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The rejection of the Staff bill was announced in the customary way by the Secretary of Empire at a session of the Council of the Empire last evening. A law establishing a staff of the Duma is to be introduced later, as the imperial ukase is without Parliamentary sanction.

Under the new conditions the Ministry cannot be considered stable, it being pointed out that the prerogative of the Duma is merely to vote money, and a dissolution is expected at no distant date.

McIntyre Dramatic.

The oratorical field day yesterday seemed to end with McIntyre carrying off the honors. He was dramatic in his gestures, flowery in the choice of his words and figures of speech, and full of pathos in tone, of the wretched condition of the man who died away as with tears in his eyes he begged the jurors to save the life of his client.

For the pleadings and the commandments of McIntyre and the blunt invective of Gregg the prisoner sat listless and unmoved with two exceptions. When his counsel referred him to the jurors as a living witness of a man who was gone, the Captain looked up for a moment and his eyes flashed with anger. Then he dropped his head and resumed the same expression that has characterized him throughout the trial. Again as McIntyre seized the accused man's wrist and said the experts for the prosecution had testified that he was sane without ever having felt his pulse and examined his mind concerning the hand in the air and brought it down so close to the Captain's head that the prisoner seemed to wince.

"Shooting Was Not Designed."

McIntyre began his address at 10:30 in the morning. "The shooting," he said, "arose out of a fortuitous meeting. It was not designed."

He dwelt upon the meeting of Captain and Thornton Hains with Charles R. Weaver on the morning of the murder and his urging them to go to Long Island. McIntyre pointed to the return trip tickets of the brothers as conclusive evidence they did not go to Bayside to shoot.

He began to paint a pathetic picture of the aged mother and father of the prisoner, and of his three children. District Attorney De Witt objected, on the ground that the relatives were not in the courtroom.

He was sustained. Then McIntyre shifted his argument to the insanity plea. He read the testimony of his experts bearing on "the Captain's afflicted creature of God. The killing of Anna, he said, was an act of God. The hand that directed the weapon was prompted by the Almighty in consequence of affliction that had been visited upon the Captain. Then, referring to the insanity condition, he said: "Here he stands before you. You don't have to have skilled medical testimony as to the condition of the defendant. You can see for yourselves."

Motive for the Crime.

Special Prosecutor Gregg began his address at 3:10 P. M. "The defense," he said, "has resorted to the only device left open to them. All this evidence of insanity which has been presented has furnished motive for the crime. If the Captain was insane between May 31 and August 15, 1904, why did not his parents and neighbors call a physician to attend him?"

Answering McIntyre's question as to why much of the testimony was left out of the prosecution's hypothetical question, Gregg said: "We have not the right to do that. The alleged ravings of the Captain because we didn't believe them to be true." He then referred to the homicide as a cowardly murder. He asked why insanity which has been proved Mrs. Hain's defense did not produce Mrs. Hain's answer to Captain Hains' divorce suit, in which she made serious charges against her husband. "We have it here," shouted McIntyre. Gregg argued that the insanity was sane. He stopped speaking shortly before 6 o'clock.

YOUNG SHERMAN GETS SNAP.

UTICA, N. Y., May 11.—Richard U. Sherman, son of Vice President James B. Sherman, has been elected president of the Consolidated Water Company of Utica, a \$3,000,000 corporation.

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FORKER DENIES BOYLE'S CHARGE

Kidnapper of Willie Whittia Accuses Boy's Uncle of Being Implicated in a Murder.

MERCER, Pa., May 11.—Sensational developments are looked for to-day in the Whittia kidnapping case, following the statement by James H. Forke, after he had been sentenced to life imprisonment for the kidnapping of eight-year-old Willie Whittia, of Sharon, accusing the boy's uncle, Harry Forke, of being implicated in the death of Daniel Reebie, Jr., in Youngstown, on June 15, 1895. Forke indignantly denies the accusation. The trial of Boyle and his alleged wife, Helen, was accompanied in its conclusion yesterday by several enlightening events. Boyle was sentenced to life imprisonment; his wife to twenty-five years in prison and to pay a fine of \$5,000. Both collapsed, and it was necessary to carry them back to jail. They were received last night at the Western (Allegheny) penitentiary at Pittsburgh.

Soon after returning to the jail Boyle issued a statement in which he accused Harry Forke, brother of Mrs. James Whittia, Billie's mother, of having inspired and carried out the kidnapping to the point of delivering Billie to Boyle at Warren, Ohio, through the alleged actual kidnapper, Boyle, in his statement, also accused Forke of having been seen near Well's body following the murder of Reebie, at Youngstown, Ohio, four years ago, a tragedy that has never been satisfactorily solved.

Standing Over Body.

Boyle says he happened along and saw Forke standing over the body and holding in his hand a packet of letters gathered from the sidewalk near Reebie. Boyle says he got four other letters, and those letters show that Forke was in Youngstown at the time. Boyle said he demanded money for keeping quiet about the letters, and was promised a payment. He demanded \$5,000, he said, but that was refused.

"I informed him that unless I received \$5,000 between then and a certain time I would hold the secret no longer," Boyle says that as Forke could not give him the money he outlined a plan for the abduction of Whittia's son to hold him for ransom. Boyle insists Forke arranged that the Whittia boy be taken to Warren, Pa., and then to Pittsburgh. The prisoner said he informed his wife that the boy was taken away from Sharon to escape being quarantined in a pest-house, and that the couple were to be rewarded handsomely for taking care of him.

Boyle's document also asserted that he met and talked with James P. Whittia, Billie's father, in Cleveland, just before Whittia left at the designated time to take the \$10,000 ransom money, at which interview Boyle says he informed Whittia of Forke's part in the kidnapping, and turned over to Whittia several letters purporting to be from Forke to him (Boyle), containing directions as to the manner of kidnapping Billie.

Boyle says that he had been receiving hush money from Forke for years, and that Whittia had told him that if he (Boyle) would verify the accusation of the kidnapping as it related to Forke he would be further rewarded.

Find Razor on Boyle.

An incidental happening of the day was the discovery of a razor in Boyle's possession when he was searched on the hardest kind of a fight, the weapon having been secreted in the prisoner's four-in-hand cravat between the lining and the silk.

It was also made public that Mrs. Boyle had tried to commit suicide several times by swallowing morphine tablets, their only effect being to cause her to sleep and to be quite ill this morning.

Coupling the finding of the razor with the fact that Boyle expected to have an interview last night with his wife, and that both prisoners were highly nervous in anticipation of the meeting and deeply disappointed when it was denied them, the authorities assert that a double tragedy had been planned by the couple. Mrs. Boyle had frequently asserted that she would never live to go to prison, and it is known that both were crazed with desperation when they were taken to jail.

Mrs. Boyle secured the morphine from a murderer in an adjoining cell, addicted to the morphine habit and said to be necessarily allowed to have the drug. Boyle got the razor from a fellow prisoner by saying that he wanted to shave himself.

Boyle and his wife sat together, holding each other's hands and quietly talking during all of the five hours' journey to Pittsburgh. At the prison they were taken to an ante-room and told that they would have to say good-bye, as the rules of the prison would not permit them to see each other again.

MEXICANS ROASTED TO DEATH.

CULIACAN, Mexico, May 11.—Jose Sanchez, a carpenter, suffering from an incurable disease, saturated his bed with coal oil, applied a match and ended his life in the flames.

MATEHUALA, Mexico, May 11.—Maria Bermudez, standing over the stove cooking, fainted and fell upon it. Her charred body was found hours later.

AMERICAN PRISONERS?

LONDON, May 11.—The following dispatch from Tangier appears in the Daily Telegraph. "It is reported from Mogador that a party of American tourists has been taken prisoner by natives near Agadir, which is the most southern port of Morocco."

ATTACK MOTORMAN FOR BOY'S DEATH

Angry Mob Wanted "Blood for Blood"—Saved by Delivery Wagon—Mother Tries Suicide.

Mrs. Louis Allman, of 309 East 99th street, is prostrated with grief at her home to-day, and being watched to prevent a suicide attempt and Patrick Sullivan, motorman of a Second avenue trolley car, is under a technical charge of homicide, as the result of the killing of Louis Allman, by his car last night.

Sullivan, whose car killed the little boy, had a narrow escape from lynching at the hands of an infuriated mob. The motorman, charged upon by several hundred infuriated men and some women, was dragged from the platform by Sergeant Glick and the reserves, and tumbled into a delivery wagon. Away went the driver, whipping his horses like mad, until he reached the barns at 96th street, where the police got Sullivan out through a rear door and then hustled him to the 104th street station, where he was charged technically with homicide.

Slammed Down the Brakes.

Young Allman was playing with other children, when he suddenly backed into the street to escape being caught," as he retreated he slipped. The motorman saw him totter toward the southbound track and slammed down the brakes. The rails were slippery from the rain, however, and the wheels skidded. No one was hurt.

Louis was struck and drawn beneath the forward trucks. His body was almost cut in half. Sullivan, ashen and trembling, lost his grip on the brakes and fell back against the door, temporarily paralyzed with terror.

A big man with a long black beard ran up with others, leaped upon the step of the forward platform and yelled in theatrical fashion:

"Blood for blood!"

They were taken up instantly, and soon hundreds in the crowded avenue were pressing against the car. Policemen Taylor and McCabe clubbed their way through the mob. One guarded the rear platform while the other stood by the front and stood beside the motorman.

"Jump up!" Get into that wagon," said Glick, pointing to a delivery vehicle that stood close by.

Sullivan was boosted aboard, and soon whirled from the scene. No one of the crowd seemed to know in what manner the motorman had been spirited away.

Mother Seeks Death.

When Mrs. Allman learned of the accident she hurried to the drug store, where she became hysterical. George Lembach, an inspector on the road, tried to talk with her, but at sight of his uniform she became enraged and knocked him down. Lembach had to be taken to safety under police guard.

When Mrs. Allman got home she attempted to destroy herself, but was restrained by Louis, her husband.

TROLLEY KILLS BOY

Another Added to Long List of Street Car Victims.

