

PARIS STRIKERS DEFEAT POLICE

Up 12 Cops for Molesting Procession--Soldiers Charge Crowd.

PARIS, May 21.—The militant members of the General Confederation of Labor to-day are expressing considerable satisfaction at the spirit shown by the union men in an encounter which took place in the streets yesterday between a body of workmen and a detachment of police.

The trouble began when a body of cops, after having attended a meeting of the building trades that had voted to keep up the general strike until the postmen obtained satisfaction, started to march down the streets singing the "Internationale" and crying "Down with Clemenceau."

The police were getting the worst of the fray when a squadron of Cuirassiers galloped up and charged the people, scattering them right and left and arresting many.

For a short time the immediate neighborhood of the encounter was in a condition of panic. Shops were hastily closed and windows strongly barred.

AFTER ESCAPED SLAYER

Pose Hunts Man for Crime Committed Twenty-five Years Ago.

MOXAPATER, Miss., May 21.—Thomas Atkinson is in the woods near here defying the sheriff and his posse and thirty members of the militia.

He escaped within a few weeks after being committed and has since led an exemplary life. He has raised a family and become a wealthy planter.

Detective R. C. McKay is responsible for the charges brought against Atkinson. He was working on another case when Atkinson up as lost, when he suddenly ran upon a clew which led to an investigation.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS SPENT OVER BILLION

WASHINGTON, May 21.—In accordance with the requirements of the law the Appropriations committee of the Senate and House of Representatives have made public the figures showing the volume of appropriations made by the second session of the Sixtieth Congress. The details of appropriations made by that session by bills are as follows:

Agricultural, \$12,999,036; army, \$107,195,833.34; diplomatic and consular, \$2,613,861.67; District of Columbia, \$10,669,531.49; fortification, \$1,170,111; Indian, \$11,854,925.48; legislative, executive and judicial, \$22,007,049; Military Academy, \$2,521,521.23; navy, \$136,935,199.05; pension, \$108,908,000; post office, \$234,692,370; river and harbor, \$9,495,750; sundry civil, \$137,696,623.35; deficiency appropriations, \$20,210,329.92; miscellaneous appropriations, \$1,259,515.95; permanent appropriations, \$160,096,082.52. Grand total, \$1,044,401,857.12.

BIG THEFT'S REWARD

Society, as at present constituted, is a queer institution. The little thieves go to prison, become convicts, and are branded for life. Their children inherit their disgrace.

The big thieves not only manage to keep their plunder, but with a part of their loot become the directors of law. They live in palatial grandeur, run governments and become the centers of all authority. Their children take rank as aristocrats.

This is one of the many lessons taught by the mass of facts in Gustavus Myers' original and comprehensive work, "The History of the Great American Fortunes," running serially in The Call.

SPANIARDS TOO SLOW

Goethals Says Panama Laborers Are Not Energetic.

Colonel George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal Commission, has notified the representatives of the Spanish government that there will be a change in the manner in dealing with contract laborers.

Colonel Goethals claims that he had contracted for about 6,000 Spaniards. After advancing the money for their transportation and a promise of 20 cents an hour for not less than nine hours, Colonel Goethals says he had found that the amount of work turned out by the men did not warrant the above wage.

The only thing for the commission to do, he says, would be to declare the contracts void and make a new schedule of wages. This would raise a howl from the men, but no trouble is anticipated.

LAWYER ENDS LIFE

Charles E. Sexton Found Unconscious in Grand Union Hotel.

The family of Charles E. Sexton, the lawyer, of 29 Garden Place, Brooklyn, who committed suicide in the Grand Union Hotel last night, will make an effort to-day to find out the cause of his rash act.

Before firing the shots that ended his life, Mr. Sexton telegraphed to his son, Carrington W. Sexton, to come at once to the Grand Union. It was this visit of the son, in response to the telegram, that resulted in the discovery of the lawyer dying in his room.

Although Mr. Sexton fired six bullets into his head, five into the base of the skull through the mouth and one into the left eye, the small caliber of the weapon he used did not cause immediate death, and when the ambulance was summoned he was alive, but unconscious. Ambulance Surgeon Pooley rushed him to Bellevue Hospital, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to extract the bullets.

WALK ASHORE FROM ICE-BOUND STEAMER

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 21.—A party of passengers from the Allan Line steamer Mongolian, which is wedged in the ice off the entrance to St. John's harbor, walked ashore yesterday. Two women were among those who made the trip.

They found the ice tightly packed. It was hard traveling because of the hummocks. In places the ice was twelve feet above the water.

MAYOR TO REVIVE CENTADRINK SCHEME

Mayor McClellan will introduce a resolution at to-day's session of the Board of Estimate calling for a public hearing on the permit granted to the Centadrink Company allowing it to install fountains under the elevated stairways.

Since the confirmation of the permit by the board several weeks ago, many complaints have been made to the Mayor against the permit. The Newsdealer's Association has been particularly active in maintaining that its members would be deprived of the means by which they get their living.

EDISON READY TO MOLD HOMES

\$1,200 to Be Cost of House, Estimates Hint at Scab Building.

Thomas A. Edison announces that he has completed his scheme for building a concrete house for \$1,200, which if constructed of stone in the same design, would cost between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

The fact that Edison includes in his \$1,200 estimate the heating and plumbing for the house is construed by union men here to mean he has fixed his figures without the eight-hour day and the prevailing rate of wages.

The price Edison cites could not be built if only a single house was to be built. That he wants to be understood clearly. What he means is that if the reinforced concrete houses were built in blocks, by his design and through the use of his molds, the cost of each house in a block would not be greater than about \$1,200.

The Edison housebuilding plan calls for a one-family house, on a lot 40x60 feet. The floor plan of the house is 25x30 feet. The front porch extends eight feet and the back porch three feet. Each house will contain six rooms and a bath, and the cellar will extend beneath the entire house and will contain the boiler, washbasins and coal bunker.

The decorations will be cast with the house and therefore will come from the molds as part of the structure and not merely be stuck on.

Edison says it will take four days to set up the molds. The liquid concrete can be poured into them in six hours. The molds will be kept in use for four days until the concrete hardens and then it will require four days to remove them. That means the house will be finished in a fortnight.

"TRUSTS ARE GHOSTS"

Senator Heyburn Says Combinations Are Only "Hobgoblins."

WASHINGTON, May 21.—"There are no trusts. The trusts are ghosts." This exclamation fell from the lips of Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, yesterday at the conclusion of a peroration on the merits of the protective system. Some one had made some reference to the white lead trust. Replying, the Senator from Idaho said: "This talk about trusts does not appeal to me. It may frighten some of the ignorant farmers of Minnesota," he said, turning and looking in the direction of Senator Nelson, "but the farmers of my own State of Idaho are intelligent men and they have no fears of the talk about trusts."

Senator Heyburn said a lot more things, incidentally saying that trusts were "hobgoblins" conjured up by Democrats and others who were looking for material for campaign speeches.

ROGERS' FUNERAL A HOLIDAY FOR 50,000

The funeral of Henry H. Rogers took place this morning from the Church of the Messiah, Madison avenue and 34th street. The services began at 10 o'clock, and from the church the body was taken to the Grand Central Station and put aboard a special train for Fairhaven, Mr. Rogers' birthplace, where the interment is to be.

While the funeral services were being held business in the big office building of the Standard Oil Company, at 26 Broadway, and at the works and refineries scattered all over the country, was suspended. The order for this was sent out from here yesterday. Not a stroke of the work beyond what is absolutely necessary to keep the furnaces going and the rivers of oil flowing was done by anybody for two hours. This order affected more than 50,000 men.

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GAS KILLS WOMAN.

Annie McBride, a servant in the house of Dr. Joseph Davidson, was found in bed dead from the effects of illuminating gas at 7:05 o'clock this morning in the physician's home at 175 East 83d street. Dr. Davidson worked over the woman, but was not able to resuscitate her.

FAMILY OF EIGHT FOUND STARVING

Condition So Terribly Pitiful That Even Policemen Felt Sorry.

The sturdy policemen of the Fifth avenue, station, Brooklyn, are discussing to-day the pitiful spectacle of having in their place a young woman and seven children who have been discovered at 229 23d street in a condition that called forth pity even from them.

Mrs. Virginia Higgins, thirty-two years old, is the mother. The husband is Wm. H. Higgins, blacksmith and a ditinmith—that is, he plied these trades until last October, when he lost his job through illness, and since then has made an occasional dollar here and there at odd jobs. But now he has disappeared and the family is at a loss to know what became of him. It is feared that he is a suicide.

The children are Virginia, eleven; James, nine; Helen, six; William, five; George, two and a half years; Raymond, sixteen months, and Walter, three months old.

Captain Murphy, of the Fifth avenue station, was visited by a neighbor of the family yesterday and heard the pitiful story. He went to the house with Detective Fennell. After one glimpse Fennell scurried out to a store and bought food. The captain "chipped in" and more supplies were obtained. Mother and children ate ravenously, and the woman, Helen and James wept as they tried to thank the bluecoats, whose eyes weren't without moisture.

Murphy and Fennell say they have not seen such a pathetic case in years. Mrs. Higgins, once a handsome woman, is now wan and sunken of cheek. Her face is tear-stained, her garments almost threadbare, but yet neat. The children's faces are pinched, and some of them have only apologies for shoes.

Last Friday William Higgins returned to his home, weary from his day's search for work. He was discouraged, perhaps demented, by his failure. He had just twenty-five cents, which he gave to his wife.

The little woman is anxious. "I hope he hasn't committed suicide," she said; "but I don't know, Captain. Only last Sunday little Helen got a dime from a kind man, and do you know what she did with it? Captain, she went and bought ten cents' worth of milk for the two babies. She's just like her father—with a big heart."

CONY DEFIES MAYOR

Showmen Get Out Injunctions to Hold Up Blue Sunday Law.

The showmen of Coney Island decided to-day to run their places of amusement next Sunday in defiance of the Mayor and the police. The protection of the courts is to be invoked in every case. The Mayor is already nearly buried under injunctions and mandamus proceedings which have been pouring into City Hall from Coney Island.

Scores of managers of shows along Surf avenue and the Bowery have obtained injunctions permitting them to keep open for at least a few Sundays. It is probable that many more will find similar relief before Sunday, so that the public will not lack for amusement.

The Board of Trade has called a mass meeting for to-night, so that all the concessionaries may join in a concerted fight to save their business. Police Commissioner Bingham, after a conference with the Mayor to-day, made the following statement:

"I am going to enforce the law as I see it, and as it has been interpreted to me. The Mayor and I talked over the situation only in a general way. I am the Police Commissioner, and it is up to me to see that the law is obeyed. I cannot state now what will happen next Sunday. No man can tell what the future will bring forth. I know that I am quick on the trigger and prepared to act at all times. I am likely to do anything."

Mayor McClellan was more direct. "The law will be enforced next Sunday just as it was last Sunday," he said. The police will shut up any show place which violates the Sunday law. We are simply trying to give the people a decent Sunday at Coney Island, and I believe that's what the police did last Sunday. They stopped gambling and shut up disorderly resorts. They also stopped the air circus, which were a positive violation of the law."

Have you sent in your order for a bundle of copies of The Call's Anniversary Edition of Saturday, May 29? This issue will have a special propaganda value and will be worth preserving. One thousand copies \$5.00. Cash with order. Let us have your order now, not when it is too late.

TURKISH SULTAN MAKES PROMISES

Mehmed V. Says He Will Punish Murderers, But a Whitewash- ing Is Expected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—A very favorable impression has been created here by the speech of Mehmed V in swearing allegiance to the constitution, and it is regarded as certain that the Young Turk Sultan will take energetic steps to stop all massacre and disorder in the provinces.

In his yesterday's address he made reference to the good relations existing between Turkey and all foreign powers and the desire of Turkey to strengthen these ties. Referring to the disturbances in Asiatic Turkey, the Sultan expressed his keen regret and gave assurance that they would not occur again.

The speech, alluding to the massacres, set forth that the Sultan had been painfully moved by the events in Adana, but the disturbances had been suppressed and measures taken to punish those responsible and to assist the sufferers. With God's help, such events, which were opposed to religion as well as to humanity, will not occur in the future in any part of the empire. Effective steps had been taken that should strengthen the good understanding between all the elements of the various races.

Nevertheless, messages to-day from the commission sent to Asia Minor to investigate the recent massacres there indicate that not only will the reports be a whitewash as far as the Mohammedans are concerned, but that it will actually place the blame for the killing of nearly 40,000 Christians upon the Armenian population.

The messages admit that the Christian victims will exceed 35,000 and that entire provinces are now facing starvation as a result of the wanton destruction of property, but they say that the existence of an Armenian society has been discovered, the purpose of which was to throw off rule of Turkey. This made it necessary, the dispatches say, for the authorities and the Mohammedan population to deal with the Armenians in the severest manner.

An international committee has been formed under the patronage of the Sultan to collect and distribute relief in Adana and the districts of Syria where there is suffering. The president of the committee is Said Pasha, the former Grand Vizier. The government is represented by a councillor of state and various members of Parliament, and the American representative is W. W. Peet, treasurer in Constantinople of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Mr. Peet has been chosen chairman of the committee on distribution. Frederick Moore, the American newspaper correspondent who was wounded near the Taksim Barracks the day the Constitutional troops entered the city, is making good progress toward recovery.

HELPING REVOLUTION

Young Turks Aid Persian Nationalists, Suspicious of Foreign Interference.

(Correspondence to The Call.) ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—It is reported from Tabriz that two members of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress are acting with the Persian Nationalist forces, giving them valuable advice and instruction, both on military and political questions.

The fighting continues in the country between Tabriz and Teheran. On the whole, the forces of Satar Khan are gaining ground over those of the Shah, and are gradually advancing toward the capital.

Some of the papers here publish a protest issued by the Persian Nationalists against Russian and British interference in Persian affairs. If they had been left to themselves, they declare, they would long before this have re-established the constitution, and peace and progress would now prevail. While the Russian and British governments profess to favor a constitutional form of order and humanity, Satar Khan and his party are very suspicious of their ulterior aims.

MERGER OF CANDY MEN REPORTED

Reports of a big combination of candy manufacturers in this and other cities on the lines of the drug and the tobacco store combinations have been circulated in the financial centres for several days. The reports have it that Standard Oil interests are behind the alleged scheme of the National Candy Company and other glucose producers to increase their capacity to 60,000 bushels a day.

It was said that Huyler's was in the combination, and that it would be the biggest trust of them all, outside Sugar and Standard Oil. The reports have started glucose producers not taken into the conference between these concerns to discussing the advisability of going into the business of manufacturing candy to fight the combination.

GOMPERS MAY FACE PRISON ON RETURN

By GILSON GARDNER. (Special to The Call.) WASHINGTON, May 21.—"I am preparing to sail on June 29 for a three-month trip to various European countries, where I go as the representative of organized labor. I shall then return ready to go either to jail or to the national convention of the American Federation of Labor."

Thus spoke President Sam Gompers of the A. F. of L. to your correspondent. "But," Mr. Gompers was asked, "you are in no danger of going to jail, are you?" "I don't see why I should go to jail," he replied. "I haven't committed any crime, nor have I violated any of the laws of the country. I have only exercised my rights as an American citizen in everything I have ever done or said or written in regard to the Buck's Stove and Range Company controversy, and all the subsequent proceedings connected therewith. I have simply dared to have an opinion, and to discuss and explain it, and all I have done and said has been in the interest of labor. I have a cause to serve and I am going to serve it."



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SULZBACHER ACQUITTED

Lawyer Littleton Says Jerome's Office Was "Subsidized."

The jury that has been trying Joseph H. Sulzbacher, a member of the Stock Exchange, on the charge of attempting to bribe a witness to leave the state, acquitted him at 12:40 o'clock this morning, having been out since 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Sulzbacher, who had stood with her husband in the family row, was not present at the finish, but some fifty people in the corridor made a small demonstration when the prisoner, who had been kept in the Tombs since the trial began, was discharged.

The last session of the trial furnished plenty of fireworks. In summing up for the defense, Martin W. Littleton said that the District Attorney's office had been "subsidized" to prosecute Sulzbacher. Mr. Jerome replied that he was "chagrined and surprised that such a word should come from the lips of a man he had respected."

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS WITH GAS JET OPEN

Erastus R. Root, forty-six years old, reached his home at 144 St. Nicholas avenue at 6 o'clock last night, entered the bathroom, hung his clothes on the gas jet, filled the tub and jumped in. Twenty minutes later his wife called to him to hurry down for supper. She received no answer, and after waiting a few minutes knocked on the bathroom door. Again failing to get a response, she went in and found her husband unconscious in the water, with gas pouring from the jet, which had been accidentally turned on when Root placed his clothes on it.

