

The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves

The Call

The Weather.
Warmer and Partly Cloudy.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

BLACK HILLS DAILY REGISTER WRECKED

Champion of Lead Miners Injured by Mob and Machinery Smashed—Paper Appears.

BY W. C. BENFER,
Black Hills Daily Register.
(Special to The Call.)
S. Dak., June 1.—A mob of about 200 men, doubtless paid tools of capitalist interests hostile to the policy of the Black Hills Daily Register in leading out for the interests of the working class in this locality, broke into the plant of the Register this morning about 2 o'clock and damaged presses and linotype machines to the extent of \$800.
A gold hammer was used and it is the only clue left by the vandals.
In haste the mob overlooked a small cylinder press in a separate room, so the paper will be issued as usual.
No arrests have yet been made.
The Register is the official journal of the District Miners' Union No. 2, W. M. It is also the official organ of the Black Hills Trades Assembly. The paper has stood squarely for labor. Its efforts are appreciated by the miners and other workers of this locality.
Only those who know the agreement stand the paper took against the Homestake Company in defense of the locked-out miners realize how the capitalists of this locality against it.
The Homestake Company, which is controlled by the Hearst estate, has duped several miners with the promise of placing "salted bombs" in the mine of the company, when it was by the miners that hired men did work and then attempted to bring suits upon the strikers. The Register supported the miners' side of the story.
A strenuous effort will be made to discover the persons who were guilty of the malicious actions in the Register plant this morning.
Because the paper could not be stilled any other way it seems that force, brute force, is the last resort.
Things thought before they left that things were smashed up to such an extent that the paper would not be issued for a few days at least.
Miners and other workers in this vicinity are incensed over the actions of the notorious mob, and their assistance will be had in routing out the guilty persons.

U. S. ATTORNEY TOLD TO PROBE HAWAII CRUELTY

HONOLULU, June 1.—R. W. Woodman, United States attorney, has been instructed from Washington to make an investigation of complaints by Russian, imported from Siberia to work on the sugar plantations, that they had been lured to the islands by false representations, and since their arrival had been maltreated by the police because they refused to work.

ASIATIC LABOR

President Starr Jordan Gives His Views on Subject.
CHICAGO, June 1.—President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr. University, who is taking his summer vacation in a quarter of a century, arrived in Chicago yesterday. The president's attention was called to the report of the California state labor commission, which, after an extensive study of labor conditions in California, expressed the conviction that either Japanese or Hindu labor should be used in the Western state of agriculture is not to suffer.
"It may be true," said Mr. Jordan, "that some of the fruit growers in California have suffered from want of sufficient labor, and this want may have occasioned a certain economic boom, but the question of Asiatic immigration is so complex in character that it cannot be disposed of wholly on an economic basis. There is more than one side to the matter.
"A number of the people of California are strongly opposed to having the state populated with a race which must remain inferior, and which cannot be assimilated. These people are content with the arrangement which has been made with Japan. Japan has promised to keep its laboring people from coming to the United States. This arrangement, however, is better for Japan and better for the state of California."
WATSON A DEMOCRAT AGAIN.
AGORTA, Ga., June 1.—Surprising developments in this state and out of it, according to E. Watson, Democratic ex-member of Congress, twice a Populist party Presidential nominee and today a big factor in Georgia politics, today announced his return to the Democratic party.

SEAMEN START WAR ON SHIPPING BOSSES

Begin Campaign Against Noxious "Crimming" System and Secure Two Convictions.

Organized seamen in this city have begun a campaign against the notorious "crimming" system, by which the sailors are fleeced of a great part of their earnings. Two transgressors have already been fined \$250.
The "crimming" system is that by which shipping masters obtain rake-offs from seamen for securing positions for them. This system has undermined the scale of wages in that trade and has developed a favoritism by which many so-called "understarves" are deprived of work.
The men fined were Thomas Weinhold and William T. Horn, shipping masters at 36 Whitehall street. They were fined before Judge Hough last Tuesday in the United States Circuit Court on the charge of demanding \$2 from each of four sailors who constituted part of the crew of the Kirby Bank, a British liner. The men who brought the charges are George Rasch, Alphonse Mylemine, Louis von Reeth and William Kreisberg.
Considering the usual delay in American courts, the swiftness with which the trial proceeded is remarkable. It was on May 17 that these sailors came into port and the money was paid them. Then they found that "an advance remittance" had been deducted from the wages. They refused to accept the money and the British consul interceded and got the company to pay full wages.
The federal laws of this country forbid the demanding of an "advance." So when the matter was carried to the National Seamen's Union, its treasurer, T. Chambers, now in charge of the organization, invoked the assistance of the Legal Aid Society, Seamen's branch, of 1 Broadway, and proceedings were started at once.
The law is explicit on this matter. The seamen's code, as amended in 1904, section 26, reads:
"If any person shall demand or receive, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman or other person seeking employment as seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not more than six months or fined not more than \$500."
"This is the beginning of a campaign we intend to carry on until this system is obliterated," said Chambers yesterday to a reporter of The Call. "In this country they have a high-sounding name for this, which we in England call by its right name, 'an advanced note.' Here they call it 'an allotment to an original creditor.'"
"A shipping master makes friends with a captain of a steamer and gets from him the privilege of supplying him with men. In order to get the commission he promises the captain that there will be no fee attached. He then proceeds to collect from the sailors. Nor is this all. As soon as he gets the privilege of supplying sailors they become dependent on him for jobs, a fact which he is disposed to take advantage of. It is by this system that wages have been kept down constantly, the shipping masters giving preference to those who will go for less money and who will pay him a larger fee."

LABOR LAW VIOLATED

U. S. District Attorney Sues Railroad for \$11,000 Judgment.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—Alleging twenty-two violations of federal labor laws, Charles W. Miller, United States District Attorney, has filed a complaint asking judgment for \$11,000 against the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.
In his complaint Miller alleges that in twenty specified instances telegraph operators were required to work more than nine hours out of twenty-four, and that these violations were at South Hammond, Rensselaer and Monon.
Miller's complaint also alleges that an engineman and a fireman between Monon and Indianapolis were required to work more than sixteen consecutive hours.
A judgment of \$500 is asked for each offense.
QUAKES RECORDED.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 1.—An earthquake of unusual duration was reported today from the seismograph record of St. Ignatius College. The main disturbance occurred at 11:01 this morning and ended at 2:20, although there were several indistinct disturbances previous to the main movement.
WORKMAN HURT IN PULLEY.
Tony Montrey, twenty-three years of age, of 40 Tompkins place, Brooklyn, while working at 22 Bergen street yesterday got caught in a pulley and received several lacerations of the stomach. He was treated by Dr. Probst and taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

BRIAND'S FALL IS THREATENED

Socialist Deputies to Lead Fight on Renegade French Minister. Budget First Test.

