was his intention of assaulting Las Vacas when the signal for the general uprising in Mexico was given; the fight of June 26, he said, was premature and was not conducted in keeping with the manual of military experience. The revolutionists fought bravely, declared Colonel Guerra, who is an old soldier with scars from many wounds, but their lack of discipline, their inferior numbers and their insufficient equipment were no match for the trained soldiers against whom they fought.

The Battle at Las Vacas. The assault on Las Vacas began at 5 o'clock on the morning of June 26, and lasted until noon. Desultory firing between the massed soldiers of the government and the poorly armed revolutionists continued at intervals throughout the afternoon, when, night falling, the latter withdrew from the unequal contest, leaving perhaps a score of their number dead upon the ground. Just how many soldiers were killed has never been ascertained, as the Mexican Government promptly suppressed all news of the fight, but it is estimated that probably a hundred soldiers lost their lives as there were revolutionists killed. While it lasted, the fight was furious, the revolutionists charging repeatedly in their attempts to dislodge the soldiers from the custom house, into which they withdrew after having been driven from their barracks. Between six and seven thousand shots were fired by both sides during the engagement.

Similar assaults on the military posts at Jimenez and Ylaca, following the Las Vacas fight, in which the revolutionists were repulsed, indicate that a simultaneous uprising of the proletariat against the Mexican

dictatorship had been planned. Lack of thorough organization, want of arms and ammunition, as well as the haste with which the day of the revolution should start, are said to be responsible for the ill success of the movement. Maxon and Villarreal, the leaders, with several associates, were in jail in Los Angeles, Cal., and the work of organizing and directing the enterprise was left to others.

The several assaults, however, alarmed the Mexican government, which dispatched thousands of troops to the scene, and in Western Texas and Southern Arizona the excitement was no less intense. Texas and Arizona rangers assisted the United States soldiers in the work of helping the Mexican troops patrol the border line in their search for revolutionists. Those captured in the United States were lodged in jail; those caught by the myrmidons of Diaz were summarily shot. How many escaped to renew their activities in their own organization is not definitely known.

Weeks previous to the Las Vacas fight the air along the Rio Grande was full of rumors. In Del Rio, Tex., four miles from Las Vacas, Mexican citizens, and while it was observed that something unusual was going on, they kept their counsel, and outsiders could only guess their intentions. At other points in Texas and Arizona the same activities were noticeable among the Mexican residents. In Mexico the enthusiasm, while intense, was suppressed; too close a watch was kept on the peons by hacienda guards and rurales to admit of any demonstration.

How the Fighting Began. In the gray dawn of the morning of June 26 the people of Del Rio were awakened by what sounded like the popping of successive bunches of fire-crackers in the direction of the river. At intervals heavy rolling sounds were heard which, it was said, were the discharge of artillery. From five to half past ten o'clock the noise of the small arms and the occasional booming of the cannon were continuous.

Then came a lull, followed by volcanic explosions of small arms and artillery; these explosions lasted until 12 o'clock, after which the firing grew less and less pronounced, until, with darkness, it ceased altogether. An hour after the first noise of the assault was heard several of the houses on the river bank were seen to be on fire. A great volume of black smoke told that a fire was in progress in Las Vacas. Later it was learned that the barracks of the Mexican soldiers had been burned.

Las Vacas is situated right on the banks of the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Del Rio is four miles inland on the Texas side. The principal street of Las Vacas begins a short distance up the high bank of the river, and extends back several hundred yards. The first large building on the street near the ferry is the Mexican custom house. This is a one-story structure with a number of rooms, commands the river and other approaches to the town. Several stores, saloons, barber shops and restaurants line either side of the main thoroughfare, and cross streets and small squares are side streets on which the people live. The town has a population of five hundred, not counting the troops.

At the south of the custom house are the remains of a long, low adobe building that was used as a barracks for the military, but which was destroyed by fire during the battle. It is asserted that 250 soldiers were completely surprised by the revolutionists, and that it was here that the heaviest loss was inflicted by the assaulting party. Surrounding the barracks, as well as the town, is a growth of mesquite brush admirably suited to the concealment of a body of men who desired or planned an attack. It was in the mesquite thicket that the revolutionists hid themselves before attacking the barracks.

According to the meager stories told by both sides to the fight, the soldiers, as soon as they realized their predicament, seized their guns and fled to the custom house in which were quartered thousands of rifle cartridges and several cannon of small caliber. Had the revolutionists captured the custom house before proceeding against the troops there is no doubt that they could have forced Diaz to terms and maintained their position.