It is stated to-day that there will be some attempt made to protect children in the congested districts of the city, where deaths by trolleys and trucks have occurred with such alarming frequency. Another child was added to the long list of recent fatalities last night, when six-year-old Alfred Mullane, who lived at 496 Hudson street with his mother and father, the latter a truckman, was killed. There isn't too much room to spare in that section of old Greenwich Village, and the boy, because of lack of room, was wont to play in narrow Christopher street, just around the corner.

The dingy precinct saw Alfred and his friends playing tag just about dusk last night, when women came to stoops with babies and men after the evening news trotted about.

A Christopher street car, coming from the ferry, was spinning eastward when the lad suddenly ran into the middle of the street to "tag" a companion, Hyman Black, the motorman, saw him and applied the brakes, but the boy went beneath the fender, amid the shrieks of women and the loud warning yells of men.

When the doctor announced that the boy was dead, the crowd charged again, and was driven back. The conductor made his escape unscathed. Black was arrested and a technical charge of homicide made against him.

ANTI-CHINESE RIOT IN PERU.

LIMA, Peru, May 11.—At an anti-government meeting in this city the government's policy on the question of Chinese immigration was attacked, after which the crowd started to loot a number of Chinese stores. The police appeared on the scene, but considerable damage had been done before order was restored.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES DEFY CLEMENCEAU

Socialist Deputies to Interpellate French Government Regarding Discharge of Union Leaders.

PARIS, May 11.—Leaders of the new union of the postal employees declare this morning that the dismissal of thirteen more employees of the government yesterday indicates that the Clemenceau Cabinet is determined to bring about a strike in the hope of having a chance to use the troops to drown the movement in blood. The postal men say that they are too well-informed, however, to be led into a trap, and that when they do go out it will be in a perfectly peaceful manner, thus giving the government no excuse to stir up trouble.

The crux of the situation lies in the attitude that will be taken by the Chamber of Deputies to-day when the Socialist members will interpellate the Government in regard to the dismissals of postal employees. It is expected that Prime Minister Clemenceau will stand firm and that his Radical majority will support his actions.

Paris has been placated by the Central Committee of the Postal Services with what is called "A Last Appeal to the Members of Parliament." This declares that if the Government does not go back on its decisions war is inevitable.

Premier Broke Faith with Men.

M. Perussia, the secretary of the General Association, who spoke at the meeting of the Federal Committee, has addressed a manifesto to the members of the Chamber of Deputies in which he accuses Premier Clemenceau of breach of faith in respect of his action in not dismissing M. Simyan, the Under Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs. The document threatens the delegates with a vote of censure if they do not change his decision and reinstate the employees who were suspended after the May Day speeches.

The Federal Committee also published a detailed account of the interview of the strike delegates with Prime Minister Clemenceau on March 21. Deputy Louis Dreyfus acted as intermediary in arranging this interview, and according to the account published by the Federal Committee, the delegates told him that he was convinced that M. Simyan would not remain at the head of the department.

He added, however, that M. Clemenceau could only make this promise if he gave an explanation of the affair to divulge it.

Relative to the eventual possibility of a strike the Military Governor of Paris has asked all the officers under his command to redouble their vigilance in view of the order of the day in the various forts and barracks.

The Governor recommends that all attempts to stir up discontent among the troops and the entire anti-military propaganda be repressed with severity.

FOOD LAW EXEMPTIONS

Charges That Its Operation is Waived in Special Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Believing the Departments of Commerce and Labor and Agriculture have suspended the operation of the Pure Food and Drug act in certain cases, Representative Steenerson, of Minnesota, has introduced several resolutions calling on the Attorney General and the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce and Labor for information as to the issuance of any executive orders waiving the operation of the law in any case.

Steenerson intends to call up these resolutions for consideration by the House early next week. One of the firms which he believes has been exempted from the operation of the law is the Chicago house with which Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh formerly was connected. Steenerson asserts no officer of the Cabinet has the right to suspend the operation of a law in any case, unless he does so he is liable to impeachment.

BOYCOTT CARRIERS

Lake Bosses Fear Tie-Up and Appeal to Police.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, May 11.—The militant methods of the striking lake seamen and engineers are causing great annoyance to the Lake Carriers' Association, and will prove to be one of the greatest aids in gaining victory for their union. The diligent and promiscuous posting of boycott notices has proved particularly aggravating to the bosses, who seem to think that the men have no right to undertake a campaign against them in the light to overthrow scabism and maintain the standard of organized labor.

Alexander Walsh, a union marine engineer, was arrested and fined \$10 and costs because he had posted on the shipping office of the association placards which told of the unfair and harsh treatment which the carriers' association is meting out to the men.

The efforts of the Lake Carriers' Association to break the lake unions are set forth in detail, and the neighborhood of the Lake Carriers' Association shipping office at 166 East Van Buren street, literally plastered with posters which advise men to keep away from the great lakes during the strike. This has roused the ire of the shipping master and he has appealed to the police.

The seamen and engineers now out on strike declare that encouraging reports are pouring in from all parts where the Lake Seamen's Union and its affiliated bodies have offices.

HANGING MAKES ROW

Canal Zone Laborers May Leave Because of Comrade's Execution.

PANAMA, May 11.—Great indignation is expressed by many residents in the canal zone because of the hanging of Joaquin Segreza, sentenced to death on February 18, 1908, for murder, last Saturday at the Culebra penitentiary, after the execution had been postponed four times and in spite of petitions on his behalf from Masonic lodges, the Catholic and Protestant clergy of Panama, prominent women, Colombians, Spaniards and even Americans, who pleaded with President Roosevelt and afterward with President Taft to commute the condemned man's sentence.

The local papers, commenting on the execution, censure Canal Zone justice, alleging that Segreza did not get a fair trial by jury, such as has been given to other zone murderers, though their crimes were heinous.

Segreza was twenty-nine years old and a Colombian by birth. He killed an intimate friend named Vega while he was intoxicated and in an irresponsible condition and without malice or premeditation. The Spaniard, the tenor, and the murderer, were sentenced and executed without a jury and threaten to leave the canal and go to Brazil or Argentina.

The Colombians also feel resentful against President Roosevelt and Taft for refusing to intervene in the case.

ITALIAN SLASHED

Though Badly Cut Up Victim Refuses to Talk.

Late customers of Virginio Caputo's restaurant at 148 Mulberry street suddenly dropped their knives and forks about 2:30 o'clock this morning when Salvatore Catalano, twenty-seven years old, a laborer, staggered out of the door of the tenement at 141 and fell in a heap on the sidewalk in front of the restaurant. The man's right cheek had been cut in many places and he almost died from loss of blood before Dr. Walsh arrived in an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital.

After Catalano had been bandaged up at the hospital and had recovered somewhat from the shock, the police put a few questions to him. He was not in a communicative mood.

When the police could get no information from the injured man they paid a visit to the room, which he shared with Fabio Defarino, thirty-five years old, and a third man, in the tenement at 141 Mulberry street.

In the room there was only one bed, which was stained with blood, and on it Defarino lay apparently asleep. He said that he was a cousin of Catalano, but either could or would not give any explanation of the affair. No knives or other weapons were found upon him or in the room. Defarino was held.

Both officers looked very foolish. They threw appealing glances to the attorney for the bosses.

The magistrate waited a few seconds. It was a very embarrassing pause.

"Discharged!" And the head of the judge went shaking with an angry disapproval at the discomfited officers.

The reporter of The Call went over to Morris Goldberg, the boss at whose command the two young men were arrested, and asked for an interview, but his attorney came to his rescue.

"Ah, this is the reporter for The Call," he said.

Charles looked disdainfully at the contemptible representative of a contemptible paper, and the interview closed.

CREW CAUSED WRECK

Adella Shores Was Manned by Incompetent Scabs.

DULUTH, Minn., May 11.—It has just been ascertained that the Adella Shores, the lake steamer which is many days overdue and which is believed to have been wrecked off White Fish Point and twenty-one drowned during the inclement weather of last week, was owned by a scab concern and manned by a non-union crew. The incompetency of the underpaid, unskilled sailors is doubtless the cause of the disaster.

The steamer was owned in Milwaukee and carried a cargo of salt. She was ten days overdue when the wreck was found, which led to the theory that she had sunk.

Her owners, the S. O. Neff Transportation Co., says it has filed a "testimony" consisted of what he had been told about the man, Simon Alperin, attorney for the striking bakers, objected to his testimony, and it was stricken out.

Charles T. Tychman, organizer of Bakery and Confectionery Workers

PROMOTERS OF WAR ARGUE FOR PEACE

"Statesmen" Adopt New Fad—Brewer Hits at Militarism—Knox Speaks Frankly.

(Special to The Call.) WASHINGTON, May 11.—When Theodore Roosevelt left a warm editorial advocating rampant militarism to be published in the Outlook...

Last week witnessed the incorporation in New York City of the American Peace Association League. Last Thursday the infant organization gave a brilliant dinner...

Justice Brewer said in part: "I believe in peace and arbitration, and not in peace and ironclads. I may be an idealist, but I believe the close of this century will see the idealistic view of peace converted into the practical view of peace."

"If the United States since the Spanish-American war had diverted the army and navy to the building of a great navy and maintain a large army to liquidating our national debt, no nation in the world would think of attacking us."

"Without a national debt, and our enormous resources at our disposal, the world would respect us and fear to attack us. Billions of dollars have been spent in the last ten years in building the navy and maintaining the army."

Secretary Knox, the honored guest of the evening, spoke with refreshing candor regarding the real nature of war. His views were not entirely correspond to those of his predecessor, Secretary Root, who espoused the most elaborate military progress. Mr. Knox quoted the proverb: "War is a game which you play at, and commenting upon it in the following intelligent manner: "The wisdom that will check this kind of game will manifest itself in a strong, intelligent public opinion intolerant of war when such an organization as this will have achieved their ends."

Could agitators speak more plainly than this? "Millions of men of states who are an expert poker player and full access to the political intrigues of militant plutocracy?"