Dr. Cohen, of Harlem Hospital, worked over Root for half an hour and revived him. "Your husband will live," he said to Mrs. Root, "but he owes his life to you, for if you had waited ten minutes longer he would have been dead."

FIND BOY'S BODY.

The body of John Dolan, ten years old, of 371 East 101st street, who was drowned in the East River on May 12, was recovered this morning. The boy on that day had been playing on a dock at East 102d street and the East River when he fell overboard.

MASTER BAKERS DRIVEN TO COVER

Evening Call's Expose of Plot to Close Shops Kills Bosses' Scheme.

PRICE OF BREAD THE SAME Strikers Again Come Out on Top--International Union to Aid Men in Struggle.

The cry of a bread famine has already subsided and the truth is out that the entire scheme was nothing but a trumped up affair, used in the attempt to get the people to urge a quick settlement of the strike. The East Side Boss Bakers' Association, in order to create an unfavorable impression of the strikers, has given statements to the capitalist press claiming that poor people are victimized by the union. Some papers stated that the price of bread rose to 15 cents a loaf.

Nothing of the kind happened, and at no time during the closing up period has the price of bread risen more than half a cent a pound. But even this raise in price will be fought by the union, and the contracts with the employers will be fixed to make an increase impossible.

A reporter of The Evening Call investigated the market yesterday, and in no place found that the price of bread had risen more than one cent on a two-pound loaf. In many shops even this cent had been dropped and the old prices prevailed.

Max Kasimirsky, the leader of the strike, denied to-day that a scarcity of bread exists. Some of the bakers who had settled have been working two shifts of men and have turned out as much bread as was demanded.

Bosses are Scared. The announcement in yesterday's Call that the Co-operative League was going to open bake shops, frightened the bosses, and many opened their shops. The small bosses are now running to their customers, begging not to be abandoned by the union bakers.

But the union label is demanded more than ever, and it seems that the people have taken it upon themselves to help carry the strike to a victorious end. In some restaurants the diners refused to eat because there was no label on the bread, and several skirmishes took place.

In many scab bakeries visited by the reporter of The Evening Call, there was nothing but stale bread on sale and no statement in regard to the strike was given out.

The pretzel bakers, about thirty in number, have notified the union that they will begin baking bread next week with union men and under union conditions. This, they say, they will do to supply the demand that will be occasioned by the approaching Yiddish holidays (Shevuoth).

Closing Up a Bluff. It is now clear that the closing up of bake shops was nothing but a bluff. It is also explained now why the police still remained at the doors of shut-up bakeries.

Several bakers who came to the union to settle confessed that while the bakeries were apparently closed, and while a large lock was hung outside the door, work was going on inside.

This made the reason for the presence of the policemen obvious to all, and there was loud and hilarious laughter in the union when this information was given.

The bosses fooled one another in their agreement to close up. While they all promised to be united in the attempt to starve the people and force a famine, they worked on the quiet to supply their trade.

The leaders of the Master Bakers' Association, Jacob Bock, president, and D. H. Bracer, secretary, were no exceptions, and their bakeries continued work at the time a general shutting up was ordered.

Union To Get Support. A telegram has been received from the headquarters of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union, at Chicago, that strike benefits will be paid to every man now on strike here. At strike headquarters it was said that the men were well contented with the way the fight was progressing and the emphatic statement was made that they would refuse to return to work until they had gained the points at issue—better sanitary condition and the rest of their demands.

certs held for the benefit of the strik-

Homeless Bakers.

"It is surprising how many of the bakers are homeless," said Kasimirsky. "Hundreds of them had been living in the bake shops. They were given bread to eat and they slept on the benches and now that they are called out they are homeless. The headquarters are filled every night with these poor devils. There are about 200 of them sleeping on these benches."

That the bosses are getting desperate in their fight with the union was shown yesterday when the officers of the East Side Bakers' Association caused a long statement to be published in one of the reactionary Yiddish papers accusing the bakers of being Socialists. They also say that their men work no more than ten hours a day and that their wages range from \$24 to \$17 a week.

"What shames them," said Kasimirsky, "if they really pay \$24 to \$17 a week, and if it is really true that they work their men only ten hours, why should they not agree to our conditions, which are but for wages ranging from \$20 to \$16 a week."

"In the same statement they say that the conditions are good," he continued. "I will give addresses to anyone who will take the trouble to investigate the shops. Why is it that no strangers are allowed inside a bakery, if they are really in a sanitary condition?"

Socialist Attacked.

The bosses are getting desperate and are trying to avenge themselves on all who are helping the strikers in their fight for better conditions. Late last night when L. Kirshenbaum, of 27 Pitt street, passed Miller's bakery, at 94 Pitt street, he was recognized as a Socialist who had served on committees to get the grocers to buy bread with the union label. He was sat upon by the proprietor, his son and a few hired toughs and was severely beaten. His head was split open. He was taken by some passers-by to the headquarters of the strikers, 127 Delancey street, where he was treated and sent home.

Kirshenbaum is a member of the 4th Assembly District, Socialist party.

START WORK ON CO-OPERATIVE SHOPS

The Co-operative League held a meeting last night at the University Settlement House, corner Eldridge and Rivington streets, and steps were taken for the establishment of co-operative bakeries, should the scarcity of bread continue. M. Goldstein and Simon O. Pollock addressed the meeting. Mr. Pollock told of the successful experience of co-operative establishments in Europe.

FOREIGN NOTES

HAVANA, May 21.—The celebration of Independence Day was rather lacking in enthusiasm yesterday. There was some shooting of firecrackers, a meeting of veterans at the leading theater and a review of the forces, numbering about 3,500 men, at Camp Columbia by President Gomez. A large crowd of spectators attended the review.

ROME, May 21.—The Giordino Bruno Club, an anti-clerical organization, which is noted for its active propaganda against the Vatican, has bought a house opposite the Vatican, on which the club purposes to hoist a black flag and to burn permanently on the roof a red beacon to symbolize the burning of the martyr priest after which the club is named.

NAPLES, May 21.—The Mayor of Naples, on behalf of the municipality, presented diplomas for assistance at the time of the earthquake to the American Consul, Mr. Casper S. Crowninshield, and several other American citizens yesterday. During the course of his speech the Mayor expressed unbounded admiration for the work of the Americans.

ROME, May 21.—The Congress on European Federation, which has been in session here for the last four days, closed yesterday. It was decided to organize a permanent Bureau of Federation at Rome. Resolutions were adopted providing for an international tribunal to deal with united law and an interstate union for the protection of laborers. The congress also adopted the founding of an international academy of comparative law.

The FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION of the New York Evening Call WILL TAKE PLACE ON Decoration Day, Sunday, May 30, '09 AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Ave., bet. 43d and 44th Sts. TO BEGIN AT 2:30 P. M. VOÇAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT Under the Management of Platon Brounoff. Roeline Kamerman Soprano Morris Silver Alto Max Dolin Violin Mrs. J. W. Gates Soprano Assisted by the Socialist Band. CONOVER PIANO USED. Mason & Hamlin, Agents, 213 Fifth Ave. FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH and other prominent speakers will deliver addresses. DANCING IN THE EVENING. Admission 25 Cents

MEN AID SUPERAGISTS

Male Organization Formed to Get Votes for Women.

The suffragists are soon to be aided in their struggle for equal rights by a norganization of men. The members of this new body hold that since all things in this country are decided by the ballot, the women must have voting allies.

The originator and secretary of the league, it is said, is Max Eastman, a writer, philosophy instructor, and well versed student of sociology. George Foster Peabody is the president.

Among some of the other members will be found the following well known names: Oswald Garrison Villard, William Dean Howells, Charles Sprague Smith, director of the people's institute; the Rev. J. Howard Mellich, of Brooklyn; Professors Vladimir Simkhovitch, John Dewey and Charles Beard, of Columbia; Dr. Samuel J. Barrows, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Charles J. Strong, Charles C. Buringham, William M. Iving, Colonel George Harvey, Professors James H. Robinson, William P. Trent, Richard Miller, Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. John Brannan, Charles B. Reed, Louis Ehrlich and George F. Kunz. Every voter in the city who believes in giving women the right to ballot is eligible to membership in this league.

SUFFRAGISTS LOSE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—The Senate has refused to pass the Billings bill giving votes to women in municipalities. The bill was drawn by Katherine Waugh McCulloch and other suffragists and mustered twenty-five favorable votes.

HOLD TWO SUSPECTS IN MAIL ROBBERY

SPOKANE, Wash., May 21.—J. M. Slatten and J. S. McInnis were arrested last night on suspicion of being two of the robbers who held up the Great Northern mail train near Colbert last Saturday.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 21.—J. S. McInnis, a telegraph operator, who was arrested at Spokane yesterday on suspicion of being one of those who held up the Great Northern Express train Saturday night, comes from one of the leading families here. "Doc," as he was sometimes called, is said to have wandered a great deal, and was last heard from in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

FIVE CHINESE TO GO TO DEATH CHAIR

BOSTON, May 21.—Death in the electric chair is the fate of five Chinamen held here for participation in a deadly Tong war in August, 1907, in which four of their fellows met death in Boston's Chinatown. The Supreme Court has denied their plea for a new trial and the District Attorney is to move for sentence at once.

The doomed men are Garry Charles, a well known interpreter and merchant, convicted of being an accessory to the murder before the fact; Min Sing, Hom Woon, Leong Jong, Joe Guey, convicted of murder in the first degree. The tragedy was the result of an effort to make the members of one society contribute financially to another society, to which the convicted men belonged.

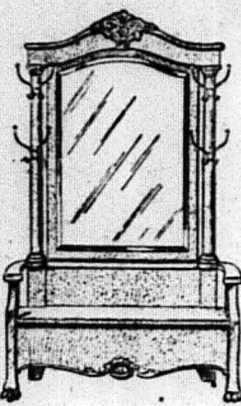
NEW ATLANTIC RECORD

The Mauretania steamed into the harbor this morning breaking her own time for the westward passage by thirteen minutes. According to Captain Pritchard, the gigantic greyhound left Queenstown 4 days 16 hours and 53 minutes ago, traveling at the rate of 25.62 knots an hour. Her former record is 25.55.

Fras & Miller

"THE FURNITURE CENTER"

Broadway, Linden and Quincy Sts., Brooklyn.



Handsome Hall Stands

WE ARE DISPLAYING an especially noteworthy assortment this spring, for we secured the entire sample line from the largest maker of Hall Furniture in the country. They are made of fine oak in plain and ornamental styles; early English, Fumed and Weathered finishes; also Hall Settees and Hanging Mirrors to match.

Prices 5.75 to 60.00

STRIKE MAY SPREAD

All Southern Railroads Liable to Be Tied Up Soon.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21.—The strike situation on the Georgia Railroad is becoming serious and according to reports received here, some violence has occurred.

E. A. Ball, vice president of the order of Locomotive Firemen and Engine-men, says the strike will extend to all Southern roads unless the demands of the striking firemen are granted.

Yesterday he sent telegrams to the union's chairman on every road in the South preliminary to calling a conference here. Following is the form of the telegrams that were sent out:

"Situation on the Georgia Railroad assuming serious aspect. Company forcing negro supremacy. May have to make the white man's cause a national one. Hold yourself in readiness to convene your entire joint board at Atlanta at the shortest possible notice."

DECISIVE VICTORY

Women Labor Leaders in Illinois Gain Important Point.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—Organized labor was victorious in the Senate when it succeeded in pushing through to passage the ten-hour bill, placing a maximum of ten hours upon the time that women can be employed daily in manufactories and laundries. The lobby of women labor leaders hailed the result as a decisive victory over the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, which has fought the bill all through its legislative career.

The fight is now carried to the House, where it is the strong hope of the labor forces that the Senate bill will be amended so as to place the maximum at eight hours instead of ten. The vote in the Senate was 94 for the bill and none on opposition.

MRS. GOULD WINS SUIT

Mrs. Helen Kelly Gould has won her fight for ad ivorce from Frank J. Gould. Justice Gerard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday confirmed the report of Edward G. Whitaker, referee, who had found Gould guilty of improper conduct with women. In that part of the decree dealing with the custody of the children there are provisions for both parents to have them at different times of the year.

MAKE EVERY DOLLAR WORK FOR THE CALL.

Organize the dollars you spend from now on into an auxiliary force for the benefit of this paper. There are many ways to help The Call, but none will be found so effective as spending your money in the right place. All this is nothing new to you, we know. But let us tell you that we have proved by this time that we can get more advertising if you and the rest of our readers will buy of Call advertisers and tell them the reason why. If you have not yet a C. P. L. membership card, if you can use a few extra cards to hand to other Call readers, do not miss the opportunity. Send us your name and address to-day. Mentioning this paper when making purchases of our advertisers is good, but carrying a C. P. L. card and having all purchases entered is BETTER. Why? Because it furnishes to the Advertising Department proof of the fact that our readers do patronize liberally the advertisers of this paper. Cards with entries have secured advertising for us. Send us your name and address to-day. The cards must be circulated NOW.

BRAW SCOTS ARE FALLING IN LINE

Socialists Win Substantial Victories in the Land of the Heather.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

LONDON, May 12.—The adherents of the Social Democratic party all over the British Isles are rejoicing over the great successes achieved by that party in the Scottish School Board elections, which have been in progress since the middle of March, and the Socialists say that the fact of the Social Democrats casting almost 20,000 votes and electing ten candidates in these contests show a remarkable development in the strength of Socialist thought in "Bonnie Scotland."

Writing on this subject in the current number of Justice, the official organ of the S. D. P., Mr. J. B. McNab comments as follows:

That ten out of the 20 candidates who went to the poll should have been successful shows a most remarkable victory for Social Democracy in the educational affairs of Scotland. It is all the more remarkable, too, when we consider that six out of those ten were gains, and that we had not a single reverse. Not only so, but our candidates who were re-elected went back with greatly increased majorities. Mrs. Kennedy, for instance, nearly doubled her vote and rose from eleventh to second position on the poll.

So, too, with Comrade Addison, who at Arbroath, rose, nearly last successful candidate at the last election, to third from the top of the poll this time. At Stonehouse, too, remarkable progress has been made since last election, Sorbie having changed his position from the lowest successful candidate three years ago to next highest this year, while Carr only just failed to get in, being so aggravatingly near as 11 votes behind the lowest successful candidate. But it will be seen from the polling list that our Stonehouse comrades have another victory than the School Board to their credit.

At the election of Public Hall Directors they swept the board completely. As at Stonehouse so at Buckhaven our comrade Cormie just failed winning. Even where we had no successes, as at Fife Kirk, at Hamilton, and at Gourrock, we have every reason to be gratified with our vote. At Gourrock the branch is young and the place is largely a residential one for the middle-class. At Hamilton our failure was largely due to a great part of the board being outside the burgh, while practically all our propaganda up to the commencement of the election contest had been confined to the burgh.

An Unexpected Triumph.

The most gratifying—because the least expected—victory, however, was that of our comrade Hale, in Govan. This is the third largest school board area in Scotland, and comprises the burghs of Govan and Patrick and a good slice of Glasgow. It stretches east and west nearly five miles, and north and south about two miles, and contains nearly 60,000 electors. Yet, despite the enormous amount of ground to be covered, Hale entered the field only ten days prior to the date of polling—and won!

Very satisfactory, too, was the victory of Comrade Blair in the neighboring area of Pollokshaws, where we were met with opposition of the most virulent kind. Indeed, this kind of opposition was in evidence all round. Some of the tactics of the enemy were, however, somewhat amusing. Blair, for instance, was accused of burning his Bible, such was his hatred of religion. A similar argument was used against comrade Small at Harthill, while one gentlemanly Christian described Hale as a "monstrosity" because he declared himself an agnostic.

At Hamilton the enemy organized a procession of school children the day before the election and marched them round the area, carrying placards bearing the legend, "We do not want to stay at school till we are sixteen. We want to leave at 13 or 14 and go to work." This, however, was anything but amusing. It was an inhuman outrage, and the promoter richly deserved to have been horse-whipped.

On the whole, the Scottish School Board elections for 1909 give to Social Democracy the most striking victory it has ever won here, and marks the greatest stride forward our party has ever made in Scotland. Furthermore, judging by the silence of the enemy in the face of that victory, he is simply paralyzed for the time being at any rate. But he will soon recover himself, so we must push ahead with our work of agitation, education and organization without rest and without pause.

This work was well commenced for the season by the most successful May Day demonstration ever held in Scotland in Glasgow last Sunday. A procession of about 15,000 men, women, and children marched from George Square to Glasgow Green, where at least twice as many gathered, round the five platforms from which the resolutions were put and spoken to.

