

SOCIALISTS TO LEAVE THE CITY

Not a Single Red or Sympathizer Will Be Left in Greater New York.

ALL GOING TO BIG PICNICS

Local Kings Celebrates To-day at Liberty Park and Manhattan at Sulzer's. Westchester To-morrow.

That to-day and to-morrow will go down in the history of the Socialist movement of this city as red letter days, is the confident and unanimous opinion in both Brooklyn and New York.

Never before has there been such joint activity among the workers to make an entertainment eminently successful both socially and financially as is shown by the efforts expended on the two great picnics, one to be held by Local Kings County Socialist party this afternoon and evening, and the other to take place to-morrow afternoon and evening given by Local New York.

The very air is permeated with a spirit that none can escape. That thousands will participate in the pleasures to be meted out by the promoters of the picnics is a certainty, for every one is determined to swell the campaign fund if it has to take the last penny, especially since there is to be fun galore for every cent to be parted with by the picnickers.

A feature at both occasions will be Winfield R. Gaylord, the Wisconsin State Senator, from Milwaukee, who will speak on "Socialists in Action—The Stormy Hand-to-hand Battles in Wisconsin Legislature against organized plutocracy—What was lost and won." Gaylord is well known throughout the country, and has been an active worker for the Socialist cause for many years. He is considered an eloquent speaker, and has a commanding voice, which will give the audience an opportunity to hear him.

Many progressive trade unions have resolved to turn out in a body and cheer in the good times, the Butchers' Union among the leaders.

Brooklyn's Features.

There are many reasons why Liberty Park, Cooper avenue and Evergreen, L. I., should be crowded to standing room only this afternoon, and among them are the games, the bazaar, the excellent opportunity for social intercourse, and at 8 o'clock Winfield R. Gaylord will deliver his talk. William McKenzie will be the chairman.

One of the chief features of the day will be a baseball game played by two Socialist teams of Brooklyn. The 23d A. D. Branch 2 nine is to line up its forces against the Pick-Ups, and it is promised that the reports of the wagon tongue meeting, the horse-hide sphere will resound throughout the land, and then circle the universe. Though the best of friends when off the diamond, there is not a man of them that would think of giving quarter to his opponents. There is even good cause to believe that the Giants will be made to sit up and take notice. The game starts at 4 sharp, and there will be nothing left but pity for those so cold blooded as not to be there at the "Play Ball!"

Among the other games will be sack races, potato races, fat and thin people's races, and other races; in short, there will be games enough to stir and arouse anyone who has the least bit of sporting blood within his veins. And then, the Bazaar in itself is enough to tempt the most apathetic.

The women of Brooklyn have worked hard to make this affair a success, and one and all expect the crowd to do the rest now. From the remarks freely given by Brooklynites the ladies will have no cause for disappointment. The most important point to bear in mind is that the profits are to be for the benefit of the campaign fund. It is up to the crowd. The tickets are 15 cents each and can be bought at the office of The Call, Volkzeitung, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, and Jewish Forward.

To reach the park take any elevated or surface car to Ridgewood depot, transfer to Cypress Hills car to Cooper avenue, a few minutes' walk to the left.

Local New York's Picnic.

Local New York's picnic will be held at Sulzer's Westchester Park to-morrow. The picnic grounds will be opened at 10 A. M., but the entertainment will not begin until 2 P. M., when the Socialist band and the Carl Sahn orchestra will play revolutionary music.

At 4 o'clock a great parade of children will take place. It is expected that several thousand children will participate. They will assemble at the shooting gallery. Red Scotch caps and tam-o'-shanters will be distributed to the boys and girls, when the line of march is formed. They will be headed by a band of music and march through the picnic grounds, ending with songs and dance at the baseball grounds.

At 5 o'clock Chairman Victor Baur will introduce the speakers. W. R. Gaylord will speak first, and all those

(Continued on page 2.)

SEN. GAYLORD WHO WILL ADDRESS BIG SOCIALIST PICNICS



WINFIELD R. GAYLORD. Socialist Member of the Wisconsin State Senate.

'QUAKE SHAKES FRANCE

8 Killed and Millions Terror-Stricken as Result of Severe Shakes.

MARSEILLES, June 12.—All Southern France is terror-stricken to-day on the result of two earthquake shocks, running from northeast to southwest, were felt throughout the Riviera between 9 and 11 o'clock last night, and more shocks are expected at any moment.

While the damage done here was not great, reports from smaller cities show that the effects of the second shock were serious.

At Lambese, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, northwest of this city, several houses collapsed and eight persons are reported to have been killed. Troops were immediately hurried there to search the ruins for possible dead or injured.

STRIKING BAKERS GAIN SETTLEMENTS

Several more bosses settled with the striking bakers to-day and yesterday afternoon, reducing those who still held out to a small number. The bakers are jubilant and are expecting to go to work within a few days.

At a general meeting in Clinton Hall which lasted several hours yesterday steps were taken to defeat the fake union scheme by which the bosses hoped to get the opportunity to use a label by which the customers could be fooled into believing that they are getting union bread.

Circulars will be distributed by the thousands in which the attempt to rob the strikers of their rightful pay-roll will be exposed. A committee was also appointed to decide upon legal measures to check the use of fraudulent labels.

HOLD FIVE MEN FOR MAIL TRAIN ROBBERY

ROCHESTER, June 12.—When fast mail train No. 21 of the New York Central Railroad reached here early to-day, five men, believed to have entered an express car for the purpose of robbing it, were arrested by a squad of twenty policemen and a score of express company employees.

The men put up a game fight, but were finally forced to give in and were taken to the station house, where they declared that they did not board the train for the purpose of robbery.

The men gave their names as Benjamin Martin, New York City; Harry Brundage, Pleasantville; Harvey Seris, Brooklyn; James Maroney, Pleasantville, and Harvey Edwards, New York City.

MRS. BELMONT WILL HELP SUFFRAGISTS

Local suffragists are elated to-day over the declaration of Mrs. Oliver P. Belmont, who arrived yesterday from London on the Mauretania, that she is going to plunge in the work of woman's suffrage, and donate every dollar she can spare to further the work of those who have worked so unceasingly toward its end.

While it is hardly expected that Mrs. Belmont will take the stump in the furtherance of the cause, she has made it very plain that she can be counted on as one who will lend every aid in the propagation of suffrage doctrine throughout the United States.

LINER SLAVONIA POUNDS ON REEF

Little Hope for Cunard Steamer That Went Ashore on Flores' Island—Passengers Safe.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—The Cunard offices received advices to-day that a tug had been sent to the assistance of the Slavonia and had taken off the crew in safety.

This indicates that there is absolutely no hope of saving the big steamer, as the crew would not have left the ship unless she were doomed. Friends and relatives of the passengers on the Cunard liner Slavonia, which is breaking to pieces off the southwest shore of Flores Island, one of the Azores, thronged to the offices of the Cunard line this morning. All were assured by the officers of the line that every passenger on the Slavonia had been safely taken off by the Prinzessin Irene and Batavia of the North German line, and were now well on their way to Naples.

The 110 first cabin passengers on the Slavonia were mostly tourists from the South and West, and telegrams in large quantities from all over the country were received at the office of the line to-day. All were answered promptly with assurances of the safety of the passengers inquired about.

The 200 steerage passengers of the Slavonia were taken off the stranded vessel after Captain von Letten-Petersen of the Prinzessin Irene, had removed their cabin travelers, by the crew of the Hamburg-American liner Batavia.

The news of the wreck was received in a cablegram from Captain Peterson of the Prinzessin Irene. He said the Slavonia would be a total loss.

It is known from the reports made by the captains of the two other liners that the weather was almost calm at the time of the wreck. So soon as the Slavonia struck distress signals were made and answered by the Batavia. The two ships had run on the same schedule nearly all of the way across the Atlantic and were close together at the time of the accident.

Panic on Board. When the crash came there was a panic among the passengers, and the steerage passengers especially were hard to handle. They were taken off first, the first cabin passengers being quickly reassured by their officers.

The crew of the Slavonia was all recruited on the other side of Captain A. G. Dunning, who is a lieutenant in the British Naval Reserve, received his commission as captain more than a year ago. The chief officer of the Slavonia is Mr. Hankerson.

The Prinzessin Irene bound for Gibraltar, Genoa and Naples, sailed from this port two days after the Slavonia and Batavia.

The two former steamed down New York Bay together and the Batavia must have hung to the Cunard within signalling distance for the Hamburg-American liner carried no wireless.

The Slavonia designed partly to accommodate the Cunard line's immense contract emigration from Hungary. She was formerly the steamship Yamuna. She was built in 1903, is of 19,600 tons gross, 8,725 tons net, 510 feet long, 59 feet 5 inches beam and 22 feet 3 inches deep. She is a steel twin screw boat.

The Slavonia was equipped with wireless.

SAY INQUIRY SCARED COMMISSION MEN

Following the inquiry begun by the Federal grand jury into the workings of the so-called fruit and market produce trust, the individuals back of the combination have seen a new light. They declare to-day that the open market had been restored, and that the restrictions as to the hours for making purchases on the piers had been abolished.

It had been apparent to the majority of commission merchants for weeks that the scheme of boycotting individual merchants who had refused to abide by the arbitrary rules for buying would fail. Under the restored conditions, it is stated, buyers, big and little alike, are on an equal footing at the piers in the early morning, when all the produce is bought and sold, and the small men, such as peddlers and small grocers, may buy from whom they please and in any quantity, great or small.

20 DROWNED WHEN TORPEDO BOAT SINKS

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—The Russian torpedo boat Kambala was sunk to-day during a storm on the Black Sea, twenty of the crew being drowned.

The Kambala was undergoing a series of trials. Among the drowned were the captain, first lieutenant and the chief engineer.

TO STOP TEXAS RACES

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 12.—The anti-race betting law passed by the last Legislature goes into effect to-day, and arrangements are being made to discontinue racing here, at Houston and at other cities in Texas.

You will find at the top of the fourth column on the fourth page something that deserves your attention. Read and act.

LOANED NEIGHBOR POISON

Statement by Lelia Hamilton's Mother Causes Rumor of Another Suspect.

CANTON, N. Y., June 12.—"Until my husband bought me a package of strychnine in the spring, we had none in the house for two years. Two weeks ago, he borrowed the drug to loan it to Louis Rounds, a neighbor, to kill rats. Rounds did not return the poison," is the startling declaration made to-day by the mother of Lelia Hamilton, the young girl whose sudden death is mystifying the authorities. It is not known how the mother's statement will be regarded by the police, but following, as it does, the verdict of the coroner that the Hamilton girl's death was caused by strychnine poisoning, it has given rise to rumors of the apprehension of Rounds.

That the drug had not been returned was denied by Hamilton. The contradiction has caused the officials to continue the investigation.

Professor Hulett, of St. Lawrence University, declared that enough strychnine to kill several persons had been found by the autopsy. That Lelia Hamilton had been mistreated was sworn to by Dr. Taylor.

The verdict of Coroner Drury, now on file, says: "The symptoms during her illness were those of strychnine poisoning, and the chemical analysis further confirms this by showing the presence of strychnine in poisonous quantities. Whether the poison was taken by Lelia Hamilton herself, with the intention of suicide or was administered by parties unknown to me, I am unable to ascertain."

WOMAN FOUND STRANGLED

Mrs. Dibble's Dead Body Discovered in Cellar by Her Son.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 12.—The police are at work to-day trying to discover a clew that may lead to the apprehension of the person who killed Mrs. Sarah E. Dibble, aged eighty-one, who lived with her son, George S. Dibble, in Trumbull, five miles from this city. The son found his mother's dead body in the cellar of their home.

Dibble got up, prepared his own breakfast and left the house to go to work. His mother was just rising when he left the house. When Dibble returned home for dinner, he discovered the murder.

A tramp was suspected at first, but the police are inclined to believe the murder was committed by some one familiar with the Dibble home.

Medical Examiners Godfrey and Downs held an autopsy late yesterday afternoon. It was found that Mrs. Dibble had been strangled and that three ribs on one side and four on the other were fractured. Not a thing in the house was disturbed.

PARISIAN GIRL WEDS MAN WHO SHOT HER

PARIS, June 12.—The lovers of romance who frequent the boulevards are to-day reveling in the recounting of the details of the love affair of Charles Rouchon, a decorator, who was acquitted yesterday of the charge of attempting to kill Miss Viala, after it had been shown to the court that he had married the girl Thursday.

Last August, while in a fit of lover's madness, Rouchon shot the girl, who was his fiancée, at the metropolitan railway station. The bullet pierced the girl's body and for months her life was despaired of.

Rouchon was arrested. He went almost insane from grief over his act. When Miss Viala miraculously recovered, the two were brought together again and were married. When the court heard of the happy termination of their love affair, he ordered the young husband acquitted.

DISCUSS TIME SCHEDULE

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—The master spinners' committee unanimously recommends the adoption of a short time schedule, beginning at once. The question will be discussed at a meeting next Friday of the spinners.

CALL CENTURY CLUB.

- 1. Robert Hunter. 2. Mrs. Robert Hunter. 3. J. M. Huber. 4. Morris Hillquit. 5. Workmen's Circle. 6. Local Kings County Socialist Party. 7. Dr. Julius Halpern. 8. Will G. Lenker. 9. 23d Assembly District, Br. 2, S. P. Kings County. 10. Rev. Eliot White, Worcester, Mass. 11. Rufus Weeks. 12. Alexander Irvine. 13. Joseph Chant Lipes "The Father of The Call." 14. ? ? ? ? ?

REFUGEES FACE NEW DANGERS

"False Entry" Charge Made Against Revolutionists by Which Deportation Is Effected.

The New York Branch of the Defense League for Political Refugees is in receipt of a communication from Seattle, Wash., in which it is informed that Peter Coles, Lettish peasant, is held there by United States immigration officials, ready for deportation. The charges against Coles which may cause deportation are not defined but it is stated that he entered this country unlawfully, more than two and a half years ago. Four Russians were sent back to their country on similar charges, last week.

The Defense League, immediately upon receipt of the news of the arrest of Coles, took action to inquire further into the nature of the offense and to find out whether Coles is a political refugee.

Car Growing Sneaky. The opinion is expressed here that the Car has grown sneaky and has discovered a new way of obtaining possession of revolutionists whom he is anxious to get to his country to punish for having participated in the revolution of 1905-06. His defeat he met in the Pouren and Rudowitz cases and the strong rallying of the American people to the rescue of political asylum, has convinced Nicholas the Bloody that the best safety policy for the execution of his plans is to engage the services of the United States Immigration officials who are in a position to accomplish the work without any unnecessary disturbance; without arousing the anger of the liberty-loving American citizens, the indignation of the press and the opposition of the Socialists.

There are many interpretations to a law and there are enough possibilities for quibbling to force a man out of this country should the officials only take the trouble to use their wits in a direction to suit the Car. This method, while it may have the Russian government behind it, can be worked so quietly that no one would even suspect it.

SHREWD MOVE CHECKED.

This shrewd move of turning United States officials into spies for the Car will be checked by the Defense League and steps have already been taken to learn the mechanism of the scheme. It is not known why the four Russians were deported last week, but enough is known of the conditions of newly arrived immigrants, to convince the League that it was impossible for them to put up a proper defense and to have contradicted the charges that might have been imagined or trumpeted up by the Defense League for Political Refugees.

The officers of the Defense League for Political Refugees have telegraphed to Seattle concerning the matter and the attention of several active and energetic Socialists there has been engaged to fight the Car's new scheme of obtaining possession of political offenders. They have been instructed to work together with the league here.

STABLE BOY WINS IN BELMONT SUIT

There's at least one man in New York to-day who may congratulate himself upon having beaten "Very August" Belmont. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, has reversed the judgment of a jury in favor of August Belmont, in the suit for \$100,000 brought by John H. Freit, an exercise boy at Mr. Belmont's racing stable, and ordered a new trial for the jockey.

The latter being under age the action was brought by David W. Rockmore, as his guardian, who said that his good name, reputation and occupation had been damaged \$90,000, and in addition had suffered \$10,000 because John J. Hyland had refused to employ the boy to ride his race horses and that he had been unable to get employment.

SPANISH LINER WILL PROBABLY BE SAVED

The Spanish steamship Antonio Lopez, which grounded on Tuesday night east of Fire Island off Point of Woods life-saving station, may get out of the grip of the sand to-day and come into port. Three Merritt-Chapman steamers, after she had been relieved of much of her cargo, hauled her fifty feet from her original position into deeper water last night.

The steamer Chapman and the barge Sharp left the Lopez with a lot of the cargo, and all the personal baggage of the passengers. The wreckers are confident that they can get the steamship off. Rumors of a mutiny aboard were called ridiculous.