PARIS, June 1.—Under the presidency of Louis Passy, their dean, the 557 newly elected deputies to the French parliament met today for the first time in the Palais Bourbon. Henri Brisson will probably be elected president without opposition.
The fight against Premier Briand will probably start immediately after the announcement of his political policies. Many radicals, the entire strength of the conservatives and the United Socialists will oppose him.
The ministry's first test will come on the budget, and here it is expected to fail. The consensus of opinion is that Briand's ministry will not last long.
THREW BEANS AT CROWN PRINCE.
Half-Witted Man's Action—Popular Cheers Thrilling Escape.
BERLIN, June 1.—While Crown Prince Frederick William was returning from a military review today a man, who is apparently insane, threw a can of beans at him. The man was arrested.
The man's name is Abraham Elerweis. He is a Russian and is known to the police as a half-witted person. The can which he threw was filled with French beans. Elerweis threw it in the direction of the crown prince, but it fell at the feet of a policeman. Immediately after the act the crown prince was unable to force a passage through the dense crowd, so he dismounted and entered the palace on foot, amid cheers. A few minutes later he and the princess appeared on the balcony of the royal apartments and bowed, whereupon the cheering was renewed.
BERLIN'S SALESGIRL SCHOOL.
BERLIN, June 1.—A school for the instruction of salesgirls in the treatment of customers was started in Berlin today. The school is financed by the Association of Retail Shops, but the city has shown its interest in the matter by granting the use of one of the city halls for the schoolroom. Later classes will be started for men clerks.
JUSTICE.
PARIS, June 1.—Henri de Lorme, a Paris banker, who moved in the best society and who swindled clients to the amount of \$4,000,000, was sentenced today to three years' imprisonment.
Henri Fournier, who stole a pint of cognac, received a similar sentence.

LEG, NOSE AND ARMS BROKEN—NOT HURT

Attorney for B. R. T., in Court, Says Man Crushed by Car Was Not Badly Injured.
"If your honor please, the man is not seriously hurt. His injuries do not amount to much. He only has a broken arm, a broken leg and a broken nose," declared an attorney for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company when he appeared before Magistrate Tighe in Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, as counsel for William Brown, a motorman on a Putnam avenue car that ran down John Ferric, a painter, on Brooklyn Bridge on Monday.
"Outside of that I suppose he is all right!" sarcastically interrupted Magistrate Tighe.
The magistrate then held the defendant in \$500 bail for examination next Monday.
Ferric was injured Monday afternoon while he and a fellow workman were painting the incline up which the trolley cars run at the Brooklyn end of the bridge.
The workmen kept a sharp lookout for cars, and warned each other of the approach of a car by shouting, "Ship, ship!"
Ferric saw Brown's car approaching, called out a warning to his comrade, and started to run along the platform, but before he reached a place of safety the car struck him. He was unconscious when pulled from beneath the car, having been dragged forty feet.
Ferric now lies in the Brooklyn Hospital in a very critical condition. Upon examination, physicians at the hospital found that both of Ferric's arms were broken, his left leg broken, his nose broken and his left shoulder dislocated.
Matthew Delancy, of 232 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, made the complaint against the youthful motorman, and he claims that the motorman had sufficient time to stop the car, as he and Ferric could have been seen fully 200 feet away.

BERGER TALKS ON MILWAUKEE WAYS

Socialists Won City Government by Systematic Work in Dealing With Live Questions.

Victor L. Berger, alderman-at-large in Milwaukee, and leading figure in the Socialist movement which has gained control of the municipal government in that city, spoke to an audience which jammed the large hall in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, last night, under the auspices of the German agitation committee of the Socialist party.
Alexander Jonas, editor of the Volkzeitung, presided, and made a brief speech introducing Berger. Jonas said in part:
"When such success has come to pass as that in Milwaukee, every one of us must feel doubly anxious and eager to work for Socialism. When the victory was proclaimed in New York every Socialist must have felt that an extraordinary victory had been won, and that now everything would come to a turn in our favor. Of course the capitalist parties will not give up easily. Our opponents will now redoubt their efforts to defeat us. When Milwaukee was captured, which was not easy work, it brought a new spirit into our midst. Comrade Berger will tell us the story."
When the applause subsided, Berger told simply but wittily how the movement in the Cream City was built up, how year after year the vote increased, how one office after another was won by the Socialists, and how, finally, the entire city government was gained.
The chief means used by the Socialists in Milwaukee, he said, was literature, which was printed in several languages. For twelve years leaflets of the size of a newspaper were systematically distributed from house to house. Few street meetings are held in Milwaukee, because the Milwaukee Socialists have little faith in them, he declared.
Arrayed against the Socialists in his home city, he said, are ten daily newspapers, and they resort editorially to the vilest tricks to confuse the minds of the people, misrepresenting Socialism horribly.
"Some people say that we won in Milwaukee because the other parties are so corrupt," said Berger, "but if that were so, New York, which is so much more corrupt, would have been won long ago."
"It is said that the other parties will steal the planks from our platform. But how can they? They have stolen the right of recall and initiative and referendum. Well, let them go ahead. They may steal all the planks they like. We have plenty more. We don't lose anything. The more the workers get, the more they will want. Republicans and Democrats became very progressive."
Speaking of the methods used in campaigning in Milwaukee, Berger said:
"First, we rely mainly upon literature."
"Second, we take up all live questions."
"For instance, we took up the question of graft. A clique of thieves ruled in Milwaukee the same as they do in New York and other large cities."
"We published the truth about them. An indignation meeting was called and the hall was to have been filled with Democrats. The platform was occupied by indignant manufacturers. After their speeches the audience was deadly still."
"Our speakers spoke openly accusing the manufacturers who had delivered indignation speeches of being themselves grafters. The Socialist speakers even pointed to an alderman who had been bribed. The district attorney was forced to call a special grand jury to investigate these cases."
"Two hundred and twelve indictments were brought in, and from that time on we began to be very popular. But the district attorney got very sick and was forced to go South."
BELMONT AND MITCHELL THERE.
The lawyers from various parts of the country who have been meeting for the past few days to consider the unnecessary delay and cost of litigation, ended the session yesterday with a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, 120 Broadway. Alton B. Parker presided, and besides the members of the Bar Association and Civic Federation committees who were on hand, August Belmont, John Mitchell, Professor Seligman, of Columbia, and Ralph M. Easley dropped in to eat and chat.
HUNT GIRL'S BRUTAL ASSAULT.
WOODBURN, Mass., June 1.—Every able-bodied man in this vicinity today is on the hunt for a man who attacked and so severely injured seven-year-old Marion Porter that today she lies at the point of death. The child was attacked only a few yards from her home and was found wandering in a daze among the fields nearby.