JOBLESS WANT WORK

That the army of unemployed is as large as ever can be seen by reading the announcement of the Bowery Mission Free Labor Bureau, which, in a plea to employers, declares itself well prepared to supply any number of men, for any kind of labor, at a moment's notice. Within the past twelve months their cashier has paid out \$145,86 for railroad expenses on thousands of worth, with 21 able-bodied men, to all parts of the country. Address: John C. Earl, financial secretary, 62 Bible House, New York City.

"NO DEMOCRATIC PARTY"

Tammany Is Only Thing Left of It, Says Bourke Cockran.

"There is no Democratic party at present. There is Tammany, of course, but the Democratic party is a memory to me."

This is what W. Bourke Cockran said yesterday just before he sailed for Europe.

This statement by a prominent Democrat is regarded by local Socialists as a confirmation of prophecy that the Democratic party must disappear, and they recall in this connection, the statement of the late Mark Hanna, that "The fight of the future is between Socialism and the Republican party."

Send The Call One Dollar as a Birthday Present.

FILIPINO ASSEMBLY ASKS FOR FREEDOM

MANILA, May 21.—With but slight variation from its action of final adjournment of the session of 1908, the Philippine General Assembly, in the closing hour of its session last night, adopted the second resolution declaring in favor of the independence of the islands.

Speaker Osmena said the policy of the Assembly was to work in harmony with the government in all measures calculated to advance the interests of the Filipinos. Nevertheless the members had not abandoned their original aspiration for independence, and, therefore, he moved that the Filipino delegates to the Congress of the United States be instructed to present the question to that body whenever an opportunity was offered. The members of the Progressista, or minority party, asked permission to abstain from voting, which was granted.

It was decided to change the date of the meeting of the Legislature from the hot spring season to October, and therefore there will be no further session until the fall of 1910. The total amount of the budget passed is 16,500,000 pesos.

Buy your Clothing, Hats and Furnishings at the Westchester Clothing Co. 3d Ave. and 144th St., BRONX. Sale of Sweet Dress "union made" Working and Dress Trousers, 50 styles. \$1.50 to \$5.00. Union made Clothing; Large Variety. Buy your Straw Hat here at Bronx Prices. 59c, 95c, \$1.35 and \$1.85. Lowest in the city. WESTCHESTER CLOTHING CO.

"WHAT'S SO AND WHAT ISN'T" By John M. Work. Demolishes objections to Socialism. States the case against capitalism. Best propaganda pamphlet. Single copies 15 cents, postpaid; 2 for 25 cents; 12 for \$1.40. In hundred lots, \$10.50.

"WHAT'S SO AND WHAT ISN'T" By John M. Work. Demolishes objections to Socialism. States the case against capitalism. Best propaganda pamphlet. Single copies 15 cents, postpaid; 2 for 25 cents; 12 for \$1.40. In hundred lots, \$10.50. CALL BOOK DEPT., 442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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

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

THIS LABEL is in every garment.

A suit which we sell for \$12.50 will cost you \$20 in any retail store. A suit which we sell at \$15 will cost you \$25 in any retail store.

Face to face—with facts

We are trying pretty hard right along to say things to the point about our clothing, without many extra adjectives and without any oratory at all. It's just the plain English—facts—that you are interested in, facts that don't need any help except backing up.

Men's Suits \$15

It's a fact that every other clothier would have to charge more than \$20 for these suits—simply because they cost him more than they cost us. We are manufacturers. We do not pay a profit to wholesalers or manufacturers—the other fellow must pay that profit. So you see, gentlemen, when you buy your suit here you make a legitimate saving of one-third. Boiling the whole argument down to one sentence: We are proving to the purchasing public month after month that buying clothing at any other store is an extravagance.

S. N. WOOD & CO. Wholesale Manufacturers of Men's Clothing

84-90 Fifth Avenue, Corner 14th Street. Fifth Avenue Entrance.

AUTOMOBILIST SERVES SHORTEST SENTENCE

Walter D. Mitchell, of Scarsdale, N. Y., has served one of the shortest prison terms on record. He was convicted in Special Sessions yesterday of a third offense of exceeding the speed laws in his automobile in this city and was sentenced at 3:30 o'clock to pay a fine of \$100 and to serve one day in jail. Mitchell paid his fine and then was taken to the Tombs to serve his jail sentence. He was released at 4 o'clock, as the prison day ends at that hour, and so was in confinement less than half an hour.

Sixty-four other automobile speeders were fined yesterday, and the city was richer by more than \$1,000. Thirteen were fined \$50 each for second offenses. Carlo Fondo, of 344 West 45th street, pleaded guilty to a second offense in consideration of the dropping of a third offense complaint against him and was fined \$50.

THE CALL'S ANNIVERSARY EDITION.

Our issue of Saturday, May 29, will be an Anniversary Edition. See to it that your organization orders a bundle of 100 or 1,000 copies, or more, for distribution. Order at once, 1,000 copies \$5.00. Cash with order.

GETS SIX CENTS FOR SLANDER

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 21.—Mrs. James Walsh, of Rutherford, sought to recover \$10,000 damages in the Hackensack court here yesterday before Judge Milton Demarest and a jury on the charge of slander. A neighbor, Ellis G. Walsh, a New York tailor, was the defendant.

Mrs. Walsh, whose husband is a buyer for a New York drygoods store, says Walsh told another neighbor a "damaging story about her. The Walsh denied. The defendant called several other neighbors, who testified that Mrs. Walsh was addicted to the use of liquor. Mr. Walsh and a married daughter testified that the plaintiff never drank intoxicating liquors. The jury awarded Mrs. Walsh six cents damages.

SOLVE REGISTER CRIME

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21.—That the mystery concerning the murder of Laura E. Register, the Cranston woman whose body was found on the outskirts of this city May 10, has been solved was the announcement made yesterday by Chief of Detectives C. S. Horton. The man will be arrested shortly, Chief Horton said, and the police say that there will be sufficient evidence to bring him before the next session of the Grand Jury.

A LETTER.

Editor New York Evening Call: Dear Comrade:—As I see the situation of THE CALL, it appears to come right down to this—that the workers of this country, organized and unorganized, hand-workers and brain-workers, have not as yet seriously awakened either to the facts concerning their situation and their outlook, or to the vital necessity of taking some concerted steps in the direction of defense against the powers of exploitation.

We hear much concerning the so-called "intelligence" of the American working class. I, for one, am highly skeptical regarding it. A really intelligent proletariat would by no means content itself with any such struggling journalism in its behalf, as here in America.

Take Belgium, for example, where Labor really is awakened. That little country supports no less than 53 Socialist and Labor publications! Austria has 115! Italy, 92! Germany, 159! And the great, populous, progressive (?) and "intelligent" United States? FORTY!

Comment of mine is needless. The condition of THE CALL to-day, as of other Labor and Socialist papers, is in itself a striking enough indictment of the American proletariat. What must be done, it seems to me, is stir the manhood, the common horse sense of the masses, here in America, by some means or other. Then, and not till then, will our press receive its just and legitimate support. That this awakening process is beginning and will continue, though not necessarily through our own efforts, I believe all will admit. The masters—THEY will, in time, do the trick! Give them but rope enough, or injunctions, or clubs, or guns, and THEY will see to the increase of our circulation, never fear!

With which brief comment, and the sincerest best wishes, I hand you my small contribution, and subscribe myself, as ever, Most faithfully and fraternally yours, May 18, 1909. GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

Have YOU been reached by the awakening process? Will YOU give The Call its just and legitimate support? SEND THE CALL ONE DOLLAR AS A BIRTHDAY PRESENT!

WINS SUIT BY NEW LABOR LAW

Verdict—Precedent Establisher.

Washington, May 21.—The first of the recently enacted employment liability law has been made in the District Supreme Court before Justice ... Mrs. Lillian Tucker sued the ... for damages for the death of her husband. The jury rendered a verdict Tuesday in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of \$1,000.

The point upon which the case turned was whether or not the company was liable for damages in the death of an employee who had signed a forfeiture contract on his service.

Ridney R. Tucker was killed by a train on the above railroad August 6, 1934. There were no eyewitnesses, but the railroad company acknowledged his death as the plaintiff claimed. They rested their defense upon the forfeiture contract. This case will no doubt become a precedent in the United States.

Must Be No Race Discrimination.

Winfield Cozart, negro, petitioned for Interstate Commerce Commission against the Southern Railway claiming unjust discrimination in the character of the transportation afforded him because of his color. His plea that the railway company charged him the same fare as the white passengers on the same train, but did not give equal accommodations.

HER TOES STRAIGHT? NO WIFE OF MINE

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Because her toes were straight, a young woman, well known to the police, escaped going to jail.



Geo. Schutz is a jealous husband. He found a man and a veiled woman on the street, and accosted them.

BLAMES CHURCH FOR WAR SPIRIT

Minister of Lake Mohonk Creates Sensation at Peace Conference.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., May 21.—With an attack on the Christian Church throughout the world that caused a sensation among the members of the International Arbitration Conference yesterday, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, of New York, blamed the church for "tolerating man-killing."

"There never was such a travesty of Christianity in history as the present savage attitude of England and Germany to each other," he continued. "If the state churches of England and Germany had enough Christianity in them to say 'Let us insist that the two governments get together and sign a treaty,' the governments would do it."

"China is strongly in favor of arbitration," he said, "and hopes the day will soon come when compulsory arbitration will be made the law of nations."

In speaking of the cause of war, Wu Ting-fang said: "When a general or admiral who has won a great battle is showered with honors and made a great hero of the country, or when a statesman who has carried through a successful war for his country is praised and lauded to the skies by his countrymen, it is not too much to expect from human nature that men do not sometimes yearn for an opportunity—a justifiable occasion—for war, in order to distinguish themselves? Is not this encouraging the people to fight?"

COL. ASTOR INVENTS PEAT GAS MAKER

Colonel John Jacob Astor, who has invented, among other things, a bicycle brake, a pneumatic road improver and a marine turbine, has devised a producer of peat gas.

Colonel Astor's burner will make commercially available deposits of peat and other such low grade stuffs which it has been found impossible hitherto to use as fuels. One use to which the vibratory distributor devised by Colonel Astor can be put is in driving farm machinery by gas engines. The peat residue can be used for fertilizer.

A part of the money you spend with Call advertisers goes back to your paper in payment for advertising.

CASPERFELD AND CLEVELAND

ESTABLISHED 1887. 144 BOWERY "Bowery Savings Bank Block."

As advertisers of over fifty years experience, we wish to impress upon you that THE CALL cannot prosper in a financial sense unless it obtains advertising and plenty of it. The management informs us that you are ready to give the preference to reliable houses which advertise in THE CALL.

By so doing you not only help us to judge the value of THE CALL as an advertising medium, but you help your cause and official organ as well.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry

Open Evenings Till 7. Saturday Till 10. Mail Orders Filled. Inquiries Solicited.

FEARS HER BOY WAS KIDNAPPED

Mrs. Stressman Says Handsomely Dressed Men Lured Child Away.

Mrs. J. Fred Stressman, wife of a contractor who lives at Scotch Hills, at the extreme northern end of Van Courtland Park, went to Police Headquarters early this morning in a state of extreme agitation and reported to the detective bureau that her eleven-year-old son, J. Fred, Jr., had been lured from his home by a handsomely dressed man and that she firmly believed he had been kidnapped for a ransom.

Herbert Lester, twelve years old, whose parents live in the house next door, disappeared with the Strassman boy, but returned home at midnight, after having escaped at Wall street and Broadway from the mysterious well dressed stranger, he declared.

The story told by the Lester boy lends weight to the theory of kidnapping, and corroborates in many details what was witnessed by Mrs. Stressman and others, when the man was seen making off with the two children. Until the Lester boy was interviewed the police leaned to the theory that young Stressman was a simple runaway. Following the statement made by young Lester came the announcement from Mrs. Stressman that she had inherited a large sum of money from her mother's estate two months ago; that the money was still being held pending sale of property and equal division to heirs by the courts.

STRIKE IN PORTO RICO

Bakers Go Out in Protest Against Big Wage Cut.

By VICTOR G. CANDAMO. (Correspondence to The Call.) ARECIBO, Porto Rico, May 15.—Determined to fight for their rights against the aggressions of the bosses, who have cut wages as well as increased prices, the members of Local No. 390 of the Bakery and Confectionary International Union of America in the City of Mayaguez have gone on strike and feel confident of bringing their employers to terms.

The union men have the full sympathy of the public, as the action of the bosses has aroused the indignation of all classes of society and the citizens demand that the authorities prosecute those grasping monopolists. In this connection the people are asking what the politicians and officials of the Unionist party are doing to control these exploiters and what the district prosecutor is about. Many of the strikers declare that all the Unionist leaders are good for is to denounce the American Government and the Foraker law and help the bosses exploit the workers.

HIDES IN PRISON

Negro Convict Eludes Guards of Ohio Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 21.—Harvey Johnson, a life prisoner who was received a few days ago from Franklin County, is hiding within the walls of the penitentiary. Since Wednesday the penitentiary officers and guards have been searching for him.

Twice during the night he was seen. One of the wall guards said he saw him stick his head out of a bolt shop window and he fired. The bullet afterward was found imbedded near the window.

Captain Krouse of the guard room also saw the prisoner, who is a negro, but was unable to capture him on account of the darkness. A double guard was on duty all night and Warden Jones slept only a few hours.

WRECKED TRAIN TO SEE SPLINTERS FLY

KNOXVILLE, Iowa, May 21.—What was thought to have been an attempt to rob an express car which was believed to contain a shipment of \$8,000 in currency was explained yesterday when it was learned that Willie Higgs, aged twelve, had placed a tie across the railroad tracks just before a passenger train on the Rock Island road that runs south from Des Moines came along.

Willie explained that he wanted to watch the splinters fly, when he was arrested by a railroad detective. The engine and two coaches were derailed, but no one was injured.

LOWERS SCHOOL AGE

Governor Hughes Approves of Three Educational Measures.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—Governor Hughes has signed three educational measures. One, by Senator Brough, places at seven instead of eight years the age at which compulsory education is required in cities or school districts of 5,000 or more population, and employing a school superintendent. It is provided that every child between the ages of seven and fourteen shall attend school during the entire term, which shall not be less than 160 days of actual school.

Another by Mr. Perkins requires the State Commissioner of Education to apportion annually for training teachers \$700 to each academy and union free school district maintaining a class under the provisions of the education law; and the balance of the money appropriated for this purpose in amounts proportional to the attendance, to cities which maintain training schools. The time of instruction required in training classes is increased from sixteen weeks to thirty-six weeks in the year.

A bill by Mr. Merritt decreases the number of elective trustees of Cornell University from thirty-one to twenty-six; the number of those to be elected by the Board of Trustees from twenty to fifteen, and the minimum number to be elected by the Board of Trustees each year to fill the vacancies from four to three.

Send The Call One Dollar as a Birthday Present.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

St. Nicholas av., e. s. 284.4 ft n of 155th st., for a six-story brick tenement, 124.8x109.8; St. Nicholas Construction Co. of 713 Broadway, owner; A Morris, architect; cost, \$225,000.

Arthur av. n. e. corner of 178th st., for a five-story brick tenement, 50.1x95; Arthur Avenue Building Co (Otto Hack, of 31 Nassau st., secretary), owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, \$40,000.

St. Paul's pl., e. corner of Washington av., for a six-story brick tenement, 40.9x11; Valley Forge Realty Co (Louis D. Rosenberg, of 30 Liberty st., president), owner; Albert Morris, architect; cost, \$50,000.

Washington av., e. s. 150 ft s of 173d st., for two-story brick tenements, 50x96.10; Leader, Bloom & Silverman Co of 1834 Clinton av., owner; Charles M Straub, architect; cost, \$80,000.

Ditmar st., s. s. 356 ft w of City Island av., for a 2 1/2-story frame dwelling, 20x27; Frank Barton, of 112 Tier st., City Island, owner; J C McClure, architect; cost, \$15,000.

Alterations. Items involving less than \$5,000 omitted.

5th av. n. w. corner of 34th st., for a four-story brick building, Knickerbocker Trust Co, premises, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, \$5,000.

61st st., 134 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A C Wagstaff, Babylon, L. I., owner; K C Budd, architect; cost, \$14,000.

31 st., 113 and 115 East, to a four-story brick tenement; M Sieke, of 394 Hillside av., Queens, owner; A H Blankenslein, architect; cost, \$5,000.

United States Shoe & Leather Co.

There are no better shoes made than we sell for the money. The leathers are the best, the workmanship the most thorough, and the styles such as to harmonize with your dress or costume. A perfect fit is assured. Take a look at our Men and Women Oxfords

\$1.95

On sale in all our stores: Corner Sixth ave. and 12th st., 1935 Broadway, between 64th and 65th sts., Manhattan; 243 and 245 Washington st., Brooklyn, between Concord and Tillary sts.