Revolutionists Poorly Armed. The attacking party of revolutionists numbered between fifty and eighty men. Immediately in command, it is said, were Major Benjamin Canales Gazza and Captain Modesto G. Ramirez, both of whom lost their lives. The revolutionists were indifferently armed with ancient carbines, shotguns, derringers and knives. They had no previous discipline, and most of them had met that morning for the first time. Each man brought his own gun, and very few of their weapons were of the same pattern. They were untrained in citizens' clothes, and were old and ragged and ill adapted to military purposes. Their ammunition was scant, and gave out shortly after midday; this was the cause of their retirement from the field.

Altogether the invading revolutionists, who threw themselves against the well-kept, well-armed and seasoned troops of the government, were about as forlorn and unkept a lot of men as ever went to war. It is not remarkable that the Mexican Herald and the Monterey News, subsidized Diaz organs, as well as the San Antonio (Texas) Express and the Los Angeles (Cal.) Times, ridiculed the army of revolutionists as a band of beggars that had temporarily turned bandits.

Speaking of the fight, Colonel Guerra, who stated that he crossed the Rio Grande the day following for the purpose of learning the particulars and to ascertain why it had been fought prematurely, said that the majority of the revolutionists were peons from haciendas on the Mexican side of the river. Many of them, he said, had never before been in the army. It had been agreed some time before the revolutionists were to assemble on the Mexican side some distance below Las Vacas.

The men from the Texas side were to be the high command. As the appointed rendezvous the Texas recruits were to receive such arms and ammunition as their Mexican comrades were able to furnish. It is believed this program was followed. Colonel Guerra himself declared that a mistake as to the precise day for the uprising was made, which more than anything else was responsible for the failure of the attack.

Peons Fought Like Heroes. Persons who witnessed the fight from the Texas side said that it was a desperate affair. The revolutionists fired from behind rocks and stone

walls, and the soldiers replied with repeated volleys from their custom house retreat. Half a dozen times the sagged, undisciplined revolutionists tried to capture the custom house by storm, but their efforts were unavailing. Each time they charged the cannon were brought to bear on them and the guns of the soldiers poured into their ranks a terrific hail of lead.

A man on a bay horse, who acted as leader, was seen to ride in and out among the mesquites, shouting to the revolutionists and encouraging them by his example. He seemed to lead a charmed life. On account of the distance that intervened the features of the horseman were unrecognizable, though it was given out afterwards that he was none other than Colonel Encarnacion Diaz Guerra. That doughty old revolutionist, however, steadfastly disclaims the honor of being the hero.

Late in the afternoon, perceiving their inability to effect the capture of the custom house, the revolutionists left alive, gradually withdrew, going north along the river. During the night, doubtless, they dispersed in different directions. Five days after the battle three badly decomposed bodies were discovered by rurales about a mile from Las Vacas on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and later it was announced that several arrests were made of revolutionists who were executed for admitting taking part in the affair. Colonel Guerra, Basilio Ramirez and Callisto Guerra were arrested on the American side and jailed at Del Rio, charged with violating the neutrality laws.

White Flag Not Honored. Late in the afternoon on the day of the battle Sheriff Robinson, of Del Rio, and Collector of Customs Robert Dowe, of Eagle Pass, went to the ferry between Del Rio and Las Vacas under a flag of truce. They were refused permission to cross by the Mexican soldiers. E. S. O'Reilly, city editor of the San Antonio Gazette, in trying to cross the river was fired on by mounted rurales and sustained a slight flesh wound in the shoulder. Had not O'Reilly interposed a Mexican guide between himself and the rurales, it is asserted he would have lost his life. The wound sustained by the newspaper man was the only American casualty of the day.

Following the news of the Las Vacas fight the Mexican government, orders were issued to rush troops to the scene immediately. General Meyer, at San Antonio sent a regiment to patrol the border on the Texas side, and Brigadier General Juan de Duran was sent from Mexico City with a large force of soldiers and a number of field pieces.

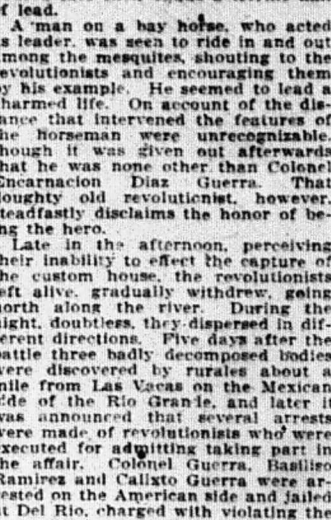
The Mexican government offered a reward of \$100 to each soldier who killed a revolutionist, and as a result, it is claimed, many soldiers enriched themselves by murdering peons and exhibiting the bodies as slain revolutionists. It is known that hundreds of bodies rotted in the sun in the vicinity of Las Vacas weeks after the battle and that for a time there was a grievous shortage of peon labor on the haciendas in the state of Coahuila.