FREE NEWSPAPERMEN

James J. Doyle and Frederick M. Hall, the two reporters who were charged by Oscar Hammerstein with assaulting him in front of the Knickerbocker Hotel on January 23, were discharged in Special Sessions on their own recognizance. Assistant District Attorney McNish consented to the release of the two defendants in view of Mr. Hammerstein's indefinite stay abroad.

BIG BRIDGE OPENED

Elaborate Celebrations Mark Dedication of Queensboro Connecting Link.

The great Queensboro Bridge, that connects Manhattan with Long Island City and opens up the Sound Shore of Long Island to the people of Manhattan, erected at a cost of \$20,000,000, and the largest of its kind in the world, was dedicated to-day and officially turned over to the city by the contractors, with a celebration which will last an entire week.

Nearly half a million people gathered early to witness a gigantic parade that was hours in passing over the new cantilever structure, and prominent men from this city and Washington made addresses.

The parade started at Fifth avenue and 34 street in Manhattan, and marched to the entrance of the bridge where the first trolley car to cross on the structure was waiting to be escorted into Queens Borough.

The street car, gaily decked with flowers and bunting, headed the procession which passed over the bridge and through the Long Island City Plaza, there 1,500 school girls, dressed to represent the Stars and Stripes, were singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

At the Plaza, where immense grand stands had been erected, the official ceremonies were held. Bridge Commissioner Stevenson turned the bridge over to President Cowan of the Board of Aldermen, who represented the Mayor, and Governor Hughes made an address.

Secretary of War Dickinson, who came as the personal representative of President Taft, delivered a message from the President of the United States congratulating the people on the opening of the bridge.

This afternoon a marine parade passed over the bridge and to-night a carnival of fireworks and a production of the opera "The Mocking Bird" by the society women of Long Island City will complete the celebration of the day.

The festivities will last an entire week. The days will be given over to athletic games in the Plaza and the evenings to the opera.

QUARREL OVER SPOILS

Board of Estimate and P. S. Commission Claim Rights to Franchises.

The Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission are now in the midst of a heated controversy on the question as to which should have most of the "pie." Both claim the right to grant franchises, and there's where the trouble begins.

At the suggestion of Mayor McClellan the Board of Estimate adopted a resolution yesterday which will lead to court proceedings to test the right of the commission to pass upon the terms and conditions of a franchise granted by the board.

The resolution refers to the refusal of the commission to approve the franchise which the Board of Estimate granted to the South Shore Traction Company to extend its lines from Jamaica to Williamsburg Bridge. The commission thought that the conditions were too liberal, that they did not sufficiently protect the interests of the city and that they gave to the company a monopoly in the territory through which the new lines would pass.

The resolution directs the Corporation Counsel "to take all necessary steps to prevent what the board believes to be an usurpation by the Public Service Commission of the First District."

DISAPPEARS FROM GERMAN LINER

NAPLES, June 12.—On the arrival here from Genoa of the North German Lloyd steamer Berlin it was ascertained that Holland Bennett, an American, who was traveling with his wife, was missing from the vessel, and the belief prevailed among the passengers that he either committed suicide or fell overboard and was drowned.

Mr. Bennett disappeared Thursday night while the steamer was making the run from Genoa to this port, and while his wife was with a number of friends in the saloon. A thorough search of the vessel was made for the missing man, and the commander of the steamer swept the sea with a searchlight in a futile effort to find him.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett had taken passage on the Berlin, intending to return to the United States. Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett about the theory of suicide which is held by some of their fellow passengers.

The Berlin was ordered to delay her departure for New York till the authorities were convinced that Mr. Bennett was not aboard. She was then permitted to sail. Mrs. Bennett continued on the trip to New York.

HUNTING DOWN BERSIN SLAYER

Police Have Clew to Person Who Murdered and Disemboweled Young House Painter.

SEEK VICTIM'S INTENDED PARTNER

Theory of Killing by Rival Exploded by Young Woman Who Had Jilted Dead Man.

The police are to-day busily following a clew as to the motive and the person who caused the murder and disemboweled Samuel Bersin, the young house painter. The pawnshop in which the slain man's jewelry was pledged has been found, and the identity of the man last seen with Bersin is known. Bersin's head was found under the Brooklyn Bridge, at Van Ness water street, wrapped in a paper.

Captain Arthur Carey, of Police Headquarters, has a score of detectives on the mystery, which has many features that characterized the Grubbenupp tragedy several years ago. The police are bending every effort to find a painter who was about to start in business with Bersin in a tenement house decoration. It appears that Bersin had put some money into the scheme, and the police want to find the partner and question him.

An investigation also is being made into a mysterious fire in the cellar of the tenement house, 55 Sheriff street, where the murdered man was accustomed to visit.

Mysterious Fire.

While the police say there is apparent connection with the burning of rubbish there several hours after the murder, the police believe that the bundle containing the torso, legs and arms of the young man, was found at Henry and Oliver streets Thursday evening the blaze, which melted the gas meters, was of such mysterious origin that it bears investigation.

Following the identity of the body yesterday by Bersin's sister, Miss Elsie Bersin, and her brother, Solomon, of 180 East 101st street, theories as to the motive of the murder came rapidly. Among these was that the young diamond-wearing painter had been murdered by a love rival. This is now borne out.

Miss Siegel, of 5 Sheriff street, who jilted Bersin, last night told in a straightforward way how Bersin forced his attentions upon her. "We were never engaged," she said, "and he came to see me regularly every Sunday until two weeks ago, but offered me his diamond ring, but I wouldn't take it because I did not care for him."

TO NUMBER PUPILS

Board of Estimate Approves New System Intended to Abolish Truancy.

Every boy and girl of school age in New York City will be numbered and enrolled in the police books next fall, when a new system goes into effect making the Police Department the truant capturing agency for the Board of Education. The bill was passed a year ago by the Legislature, and the Board of Estimate has decided there is no way of preventing its becoming operative in October. The bill creates many offices, which will be filled to a large extent by the present city administration.

Commissioner Bingham reports to the board that it will require at least \$100,000 to make the first census of the city's children, and that it will then be necessary to create a new bureau in the department to take care of the records. Nearly all the officials oppose the scheme and tried to have the measure repealed in the last session at Albany.

It is provided that the Police Commissioner next October shall make a census of all children of school age in the city. All statistics regarding the children must be gathered. To do this work in one month it is estimated that the services of several thousand men, acting as special policemen, will be required. The records are then to be kept in the new bureau.

A child seen in the streets at any time during school sessions, will have to give his number to any policeman, who requests it and furnish an excuse for being away from his classes. The scheme is supposed to operate to the advantage of children by compelling parents to be more careful and subjecting pupils to the constant supervision of the Police Department. The officials expect that the system will meet with widespread opposition.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 12.—Attempts are being made to-day to learn the names of the persons concerned in the lynching of two negroes kept with murdering a young storekeeper two weeks ago. A mob of 100 men in Colleton County took the negroes from officers by whom they had been arrested, hanged them to a tree and riddled their bodies with bullets.

SOCIALISTS TO LEAVE CITY

(Continued from page 1.)

...to hear him are requested to assemble at the music stand. His experience as Senator will be worth hearing. Alexander Jonas will speak in German, and will be followed immediately by the male chorus of the United Workingmen's Singing Society, several hundred persons taking part. The Hungarian "Liberty" Singing Society will follow with several Hungarian Socialist songs.

In addition there will be athletic exhibitions, games, etc. The bowling contest will start at 2 P. M. with several cash and other prizes. The bowling contest will close at 9 P. M. when the prizes will be awarded. An exciting contest is also expected on the Bird Sparing contest, in which usually the women do their full share.

The Bazaar will contain many valuable articles, the committee in charge of the same securing a great variety of presents. Mr. Cherobowsky, of the 3d and 10th A. D. leads the list of donors with eight white waists and three dresses; others have also made generous donations. Presents can be delivered in case of emergency at the picnic grounds. The bazaar will be under the direction of the Socialist Women's Societies, Branch 2 and 3, and is expected to net several hundred dollars.

In addition to the bazaar there will be a wine booth, with 200 assorted bottles of imported German, French and Hungarian wines. The smoked-egg stand will again be conducted by the Passburgs, who have broken the record last year by turning over \$75 after two hours' business.

Epicureans Take Notice!

Those who desire to secure part of the famous barbecue should make a special effort and be there early, as with the record crowd expected it is hardly possible that enough sandwiches will be on hand to supply all the hungry ones. Butchers' Union No. 175, which is attending to all this important and valuable work, has secured one of the heaviest steers obtainable and also a supply of union-made sausages, guaranteed to be made of pure meat, and is prepared for a rushing business.

All those who intend to be at the picnic are warned that only such stands where those in charge have party badges are run for the benefit of the party. Money spent at any other stand will be of no benefit to the party.

Many more volunteers are needed, and those wishing to offer their services should report to the committee room. The members of the various committees are again urged to make an effort and reach the picnic grounds before noon, as it is expected that the rush will begin earlier this year. The price of tickets are only 10 cents each when bought in advance; 15 cents at the gate. Tickets are on sale at all Socialist party clubs and headquarters in the city; office of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce street; New York Evening Call, 442 Pearl street; Jewish Forward, 175 East Broadway; Elora, 1528 Second avenue; Labor Temple, 243 E. 13th street; Bronx Club House, 2309 Third avenue; Local Office, 239 East 84th street.

To reach the park take subway trains to West Farms, within two blocks from park; Second avenue elevated road to West Farms; Third avenue elevated road to 149th street, then change for West Farms subway.

Fred Paultuch, secretary of the Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club, announces that his organization has abandoned the project of a picnic of its own, and at its last meeting decided that every member of the club should bring his friends and families to the picnic of Local New York. The club has made special arrangements to entertain its members, and every one is requested to be at the picnic grounds early in the afternoon, and visit their headquarters, where many wet and other surprises will be in store. The Sheet Metal Workers are determined to turn out in great numbers and break the record of attendance at the picnic on the part of any other labor organization.

The 4th A. D. of Kings County Socialist party issues an appeal to all enrolled voters who will be present at the picnics to-day and to-morrow, to look up the organizers or secretaries of their respective districts, and become acquainted.

FINNISH SOCIALISTS TO HOLD TWO PICNICS

The Eastern District Finnish Socialist party will hold two picnics, one to-day and the other to-morrow, both to commence at 11 A. M.

To-day's picnic will be held at Astoria, Schuetzen Park, corner of Broadway and Steinway avenue, Long Island City. To-morrow's picnic will take place in Fort Lee park, Fort Lee, N. J. At both places there will be dancing, amusements and games. There will also be concerts by the Finnish Socialist Band and chorus by the Finnish Socialist Singing Societies.

HOBOKEN SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD PICNIC

The Socialist party of Hoboken will give an annual picnic and summer-night's festival to-morrow afternoon and evening at Shaffer's Park, N. J. The entertainment begins at 2 P. M.

Among the many interesting games will be bowling. There will also be dancing and other amusements for both young and old. An enjoyable time is assured to all. White line cars pass the park. The profits of the picnic will go for the benefit of the campaign fund.

PIE BAKERS TO HOLD THEIR PICNIC TO-DAY

The Pie Bakers' Union will hold its 23d annual picnic this afternoon at Greater New York Park, Richmond Hill, L. I. Union men and their friends are urged to attend. There will be many field games and amusements.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

5th st. 237 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 30x84; H. Sokolski of 254 Grand st. owner; Harrison & Sackheim, architects; cost, \$25,000.

St. Nicholas av. e. s. 75 ft s of 175th st. for a four-story brick dwelling, 25 x76; also, 175th st s s. 120 ft e of St. Nicholas av. for a four-story brick dwelling, 25x76; also, 175th st s s. 120 ft e of St. Nicholas av. for a four-story brick school, 70x89; the Rev. P. J. Mahoney of 372 West 173d st. owner; T. J. Duff, architect; cost, \$95,000.

Houston st. 203 East, for a six-story brick loft building, 18x66; L. Meyer of Hunter, N. Y. owner; A. Berce architect; cost, \$25,000.

19th st. 435 and 437 West, for a four-story brick stable, 49.6x91.11; Mrs. E. Halligan of 257 West 16th st. owner; A. R. Macdonald, architect; cost, \$40,000.

29th st. n. s. 205 ft w of Prospect av. for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x55; Pelham Brothers Construction Co. of 1919 Webster av. owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, architect; cost, \$10,000.

Aqueduct av. w. s. 187.65 ft s of 123d st. for a two-story frame dwelling, 38x50; James H. Robertson of 60 Wall st. owner; Gillespie & Carrel, architects; cost, \$5,000.

Aqueduct av. w. s. 287.65 ft s of 123d st. for a two-story frame dwelling; James H. Robertson of 60 Wall st. owner; Gillespie & Carrel, architects; cost, \$16,000.

Creston av. n. e. corner of 130th st. for a five-story brick store and tenement, 35x92; Amalia Pirk of 114 East 138th st. owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, \$28,000.

Parker av. e. s. 175 ft s of Lyon av. for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 x50; the Wilton Investment Co. of 2534 Poplar st. owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, \$10,000.

Devon Terrace, w. s. 370.70 ft s of 190th st. for two two-story frame dwellings, 20.8x35; Cameron & Patton of 2729 Creston av. owners; E. M. Tessier, architect; cost, \$10,000.

Devon Terrace, w. s. 420.70 ft s of 190th st. for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20.8x39; Cameron & Patton of 2729 Creston av. owners; E. M. Tessier, architect; cost, \$9,000.

Kolly st. e. s. 178.3 ft s of Intervale av. for five four-story brick tenements, 37.4x80; Foxvale Realty and Construction Co. owner; Kopper & Daube, architects; cost, \$85,000.

North Brother Island, for four four-story concrete hospitals, 11x19; City, owner; Westervelt & Austin, architects; cost, \$140,000.

Alteration.

Allen st. 36, to a six-story brick tenement and store; N. Cohen of 137 East Broadway, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, \$5,000.

GUILTY OF MAIL FRAUD

DENVER, Col., June 12.—In the case of Thomas Hill, a member of the Machinists' Union, the Federal Court decided that it is a fraudulent use of the mails for any one in the interest of strikers to communicate by letter with strikebreakers, offering them positions when such positions do not exist.

Complete at Last

Marx's CAPITAL, the greatest of all Socialist books, is now for the first time within the reach of English-speaking people. It is in three large volumes.

Volume I, is entitled *The Process of Capitalist Production*. It gives in full detail an explanation and analysis of the process by which the wage-worker is compelled to labor for the bare cost of living, while the Surplus Value which he produces is taken from him by the capitalist. Cloth, 809 pages, \$2.00.

Volume II, *treats of The Process of Circulation of Capital*. It deals with the function performed by merchants and bankers, with the turn-over of capital, and with the reproduction and circulation of the aggregate social capital. Cloth, 618 pages, \$2.00.

Volume III, just published, tells of *The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole*. It takes the general principles established in the first two volumes, and applies them to the actual facts of society as it is to-day. This volume explains better than any other book the causes of Industrial Crises. It shows why it is that the small capitalist is being gradually wiped out, and frequently gets an income smaller than the wages of a skilled laborer. Finally, it contains an exhaustive discussion of subjects which those who know Marx only from Volume I, accuse him of neglecting—namely, Land, Rent and Farming. Cloth, 1,048 pages, \$2.00.

The three volumes, in a strong box, will be sent by express prepaid on receipt of \$6.00, and we will send the purchaser a credit slip for \$2.40, which will be receivable for the same as cash at any time within a year toward the purchase of a share of stock in our publishing house at \$10.00.

Or for \$12.00 cash with order we will send the set of books by express prepaid with a fully-paid certificate for a share of stock. If you do not already know the advantage of holding a share, ask for a copy of *What to Read on Socialism*, mailed free on request. CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 153 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

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

Upholstered Couches
A remarkably fine showing; built for beauty, comfort and service. Very attractive prices.
TURKISH COUCH, workmanship and finish first class throughout; frame of golden oak, handsomely carved; open constructions with best steel springs, fine tufting, roll head and foot; covered in chase leather, red or black; also in verona velour of any shade. No couch to equal this in style and construction has ever been sold at so moderate a figure.
14.50
Couches covered with very finest leather in a great variety of prices, beginning at \$18.00.
Direct deliveries to all points on Long Island by our Auto Vans.

WAGE WAR ON DICK LAW

South Dakota Socialists and Union Men Fight Militarism.

(Special to The Call.)

LEAD, S. D., June 12.—The union men and Socialists here are jubilant over the fact that the effort to create a state militia law, based on the infamous Dick military law, which passed Congress some time ago, has been fought by organized labor to such an extent that it will be submitted to a referendum vote of the people before it can be put on the statute books. To the tireless efforts of Freeman Knowles, a veteran Socialist, of Deadwood, who aroused organized labor to its danger, credit is largely due for the successful fight made against the law thus far.