SOCIALISM AND UPRISING

These words are in fashion to-day. We alone offer the following:

BARGAIN! Morris Hillquit, Socialism in Theory and Practice, 370 pages, \$1.50; our price, \$1.35. Chas. Ed. Russell, The Uprising of the Many, Illust., 364 pages, \$1.50; our price, \$1.35. The two books together for \$1.85.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Big Debate

Auspices Workingmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. SUNDAY, MAY 23, 3.30 P. M. SHARP. MR. GEO. WALLACE will debate with PROF. GEO. R. KIRKPATRICK "INDIVIDUALISM VS. SOCIALISM."

Mr. Wallace, who is a well-known lawyer of Jamaica, L. I., and associate editor of South Side Observer, of Rockville Center, L. I., challenged Professor Kirkpatrick. He claims that Mr. Henry Clews, Hon. Geo. Corey and others were not individualists, and therefore not competent to debate on that subject. Admission, 10 cts. Reserved seats, limited number, 15 cts.

WEEK END SPECIALS

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 20, 21 and 22.

KNIFE SHARPENER

Free with all purchases of Teas and Coffees besides the usual large quantities of Stamps.

FREE

No home should be without FREE one of these useful articles

TOMATOES

Solid hand packed fruit, Per No. 2 can 5c

SUGAR CORN

Young, sweet and tender cream corn. (Worth 12c) Per can 7c

JELLY POWDER

Wonderful Brand Regular 10 cent package for 8c

SODA WATER

All Flavors, large bottle. Special 4c

Thos. Roultson.

Grocery Stores All Over Brooklyn

GOVERNMENT CUTS WAGES

Navy Yard Employees Protest Against Unjust Reduction.

The United States government has decided to take advantage of the panic by reducing the wages of its navy yard employees. The workers, however, do not mean to submit to this injustice without a strenuous protest, and so at the last meeting of the Marine Trades Council of the Port of New York and Vicinity the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The United States government has had men employed in the New York Navy Yard as first-class men, same men having been employed for various periods, in many cases for a number of years; and

"Whereas, These men, through no fault of their own, were discharged, owing to the scarcity of work, received excellent discharge cards; when work became better they were called again; after reporting they were informed that they would have to start work at a reduced rate for a period of six days in order to find out if they were qualified to receive a higher rating. This we believe is an injustice to any man if he has received an excellent discharge, and should be hired again under the same classification; and

"Whereas, The wages paid in many instances in all classes below the first class are far below the standard wages paid for similar work in this vicinity, we believe this to be unfair to the men who receive calls for the Navy Yard and they often give up other positions to accept same expecting to receive the same rating they had when discharged, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Marine Trades Council of the Port of New York and Vicinity in meeting assembled do hereby enter protest against the disrating of employes in the New York Navy Yard, as we believe the employes in said yards are second to none in this vicinity and they should not be offered less wages than what is being paid by private firms for similar work, and be it further

Resolved, That we use our best efforts to help the men in the yard to uphold the standard rate of wages, as we believe that the United States Government should be the last to reduce wages, as we feel that an injustice is being done both to the men and the private firms in this locality; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the public press for publication, and that the two United States Senators from this state and the several Congressmen from Greater New York should have their attention called to the matter and ask them to assist us as far as possible to uphold the wages of the employes of the New York Navy Yard."

NEW SOCIALIST GAME

"The Class Struggle" (book for good propaganda. Based on the in standard Communist play it. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 153 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

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 settle 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.

HELP WANTED.—MALE.

Man who understands the repairing of dumbwaiters. Address at once, Wollman, 2329 Story ave., Unionport, Bronx.

SITUATION WANTED.—MALE.

Strong young man wishes position at anything; age 29. N. Swartz, 3741 54 ave., Bronx.

WANTED.

Amateur musicians to join the Socialist Band (brass). Meets at Labor Temple every Thursday.

WANTED.

The Call offers a good opportunity to capable advertising solicitors. Inquire at the office, 442 Pearl St., New York.

WE BOUGHT FROM THE RECEIVER THE ENTIRE \$100,000 Stock Of Men's High Grade Snappy Clothing

from a well known manufacturer, comprising all this season's very newest styles and designs, made of the best materials. Sizes to suit from the youngest to the oldest.

This Sale will positively not be forgotten in the history of clothing sales. The greatest money saving opportunity.

450 Men's \$10 Suits for	\$3.85
1,210 Men's \$15 Suits and Overcoats	5.95
905 Men's \$20 Suits and Overcoats	7.45
900 Men's \$30 Suits and Overcoats	9.85
1,080 Men's \$1.50 Fancy and White Shirts	.69
1,100 Pair Pants, \$2.50 and \$3.00	1.29

We are also offering a complete line of gentlemen's high-class furnishings at less than original cost.

2,700 \$2 and \$1.50 Latest Derbies, Soft and Straw Hats	85c
1,800 \$3 fancy selected Flannel Waistcoats	95c
1,000 dozen French Balbriggan Underwear	37c
760 dozen 50c and 75c Knee Drawers and Sleeveless Shirts	39c
4,550 dozen 25c Hosiery, most fashionable selected colors, pair	8c
175 dozen pairs \$3 and \$4 Shoes for men	\$1.69

276 Broadway, N. E. Cor. Chambers St., New York. Open Saturday Until 10 P. M.

The New York Evening Call is the organ of Organized Labor. What is your organization doing to sustain The Call? We want every labor organization of Greater New York and the Eastern States to donate \$1.00 per week to their paper for the next four months. The first organizations on the list are Cigarmakers' Union, No. 149, Brooklyn. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Brownsville. 34th Assembly District, Socialist Party. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 335, L. A. of M.

FORMER HEARST MEN WAKING UP Ex-Leader of Independence League Answers Hisgen—For Socialism.

(Special to The Call.) BOSTON, May 21.—That many of the ex-Hearst men in this state differ from the advice recently given by Thomas L. Hisgen, the Independence League candidate for President last fall, in an interview in the New York World in which he admitted the official death of that party, and told its adherents to return to the two dominant political parties is seen by the attitude of Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, of Haverhill, who was active in the councils of the movement, who stumped the state for Mr. Hisgen when he ran for Governor, and later nominated Mr. Hisgen for President at Chicago and advocated his election.

Mr. Sawyer today made the following statement to a Call representative: "Yes, I have read Mr. Hisgen's interview in the World. Mr. Hisgen is a man for whom I have the largest respect and admiration. His fight for business liberty with the Standard Oil Trust has been magnificent. But I know Mr. Hisgen's political views very well. I know that his political philosophy is bounded by the limits of his own experience and that of his class, the smaller business interests, who are trying to live in a battle with the big business interests. He knows that with a square deal he could do this, and that is all he wants. Now even on the basis of immediate reform, I believe Mr. Hisgen is mistaken. "I believe the immediate demands of the Socialist party promise the best platform and program of action for reformers. But beyond this there are many who have supported the Hearst movement, who have a broader vision, they want not merely relief for the smaller business interests, but they want relief from our whole unjust economic system.

"These men see that to return to the dominant two parties is to vote to continue this system. These men will not turn back rather they will go ahead, and to go ahead means to unite with the Socialist party.

"Personally I determined to do this after the collapse of our movement and I know many who will do likewise, and if I had not so determined I should certainly do so now in view of the silly, disgusting squabble in Washington. There we see that in both parties the 'intelligent radicals,' as Mr. Hisgen calls them, are not in the ascendant, but are carefully shelved. And any man desiring honest reform who returns to the Democratic and Republican parties, will be just as hopelessly pocketed."

It is generally believed here that Mr. Sawyer voices the sentiments of thousands of the former active Hearst men of Massachusetts.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS GAIN IN AUSTRIA

(Special to The Call.) VIENNA, May 21.—That the Social Democrats have been able to increase the number of their representatives in the provincial legislatures from nine to fourteen at the recent elections despite the election of a lower Austria, Styria and Carinthia, were regarded as a notable sign of the rapid strides made by the Socialist propaganda in Austria during the past few years, and the Socialists declare that when the election laws applying to the Landtag are reformed so as to conform with those of the Reichstag, the working class candidates will sweep the country.

Although the Social Democrats have 37 members in the national legislative body, they only had representatives in the Landtag of lower Austria, Styria and Carinthia before the recent elections. Now they have captured two seats in Salzburg by road majorities, one in upper Austria, and increased the number of their mandates in Styria from two to four, with the prospect of winning another on a second ballot.

MORE DOPE FROM INJUNCTION BILL

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 21.—The celebration held in honor of President Taft and the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration ended with a downpour of rain. During the parade a premature blast of gunpowder almost caused a panic. After the excitement had subsided a terrific rainstorm drove the people to shelter.

In his address to the people of North Carolina, the President enthusiastically declared that he did not wish a political revolution in the South, but a complete tolerance of opinion. His recent appointment of a Democrat to the Federal Bench in this state gave him plenty of opportunity to expand upon his previously expressed views.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS Union Label Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls. Litholin Collars, 25c. Cleaning Soap Walters' and Cooks' Outfit. Ladies' and Children's Hose and Underwear. C.B.P.N. and Nemo Corsets, Notions, Skirts and Muslin Underwear. SIG. KLEIN 50 and 52 3d AVENUE Near 10th STREET, NEW YORK. Open till 10 evenings. Mail orders filled. Telephone 4065 Stuyvesant.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All notices must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 P. M., unless otherwise specified.

To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business. 4th A. D.—158 1/2 Delancey street. 6th A. D.—293 East 3d street. Special meeting to elect delegates to the city convention. 8th A. D.—313 Grand street. 21st and 23d A. D. (German)—Moser's Hall, 19 Manhattan street. 21st A. D.—256 West 125th street. Lecture by James G. Kanely on "The Organization of Labor." 33d, 54th and 55th A. D. (German)—3309 Third avenue. Socialist Literary Society (Branch 206, Workmen's Circle)—Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Young People's Organization.

A very important business meeting of the Socialist Youths of Russia will be held at the headquarters, 130 Henry street. Boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age will be accepted as members. No visitors allowed.

BROOKLYN.

Entertainment. The Young Socialist Literary League of Brownsville will give a fine entertainment for the benefit of the library fund of that hustling organization in Washington Hall, 92 Thattford avenue. An excellent musical program will be rendered.

Business. 8th A. D.—477 Atlantic avenue. 18th A. D.—1199 Flatbush avenue. Delegates to the city convention will be elected by the club.

UNION COUNTY. The executive committee of Local Union County will meet at its headquarters, 709 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, to instruct the delegates to the State convention.

JERSEY CITY. 10th Ward.—18 Germania avenue. Business.

KANSAS. On the 4th and 5th of June the women's committees of Kansas will hold a state convention at Girard, for the purpose of devising ways and means for carrying on the propaganda among women and adjusting other business matters which have arisen since the organization of the committees.

Soon after the national convention of the Socialist party, held at Chicago in May, 1907, Caroline A. Lowe entered Kansas as a Socialist agitator and began her work among the women of this state. While especially interested in the organization of the women, lining them up with the party organization, she has not neglected the regular work done by an agitator and her work has been entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of the Socialist party of Kansas.

Miss Lowe has organized the women of Kansas into women's committees of the Socialist party under the following rules: First, they must be dues paying members of the Socialist party; they are to work with the locals along with the male members, and aside from the local meetings they have a time set aside for a meeting of their own devoted to study.

Dr. Charles Zhitlowsky, Dr. S. Ingerman, B. Viadek and Meyer London will speak at the mass meeting arranged by the Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, to-night. The present situation in Russia, the history of the three Dumas, prison life in Russia and the abrogation of the treaty will be discussed. Nicholas Allenkoff will preside and as great interest has been aroused in this meeting the hall will be crowded with revolutionists.

To-night's lecture by Edward King at the Young Men's Educational League, 82 East 4th street, will be entitled "The Christian Socialists: Are They Sincere?" All are welcome and a discussion will follow the lecture.

Adolph Boney will speak on "The Struggle Between Spiritualism and Materialism in Life and Philosophy" to-night before the Liberal Art Forum at Terrace Lyceum, 104 East Broadway. A general discussion and concert will follow. Platon Brownoff will play and sing excerpts from "I Pagliacci."

WORKMAN DROWNED

Peter Bowen, a laborer, thirty-five years old, was found drowned this morning in the East River at the foot of East 19th street. Bwen lived in New Bedford, Mass. His body is now at the Morgue awaiting a claimant.

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DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

GIANTS TROUNCE PITTSBURG TEAM

Raymond Wins His Own Game. High-y Wagner Fails to Connect.

Raymond piloted the Giants to sixth place in the National League yesterday, the New Yorks beating the Pirates 2 to 1, and handing Seward Camnitz his first trimming of the 1909 campaign.

In the New York half Raymond had a chance to make the game safe, but failed to do so. O'Hara singled, and Camnitz threw wild to catch him at second on Devlin's grounder.

In the eighth inning Leach doubled and moved along on an out. He was on third base with two out, and Wagner at the bat.

WELSH VS. GOODMAN.

What promises to be one of the best ten-round bouts seen in this city in some time, will take place this evening at the Fairmont Athletic Club, 1717th street and Third avenue.

Send The Call One Dollar as a Birthday Present.

WILL MATCH 2:40 BULL AGAINST FAST TROTTER



WASHINGTON, Pa., May 21.—The harness turf has had guideless wonders—trotters and pacers that went exhibition miles without drivers—trotting ostriches and trotting dogs, and now it is to be invaded by a trotting bovine.

And don't you imagine for a minute the said bovine can't trot. He can step a mile in 2:40 as clean as a whistle, and do it without turning a hair, despite his 1,100 pounds of weight.

This pioneer in the field is a full blooded Jersey bull, owned by Dr. J. S. Chaney, and J. H. Ross of Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: National League, Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent. Lists standings for Pittsburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York, St. Louis, Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent. Lists standings for Detroit, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Washington.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Per Cent. Lists standings for Rochester, Toronto, Montreal, Jersey City, Buffalo, Newark, Baltimore, Providence.

MARSHALL GAINS DRAW.

A draw after thirty-one moves and a queen's gambit declined brought to an end at the Brooklyn Chess Club last night the fifteenth game in the chess match between Jose R. Capablanca, the Cuban expert, and Frank J. Marshall, the American champion.

SUPERBAS TAKE ANOTHER SOME COUNTERFEIT UNION LABELS NOW BEING USED IN THIS CITY

Lennox's Hit Causes Downfall of Cincinnati Red Legs.

Edgar Lennox placed another game on the right side of the Brooklyn ledger in Washington Park yesterday, his single to right in the eighth inning being the means of beating Clark Griffith's Cincinnati, 3 to 2.

The Reds were the first to score, counting in the pry-off period on hits by Egan and Lobert. "Rebel" Oakes inserting a sacrifice between the thumps. The Superbas got this run back and another besides in the third.

Mowrey had batted for Gasper in the sixth, so Ewing finished for the Reds. Long Bob escaped damage until the eighth. Burch then singled to right and got to third on the outs of Hummel and Alperman.

The Reds and Superbas will meet for the second time in Washington Park to-day.

BIG MARATHON FOR WINDY CITY

CHICAGO, May 21.—Promoters of the big professional Marathon to be run here the afternoon of May 29 are now assured of having as entrants practically the same field that faced the starters in the last \$10,000 Marathon in New York.

Johnny Hayes, Dorando Pietri, and Svaneberg, the only entrant now on the ground, is rattling off miles through the local parks in preparation for the race.

SIR MARTIN FAVORITE FOR ENGLISH CLASSIC

The news from London that the experts there have warmed up the chances of Sir Martin, the Oxden colt of Louis Wiggins, and that he is likely to be the post favorite for the English derby next Wednesday, has pleased a small coterie of stable boys and turf followers about Sheepshead Bay.

PITCHING DONT'S.