Since June 26, of last year, the Mexican government has kept at Las Vacas a larger force of troops than was formerly stationed there, and a constant watch is maintained for revolutionists.

national negligence. One remarkable case of this kind happened in one of our hospitals. "They attempted to make a skin-ograph of a man's kidneys, and after putting the plate under him, turned away and forgot all about him. He had an exposure of one hour and forty-five minutes. This produced a horrible injury. The skin and muscles became necrotic all over the abdomen, and it was over two years before skin grafts would heal the wound. It was multiplied by fifty that have come under my own immediate observation and have all happened within one state. What would the number be if United States injuries to other parts of the body have become so common as to scarcely create comment."

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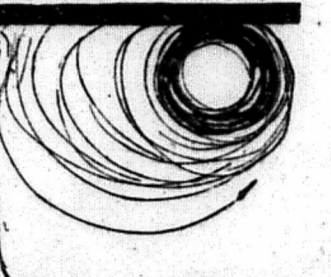
# OUR DAILY POEM

THE POOR YE HAVE ALWAYS WITH YOU. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. The poor ye have always with you; therefore why Seek to have a lot ordained by God— Dare to rebel beneath his chastening rod— Question the law on high?

# THE FLOOD OF LITERATURE.

Returns just published of the books and periodicals printed in France show that the authorities received 526,000 periodicals during last year, of which Paris alone contributed 55,000. If we take the space occupied by this class of journals we find it amounts to 106 cubic meters. Passing to the books, which comprise annuals, re-editions and collected numbers, we find that in 1898 there were 12,758; in 1901, 13,053; in 1904, 13,838; in 1907, 19,787; and last year, 11,077. This year is below that of 1886, which showed 12,831; of 1876, 13,842; and of 1866, 13,831, says the London Globe.

# OUR DAILY PUZZLE.



Scene, United States. Time, about 1930. Little Boy—Papa, who was Roosevelt? Father of Little Boy—Roosevelt? Why, Roosevelt, was um, let me see. Who the dauce was Roosevelt, anyway?—Spallin in The Harp.

# DIAZ'S THUGS FILL ARIZONA TOWN

Pinkertons and Gun Men Ready to Testify Against Mexican Liberals in Famous Case.

By LUELLA TWING. (Correspondence to The Call.) TOMBSTONE, Ariz., April 30.—As the day set for the trial of Magon, Villarreal and Rivera, the Mexican refugees, for alleged conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws draws near, this town is filling up with Pinkerton detectives, gun men and Mexican Consul.

A man in a saloon was recently overheard to say that he had been working for the Mexican government since the first of the year. The greatest sensation so far was when W. B. Cleary, attorney for Magon, Villarreal and Rivera, forced an admission from a member of the grand jury that he led an armed force from Bisbee, Ariz., into Cananea, to wage war on the Mexican government. The man who made this damaging and startling admission is E. C. Buchner, secretary. Young Men's Christian Association, an adjunct of the Copper Queen Mine. Little else has been talked about on the streets of Tombstone since W. B. Cleary informed that remarkable bit of information.

The people of Tombstone know what this means. It has been discovered that a man is sitting on the grand jury, before which Magon, Villarreal and Rivera are to be tried, who is guilty (self-confessedly) of a more serious offense than that with which the Mexican patriots are charged. He confessed to a direct "violation of the neutrality laws" while Magon et al. are charged only with conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws. The punishment for the first crime is three years; for the latter two years. It remains to be seen whether this Y. M. C. A. employe of the Copper Queen will ever be tried and punished.

Sympathy for the Liberals. Captain Harry Wheeler, formerly captain of the Arizona Rangers, was in Tombstone this week. Though he has a reputation for being hard on the Mexican patriots, it is well understood that while captain of the Rangers, he did only what he was ordered to do. He is now higher up, and that at least he is in sympathy with the Mexicans, who are engaged in a historic struggle for liberty. Captain Wheeler visited Magon, Villarreal and Rivera in the jail, and attended the sessions of the grand jury. I overheard him say to Mr. Cleary: "I watched Magon and Villarreal. It was struck with their fine strong head and neck. I tell you men like that are too good to be stood up and shot in the back." The sympathy for the Mexican prisoners in Tombstone is great. Some of them are able to convict them. But the Mexican government is strong, and as one of the leading sheriffs of the territory said recently, when he saw the wreck caused by the blowing up of a printing press in Tucson owned by a Mexican revolutionist: "Diaz has a long arm, and Pinkertons who have been rushed into Tombstone to assist in securing a conviction of Magon, Villarreal and Rivera, are men of some consequence are confident that they will be acquitted."

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# GEO. J. SPEYER, 183 William St.