"Every normal, morally and intelligent man," continued the Secretary, "should be for peace and the honorable means that make for peace."

"In the settlement of domestic differences peace is largely accomplished by the substitution of an arbitrator for the bludgeon; and so in international disputes a court of arbitration—administering a jurisprudence based upon principles of universal justice—will supersede the appeal to arms when nations agree that it is right to be just than to float an invincible navy."

"It is an indication of the favorable prospects for the realization of the aspirations for universal peace and arbitration of international differences that the nations best equipped for the maintenance of their claims with force are among the first to propose their peaceful adjudication."

"That might makes right has long been too true, yet the spectacle of the mightiest nations vying with each other in the effort to suggest amicable means to compose their differences."

SUSSMAN, THE HATTER. Panama and Straw Hat Bleachery. Hats Cleaned, Blocked and Reshaped in any style. 2158 3d Ave., Harlem, N. Y. One flight up.

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.

SPRIT OF REVOLT STIRS ALL MEXICO

From Chihuahua to Yucatan Revolutionary Fires Flame and Diaz's Throne Trembles.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, May 11.—The local members of the Political Refugee Defense League, which is fighting for the liberty of the Mexican Liberals now on trial in Arizona for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, have received news from Mexico which tends to show that the land of the Montezumas is seething with the spirit of revolt and that all the power of the tyrant Diaz is required to maintain order.

The following circular just issued by the Defense League gives a graphic picture of the situation: Three times within the last ten years the Republic of Mexico has simmered on the edge of a revolution and now the fires have again started which threaten to blaze up in revolutionary uprisings from southern Yucatan to northern Chihuahua. It began first in December, 1898, with the revolt of the Fifth Cavalry. The men had been forced into the service, treated like dogs after their enlistment, and in desperation, at last shot a number of their officers. Then followed the desertion of a body of men from the Sixteenth Infantry in Mazatlan, groups of the revolting soldiery taking their arms and firing upon the officers and troops which pursued them. In the City of Chihuahua four officers of the Eighteenth Battalion were recently tried and convicted of rebellion. The Eighth Infantry, moving from Oaxaca to Yucatan, lost one-third of its men by desertion at the Point of San Mateo. The remainder having to be supplied by the regulars, a portion of this same regiment was shot by his men on their arrival in Yucatan, and the deserters, taking their arms, fraternized with the Maya's. Several battalions in all disappearing into the jungle.

Peasant revolts have followed those of the soldiery. In the state of Chihuahua the tax collectors pressed so hard upon the people that arms were furnished to the harassed citizens who shot several tax collectors, and even defied the troops which were sent to catch them. A group of 200 Chihuahua farmers and citizens are now entrenched in the mountains and a number of men being increased by many of the soldiers of Terzera. In this part of the country are a body of men known as the "sharpshooters of Chihuahua," who two years ago whipped an entire regiment of infantry sent to capture them.

Seeking some relief from unbearable taxation, the people of the state of Morelos recently attempted to elect the popular young Patriotic Leyva to the office of governor but on the day of the election troops were sent to the town where they were supporting the voters, after imprisoning the people's candidate, declared the election of Pablo Escandon, the chosen candidate and aide-de-camp of President Diaz.

The Massacre at Velardena. The last and most ominous massacre has just occurred in a little town called Velardena, close to the Sierra Madre mountains and not far from Torreon, which, by the way, was the center of the uprising of last June. At Velardena the people were holding a fiesta and marching in procession when the local police attempted to disperse the orderly demonstration. The people resisted; the police fired; shooting commenced; and the result was the imprisonment of forty citizens, and the killing, without trial, of twenty-five others. The whole town fled to the mountains, where 250 desperate men took refuge, arms defying the government of Diaz.

It may be safely predicted that Mexico is seeing the first days of a revolution that will never end until the dictatorship of Mexico is abolished. What is being done in Cuba will be repeated in Mexico; the mountains and jungles will hide ever-growing groups of rebels who will finally immerse to march upon the capital.

In the United States feeling Mexican patriots, who have sought the protection of our right of asylum, are finding that the Diaz government can jail them here almost as easily as it can be done in Mexico. Certain powerful American capitalists, who are successful in American capital markets, Diaz has granted immense Mexican concessions, are prodding the Washington officials to co-operate with Diaz on the American side of the line with the result that political refugees like Villarral, Rivera and Araujo are in jail upon flimsy charges of breaking the neutrality laws. The defense of these men has been undertaken by the Political Refugee Defense League and the support of the league at this time depends entirely upon voluntary contributions. The case of Araujo, the young Mexican editor, is about to come up for appeal and money must be obtained for his defense. Other Mexican prisoners are in jail in this country in fear of extradition. Give what you can, give it quickly, this is the practical way of preserving liberty upon the American continent.

Send in your name and address and you will receive circulars with which you may take up collections among your friends for the cause of liberty. Address John Murray, Secretary Political Refugee Defense League, 180 Washington Street.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL. Comrades: You are hereby invited to attend the next regular meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association on FRIDAY, MAY 14th, 1909, 8 P. M. At Pearl Hall, 475 Pearl Street, Manhattan.

The order of business for the meeting is as follows: Reading of the minutes of the last regular and special meetings. Proposals and admission of new members. Report of the recordation committee (Special Order). Election of President, Treasurer and seven (7) members of the Board of Management. Reports of committees. New business.

The order of business is interesting and important and the attendance of every member is necessary to transact the business. Comrades who have been proposed for membership should bring their party cards with them that they can be admitted to membership in the Association. COMRADES ARE REQUESTED TO BRING THEIR MEMBERSHIP CARDS OF THE ASSOCIATION WITH THEM TO SHOW AT THE DOOR.

Comrades: The Call is about to celebrate its anniversary, a year of hard work is behind us. What many doubted was accomplished: The Call is On Year Old. But the Call is not over the danger line; more sacrifices will have to be made before it can become thoroughly established and on a self-supporting basis. We cannot and should not let off now and the members of the Association should be the first to help. Will you subscribe for an additional membership share in the Association? Send five dollars to the Secretary and procure an additional membership; it will not give you five dollars, send less. Send a dollar now and a dollar every week for five weeks and you will have paid for your share. Do it now, do it quick. Do something to help The Call financially—contribute something yourself, get Call subscribers, buy in stores advertising in The Call, buy The Call for the Call. Fraternally yours, J. GERBER, Secretary.

THE FURNITURE CENTER Broadway, Linden and Quincy Sts., Brooklyn. MISSION FURNITURE We are displaying an especially noteworthy assortment of the most fashionable pieces of Mission Furniture, including all the popular finishes. ONE OF OUR LEADING VALUES IS A ROCKER, AS ILLUSTRATED. SOLID WEATHERED OAK, SEAT UPHOLSTERED IN BLACK OR RED LEATHERETTE. A COMFORTABLE AND STYLISH CHAIR. \$2.75. We invite your inspection of all our departments.

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CHICAGO, May 11.—The local members of the Political Refugee Defense League, which is fighting for the liberty of the Mexican Liberals now on trial in Arizona for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, have received news from Mexico which tends to show that the land of the Montezumas is seething with the spirit of revolt and that all the power of the tyrant Diaz is required to maintain order.

FREIGHT STRIKE NEAR SUFFRAGISTS GET BUSY

5,000 Union Handlers in Chicago to Act Against Managers. Militant Irish Woman Here to Help in Campaign for Votes.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The refusal of the railroads represented in the General Managers' Association to grant the 2-cent an hour increase demanded by the 5,000 union freight handlers in Chicago has resulted in the taking of a strike vote as authorized by the Freight Handlers' District Council. The present wage scale is \$2 to \$2.75 a day, and \$70 a month. The working day is ten hours. The union asked an increase of 2 cents an hour for the men who are paid by the day and \$5 a month for those who are paid by the month. The committee, which has been negotiating with the General Managers' Association, has reported a general refusal on the part of the railroads to grant the increase. When the strike vote has been counted there will undoubtedly be fresh negotiations before the freight handlers are called out on strike, if the referendum vote now being taken, authorizes such action.

HONEYMOON IN CANOE. French Canadian and Indian Bride Begin Novel Trip.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 11.—Meeting for the first time an Indian bride, marrying her and setting forth next day on a honeymoon trip in a canoe from Portland to Hudson Bay and the seaboard, is the unusual experience of Albert Chivalat, a young Canadian Frenchman, who reported a Zintka Launi (Lost Bird) is a Sioux girl and she will play the part of a modern Minnehaha in being borne away by her lover in his stanch canoe.

ESCAPED THROUGH SEWER. Workhouse Prisoner Gains Freedom by Crawling Half a Mile.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—Armed guards are searching the hills and the police of surrounding towns have been notified to be on the watch for Thomas Chapple, who was serving a six months term at the Mercer County workhouse, twelve miles from this city, and escaped yesterday by crawling half a mile through a sewer. He is still at large.

MORSE STILL IN JAIL. The petition to admit Charles W. Morse to bail which the friends of the convicted banker were to have presented to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday, will probably not be presented before next Monday as the court has put off its next sitting until then. The only Circuit Court Judges available at present at Judges Lacombe and Noyes. Judge Ward is ill and Judge Cox is out of town.

RENEW HASKELL CASES. TULSA, Okla., May 11.—The Federal authorities have renewed the investigation of the Muskogee town lot fraud cases involving charges against Governor Charles N. Haskell and half a dozen other prominent Oklahomans. A former indictment was quashed April 10. Eleven men had qualified for service as grand jurors when the case was exhausted. Judge Marshall has instructed the marshal to summon additional men to fill out the jury.

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MAX N. MAISEL, 422 Grand Street, N. Y. A select stock of English, German, French and Russian books always on hand. BARGAIN LIST No. 16.