JAILED EMPLOYEES KEPT ON PAYROLL

Gerbracht Denies Pay Stopped With Conviction—Suspicion of Frauds in 1903 Under Stranahan.

That Nevada N. Stranahan, while collector of the port in 1903, four years before the sugar frauds were discovered, became suspicious of the weighing reports turned in at the custom house that he had a tabulation made which showed serious differences between the weighing of sugar here and at other ports came out yesterday afternoon in the cross-examination by Government Prosecutor Stimson of Ernest Gerbracht, the superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery, who had been testifying in his own behalf.
It was the first hint that such an investigation had ever been made at the custom house. Mr. Stimson sprung it on Gerbracht in connection with the latter testimony on direct examination that he had paid no attention to discrepancies because he had always understood the government "weighed liberally." He said that this matter of liberal weighing had been generally discussed and that everybody understood it, but when asked by Judge Martin, presiding at the trial, to mention somebody from whom he had got such an understanding, Gerbracht at first was unable to mention any one. Later on he said that he thought the words "liberal weighing" had at first been used in a letter to him from Theodore A. Havemeyer. He said, also on his direct examination, that he had been at the custom house only once in "his life."
It was in questioning Gerbracht about this understanding about government weights and his visit to the custom house that Stimson disclosed the fact of Stranahan's investigation, and went so far as to read from what appeared to be a stenographic report of an interview between the collector at that time and Gerbracht and Spitzer, who went over to the custom house armed with a letter of introduction from Secretary Heike. They didn't want any change made in the method of weighing and none was made.
Gerbracht swore that he had continued to pay Spitzer's wages to Mrs. Spitzer all the time her husband was in prison and that he had also kept on paying the checkers' pay to Blackwell's Island. He said that he had done so because Spitzer and his men had sworn that they were innocent. The day after the raid on the docks, he said, he went to see H. O. Havemeyer.
"Mr. Havemeyer asked me to tell him all the facts," said Gerbracht, "and I told him that the boys had told me that they were innocent and needed a lawyer. He said to go ahead and retain counsel and look out for the boys."
Gerbracht, who is fifty-six years old and came here from Germany in 1871, seemed to be extremely nervous on the stand. He has an extremely red face, down which the perspiration poured at times. Although he was nominally superintendent of the refinery, Theodore A. Havemeyer was really the chief refiner, he said, when he first got the job. Then came Donner and then Matthiessen. Donner had a desk in his office, said Gerbracht, and Matthiessen visited the refinery twice a week regularly up until his death in 1906. H. O. Havemeyer then personally directed all routine, Gerbracht visiting him at the Wall street office and talking with him about the refinery melting books. On his visits to Wall street he also saw Heike, but not a word ever passed between them about weighing.
"We talked about sugar earnings and insurance," said the witness, referring to his talks with Heike.
Gerbracht said that he never had supervision of the accounting departments where the weights were kept and knew nothing about discrepancies. He simply passed upon the grade of sugar, he said.
In reply to other questions of his counsel, George MacKellar, Gerbracht said that he had absolutely no recollection of receiving any of the letters from Heike which the government had put in evidence. His cross-examination will be continued this morning. It is expected that Gerbracht's defense will be finished today, in which case Secretary Heike may take the stand in his own behalf.
REVOLT EXPECTED IN HAITI.
Military Governor Imprisoning Political Enemies.
KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 1.—Exiles from Haiti declare that the military governor of Port-au-Prince is imprisoning all his political enemies, and that a revolution will come soon.
Many Spaniards are stranded in this city. They were formerly employed on the Panama Canal, but came here to go to Brazil. They failed to connect with the steamer Oteri, which is owned by Spiller, the American, who was deported from Panama on the charge that he was inducing canal employees to quit their work and go to Brazil.

YOUNG BUCKLEY ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Somerville Courthouse Jammed to Follow Course of Sensational Case. Accused Has Confessed.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 1.—The first day of the trial of John Vincent Buckley for the murder of Mrs. Edna Covely at North Plainfield on April 21 attracted a large crowd to the Somerset court here today. Buckley, who is an effeminate youth, nineteen years of age, was brought from the county jail to the courthouse at 10 o'clock this morning and took his seat by his counsel, Alvah A. Clark and Robert D. Crane, who had been assigned to defend him at the expense of the county.
Buckley was very cool as he faced the court and his mild manner and weak face made it difficult to connect him with the cold-blooded and deliberate murder of a defenseless woman in the presence of her little children, to which he has already made two signed confessions. Justice Charles W. Parker of the Supreme Court presided at the trial, with Justice Clarence E. Case of the Common Pleas Court as his associate.
The case for the state was conducted by County Prosecutor Frederick A. Pope. The morning session was occupied in drawing a jury from a special panel of forty-eight jurors.
There were no witnesses to the shooting of Mrs. Covely by Buckley's son, her four-year-old daughter Marion, who is too young to testify.
The star witness was Mayor Smalley, of North Plainfield, who succeeded in obtaining a full confession from Buckley of the crime an hour after he was captured. The confession was taken by a stenographer who transcribed it and obtained Buckley's signature to the typewritten statement before he was placed in the county jail on a charge of murder.
The defense made a sensational and bitter fight to keep the witness' confession from being admitted as evidence on the ground that it was obtained under duress, but it was finally admitted by the court. Buckley also made a confession to Prosecutor Pope in the presence of Justice William Sutphen after he had been placed in the county jail, and this confession was also placed in evidence.
It is probable that Buckley's defense will be emotional insanity. His counsel made application to Justice Parker several days ago for the assignment of a noted expert on insanity to assist in the defense. Justice Parker refused to grant this request and stated that the court would only allow moderate fees for expert evidence and to the lawyers engaged in the case. The case will be continued tomorrow morning.