The law was especially aimed at organized labor and intended to give the governor tremendous power to compel citizens to join the militia. This had as its purpose the use of the state troops in case of strike and was especially aimed at the members of the Western Federation of Miners, the organization which the mine owners have in vain tried so often and so desperately to crush.

Knowles had an uphill fight at first to show the unions that there was a menace to their safety hidden in the law which passed the legislature, but with the aid of the Black Hills Daily Register, he finally aroused the workers, and the necessary 6,000 signatures were secured to force the bill to a referendum vote.

With that point gained, labor throughout the state has taken up the fight and meetings will be held and an educational campaign carried on till the bill has been defeated.

Money spent with Call advertisers is money well invested. It will not only secure your necessities, but will also insure the life of this paper through building up the advertising patronage.

FOREIGN NOTES

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 12.—There has been an uproar in Congress arising from the recent visit of American warships to La Guayra, and a joint resolution has been passed refusing to approve a portion of a Yellow Book which dealt with the call for warships on December 15 by Foreign Minister Jose De J. Paul.

PARIS, June 12.—The Toulon correspondent of the *Clarif* says that no official news has been received yet of the armored cruiser *Jules Ferry*, which left Turkish waters for Toulon sixteen days ago.

LISBON, June 12.—In an explosion at the state ammunition factory at El Grouzo five persons were killed and seventeen wounded. The explosion was caused by an employe inadvertently thrusting a charged grenade into the melting furnace.

GUATEMALA, June 12.—Congressman William Sulzer, of New York, left here yesterday for home. It is understood that he secured extensive mining concessions from President Cabrera.

PARIS, June 12.—An alleged anarchist named Vernet was arrested at Saint Etienne yesterday. A large quantity of dynamite was found in his house.

FREIGHT MEN WIN

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, June 12.—A prompt backdown on the part of the Illinois Central Railroad has prevented the walkout of 800 freight handlers, who threatened to strike because of the discharge of four union men who were ousted from their jobs without the assignment of any reason. A conference was held between representatives of the union and of the railroad and the men who had been discharged were reinstated.

TRY TO BREAK STRIKE

Hawaiian Police Persecute Leaders of Japanese Plantation Laborers.

HONOLULU, June 12.—Determined to try to secure "evidence" against the three Japanese strike leaders, Makino, Negoro and Soga, who were arrested Thursday, the police invaded the *Jiji*, a Japanese newspaper of Honolulu and the offices of the Japanese Higher Wage Association yesterday and seized letters, reports and other documents.

Following confiscation of the papers, application for a writ of habeas corpus entered in behalf of Makino, Negoro and Soga was rejected by the court.

It is asserted that the papers found indicate that a widespread conspiracy was to be formed among Japanese to resist control of affairs from the white residents and conduct the internal government in their own interests.

While the court was deliberating on the first habeas corpus petition, a thousand Japanese gathered about the court house. The gathering was orderly, but cheered for the prisoners whenever they came in sight. A second petition was filed later by the prisoners, but it did not come up for decision.

The strike of Japanese plantation hands has been in progress for more than a month, and is the most extensive ever known on the islands. Between five thousand and eight thousand Japanese are involved. The strikers demand an increase from 69 cents to \$1 a day for field laborers and a proportionate advance for mill hands and other plantation employes.

BULGARIANS WON'T PAY

Tell Turkish Government That They Don't Want Military Exemption.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.—The Turkish cabinet is in council to-day trying to decide what action to take in the case of a number of Bulgarians in Macedonia who are Turkish subjects, and who refused to pay the military tax formerly exacted for exemption from military service, declaring that they prefer to serve. They were arrested and imprisoned in their villages.

This caused angry crowds to assemble, which noisily demanded the men's release. The director of an Armenian paper, who was arrested a few days ago, was released yesterday on the intervention of the Armenian Patriarch.

Munir Bey, bureau chief at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was arrested yesterday by order of a court-martial on the charge of having favored the recent reactionary movement.

Nine Moslems and six non-Moslems were hanged at Adana, Asiatic Turkey, Thursday, for complicity in the recent massacres of Christians. A report from Salonica says that an unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday by the reactionists to kidnap Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan, from the house where he is residing. Several officers are said to have been killed in the struggle.



WE'RE AFTER YOUR TRADE
And going to get it if there are catching qualities in fair treatment and good service in our reliable clothing and Merchant Tailoring. Give us a chance to prove it, and you can't get away from us. No Cat-asrophs for you in dealing with us.
HENRY HELLER,
271 HAMBURG AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
NEW LAID LONG ISLAND EGGS
FOR INVALIDS AND SICK CHILDREN.
Shipped daily from nearby towns on Long Island; every egg tested by an expert; guaranteed strictly fresh. We also handle extra fine Western fresh eggs for ordinary household use; try them. Do not forget us on butter. Direct receivers of Fresh Country Butter; try a pound and be convinced. Our Columbo Print Butter guaranteed to equal any other print butter on the market.
Our pound Prints of Butter are cut full weight (weighing 16 ounces to the pound).
CLEARFIELD BUTTER AND EGG COMPANY
1094 Broadway, Cor. Decatur St.
Family trade a specialty.
Wagons call twice a week on each customer.
Write or Telephone. Telephone 419 East N. Y.

Donohoe & Kaupp
3010 FULTON STREET,
Bet. Linwood and Essex Streets.
JUNE SPECIALS
SATURDAY, JUNE 12 to 15, 1909.
Ladies Night Robes, made of extra fine Cambric or Nainsook, lace and embroidery trimmed; former price, 98c to \$1.69. Now 88c
Ladies' Lawn and Seerucker and Madras Waists, all new designs; former price, 50c and 75c. Your choice 48c
Silver Brand—You know the Shirt —\$1.00 kind. Saturday 88c

MAYER'S
RIDGEWOOD'S BUSY DRY GOODS STORE
Largest Store at Ridgewood Heights
219 Onderdonk Ave., cor. Ralph St.
Special Sale Days: Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Surety Stamps given with every purchase.

OUR HATS ARE UNION MADE.
They're The Talk of The Town
OUR HATS ARE UNION MADE.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL.

NATIVE CHIEF THROWS OUT MISSIONARY

LAGOS, British West Africa, June 12.—The Rev. S. G. Pinnock, a missionary of the Foreign Missions Board of the South Baptist Convention, has been expelled from the town of Oyo, in Nigeria. The native chief of Oyo ordered Mr. Pinnock to leave the town last April, but the missionary refused to comply. He appealed to the British Governor of the province, but this official declined to interfere. The chief complains that Mr. Pinnock has defied his orders and refused to recognize his authority.

TRUNKS, LEATHER GOODS.
Need a Trunk? I am the Trunk Man.
Thos. G. Hunt,
430 SIXTH AV.,
Near 26th St., NEW YORK.

Warm weather is coming. Quaker baby's health by using
White Cross Milk
Send postal to
S. HARTLIUS, 519 52d STREET,
BROOKLYN.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
NEXT TO THE BANK
D. DANTO
HATTER
404-5TH AVE. BKLYN N.Y.

Dry Goods and House Furnishings
Edward Miethke
Two Stores:
HAMBURG, cor. DE KALB AVENUE
WYCKOFF, cor. GREEN AVENUE
10 to 50 per cent. discount. Removal Sale at Hamburg Avenue Store now going on.

Ladies—For Latest Styles in Hats go to
The Myrtle Millinery
1330 Myrtle Ave., near Stanhope St. or 349 Knickerbocker Ave., near Stanhope, Brooklyn.
C. Z. LINDSAY, Tel. 2354 Bushwick.

WEAR THE BALA SHOE
UNION MADE. \$2.50
F. S. HASLACH,
Manufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear.
341 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE,
307 7 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

ARONSON BROS. & FERTIG
Dry and Dress Goods
We Advertise No Special Bargains Offer No Equal, but Guarantee Satisfaction.
61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

BRITISH UNION CLERK AWAITS EXTRADITION

Robert Shaw, charged with embezzlement by the Durham Miners' Association of England, is being held at Tombs prison to-day, awaiting extradition proceedings.
He was arrested on the *Mauretania* as she reached Quarantine yesterday at the request of Courtney W. Bennett, British Consul at this port.

You are at home when dealing with
FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
N. E. Cor. 32d St. & Ave. A, N. Y.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
We handle all union made merchandise.

For Good and Neat Printing Go To
BUSINESS PRINTING CO.
Strictly Union Printing.
106 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

WHAT ONE MAN DID.

The late Ernest Crosby was making one of his fervent appeals for the people to shake off their shackles of convention, habit and superstition, and strike out boldly for their rights. One man in the audience, timid and lacking faith in the power of truth and self respect, whimpered: "What you say is very true, Mr. Crosby, but what can I do? I am only one man." "Well," thundered Crosby, "you can be that one, can't you?"
Call readers and particularly those who are Socialists and trade unionists, who have failed to come to the support of the paper may find a hint in the above-mentioned incident.
HERE IS WHAT ONE GRAND OLD COMRADE DID:
"Many years ago," said he, "I managed to save one hundred dollars that I placed in the hands of a tried and true friend, telling him that when I died he should use it to bury me. But after The Call was started and I came to realize its importance and its necessities, I decided that what becomes of my body after I die is much less important than what becomes of The Call. I want you to take this one hundred dollars to help the paper."
Much greater than the piled-up mansions are these monuments of the self sacrificing deeds of the poor which shall live forever! If this comrade can give up his burial fund, may we not give up at least a part of our amusement fund or vacation fund, or even the nickel we sometimes pay for a ride when to walk would benefit us physically and help The Call, though ever so little, financially.

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

The Hungarian Workingmen's Singing Society "LIBERTY"
hold on
SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1909
At Follor's Park and Casino, 170th St. and 3d Ave.
In connection with the Fifth Anniversary a Grand Banner Raising Festival.
Speakers: Victor Buhr, in English; Ludwig Lore, in German; Joseph K. Szabo, in Hungarian.
ADMISSION 25c A PERSON. COMMENCING AT 2 P. M.
Two Bands. Royal Gypsy Band.

PATRONIZE CALL ADVERTISERS IF YOU WANT TO SEE THE CALL GROW. Always say you saw the ad in The Call when you hand over your money to the merchant. Have each purchase entered on a CALL PURCHASERS' CARD. This will positively help your paper and may also secure one of the prizes offered to users of Call Purchasers' Cards.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All notices must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication.

To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open-Air. 11st A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue.

Socialist Women's Society. Branch 4, Bronx—3309 Third avenue.

Entertainment. Young People's Socialist Federation (Circle 25.)—112 East 109th street.

Literary. Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle.—313 Grand street.

Socialist Sunday School. The East Side S. S. boys and girls will meet at 183 Madison street.

L. H. S. S. L. The Inter-High School Socialist League, which is looking out for the interest of its members.

BROOKLYN. There will be a debate under the auspices of the Young People's Socialist Federation (Circle 23).

ROCKVILLE CENTER. A debate will be held under the auspices of Local Hempstead, on "Individualism vs. Socialism—What is Best for the Uplift of Humanity."

JERSEY CITY. There will be an open-air meeting at Newark avenue and Barrow street.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business. 24 A. D. (Italian).—130 Henry street.

Sunday Schools. Harlem.—Central Hall, Third avenue and 106th street.

Lecture. Young Socialist League.—Edward King will talk on History at the club rooms of the 6th A. D.

Popular Dinner. A special dinner will be held at Coddington's, 769 Sixth avenue.

BROOKLYN.

Business. 22d A. D. (Branch 3).—723 Glenmore avenue.

Sunday Schools. 22d A. D.—Special meeting to arrange for closing exercises at 440 Liberty avenue.

Debate. Workingmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic avenue.—Subject: "Single Tax is Better than Present Day Conditions."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY. The county committee will meet at Mount Vernon, at 33 South Fourth avenue.

NEWARK. The New Jersey state committee meets at 128 Market street.

ILLINOIS.

Because the board of the Christian church of Carterville declared that it did not approve of a minister going outside of what they termed "the spiritual and doctrinal issue of the gospel."

The main contention between Rev. Castle and his church officials is over the issue of his connection with the Socialist party.

Rev. Castle was also censured by his church board for being a Socialist on the ground that the movement was unpopular with the business and professional element of the city.

THE PARKSIDE CHURCH

To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock John D. Long, D. D. will speak in the Parkside Church, Lenox Road, near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

subject will be "Women in Industry." She is qualified to speak as an expert on this subject.

SOCIALISTS RAMBLE

The Socialist Sunday School of the Bronx is taking a June Walk to-day. The march began at 10:30 A. M.

FIRES SWEEP TOWNS

Two Villages in Maine Wiped Out by Fierce Forest Conflagrations.

SMYRNA MILLS, Me., June 12.—The flames that are to-day raging through the forests of Northern Aroostook County overwhelmed the little village of Hillman.

Over a territory of one hundred square miles, in Northern Aroostook, there is a fire front of twenty miles extending back in some places for five miles.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., June 12.—Driven from their homes by a fire which pursued them through the forests, ninety refugees are seeking homes here to-day.

THOUSANDS TO GO TO HALE FUNERAL

BOSTON, June 12.—It is apparent to-day that the South Congregational Church will not accommodate the numbers who would wish to attend the funeral of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

Arrangements have been made for the body of Dr. Hale to lie in state at the South Congregational Church from 10:30 A. M. until 1 P. M. on Sunday.

PERSIANS LED BY SOCIALISTS

Head Revolutionary Army Against Shah and Czar—Stir Sleeping Nation.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

PARIS, June 2.—The Socialists of all France are greatly elated at the arrival here of two representatives of the Persian revolutionists.

The two Persian Socialists now here are Dr. Mirza Abdoullah and Sadjik Rahim-Zada, both active members of the revolutionary organization.

"How did your liberal movement and your Socialist party originate?"

"The Persian revolution," replied Dr. Abdoullah, "is a daughter of the Russian revolution."

"You know how we triumphantly held the city against the hordes of the Shah and how our resistance, which was prolonged since June, 1908, wore out our enemies."

"In this struggle, which commands the admiration of all Socialists and Liberals, what role has been played by your Socialist comrades?"

"Considerable," answered Dr. Abdoullah. "They have certainly been the spirit of the resistance in the besieged city of Tabriz."

"Satar Khan Highly Esteemed. He is like ourselves," said Dr. Abdoullah.

who is able to bear arms. That is, at least 25,000.

"Our movement was about to triumph when the Czar took a hand in the struggle. From the beginning, and we have the documents to prove this, we found that the Czar's agents, Harwig, Baranovsky and Colonel Liakoff were mixed in all the crimes committed by the Shah."

"But we shall win, just the same. The Shah's Minister of War, Anyr Bahadour, the heart and soul of the reaction, has been dismissed by his master, and Mohammed Ali will be obliged to capitulate."

"We have come in the name of all the democratic and revolutionary parties of Persia, as well as for our Socialist comrades, to ask that our friends in the parliaments of France, England and Germany intervene in behalf of a people which is menaced with the annihilation of its liberty."

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GORDIN'S FUNERAL

Many Societies to Participate in Services and Procession.

The funeral of Jacob Gordin, the noted Yiddish dramatist, who died at his home, 256 Madison street, Brooklyn, will be held to-morrow.

The body will be taken from the residence of the deceased at 9 o'clock in the morning and will be brought to Thalia Theater, on Bowery and Canal.

FIRE ROUTS 200

Smoke from a fire, which started in the cellar of a six-story double tenement at 264 East 105th street early to-day, drove 200 persons to the fire escapes and through the hallways.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—NEW JERSEY.

\$250 Buys a Lot 45 Minutes from City Hall and when Tunnels are completed, 30 Minutes away.

Do you realize the wonderful investment opportunities in nearby New Jersey? This State is on the verge of the greatest real estate boom in its history.

LINT, BUTSCHER & ROSS, 132 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Church of the Ascension

Sunday, June 13, 1909, at 8 P. M. ALEXANDER IRVINE

"The rich man died and went to hell" "Monico Chouchard died and went —"

At 9 P. M. Gertrude Barnum will speak on "How Working Women Can Improve Their Tenement Homes."

Picnic of Local Kings County, Socialist Party

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND. Saturday, June 12, '09, commencing 2 P. M. AT LIBERTY PARK, Cooper Ave. and Evergreen, L. I.

Painters' Local Union No. 51. SPECIAL MEETING MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1909, at 8 P. M.

Document No. 55 to be voted on. Shall the convention be held this year. Usual fine will be enforced.

Announcements

The outing of the East Side Equal Rights League to Palisade Park will take place to-morrow. All who wish to join should be at the 56th street subway station at 9:30 A. M.

STEAL REBATE CHECKS

Steuths Running Down Persons Who Take Gas Slips From Mail Boxes.