SANBORN—Paris and The Social Revolution. A Study of the Propaganda of Revolutionary Elements in the Various Classes of Parisian Society. With seventy-two drawings by Vaughan Trowbridge. Contents: I. What the Anarchist Wants. II. The Oral Propaganda of Anarchy. III. The Written Propaganda of Anarchy. IV. The Propaganda of Anarchy by Example. V. The Propaganda of Anarchy by Force. VI. The Causes of Propaganda par le fait. VII. The Character of the Propagandist par le fait. VIII. Socialists and Other Revolutionists. IX. The Revolutionary Spirit in Prose Literature and the Drama. XVIII. The Revolutionary Spirit in Poetry, Music and Art. XIX. To What End? 404 pages; indexed; large octavo; fine cloth binding; new; published in 1905 by Small, Maynard & Co., at \$3.50 net, for \$1.00 and 30 cents postage extra. Only a few copies left.

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JULES LEMAITRE—Jean Jacques Rousseau, published at \$2.50 net, for 75 cents and 20 cents postage extra.

LEONID ANDREYEV—The seven Who Were Hanged. A Story. One of his best. Published at \$1.00, for 70 cents and 10 cents postage extra.

BUILDING NEWS. The following plans have been filed with the Building Department for new structures in Manhattan and the Bronx:

37th st. 222 West, for a seven-story brick building, 37.6x29; N. Weiss of 202 West 117th st., owner; O. Lowinson, architect; cost, \$43,000.

26th st. 241 and 243 West, for a seven-story brick building, 63.9x30; E. L. Davis of 249 West 22d st., owner; O. Lowinson, architect; cost, \$60,000.

70th st. n. s. 43 ft w. of Madison av. for a six-story brick dwelling, 30x30.4; D. H. Morris of 259 West 72d st., owner; T. Chard, architect; cost, \$40,000.

17th st. n. e. corner of Zeraga av. for a two-story brick hotel and dwelling, 29x65; John Kaiser, premises, owner; Fred Hammond, architect; cost, \$20,000.

Park av. w. s. 54 ft s. of Alden place, for a one-story brick dwelling, 41x 15.10; John P. Leo of 770 St. Nicholas av., owner and architect; cost, \$500.

Kelly st. e. s. 150 ft n. of Longwood av. for five five-story brick tenements, 40x58; Emanuel Stern of 150 West 18th st., owner; B. E. Stern, architect; cost, \$140,000.

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CANDY SENT AS JOKE EIGHT CO-RESPONDENTS. Police Believe No Harm Was Intended in Kutschinski Case. Woman's Request for Jury Trial Reveals Divorce Scandal.

JERSEY CITY, May 11.—Still puzzled as to who sent poisoned candy to fifteen-year-old Lucy Kutschinski, the police have visited one by one all of the girl's acquaintances in the hope of finding a clue. Chief of Police Larkin says he has reached the conclusion that the candy was sent by a boy as a joke. A chemist reported that although the odor was strong the amount of carbolic acid used was small, and that even if the Kutschinski girl had eaten all the candy a burned mouth would have been the worst result.

Even if we found the person who sent the candy," said the Chief, "it is very doubtful whether we could make out a case against him. It might be possible, however, for the Federal authorities to take action because of the use of the mails."

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DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

WALSH, SPITBALL ARTIST, JOINS WHITE SOX.



GIANT KILLER KNOCKED OUT BY BROOKLYN

Covaleski Pitches Like a Piece of Cheese—Three Players Suspended for Fighting.

Brooklyn once more drove Covaleski out of the box yesterday afternoon and incidentally beat the Phillies by the score of 4 to 2.

Covaleski lasted four innings for the Phillies, in which time the Superbas managed to get four hits and three runs. Off Frank Sparks the Washington Parkers procured five hits and one tally. Bell kept the visitors to seven swats and scattered these thumps.

The game was played in a drizzling rain and this made the fielding of ground ball very difficult. The two shortstops, Doolin and Hummel, both slipped up on hard hit grounders, the ball bounding over their heads every time one came in their direction.

John Heydler, acting president of the National League, was a spectator and before the game had a conference with Charles Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn club, and Billy Murray, manager of the Phillies, and the free-for-all fight last Saturday, which started when Second Baseman Knabe struck Third Baseman Lennox of the Dodgers, after the former had been tagged out at third. Pending an investigation as to their actions in that game, Heydler suspended for one day Knabe and Lennox, who took a hand in the mix-up. During the conference there were so many contradictory statements that Mr. Heydler decided to take further time to consider the case.

LUCK FINALLY BREAKS FOR THE GIANTS

Teammates Pull Raymond Out of Hole—Boston's Errors Cost Game.

The Giants climbed out of the cellar by defeating the Doves in a hotly played game yesterday by the score of 3 to 1. Pinch hitters were used by the Boston team in the last inning and it looked bad for Bugs Raymond but it seemed that the hoodoo that has been following the New York team finally deserted them and they pulled out of the hole.

Raymond was away off his game, and if the Doves had been a little more patient they could have walked often. In only one inning did the New York twirler pitch good ball. That was in the sixth, when he struck out two men. The Doves seemed to want to swat the ball all the time. They connected with the sphere for eight clean hits, while the Giants found White for seven.

Bates played a star game, taking two flies off the fence that looked to be impossible. Errors really lost the game for the Doves. In the first session Dahlen and Sweeney made two bad errors that ultimately resulted in a run for the visitors. The other ten the New Yorkers made was earned by a single by Raymond, another by Tenney and a beautiful two-bagger by McCormick.

Jack Goodney, the newsboy champion, will meet George Epps, the hard hitting local lightweight in the wind-up of the Long Acre Athletic Association stag-to-night. The boys will go ten rounds and a hot battle is looked for. Packer Humley and Young Fitzsimmons will box in the semi-final. Good preliminaries will be put on.

To the Labor Organizations and the Progressive Societies of Greater New York.

All those who have not accounted for CALL FAIR TICKETS are requested to scribble up at once. We need your financial support, you need our pen, which is mightier than the sword! We are holding up our end. Will you hold up yours?

FAIR COMMITTEE.

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The 29th Edition of the Call and this ad. Telephone 4085 Stuyvesant.

COSTER BEATS DALY IN FIERCE BATTLE

Boy Who Took Champion Conlon's Measure Repeats Last Night. Both Lads Game.

Joe Coster knocked the spots out of Johnny Daly last night at the Bedford Athletic Club.

While beaten, Daly put up a grand battle and earned a host of admirers by his gameness. His body was covered with gore, his right eye was rapidly closing and his stamina was fast waning, when the final gong sounded. Coster came out of the fray unscathed but for a scratch and a bloody mouth, which he got in the opening round.

Daly was the aggressor, but Coster's blinding left jab kept his adversary at a safe distance. Coster hit Daly where and whenever he pleased but he lacked the power in his blows. The only knockdown occurred in the fifth round, when Daly ran into a right uppercut that jarred him and he went to his knees. He was up and fighting almost instantly and had Coster backing up before the close of the round.

In the semi-final Young Dracoll met a veritable punching bag of Paddy Leonard for six rounds. The loser was down no less than ten times.

AUSTRALIAN SCRAPPY DEFEATS HARRY STONE

Jack Ladbury Surprises Crowd by Bringing Home the Bacon—Young Fitzsimmons Bests Conley.

Jack Ladbury, of Australia, out-pouted Harry Stone, the local scrappier, in ten fast rounds last night at the Olympic Athletic Club.

The foreigner had but a slight shade and before the fight he was not conceded even an outside chance against the hard hitting Stone. Ladbury's most effective blow was a left jab and hook, which he invariably landed on the clinches. The blow jarred Stone only momentarily, for there was little power behind the punch. Stone was himself to blame for his showing, for he held Ladbury too cheaply and nearly fell out of the ring in his efforts to land on the rapid moving Australian.

In the semi-windup Young Fitzsimmons got the better of Arthur Conley after four fast rounds. Conley was all but out in the first round. The bell saved him from a knockout. He came back in the next few rounds and held Fitz to an even break, but could not overcome the lead. There were several interesting preliminaries.

SPORTS IN GENERAL

The reversal of form of the two New York teams is the surprise of the sporting world. The gratifying results of the Yankee team, in spite of the hard luck encountered at the beginning of the season, is highly pleasing to the supporters of the Highlanders and thousands of those who were pessimistic of their chances before the season began are predicting that New York will boast of one championship at least. The end of this week will give the fans a better estimate of the ability of the team as they clash with the Detroit Tigers as leading the bunch and one of the two will have to take a drop.

I was sitting under a tree one morning when Young Corbett came running along all bundled up in sweaters. Suddenly he stopped, looked around and seeing no one walked over to a faucet and filled up on water. Such a simple and direct training method of the two men. But Corbett has reformed and there is no use in digging up skeletons. We all wish him luck.

There are a bunch of knockers in this city who are getting rid of the grousches that have accumulated on their chests for the last six months. A baseball team must have the sympathy and support of the home fans and the feeling that their town is hoping for their failure does not help their playing in the least.

Knocking does not do anyone any good and the sooner that the fact is pounded into the heads of the knockers, the sooner we will have a winning team.

I used to go to the Ocean Beach Tavern to watch James E. Edmondson. He was a demon for work. Running with Sam Berger, boxing with Heinie Rafael, and wrestling with Tiv Kreling, he would get in condition in a few weeks.

AMUSEMENTS

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

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"TIEFLAND" OPENING METROPOLITAN NOVELTY

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

By HARRY CHAPIN FLUMMER. (Continued from Saturday.)

Entering upon an elaborate repertoire of Italian and German operas, the Metropolitan Opera House, one week from the opening night of the season, presented for the first time on this hemisphere, "Tiefland," a music-drama in two acts and prologue, the work of Eugen d'Albert, the modern Belgian composer and pianoforte virtuoso. A musical setting of the play familiar to local audiences as "Martha of the Lowlands," by Guimera, this first of the new operas to be staged under the administration of Giulio Gatti-Casazza and Andreas Dippel, was, if not a happily successful choice, at least one of manifestly intelligent judgment upon the part of the impresario.

In character of conception and design, the d'Albert melodrama is modern to no uncertain degree. Although a popular favorite in the repertoires of the Belgian and German opera houses since its original production in Brussels toward the close of the last century, "Tiefland" here achieved but a "succes d'estime." For this many reasons were advanced. The charge was made that the work was gloomy and depressing; that its two acts were too long and that its sole climax came at the close of a long performance, when the audiences were tired and about to leave the theater.