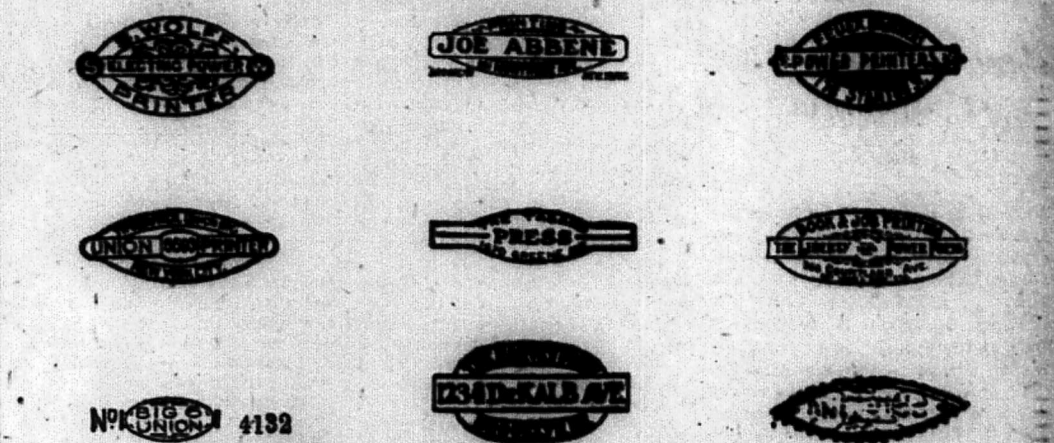
I have been asked to epitomize the cardinal points of pitching, known to every professional. I do not submit them as novel, but as useful hints to young pitchers.

SHRUBB WINS FROM ST. YVES IN MATCH

Alfred Shrubbs defeated Henri St. Yves, the Marathon champion, in a twenty-mile match race in Montreal last night. Shrubbs ran the distance in 1 hour 54 minutes 25 seconds, defeating the French boy by 680 yards.

TO BAR HAMMER THROW.

At Yale a movement is on foot to bar hammer throwing from intercollegiate and dual college track meets. The event is regarded as dangerous and numerous accidents this spring have aroused so many colleges in opposition to it that it seems safe to predict that this sport will be soon barred.



There are a number of distorted counterfeits of the Allied Printing Trades Council union label. These imitations are intended to deceive the ignorant and unwary. Their designers proceed on the assumption that so long as the thing has the same shape as the genuine label it will pass, as most people will not stop to scrutinize it closely.

B-R-R-R-R GOSHI! NO HITCHING POST

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 21.—Farmers from all over the country are holding indignation meetings just because the County Commissioners had been reading a magazine article about "The City Beautiful."

ARBITRATION.

He was a man of peace, and he came upon two youths in a back street fighting. Accordingly he pushed through the crowd and persuaded the combatants to desist.

HAD SAMPLES WITH HIM.

A minister who has been doing missionary work in India recently returned to New York for a visit, according to Success Magazine. He was a guest of a well-known hotel where everything pleased him except the absence of the very torrid sauces and spices to which he had become accustomed in the Far East.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL.

Send The Call One Dollar as a Birthday Present.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL.

Send The Call One Dollar as a Birthday Present.

Useful Presents to Call Readers FREE!

\$125.00 Worth of Valuable Articles to be Distributed Amongst our Readers. To make more Call readers patronize our advertisers—to induce more Call readers to regularly use Call Purchasers' League cards—to procure still larger returns to our advertisers and thereby secure more and larger advertisements for this paper, this is the object of the following offer.

Use your Call Purchasers' League Card. Secure one of these prizes.

- First Prize, \$25.00—Man's or Woman's Clothing Credit Certificate to card or cards showing highest amount of purchases.
Second Prize, \$25.00—Furniture Credit Certificate to card or cards showing fourth highest amount of purchases.
Third Prize, \$15.00—Man's or Woman's Clothing Credit Certificate to card or cards showing third highest amount of purchases.
Fourth Prize, \$10.00—Furniture Credit Certificate to card or cards showing fourth highest amount of purchases.
Fifth Prize, \$10—Furniture Credit Certificate for card or cards showing next fifth highest amount of purchases.
Sixth Prize, \$5.00—Watch or Jewelry Credit Certificate for the card or cards showing sixth highest amount of purchases.
Seventh Prize, \$5.00—Dry Goods Credit Certificate for card or cards showing seventh highest amount of purchases.
Eighth Prize, \$5.00—Dry Goods Credit Certificate for card or cards showing eighth highest amount of purchases.
Ninth Prize, \$3.00—Gent's Furnishing Credit Certificate for card or cards showing ninth highest amount of purchases.
Tenth Prize, \$3.00—Credit Certificate Millinery for card or cards showing tenth highest amount of purchases.
Eleventh Prize, \$3.00—Dry Goods Credit Certificate for card or cards showing eleventh highest amount of purchases.
Twelfth Prize, \$3.00—Hat Credit Certificate for card or cards showing twelfth highest amount of purchases.
Thirteenth Prize, \$3.00—Shoe Credit Certificate for card or cards showing thirteenth highest amount of purchases.
Fourteenth Prize, \$3.00—Hat Credit Certificate for card or cards showing fourteenth highest amount of purchases.
Fifteenth Prize, \$3.00—Hat Credit Certificate for card or cards showing fifteenth highest amount of purchases.
Sixteenth Prize, \$2.00—Shoe Credit Certificate for card or cards showing sixteenth highest amount of purchases.
Seventeenth Prize, \$2.00—Shoe Credit Certificate for card or cards showing seventeenth highest amount of purchases.

The credit certificates will be made out and forwarded to the winners, who, upon receipt, may go to the store mentioned thereon, pick out any kind of goods to the amount designated on the certificate and then hand same to the salesman as payment instead of cash.

We urge all our readers to enter this contest at once. Do not hesitate to do so for fear that The Call will be the loser, for this is not the case. We are bound to get more profitable advertising if you and all other Call readers will push this contest and help make it a grand success.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

The qualifications that entitle to the participation of this C. P. L. Prize Contest are easy for everyone. In a few words they are as follows: Buy of Call advertisers as much as possible. Get a new C. P. L. card and have entered thereon all purchases made at our advertisers who will patronize this paper during the period of this contest. Secure a sale slip or receipted bill also each time for every amount of \$1.00 or over. The special prize contest will begin May 20 and will close July 4. Only purchases made during that time will be counted in. The prizes will be awarded immediately afterwards by a committee to be elected for this purpose.

If you do not have a Call Purchasers' League Card in your possession, send for one to-day. Better yet, get a small number of them, to hand out to other Call readers and friends.

The Evening Call :: 442 Pearl Street, New York

Advertisement for Boot & Shoe Workers' Union. Includes text: 'NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES', 'Do Not Buy ANY SHOE', 'All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.', 'Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!', 'BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION', '246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON', 'John F. Tobin, President.', 'Chas. L. Balne, Sec.-Treas.'

Advertisement for Meade's shoe. Includes text: 'An Assurance of Comfort for Every Man who wears that \$3.00 SHOE of MEADE'S. It's as good as the average \$4 kind.', 'SOLD ONLY BY Meade Shoe Co., Brooklyn's Best Shoe House', '102-104 MYRTLE AVE., corner Bridge St.'

SOLON TELLS OF INDUSTRIAL HELL

Senator Newlands Brings Up Pittsburg Survey in Tariff Debate.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.) WASHINGTON, May 21.—An interesting colloquy has occurred in the United States Senate between Senators Newlands of Nevada and the new Pittsburg millionaire Senator, Oliver, steel and newspaper magnate.

"I wish to call your attention to an inquiry which has recently been made under the patronage of the Russell Sage Foundation into the economic conditions that prevail at Pittsburg, Pa. I understand that the inquiry has been made not by radicals, not by anarchists or Socialists, but by men who are profoundly interested in sociological questions, conservative men, who are interested in these great problems relating to the general prosperity of the masses of the people, their housing, their clothing, their food, and the ability of a family to maintain itself under the pressure of economic competition.

Worse for Protection. "I have read over some of these papers, though not carefully, and find that the general summary of these inquiries into conditions there is that the industrial conditions of Pittsburg, where more wealth has been created through protectionism than any other portion of the country, with respect to the average wage-earner are worse than in almost any other part of the country.

"It is contended for them, if I recollect aright, that even the Sabbath is not observed, the men are engaged in work seven days in the week, and they are engaged in work twelve hours a day, and that the wages are such that it is utterly impossible for a wage-earner to support a family under the conditions which ought to obtain in family life in America.

"Illustrations are given showing that labor there employed is largely composed of men coming from the southern parts of Europe, men accustomed to a low standard of living, men huddled together five or six in a room; that they are subject to this grinding labor seven days in the week and twelve hours a day, and under the conditions which make the factories almost a pandemonium.

"I should like to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania whether he has read the reports of the gentlemen who have been conducting this inquiry, and whether he knows whether those reports are exaggerated or correct."

"An answer to that question would be entirely foreign to the subject under discussion, and would require time and preparation—time which nobody has, and preparation which I have not had the opportunity to make. I think I could, and I believe I will some time, refute many of the slanders contained in the publications referred to; but I will not attempt to do so now, when things of more immediate importance are at stake."

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MAX OLANSKY, Custom Tailor, 101 Portland St., Up 1 Flight, Boston, Cleaning and Repairing.

The EAGLE SHOE STORE, Union Made, Fine Foot Wear, 848 Columbus Avenue, Between 101st and 102d Streets.

TRUSSMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER, 1499 3d Ave., Bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Tel. 3333 79th St.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAS. GOMER'S SONS ESTABLISHED 1850 CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 661-663 BROADWAY

THE NEW ETHICS J. HOWARD MOORE'S LATEST BOOK Considered by many to be better than his other writings. You will not only enjoy reading it yourself many times, but will "pass it on" to others. \$1.00 Postpaid. SAMUEL A. BLOCH, The Bookman, 681 O Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HOW I CAME TO HATE WAR.

From the Danish by JOHN M. CROOK.

It was my hope that I should one day wear the soldiers' uniform, and that of a general, with its tinsel-show, had impressed me most favorably. I had just arrived in Christiania from a remote country town and had joined the colors.

I was not doomed to disappointment either—the fine uniform became mine very soon. 'Twasn't that of a general exactly, but then that would come with the first war. I didn't question at all but what I should win great honors, but a war was necessary. Peace could bring no honor.

We had a lieutenant in our company that assumed great airs. He was indeed a very important personage. He took it upon himself to tell us what a soldier really should be. I remember especially a lecture he gave us one morning.

"Boys," he said, "you aren't real soldiers. You live here like real princes, as well fed, as satisfied as they; you are only a bunch of parade dolls. Genuine soldiers don't look like you fellows. The real kind are thin and hungry looking, like a hunter's dog, and as black as the devil himself.

In wartime such conditions actually exist and in times of peace we should begin to practice them as a hunter will starve his dog to give him keenness for the hunt."

This talk gave me a distaste for the "real thing," but as it had started out, I resolved to stick to it.

Then some time after this our old chief came before the regiment and made some remarks that impressed themselves very forcibly on our youthful minds.

"You mustn't think war is play," he said. "War is so terrible a thing that nobody who hasn't witnessed it has any real idea what it means. Let us pray God that our beloved fatherland may escape its terrors."

These words from the old general with his gray hairs and many foreign tokens on his breast tore asunder instantly the silly sophistry the lieutenant had uttered. The general had

served as adjutant under Bazaine and had been present at Metz. Then came the exciting days of 1905. I was working up in the mountains with my pickaxe and shovel—working to provide for wife and children down in the town. Rumors of war between Norway and Sweden buzzed around our ears. We were twelve men there, eight of them Swedes, four Norwegians. War between our respective countries might become a very sensitive subject for us two to discuss.

One morning I happened to see the clerk from the office, minus hat and coat, come up the hillside on horseback. Instantly the thought came to me—I am called to the regiment. And so it proved; I was to go to the Swedish frontier as soon as possible. Let no one think this order pleased me. For a year I had associated with my eight Swedish fellow workers. We had many a time shared the very crumbs of bread between us. In storm or sunshine we had lived together like so many brothers. I felt now like Judas must have felt when he had taken his thirty pieces of silver.

When my horse stood outside the cabin door and I was about to mount one of the Swedes came to me, took me by the hand, and said: "Don't feel bad, old fellow; know you have friends here, and come back again soon." I mae not ashamed to confess that I wept like a child on my way down to town.

In Christiania I had but a few hours in which to hand my wife the few crowns I had left, and to comfort her with that the poorhouse doubtless would care for her the rest of her life. Then it was to say farewell—maybe forever—and then off for the frontier.

And here we are now watching the enemy as a hunter does the game, we shoemakers, tailors, printers and farmerboys from our different homes on both sides of the frontier. You see, we all had homes, no matter whether

we came from Gotland and Skane or from Hammerfest or Hardanger. And why should we be there idle? Work enough waited on our hands. And our families needed sorely what the useful work might have brought us.

These and such subjects came to my mind as I stationed sentinels and instructed my patrols and there was no peace until I had answered them to my own satisfaction.

Why I was called upon to kill the shoemaker lad from Karistad, or Erick, who is even now planning his wedding the coming summer with the blue-eyed Edina down on the shores of the Klarh? Aye, why?

And then, to cap it all, I received a letter from "Big Larsson," the boss down there in the mountains, where I had worked. He wrote thus: "Dear Comrade: We have just now received our pay. There are five kroner and sixty-five ore for you—you will remember having a little time coming to you. But when we saw this I said, and Olsson said, and Pelae—whom you know—said, and so too did Kalle Andersson, that such a trifle was too small to send your wife and babies now while you are earning nothing, and so we all stuck in something so that the sum became eighty-five kroner and sixty-five ore, and these we have sent her. If you must stay away long we shall send a little more. We hope you are thriving and are well. Your friend, Alfred Larsson."

After receiving this letter from those big-hearted Swedes, whose countrymen I was about to fight, you can well imagine what I felt. Judas must have been an angel compared to me.

Thank God, the trouble went by and no war came! And when later I had an opportunity to talk to the "enemy" I found that he had exactly the same sorrow as we had. The same strings bound his heart to home and heartiness and then stronger and stronger became the conviction: War is a crime, a blood clot on civilization. Let us have no more of it.—From the Anti-Militarist Edition of the Chicago Daily Socialist.

OUR DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Adopted by the National Convention of the Socialist Party at Chicago, May, 1908.

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw material and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls labor, and with it human life and liberty.

To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized efforts of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where they are unable to support their productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

As the economic power of the ruling class grows, it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders whose only property is its manual and mental labor power—the wage worker—of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic. The struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage-working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hands of the dominant class.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a painless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climaxes of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps

the masses of workmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed, and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

To maintain their rule over their fellowmen, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe the legislators and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which

class rule is built, political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all handicraft and individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized all handicraft and individual production into a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation.

The Socialist party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist party does not strive to substitute class rule for capitalist rule, but to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

HUTCHISON INSANE

BOSTON, May 21.—Dr. Percy A. Hutchison, a Harvard instructor, who suddenly disappeared last Monday from the New England Sanitarium at Stoneham, where he was undergoing treatment for nervous trouble, returned to Boston last night. Dr. Hutchison called on his attorney, Dr. Samuel J. Elder, and acting on the advice of friends, voluntarily agreed to his commitment to the McLean Asylum.

Send The Call One Dollar as a Birthday Present.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE.



BEG YOUR PARDON, MR. HOG, BUT I'D LIKE TO USE ONE OF THE STRAPS IN THIS CAR!!



THE SUSTAINING FUND.

One young comrade who has only just cast his first ballot, and that for the Socialist Party, sends his dollar with 10,000 hopes for The CALL and Socialism, but not one for capitalism. Yours with many more if I could spare them, always with a sacrifice but never a regret. GEORGE HELMER.

We have a letter from Comrade Wentworth which reads: "I inclose ten cents in stamps sent me by a little Austrian school girl who lives in the West End of Boston. Her name is Ray. E. Saphir. She should be counted!"

Several organizations have sent \$5 and pledged to pay \$1 weekly for three months. Many realize what the summer months mean to a young newspaper. Here are good wishes. Sir: Inclosed please find check of \$1 as contribution to your sustaining fund. I sincerely hope that the efforts which are being made by your literary contributors on the one hand, and by your reading contributions on the other will bring about a better era for The CALL, and that the latter's good work will go on crescendo. Yours very truly, MAX JOLLINE.

A comrade from out of town writes: Inclosed please find check for one dollar. I am very, very sorry that I cannot send you at present more, but I will send more later on. Please, comrades, don't let The CALL fall. I am always doing for The CALL more than I can; why should not you do the same? A publisher friend of The CALL sends the following letter: Comrades: Inclosed you will find one dollar for sustaining fund to help keep the Socialist ship afloat, hand, try and send you some later. I wish I could afford it, and I would put in enough to set you on your feet all right. I was at your opening May 30, '08, and hope to be at your anniversary May 30, '09. Yours in and for good luck, MARTIN.