Detectives from the Harlem Detective Bureau, at the request of counsel for United States Commissioner Shields, in charge of the disbursements of \$12,000,000 gas company rebates, are to-day engaged in running down persons supposed to be stealing checks for the return of the money from private letter boxes.

Detectives Allen and Brenner, of the Harlem bureau, arrested David Goldstein, sixteen years old, of 64 East 112th street; Frank Silverman, thirteen, 11 113th street, and Fred Pose, twelve, 21 East 112th street.

Eugene Badt, a hatter, in 1414 Fifth avenue, cashed a rebate check for \$7.40 for Goldstein, he said, and also several other checks for children in the neighborhood for various amounts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Fred Bauch, formerly of Brooklyn, calls the attention of the comrades to his summer boarding house, Good board, Fred Bauch, Bridgeville, near Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Mount Airy House. Spend your vacation with Comrade S. J. Minkler at Saugerties, N. Y.; 1,500 feet elevation. Write for details.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—NEW JERSEY.

\$250 Buys a Lot 45 Minutes from City Hall and when Tunnels are completed, 30 Minutes away.

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MAX N. MAISEL, 422 Grand Street, N. Y.

A select stock of English, German, French and Russian books always on hand.

BARGAIN LIST NO. 17.

WE have just secured the following seven volumes of the works of Turgenev, translated by Constance Garnett.

1. On the Eve. 2. Torrents of Spring; First Love; Munice. 3. The Jew and Other Stories. 4. A Desperate Character and Other Stories. 5. Dream Tales and Prose Poems. 6 and 7. Virgin Soil; 2 volumes. Each title complete in itself.

SANBORN—Paris and the Social Revolution. A Study of the Revolutionary Elements in the various Classes of Parisian Society. 8vo cloth gilt top, new pub., at \$3.50 net, for \$1.25 and 30c postage extra.

KROPOTKIN—Russian Literature. 8vo clo., new pub., at \$2.00 net, for 75c and 15c postage extra.

ANDEYEV—The Seven Who Were Hanged. A story. One of his best. Pub. at \$1.00, for 70c and 15c postage extra.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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Notary Public. Richard Wiencek, notary public, 236 West 134th st., Passports procured. All legal documents acknowledged. Open evening.

REAL ESTATE.

For sale with very little cash, two family brick, 11 room house, two baths, separate furnace heaters; lot 30 x 100; 100 feet from elevated station; 25 minutes ride from Williamsburg or Brooklyn Bridge. 556 East 105th st., Brooklyn.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A few boarders wanted in private family; vegetables, poultry and eggs from our own place. A. Silverstein, Middletown, N. Y., Route 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

Mrs. C. Prowse, experienced home nurse; confinements a specialty, 28 Clifton place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1734 Prospect.

SOCIAL STORE.

Closed for summer. Books, etc., 233 East 84th street, Lectures, etc., Helmetta, New Jersey, care Organization Committee, John Wall.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Furnished room with bath, suitable for one or two persons. 222 E. 19th st. Private house, all improvements, E. Ramet, 2255 Hughes av., near 183d St.

HELP WANTED.

First-class canvassers; newspaper work in nearby New Jersey towns; good pay. P. O. Box 1024, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Wanted—Sign painter. Call 9 a. m., 44 Bowery. Farm hands; call between 8 and 11 A. M. Call at Unemployed Free Bureau, 44 Bowery. A honest and reliable man to work on a small farm; a Spiritualist family of two. Eva Thomson, Wells, Vt.

WANTED.

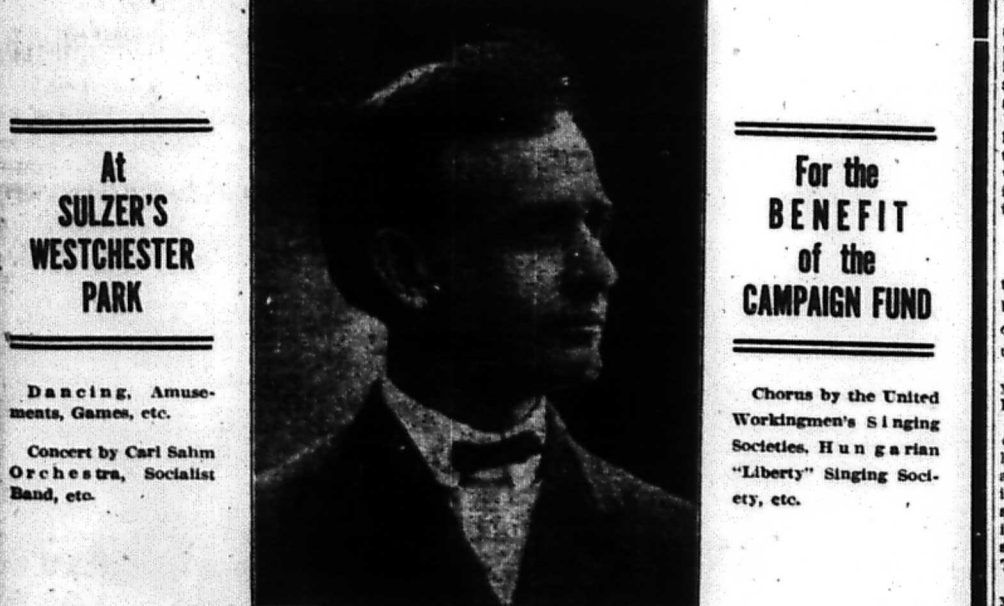
Amateur musicians to join the Socialist Band (brass). Meets at Labor Temple every Thursday. The Call offers a good opportunity to capable advertising solicitors. Inquire at the office, 443 Pearl St., New York.

MARK THE DATE AND PLACE

SOCIALIST PARTY, LOCAL NEW YORK

Picnic and Summernight's Festival

Sunday Afternoon and Evening, June 13, 1909



At SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK. Dancing, Amusements, Games, etc. Concert by Carl Salm Orchestra, Socialist Band, etc.

BARBECUE. Gymnastic Exhibitions by the Turn Verein "Vorwaerts." Senator WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, of Milwaukee, will speak in English and ALEXANDER JONAS in German. Speeches from Music Stand at 5 P. M. BAZAAR. Tickets in Advance, 10 CENTS. AT THE GATE, 15 CENTS.

Tickets are on sale at all Socialist Party Clubs and Headquarters in the city: office of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce St.; New York Evening Call, 442 Pearl St.; Jewish Forward, 175 East Broadway; "Elora," 1528 Second Ave.; Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.; Bronx Club House, 3309 Third Ave.; Local Office, 239 East 84th St.

How to Reach Park—Take Subway Trains to West Farms, within two blocks from Park; Second Avenue "L" road to West Farms; Third Avenue "L" road to 149th St., then change for West Farms (Subway).

For the BENEFIT of the CAMPAIGN FUND. Chorus by the United Workingmen's Singing Societies, Hungarian "Liberty" Singing Society, etc.

Annual Picnic and Summernights Festival

For the Benefit of the Campaign Fund OF THE SOCIALIST Party of Hoboken, N. J. On Sunday, June 13, 1909, Afternoon & Evening.

At Schaffer's Park, Homestead, N. J. To Commence at 2 o'clock. Prize Bowling, Games, Dancing, Amusements for Young and Old.

Tickets in Advance, 10c. At the Gate, 15c. White Line Cars Pass the Park.

TURKISH WORKERS AWAKE

Start More Socialist Papers—Printers Organize Progressive Union.

(Correspondence to The Call.) CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—The Socialist and Labor movement has received a new impetus from the re-establishment of the constitutional system in Turkey.

There is also a Socialist weekly in the Bulgarian language, Ra Opnicheska (The Spark of Labor), published in Macedonia.

After several unsatisfactory attempts to form aid or insurance societies, the printers of Constantinople have finally organized to protect their class interests.

C. L. U. ASKS RIGHT TO BUILD HOSPITAL

State Health Commissioner Eugene Porter held a public hearing in Patuxent yesterday to determine whether the Brooklyn Central Labor Union should be permitted to build a home for consumptives in Caram, L. I., where laborers from New York City will be treated free.

There was much opposition to the plan three years ago; yesterday there was very little, and so many spoke in favor of it that it looks as if Dr. Porter will report favorably.

"Such an institution would be a godsend to the laboring class," said Dr. Greely, of Brooklyn. "At present there are over 6,000 cases of consumption in Brooklyn alone, and only 400 of these are being cared for adequately."

Three years ago the Brooklyn Central Labor Union bought a big tract at Caram and was about to begin work on the building when protests from farmers in the neighborhood stopped all proceedings.

JORDAN ASKS RE-TRIAL

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 12.—On the ground that a jurymen was insane at the time of the trial, counsel for Chester S. Jordan, of Somerville, recently convicted of the murder of his wife, has filed a motion for a new trial.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

"I Wish I Could," "I Will." The First Is Failure; Second Is Success.

If you will buy New York City Real Estate now in right location you will make a success of your investment.

HIGBIE PARK NO. 2

At Springville, L. I. Right at the station and trolley, graded streets, cement sidewalks, high-class and restricted, beautiful homes now on property.

LOTS \$375 EACH ON TIME

One year from to-day they should easily resell for \$1,000 each. And if the Jamaica Bay Bill which Governor Hughes signed two weeks ago is O. K.'d by the U. S. Government these lots will make fortunes for their owners.

SIGHT SEEING AUTOMOBILE TOMORROW

On the return trip we take you across the new Queens Borough Bridge. Auto leaves Long Island City, L. I. R. Depot, 3 P. M. Also excursion by train from L. I. City and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, L. I. R. Depot, 3.40 P. M. FREE TICKETS for train and auto from our representatives stationed in both depots. Come and bring your friends.

W. C. REEVES & CO.

124 East 23d Street, N. Y. City.

Advertisement for Union Label featuring an illustration of a man and a woman in work clothes. Text includes 'Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls.' and 'Litholin Collars, 23c. Cleaning Soap, Waiters' and Cooks' Outfit.'

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

LIFE SAVERS BADLY USED

Uncle Sam Treats These Men Shabbily Despite Their Heroic Service.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.) WASHINGTON, June 12.—The convention of the Surf Men's Mutual Benefit Association, which is in session in this city, has brought to light the fact that the men engaged in Uncle Sam's life-saving service, who saved last year 127,395 persons from a watery grave and rescued \$211,124, 632 worth of property, are not provided for in their old age, despite the fact that they risk their lives continually in devotion to their duty.

The men are very much interested in getting a retirement bill through Congress which would provide old age and accident pensions. C. D. Hillis, assistant secretary of the treasury department, spoke before the association and promised the co-operation of the department in the passage of the bill.

O. M. Maxam, assistant general superintendent of the service, spoke before the convention and said in part:

"Your record in saving life and property challenges the admiration of the entire civilized world. But back of the statistics there are thousands upon thousands of stories, aye, more than one story for every diver. I have read some of them. The text, if written, I am afraid would tell a sad story of your lonely lives at your posts of duty upon the outlying barren beaches of our coasts, in many instances remote from any other human habitation; of your separation from your home and family and companions; of your contracted environments, and of your necessarily restricted opportunities for social intercourse, recreation, entertainment and instruction—things that the man in the average vocation in life is fortunate enough to be able to enjoy."

MAN WALKS FAR WITH BROKEN LEG

Believing the United States Marine Hospital, at Stapleton, S. I., was the only hospital where he could get treatment, Charles Hawkins, mate of the barge Maryland formerly the steamer General Slocum, traveled from Hackensack to Staten Island with a broken leg.

Hawkins' strength gave out at Port Richmond, where he was picked up from the sidewalk and removed to St. Vincent's Hospital at Livingston. Doctors who have examined the break, to-day declare the man's long journey was most remarkable.

FLATS AND SHARPS IN BROOKLYN

H. C. P. "CAVALIERIA RUSTICANA" AND "I PAGLIACCI" AT FOLLY THEATER, BROOKLYN.

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YOUNG MEN AND MEN THAT FEEL YOUNG

THAT WANT GOOD SERVICE AND SERVICEABLE HATS.

CORRECT STYLES AND SPLENDID VALUES.

Wear McCann's Hats

210 Bowery, opp. Rivington St. NEW YORK.

GIVES LOEB FREE HAND

"Injunction Bill" to Suspend Civil Service Law to Favor Port Collector.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.) WASHINGTON, June 12.—Despite the impression that President Taft believes in strict conformity to the law it is understood that he has wired Collector Loeb at the port of New York to the effect that he would suspend the application of the civil service law to the employees in the New York Customs service.

The object of this is to permit Loeb to discharge employees who would otherwise be protected by the civil service law. If Taft's conduct passes unchallenged he will be enabled to suspend the civil service law anywhere and as long as he pleases. This is but another proof of the fact that the executive authority is all the power that is needed to accomplish one's ends, no matter how contrary it may be to the law.

This new development in Loeb's campaign simply proves that the "exposure" of the sugar trust was but part of a plan to build up a political machine in New York City, and this was his method of killing off some of Tim Woodruff's proteges. It also marks the rise of Elihu Root's political rise in the New York armament.

STAGELAND

The Lyric Theater will have a summer attraction in a new musical comedy, or comedy opera, produced under the direction of Frank Henney, called "The Motor Girl," which will have its first presentation on a New York stage Tuesday night. This opera opened at New Haven on Thursday night, and is said to have met with success.

The scenes of "The Motor Girl" are laid in the City of Saardam, in Holland, on Kirmis Day, and in the Grand Hotel, Paris. The opera is in two acts, and tells the story of an American girl, Helen Dare, played by Miss Caine, who enters an international auto race disguised as her brother, the real owner of the American car. She wins the race, but her disguise is penetrated, and she is denied the cup because the rules demand that only the owner shall drive. But, although she loses the cup, she wins the sweetest heart of her childhood.

The music is written by Julian Edwards, and the book and lyrics are by Charles J. Campbell and Ralph H. Skinner, authors of "His Honor the Mayor."

Monday night Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe enter upon the last week of their limited season of three weeks, as originally arranged. Their present success could have carried them on for many more weeks to come, but each of the two stars has had an arduous season and is desirous of entering upon a rest that will prepare them for their duties to the public next year.

For the final week, the two stars have reserved two of the most popular plays of their repertoire. Monday and Tuesday nights and Wednesday matinee and night they present "Twelfth Night," and Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday matinee and night appear in "The Taming of the Shrew."

The prominent stars now in New York have subscribed for the boxes at the Herald Square Theater on Sunday night, when the United States Employees of the Shubert theaters give their benefit in aid of the widow and orphans of George Mearns, a stage hand at the West End Theater who died recently. There will be boxes in the names of Lew Fields, James T. Powers, Blanche Ring, George Fawcett, Jefferson De Angelis, and practically all the other notable players now in New York city.

For the coming week at Greater Dreamland, the circus, which is given free afternoon and evening, will be increased to fifteen all big acts. This will make it possible to have a continuous ring performance from 3 P. M. to 11 P. M. So that all can see the circus in the elevated arena over the lagoon, which is surrounded by the wistaria covered walls, with its comfortable chairs and tete-a-tetes. Beginning with this week's performance in his steel arena at Greater Dreamland, Boston's trainers will exhibit the baby lions which were born in Coney Island. The babies will be passed around among the spectators, so ladies and children may have a chance to pet and fondle the cubs of the big lions performing in the arena before them.

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THE THIRD DEGREE Continuous Free Circus, 15 Acts. Everything New But the Ocean.

READ THIS

The organizations are lining up: 63 on the list to-day. There are several hundred to be heard from. Who's going to speak in your union for one dollar a week for four months? You? Good. It's easy to say; it after the question is once brought up fairly on the floor of your organization. 250 organizations sending in their dollar regularly, weekly, will bring in one-fourth of the amount needed to cover the weekly deficit.

You owe it to your interests to maintain a newspaper for your own use, whether the times are peaceful or turbulent? When we have strikes on our hands, we find it a very good thing to have a mouthpiece and thereby reach the public, whose opinion often determines our success. Ask those who have just gone through that mill. If their answer could reach your ears, it would be that we must keep up our press at any cost. The call must have your support this week—we are working under most trying difficulties. We cannot continue this way indefinitely. Act quickly before it is too late.