Having witnessed each of the five representations given the opera—four in New York and one at the New Academy of Music in Brooklyn—and having found myself to be not only attracted to, but positively fascinated by, the compelling power and charm of the entire music as wedded to a remarkably effective libretto, I have been unable to agree with these hypotheses. The spirited and continued applause that upon each of these occasions brought out the principal artists and the conductor at both the first and final curtains would seem to have indicated a by no means flagging interest upon the part of those attending.

The fact cannot be denied that "Tiefland" is gloomy—gloomy in subject, gloomy in dramatic development, and consistently gloomy in the mournful, almost depressing minor and dissonant chords that pervade the entire harmonic design. But considering the environment, as well as the evolution, of the human and vividly wretched folk tale, might one expect it, clothed in musical expression, to be other than gloomy? In the first place, the fact of its fidelity to the truth of the traditions and folk-lore of the Pyrenean region wherein "Martha of the Lowlands" has its setting, to the locality and the thematic material of the libretto, has painted in sombre tones his symphonic mise-en-scene and the score of "Tiefland" reflects, reflects well, the mysticism and idealism of a land curtailed in the eternal mist of the Pyrenees, of a people who love and labor and sorrow in valleys remote from the haunts of mankind.

It is my belief that "Tiefland" failed of a genuine furor because it was heralded as the work of the German school, and was sung in the German tongue by German artists. But that my observations may not be misunderstood, I should qualify it with the explanation that "Tiefland" bears no resemblance whatsoever to the contemporary opera of the Germans. On the contrary, it is a perfect example of the realistic melodrama of the modern Italian "verismo" school. It follows Wagnerian principles only in so far as have Mascagni, Leoncavallo and Puccini, in "Cavalleria Rusticana," "I Pagliacci," and "La Tosca." It adheres little to the purely classic style of the Teutonic composers. So this "Tiefland" is not a German school, but a German public or a public committed to German ideals, and delight in an Italian assemblage, or lovers of the present-day Italian opera. Had the new creation been presented in Italian and by Italian artists, it would have been repeated as often as any Puccini music-drama in the Metropolitan repertoire.

Judged by the artistic standard of his "Tiefland," the latest composition of d'Albert, an opera entitled "Iseult," which is to have its premiere in Hamburg, during the coming autumn, should promise well. Erik Schmedes, a young Danish tenor, whose Parsifal, Siegfried and other tenor roles in the German school have been cordially accepted at Bayreuth, Berlin, Weisbaden, Dresden and Vienna, made his debut in America as Pedro in the local premiere of the "Richard III." Marie Booth Russell came to the Metropolitan as the principal artist, were Mrs. Edmondson, as Sebastiano, who with Herr Schmedes, accomplished a performance of the highest possible merit. The orchestra, directed by Alfred Cortot, was equally successful in its support of the stage action. (To be continued.)

Stageland

A contract was signed between Henry B. Harris and Arthur Byron by which the latter will play the principal role in Martha Horton's adaptation of Leopold Kampa's drama, "On the Eve." It will be produced here early next season.

William Jersey Moran, who had been usher at the New Amsterdam for several years, will play a minor part in Shakespearean roles with Robert Mantell next season.

Last night at the Academy of Music a large audience greeted Robert Mantell and his company in Shakespeare's "Richard III." Marie Booth Russell came to the Metropolitan as the principal artist, were Mrs. Edmondson, as Sebastiano, who with Herr Schmedes, accomplished a performance of the highest possible merit. The orchestra, directed by Alfred Cortot, was equally successful in its support of the stage action.

"The Game of Love," by Frederico Mariani, was presented at Alhambra Theater, Baltimore, last night. It is Mr. Mariani's first play in English. The company, which includes E. J. Ratcliffe, Miss Josephine Lovett, Miss Florence Lester, Miss Gertrude Berkley, Sheldon Alfred, and William Norton, will go to New York next week.

VAUDEVILLE

"The Great Lester," ventriloquist, headed the bill at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theater yesterday. Other features were Jesse Laskey's production, "A Night on a Houseboat," E. F. Hawley and company in a dramatic sketch entitled, "The Bandit," Sylvia in a thrilling balancing act on ladders, Binna, Binna and Binna; George Malcom, the Scotch singer; Lyons and Parks in harp playing and dancing, the Zaneetos in comedy juggling, and the Big City Four in vocal selections.

Julian Ellinge in female impersonations made a hit at the American Music Hall yesterday. Others on the bill were Eddie Clark and his six winning widows, Halliday and Curley in a military travesty, "The Battle of Too Soon," Gertie Leclair and her "picks," Alf Loyal and his trained dog and horse, the Rosedale Four, acrobats; Watson, Hutchings, and Ed-

wards in the skit, "The Theatrical Exchange;" Kenney and Hollis, "The Original College Boys;" the McLellan-Carson Duo, roller skaters, and Minna K. Hurst in illustrated songs.

Emma Carus and Willis Holt Wakefield were the headliners yesterday at the Plaza Music Hall. Maude Odell was seen in a new sketch. Others were Henry Lee in impersonations, Cliff Gordon, "The German Senator;" Barnold's animal actors in "A Hot Time in Dogville;" Rinaldo, "The Wandering Violinist;" the Florence family of acrobats, and Charles and Nellie King in songs and dances.

Irene Franklin, the singing comedienne, headed the program at Hammerstein's Victoria Theater yesterday. She was assisted by Bert Green. Others were Clayton White and Marie Stuart in their comedy skit, "Back to Wellington;" the Waterbury Brothers and Tenny in a comedy musical offering, Ben Welch in impersonations, Ray Cox, "The Girl from Dixie;" the

Potter-Hirtwell Trio, comedy acrobats, and the Donetti troupe of acrobats.

Eva Tanguy headed an excellent bill at the Colonial yesterday, presenting old and new songs. Other features were Laskey's production, "At the Waldorf;" Stuart Barnes, the monologist; Linton and Lawrence in a singing and talking act, "Birds;" Clempont's circus, Griff, the English comedy juggler; the Carver Brothers, dancers, and several miscellaneous features.

Vesta Tilley in popular songs well received at the Alhambra yesterday. Others on the bill were Lealie and company in the comedy skit, "Hogan in Society;" Jessie Leaky's one-act operetta, "Birds;" Walter Law and company in the playlet entitled "At the Threshold;" man Meyer in a pianologue, and Ower, comedy acrobats; Ed in acrobatic selections, and the Italian Trio.

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OUT OF TOWN. CUSTOM TAILOR—Jersey City, N. J. R. Mark, 716 Grand St. SHOE STORE—Jersey City, The Bates Shoe, 149 Newark Av. TAILOR—New Haven, Conn. Emil Goris, 371 Washington St. Advertisers pay for the insertion in these columns.

THE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS REVISITED.

By the London Lancet's Special Sanitary Commissioner.

(Concluded.)

There was something so degraded about this unseemly haste that it did not help reflecting on the condition of slavery in the Southern States, and wondering whether a similar servitude could have happened there and then. It was only necessary to place a man with a whip and a picture of a slave...

and the railway stood over bare ground. Through some of the animals used no effort is made to secure some measure of cleanliness and to prevent their droppings clogging the platform and being blown away as dust by the wind...

near fresh meat some of the finer particles of this dirt will be blown over and on to such food. It will be seen, therefore, that there still remains much to be done at the Chicago stockyards before they can be compared with the standard now established for the construction of public cattle markets and abattoirs...

DARWIN'S MODESTY.

The modesty of a great man of science is shown in the relations between Darwin and his publisher, John Murray, of which Mr. Murray gives an account in "Science Progress." When he sent to his publisher the famous "Origin of Species" Darwin wrote: "It may be conceit but I believe the subject will interest the public, and I am sure that the views are original. If you think otherwise, I must repeat my request that you will freely reject my work. I shall be in no way injured."

ROOSEVELT THE SLAUGHTERER.

I hope Roosevelt comes out of his hunting in Africa with a whole skin and good health. The last heard of him he was in active pursuit of a black-maned lion. I am one who did not wish him "good hunting." Actually I cannot see what good it does a man to shed blood of animals.

THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

April 26 marked the ninetieth anniversary of the foundation of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. This fraternal order says the Baltimore American, "now distributed throughout the civilized world, with a total membership exceeding two millions, was organized in Baltimore on April 26, 1819."

WELL 3,310 FEET DEEP.

The record of the deepest well in the world is claimed by France. Situated at Ronchamp (Haute-Saone), the Buyer oil well is said to be the deepest that has ever been sunk for industrial purposes. It reaches a depth of 3,310 feet. The temperature at the bottom of the well is never less than 115 degrees Fahrenheit when it is 50 degrees Fahrenheit at the mouth of the well.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH.

"Eat hard food if you wish to keep the teeth clean and preserve them," says the advice of Dr. George Cunningham, who has been conducting a crusade for the preservation of the teeth of English children. The best of all bread, said Dr. Cunningham recently, was that baked in the prisons. Mothers who had the interests of their children's teeth at heart should select a good crusty loaf made from "seconds" flour, and not from the white roller milled. The crust should be cut off and given to the children to eat.

A SPRING FLING.

Rain. Snow. Sleet. Frost. Fog. Thaw. Sneeze. Gripe. Shake. Fever. Ache. Pleasant Thing. Gentle Spring.—Life.

A Natural Hazard.

There it remains for months till some passing animal is crushed up against the planks and in a little of the dirt with which they are besmudged. This dirt, maybe, will be conveyed to a killing floor, and if the animal is slaughtered and skinned...

THE SOCIALIST SERMON.

"Work Out Your Own Salvation." was the subject of this week's sermon by John D. Long, general secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, in the Parkside Church, Brooklyn. Taking as his text, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling for it is God that worketh in you both to will and to do" (Phil. 2, 12); Dr. Long said:

It is quite common to find people in our churches, who, while admitting that the average Christian, "does not work at it," yet say in excuse, "You can't have the kingdom till the king comes." By this they mean that the ethics of the New Testament as found, say, in the Sermon on the Mount, are unworkable under the present environment. However, instead of seeking to change that environment, these "good people" put it up to God and say that we must wait for our salvation until God works it out. They think that they are to obey the command given to Moses on the banks of the Red Sea, "Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord."