Inclosed please find one dollar for the success of The CALL. I hope it will never have to give up the splendid fight it is waging for the cause of the wage-earner, but I think it is more truly the fight for the whole people. Yours fraternally, Samuel Franklin, acct. bond. Pantamakers' Union, two bonds, No. 3, 10.00. Algeon Lee, pledge, 4.00. Jacob Berna, collector, 4.00. large, stamps, 1.45. William Elson, acct. bond, 2.00. Edwin James Ross, acct. bond, 1.00. A. William, acct. bond, 1.00. Local Tarrytown, N. Y., pledge, 4.00. A. Varlemann, bond, 5.00. B. A. bond, 5.00. 9th A. D. S. P. Kings, Branch No. 2, stamps, 1.00. Harry Lachman, acct. bond, 3.00. Indept. Persian Makers' Union of New York, stamps, 2.00. Fred Sauter, acct. bond, 2.00. Gackenhimer, acct. stock, 2.00. Workmen's Circle, Branch 164, Julius Segal, collector, stamps, .55. J. Jablone, for stamps, 2.00. J. Braverman, Woodside, L. I., acct. bond, 4.00. Miss Sigrid Bolin, acct. bond, 3.00. W. C. Will, acct. bond, 4.00. Dr. M. J. Konikow, Roxbury, Mass., stamps, 1.50. W. G. Chambers, acct. bond, 1.00. Dr. Vernon Local, acct. bond, 1.00. M. M. Aronson, acct. bond, 5.00. E. H. Wike, Crensville, Pa., acct. bond, 1.00. Robert Pearson, acct. bond, 2.00. M. S. acct. bond, 2.00. 4th A. D. collector, A. Israel, stamps, 5.25. Frank Juszkiewicz, pledge, 2.00. Geo. B. Orendorf, acct. bond, 1.00. I. Soehinsky, Newark, N. J., acct. bond, 1.00. Workmen's Circle, Branch 23, Newark, N. J., bond, 5.00. Louis Ferranti, pledge, 3.00. F. A. Wittig, pledge, 3.00. Joseph Bellefleur, Haverhill, Mass., acct. bond, 3.00. Rutherford Local, collector, M. Schmidt, stamps, 1.25. Fred. B. Jewett, Haverhill, Mass., acct. bond, 4.00. Ralph Gardner, Haverhill, Mass., acct. bond, 1.00. R. L. Ford, Haverhill, Mass., acct. bond, 1.00. Harlan Colby, Haverhill, Mass., acct. bond, 1.00. Helen Masters, Haverhill, Mass., acct. bond, 5.00. Workmen's Circle, Branch 6, Celestin Abene, bond, 5.00. Phillip Abramowitz, collector at large, stamps, 2.00. R. Edelstack, pledge, 1.00. 16th A. D. Kings, Collector C. W. Cavanaugh, stamps, 2.80. Bertha Hemberger, pledge and donation, 5.00. Alvin Huff, Easton, Pa., bond Birthday Gifts: 5th and 7th A. D. from members, 5.00. Kate M. Ward, 5.00. Daniel M. Gilvary, 5.00. Ferdinand P. Meyer, 5.00. An old Socialist, New Haven, Conn., 5.00. C. M. C. Newark, N. J., 5.00. W. S. James, Hudson, N. Y., 5.00. W. S. and D. B. F. Branch 26, New Haven, Conn., 10.00. Brewers' Union, Local No. 8, Baltimore, Md., 5.00. Collected from members of the 34th A. D., as follows: Harry Lichtenberg, \$1.00; MacDonald, \$1.00; August Lichtenberg, \$1.00; J. W. F., \$1.00; J. Hank, \$1.00; B. Hemberger, \$5.00; C. Schwartzman, \$1.00; J. C. Olson, \$1.00; Fred Gens, \$1.00; E. Valdis, \$1.00; Ludwig, \$1.00; Elsa Hemberger, \$1.00; M. Rice, 5.00.

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- International Socialist Bureau—Secretary, Camille Huysmans, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium. Argentina—Socialist Party; secretary, Mario Bravo, Calle Defensa 888, Buenos Aires. Australia—Socialist Federation of Australia; secretary, H. E. Holland, 274 Pitt street, Sydney, N. S. W. Canada—Socialist Party; secretary, J. O. Moroney, 251 Castlereagh street, Sydney, N. S. W. Austria—Social Democratic Party; secretary, F. Skaret, 99 Mariahilferstrasse, Vienna. Belgium—Labor Party; secretary, G. Macé, Maison du Peuple, Brussels. Bohemia—Czech Slavic Socialist Party; secretary, Anton Bruha Kolar, Myslkovagasse 1959, Prague. Bulgaria—Socialist Democratic Labor Party; secretary, G. Bozveloff, Sofia. Canada—Socialist Party; secretary, D. G. McKennie, box 838, Vancouver, B. C. Socialist Labor Party; secretary, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchess avenue, London, P. Q. Chili—Social Democratic Party; secretary, Luis B. Diaz, Santiago. Denmark—Social Democratic Party; secretary, P. Knudsen, 23 Romersgade, Copenhagen. Finland—Labor Party; secretary, Yrjö Sirola, Helsingfors. France—Socialist Party; secretary, Louis Dubreuilh, 16 Rue de la Corderie, Paris. Germany—Social Democratic Party; secretary, A. Gerlach, S. W. Lindenstrasse, 69, Berlin. Great Britain—Social Democratic Party; secretary, H. W. Lee, Chandos House, 21A, Malton Lane, Strand, London, E. C. Independent Labor Party; secretary, Francis Johnson, 23 Bride Lane, Fleet street, London, E. C. Fabian Society; secretary, E. Peas, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W. C. Labor Party; secretary, J. Ramsay MacDonald, 28 Victoria street, London, S. W. English Section of the International; secretary, Sanders, 18 Brynmar road, Battersea. France—Socialist Party; secretary, T. W. Lobb, 10 Sandland street, London, W. C. Holland—Social Democratic Labor Party; secretary, J. C. Van Kuyk, 16 Degeneeststraat, Amsterdam. Hungary—Social Democratic Party; secretary, E. N. Buchinger, VII Kerespest-ut. 32, 7, Budapest. Italy—Socialist Party; secretary, Pompeo Ciotti, 57 Via S. Claudio, Rome. Japan—Socialist Party; secretary, Morichika, 1-3 Chome, Misakicho, Tokio. Luxembourg—Socialist Party; secretary, J. P. Probat, Luxembourg. Norway—Socialist Party; national office, box 727 Wellington. Norway—Labor Party; secretary, M. Nilsen, 7 Brogaden, Christiania. Poland—Socialist Party; secretary, H. Diamand, 11 Milkowieska, Lodz. Serbia—Socialist Party; secretary, Dr. Sigmund Marek, ul. Poselska 2-17, Cracovie. Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania; secretary, Rosa Luxemburg, 25 Czarnostrasse, Friedenberg, Berlin, Germany. Portugal—Socialist Party; secretary, E. C. A. Guccio, 6 Rua de San Lazara, Lisbon. Roumania—Socialist Party; secretary, Coccoa, 9 Calle Victoria, Bucharest. Russia—Socialist Revolutionary Party; secretary, E. Roubanovitch, 50 rue Lhomond, Paris, France. Social Democratic Labor Party; secretary, V. Oulianoff, 24 rue de Valenciennes, Paris, France. General Alliance of the Jewish Workmen of Russia, Poland and Lithuania (The Bund); headquarters, imprimerie Israelite, 61 rue de Carouge, Geneva, Switzerland. Servia—Social Democratic Labor Party; secretary, Dr. Nedeljko Kochanin, Botanisches Institut, Belgrade. South Africa—Socialist Federation; secretary, J. Coenen, P. O. Box 82, Pretoria, Transvaal. Spain—Socialist Party; secretary, \$1.00; J. J. Mintz, \$1.00... \$2.00 Charles Heyde, donation... 1.00 Machinists' Progressive League, No. 335, I. A. of M., weekly... 1.00 G. Gelder, collector at large, stamps... 2.00 Dr. Levin, acct. bond... 2.00 S. Weinstein, donation, Call Auxiliary Conference, collected as follows: Frank MacDonald, \$1.00; Dr. Jaffe, 50c; A. Guyer, 50c. 2.00 Total... \$215.20 Previously acknowledged... 2,312.42 Total, for May 1 to May 19, inclusive... \$2,527.62

Marvino Garcia Cortes, 18 Esplanada Santo Id, Madrid. Sweden—Socialist Party; secretary, G. O. T. Wickman, Barnhusgatan, 19, Folketshuset, Stockholm. Switzerland—Social Democratic Party; secretary, M. Fehndrich, Bienne. Turkey (Armenian section)—Secretary, M. Varandian, red. Droschak, Geneva, Switzerland. United States—Socialist Party; secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 118 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Socialist Labor Party; secretary, Paul Augustine, 28 City Hall Place, New York. *Not yet affiliated with the I. S. W.

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WOMEN WORK FOR UNIONISM

The Union Label Fair of the Brook- Central Labor Union, which com- until May 22, at Brooklyn La- Lyceum, on Willoughby avenue, Myrtle, has no more attractive than that of the Woman's Union League.

and visit it and see for your- in the center aisle, near the union band and the moving pic- platform. It is gay with union woven bunting, ribbons, considered collars and all the other things dear to a woman's heart. A "perfect lady" (she's a dummy), dressed in the latest style, crying from her waving tresses: "Wear a label shirtwaist. Do you?" From the hem of her skirts peep pink label stockings. Speaking of hosiery, one might think of Christmas, on approaching exhibit—red, white and blue, black and tan, mauve, green, gray— variety of all tints and no tints— stockings, socks and baby socklets; and the baby is to be well grounded in unionism, it seems.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Alabama is to raise the standard of her normal school requirements. The State Teachers' Association meeting in April was the largest ever, with more than 1,200 teachers registered. The Alabama state law provides that thirty cents out of every sixty-five cents for taxes must be spent for education. At the meeting manual training, together with industrial education, was much emphasized, says the Journal of Education, of Boston.

Congress refused United States Commissioner of Education Brown's request for \$3,000 to study a certain phase of child life, but granted \$15,000 for a scientific study of clams.

In elementary schools ninety-six per cent. of the children of the United States are in coeducational schools; in secondary schools the proportion for coeducation is ninety-five per cent.; of colleges and universities attended by men sixty-eight per cent. admit women.

In the so-called "free" high schools of Illinois 5,965 Illinois students pay private tuition.

Boston appropriates \$100,000 this year for public playgrounds.

An official report in Chicago as to relative cost of school buildings of the same general character makes this estimate: Chicago, 15; St. Louis, 19; New York, 23; Boston, 25. The chief cause of this difference are better buildings and better labor conditions.

Both Indiana and Colorado turned down the propositions to multiply normal schools.

University Administration ex- President Elliot says: "The bread and butter motive should not prevail in a university's professional school to any greater extent than it should prevail in a college. In both departments it is reasonable for the individual student to keep in view the means of earning a livelihood, but in both alike the dominant motive should be the desire to be serviceable and to be well equipped to give and to enjoy giving effective service."

Miami University, Ohio, has graduated one President of the United States, seven Governors of states, three cabinet officers, seven United States senators, seven ambassadors, twenty-five Congressmen, one Speaker of the House, thirty-one State Senators, sixty army officers, sixty-six Federal and state judges, and thirty college presidents, though her total graduation list is less than two thousand.

In three years San Diego, Cal., has erected three large school buildings at a cost of \$182,000, one of them, a building of twenty rooms, being the largest grammar school building in California. There is also a high school building \$220,000, besides additions to other buildings, doubling the capacity.

Tulane University realized an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 last year. Princeton University, according to its latest year book, has an attendance of 1,000 in all its departments. Of these 500 are men and 500 are women. The total increases are in the college of liberal arts, the courses for teachers and the school of theology.

Pretty union girls are ever busy with union hammers, pounding union labels—both feminine and neuter nails—ever adding to the tempting stock, picture postcards made under fair conditions, union magazines, pamphlets directing converts to union label shops and clerks and waitresses. Fluttering leaflets of popular union songs, as the merry "salesladies" pound and pin and peg away, they sing the latest favorite song, "The Union Label Man."

One can get the song and learn about this "new man" for 25 cents: "He wears the Union Label on his coat and hat and vest. He wears it on his shirt and collar, too; He wears the Union Label Wherever he is able; And says he'll Union Label you."

Judging by last evening's sales, the Label Booth of the Woman's Trade Union League is a popular place to drop nickels, dimes and quarters; and one comes away convinced that to the bright-eyed enthusiasts hawking their wares, the Union Label seems a star-spangled banner, promising freedom to industrial workers. B.

SCULPTURE AT RAND EXHIBIT.

Among the most interesting objects in the Rand Art Exhibit, now open at 112 East 19th street, is the "Figure of Labor," by Bruno Zimm.

The sculptor has given to The Evening Call the following statement explaining the motive of the work: "The motive underlying the creation of the statue of Labor was a desire to symbolize the growing consciousness among the working class of the power and destiny of labor, as set forth in the Socialist philosophy."



ZIMM'S FIGURE OF LABOR.

No specific occupation is typified by the garb or implements. These are but symbols, and in a sense indicate the realization that the work to be done is in a measure destructive as well as constructive. The tenacity expressed by my statue must not be estimated as an imitation of Millet or Meunier. Whereas the wonderful work of these men woke Labor to its dignity, I have attempted to show the revolt that comes with Labor's realization of its dignity.

PRODUCTION OF ALUM.

The production of alum, a compound containing aluminum, in the United States in 1908 fell off 26 per cent as compared with that of 1907, the total quantity produced being larger than that of five years ago. Alum is used for sizing paper, for purifying water, in dyeing and as a medicine.

Mr. Phalen's report on aluminum in 1908, which will be issued in a few weeks, can be had free from the director, United States Geological Survey Washington, D. C.

HEALTH A SOCIAL PROBLEM

CIVICS AND HEALTH. By William H. Allen. 12 mo. cloth. Pp. xi. 411. Ginn & Co. 1909. \$1.25.

One of the strongest health motives in all areas has been the fear of death; and this fear of death has at the same time been one of the most potent forces for ill health. For fear is the emotional core part of doubt and ignorance and impotence, while health depends upon the conscious, purposeful and efficient control of ourselves and of our environment to the end of a special adjustment. Moreover, fear is itself debilitating in the absence of any physical cause of ill health. On the other hand, obstacles to physical and mental well-being arise within and without the human body in spite of precautions and solicitude.

The interest in health and the fear of death have for the most part concerned themselves with the individual—it is always the individual who is ill or well, and it is always the individual who cares. With the increasing integration of humans in society and with the increasing consciousness of our relations and interrelations there has arisen a realization of the fact that the habits and health of our neighbors are matters of vital concern to each of us. It is from the point of view of society's claims upon the individual that Dr. Allen discusses many phases of hygiene, sanitation and prophylaxis. He takes the stand that the health essential to happiness is a right which is to be obtained and maintained through common action, the same as any political right. "The relation of man to man to-day requires that we formulate rules of action that prevent one man's taking from another those rights, economic and industrial, that are as essential to twentieth-century happiness as were political rights to eighteenth-century happiness."

The first step in any reform is to gather definite and accurate information as to the state of things to be remedied. For this reason we find in every chapter the reiterated demand for the facts. Is your town protecting health rights, is your school manufacturing disease, is your shop increasing tuberculosis, does your factory encourage typhoid? It is necessary to inspect cots and tenements, classrooms and water tanks, theaters and sewers. It is necessary to examine children entering school, children in school, children leaving school; it is necessary to examine the child going to work, the worker in his shop, the teacher at her desk. It is necessary to record the results of the inspections and examinations, to compare the results in many different ways and to publish them so that all who can understand may read; then it is necessary to teach all who can read to understand what these figures and tables mean. All this looks very much as if Mr. Allen were undertaking to reform society by a new method of bookkeeping; indeed, the Bureau of Municipal Research, of which he is secretary, has been accused by many politicians and "practical men" of just this intent. But a little closer study of the matter in the present book (or of the methods of the bureau) will show anyone not wedded to the God-of-things-as-they-are, that the philosophy involved is considerably more profound. The idea is nothing short of the application of the methods of modern science to every concrete social problem that involves doing something. This method is based on the utilization of facts; the complexity of social phenomena and conditions makes the getting of social facts no simple matter, and if the machinery for getting these facts has become elaborated beyond the appreciation of the man who has his thinking done for him by the newspapers, we must not blame those who have developed this very modern instrument.

Compiling tables and plotting curves must, however, be but the beginning. There have been gathered enough facts already to point the way for many practical modifications of things as they are to make them reasonable more closely things as we would have them be. The physical examination of school children with a view to correcting defects of vision or hearing or nutrition has been undertaken experimentally, and may be pursued by any community that is sincere in its desire to give every child a chance to make the most of himself, for himself and for the community. The removal of adenoids, tonsils and the proper catharting, and as obstructing to blood currents in the head has passed beyond the stage of clinical experiment. Securing of clean milk and well ventilated bedrooms and unpolluted water is not a far cry. The elimination of yellow fever and malaria is an accomplished fact in many parts of the world; it is only a question of time before we shall have eliminated consumption and typhoid fever. But the length of time depends upon our selves, and that is the significance of this book.