116 PRINTER. Commercial, Trade Union and Society Work. THE RETORT COURTEOUS. He was a fine type of the old Southern colonel, the fiery scion of a race of cavaliers. Also, he was exceedingly crafty. He had just received a letter from a man, a low soot of piousness. I assure you, which displeased him immensely, and he was debating inwardly how best to convey to this vulgar correspondent an adequate expression of his (the colonel's) opinion of him. But his stenographer was a lady. The colonel snorted, made two or three false starts, and finally dictated: "Sir—My stenographer being a lady cannot transcribe what I think of you. I being a gentleman, cannot think of it. But you, being neither, will readily understand what I mean."—The Circle.



THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

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

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

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

TUESDAY MAY 4, 1909.

THE CALL

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TWO MIGHTY PROBLEMS.

Two tremendous problems now agitate our venerable statesmen in Washington.

The more important is whether Mr. Taft shall have moquette carpets or Persian rugs on the floors of his summer house at Beverly, Mass.

The other is the tariff. Some of our Solons think the tariff should be revised upward; others are convinced that it should be revised downward.

The Democratic lawgivers feel, as a matter of principle, that Mr. Taft should have moquette carpets. The Republican lawgivers, as a matter of policy, feel that Mr. Taft should have Persian rugs.

Upon these two subjects Washington is seriously divided. There may be feuds, and bloodshed even. The standpatters will stand pat; the insurgents will insurge; until finally these vital questions will be settled in accord with the wishes of the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust and—the carpet works.

The people must pay taxes. Somehow money must be raised to run the business of government and to support the distinguished and venerable statesmen in Washington. That money must come from somewhere.

It can be paid directly or indirectly. It may be given directly to the tax collector, or it can be paid by the people when they buy groceries, clothing, or other necessities of life.

But the money must be raised, and it is not in the mind of any of our venerable statesmen to get that money from any other source than out of your pocket.

The sole question that agitates the venerable gentlemen is whether the people shall pay three cents a pound on salt and two cents a pound on sugar, or two cents a pound on salt and three cents a pound on sugar.

How much taxes do you pay? Ten dollars, perhaps? Mayhap you prefer to pay it on sugar. Then the kind gentlemen in Washington will take it off something else and put it on sugar. Or perhaps you prefer to pay it on something else. Then the benevolent gentlemen in Washington will take it off sugar, and put it on something else.

Taxation is a science. Taxes can be levied on the idle rich. They can be levied upon unearned incomes. They can be levied upon land, so as to absorb the profits of the land speculator. They can be levied directly, so that every man, woman and child will pay so much per capita, or in proportion to their property. They can be levied indirectly, so that every man pays taxes through the grocery store or the department store.

But these questions are not agitating the minds of our great statesmen. They do not intend to change the burden of taxation. They do not intend to give the people any relief whatever, and all this vaudeville performance exists at the expense of the people and for the amusement of the wise to determine whether the people shall pay three cents a pound on sugar and two cents a pound on salt, or whether they shall pay three cents a pound on salt and two cents a pound on sugar.

Slowly there dawns in the mind of your humble editor this vital question: Are not the Socialists making a grave mistake in proposing a program of social and industrial democracy? Within a short time we shall be in the midst of another presidential campaign, and it would seem as if the Socialist party might easily go into power if it only put forward some practical political program as the following: In the name of Jefferson and Lincoln we protest against the payment of taxes in silver, believing that righteousness and justice will never prevail in this land until taxes are paid in bills.

Upon some such program the country would certainly divide. The campaign would wax hot, and in one campaign our candidates might rise to the exalted position of William Jennings Bryan, William Howard Taft, Senator Aldrich and Joseph Cannon.