Paul is the text told the Christians of his time that their salvation must be of their own accomplishment. In a sense salvation comes from forces beyond us, but it will not come unless we co-operate with those forces. We hear some who speak of the inevitableness of Socialism. They think it is coming like fate and regardless of the part that Socialists may play. Don't listen to such folly. Salvation does not come after that fashion.

Those early followers of Jesus were looking for a new birth. What spoke of "this present evil world" that was to pass away, but as another New Testament writer put it, "How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation? The policy of 'hands off' was a wrong one. Those who were seeking salvation must achieve it. The curse of the world and the foe to its progress has been this fatalism which thinks that all will work out right somehow. Now, of course, there are certain elemental and cosmic forces that work automatically. The world revolves without our aid. The seasons pass without our care. Yet in the smaller cosmos of our own world the earth does not revolve without the touch of human hands. While there does seem to be a certain automatism about the economic laws that develop in human evolution that partial automatism is measurable subject to human direction and control.

Subject pointed out to his hearers God's provision in nature. "Behold the birds of the air, for they sow not neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Such discourses reminded the line of the psalmist, "Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it." But although Jesus told his listeners that there was no need of hoarding food nor of accumulating stores of raiment he indicated that such a situation would only come after they had obeyed the command, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness."

Now, how are we to work out this salvation that we desire? The answer to that is, really, the answer to begin with we must make people see that the world is evil. We must, like John the Baptist, call men to repentance. We have some optimists going about telling people that all is well, that really the world is not the matter and the world is growing better every day. Such twaddle is the blackest kind of lying. Things are not right and we who allow the wrongs to be just as they are, are like the ancient penitent, "My culpa" (it is my fault). Then, we must bring the mass of men to this view. I often find people complaining that "The Socialists knock everybody down." This is not true. They are wrong and unjust, but as the times are pretty generally out of joint their indictment is of necessity pretty sweeping.

Our "knocking," however, is beginning to tell. Socialism is being the fore, but only because those who are in the movement are forcing it to the fore. Some would suggest that the necessities of the masses are forcing it to the fore, but those who are most interested in Socialism are the hardiest to reach. Take an example. Yesterday's Saturday Evening Post, a paper that Saturday has been a vocal opponent of Socialism, presenting with illustrations contributions from ten representative American Socialists. This presentation which will have an immense influence on the public mind, is the fact that the agitation carried on by those who are pushing the movement has made Socialism a matter of wide public interest. This fact has brought the publication mentioned to the point of making such a full presentation of the issue.

It is true that certain economic conditions give us an opportunity and leverage in our work of public agitation and education. The wheat corner and the rising price of flour and bread as a result give us a chance to show the public the wrong of allowing private individuals to control the staff of life. The recent exposure in a popular periodical of the formation of the water power trust which is rapidly absorbing for private gain that source of power and light and heat upon which the people must depend for life in the near future when our coal shall be gone enables us to point the way to public salvation and show that the people must own these natural resources.

The way of salvation is through the people, and it is through the people that we must work. We do not let us deceive ourselves into thinking that it will come automatically. Without our effort and a resolute work we shall simply continue in the direction that we are now pursuing toward a completed industrial feudalism.

The side with which we of the Fellowship have particularly to do is the religious side. For this issue we are fundamentally religious. It is at bottom an appeal for right and justice. And I may say that wherever our lecturers go they find a ready response on the part of the congregations they address. In some of the capitalistic trustees have excluded our men, but usually against protest and at ultimate disaster to their power.

In this campaign of education which we are pushing with increasing success the Parkside Church stands as a concrete representative of the movement to Christianize the church and to bring the workers and the church to work for a real Christian and a real salvation.

THE CALL PATTERN



CHILD'S DRESS. Parts Pattern No. 2737. All Seams Allowed. This simple frock is adaptable to nainsook, batiste, Persian lawn or dotted Swiss. The full body portion is gathered and attached to the round yoke of the material, which extends in a princess panel down the front. The sleeves are long and gathered into narrow wristbands or they may be short sleeves gathered into narrow armbands, if preferred. If a very dressy effect is desired the yoke and panel may be cut from allover embroidery, and the hands on the sleeves covered with ribbon-run heading. The pattern is in 4 sizes—1 1/2 to 6 years. For a child of 3 years the dress requires 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 2 1/2 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 42 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

THE CALL PATTERN COUPON. No. 2737. May 11. Name..... Street and Number..... City..... State..... Size Desired..... (Size must be put on coupon.) To obtain the pattern above, fill out this coupon and enclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address: Pattern Department, New York Evening Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York City.

OUR DAILY POEM

THE FATHERLAND. By James Russell Lowell. Where is the true man's fatherland? Is it where he by chance is born? Doth not the yearning spirit scorn In such scant borders to be spanned? O yes! his fatherland must be As the blue heaven wide and free! Is it alone where freedom is? Where God is God and man is man? Doth he not claim a broader span For the soul's love of home than this? O yes! his fatherland must be As the blue heaven wide and free! Where'er a human heart doth wear Joy's myrtle wreath or sorrow's gyves, Where'er a human spirit strives After a life more true and fair, There is the true man's birthplace grand, His is a world-wide fatherland! Where'er a single slave doth pine, Where'er one man may help another, Thank God for such a birthright, brother! That spot of earth is thine and mine, There is the true man's birthplace grand, His is a world-wide fatherland!

INDIANS AS FARMERS.

The Indians of the great Canadian prairie province of Saskatchewan are disproving the theory that an Indian won't work unless he has to. They are becoming industrious and prosperous as a Canadian farmer. There are nearly 8,000 Indians in the province, and last year they had about 9,000 acres under crops. They raised 150,572 bushels of grain and roots and 35,000 tons of hay, worth \$135,022. The department of Indian affairs reports that the Indians are turning more and more to the soil for a living. The agent of the Assiniboine agency, which may be regarded as typical, writes: "I was greatly pleased to find that the area under crop was almost double what it was the year before. The band had about 600 acres of wheat and 200 acres of oats. The Indians of this agency are beginning to farm on a large scale, and if they continue to do so as well as they have in the last two years there will be some good sized farmers among them. One man has 155 acres in crop and another 125 acres, and several had 70 acres each. There was a decided improvement in the way the land had been farmed."

Our Daily Puzzle.



ASK THE BOYS. In winter I am nothing, When snowflakes whirl and wing, But in the peachy summer, I tell you, I'm the thing. Find a ball fence. ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE. Lower left corner down, against head.

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DENTISTS—Brooklyn. DR. A. RITT, Dentist, 1621 Fifth Ave., corner East 115th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATURALIZATION IN CHINA. The Chinese government has just decided upon the following important naturalization law besides others of minor significance. 1. Foreigners wishing to become Chinese subjects must first of all be without other nationality, and in the second place must have resided in China ten years; even then the sanction of the Minister of the Interior must be obtained. 2. Chinese wishing to become naturalized subjects of other countries must under all circumstances obtain the consent of the Minister of the Interior; they can in no other way divest themselves of their Chinese nationality. 3. Chinese women wishing to marry foreigners must obtain the consent of the Minister of the Interior before they can divest themselves of Chinese nationality. There is much in the above rules to clash with European laws or rules on this subject.—Westminster Gazette.

CLAIMS RECORD FOR DEEPEST SHAFT. France is now claiming the record for depth in the bowels of the earth. At Ronchamp, in the Haute Saone, the Buyer shaft, sunk for coal, is said to be the deepest of all shafts sunk by the hand of man for industrial purposes. It is exactly 3,310 meters, or about 11,500 yards, deep. The temperature at the base is 116 degrees Fahrenheit, while at the surface it is only 50 degrees.

CHICAGO FURNITURE CO. HIGH GRADE FURNITURE LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS. \$7.75 \$3 Down on \$50 \$5 Down on \$75 \$7.50 Down on \$100 An Elegant Parlor \$99.00 Apartment. 2174-13 PAVE bet 118 & 119 ST.

THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

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

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East 8th street, New York.
You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing you do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share the year round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

TUESDAY

May 11, 1909.

THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

This newspaper is owned and published by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a New York corporation. Published daily except Sunday. Office and place of business, 442 Pearl street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. All complaints in regard to the editorial or business management of The Call should be addressed to the Board of Management. Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, J. Gerber, Secretary, 442 Pearl street.

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"REFORM" ON DEATH AVENUE.

For twenty-five years the West Side has been begging for the removal of the New York Central freight tracks from the surface of Eleventh Avenue.

They don't call it Eleventh Avenue on the West Side. They call it Death Avenue.

Death Avenue is a wonderful institution—one of those peculiar American institutions whose sacredness the Socialists are reproached for not respecting.

It is a vastly profitable institution. The city owns it. The New York Central uses it and profits by it. Common people cross it at their peril.

It means hundreds of thousands of dollars every year to the Vanderbilts and their associates to have the free use of the avenue. Every year, every month, every week almost, men and women and children are maimed or killed by the trains. The Vanderbilts say this is a necessary evil—they are sorry, but what can they do? It is necessary that they get profits out of the free use of public property. If people get run over, it is too bad, of course, but—well, "Business is business."

For twenty-five years the people have begged in vain.

Now the Legislature has passed a bill which pretends to be an answer to their pleas.

The bill proposes to give the New York Central a perpetual franchise in place of the doubtful one it now holds.

It proposes to compel the city to sell the railway company a lot of park land and river-front land in addition to what the company has stolen in the past.

But there is one thing it does NOT provide for. IT DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR MAKING ELEVENTH AVENUE SAFE by raising or lowering the tracks.

It only provides that WHEN the company sees fit to submit a plan acceptable to the city, the work MAY be done—and THE CITY SHALL PAY FOR IT.