- 1. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 149, Brooklyn.
2. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Brownsville.
3. 34th A. D. S. P., New York.
4. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 235, I. A. of M.
5. 6th A. D. S. P., New York.
6. Local Tarrytown, S. P., New York.
7. Local Syracuse, S. P., New York.
8. American Flint Glass Workers, Local No. 63, Brooklyn.
9. Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M.
10. Wood Carvers and Modelers' Association.
11. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brownsville.
12. Workmen's Circle, Branch 11, Brownsville.
13. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, U. U. No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.
14. 23rd A. D., Br. 2, S. P., Kings County.
15. Woodcarvers of the Hayden Co., Rochester, N. Y. (\$3 per week).
16. Local Mercer County, S. P., New Jersey.
17. Local Watertown, S. P., New York.
18. Jewish Socialist Branch of Chelsea.
19. Workmen's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford, Conn.
20. Bohemian Bakers, No. 22.
21. 15th A. D. Socialist Club, Brooklyn.
22. 32nd A. D. S. P., Kings County.
23. 20th A. D. S. P., Kings County.
24. 24th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
25. 3th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
26. Local Dover, S. P., Dover, N. J.
27. Suspender Makers' Union.
28. Employees of A. & H. Rosenbluth, Branch Wyckoff Heights.
29. Int. Arbeiter Unter. Verein.
30. Br. 14, W. S. D. E. F., Brooklyn.
31. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 201, Philadelphia.
32. Workmen's Circle, Br. 49.
33. Franz Gerau Maennerchor, Brooklyn.
34. 3d and 10th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
35. Harrison Lodge 156, I. A. of M.
36. Brewers' Union No. 69.
37. Local East Manchester, S. P., N. H.
38. Local Union County, Branch 3, Elizabethtown, N. J.
39. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J.
40. Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn.
41. United Textile Workers, Brooklyn.
42. 35th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
43. Employees of Jerome & McLean Ice Cream Store.
44. 8th Ward Br. S. P., Jersey City.
45. Local S. P., Springfield, Mass.
46. Typographical Union No. 7, New York.
47. Cooks Union, No. 381, Brooklyn.
48. Co-operative League.
49. Bronx Borough Agitation Committee.
50. Employees of Charles and Morris, Clear Factory.
51. Painters and Decorators Union, No. 472, Richmond Borough.
52. Painters and Decorators, No. 848, City.
53. Local Elizabeth, S. P.
54. Shoe Cutters' Protective Association.
55. "Social Harmoniks Buro" of Joseph Chant Lipes.
56. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club.
57. Longwood Club Boston.
58. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 1.
59. 25th and 27th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
60. Carpenters and Joiners, Jamaica, No. 613.
61. Beer Drivers' No. 24, Brooklyn (12 weekly).
62. Cigarmakers, P. I. U., No. 149.
63. Paper Cigarette Makers Union.
64. Workmen's Educational Club, Brooklyn.
65. ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

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TOMBS, NOT STAGE

Enticed to New York by accounts of riches to be made on the stage here, two young women, Eva Grant and Ruth Macke, of Pueblo, Col., went to the Tombs for two months for shoplifting. Both had pleaded guilty in Special Sessions to stealing \$15 worth of trinkets and wearing apparel from a Broadway department store.

MURDERS; ENDS LIFE

SCRANTON, Pa., June 12.—A murderer and suicide, remarkable because

each of the principals are octogenarians, occurred to-day on a farm near Honesdale. George Baker, a farmer, aged eighty-seven, was slain with a shotgun by his brother-in-law, Mark Van Dusen, aged eighty-six years, who then killed himself.

LARGEST COAL LUMP

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 12.—There was shipped to-day from this city the largest single piece of anthracite coal ever mined. It went to the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition at Seattle and will be on exhibition there for six months. It weighs 1,800

HURT IN AUTO CRASH

ROCHESTER, June 12.—A bound Rochester and Soda Springs car this morning struck an automobile near Webster, N. Y., in which Duntay Wright, of Webster, master of the Webster Grange, and his two-year-old son were riding. Wright's car was torn from his hands, and it is said to-day that he will lose the sight of one eye.

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, \$7.50; each additional line at the same rate. If paid in advance the price will only be \$5.00. Make payments directly to The New York Evening Call, 445 Pearl Street, New York.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Directory of businesses in Manhattan including: ATTORNEY AT LAW, BARBERS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC., BOOTS AND SHOES, CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS, DELICATESSEN, DRUGGISTS, DRY GOODS, LADIES AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS, LAUNCH ROOM, LAUNDRIES, LUNCH ROOM, MEN'S FURNISHERS, OPTICIAN, PRINTING INKS, PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND RECORDS, PHOTOGRAPHY, RESTAURANTS, TEAS AND COFFEES, TRUNKS AND BAGS, UNION MADE BANNERS & BADGES, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Directory of businesses in the Bronx including: ATTORNEY AT LAW, BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY, BUTCHERS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS, DRUGGISTS, DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS, GENTS' FURNISHERS, JEWELRY, LAUNDRIES, LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKERS, MEAT MARKET, RESTAURANT, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Directory of businesses in Brooklyn including: BUTCHERS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS, DRUGGISTS, DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS, GENTS' FURNISHERS, JEWELRY, LAUNDRIES, LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKERS, MEAT MARKET, RESTAURANT, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

OUT OF TOWN

Directory of businesses in other boroughs including: BUTCHERS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS, DRUGGISTS, DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS, GENTS' FURNISHERS, JEWELRY, LAUNDRIES, LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKERS, MEAT MARKET, RESTAURANT, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

REDS PUSH GIANTS DOWN

New York Uses Fourteen Men and Then Fails to Get Away With the Game.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—Arthur Raymond and Leon Ames were ineffective yesterday and the Reds took the Giants into camp, 6 to 3, thus getting a better hold on third place.



KNOCKOUT BROWN.

BROWN AND MORAN AT SHARKEY A. C.

Manager Buckley has made an important match for the stag of the Sharkey Athletic Club, to be held on Wednesday.

BIG BIKE MEET ON LONG ISLAND

Star bicycle riders from all parts of the United States and from a half dozen European countries are among the 140 entries in the bicycle handicap to be raced over the Marathon distance at Valley Stream, L. I., tomorrow.

NEW YORK A. C. HOLDS BIG MEET

Athletes from all the leading clubs and colleges will be seen in action this afternoon at Travers Island, the summer home of the New York Athletic Club.

SVANBERG TO RACE

CHICAGO, June 12.—John Svanberg, who won the Derby Marathon here two weeks ago, will compete against two runners in a fifteen-mile relay race at Logan Square Park June 19.

RACING KILLED IN TEXAS

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 12.—The Anti-Race Betting law passed by the last Legislature went into effect last night and arrangements are being made to discontinue racing here.

KING'S HORSE FALLS DEAD

LONDON, June 12.—Florizel King, one of the leading stallions of King Edward's breeding stud, fell dead yesterday while being exercised in the paddock at Sandringham.

WALSH'S SPITTER BEATS YANKS

Holds Highlanders Down to Three Hits—Engle Plays Like a Piece of Cheese.

Ed Walsh, once a coal miner and now monarch of the spitball brigade, who is to the Highlanders what Mordecia Brown is to the Giants, a perennial puzzle, bested Joe Lake in a pitchers' battle on the Hilltop yesterday.



Engle's accumulation of miscues piled up like presents for the heir of the Dutch throne.

his way to third when Engle, who made both of New York's misplays, gave a neat unrelieved imitation of a sieve, and Purtell scored before Demmitt, who was backing up, could return the sphere to the infield.

Comisky's man of steel yielded only three hits, and in the last five innings disposed of the batters as fast as they came up.

Lake, who conquered Walsh, 1 to 0, last year, was found by the Hitless Wonders for seven hits, and he would have had a draw with his renowned opponent, nevertheless, if Engle had not made his untimely error.

PIRATES WIN ELEVENTH STRAIGHT

PITTSBURG, June 12.—The pace-making Pirates gave Brooklyn a real taste of high life, here this afternoon in the opening clash of a series of four games.

FINAL MEETING OF SOCIALIST LEAGUE

The Canadian papers are giving a great deal of space to the new Socialist Baseball League that is being organized in this city under the auspices of The Call.

ROWAN VS. DOUGLAS

Marty Rowan, the clever Greenpoint lightweight, who has defeated some of the best boys in Brooklyn, will meet Ben Douglas, of Newark, tonight for ten rounds in the final before the East Avenue Athletic Club.

YANKEE HORSE WINS IN FRANCE

PARIS, June 12.—Nash Turner's Alator ran in the Prix Longjumeau at Maisons Laiffie yesterday but did not get a place.

MAKES HIGH RUN

Charles Gilbert Scores 739 for Three Games at Bowling Tourney.

Opposed to such expert bowlers as Jimmy Smith, the champion; Alex. Dunbar, of New York; Jimmy Watt, of Bridgeport, Conn.; and Al Schwab, of New York, Charles V. Gilbert, of Cleveland, pocked into another world's record for individuals by annexing a total of 739 pins at Madison Square Garden yesterday.

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ENGLISH CHAMP TO RUN

The Galway men have secured a great bunch of entries for their meet at Ulmer Park tomorrow. In the mile H. W. Wilson, the champion of England, will make his initial American appearance against a field of thirty, including Mike Driscoll, the American two-mile champion.

TAYLOR CHAMPION

DEAL, England, June 12.—J. H. Taylor, the mid-Summery professional, won the open golf championship of Great Britain here yesterday. James Braid, who held the title last year, tied for second place.

DRAW IN CHESS MATCH

Frank J. Marshall and Jose R. Capablanca resumed play in their chess match yesterday evening, contesting the twenty-first game at the rooms of the Staten Island Club, in St. George.

AMERICAN HORSE THIRD

GATWICK, England, June 12.—The Dorkins Welter Handicap of 100 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, distance six furlongs, was won yesterday by Mariut. Muffin Roy was second and J. R. Keene's Wamba II, third.

HOW THEY STAND

Table showing National League and American League standings with columns for W, L, P.C.

Yesterday's Results. Cincinnati, 6; New York, 3. Pittsburgh, 8; Brooklyn, 1. Boston, 4; Chicago, 2. Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 0.

Games To-day. New York at Cincinnati. Brooklyn at Pittsburgh. Boston at Chicago. Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Table showing American League standings with columns for W, L, P.C.

Yesterday's Results. Chicago, 1; New York, 0. Cleveland, 3; Boston, 1. Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 1 (11 innings).

Games To-day. Chicago at New York. Cleveland at Boston. St. Louis at Philadelphia. Detroit at Washington.

Table showing Eastern League standings with columns for W, L, P.C.

Yesterday's Results. Jersey City, 1; Montreal, 0. Buffalo, 2; Newark, 1. Rochester, 3; Baltimore, 1. The Providence-Toronto game was postponed on account of wet grounds.

Games To-day. Montreal at Jersey City. Buffalo at Newark. Rochester at Baltimore. Toronto at Providence.

H. SILVERSTEIN

88 Delancey St., Cor. Forsythe, N. Y.

Shulman's Yearly Clothing Sale advertisement featuring a man in a suit and a list of prices for suits and overcoats.

FIVE ARRESTED FOR MURDER OF WOMAN

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 12.—The body of Mrs. Victoria Griffin was found in a well at her home on Summer street here, with the top of the head gashed in with an ax, and the throat cut from ear to ear.

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

DR. PORTER SPECIALIST TO MEN. CONSULTATION FREE. 10 East 16th Street.

THE NATIONAL UNION. UNITED BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. Logo featuring a shield with a key.

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LITTLE GIRL JOINS DEAD TWIN SISTER

Previously grief-stricken by the recent death of her four-year-old daughter May, Mrs. Selma Chisholm is prostrated to-day by the added burden of sorrow, caused by the death of May's twin sister, Alice, who fell five stories from the fire escape of her parents' flat at 49 East 134th street, and was instantly killed.

TOO FAT, SHE DIED

UTICA, June 12.—Mrs. Leroy Hoke, of East Springfield, near here, was taken sick two weeks ago. She was buried to-day, having died of excessive fleshiness. She weighed 400 pounds at death, having gained sixty pounds during her illness.

FIND BROOKLYN MAN POISONED IN BUSHES

UTICA, N. Y., June 12.—It is stated to-day that an investigation will be made into the death of a man supposed to be Herman Klutz, of 1163 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, whose dead body was found in an isolated clump of bushes on the farm of Geo. Gilbert, in Deerfield. Near the body were an empty beer bottle and a paper containing a white powder.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 390. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9-12 A. M. Delegate Body meets every 4th Monday, 9 P. M.

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The Local Smokestacks Had Nothing on Fromme.

essions of labor. Off each boxman the Reds gleaned three runs, a triplet of rallies procured in the fifth frame giving them the verdict. The Giants had nine hits to Cincinnati's eleven, but could not bunch their safeties.

If a plentiful supply of athletes could have won the game it would have gone New York's way. Before the combat ended Manager McGraw had spilled fourteen players into the argument. His sub-hitters, Merkle, McCormick and Myers, each failed to deliver the goods when sent to bat.

Raymond escaped till the third. The McLean opened with a clean swing. Downey followed suit, and each runner advanced a base when Herzog fumbled. Bescher's single registered the brace after Fromme struck out. Hoblitzel batted out a circuit clout in the fourth, matching the first tally of the Giants in the same round.

NEW MANAGER FOR BOSTON DOVES

CINCINNATI, June 12.—As the Giants reached Cincinnati the Boston club left with Bill Dahlen as manager. President Dovey said that Dahlen's promotion would be only temporary, but the impression is that Frank Bowerman has been deposited for keeps.

INVESTORS OPPORTUNITY

An established business man with a bright future and splendid opportunities, requires a little more capital in order to push and market profitable goods. Number of investors will be limited according to the amount of money they can furnish. Full particulars will be given to bona fide investors.

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MYERS SHOWS HOW GREAT RAILWAY MAGNATES LOOTED THE COUNTRY, BOTH EAST AND WEST

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers.

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

PART III.

The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

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CHAPTER XVII.—Continued. THE BLAIR AND GARRETT FORTUNES.

What Blair and others were doing in the North and West before, during, and after the Civil War John W. Garrett and John Hopkins were doing in Maryland. Scarcely referred to now, Garrett was extolled in his day as a "famous railroad king"; and in this case it is not the man so much nor the Garrett fortune which commands interest as is the story of the railway line he and Hopkins largely owned; this property forms to-day one of the great transportation systems of the country.

The Baltimore and Ohio Built by Public Money.

As were, other railroads, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was built almost wholly with funds granted by state, counties and municipalities. In 1827 the state of Maryland granted a subscription of \$500,000 as first aid, and the city of Baltimore the same sum. At the outset the projectors loftily disclaimed any intention of asking any further grants of public aid; private capital, said they, would construct the road. But seven years later they made another inroad upon the public treasury; the state of Maryland was induced to subscribe \$2,000,000 more in 1835, and the city of Baltimore \$3,000,000 in 1836. In 1838 they obtained \$1,000,000 from the city of Wheeling (12). For a while they were discreet enough to refrain from again attacking the public treasury; but when, in 1850, they applied to the Common Council of Baltimore for \$5,000,000 more, and obtained the amount, there was some questioning as to what had become of the many millions contributed from the public exchequer. A considerable part, it was evident, had been used in constructing the railroad, but opinions were freely expressed that the directors had been enriching themselves by the customary grafting devices of the day—such as, for instance, those used by Blair in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York.

Whenever, however, opposition to additional appropriations sprang up and embarrassing questions were asked, the directors would have their glittering arguments ready. "See what a great work we have been carrying on. Is this not an enterprise of the greatest importance to the whole community, to the farmer, the mechanic and the business man? Now, when we are on the high road to completion, shall we have to suspend because of lack of funds? Would not this be a great calamity?" Such arguments told with the public; and the legislatures and common councils, corruptly influenced, could always base their explanations upon them.

Garrett and Hopkins Get Control.

Plundered by the original clique, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went into financial ruin. Notwithstanding the great bounties that it had received, it was in a demoralized condition in 1856, and its treasury was empty. Garrett and Hopkins, who had long been associated with it and who had probably shared in the loot (although there is no specific proof on this point), bought up more quantities of its stock, then selling cheap, and snatched control. Born in Baltimore in 1820, Garrett was the son of a rich shipping merchant; Hopkins had made money in the grocery business.

Garrett and Hopkins not only continued the long prevailing frauds, but put through many other fraudulent and corrupt acts. Here, for example, is one of the smaller frauds: The millions of stock subscriptions donated by the state of Maryland for the building

(12) Laws, Ordinances and Documents Relating to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; 1840: 87, 108, 133, 184, etc.

of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been to a large extent floated in London among British capitalists. The interest had to be paid by Maryland to these financiers in gold. Did the company, on its part, reimburse the state in kind? By no means. It claimed, by force of certain judicial decisions, that it was not required to pay interest to the state otherwise than in currency. Under the prevailing money conditions, and estimating the difference in rates of exchange, this form of payment meant a constant loss to the state of Maryland—a loss reaching more than a total of \$400,000, out of which amount the Baltimore and Ohio cheated the state.

Far greater were the sums out of which the state of Maryland was cheated in the fraudulent manipulation of what was called the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In return for franchises and aid, the company agreed to pay the state one-fifth of the passenger receipts. After the branch was in successful operation, its treasury was constantly represented as so sickly that there was no money in hand with which to pay the state. Time after time inquiries were made by honest legislators as to where the great profits had gone. No satisfactory answer was ever given; the state was abjectly cheated; and, finally, a corrupt act was passed practically abandoning all claims of the state.