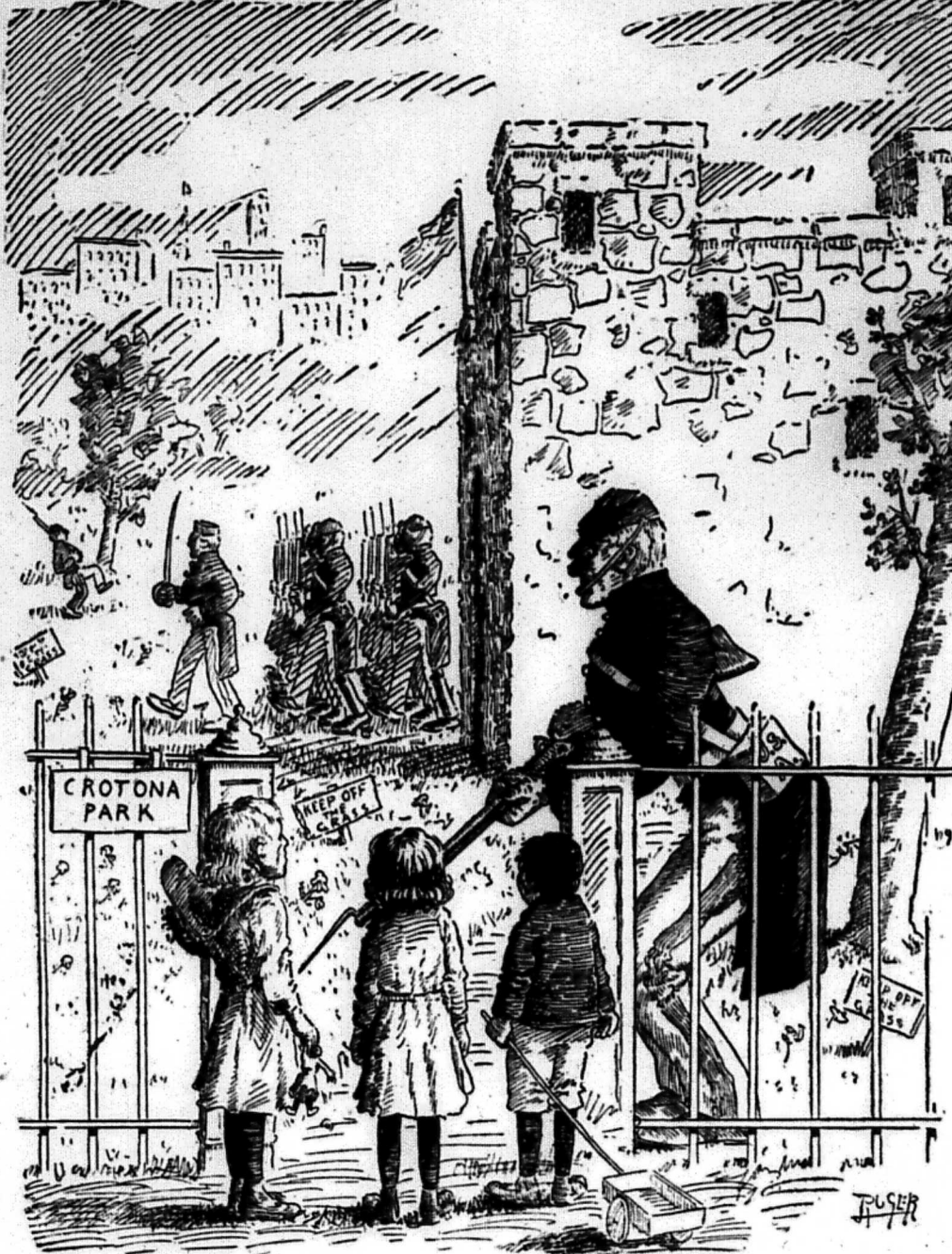
But this is mere speculation. Now we must decide the painful questions whether our President is to have moquette carpets or Persian rugs, and whether we shall pay three cents a pound on sugar and two cents a pound on salt or two cents a pound on sugar and three cents a pound on salt.

COURTESY AND JUSTICE.

The Board of Education was asked last week to grant seven women teachers a few days' leave of absence without pay in order that they might appear as a committee before the Legislature in favor of the bill providing for equal pay for men and women teachers. By a vote of 22 to 14, the Board denied the request. Just one member spoke in favor of this reasonable request. And the argument he used was so irrelevant as to be well calculated to defeat rather than to promote the granting of the leave. It ought to be granted, he said, "out of courtesy to the ladies!" This, it seems, is the high-water mark of intelligence and of fairness that our business men's Board of Education can reach.

On Sunday a committee of the women teachers appeared before the Central Federated Union to ask its aid in agitating for the proposed law. There they got a ready hearing and a favorable vote. And there was no silly talk about "chivalry to the fairer and weaker sex." It was a plain proposition of supporting a measure in harmony with the principles and the policy of the labor movement.

The contrast is significant. The propertied classes will always be ready with words of courtesy to the overworked and underpaid women. The working class may not show such polished manners; but they will not give a stone to those rightly asking for bread.



IF THE ARMORY PARK GRAB GOES THROUGH.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TO START DISCUSSION.

Editor of The Call: Some time ago I noticed a letter in this paper suggesting that the national executive committee of the Socialist party take some measure to inaugurate a workingman's sick and death benefit society on a similar plan as the existing sick and death benefit fund, started a number of years ago in this country by our German-speaking comrades. I noticed, also, that it was said the better plan would be to join this German-speaking society which is already in existence.

This may be good enough advice to people who understand the German language, but it is not so to those who cannot speak nor understand this language, as the meetings and business of the above society is transacted in German.