What shall we do to be saved from the avoidable diseases and the other obstacles to the happy living that can be removed? The experts know, they have known for a long time. Why is nothing done, or why is so little done? Because you and I have left everything to the politician, and against the politician the expert is helpless. Efficient democracy depends upon civic education, that is, education for social relations, for civic responsibility and for civic intelligence. We are not getting this kind of education, however adequate measure, hence the breach between the knowledge of our informed investigators and the practice of our public officials.

There is another side to the problem, however touching upon it. The book, but needing to be more closely correlated to the question of public intelligence. In the chapter on health motives, Dr. Allen speaks of the interests of commerce as having been one of the strongest agencies in improving health conditions. "Commerce," he says, "brooks no preventable interference with profits, whether by disease, death, impassable streets or disabled men and color; the first systematic street cleaning and the first systematic ship cleaning came respectively from the foremost trading town of Germany (Cologne) and from the foremost trading town of Italy (Venice). The first boards of health in the United States were started by merchants in Philadelphia and New York for the purpose of preventing business losses from yellow fever. The following passage is interesting in this connection: "No class in a community will respond more quickly to an appeal for the rigid enforcement of health laws than the merchant class; none will oppose

so bitterly as that which makes profits out of the violation of health laws." The hurrying reader will perhaps not notice that this is a paradox and that it is strictly true—not only of the merchant class but of every class. As between doing things through the public agencies of the community, and getting things done by the individual or by private agents, the author is inclined to prefer the latter method on general principles. But he is not afraid that the extension of the work of the school or of the department of health will plunge us into Socialism or any other calamity; it is with him simply a question of efficiency—in some cases one method is to be preferred, in other cases a different method serves better. He seems to expect great things from the schools; about half of the book deals more or less directly with the child in its school surroundings, and the activities of the school.

The criticism has often been made against much of the health literature of the present day, that it appeals to a morbid interest in health for its own sake. This criticism is true for too much of such literature, but it is not true for this book. Throughout the emphasis is laid on efficiency and happiness in work and play as the chief end for which health is of value. The health for its own sake doctrine is explicitly repudiated in the last chapter, which might well have been placed at the beginning, where it would probably be read by more people. The one criticism that occurs in this connection is that Dr. Allen's idea of efficiency, especially efficiency in work, is too narrow, being based on the assumption that the value of efficiency lies in the securing of higher wages, or in the holding of a job. We must do all we can to promote health just because it increases human happiness and efficiency, but we must also do all we can to combat the notion that the test of happiness and efficiency is to be found in the profit and loss columns of the dollar and cents bookkeeping.

The book is well printed on good paper, and the illustrations are clear and suggestive. There are over twenty tables and diagrams that help to emphasize or summarize important points that are rather dry and index make reference to desired details very easy. The style of the author is impressive and vigorous, being at times picturesque; though we find here and there obscure expressions that are rather annoying. The book should find a place in every library, and should be read by every teacher, physician, unionist and minister. G.

LARGEST FLOATING DOCK.

A German correspondent of the London Times writes that the 35,000-ton floating dock launched in February from the shipyards of Blohm & Voss at Hamburg is by far the largest in the world, being double the size of the United States floating dock Dewey, which so far claimed this distinction. The dock is capable of receiving vessels of thirty-three feet draught, and is made up of six pontoons, connected together in a solid system by two continuous side compartments. Each of the compartments comprises a self-contained steam boiler and engine plant to operate the centrifugal pumps. The dock is further equipped with dynamos for electric operation and an air compressor plant for repair purposes, so as to be entirely independent of power from the shore. At the western end are installed two cranes of thirty tons capacity, and on each side compartment a three-ton traveling crane. The new dock has been designed so that it can be readily transferred to the Lower Elbe for coast defense.

TABLET TO FRENCH PIONEERS.

Chicago's French colony has unveiled a large bronze tablet in memory of Marquette and Joliet. The memorial is at the base of a cross erected at Robey street and the south branch of the Chicago River, the historic "high ground" where, in 1674, Father Marquette spent the winter. The inscription reads: "In memory of Father Marquette, S. J., and Louis Joliet, of New France, Canada, first white explorers of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers and Lake Michigan, 1673; navigating two times and five hundred miles in canoes in one hundred and twenty days. In crossing the site of Chicago, Joliet recommended it for its natural advantages as a place of first settlement and suggested a 'lak' to the gulf waterway."

A BUTTERFLY'S "UMBRELLA."

He was only a butterfly, one of those beautiful, large, bluish-black ones that we so often see about the garden, but he knew enough to get in out of the wet. It was during one of the heavy showers that so frequently, in the hot days of midsummer, come suddenly upon us, driving us very one to the nearest cover. To escape the downpour, which meant great injury if not destruction, to so delicate a creature, he quickly flew to a nearby Balm of Gilead tree, where, alighting on the under side of a large leaf, he clung with wings closely drawn together and hanging straight downward, using the big leaf as an umbrella to shield him from the great drops falling all around. High and dry, here he remained until the shower had passed, and the blue sky and warm sun called him once again to his favorite haunts.—June St. Nicholas.

ALL MIRRORS LIE.

"Everybody is better looking than the mirror makes him," said a milliner. "The mirror robs us of our expression and of our coloring, and exaggerates the color and the beauty of what the leaf are to the face." "First, our expression. When we look into a mirror our eyes take on a glassy stare and our mouths a curious and sad droop. Really we never look like that save when we are going to be ill. Then our coloring. All mirrors have a pale-green tinge, and this tinge makes even the purest rose-leaf complexion muddy. It takes the gloss from the hair, the brilliance from the eyes and the scarlet from the lips."

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OUR DAILY POEM

CHILLON. By Lord Byron. Eternal Spirit of the chaste mind: Brightest in dungeons, Liberty, art thou! For there thy habitation is the heart— The heart which love of thee alone can bind: And when thy sons to fetters are con- signed— To fetters, and the damp vault's dayless gloom— Their country conquers with their martyrdom. And Freedom's fame finds wings on every wind. Chillon! Thy prison is a holy place, And thy sad floor an altar; for 'twas trod, Until his very steps have left a trace Worn, as if thy cold pavement were a sod, By Bonniavard! May none those marks efface: For they appeal from tyranny to God.

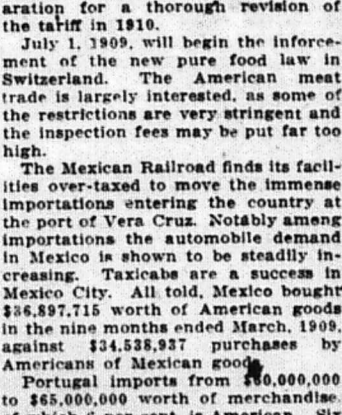
NOTES OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Belgian works are getting large orders for steel rails from Brazil, Sweden, the Congo and other countries, also for bolts and metal ties. The rubber industry in Mexico is not as profitable as was expected. Inside of a few years the Far East will have 60,000,000 para trees producing from one to three pounds a year of rubber superior to the best Mexican grades. Fewer trees produce more rubber in the Far East. The study of English has been made compulsory in the primary schools of Guatemala. In 1908 there were organized in Austria thirty-five stock companies, with \$15,539,000, about half the 1907 record in number and amount. Italian imports of American goods in the nine months ended March, 1909, reached a value of \$47,278,701, or \$6,215,000 more than in the nine months ended March 1908. Argentina's imports were \$25,484,817, an increase of \$1,149,000. The Swedish government has appointed a tariff commission in preparation of a thorough revision of the tariff in 1910. July 1, 1909, will begin the enforcement of the new pure food law in Switzerland. The American meat trade is largely interested, as some of the restrictions are very stringent and the inspection fees may be put far too high. The Mexican Railroad finds its facilities over-taxed to move the immense importations entering the country at the port of Vera Cruz. Notably among importations the automobile demand in Mexico is shown to be steadily increasing. Taxicabs are a success in Mexico City. All told, Mexico bought \$26,897,715 worth of American goods in the nine months ended March, 1909, against \$24,538,937 purchases by Americans of Mexican goods. Portugal imports from \$70,000,000 to \$65,000,000 worth of merchandise, of which 6 per cent is American. Six articles, cotton, corn, petroleum, tobacco, wheat and staves, account for all but \$700,000 worth of the American goods imported. That \$700,000 is made up of nearly 300 articles, many of which are materials for manufacturing. In manufactures imported the American share is insignificant. Transportation is our handicap because want of knowledge of the Portuguese market. American letters are not infrequently addressed "Lisbon, Spain." Tariff rates are high.

FIVE MILLION PRISONED BIRDS.

The export of canary birds to the United States from this district during the year 1908 amounted in value to \$120,355, writes Consul Thompson, at Hanover, "against \$136,354 in 1907. It is estimated that there are not less than five million caged birds in the United States. The ordinary house canary will eat twenty-five pounds of seed a year, which represents a cost for each bird of \$1.50. It will be seen that this luxury represents an outlay on the part of the American people of \$7,500,000 annually for seed alone.

WOMAN, THE EVER READY.



Woman, the Ever Ready.

The Wife (with great presence of mind) — Keep hold of him, Horace, while I try to find a policeman.

THE CALL PATTERN



GIRLS' BATHING SUIT. Paris Pattern No. 2687. All Seams Allowed.

Developed in any colored or white material, French flannel or pongee, this is a simple bathing suit for the growing girl. The Russian blouse is cut with a round Dutch neck and short flowing sleeves; the fullness being held in place by the belt, which fastens in the front with a small pearl button. This belt is slipped through narrow straps at the under-arm seams and is of contrasting material; similar material being used for the trimming band, under which the blouse closes. The full bloomers are attached to an underwaist of cambric and are gathered into the knees by elastic run through the wide hem-casing. Cotton sateen, matching the band in color, trims the neck and sleeves. The pattern is in 5 sizes—4 to 12 years. For a girl of 8 years the bathing suit requires 4 yards of material 7 inches wide, 7 1/2 yards 28 inches wide, 7 1/2 yards 32 inches wide, 2 yards 4 inches wide; or 4 yards of contrasting material 1 or more inches wide and 4 yards of braid. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

EVENING CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 2687. May 21. Name..... Street and No..... 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 St., New York City.

COLORADO'S NIOBRARA LIMESTONE.

The geologic formation known as the Niobrara limestone, which is composed essentially of limestone, though it contains calcareous shales, outcrops in the foothills of northern Colorado. The most favorable localities for quarrying it are at points where it rises in high ridges beside low valleys, which will permit the excavations to be kept dry by natural drainage and at the same time afford a large bulk of material. Such conditions exist at various points close to a railroad. Analysis shows that the limestone is eminently suitable for cement manufacture, being low in magnesia and in some places approaching the theoretical composition of a correct cement mixture. Another source of possible cement material in the same region is the waste of beet-sugar factories, which use immense amounts of limestone in refining processes. The waste, which is entirely suitable for cement making, is at present not only worthless but costly to remove. It is increasing at the rate of about 57,000 tons a year.

GAINING, SLOW BUT SURE.

What are the reforms that union labor is achieving itself to in its effort to reach the good time coming and what means are being employed? In the first place it should be noted we have come a long way already. The hours of labor have been reduced from sunrise and sunset to ten and two right hours. Chinese immigration has been stopped, as also the importation of contract labor, the sweatshop has been eliminated in large measure and wages have been advanced. That is worth while. We have undertaken to abolish child labor and will not cease until it is accomplished and the child sent to school.—Labor Clarion.

FACTS ABOUT WOMEN.

Nearly 20,000 women are employed in Prussia as brickmakers. The average English woman is two inches taller than the American. Current statistics show a notable increase of marriages in France. Women clerks outnumber the men clerks in the Census Bureau at Washington. The number of women in industry in this country is increasing faster than the birth rate.

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THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
National Secretary, J. Mallon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East 84th Street, New York.
You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing for you to do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share the year round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

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 fellow men, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals.—From the Socialist Platform.

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A Newspaper for the Workers.

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"UNFIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT."

One of the most interesting features in the development of the constitutional movement in Turkey is the effect its successes are already having upon other portions of the Oriental world. A passage in yesterday's Constantinople dispatches is worth repeating for the sake of emphasis. The correspondent says:

The success of the Young Turks in first obtaining and then defending the grant of a constitution has stirred up the Progressives of Egypt to increased efforts for freedom, according to messages received from there. A committee of young Egyptian liberals has sent an invitation to Niaz Bey, probably the most active of the Young Turks in securing the recent reforms, to tour Egypt in the interest of a similar propaganda there. Niaz Bey has declined for the present, but he may go later. The Khedive and the British leaders in Egypt are generally perturbed at the new activity, as they consider the Egyptians at present unfit for constitutional government.

Of course the British officials and the British capitalists who profit by British domination in Egypt consider the Egyptians "at present unfit for constitutional government." They lose no opportunity to inform the world that they are giving Egypt "the best government it ever had," and that they are doing it from purely disinterested motives, at great sacrifice to themselves, and only because they feel responsible to the Almighty for the "white man's burden" which He has seen fit to impose upon their shoulders. They say the same of British rule in India. One hundred and thirty years ago they were saying the same of British rule in America. And, incidentally, the German officials and capitalists are saying the same of German rule in East Africa, the Belgian officials and capitalists of Belgian rule in the Congo, the French and Dutch officials and capitalists of French and Dutch rule in Farther India, and the American officials and capitalists of American rule in the Philippines.

To take their own word for it, foreign rulers are always actuated solely by love for the native populations they rule. They would always be glad to be relieved from the responsibility of governing the weaker peoples of the earth, if only they could be convinced that those peoples are "fit for constitutional government."

But they can never be convinced of that, until the subject peoples themselves convince them by throwing off their authority, demanding and conquering and defending their own independence.

For several years the British rulers have been much concerned about the belief of the Egyptian and Indian peoples that they are fit to govern themselves. British viceroys have warned the home government that they are sitting on a volcano in each of these subject lands. The success of the Turkish revolution makes the danger of an eruption still more imminent and more grave. Persia has already felt the inspiration of recent events in Constantinople, and the days of the Shah's autocracy seem to be numbered. Now the impulse has reached Egypt. And India is not too far away for the same influence to be felt.

It is to be hoped that the various subject people of Asia and Africa will be able to avoid premature and ineffective attempts, as well as to avoid the weakening of their cause by internecine dissensions, so that, when the right time comes, they will be able to assert their independence and commence their autonomous development as successfully as the Turks have now done.

It is to be hoped, not for the sake of the Asiatic and African peoples alone, but quite as much for the sake of the progressive elements in every European and American nation. For the political and economic backwardness of the East weighs like a mill-stone upon the neck of the labor movement and of the movement for political democracy throughout the West.

OUR COMING BIRTHDAY.