If this bill becomes a law, life will be no safer on the West Side than it now is: Eleventh Avenue will still be Death Avenue until the New York Central sees its own profit in changing conditions there.

But, while the slaughter goes on, the New York Central will be entrenched behind a perpetual franchise and enriched by the purchase of valuable city lands at a low price.

That is the way reform works in the hands of Republican and Democratic politicians—politicians representing the propertied classes and pledged to the maintenance of profit-making private property.

That is the way it worked in the case of the electric-wire conduits. The cry against the dangerous overhead wires was answered with a law which, finally putting the wires underground in Manhattan, also established a complete Conduit Monopoly which protects the existing electric light, heat and power, telephone, and telegraph companies from any possible competition.

That is the way it worked in the case of the Fourth Avenue tunnel. The outcry against the continuous slaughter of pedestrians by New York Central trains on the surface of Fourth Avenue was answered with a grab law which gave the Vanderbilt corporation a tunnel and viaduct worth millions of dollars, constructed entirely at the city's expense, but held as the absolute property of the New York Central.

What are you going to do about it?

Probably it would do some temporary good if the West Siders could get hold of a few New York Central Directors and a few Democratic and Republican Legislators and hang them to the lamp-posts along Death Avenue.

That would be Senator Cummins' plan.

Unfortunately, it is not a practicable plan.

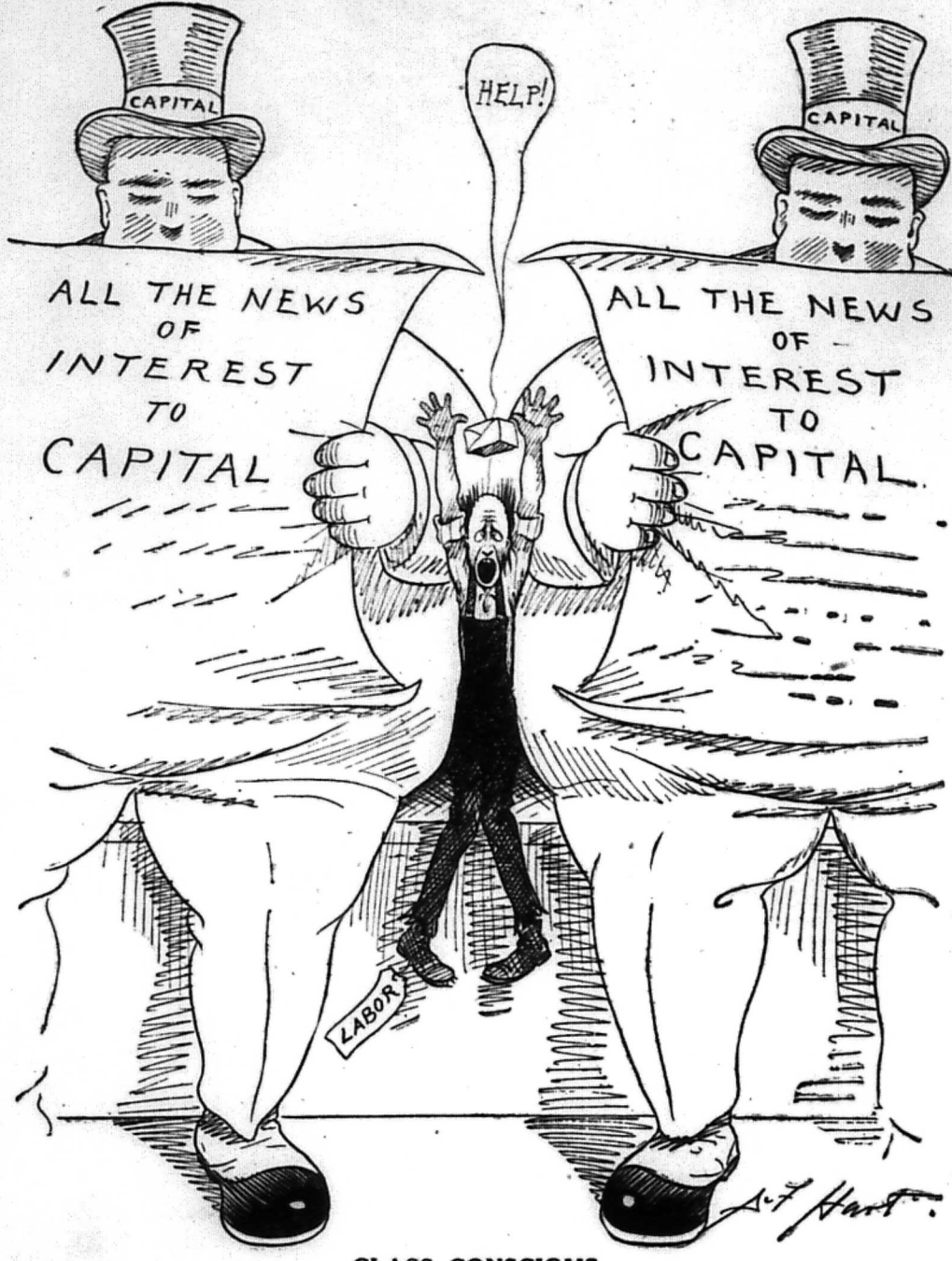
What then?

Just this: Cut loose from the old parties, which are subsidized and dominated by the capitalists and pledged to maintain capitalism. Join your own party—the Socialist party—which is FINANCED AND CONTROLLED BY ITS RANK AND FILE and which is devoted to THE EMANCIPATION OF HUMANITY FROM THE RULE OF PROPERTY.

Do not only vote its ticket. JOIN ITS ORGANIZATION and work for its success.

Quit bowing down to vested interests. Quit blindly following old party traditions and worshipping so-called great men. RELY UPON YOUR OWN UNITED INTELLIGENCE FOR YOUR OWN PROTECTION.

Morse's friends are ready to put up unlimited bail for him, pending his appeal. They say they are sure he will not run away, as they are sure he will be acquitted eventually. We should say that Morse's friends are good psychologists. They psychologize correctly about the courts when they gamble that they will not send a multi-millionaire back to jail for any little tricks he may have played with poorer folks' money. Also they psychologize correctly about Morse when they gamble that he will not run away so long as he knows he is in no real danger and has nothing to gain by evasion.



CLASS CONSCIOUS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CREDIT FOR ACTORS' BILL.

Editor of The Call:
As a constant reader of The Call from its first issue, I want to make a protest against the article that appeared in your Wednesday's issue, May 5, entitled "Actors Defeat Booking Trust."

I protest that the ones who introduced this bill and, unassisted, had it put through both houses, are not mentioned in the article, and in justice to all, I think you ought to know the truth about the whole matter. Here it is:

The bill was conceived by the Actors' Political League, a body comprising all the associations of actors, managers and musicians. Mr. Tim Cronin who is president of that league, and who has been the most ardent advocate and worker in the interest of that bill, should get the credit. To him alone does the credit justly belong, and not to those who would be crowned with others' laurels.

I will not go into detail as to what Mr. Cronin has sacrificed in behalf of the actors' bill, signed by the Governor, the actors will indeed be an ungrateful lot if they do not recognize Mr. Cronin's efforts in a substantial way.

Sincerely,
W. H. BURR,
2059 Eighth Avenue.

IT WAS A MISTAKE.

Editor of The Call:
I notice that you publish Comrade Arland's letter and wish to say publicly that we are very sorry that Comrade Arland's account was placed in other hands for collection. It was not our intention to turn over accounts of the nature of his to any collector. In fact, our policy was to take this step in aggravated cases. Local Comings did not sell the books, and of course, we did not expect them to pay. It was an unfortunate mistake that the letter was sent him.

To assure you that such is our policy, would call your attention to the fact that The New York Evening Call purchased books from us, commencing September 5, 1908, aggregating \$213.46, sold these books and kept the money. No effort was made to pay the amount, although repeated requests were made, and we were finally compelled to take out in advertising \$183.40 of the amount, and have to-day donated the balance to you.

The Call, we know, was willing to pay but could not, and although we had the greatest reason in the world to turn this account over to an outsider, the fact that we did not prove that we had no intention of doing so with such accounts as Comrade Arland's.

W. H. LEFFINGWELL,
Manager Wiltshire Book Co.,
New York, May 8.

(It is unfortunately a fact that The Call owes a good many bills which it would like to have paid ere this. There is no secret from our readers or from anyone. It is not a fact that "no effort is made to pay them." It is also a fact that a good many Socialist creditors have waited their claims, wholly or in part, and that the Wiltshire Book Company is one of these.—Ed.)

'TIS EVEN SO TO-DAY.

The heathen by the light of reason conclude that a usurer is a double-dyed thief and murderer. We Christians, however, hold him in such honor that we fairly worship him for the sake of his money. Little thieves are put in the stocks. Great thieves go flaunting in gold and silk.—Martin Luther

SOCIALISM AT THE PEACE CONGRESS

The delegate to the Peace Congress who introduced a resolution to the effect that Socialism is the greatest force in the world now operating for peace was quickly disposed of. Socialism embraces so many things besides hatred of war that even a peace congress can hardly consider it without flinching.

Men who flout Socialism, however, should at least have the fairness to recognize and approve the beneficent ideas which it upholds. To the shame of the civilization of the day, it is not to be denied that in Europe Socialism is the one formidable foe and at the same time sincere foe of war. Many advocates of peace make mental reservations. They would fight only on conditions. Socialism would not fight at all.

Socialists did not make the discovery, but they have preached the truth that war frequently springs from economic causes. They know that labor supplies most of its victims and bears its heaviest financial burdens. They also know that almost without exception such benefits as may arise from war are gathered by favored interests and by speculators who risk little and may gain much. Socialists propose to end war by persuading the workers of the world to discontinue it. When war depends only upon the rich there will be peace.

It follows that whether our great peace congresses like Socialism or not, they should be sufficiently open-minded to recognize a force whose co-operation could not fail to be of the greatest advantage to them. To reason and expostulate with monarchs and statesmen is one thing. To enlist the support of the millions without whom no army can be organized and no battle fought is another. There can be no question as to the practicalities of the case.—New York World Editorial, May 10.