Consequently, a person who does not understand the discussions or debates at the meetings is rather at a disadvantage, and is therefore liable to vote on certain measures contrary to what he would if he understood the discussions pro and con.

There is nothing in the constitution of said society against using the English language at their branch meetings if the members agree to do so. If English-speaking members were allowed to form English-speaking branches in certain localities it would solve the question; but for some reason the national executive board, and also a large part of the German-speaking members of the society is opposed to this measure. This is a rather shortsighted policy as it disqualifies the English-speaking members from discussing the content of an equal footing with their German comrades and retards the growth of this excellent organization.

Some sixteen or seventeen English-speaking members in South Brooklyn sent a petition with the consent of their branch, to the national executive board to be allowed to start an English-speaking branch there as they know the membership of a branch conducting its meetings in the English language would be doubled or tripled in a short time. But the executive board seems to be unwilling to grant the permission asked for. It would therefore be well for the readers of The Call who happen to be members of this society in Brooklyn to discuss this matter at their branch meetings so that the executive board of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund may be induced to change its rather narrow-minded and undemocratic policy concerning this subject for the progress and welfare of the organization.

M. HOFFERMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 1.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Editor of The Call: Your timely editorial of April 22 on Municipal Ownership should merit the commendation of every Socialist who not only dreams of Socialism as an ideal for future society, but who finds in that philosophy a living social force, which is pulsating everywhere, and is affecting every phase of modern life. There are in our movement too many whose short-sighted enthusiasm carries them beyond the bounds of practicality. In their impatience for the speedy coming of the social revolution they lose sight of the pressing needs of to-day—such as we are confronted with in our workaday life—delay which means discomfort, even suffering to the great mass of the people, and degenerate into mere phrase mongers, repeating parrot-like the thirty-nine articles of faith in season and out of

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TO START DISCUSSION.

season to the detriment of the Socialist party. Municipal campaigners are a living demonstration of the political expediency existing in our midst. Our campaigns in every large city (with the exception of Milwaukee) have proved themselves a failure because of the lack of understanding on the part of our speakers how to arouse the people's interest in the Socialist party by offering a remedy from the Socialist viewpoint to those municipal problems that are now agitating the public mind. Instead of our speakers dealing with questions that are of vital concern to our municipal life they go out harranguing about surplus-value, steel trust, coal trust, etc. Yet not a word about street car service, gas and electric light or public schools system. It is no wonder we fail in municipal elections in votes as well as enthusiasm to the discomfiture of the party. The workers finding no response in us to their immediate needs they in turn shut their ears to our appeals. Not until we rise to the occasion and take an active part in the local questions of the day can we hope for success.

LOUIS MARCUS, Boston, Mass., May 1.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

Editor The Call: I have been following up with great interest the article in The Call on the history of the great American fortunes by Gustav Myers, and would like to get them in book form. Could you please let me know whether they are to be published as such, and if so, when? FRED OSBORN, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 2.

[The first three parts, it is expected, will be issued in book form this fall.—Ed.]

NO NATURE-FAKING HERE.

The King of Beasts in Africa. So hungry that he'd just as soon As not eat up a child. Went prowling through the wilderness Till presently he came Upon the camp of one T. R. A hunter of big game.

No matter how it came about, Caught T. R. by the tail of his tent And had a royal feast. Which after it was finished left No sign of what had been. And showed as plain as anything The hunter was all in.

The King of Beasts lay down to sleep When he had filled his hide. As if he were a child. But say, the noise inside Disturbed him so he could not rest. And having tried in vain, He wandered forth to find his friends And tell them of his pain.

He found them scattered here and there. But just as soon as he Came near a bunch they looked at him As scared as they could be. And, wondering what the racket was, They sniped at him and skinned Across the lonely desert wide. Like sand before the wind.

He roared as loud as he could roar; The noise inside of him Increased in volume till his roar Seemed far away and dim: With all his might and main he tried To stop the fearful din. But all in vain—he couldn't check The turbulence within.

From place to place the King of Beasts Went rushing to and fro. And everywhere the Lion went The noise was sure to go. Until no other living thing In all that land was found. And as there was no ears to hear, Of course there was no sound.

—W. J. Lampton, in N. Y. World.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

M. G.—The Rumanian government has no representative in New York.

J. R.—The day before Yom Kippur, 1895, fell on Saturday, September 25.

H. R.—The ship which arrived here from Liverpool on September 18, 1899, was the Nevada.

A. S. B.—It is generally conceded that New York City has the best fire department in the United States; there may, however, be patriots of other cities who differ.

R. L.—We can give you no information regarding the "Universal Co-operative Brotherhood of San Francisco." You may be able to get some information by writing to the Oakland World, 528 17th street, Oakland, Cal.