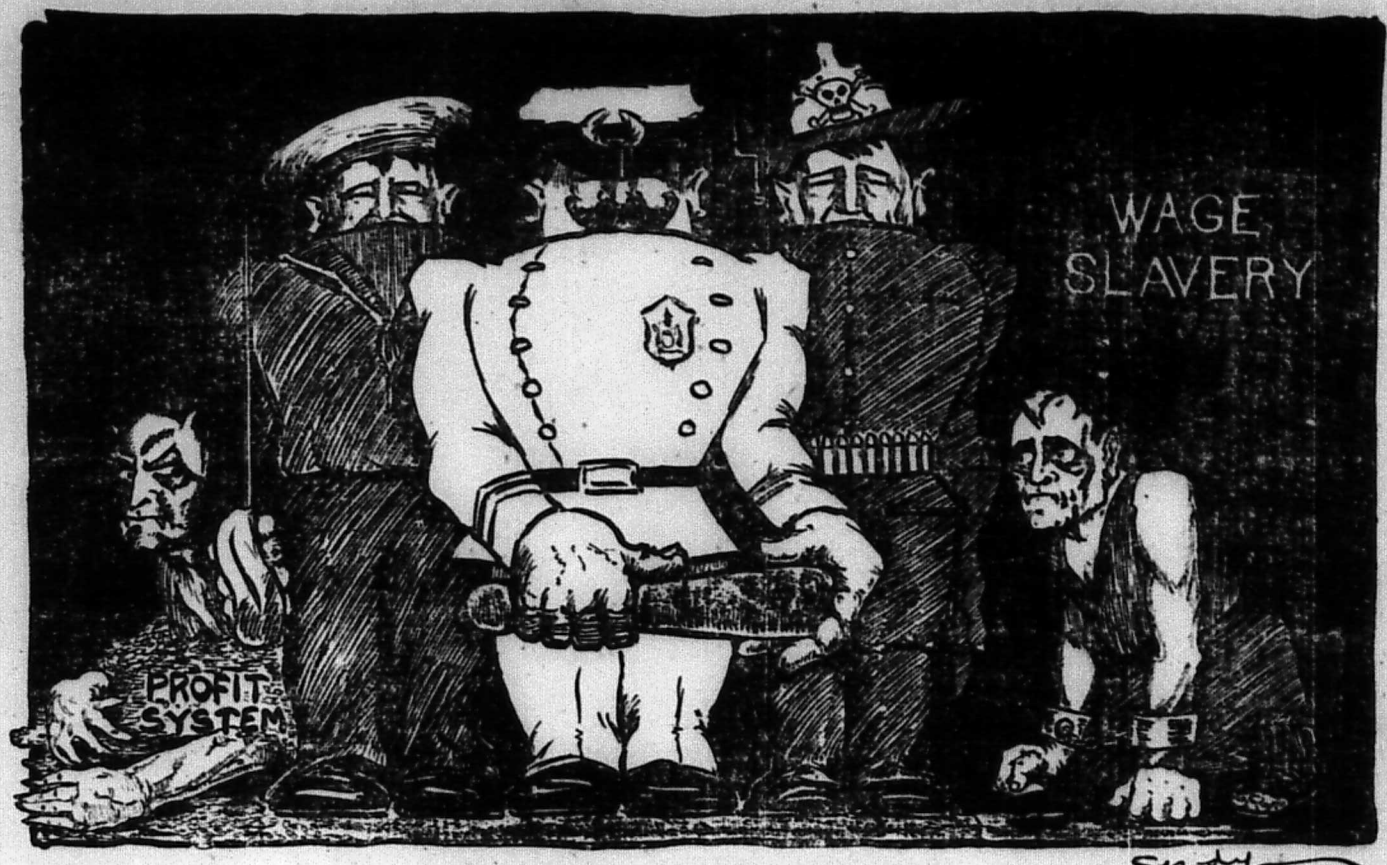
Friends of The Evening Call are responding generously to the appeal for funds to continue the struggle of the workingmen's daily to the point where it can be self-supporting. If the response of the last week is a sample of what is going to be done for a few more weeks to come, we shall have made a big forward step.

Several labor unions, party branches, and educational societies have already taken up the plan of contributing one dollar a week for the next four months. There are hundreds of such organizations in this city and hundreds more in the neighboring states, each of which can easily afford this minimum appropriation, and each of which needs The Call as a spokesman of the movement for freedom and progress. Let those organizations which have not yet taken action do so at their next regular meetings.

And outside of New York County, don't forget that every dollar sent to this office in payment for subscriptions for The Call is just as good here as a dollar donated, while it is better for the movement, because it means carrying the news and views of the labor movement into ever new fields, spreading the light that shows the way to emancipation. The postal laws compel us to depend upon news-stands within Manhattan and the Bronx. Outside of this territory a daily paper can be delivered by mail without extra charge. That is why our mail subscription offer applies only outside New York County.

Friends up the state, over in New Jersey, and all over the East, from Maine to Maryland, and as much farther as you please—how many regular subscriptions at \$3 a year or \$1.50 for six months or \$1 for four months are you going to send in during the next week? On that, more than on any one other thing, depends the future security and the future usefulness of your paper.

Next Saturday, May 29, ends the first year of The Call's life. May we not count on you to give it a good start on its second year by adding, not a few hundred, but a few thousand names to its subscription list within the next eight days?



THE POWERS THAT BE—AND WHY.

GO GENTLY, MY LORDS!

By Robert Hunter.

I almost chuckled. I read in the newspapers that the naughty Sugar Trust had been forced to pay back to the Government the two millions they had stolen.

"At last," said I, "these pirates and malefactors have been caught red-handed. At last they have been forced to obey the law."

But a dire thought struck me. I reminded myself that a few years ago the state of Missouri forced the meat trust to pay a fine of some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The fine was paid one morning at 10 o'clock. At 10:05 the price of beef was raised. At 10:10 the beef trust had back in its purse again the amount of money it had been forced to pay in fines.

Ever since I have wondered who paid that fine. Recalling to mind this bit of tragic history, I had thought to write Mr. Taft a note, begging him to be lenient with the Sugar Trust.

Suppose, I pondered, the Sugar Trust should have its feelings hurt by this action of the Government. Suppose it should raise the price of sugar to punish and force us to pay this fine.

Suppose it should not only take from us the two millions it had paid the Government, but ten times two millions in order to be revenged.

Wouldn't that be dreadful? You and I, dear friend, are innocent, yet we will certainly have to pay those back duties.

And so I thought to advise Mr. Taft to go softly with these thieves. It is perfectly safe to punish little thieves—those who steal a ham sandwich, and especially those wicked men who use the evil of night for rifling our hen roosts.

But the big thieves—that's another question. I know it is said sometimes that they have stolen everything in sight. They have taken the land, the forests,

the coal mines, the railroads, the factories, and other profitable things. They have taken the Government, the judiciary, the legislatures and other useful things.

But, dear friends, remember that if we offend these gentlemen they may not stop with what they already have. They may take everything.

It would seem, therefore, the part of wisdom to deal gently with these gentlemen.

Perhaps it might do to ask the clergy to see them privately and beg them to mend their evil ways. But let us not offend them!

Is it not better that we should be robbed a little than that we should be destroyed? Is it not better that they should take a few laws and escape a few fines than that they should take from us even the little we still possess?

We are not lacking those who say that we do not fully appreciate the great genius of our modern capitalists. Very likely it is true; perhaps in the past we have been too hard upon these well-meaning gentlemen.

Consider how really moderate they are. They might take everything, yet they satisfy themselves with a paltry three-fourths or so.

In any case, let us be practical. Tell Mr. Taft that while we are willing to pay those old sugar duties, a little more of that kind of reform will be our ruin.

LIVES LOST IN WAR.

Probably 15,000,000,000 lives sacrificed in wars since the beginning of authentic history.

Or as many as all the people who have lived on earth during the last 600 years.

More than 14,000,000 during the nineteenth century. These were able-bodied. See President David Starr Jordan's warning concerning the survival of the less fit in "The Human Harvest."

MOST ANYTHING



Question of the hour: Waistline, waistline, where is the waistline? Will some native of Africa come forward and wise us on whom the name Bwana Tumbo was draped before Roosevelt arrived?

A Buffalo Bill cowboy died from having his toe stepped on by a bronco, which reveals a peril of the plains the ambitious small boy wots not of.

An Alabama statesman discovers with surprise that the high duty on food was unaccompanied with a tariff on teeth. Of course not. We have to have them to grin and bear it with.

The stock of gold money is 75 per cent larger than it used to be ten years ago. Hadn't suspected it, had you?

In some states it will soon be safer to kill than smoke a cigarette.—New York Evening Sun.

A Word from Josh Wise. "Some men foller th' turf when they ought ter be layin' sod."

When some frenzied simplified speller began to sign his letters to his wife as "10-derly yours," we thought the limit had been reached. Now comes another who speaks of dogs as K9s.

D.I. you see where the Senate hazed Colleague Root? Hazing is one thing, at least, of which the Senate makes a glittering success.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

W. Perry.—The Union of the Russian People, or, as the name is sometimes translated, the League of True Russian Men, is an organization of the most extreme reactionaries in Russia, which, under the thin pretense of national patriotism, bitterly opposes not only the Socialist parties, but the Constitutional Democrats as well and often outdoes even the Autocracy and its officials and police in its frantic hatred for all progressive tendencies. It is largely through this organization, personally encouraged by the Czar, that the numerous massacres of Jews have been planned and executed in recent years. Its violence has been directed also against Socialists and Constitutional Democrats, both Jewish and Gentile, both Russian and of the subject nationalities. Besides the massacres, it has a long record of murder, arson, robbery, and corruption for its account. The phrase "Black Hundred" is often used to designate this same organization, and sometimes to designate the mobs that act at its incitement.

B. G.—Socialism is not a religion in any ordinary sense of the word "religion." It is a political and economic movement, and adherence to it does not impose upon the adherent any particular belief or disbelief concerning those matters which are commonly thought of as constituting the domain of religion. As to what your friend meant by the words you quote you ought to be able to judge better than we, as you know the man and the circumstances.

The editor of The Call has had many requests from readers for the publication of a good serial story. "The paper is admirable," writes one friend, "so far as it goes. You are giving us the general news well and promptly and a great deal of special news which no other paper prints. Your editorials and contributed articles are interesting and instructive. But there is something lacking. The Call needs something to liven it up—something to appeal to the imagination, to satisfy the craving for romance which is in all our hearts, and which the dull workday world does not appease. If you can get hold of a good novel—one that has a social meaning, if you like, but anyhow a work of artistic fiction that will hold the reader's interest and awake his sympathies—it will do a world of good. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, you know—and makes Jill a dull girl, too. See if you cannot give us a contrived story that will relieve the too great seriousness of the news and editorial pages."

The advice was good. We knew it. We set out to put it into practice. And we congratulate ourselves on our success in securing the right of serial publication of "The Agitators," a new novel by the author of "Toilers and Idlers"—which The Worker pronounced for the best thing in the way of Socialist fiction yet produced in America.

"The Agitators" will maintain and add to John R. McMahon's reputation. It is fresh, interesting, and convincing. It is an acquisition for The Call. Don't forget that the publication of "The Agitators" will begin in the Anniversary Issue of The Call—the issue of May 29. Don't fail to get that number. We shall not need to advise you not to miss any of the daily installments as they follow.

Tell your friends about this and get their subscriptions (two months to any address outside of New York County for 50 cents) to begin on or before May 29.

"The Agitators."

By John R. McMahon, AUTHOR OF "TOILERS AND IDLERS."

Serial publication to begin in The Evening Call of Saturday, May 29.

The late Artemus Ward was willing to sacrifice an number of his wife's relations by letting them enlist for war. The Sugar Trust, animated by a similar laudable instinct of self-preservation, is willing that all its employees shall be indicted as long as its own precious officials shall not languish behind the bars.

And now "a German army officer" has written "the great war novel of 1909," showing how the Japanese invaded the United States. Its publication in this country will perhaps restore the balance of idocy between this country and England where "An Englishman's Home" was lately in such violent danger.

Mrs. Batony Moneybags, in her suit for divorce, submitted an affidavit recently stating that her husband, Aurel Batony Adventurer, hypnotized her and married her for the money which she could see from her family. And who of all the capitalistic match-making crew dare cast a stare at Mr. Aurel Batony Adventurer?

Frank A. Vandriip, president of the National City Bank, which "dodged" hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes in acquiring the old Custom House property, declared at a recent dinner that the country "is on the verge of the biggest boom it has ever known." Get the loaded dice ready for Wall Street. On with the dance!

So the Episcopal Church Congress at Boston also debated Socialism last week. How the heavens is working! And, of course, there were the mock-sermons and Pharisees and pillars of the throne and worshippers of the golden calf still imagining themselves Christians, who agreed with Roosevelt. The extent of their knowledge of Socialism was shown to be co-extensive with Bwana Tumbo.

The New York Sun admits that "the corporation" is "a visible devil" which "can be seen and sworn at." And the Sun is a visible devil advocate, and can also be seen and avoided by every self-respecting workman.

We are truly becoming a world power. The President has officially congratulated the new Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia. And

A NEW NON-UNION CIGAR.

The tobacco trust seems to have the most thorough contempt for organized labor and its sympathizers. It is now boosting a brand of scab made cigars named Judge Wright, who sentenced Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail. Users of the weed who believe that workmen should not be slaves and that freedom should survive ought not to spend their good money to add to the power of the destructive tobacco trust or the prestige of the modern Jeffries. Be careful to make no purchase of anything in the tobacco line containing the name of the American Tobacco Company. Let scab lovers build up the monopoly that is moving to strangle liberty.—Cleveland Citizen.

LIGHT FROM CRSTALS. Many crystals when split or crushed give a faint flash of light visible in the dark. Sugar is one of the substances which do this. The cause of this behavior is not very well understood.—June St. Nicholas.

ON THE FIRING LINE. I love Socialism because it will make race hatred disappear. Race hatred is a device of Capitalism to keep the workers divided and enslaved.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has over 2,000 retired employes on its pension list. Isn't this wrong? Or is it only wrong when Socialists propose old age pensions?

Judge Garf, of the Steel Trust, has decided to give a \$100,000 building to the Y. M. C. A. of Gary, Ind. It will be a good investment, allowing him to rob additional millions without a yink of protest from the high moral forces of capitalism.

Let's see, before that in St. Petersburg he proposed the health of the Czar.

London is already laughing loudly over the exploits of Bwana Tumbo. It appears that any number of "royal, noble and political" visitors have previously had lion and hippopotamus hunts arranged for them. The "game" is simply playing a "Me Too" game. A cablegram to the Sun says: "Lord Randolph Churchill's description of his bag of eight lions in South Africa, some twenty years ago, was a joke of England to the end of his life." There is evidently to be an American version.

Already the National Employment Exchange, for which several trust and financial magnates stood sponsors, shows its true nature. Unskilled laborers for whom work is found will pay a fee of \$2; skilled employes "a slightly higher rate." An ordinary employment agency, heralded as the great "philanthropic movement" which would solve the problems of the unemployed. Anything to throw dust and try to head off Socialism, which, however, is surely coming, just the same, and when it arrives agencies will be entirely unnecessary.

The Sunday World takes pride in showing some of the clay modeling which Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, is doing in an old stable in New York. The World calls her "the \$15,000,000 working girl." I congratulate Mrs. Whitney. In the figure of "Pan" she must have caught the pose and expression of one of the real dames of the Four Hundred. Only, how did she get the poor degenerate "in the altogether," and what was the need of sticking horns on him?

Ernest Y. Gallaher, late Commissioner of Accounts, dismissed for "insubordination" by the Mayor, declares that it was all on account of his mistake in trying to find out why city property had a habit of disappearing and intruding into the private residence of Alderman Sullivan. Mr. Gallaher admits that he was also indiscreet in inquiring into a \$10,000 "waste" in the milk purchases for Bellevue. Serves you right, Mr. Gallaher; next time you get a job serve your masters and not the public.

"Tip" in the New York Press frequently says some sensible things, but he, too, is about as ignorant as Roosevelt in regard to Socialism, judging from this in a recent issue: "All the socialistic, populistic, communistic and diabolistic schemes are weaker than dish water, except in what could be done at buying in enormous quantities and retailing to the poor at cost." Dear Tip, I have read your stuff for years, and therefore have a right to ask a favor. Will you not get a copy of the Socialist platform and read it carefully? From it you will see that we have a better plan than that which you so warmly admire even though it should be carried out by Socialists and devils.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WOMEN AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call: In the article "Women and Socialism" Miss Josephine Day Nye sounded a call which should make every woman's heart beat a little faster as she notes the suggestion of many possibilities of helping the cause. I hope Miss Nye will keep on talking along the same line and that she will formulate definite plans whereby the women of this city may get together to pursue the study of Socialism and help to spread its doctrine. More power to Miss Nye.

AN ADMIRER.
New York, May 18.

ONE WAY TO BOOST THE CALL.

Editor of The Call: I have lately tried, with success, a new way of gaining readers and subscribers for The Call. It may interest some of your readers to know of this procedure and follow it, if found practicable by them.

My social and professional circles, I must admit, are not radically inclined by nature. As usual, a political principle is not very easily accepted, and so it is in the case of my friends. Many of them never heard of the existence of The Call; others who know of it never read it. But the Call always selects for its editorials the real issues and the most important events of the day. I have made it my business to read some of its editorials at afternoon and evening chats without disclosing the name of the newspaper at first. When I notice that some of my listeners are inclined to agree with you on the topic read, and that an animated discussion ensues, only then do I notify them of the source of the article in question.

So far this method has worked wonders. I have thus succeeded in getting many of my friends and acquaintances to buy and read The Call and become interested in its welfare.

In addition I wish to say that The Call is gaining supporters not alone in the ranks of the workers, but that a great number of its readers and sympathizers are to be found in every walk of life.

SOLOMON SUFRIN.
New York, May 16.

THE PILGRIMS.

They were men of present valor, stout-wart and iconoclasts, unconvinced by ax or gibbet that all virtue was the Past; but we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free.

Hoarding it in molding parchment, while our tender spirits flee. The rude grasp of that great impulse which drove them across the sea. —James Russell Lowell.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONSABIO.

I love Socialism because it will make race hatred disappear. Race hatred is a device of Capitalism to keep the workers divided and enslaved.

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