RATE INJUNCTION MAY CAUSE LONG FIGHT

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The real scope of the proceedings which the Attorney General has begun against twenty-five railroads in the Middle West has been overlooked. The obtaining of an injunction from Judge Dyer, at Hannibal Mo., last night to restrain the railroads from putting into effect increases in rates was only incidental to the main proceeding. The suit which the Attorney General has filed in St. Louis seeks the dissolution of the Western trunk line committee, the medium through which the twenty-five roads have made their uniform increases, and thus indirectly affects similar committees and associations throughout the country which have been used by the railroads in the matter of fixing rates.
The suit begun against the Western trunk line committee and the twenty-five railroads in the Middle West is similar in character to that which the Department of Justice began against the Harriman merger and against the Northern Securities.
The trial of this suit means the appointment of a master, the taking of an immense amount of testimony as in the Harriman merger suit, and a fight in the courts which will probably last for several years.

TIN SOLDIER DENIED BAIL

DALLAS, Tex., June 1.—Judge R. B. Seay of the Dallas district criminal court today refused bail on habeas corpus proceedings to Sergeant J. D. Manley, the Dallas national guardman who bayoneted to death Assistant County Clerk Louis Reichenstein during the visit of President Taft to Dallas in October, 1909. Manley has been in jail ever since. The Texas national guard is standing by him in his trial for murder.

TAFI LANDBADY'S GIFT

BOSTON, June 1.—Boston University today is more than \$200,000 richer through the gift of that sum by Mrs. Robert D. Evans, President Taft's summer landlady at Beverly, Mass.

TRUNK MAKERS WIN LONG FIGHT

Bossons Ask for Settlement After Eight Weeks and All Strikers Will Be Taken Back.

The locked-out trunk makers here won. Settlement was made yesterday at a conference participated in by a committee of the union, representatives of the employers' association and E. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades.
The efforts of the employers to break up their men's organization has thus ended in complete failure. They were forced to come to strike headquarters and ask for terms after two months of declarations that they never would.
Peace was declared on the following basis: All strikebreakers are to be discharged and all the workers who went out are to be reinstated in their former places; no employee is to be discharged on account of activity in the strike or in the union; a regular scale of wages is to be established, with a 10 per cent increase.
The striking men did not insist upon recognition of the union. This point was waived, but the bosses signed an agreement with the strikers as a body.
The strike began eight weeks ago, following the action of the bosses in firing employes active in the union.
The strike leaders told a Call reporter yesterday that they did not insist on the bosses' recognition of the union, because they are confident of the solidarity of the union ranks. Hence any attempt to break the organization will bring on another fight.
The victory is due to the determination of the strikers and to their being militant union men. The United Hebrew Trades have greatly aided the strikers morally and financially, and the organizations allied with the central body have done much to help the trunkmakers carry on the fight. During the time of the lockout only one man deserted the strikers' ranks. This was a brother of an employer.
Trouble began with the calling of the strike. The police beat up pickets as usual and charges of assault still remain to be settled in General Sessions. Men are still walking about with their heads tied up.

1,500 UNION MEN OUT IN BOSTON

BOSTON, June 1.—Fifteen hundred Boston trade unionists struck today for a better wage. The crafts involved are the carpenters, shop and mill men, cabinet makers, machinists, hoisting and portable engineers, floor layers and sheet metal workers.
Six thousand house carpenters and joiners ask for an increase of \$1 a week. Six hundred cabinet makers, shop and mill men seek an increase of \$2 a week. Three thousand machinists seek the establishment of a standardization of rates. Sheet metal workers ask \$1.50 a week increase. Wharf pile drivers want an increase of 25 cents a day and wharf carpenters seek 25 cents a day advance.
The crafts involved are organized practically to a man and the total number of skilled men involved in the demands is 10,000. They threaten a general strike unless they get what they ask.

CAPT. DOOLEY SNEERS AT GIRL CORDAGE STRIKERS

The striking jute, rope and twine workers, who are out against the American Manufacturing Company, Noble and West streets, Greenpoint, known as the cordage trust, at their meeting yesterday declared Captain Dooley, of the Bedford avenue police station, a strikebreaker and a hireling of the trust.
Early yesterday morning Organist Tytkoff went to Wythe avenue and North 7th street to see how the picketing was being done. A number of young women strikers surrounded him while he told them to be peaceful and avoid being arrested. On the corner stood Dooley in plain clothes with another detective. He listened to the conversation between Tytkoff and the strikers.
Immediately after Tytkoff left Dooley came over to the girls and said, "What is this picketing for? You girls belong to go back to work."
One of the women then remarked, "Don't listen to this man; he may be in with the company." Doley, on being told of this remark, the strikers said, declared: "I am more than a boss. I am over the whole city. I am the boss of the police. You better go back to work. You will be reinstated in your jobs."

places. If you don't return to the factory we will get immigrants from other cities to fill your places.

LUMBER WORKERS WIN. Organized Men of Oakland Jubilant Over 50 Per Cent Increase.

OAKLAND, June 1.—The organized lumber workers employed in the yards and mills of the water front at Oakland have won a sweeping victory and the settlement by which the victory was assured went into effect May 18.

3 HELD ON YOUNG GIRL'S CHARGES

Two young men and a young woman were before Magistrate House in the West Side Court yesterday, charged by Agent Butts, of the Gerry Society, with impairing the morals of children.

GREAT STRIKE THREATENED ON CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL, June 1.—Four strikes are pending on the Canadian Pacific Railway. They are threatened by the railway telegraph operators, the trainmen, the car repairers of the divisions east of Port William and the commercial telegraph operators.

LADIES' TAILORS MEET TONIGHT FOR CONFERENCE

There will be a mass meeting of the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, Local 38, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at the Manhattan Lyceum at 8 o'clock tonight.