A Labyrinth of Corruption.

Under Garrett and Hopkins' control, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company caused a series of measures to be passed exceeding in corruption, in some respects, those put through by Commodore Vanderbilt in New York. Repeatedly the legislatures of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and other states, and the common councils of many cities, were bought up, and the courts were thoroughly subverted. Franchises of inestimable value were given away; the public treasury was cheated out of the sums advanced and was drawn upon to pay the expense of improvements and extensions in which not a share of interest was retained for state or city; large stock watering issues were authorized, and the company was virtually relieved from taxation. By 1876 fully \$88,000,000 of its property went untaxed.

The militant object of Garrett and Hopkins was the destruction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal as a competitor. As Commodore Vanderbilt in New York found the Erie Canal to be a competitor of his line, so Garrett and Hopkins decided that they could not get a monopoly of transportation in Maryland until the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal had been extinguished as a competitor. The obstacles in their way were great for the state owned the waterway, and the public was not disposed to see its usefulness impaired. This was especially true of the merchant class, who demanded competition and insisted that monopoly would be ruinous to them.

Destroying Canal Competition.

Beginning in 1860 Garrett and Hopkins corrupted the Maryland Legislature, until by one act piled upon another, they were gradually able to wrest away its ownership from the state. But they did not merely depend upon the bribing of legislators after they were in office. With money supplied by Garrett and Hopkins, the political bosses of Maryland engaged in packing of primaries, indiscriminate bribery of voters and stuffing of ballot boxes thus insuring the election of subservient officials. Once the canal was practically in their hands, Garrett and Hopkins made it useless as a competitor.

Having a complete monopoly they now exacted extortionate charges for transportation, and they likewise increased their profits by cutting the pay of their employees. In desperation, the railroad workers declared a strike in 1877. False reports of the violence of the strikers were immediately dispatched broadcast. Using these charges as a pretext, the military was called

out. At Martinsburg, W. Va., the state militia refused to fire upon the strikers, but a company of militia, recruited from a class hostile to the strikers, opened fire, killing many of the strikers and wounding others.

Hopkins Becomes a Philanthropist.

Both Garrett and Hopkins pulled out large sums from their control and manipulations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Hopkins' fortune, at his death, amounted to nominally \$10,000,000. At the time of his demise, in 1878, he was "the wealthiest citizen of Baltimore." The most close-fisted of men, he relaxed in at least one respect during the last year of his life. Following the example of so many other multimillionaires of the period, he made certain of the perpetuation of his memory as a "great philanthropist." To this end, in March, 1878, he gave property valued at \$4,500,000 with which to found a hospital in Baltimore; he presented Baltimore with a public park, and he donated \$3,500,000 as an initial benefaction for the founding of the Johns Hopkins University. Here it is pertinent to inquire what was the form of property given in these bounties? Very largely, it consisted of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock; it was property representing the corruption of public life, the abasement of the workers and the general spoliation of the entire community.

And what was Garrett's share of the proceeds of the joint control? At his death, in 1884, it was said to be \$15,000,000, but it was undoubtedly much more. This wealth descended to his son Robert, who went through a series of personal excesses, to wind up in melancholia and suffering of the brain. Obviously enough, he was no match for those able capitalists, the Vanderbilts, Goulds and Scotts; they pounced upon him and ruthlessly despoiled him as his father had despoiled others; his autocratic power and sway gradually vanished. When he died, in 1896, his wealth had shrunk to about \$5,000,000, and the Baltimore and Ohio system passed under the control of the Pennsylvania railroad group of magnates.

CHAPTER XVIII. THE PACIFIC QUARTET.

During the range of years when the Vanderbilts, Gould, Sage, Blair and various other railroad magnates were hurling themselves upward into the realms of masterful wealth, four other noted capitalists, whose careers were interjoined, were doing likewise in the Far West.

This group was composed of Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins. It was an unusual brotherhood, in that, for a long time, they hung together with a tenacious fidelity not often found among railroad capitalists. In fact, it was so rare a phenomenon that the mention of it deserves a place of supreme precedence. Such magnates as Commodore Vanderbilt and William H. Vanderbilt, Gould and Sage preferred to go it alone, not merely satisfied with the lion's share, but determined to bag it all, if they could; they were distrustful and intolerant of partners except as expediency demanded, and then they acted with them only to secede them eventually. The Pacific quartet were also starkly individualistic, each for himself, but they moderated their propensities enough to fuse their interests in a common harmony of aim. Even more, they sagaciously weighed the special fitness of each, assigned the duties according to this individual appraisal, and divided the spoils with a certain flavor of fairness.

Four Men Who Could Act Together.

In fine, this group was distinguished by a method of intelligent co-operation. To this fact was due, in a measure, their rapid success in obtaining great wealth without the necessity of dragging through intermediate stages. They were among the first of the magnates to prove the superiority of the principle of systematic organization—a lesson which the Standard Oil group took up a little later, amplified, improved, and developed into a superlative system. Here was not a case of where one man dominatingly insisted that he alone was endowed with all of the functions required in successful business. The Pacific quartet recognized the value of specialization. In a general way, Huntington was entrusted with the supervision of the financial affairs; Stanford of the plans for the manipulation of law and politics; Crocker was placed in charge of the construction work, and Hopkins was the commandant of office details. The particular useful qualifications of each of the four were mutually appreciated and availed of. In addition to this division of oversight, all joined together as a unit in the promotion and consummation of their plans.

Circumstances did not compel these four men to be of quite the same revolutionary type of capitalists as the Vanderbilts and Goulds. They did not have to do much pummeling of smaller capitalists, nor expend much effort in beating down the sacred doctrine of "free and unrestricted competition." Their territory was largely one which had not been taken up by companies of small capitalists, building in piecemeal fashion. They had the opportunity of bringing forth great railroad systems out of what had been a void. At a bound they sprang from an obscure position to that of great capitalists; the transformation from petty dealers in merchandise or law to multimillionaires was a quick, sudden one. Within a few years they took their place among the industrial dictators of the United States; owners of great railroad and steamship lines and of many other forms of property and lands of an immense domain of land—not less than 30,000,000 acres in all. All of these men have passed away, but the wealth that they became possessed of remains; and even if their personal careers are of no lingering interest, their fortunes are still



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

active, and the history of their properties is of very pertinent present importance.

They Begin With Scant Capital.

All four had migrated from the East to California after the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast. There Huntington carried on a hardware and miners' supply store at Sacramento, and Hopkins became his partner; Crocker was likewise a small merchant, and Stanford was a lawyer. The four were not able to scrape together a pool of more than an insignificant sum with which to execute what was then considered one of the greatest and most difficult railroad projects of modern times.

The phrase monger is addicted to rhapsodizing upon the marvelous self-confidence which could initiate a huge railroad line with only a trivial sum as a starter. This may be a romantic way of describing their prowess and ingenuity. But neither was the project itself of their conception, nor did they have to supply the funds. Years before the undertaking, the building of Pacific lines had been agitated and urged, and the Government had surveyed feasible routes. (1) Not one of the quartet knew anything of railroad construction, nor had the least fundamental knowledge of how to equip and operate a railroad.

The Basic Ability of the Capitalist.

In what direction, then, lay their ability? Purely and wholly in the line of promoting. The capitalist system was of such a fantastically inverted nature that to grasp the ownership of anything did not imply or require the ability of supervision. Railroads, factories, mines and public utility systems were generally owned by men—often by absentees—who knew nothing of any aspect of them except the one all-important phase—the budget of profit or loss.

The ability of the promoter was the most necessary consideration, although not the foremost in insuring the title of ownership. Very frequently, in the case of factories and mines, promoters had to get funds from banking houses, which usually, by skillful law work, succeeded in getting those promoters into a legal snare, forcing them out, and expropriating their property. Railroad promoters, however, did not have to depend so much upon private bankers. They could draw upon government, state and cities for advances of money; if a man, or a set of men, could succeed in bribing Congress and the legislatures to donate land grants and advance the funds, it was a very simple matter to hire highly competent civil engineers to survey and build the routes, and employ good executives to run them after they were built.

The first act of legislation with its corollaries—franchises, gifts and free access to the public treasures. This done, the remainder of the program was easy. In this regard it was that Huntington and his partners showed their finesse—not an unusual finesse, by any means; its caliber was neither more nor less than that of many another capitalist, who also had been

(1) By an act of March 3, 1853, Congress appropriated funds for the surveying, by the Army Corps of Engineers, of railroad routes from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. The results were published in 1855.

adroit in bribing legislation through.

Upon organizing the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1861 the Huntington group could not privately raise more than about \$195,000, of which amount they themselves, put in about \$50,000. This sum, ridiculously inadequate to build a railroad estimated to cost \$25,000,000, was, however, enough and more than enough, for certain well-understood primary operations.

With its expenses could be defrayed at the centers of legislation; petitions and memorials concocted; advocates paid, and newspapers subsidized. If the trick were well turned, a whole succession of franchises, special laws, land grants and money subsidies would follow. Thus we see that the original capital needed was not for the actual prosecution of the work, but for the purpose of bribery. In fact, money, as an absolute requirement, could be dispensed with. For their votes, legislators (being wily, tactful and practical men) much preferred cash, but when cash could not be fingered, they conveniently took whatever "inducements" were offered. We have come across instance after instance in which embryo capitalists organized corporations, rolled off stocks and bonds (which cost the expense of engraving only) and used them, in lieu of cash, as payment for legislative votes.

If the average railroad corporation, argued the Pacific quartet, could so easily, by the simple media of bought laws, annex itself to public treasuries, what could not they do? A far more selling and impressive public argument the Huntington group had than most of their fellow railroad promoters. Already "in the fifties" there was an insistent, genuinely enthusiastic popular demand, reaching almost the proportions of a clamor, for railroad connections between coast and coast. Upon the strength of this eagerness, much bounty and booty could be extracted. At the outbreak of the Civil War the demand became irresistibly intensified by the lack of speedy inter-coastal communications, both railroad and telegraph. Moreover, the popular imagination was captivated and dazzled by the immensity of the undertaking. With prevailing opinion in so favorably an assenting state, matters could be pliantly molded.

They Get Their Laws.

Yet while the people, as a whole, were desirous of Pacific railroads, considerable sections of them were by no means reconciled to the corrupt legislative methods of presenting large

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The widespread interest aroused by Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes," and the large number of inquiries which have been pouring in as to when it was to be published in book form, induce the following statement:

The author is by no means confident that a regular publishing house will bring out a volume of the character of this searching and comprehensive work, and has reason to be apprehensive that if it is issued by such a house, the forces of capitalism will do their best to cause its suppression. This has happened several times in the case of works not nearly as fatal to capitalism as the "History of the Great American Fortunes."

The safest way, in order to insure its publication and circulation, is to take advance subscriptions for the work. It may be added that for the many years of labor on this monumental work, Mr. Myers has not received one penny's remuneration. The subscription price will be \$2.50, and those desiring to subscribe for "The History of the Great American Fortunes" should write to Gustavus Myers, care The Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York.

areas of land and large advances of money for private enrichment.

The farmer, burdened by the price that he had to pay for his small farm, and often blanketed by a mortgage, did not quite approve of the squandering of the public domain for the benefit of a law-created handful of grantees. The small traders, resenting the very idea of any class above them, bitterly objected, as a class, to great capitalists being created by virtual edict of law. The alert and organized sections of the working class saw in this constant manipulation of legislative bodies another perversion of governmental power for the aggrandizement of a small and hostile class, and the rapid impetus to an overshadowing plutocracy. Aware of this general feeling, legislative assemblies had to be "induced"; they might themselves use fine-sounding and seemingly solid arguments in explaining to constituencies; but a very different incentive appealed to them; settlements had to be made in cash or its equivalent.

A more temptingly opportune time for spoliation measures than the period of the Civil War could hardly have been found. Engrossed in the tumultuous upheavals of those convulsive years, the people had neither the patience nor disposition to keep close track of routine enactments in Congress or in the legislatures. At the very beginning of that war the Huntington group organized the Central Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, nearly the whole of which was fictitious so far as actual investment of money was concerned. At once they directed their energies right to the core of things. Huntington betook himself to Washington to lobby in Congress,

while Stanford, elected Governor of California, busied himself with similar ends at home. No vision were they, but practical men who knew how to proceed straightway. Stanford's work quickly bore fruit in California; the city of Sacramento was authorized to donate \$400,000, Placer County to loan \$50,000, the state of California to hold on to \$2,100,000. At the same time, Huntington was doing surpassing mischief by duty in Congress. An act was passed in 1862 by which about 200,000 in Government six per cent bonds and about 4,500,000 acres of public lands were placed at the disposal of the quartet. The few tests against these great gifts were immediately silenced. "Is not the Government fully protected?" the promoters innocently inquired. "Are its loans covered by a first mortgage? If the company defaults, cannot the Government step in and recover? This sounded plausible. Two years later, however, at the very time when we have seen) the Union Pacific coteries were corrupting Congress to get greater land grants and other laws, Huntington again debauched Congress. An act was passed which doubted the Central Pacific's Government's claim on the Central Pacific to the under position of a second mortgage. And, as it turned out, the contract with the Government was so deftly drawn that according to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States subsequently made, the Government's lien covered the main lines only, and not the branch lines.

(To be continued.)

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- First Prize, \$25.00—Man's or Woman's Clothing Credit Certificate to card or cards showing highest amount of purchases.
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- 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.
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- Thirteenth Prize, \$3.00—Shoe Credit Certificate for card or cards showing thirteenth highest amount of purchases.
- Fourteenth Prize, \$2.00—Hat Credit Certificate for card or cards showing fourteenth highest amount of purchases.
- Fifteenth Prize, \$2.00—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. The credit certificate will be accepted without the asking of any questions. Needless to say, The Call will patronize its own advertisers and all certificates will be made out on such stores as advertise in The Call during the period the contest is on.

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 every one. 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. In case of a tie for any of the prizes offered, a prize will be awarded to every one of the persons so tying.

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.

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THE AGITATORS---A STORY OF THE DAWN

By JOHN R. McMAHON

Author of "TOILERS AND IDLERS"

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(Continued from Yesterday.)

CHAPTER X.

Professor Snyder, the celebrated author of "Six Months with Pick and Shovel," and instructor of political economy in the University, will lecture before the Growth-Up Class at 8 o'clock this evening. Admission free. The placards announced an unexpected treat. Rensen had met the professor on a train, and the latter in return for information about the colony, insisted with unfeigned sincerity on devoting an evening to the man. A speaker at banquets and at social conferences, he felt it a duty to entertain occasionally his old friends of the working class.

Some of the audience who had expected to see a kiln-dried face, a curly forehead and a beard like a twisted rope, were agreeably surprised with Professor Snyder's looks. He was a well dressed, healthy and clean young man with a smooth, pinkish face. He talked easily with hands in his trouser pockets.

The lecturer told vivaciously his experiences as a worker in several factories, when he was gathering material for "Six Months with Pick and Shovel," dwell on the humors of a college man excited by anecdote. Nearly everything he saw led him to take an optimistic view of the conditions of labor. He was careful to make allowance for the discomforts that a gentle-nurtured, educated man might feel and not imagine that a bumpy-go-lucky laborer felt the same way. The fellowing of work was a fine thing.

When he beheld square pianos and imitation oriental rugs in the humblest homes, his heart was touched and he said to himself, "These people have the American spirit, they are ambitious, and some day they will have better pianos and more tasteful rugs." The world was growing better; labor and capitalist were coming to understand and appreciate one another. This was an era of princely largesse in distribution to the people. Soon there would appear the emperor of a billion dollars; which, safeguarded by the legislation, meant a billion opportunities of doing good.

The co-operative colony here was a noble experiment, one of the most promising attempted by modern philanthropy. "I will be glad to answer any questions," said Professor Snyder in conclusion.

A crowd of men jumped to their feet with an alacrity that somewhat astonished the lecturer. "It is a fact as you said, sir," cried a quick-voiced young man, "that the exploitation of women and children is an unfortunate incident of modern industry. It didn't begin with the birth of capitalism more than a century ago?"

"I mean to say there has been a great increase," replied the lecturer. "All right. If there has been an increase in exploitation, capitalism has grown more injurious to labor from the start, and it will be worse to-morrow than it is to-day." "There is legislation to protect workers of both sexes," said Professor Snyder. "And allow me to point out the logical error of substituting the general exploitation of women and children for the general exploitation of the working class."

"I don't know what a logical error is," replied the young man. "But I know that capitalism don't chew up a man's family until he's about down and out. The increase of women and child labor in factories shows where the whole working class is at." "There is legislation, I repeat, to protect workers--"

"Does it protect the ten hundred thousand who get killed or injured every year in the United States?" asked a short, red-haired cove-maker. "I doubt those figures--at least, many accidents are not serious--and I trust that the consciences of our industrial captains are awakening."