N. H. S.—F. G. R. Gordon has long since joined the Goldstein-Avery Committee. The initiation fee is a few articles against Socialism, guaranteed not to contain a spark of truth. Mr. Gordon must be a full fledged member by this time.

L. D.—The proceedings of the International Socialists' Congress at Stuttgart in 1907 have been published in French, and can be had from "Camille Huysmans, International Socialist Bureau, Maison du Peuple, Brussels.

M. H.—By the Mercantile Employers' Act you probably mean the New York law regulating the employment of women and children in stores, offices, etc. Space does not permit us to give the provisions here. You can find it on pp. 925 to 928, of the 22d Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, which should be accessible in any public library.

G. C. M.—The annual primary day in this state is fixed for the seventh Tuesday before the day of general election, except in Presidential years, when it is fixed for the tenth Tuesday prior to election, and except in gubernatorial years, when it is the eighth Tuesday before. The registration days in this city in 1909 will be Monday, October 4; Friday, October 8; Saturday, October 9, and Monday, October 11. These are decided on the same basis as the primary days.

R. Knudsen.—You are right in holding that the fluctuation of prices does not depend upon the fluctuation of wages. It is not generally true that an increase of wages is generally followed by an increase of prices; and it is entirely incorrect to say that an increase of wages causes an increase of prices. So far as the direct relation between wages and prices is concerned the fact is that an increase of the cost of living produces an increase of wages, and a reduction of the cost of living produces a reduction of wages. It frequently happens that other circumstances complicate the working of this law—an abnormal increase or decrease of the supply of labor power as a result of immigration or emigration; an interruption of the process of industry as a result of an industrial crisis; a cheapening of gold, causing a general upward tendency of both prices and wages; or a rise of prices more rapidly than of wages. Your friends' view of "everyday experience" is too narrow. They judge from momentary observation, as does the child who thinks that a breeze makes the wind blow, because he sees the tree-tops move before he feels the wind.

STARTED SOMEWHERE. Officer 4 to recruit who has missed every shot—Good heavens, man, where are your goods going? Recruit (tearfully)—I don't know, sir; they left here all right!—Punch.

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE FAD

By Joseph E. Cohen.

The Ancient and Accepted Order Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women had a meeting in Philadelphia the other day.

The Ancient and Accepted Order, even if it cannot trace its lineage back to the Mayflower, can trace it forth to the chrysanthemum show and the first families of the land. They say so themselves.

For at this meeting one of the leaders rose to remark:

"Ladies, this is a conspiracy. The suffragists are holding their meeting to thwart us. They want to get our members away from us. They are doing everything they can to undermine us. But we have right and justice on our side. Women don't want to vote. Those people over there who say they do are just a lot of Socialists. They have invited thousands of people to attend their meeting. But we don't care. We have the best element. The backbone of the country is with us."

The exact situation is here better presented than a Socialist could do it. It is the right of the many who are disinherited against the will of the few who are "the best element."

The issue, as Clara Zetkin well puts it, is between the ladies and the women.

It is a class issue. Naturally, all ancient and accepted orders will toe the line to precedent and set their dainty feet down hard against things as they are to be.

The opposition meeting referred to in the quotation was that held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Women's Suffrage Association. Addressing that meeting Miss M. Caray Thomas, president of the Bryn Mawr College, said:

"A great change is now taking place, a change so great that men and women are afraid. Unheralded, with no blare of trumpets, reluctantly emerging into light, are millions of women wage earners, thronging every trade and profession, multiplying themselves beyond all calculation

from census to census in every country in the civilized world. The demand for woman suffrage thus becomes so obvious that the woman who runs may read.

The struggle is between the women of the working class and the women of the leisure class. Right against privilege.

The Pennsylvania Women's Suffrage Association is conducting a campaign to win over the great mass of the people who constitute the public. They do not expect to have their speakers make addresses at the horse and chrysanthemum shows. They are sending their speakers to trade unions.

And, more than that, they recognize that the suffrage in the hands of women will be worth very little unless it is followed up with demands for economic relief. So the Pennsylvania Society is devoting part of its time, if not the most important part, to organizing women into trade unions.

By degrees they are coming to learn that "votes for women" is only an essential plank of a comprehensive program of political, economic and social measures. In fact, there is no little truth in the charge of the Ancient and Accepted Order that "those people" who say women want to vote "are just a lot of Socialists. Because if they are not, they will be."

It is a pleasure to see the issue so sharply defined. And under the circumstances, we cannot help feeling grateful toward the Ancient and Accepted Order.

So that both sides realize that woman suffrage is a class issue. Under the circumstances, we should not be surprised to learn that the "Votes for Women" will come to be translated into "Votes for Working Women."