PHILA. CARPENTERS GET THE INCREASES DEMANDED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—All the large contracting firms of this city and vicinity have granted the demands of the Brotherhood of Carpenters for an increase in wages from 45 cents an hour to 50 cents, and for mill men from 30 cents to 35 cents an hour, and consequently the general strike of carpenters and allied trades, scheduled to begin today, did not materialize.

DETROIT CAR MEN MAKE COMPROMISE WITH COMPANY.

DETROIT, June 1.—The threatened tie-up of the Detroit United Railway by the Detroit Car Men has been averted.

HE DIDN'T EAT: GETS MONEY.

Old Civil War Veteran Receives Check for Food While in Jail.

HE HATED WIFE'S 32 CATS.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 1.—Because his wife kept thirty-two cats and insisted that they be fed from saucers kept on the dining room table Dr. Albert Pierce became peeved.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., June 1.—Three men were instantly killed when an engine on the Troy and Eastern railroad blew up at the Donk Brothers coal mine, near here today.

CLAIM RIVAL BODY IS NOT NECESSARY

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Convention Passes Resolution Covering Vital Point.

The election of members of the national arbitration committee at yesterday's session of the W. S. and D. B. convention had the following result: For New York, Karl Holzhauser; New Jersey, Charles Klehn; Massachusetts, Max Klemmer; Pennsylvania, Herman Kreimer; Connecticut, F. Mueller.

25 WORKERS DIE IN QUARRY EXPLOSION

OGDEN, Utah, June 1.—Twenty-five workmen were killed in an explosion today in a quarry of the Union Portland Cement Works at Devil's Slide, Utah, thirty miles east of Ogden.

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Two young men and a young woman were before Magistrate House in the West Side Court yesterday, charged by Agent Butts, of the Gerry Society, with impairing the morals of children.

YOUNG RUSSIAN A SUICIDE.

Former Soldier for Czar Shoots Himself in Park.

EARLY NOTICE REQUIRED.

Fire Chief John Conway, of Jersey City, has posted the following printed notice on his desk at fire headquarters:

COSTLY POROUS PLASTER.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 1.—The Treasury Department officials at Washington will shortly receive a porous plaster for which they will be asked to issue a \$50 bill.

NORWEGIAN SAILORS RESCUED.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 1.—After clinging all night to the wreckage of their small boats nine sailors from the Norwegian bark Borghild were rescued today by fishermen off Castor Ledges, near Sherbrook, Guysboro county.

TEA. TEA.

With Ice and Lemon. A trio of excellences are in the formula of this iced tea. Ice for coolness; lemon for zest; and this tea for flavor and stimulus. White Rose CEYLON TEA. One Quality—The Best.

TEA. TEA.

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COSTLY POROUS PLASTER.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 1.—The Treasury Department officials at Washington will shortly receive a porous plaster for which they will be asked to issue a \$50 bill.

NORWEGIAN SAILORS RESCUED.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 1.—After clinging all night to the wreckage of their small boats nine sailors from the Norwegian bark Borghild were rescued today by fishermen off Castor Ledges, near Sherbrook, Guysboro county.

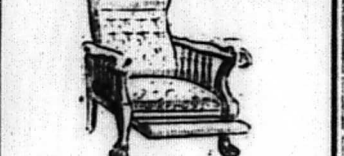
TEA. TEA.

With Ice and Lemon. A trio of excellences are in the formula of this iced tea. Ice for coolness; lemon for zest; and this tea for flavor and stimulus. White Rose CEYLON TEA. One Quality—The Best.

TEA. TEA.

FUTURE WARS FOR BUSINESS REASONS

Well Known Corporation Man Says Lands Will Be Invaded and Occupied by Industrial Captains.



What June bride wouldn't receive one of these cozy, luxurious Strait Chairs with foot rests and be happy?

"CEASE OUR BAITING"

Daniel Guggenheim Says Corporations Are Persecuted—Not Economical Causes.

"If American securities are to sell well abroad, we must cease baiting corporations. If we would give European buyers confidence in our securities, we must permit the railroad companies to make reasonable advances in rates, which will allow substantial plans for betterments and an increase of earnings."

FIND GIRL'S FOOT.

Bloodstained Evidence in Mystery of Alma Kellner.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S RAISE

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Communication passenger rates today were advanced by the Central Railroad of New Jersey from New York city to New Jersey points on that line.

TO STOP CENTRAL'S KILLING.

There is a possibility of the city's taking advantage of the extra session of the legislature called by Governor Hughes to attempt to get some sort of legislation through in regard to the elimination of the New York Central's murderous tracks on Eleventh avenue.

WILLCOX PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

William R. Willcox, chairman of the Public Service Commission, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Brady yesterday on the order to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt for public criticism he has made of Justice Brady's ruling against the Public Service Commission in its suit to recover \$750,000 penalties from Receiver Whitridge of the Union Railway Company.

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FUTURE WARS FOR BUSINESS REASONS

Well Known Corporation Man Says Lands Will Be Invaded and Occupied by Industrial Captains.

Charles A. Moore, of the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, the largest manufacturers of machines in this country, has returned from Europe after an extended trip. Moore, in an interview, said:

"Industrial conditions in England are as good as on the continent. In France they are better and in Germany still better, but England has been much disturbed by the political situation, and was for some time prior to the king's death, industrial conditions throughout Great Britain are far from satisfactory.

WRECK IN SUBWAY; MANY PERSONS HURT

Two subway trains collided a little before midnight in the tube under the Harlem river while the tube was filled with smoke coming from a refuse fire. Many persons were hurt, but it is believed that there was no fatality.

MUCH RUIN BY HAILSTORM.

Train Almost Stalled and New-Born Calf Is Smothered.

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TEA. TEA.

"Harlem's Busiest Dry Goods Shop"

Week End Specials

Advertisement for J.R. Senior's Dry Goods Shop. Pongee Coats, Linen Suits, Lingerie Dresses, Waists, Silks, Umbrellas, Stationery, Sheets, Dress Goods.

Call COUPON—Cut this out 298

Present this Coupon, and by making a purchase of 10c. or more you will receive 10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS FREE

In addition to the regular and extra stamps on sale.