"They've slept for a hundred years; I guess they won't wake up till we wake 'em," remarked a cleaning room man amid laughter. "Their pocketbooks is asleep."

Professor Snyder smiled uneasily. "The savings banks' report for last year shows that the so-called proletariat--I cannot give it exactly. The per capita wealth of the country is greater than ever before. We know that the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all."

"Maybe so," said a machinist, "but I always thought that a man's prosperity was told by the cash in his own pocket. This per capita sounds to me like a joke. Do I get a square meal per capita when I pass Delmonico?"

When the chuckles had subsided Rensen drew attention to a poster on the wall, which gave the great masses of workers as possessing four billions of the national wealth, while ninety-one billion dollars were owned by the upper classes. A handful of individuals had more wealth than seventy million Americans; a roomful of men were virtual proprietors of the continent. And in a year's wealth making of twenty-four and a half billions, the workers received less than a quarter of the value of their product, all the rest being appropriated by capitalists.

"Statistics are unreliable," observed the professor. "I agree with you," said Rensen, "since these figures are taken from the statistics made up at Washington by the party in power for campaign purposes. Yet these same statistics show the average wage of the proletariat to be four hundred and thirty-seven dollars a year."

"At least it is a mistake," replied the lecturer, in a conciliatory manner, "to charge the capitalist with appropriating everything. A great deal is lost in the waste of competition." "Say, I got held up once," exclaimed Tom Locker, "and I heard that the crook divided with the ward man. What good did that do me?"

The author of "Six Months with Pick and Shovel" smiled with an effort, "recurred to the cheating aspects of pianos and imitation rugs in humble homes, and said that the benefits of the railroad, the trolley and the telephone could not be denied. "The cheapening of petty luxuries," replied Rensen, "may benefit the middle class but cannot help the mass of wage earners, who have just enough for bare necessities. Like other inventions, the railroad will be a benefit in the future, when it is owned by the people. Now it is like a hungry tentacle that crawls over the land and chokes the workers and sucks up their life blood. A log cabin district 'developed' by a railroad is soon filled with a few prosperous farmers and a mass of wage slaves dependent on that railroad, the commission house and the machinery trust."

"At least, there are greater chances for the individual to-day," said Rensen. "Does not this mean there are smaller chances for the mass? The lottery's capital prize has increased, but there is no consolation prize except starvation." "Professor, have you got a book by Marx in your college?" asked Tom Locker. "We have a copy of 'Das Kapital' in the library," said the other with a drawing foreign accent.

"Well," retorted Tom, "I should think a book like that would cut up all the other books." The men applauded and someone exclaimed that the Bible of the working class would get indignation if it tried such a diet.

"This view is erroneous," said Professor Snyder with condescension, while his pink face reddened. "A great university is hospitable to every idea; it is impartial and suspends judgment." Someone whispered that the universities must be very impartial when they were built, subsidized and directed by millionaires. Rensen read from a pamphlet a few extracts from the speeches of college presidents who upheld industrial magnates convicted of crime, advocated taking away the ballot from propertyless citizens, avowed that a return to the patron and client system of Rome would be lifted from its heart. The former over-present dread of sudden sickness, death and the Potter's Field has been lifted in the case of a vast army of Englishmen, who under no circumstances would have deposited their money in private institutions.

the salvation of the country, and favored less schooling for the children of the poor so that they might produce profits at an earlier period of infancy.

"Of course, I am not responsible for all the views of college presidents," murmured the lecturer, looking at his watch. "There is no doubt--much to be remedied. We have a host of reformers."

"Is it possible for capitalism to reform itself?" asked Rensen. "To change its nature as a profit pump? Are not the reformers, who would prolong its evils, the staunchest friends of capitalism? History shows that social progress has been by class struggle, a forcible wresting of supremacy."

"That may be true of the past," replied Professor Snyder feebly. "I trust we are in a more enlightened period and that ameliorations will be voluntary."

"I think you have admitted a lack of ameliorations," said the other. "If there have been a few trifling ones, they have been extorted by the political and economic power of the workers, not granted voluntarily. As for any considerable betterment through a partial return from monopoly to the earlier stages of competition--a program of income tax, single tax, trust regulation and so on--would it not be like putting back the hands of the industrial clock a few hours? The clock would just as surely strike noon. Incidentally, it is impossible for capitalism to reverse its motion. You cannot expect a government of capitalists to act against themselves. And if you admit the inevitability of social revolutions in the past, you cannot plead a dispensation from nature in favor of the system of to-day. Capitalism must fall. By organizing and centralizing industry it has prepared the way for the co-operative commonwealth. It has made itself useless and must disappear."

"But your Brotherhood colony here," said Professor Snyder, smiling brightly at a moment's thought, "seems to me a peaceful revolutionary scheme to better the world." "The former owner," replied Rensen, "had to get rid in some way of what did not belong to him. Our colony is not a scheme to better the world; it is a family affair. Meanwhile the workers here are class conscious, aware of their mutual interest with comrades throughout the world; they claim the earth as their heritage and will have nothing less. The proletariat has nibbled enough on utopian crusts in the past and there is no danger of any extensive return to that diet."

"I regret that I must catch a train, gentlemen," said Professor Snyder, after he had consulted his watch. "This has been one of the most interesting evenings of my life. I am sure the audience passed a vote of thanks amid suppressed laughter."

A point made by the lecturer that afternoon seemed to appeal to certain members of the class was the value and necessity of the great organizing, directing brain of the capitalist. Next Saturday afternoon Rensen took the class out to search for this brain in the railroad-business. As they walked to the station he advised the young men to keep eyes and ears open so as not to lose the capitalist by mischance. They could not expect to find him marked by feudal state; he would probably be disguised in democratic simplicity.

The first person they met was a one-armed, rheumatic old flagman at a crossing. He said the hours were long and the wages just enough to keep an old couple out of the poorhouse. At the station they talked with the agent and baggage master, who looked important in their uniforms but were moderately paid servants, and laughed at the idea of any capitalist being around. A freight train was going by. The grimy engineer leaning from his cab, the fireman and brakeman bore no resemblance to the great central authority.

"We will have to take a train to headquarters for further light," said Rensen. "The main office ought to help us. . . . The railroad business is one of the greatest in the country. It beats Gettysburg in casualties every year, employs a million men, pays them the usual competition to induce women imbued with the Socialist ideas, who nevertheless remain outside of the party ranks, to join same; so that the number of women members, consisting of 2,000 within a party membership of 30,000, shall increase proportionately; as well as to hold outdoor meetings during the summer months and try to distribute literature pertaining to woman's relation to the Socialist movement.

diver hunger wage and does not work there longer than twice a normal day of eight hours. Congress has abolished the forty-five-hour day, which was too great a risk for passengers and rolling stock."

During the hour's ride to the city the class discussed the chances of the townsmen, conductor and expressman being the sought-for quarry. They saw miles of landscape painted with gaudy signs, advertising trivial and useless articles; representing a like misdirection of the entire continent. A wilderness of circulars and newspapers, an army of canvassers and salesmen--whose total cost to the nation for no services rendered would buy the civil war debt once a year. Advertising meant sheer waste, explained Rensen, because the purchasing power of the people could not be increased by the most frantic shouting; it could only be diverted, as from one brand of soap to another; and the total expense was footed by the wage earner. Happily the monopolists were solving the advertising problem; they were putting in their pockets what had formerly been wasted.

The class arrived at the lofty vaulted terminal, alive with passengers and smoky with the puffing of a dozen engines. They went upstairs to the main offices of the railroad, overlooking the ferry house. A clerk showed them through the departments. "We're on a grand tour; let us keep a sharp lookout," said Rensen. They found various salaried men in charge of the departments of passenger and freight traffic, motive power and so on. When they visited the train dispatcher's office, described as the brain of the railroad, it seemed indeed that they were on the verge of discovering the capitalist in his lair. Every wheel on the division rolled or stopped in obedience to the shirt-sleeved magician who sat with a finger at the obony key and studied a great, square-lined sheet that recorded the movement of a hundred trains from minute to minute during the day. This magician clicked incessant orders to distant townsmen, station agents, conductors and engineers. He was responsible for everything and his orders could be overruled by none.

"Am I a wage earner?" said the chief train dispatcher with a laugh, pushing the green shade back over his bald, wide forehead. "Do I look like a coupon cutter?" The visitors made an impatient tour of the executive offices, working their way up from four or five vice presidents to the office of the president himself. He was absent. But they entered his room with considerable awe, thinking at last they had found the great organizing brain.

"No, sir, the president only receives a salary," replied an intelligent clerk. "Of course, he gets big wages." "How about him?" asked one of the visitors, pointing to a large oil painting on the wall. "Maybe he's it." "I fear not," said Rensen. "That is a portrait of the United States Senator who represents this railroad at Washington; in other words, he is an employe like the rest. It is evident that the capitalist, the great organizing brain without which the railroad system would collapse, does not exist. We have seen the whole machinery operated in all its details by wage earners. No others can have any useful or vital connection with the system."

"Isn't capital necessary to build and run a road?" asked a young man. "Very true; but the thrifty flagmen, the track repairers, station agents, engineers, firemen and other employes, getting on their wages every ten years or less to buy out the entire system. They have paid the first cost several times over, as well as all running expenses."

"Then there isn't any capitalist?" "Well," said Rensen, "like the philosopher who proved that God does not exist and then created him for practical purposes, we may find it necessary to assume the existence of the capitalist, after having destroyed him. Yes, we must assume there is a capitalist, since the railroad report shows that three-fourths of the millions earned by the railroad last year did not go to the workers, but went to somebody else."

The Call has received the first number of Bicz Boxy (God's Whip), an illustrated humorous weekly in the Polish language, devoted chiefly to satire on political and economic subjects. It is published by the Polish People's Publishing Company, at 627 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, with Z. J. Odaleki as editor. It is thought that the new publication will find a hearty welcome among large numbers of the Polish population in the United States.

Among the features of the Little Socialist Magazine for June are an article on Democracy by Julia Smith Hobson, a continuation of Frederick Kraff's "History of Our Country for Boys and Girls," and an engraving representing Constantin Meunier's Monument of Labor.

The World's Work is going to publish a series of autobiographical articles by Alexander Irvine. His varied experiences will no doubt be related in an interesting and impressive manner. some special agitation the two bodies can work jointly, as the party has worked with the Socialist Women's Society on February 28, Woman's Day. We deem it absolutely necessary to use all methods possible in order to gain the ear of the working woman, who is on the verge of awakening and may be lost to our cause if we do not make haste. We therefore urge the districts of Local New York to proceed with the election of delegates to the Women's local committee, as the summer months are the most favorable time for propaganda among women. For we must approach them at their door stoops and near the factories, as they are too timid to come into our meeting halls.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

B. W. Dodge & Co. plan to begin in the near future the publication of a complete collected edition of Emilio Zola's works in English, including several novels and stories that have never before been translated. The fiction will occupy about twenty-five volumes, and there will be several other volumes containing Zola's dramatic and critical works, which are little known to English readers.

Dr. W. H. Tolman's book "Social Engineering," issued in this country by the McGraw Publishing Company, has been translated into French and is to be published in Paris by Vuibert & Nony. The translator is Pierre Janelle.

The Boston Socialist Club has issued in pamphlet form a stenographic report of the recent debate between George B. Hugo, president of the Employers' Association, of Massachusetts, and James F. Carey, state secretary of the Socialist party, and former member of the Legislature. It goes without saying that the publication is to be welcomed. Mr. Hugo's position makes him an authoritative spokesman for the most determined opponents of Socialism, while Mr. Carey's right to speak for the Socialist movement is equally good. Both sides have had an equal chance to present their arguments, and the result is good propaganda for Socialism. The pamphlet contains also a short explanatory preface, a reprint of the Socialist national platform, and a chapter from Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." It is well printed and neatly bound, and sells for ten cents a copy. A limited number of copies have been bound in cloth and can be had for thirty-five cents a copy.

"The Woolly Horse" is not a palaeological monograph nor a write-up of one of Barnum & Bailey's freaks, as the name might suggest. It is a little volume of articles and speeches on current topics of politico-economic interest, by Alexander E. Bacon, of the New York Bar, author of "The Illegal Trial of Christ" and "The Masonic Nobility." It bears the motto "Magna est veritas et praevaleret--but it sometimes hurts"--the correctness of the latter portion of which is less open to dispute than of the original proverb. Among the papers included are to be mentioned "Is Our Army Degenerate?" "The Lone Horseman of San Juan: Is Lying for Gain Sinful?" "Imperialism: Do Republics Die Young?" and "How to Create a Panic: Ready Cash a Public Menace." (Published by the author, 27 Liberty street, New York; paper cover; price, \$1.)

Among the more important articles in the March-June number of the Arena are: "Robert Ingersoll After Nine Years," by Rev. J. T. Sunderland; "The Dawn of Constitutional Government in the Orient," by Raimohan Dutt; "James Russell Lowell as a Poet of Freedom and Human Rights," by E. O. Flower, the editor of the magazine; "David Warfield, the Actor and the Man," by Lawrence Hall, and "Some Modern Educational Readjustments," by John Ward Stimson.

The Alaska-Yukon Exposition and the development of Seattle are the timely topics which occupy the leading position in the Review of Reviews for June. Among other interesting articles are one by Edward A. Steiner on "How Returning Emigrants Are Americanizing Europe," another by Charles F. Spears on "The Finances of Mexico," and a third by John Marston Vinco, and John "Genevieve" and John Calvin," the last named apropos of the four hundredth anniversary of the reformer's birth, which falls on July 10.

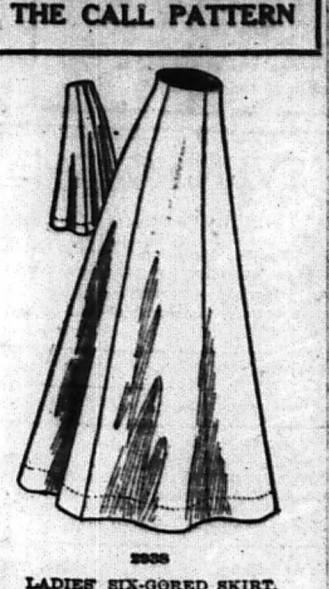
"The Big Men at Play," by Robert Wickliffe Woolley, is the "feature" of the June Van Norden. Those who consider the subject a momentous one may read and see in picture how the President and Vice-President play golf, how Attorney General Wickersham rides, how Secretary Root walks and much how Governor Hadley saws wood. Day Allen Willey writes of the truck-garden industry of the Atlantic States, T. W. Hotchkiss of storage, cold and otherwise. Josephine Tighe of Henry H. Rogers and his Virginia railroad, and Waldon Fawcett of the troubles of the stenographers who have to "cover" the tariff debates in Washington. Also, Representative Tawney, Watchdog of the Treasury, discourses rather vigorously on governmental extravagance.

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THE DEATH VALLEY DESERT.

The southwestern part of the Great Basin--that portion of it including the arid areas of southeastern California and those of Nevada that are most easily reached from California points--is known generally to the dwellers in the less arid districts west of the Sierra as "the desert," but local names are applied to its various subdivisions. The most important of the subdivisions are the Colorado and Mohave deserts and the Death Valley region. The Colorado Desert extends from San Geronimo Pass southward to the Gulf of California and includes the depression known as the "Saltion Sink." The Mohave Desert lies farther north and its boundaries are not so definite, but it includes much the greater part of San Bernardino County and the eastern portions of Los Angeles and Kern counties. Cal. The Death Valley region, which lies north of Mohave Desert, stretches eastward from the Sierra Nevada, covering a large part of Inyo County, Cal. and extending into Nevada. It is named from its central feature, Death Valley, the lowest point on the continent.

THE CAPTAIN WAS RIGHT.

During the recent financial depression in England, Pat and Mike enlisted in the British Army. After their first drill the captain, thinking the circumstances opportune for a little lecture on patriotism, demanded eloquently: "Soldiers, why should a man die for his king and country?" This struck Pat as a proper question. Turning to Mike he said: "Faith, Mike, the captain is right: Who?--Everybody's Magazine."

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POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

The success of the postal savings banks in Great Britain and elsewhere completely answers many of the objections which the secret advocates of special advocates of the banking interests have advanced. It has been clearly shown in the practical working of these banks where they have been introduced, that one of the great objects of these banks--an object that operates in favor of both the nation and the individual, has been attained in even greater degree than even the friends of postal savings banks dared hope would follow. We refer to the wonderful inducements they have exerted in promoting thrift and savings on the part of the poor. Englishmen who in the old time were in the habit of spending a goodly portion of their earnings at the public house of a Saturday night, have in thousands upon thousands of instances been induced to deposit a part of their earnings in the government savings banks. Soon they had accumulated a little nest egg, and were then encouraged to put away more and more, and often all of the money that formerly had been spent in the public house found its way into the government savings banks. Children were led to deposit their little money, instead of spending it as before on candy, etc. So in various ways England became a nation of depositors; thrift was encouraged and hope fed; the family which had a few government consols to its credit and a restricted limit in cash in the government depository, had a great load

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA AMONG WOMEN.