The struggle is between the women of the working class and the women of the leisure class. Right against privilege.

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THE WAGES OF ABILITY.

By Alex. M. Thompson.

John Davidson, the poet, has committed suicide because he could not maintain his family and fight his own illness on his pension of two pounds a week.

Mr. J. Patten, the Wheat King of the Chicago Stock Exchange, is reported to have made a personal profit of from one to two million sterling in a few days by "cornering" the tolling millions' means of life.

Our individualist economic system is the best that can be devised to secure due rewards to individuals for services to the community.

The service done by Mr. Patten has taken bread out of the mouths of hungry children. An American cartoon represents him as a fox in frock coat and silk hat, with a child on her knees in the background praying for "our daily bread."

John Davidson applied rare and remarkable talents to the enlightenment of his fellows by writing "The Triumph of Mammon" and "Mammon and His Message."

The Poet commits suicide. The Gambler who takes toll on the People's Food builds palaces. That is how the Reward of Ability works out under our social system.

John Davidson apparently made no money by his poetry. Swinburne could not have written "Songs Before Sunrise" had he not possessed private means of subsistence. Wordsworth told Matthew Arnold that his poems never brought him the price of his shoestrings.

The Reward of Ability? Rockefeller takes a hundred millions from the world's workers in eight years, and John Milton receives five pounds as the price of five years' work on "Paradise Lost."

Mr. Henry, of Philadelphia, paid ten thousand pounds last Saturday for Millet's "Depart pour le travail" ("Going to Work"), and the artist in his lifetime painted portraits at a franc each and was nearly driven to suicide.

Mr. J. B. Robinson, of South Africa, is said to be "worth" eighty millions, and the poet Chatterton took poison to avoid starvation.

Robert Greene must have perished for want of bare necessities but for the charity of a poor shoemaker at whose house he died. The life of Thomas Nash is a tale of suffering and distress. Thomas Heywood struggled constantly with poverty.

erty. Massinger's life was a series of humiliations and sorrows. Farquhar wrote "The Beau's Strategem" miserably, and got twenty pounds for it. Dr. Johnson was forced to live four and a half pence a day and many nights in the streets destined Richard Savage died in the debtors' prison. Sir Richard Steele's struggles with poverty are familiar to the "Spectator." John Lyly was forced to apply to Queen Elizabeth for a little grant to support him in his old age. Chaucer lived and died in a harassed circumstance. Boccaccio turned a mill. Terence was a poet. Both Boethius and Socrates were executed. Fado Borgese starved fourteen trades. Tasso was offered a shilling. Bontivoglio was refused admission to a hospital he had himself erected. The great Cervantes lived in constant poverty, and died of hunger. Luis de Camoes, the greatest of Portuguese poets, ended his days in an almshouse. Voltaire sold his body to the surgeons to support his life.

And the successful modern Capitalist of industry can make from one to two millions of pounds at one stroke by levying tribute on the people's bread.

These are the Reward of Ability. From The Clarion.

THE GRIT OF THE PIONEER UNIONS.

Starting out, the pioneer unions, more than likely, after having been discharged for organizing, a local union of his craft, or for serving on a committee, or interceding to a fellow, or "talking back" to the boss of any other of the numerous acts which mark the conduct of the many worker, distinguishing him from his weak and fawning brother, and bringing upon him the reprobation of his master—starting out to organize his fellow workers, that they might fare better than fell to his lot, he faced the world, without a friend to bid him welcome or cheer him on. He had no money for railroad fare, he must beat his way, but such a slight inconvenience does not deter him an instant. Reaching his destination he brushes up as well as his scanty tools will allow and then proceeds with due caution to look up "the boys," careful to elude the vigilance of the boss who has no earthly use for a worthless labor agitator.—Eugene V. Debs.

ROUSSEAU'S DISILLUSIONMENT.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, as everybody knows, was incurably romantic. Throughout his lifetime he was obsessed by idealistic visions. His philosophical work, "Le Contrat Social," which helped to bring on the French Revolution, and his educational theories, as expressed in "Emile," his glorification of love in "La Nouvelle Heloise," were all expressions of this idealism. And behind the books was the man Rousseau, who sought romantic experience and then proceeded for more. He felt that the highest romance had been denied him. He saw himself, in his declining years, a prey to painful maladies, approaching the end of his career without having fully tasted the pleasures he craved, without ever having given full play to the intensely latent within him. Fame, indeed, crowned him beyond his wildest expectations. But the dream of his youth had been not a fame, but a romance. Philosophy had been nothing to him then. He became a philosopher almost by accident—almost in spite of himself, philosophizing with his heart rather than with his head.—Current Literature.

Moving Day.

"Gee, I wish I had paid my rent!"—Browning's Magazine.