NOT GUILTY.

Olive—Did he steal a kiss from you?
Ella—He tried to, but—
Olive—Well?
Ella—A fair exchange is no robbery, you know.—Chicago News.

The Bubble Reputation.



"Why do you keep an alarm clock?"
"To influence public opinion. It makes everybody else in the building think I am an early riser."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

O. E.—If you mean the Mohlliever branch (111) of the Arbeiter Ring, write to W. Horowitz, 302-5 East 8th street, New York City.

B. L.—We have not been able to find any union bakery in New York City which bakes whole-wheat bread.

Anxious.—Go to the Legal Aid Society, East Side Branch, at 331 Grand street. They will advise you, and, if possible, help you to get your wages.

R. M. Wilson.—It cannot be said that biologists and sociologists have reached any definite conclusions as to the beneficial or pernicious effects of race-mixture. The weight of evidence is perhaps in favor of the opinion that a mingling of not too widely differing races tends to produce a stock better than either a pure-bred race or a race produced by hybridization of extremely different types. But the subject is a very complex one, and it would be premature to pronounce judgment. Alfred P. Schulz's book "Race or Mongrel" is as unscientific as it is sensational in its attack upon mixed races.

A. W. M.—Benjamin Hanford's book "Fight for Your Life" is published by the Wiltshire Book Company, at 200 William street. The price is 25 cents.

Historicus.—The phrase "benefit of clergy," used with reference to criminal trials, has nothing to do with a clergyman's administering the sacraments to the condemned man or anything of the sort. Under the English common law in the Middle Ages a clergyman accused of capital crime had a right to be tried by an ecclesiastical court instead of an ordinary civil court, just as a nobleman had a right to be tried by a court of his own order. As few except the clergy had any learning, ability to read and write was at one time taken as presumptive evidence that the accused was a priest and was therefore entitled to claim "benefit of clergy"—that is, to claim trial by a church court, whose sentence was likely to be less severe than that of a civil court. Certain statutes restricted the use or abuse of this right, providing that persons accused of certain crimes should be tried and if found guilty should be punished without benefit of clergy—that is, regardless whether they were laymen or in holy orders. We know of no case where the law sought to aggravate the cruelty of its penalties by denying the attendance of a clergyman to an offender sentenced to death.

THE TRADE UNION'S WORK.
The trade unionist is on the firing line of the class struggle. He it is who blocked the wheels of the capitalist machine; he it is who has prevented the unchecked development of capitalist increase; he it is who has prevented the whole labor body of the world from being kept forever at the point of mere hunger wages; he it is who has taught the workers of the world the lesson of solidarity, and delivered them from that wretched and unthinking competition with each other which kept them at the mercy of capitalism; he it is who has prepared the way for the co-operative commonwealth. On the other hand, trade unionism is by no means the solution of the workers' problem, nor is it the goal of the labor struggle. It is merely a capitalist line of defense within the capitalist system. Its existence and its struggle are necessitated only by the existence and predatory nature of capitalism.—George D. Herron.

A GENERAL STRIKE.

By Robert Hunter.

A little over two years ago the writer was staying at a small hotel in Paris. He was preparing for dinner, when suddenly the lights went out.

After ringing the bell violently and telephoning the office, he discovered that all the lights in the hotel were out. As fast as possible the maids brought to each of the rooms a single candle, and some few minutes after the whole body of guests came into the dining room, each carrying a little candle.

It was a ludicrous sight. The elevator wouldn't run. The cooks could not cook. The waiters could not wait. The little French proprietor and his wife rushed frantically about trying to keep things going somehow.

Beads of perspiration ran down the Frenchman's face. With one hand he mopped his brow; the other he stuck under his coat-tails, in the way of Frenchmen and shook them violently.

After a short time we learned that all Paris was in darkness. Electricity was cut off from the factories. The rooms of the newspapers were dark. The presses would not run. Everything in Paris was at a standstill.

Even the street lights were out. The cabs could not move. In a few minutes the groceries had sold out the whole city was as dark and silent as a tomb.

It was a dreadful thing. No one could do anything. Dinner parties were impossible. The guests did not arrive. Late dressers could not dress. The great restaurants lost the patronage of an evening, which meant untold thousands to them. Theaters and opera houses could not open their doors.

For the first time in the life of the writer he began to think about the human beings back of the lights.

For the first time in the history of Paris the city thought of the human beings back of the lights.
Probably nobody had ever thought

before that back of the millions of electric globes there were workers, men and women.

By 9:30 the lights came on as usual as they had gone out. The next morning the lights were on as usual as they had gone out. The next morning the lights were on as usual as they had gone out.

The next morning the leader of the Union made a statement to the press. He said he was sorry that so many people had suffered because of the action of the Union. The men had desired to do anyone in Paris an injury. Their action had been necessary to demonstrate that the evil working conditions of the insignificant, unthought-of men behind the electric lights of Paris ought to be corrected. The workers in that trade considered themselves of some importance. They served the community night and night, and they felt that they deserved consideration. Unfortunately they were forced, he said, to take the action they had, in order to bring to the attention of Paris just how commercially valuable their work is.

At any moment you may have heard from Paris of another and far more serious general strike. The strikers may stop work in sympathy with the postal employees.

If the workers of France can strike as a unit—if the men themselves do not betray their cause—they can paralyze France that defeat for France is impossible.

APROPOS OF THE RAND SCHOOL ART EXHIBIT.

By HERMAN BLOCH.

Walt Whitman, in his "Backward Glance O'er Travel'd Roads," asks: "Has not the time arrived when (if it must be plainly said, for democratic America's sake if no other) there must imperatively come a readjustment of the whole theory and nature of poetry?" The question is important and I may turn the argument over and repeat: "Does not the best thought of our day and Republic conceive of a birth and spirit of song superior to anything past or present?"

And may we not add in the spirit of the great American poet: Does not the best thought of our day and Republic conceive of a birth and spirit of the Arts (Plastic and Graphic) superior to anything past or present? I believe we may, for in the last twenty or thirty years the Arts have made great strides forward in this country, despite the crushing and humiliating effects of the present economic system on our artist.

In order to live the artist must suppress his personal self, and gratify the tastes of those who have means. He is subject to the same monotonous grind, as all other workers, except at rare moments. Then, free and happy, he closes himself from the world and creates; but the artistic market has little time for the creations of these moments.

This condition of things is revolting to the artist, for he must rob himself of the presence of Art and lose the joy in his work.

It is little wonder, then, that so many turn to pot-bolling and money-making and lower their works to the level of stocks and bonds. They hope thereby to flee, eventually, from the sordidness of the world and in full freedom create for themselves things of beauty. But, if fortune does come and money is plentiful, it is not an uncommon thing for the artist to find that the Goddess of Art has gone from him forever.

If those things that yearn for artistic expression knew that the present economic system (the root of the evil) could be overthrown and replaced by another, whose aim is as much their liberation as the liberation of all other workers, they would without hesitation do all in their power to bring about the change.

"Why," you may ask, "should Socialism be concerned about the liberation of the artist?" Because "every one of the things that goes to make up the surroundings among which we live must be either beautiful or ugly, either elevating or degrading," and it is the artist's happiness to make things about us beautiful and elevating. "The Arts whose harvest should be the chief part of human joy, hope and consolation have been dealt hardly with," but if the soul of the artist were released so that he could work sincerely for personal expression, these same Arts, and we may add the Crafts, would receive a new impetus. The Ideal, awakened in this way, would quicken life in general, and Socialism would be nearer its realization.

In recognition of the above facts several Socialists have met to consider ways and means of bringing the artist in touch with the Socialist movement and Socialists in touch with that work of the artist, which is entirely his own expression. For the present, it has been decided to hold an exhibit

of paintings, etchings, sculptures, etc., at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street, in its rooms and under its auspices. May 16 to June 1, inclusive. A large standard is assured.

The works, with possibly a few exceptions, will be on sale, a small percentage of the receipts to go to the Rand School and the rest to the artist. This suggests something: If the exhibit proves to be a success it will reveal a new means of support to the Socialist movement of America. Exhibitions could be held regularly under its auspices.

But the truest significance of all is this: A revival of the Arts and Crafts in this country is inevitable, and yet it can come under the present economic system. It remains for Socialism, more properly the Socialist movement, to take this matter up. As they stand to-day, it is the degradation of the Arts and Crafts under capitalism against the resuscitation and life of the Arts and Crafts under Socialism. Which shall it be?

Economic conditions and Art have always been dependent upon each other. A revolution in economics tends a revolution in art. "Ninety-three" in France was the doorway through which a wonderful artistic era passed into the world, and the present Social Revolution should usher in a more democratic and hence more elevating art than has hitherto been known.

Not yet been mentioned about the Rand School Art Exhibit—namely, that its success does not depend upon the few who constitute the art committee, but on all Socialists, who, by their presence, can manifest that art is really a serious matter to them.

THIS SYSTEM DOOMED.

The working class will both see and understand. They have the inherent power of self-development. They are but just beginning to come into consciousness of their power, and with the first glimmerings of consciousness the capitalist system is doomed. It is held on for a time, for even a long time, but its doom is sealed.

Even now the coming consciousness of the world-wide working class power is shaking the foundations of all governments and civilizations.

The capitalist system has had its day and, like other systems that have gone before, it must pass away and make room for another system in harmony with the forces of progress and compatible with the onward march of civilization.—Eugene V. Debs.

THE RICH MAN'S BURDEN.

How properly to alleviate the troubles of the poor is one of the greatest troubles of the rich. But one thing agreed upon by all professional philanthropists is that you must never hand over any cash to your subject. The poor are notoriously untrustworthy; and when they get money they exhibit a strong tendency to spend it for stuffed olives and enlarged crayon portraits instead of giving it to the installment man—Henry, in "Roads of Destiny."

THE OREGON JUROR.

A Gopher Valley man who has been serving on a jury says: "My goodness, lock us in a room all night long and next day without any dinner or clock, then expect us to tell the truth!"—Portland Journal.