J.R. Senior Good Until June 8

West 125th Street, near 7th Avenue. ESTABLISHED 1866.

PARISIAN TRAIN WORKERS STRIKE

PARIS, June 1.—The employes of fourteen tram lines struck today for shorter hours and higher wages. The managers of the lines had refused the demands of the men prior to their walk-out.

HELD UP WOMAN.

Former German Soldier Tried Experiment for Getting Needed Coin.

DRIVER'S LEG BROKEN.

While unloading a truck early yesterday morning at Maple street and Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, Lucien Polonia, twenty-nine years of age, of 620 President street, a driver for Norton & Goldman, Brooklyn contractor, received a fracture of the right leg.

BROUGHT SHIPWRECKED CREW.

The Norwegian fruit steamship Simon Dumola, which arrived today from Puerto Plata, brought six men, the crew of the little Dominican schooner Edith S. Wallen, which was driven ashore on May 22 near Puerto Plata and became a total loss.

CENTRAL'S NEW DOCKS.

It was reported yesterday that the New York Central and Hudson River railroad contemplate extensive additions to its real estate holdings along the Hudson river north of Fort Lee ferry.

SHEET METAL MEN OUT ON STRIKE

As a result of a jurisdiction dispute between the carpenters and the sheet metal workers over the question of handling hollow steel, the hands of doors and trim, the sheet metal workers have gone on strike.

YOU WILL SOON NEED A NEW HAT

(No Use of Quoting Prices.) We have everything in Men's Hats at a decided saving in price

McCann's Hats 210 BOWERY, Near Spruce

UNION LABEL

Broad based this label is Made. Ask the Label buying brand.

The store is a true favorite of the workers. It is in the city, therefore, always look for the label.

BINDERS OUT FOR MORE WAGES

Workers Brought In as Apprentices to Kill Union Power—Men Are Determined.

FARGO, N. Dak., June 1.—The bookbinders employed by Walker Bros. & Hardy, who went out on strike May 17 for an increase in wages, are determined to win out if they have to continue the struggle indefinitely. All the other binderies in the city signed the new scale, and their employees are working by their striking fellow workers.

Cause of the Strike. The strike was a direct result of the union taking in all the girl bookbinders and apprentices last April. When the town was thoroughly organized the union asked for the adoption of the following increase in the pay of the girls over the old scale: From \$3 to \$4.50 for the first six months; \$4 to \$5.50 for the second six months; \$5 to \$6.50 for the third six months; \$6 to \$7.50 for the fourth six months; \$7 to \$8.50 for the fifth six months. There was no change in the scale for the last half of the third year of apprenticeship, and the pay was left as before, at \$5. The new scale provided for a wage of \$9 a week for general work after the third year and the scale for blank book girls was fixed at \$10.

Unions Indorse Fight. The action of the striking binders is indorsed by every member of organized labor in this city, and they will receive the undivided support of the unions in their struggle for their demands. In order that there may be no encouragement nor outside assistance given the firm which refused to pay the scale of the bookbinders all the imported help brought to Fargo has been induced to leave the city. In addition, the local union has sent out a danger signal warning all union bookbinders to keep away from Fargo, as there is a strike on here. Union men all over the country are requested to use their influence to keep bookbinders away until the strike is settled.

BOUND FOR SOUTH POLE. Captain Scott Sails from London for Antarctic Waters. LONDON, June 1.—The steamship Terra Nova, Captain Robert Scott commanding, sailed today from West India Docks, bound for the South Pole. An elaborate ceremonial was to have marked the explorer's departure, but it was abandoned on account of King Edward's death.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1400 64 Ave. Bet. 64th & 65th Sts.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. R. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 300 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard. No other Branches.

O.W. WUERTZ PIANOS 200 2D AVE. NE. 8TH ST. (MANHATTAN) 200 2D AVE. NEAR 118TH ST. (BRONX) 2100 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS)

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS PRINTERS 25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. LAFSHITZ-MILLER CO. UNION PRINTERS 617 EAST BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Tel. 3523 Orchard.

S. SCHREIBER, Photo Power Printer, Best facilities for photo work. 100-10 Broadway St. Tel. 3589 Orchard

FREEMAN KNOWLES, SOCIALIST, DEAD

Fighting Editor of Deadwood Lantern Succumbs to Attack of Pneumonia.

(Special to The Call.) DEADWOOD, S. Dak., June 1.—Freeman Knowles, "fighting editor of the Lantern," a Socialist weekly of this place, died at 1:15 this morning of pneumonia. Knowles was sixty-four years old.

For the past twenty-two years Freeman Knowles has been one of the most aggressive men in the struggles of labor in this section of the country. He has been jailed several times for his aggressive attitude and fearless utterances in defense of the workers.

Several times he was used for libel because of his utterances about certain unscrupulous capitalists and their lackeys. The last time he was arrested the jury was out ten minutes and acquitted him. That was on March 7 this year.

His paper, the Deadwood Lantern, was a favorite among the members of the Western Federation of Miners, whose battles it fought steadily. The Socialist party came to Knowles' aid in fighting his last case. In one instance he was arrested, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine, but he declined to do so, declaring that he would rather die in jail than pay the fine, as he was innocent. The union miners, who loved the brave old man, raised a subscription fund among themselves and paid his fine, giving him freedom.

With the passing of old Freeman Knowles ends the career of one of the bravest, truest champions that labor ever had. His loyalty and devotion will be long cherished in the hearts of the workers who knew him.

INSURGENTS GAINING They Drive Back Madrid's Troops, Who Have Fled in Disorder.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Madrid forces, which have been operating in the vicinity of Bluefields, Nicaragua, recently, have been defeated by Estrada's troops and are in flight. The state department was advised today by Commander W. W. Gilmer, commanding officer of the gunboat Paducah, of the result of the battle.

The Madrid troops, he said, under General Lara, have been defeated and fled in disorder. The remnants of the Madrid army, he added, numbered about 300 men. The gunboat Dubuque, which brought 200 marines from Colorado, he continued, will return there for coal and provisions, after which she will go back to Bluefields.

MURDERED ON ROOF. Little Girl Finds Body of Plasterer Slashed With Razor. Giuseppe Florio, a young plasterer, who lived at 1946 First avenue, was found murdered on the roof of the tenement house at 308 East 101st street yesterday. Little Yetta Steinhoser, who lives in the house with her parents, stumbled upon the body as she ran across the roof to the house at 310 to see a playmate.