The following statement by the New York members of the Women's National Committee of the Socialist party, is self-explanatory:

In view of the fact that grave misunderstandings have arisen as to the respective mission of the women's local committee and the Socialist Women's Society, we, the New York members of the Women's National Committee, deem it our duty to make a full statement in order to clear up the situation.

The national convention assembled at Chicago in May, 1908, after due deliberation came to the conclusion that in order to achieve any success in the propaganda among women and thus increase their number in the ranks of the Socialist party a special Women's Committee must be created.

In accordance with that decision a committee of five was elected by the convention charged with the duty of increasing the number of women in the party ranks.

After the first attempt to fulfill their obligations, said committee understood that it would be an impossible task for five women located in different parts of the country, who have to carry on their work by correspondence only, to achieve any results.

The committee has therefore, with the approval of the National Executive Committee, decided to organize local committees in every party local throughout the United States. In cities with more than one subdivision said subdivision is to send two delegates to said committee.

The work of these committees, for the present, will consist in making an

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.

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

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 Chicago, New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 220 Broadway, New York.
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A Newspaper for the Workers.

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 Vol. 2. SATURDAY, JUNE 12. No. 140.

A REACTIONARY TRUST BAITER.

The address delivered by Wade H. Ellis at the Georgetown Law School commencement is thoroughly typical of the conceptions which animate the whole body of trust busters and trust curbers who have posed in the limelight so conspicuously in recent years.

Mr. Ellis has perhaps labored as earnestly as any man to enforce the laws against trustification. We need not call his sincerity into question. Nor is his ability open to doubt. He has done what it was possible for him to do—perhaps all that it would have been possible for any man to do along such lines. He has had what he considered gratifying success. A number of trusts have been convicted and fined. Others have avoided conviction by concessions made out of court.

These are victories, from the anti-trust lawyer's point of view. But are they victories from the point of view of the projectors of anti-trust laws?

Has a single real trust been forced to dissolve? No.

Has competition been restored in any branch of industry or trade which the trusts had invaded? No.

Have the prices of commodities been brought down as a result of these legal victories? No.

Have these legal victories raised the wages of the workers? No.

Has the wealth and power of the great capitalists been decreased, the freedom and comfort of the working class increased, or even the middle class restored to its old importance and independence? None of these things have been achieved.

The occasional mulcting of a trust has done no more to loosen the grip of the great capitalists upon the life of the American people than the occasional killing of an official has done to free the Russian people from despotic rule.

The fault has not been in Mr. Ellis, nor in the other would-be enforcers of the law. The trouble is that the anti-trust legislation itself is entirely contrary to the current of economic progress. It is practically unenforceable. So far as it is enforceable, it does not accomplish what it was intended to accomplish. If it could be fully enforced, it would only check the development of industry, not free the producing class from exploitation by the possessing class.

But in the face of this experience, what is it that Mr. Ellis now clamors for?

Does he want legislation that could be enforced, and whose enforcement would prevent a part of the people from profiting by low wages and extortionate prices?

No. His demand is for an independent judiciary. And what does he mean by that phrase?

Is it his complaint that the judges are servile adherents of rules of law formulated in the eighteenth century and utterly unsuited to the economic conditions of the twentieth? Does he wish for a judiciary independent of those dead traditions and earnest to interpret and enforce the law according to the desires and in the interest of the masses of the people now living?

No. Just the contrary.

The danger that Mr. Ellis would now guard against is the prevalent "spirit of impatience with the whole institution of the judiciary on the ground that it presents an obstacle to the popular will."

He declares that "It will be a fair day when our judiciary is lifted above and beyond the control of any element in the country, whether a majority or a minority, whether a mass or a class, and safely committed to their work in a realm where only justice and reason live."

Probably Mr. Ellis is sincere in this view. It is a view long cultivated among both lawyers and laymen. But it is a view which is deadly to democracy.

According to this view, law is not or should not be the expression of the people's will. Instead, it is a mysterious thing, dwelling in a realm inaccessible to the common mind, and comprehensible only to certain lawyers clothed in black robes and seated for life on a bench hedged round with form and ceremony. In the name of abstract and eternal reason and justice, these august pontiffs are vested with power to wipe off the statute books the laws decreed by the people for their own governance or to twist them into meaning just the opposite of what the people intended them to mean.

Under that pretence of applying an abstract and eternal justice and reason, judges independent of popular control have in all ages been actually the tools of monarchs, or aristocracies, or of the oligarchy of wealth. If England led the way to the establishment of civil liberty, it was because she made her judges subservient to the popular will expressed through Parliament. If the United States has fallen behind the mother country in point of democratic government, it is because this country was from the first saddled with a judiciary not readily responsive to the popular will.

The elements whom Mr. Ellis thinks he has been fighting in the courts, and who have laughed at the anti-trust laws even though they have occasionally had to pay paltry fines under them, may well applaud the reactionary doctrine that he preaches under the specious name of an independent judiciary.

Chewing gum is a comparatively small thing in our national life. But the capitalists, while gobbling mines and railways and steel mills, do not overlook the chance to trustify the gum industry in a spare moment. So we move on, all along the line, to the final alignment of propertyless workers against great capitalists.



BINGHAM'S "FINEST" AT WORK.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WOULD AID MEXICANS.

Editor of The Call:
 That the Political Refugees Defense League has done valuable work, no one acquainted with it will deny. But it ought, in my opinion, to do a little more agitation on behalf of the Mexican refugees. Local New York has done very little for them, and it is up to the League to arouse enthusiasm, gather money, and bring their case before the citizens of New York with more vigor than heretofore. I would suggest open-air meetings.
 WILLIAM MENDELSON.
 New York, June 10.

WHAT IS A COLLECTIVIST?

Editor of The Call:
 There is a vast number of persons in the world who believe that the dominant form of carrying on production, exchange and distribution ought to be public and not private, and who are trying to do what they can to bring about such a transformation. It is very convenient, indeed it is necessary, to have some common term by which we can designate all these persons regardless of their differences of belief on other questions, and for that purpose the term "Collectivist" has been devised. A Collectivist may, for instance, be a believer in Monarchy, or in Aristocracy, or in Democracy. He may be one who recognizes and engages in the class struggle, or he may be one who abjures the class struggle. So long as he holds firm to the belief in the social ownership of the large means of social production, he is a Collectivist, however he may disagree with other Collectivists on various points. He cannot of course be a believer in Anarchism or in Capitalism.

The vast majority of Collectivists are of course democrats, and the vast majority recognize the class struggle, and see in it the most effective means for bringing in Collectivism. This majority are properly called Socialists, they have formally and officially adopted that title as designating the class struggle movement toward Collectivism. The small minority of Collectivists who either do not recognize the class struggle, or who do not believe in using it as a means toward Collectivism, should not be called Socialists, but they have a perfect right to the title of Collectivist.

From the point of view even of thorough Socialism, it is useful and valuable that there should be a society existing which furnishes a meeting ground for the two types of Collectivists—a place and occasions where they can compare views. Since Socialists are sure of the reality of the class struggle and of the truth that in it is to be found the most potent means toward the transformation they are working for, they should have faith that such free exchange of ideas will gradually lead those who as yet are merely Collectivists to become Socialists; and this has been, in the main, our experience in the Collectivist Society. However, the varieties of the human mind are such that not all Collectivists can become Socialists. There are some instances of arrested development—of what the Catholics call "invincible ignorance"; there are even some brilliant instances of this,

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

M. A. W.—I. To hold any civil service position one must be a citizen of the United States. 2. In getting your naturalization papers you must give the same name you gave at Ellis Island; but you can at the same time, if you so desire, make an application for permission to change your name.

A. V. A.—For material in favor of popular election of United States Senators you might address Hon. Robert La Follette, Madison, Wis.

E. P. C.—Our answer to your question about the printers' union label, given in this column on Monday, was erroneous in so far as concerned the label of the German-American Typographical Union established the eight-hour day, the German branch gave up the use of its separate label. At the present time, therefore, the only label that guarantees the employment of union labor in the printing trades is that of the Allied Printing Trades Council, which may be seen on the front page of this paper. The protection of the A. P. T. C. extends to all branches of the printing trades—composition, stereotyping, presswork, bookbinding, mailing and delivering, etc.

A CONSCIENTIOUS SENTRY.

An officer, at a state camp, decided to see for himself how his sentries were doing their duty. He was somewhat surprised at overhearing the following:
 "Halt! Who goes there?"
 "Friend—with a bottle."
 "Pass, friend. Halt, bottle."
 Everybody's Magazine.

WHAT LABOR EDITORS SAY ABOUT THE EVENING CALL.

THE BAKERS' JOURNAL

The Official Organ of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.
 212 Bush Temple.
 Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1909.

Editor of The Call:
 How do I like The Evening Call? Well, let me tell you that it is the first exchange which I open and read every morning. Should I not receive it one day, I will know that something very valuable to me is missing. But I hope that this will never occur. It happened once that The Call came with the second mail and the first question I put to the letter-carrier, when he came the second time, was: "Did you lose The New York Evening Call?" Fortunately he brought it along on the railroad. The constant reproduction of articles which have appeared in The Call, in our own paper, is sufficient and self-explanatory proof that I value the contents of your paper immensely. I admire the courageous stand taken by your staff in all questions which the capitalist press would not dare to tackle. I am thankful to you—and so is our entire membership—for the great aid you have rendered our New York brothers during their recent struggles against their employers, who had locked them out. The truthful and correct reports given in your paper have been a great help to me in properly viewing the situation, while, were I compelled to depend upon the capitalist press, the reports would have been misleading and greatly exaggerated. As it is, I would not want to miss The Call for anything, and I only wish that all my co-workers would soon come to the same conclusion. I realize that the struggle for existence is a very hard one for any labor paper, especially where they have taken it upon themselves to expound the great doctrine of Socialism. I shall keep hammering it into our members; that they must support the labor press, and judging from receipts of donations I have seen published in The Call, I am ready to believe that my hammering has done some good at least. May the hardships which The Call had to encounter during the first year of its existence never confront it again. May it succeed and prosper for the benefit of those who toil, and may it not find too hard the task of enlightening the workers, so they may come to its support in the great work of preparing the road upon which will be ushered in the Co-operative Commonwealth.
 Fraternally yours,
 CHARLES F. HOHMANN, Editor.

THE WAR OF PEACE.

By J. E. Dirais.

Not long ago there was held in Boston a meeting of the American Peace Society, one of the world-wide group of societies that aims at the abolition of international slaughter, at making impossible those periodic carnivals of violence and bloodshed that we know as war. Futile and shortsighted though the peace movement may be, its nobility of purpose must still enlist the sympathy and support of all right-thinking men.

Yet the movement for international peace is but an insignificant one in the life of the world when compared with the fact that every day there is going on, all over the world, a slaughter, a killing, far more terrible, far more extensive and far more deadly than war.

The Civil War in the United States was, both for numbers engaged, and for extent of losses, perhaps the mightiest in history. In the United States last year in peaceful useful industry more men were killed than fell upon the field of battle on both sides in any year of the Civil War.

Why draw out 'the bloody story'? Are there not other horrors—greater horrors—all about us; poverty and disease, crime and nameless vice? There is a plain and important difference between these evils and the industrial murder.

Convinced as any set of social reformers or even Socialists may be that they have the cure for our other social diseases, as to the remedy for the horrible death roll of industry no sane men can for one moment disagree. The remedy is plain, practicable and immediate. Within two months there could be introduced into the factories, railroads and mines of the entire United States conditions which would forthwith eliminate fully 90 per cent. of all serious industrial accidents. These things are mainly three:

1. Shorter hours of labor.
2. Employment only of skilled workmen.
3. Use of safety devices.

The economists have been so busy telling us how tyrannical the labor unions are that they have had next to no time to investigate industrial accidents. But what little investigation has been made has established this fact conclusively: An enormously disproportionate number of industrial accidents occur in the last few hours of the day, and the last days of the week. There is nothing new about this. Fifty years ago the banks discovered that their clerks made most of the mistakes after 3 o'clock, when the brain and eye were fagged out with the day's work; and forthwith they began closing at three. When human life is at stake the question is of course of considerable importance. But the fact remains that were the speed of machinery somewhat reduced, the workday shortened and the hours of continuous rest prolonged, at least thirty per cent. of modern industrial accidents would be eliminated.

2. An extremely large number of accidents are due to the employment of cheap, i. e., inexperienced workmen. Especially is this true in the mining and smelting industries, where a blast improperly set, or a furnace improperly plugged, results in an explosion involving often several hundred men. If in these trades men were employed only after they had proved their fitness by passing an examination, preferably set by committee of the workmen themselves, fully 10 per cent. of the present fatalities through industry could be avoided.

3. In the state of Illinois in 1906, 100 men met their death through what is known as a set-screw. Had these set screws been countersunk, every one of those hundred lives would have been saved. To countersink a set screw costs 35 cents. The other day an elevator man downtown had his head crushed by sticking it out of the elevator to see if there was a call. He had to do that because there was no call bell in the elevator. To install a call bell would have cost \$3. And so throughout the merciless tale continues.

At 231 West 39th street is the American Museum of Safety Devices. Here can be seen scores upon scores of inventions, most of them inexpensive,

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The average stockholder is content to let the directors do the practical work if he can share in the profits. Hence the impossibility of patching up or reforming a rotten system.

The Evening Journal recently showed the interior of an East Side bakery with a child asleep in the breadpan. How many dainty noses went up at that picture; and their owners never stopped to think that there is worse than that in the bakeries—human lives are baked in those breadpans and ovens.

And Dr. Parkhurst can be magnanimous to labor, too. He was recently kind enough to say that "the revolt that prevails throughout the working class is not the outcome of depravity," but "a step forward in the course of social development." Can it be that the learned "alumner" has taken time to take a nip of Marx and Engels?

Wonder why the Evening World took such pains to brand McClure's Magazine as a slanderer of New York recently? The magazine's exposure of Tammany's criminal methods in controlling the politics of this city, although containing some errors, certainly is correct in the main. Why is the World, which at times it-

self professes to "hooray the peoplul," so exercised just at the turning on of the searchlight?

President Alderman of the city of Virginia, is of the opinion that women do not need the right to vote; that they have their freedom on the ballot—because they have entered every occupation of men's exceptions. A queer freedom—to be used by quoduce men's wages, and give the most pittance they produce, so that they must sell themselves in a queer kind of freedom.

It is not so easy for McClure's pals to raid the Freedom of American stock exchange taxes confront the freedom of Donald Harper, "an insurance lawyer," learning that the "payment" of one of the on earnings—declares McClure a magnificent American securities? The Capitalist honesty—is it being thing? You find a payment of just and tions, and it is "magnificent the Pirates' Doolittle" sung in Trinity!

Every day last month, over last week, yesterday, over have sat in Albany, in Harris Washington—in every capital country high salaried lobbyists with moneyed feet have beaten down all efforts at legislation; and as a consequence working day last month, over last week, yesterday, over 200 men and women have been killed—500 have been injured—500 homes have been blighted.

Why bother about abolishing War breaks out at most once or fifteen years. The slaughter industry goes on year after year after month, day after day, rors of war concern at most men, not a few of them throats and adventurers. The trial murder concerns the men and women and children of the world who working at make the things that you use and use. Not only for num gaged but for the number and wounded the bloodiest of modern industry as a pitched battle. For those of war, and for the wives and of those who perish, the peo wide. The American people spend \$120,000,000 annually pensions. But for the mal industry, and for the wives and of the slain, no thought, instead of pension laws we low servant laws, assumed and statutes of limitations, the unwilling soldier there of the opportunity of desertion. Civil War, for instance, 200 deserted the Northern side, the weary, spent, and soldiers of the industrial army no desertion but death.

There is a class of "pract reformers who pride themselves on being efficient and effective—ally getting things." "Short is a term they like to apply selves—in contradistinction to Socialists, who are reputed to be haired (as well as wild-eyed practical reformers have, for fifty years past, been accomplishing that time in the horror of industrial could be gotten into a very book; but in Germany and where the wild-eyed Social power in the land, safety has made and is making ever greater strides.

The peace society people "short haired" reformers are same class. Modern war and industrial murder spring all one cause—the possession by the few of the means of life many—the operation of the means of life for private instead of social happiness. private property in the social of life is abolished will war, impossible and industrial slau reduced to its minimum.