COMPANY WISHES MEN ORGANIZED

Queer Proposition to Thomas Lewis. Firm Tired of Competing With Itself.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—W. R. Russell, former Illinois state president of the United Mine Workers of America, now labor commissioner for the O'Gara Coal Company, of Chicago, came to the city today to make a proposition to Thomas L. Lewis, national president of the mine workers, looking to the organization of the miners of West Virginia, the hotbed of non-unionism in the mining industry.

"The O'Gara Coal Company owns mines in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia," said Russell. "In all these mines except the West Virginia mines the miners are unionized and they receive the union scale of wages. In West Virginia, however, the men are not organized and they receive lower wages than in the other mines. Under these conditions our company is forced to take its union mined coal into the market and compete with its own non-union coal which is produced at a lower cost, thus making the company a competitor of itself. We wish to unionize our mines in West Virginia, and when this is accomplished we are positive that it will be the entering wedge which will bring about the unionization of practically all the mines in West Virginia."

NON-UNION MINERS HOLD ORGANIZED MEN BACK

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 1.—Efforts were again made this morning by a number of the union mine workers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who went on strike, to return to work at the behest of their leaders, but the numerous non-union strikers who were on guard turned them back with considerable firmness.

Efforts of the union leaders' officials to get the leaders of the non-union strikers to have them return to work were all futile, although they tried until an early hour this morning, and it is expected there will be a long and bitter fight.

The non-union strikers say they will not return to work until some of the demands they have made are granted. Union officials will continue organizing the strikers in the hope of getting them under control of the union.

Rioting broke out this morning, and William Zeto, of Port Griffith, a watchman employed at the Ewen breaker, near here, was shot and fatally wounded. Zeto, who was off duty at midnight, started for his home and was met by unknown parties.

They fired at him and he was shot through the abdomen and fatally wounded. Special deputies from the colliery ran to his aid. He was rushed to the Pittston Hospital in an automobile.

CIGAR MAN INDICTED Use of Union Label Gets Richmond Hill Man Into Trouble.

Alwin Warnke, a cigar manufacturer of Diamond street, Richmond Hill, was arraigned Monday on an indictment found by the Queens grand jury, charging him with using a union label unlawfully. He was released in \$500 bonds, furnished by his son, Alwin Warnke, Jr.

BAKERS' COMMITTEE WILL SEE MAYOR

Want to Have Gaynor Call a Halt on Police—Demonstration for Union Square Tomorrow.

Armed with a large number of affidavits, a committee from the striking bakery workers will call upon Mayor Gaynor today and demand that he use some means to compel the police to stop their persecution of the pickets who use every endeavor to keep strictly within the law. They will also call the Mayor's attention to the fact that not only are arbitrary arrests made, but when bakers are assaulted by thugs in the employe of the bosses the police refuse to make any arrests.

Furthermore, it will be shown that at the request of the baker bosses streets have been closed by the police and any striking baker attempting to walk up or down that particular block has been immediately placed under arrest. These and many other things the strikers have to complain of.

They would also like Mayor Gaynor to order an investigation of several of the big bakeries where the scabs are housed in the floor rooms and where other regulations of the sanitary laws are violated.

Tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock there will be a big demonstration at Union square on the north plaza. The purpose of this demonstration will be to place before the workers of the city the exact reasons why the bakers are on strike and how vitally necessary it is that all workers aid them to gain their demands by using only bread with the union label.

Watch for Fake Labels.

Some of the drivers for the struck bakeries are endeavoring to spread the news among the shopkeepers that the strike is all over. To support their lying statements they have convinced with a number of grocers who buy for them hundreds of loaves of union-made bread, which they supply to other stores in order to gain the confidence of the customers for a few days, after which they expect to furnish the scab bread, thinking that the purchasers will forget to look for the union label. It is pointed out that people will have to be on their guard against any such fraud as that. Watch the label—and see that it is a union label—say the bakers.

With the funds that have been placed at the disposal of the strikers by the national executive board on request of Organizers Kintlein and Ifland, the men have enough money to maintain themselves for several weeks, and the money that is coming from other unions, together with the support given by the various committees, will go a long way toward helping them win the strike.

G. A. R. MEN ANGRY.

Censure General Drake for Placing Wax Flowers on Graves.

Grand Army men today are angry at General J. Madison Drake because he placed wax flowers instead of natural blooms on the graves of the veterans in Evergreen Cemetery, at Elizabeth, N. J. When the survivors reached the graves Decoration Day and saw that wax flowers had been placed on the graves they tore up the imitation flowers and threw them away. Yesterday they passed resolutions censuring Drake. Today Drake replied he thought the wax flowers looked better and retined their beauty longer.

AMUSED AND SCARED BY T. R.

Roosevelt Rebuke of England's Egyptian Policy Creates Opposing Views. Hearst Aims Views.

LONDON, June 1.—Government officials and members of the English cabinet are today convinced that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's speech yesterday at Guild Hall, in which he rebuked England's administration of affairs in Egypt, will greatly increase the difficulty of dealing with the delicate political situation that confronts England in Egypt.

Owing to the semi-official character of Roosevelt's visit, by reason of his appointment by President Taft to represent the United States at the funeral of the late King Edward, English officialdom will make no comment for publication regarding the speech. But nothing could be plainer than that the leading politicians fear that Roosevelt's bold utterances will act as a fuse that will set touch off an upheaval in Anglo-Egyptian relations.

Today's critics of Roosevelt increased in severity. The Evening Star probably takes the hardest rap at him. "Roosevelt has long been accustomed to being spoken to plainly," it says. "He has long lived in a perfect stew of eulogy, but the temptation is irresistible to tell him that he is guilty of a grave offence against the laws binding host and guest and against the laws that govern the White House when he was its occupant. The fact that his predecessor was assassinated should have made him most careful in his comments regarding the assassination of the Egyptian premier."

The Daily Graphic reminds the colonel that "even Socrates was poisoned by giving too much advice." The Manchester Guardian voices a common sentiment when it says that "Roosevelt's statements are based on misleading evidence." It terms his views "muddled and boyish."

"The speech was well meant, but it was wholly unnecessary and is calculated to complicate further the difficult problem in Egypt," says the Westminster Gazette. Even the Evening Standard, a Conservative paper, after referring in a friendly tone to Roosevelt, declares that his "laying of hands on England's private political subjects seems at first glance a social crime little short of sacrilege."

The Globe treats the speech in a jocular vein and agrees with Roosevelt. "Grandma does not resent instruction in egg-cooking," it says, "but she herself is not entirely unfamiliar with the accomplishment." This is suggested by the old English saying: "Don't teach your grandmother how to cook eggs."

Not since the death of King Edward have the London papers played up a story, both editorially and in a news way, as they have Roosevelt's speech. But even the conservative press, while agreeing with his views, doubts the propriety of his utterances. "Roosevelt must not be surprised," says the Times, "should unpleasant manifestations occur due to the sensitiveness to his criticism, regarding which it is probable the colonel had not reckoned."

The News concludes contemptuously by denying the validity of Roosevelt's claim to first hand information after such a hurried tour through Egypt. Roosevelt's plea against sentimentality furnishes the Leader with a good laugh and it refers to the colonel as "the greatest modern sentimentalist."

LEVY BROTHERS

Our summer suits in the newest styles and well made garments are the talk of the town.

See our line of two-piece suits before going elsewhere.

LEVY BROTHERS

CLOTHIERS and TAILORS 53 CANAL ST.

obvious basis of greed and exploitation. "Mr. Roosevelt tells her it is better to be violent and unjust, than timid and sentimental. Why should Mr. Roosevelt deny the accepted American idea that a government is based upon the consent of the governed? If Mr. Roosevelt is right Washington and Jefferson were wrong, and Patrick Henry's patriotic words ought to be torn from children's readers and Mr. Roosevelt's trucking twaddle substituted.

"The United States is being misrepresented abroad by a tin soldier, a toy colonel, who, although unwilling to submit to discipline for the few days he served in the army, has been forever since trying to inflict military methods and arbitrary rule on his own people and others."

MAN, 108, HURT

Walking in His Sleep, Levy Falls Twenty-two Feet From Roof.

Solomon Levy, one hundred and eight years old, of 2167 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, walked in his sleep early yesterday and fell from a roof to the pavement, a distance of twenty-two feet, and, although in a critical condition, it is believed he will recover.

Levy lives on the second floor of a four-story apartment, and adjoining it is a one-story building used as a store. It has always been Levy's custom to go out of his window to the roof of this building on warm evenings. Early today he walked in his sleep out on the extension to his rooms, and going over to the cornice he fell to the street.

People carried him over to a drug store at Van Sicken and Pitkin avenues, where Ambulance Surgeon Lett, of Bradford Street Hospital, dressed his bruises and turned him over to the family physician. He was brought back to his apartment.

SUGAR WORKMAN BURNED.

Several Other Men Have Narrow Escapes in Sugar Plant.

A steam valve burst in one of the steam rooms of the plant of the American Sugar Refinery on South 43d street, Brooklyn, yesterday, scalding Peter Roger's left leg and back. Several other workmen narrowly escaped injury.

Roter was attended by Dr. Cohen, of the Eastern District Hospital, and taken home.

HARDWOOD VENEER FACTORY, SCHENECTADY, June 1.—

Announcement was made here today by the Schenectady Board of Trade that the Clougher Syndicate of London, backed by English capital, has secured a large tract of land on the Albany turnpike, about three miles from this city, and would begin work at once in the erection of its first plant in the United States.

The factory will be given over to the manufacture of hardwood veneers.

INSURGENTS TO MEET HIM.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The insurgent members of the House of Representatives may go to New York in a body to meet Colonel Roosevelt upon his return to this country. Representatives Cary, of Wisconsin; Polinder, of Washington; Norris, of Nebraska; Nelson, of Wisconsin, and Morse, of Wisconsin, have enthusiastically announced themselves in favor of the proposition.

*Not yet affiliated with the I. S. P.

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY CALL and THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW \$2.25

Both for one year.

Address Subscription Department: THE NEW YORK CALL 442 Pearl Street, New York City.

Cigars Made Under Union Condition ARE SOLD FROM A BOX WITH THE BLUE LABEL

Union-made Cigars.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE UNION LABEL BUY UNION MADE CIGARS

HEARST BITTERLY ASSAILS ROOSEVELT

LONDON, June 2.—William H. Hearst has telegraphed to the Daily Mail from Paris a dispatch a column and a half long violently attacking Roosevelt for his speech at the Guildhall yesterday. He says, among other things: "Every true American abroad ardently wishes that Mr. Roosevelt would cease claiming to represent American ideas in foreign countries, and that he would go home and attend to his own business. Self-respecting Americans are tired of seeing this self-advertising individual parading Europe claiming to represent a democratic nation while seeking to ingratiate himself in undemocratic ways with the representatives of monarchies and empires. Americans who love their country and believe in republican institutions are shocked and outraged to hear this supposed representative of republicanism preaching the oppression of subject states."

Hearst asks: "Since when has it been necessary to urge England to govern with a rod of iron and sword of blood? India, Ireland, Egypt and South Africa are broken with the former and wet with the latter."

Referring to Roosevelt's comparison between England in Egypt and the United States in Panama, Hearst says: "Such foolish, frayed and fraudulent phrases dishearten and distress Americans of spirit. France's work in Egypt can be compared with America's in Panama, but England occupied Egypt upon the false pretense of temporary government, and has remained since upon the

YOUTH KILLS GIRL; KILLS SELF. MOUNT ST. CLAIR, Va., June 1.—William Johnson, eighteen, shot and fatally wounded Maria Scott here today and then killed himself. He is believed to have been insane.

WOMAN'S SPHERE Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Send all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Nicholas avenue, New York city.

HIDE NOT THY HEART.

By RICHARD WATSON GILDER. This is my creed. This be my deed: 'Hide not thy heart!'

Forth with thy thought! Soon 't will be nought. And thou in thy tomb. Now is air, now is room. Down with false shame;

This is my creed; This be my deed: 'Hide not thy heart!'

If God is, he made Sunshine and shade, Heaven and hell; This we know well. Dost thou believe? Do not deceive;

MANUAL TRAINING AND THE MILLINERY TRADE.

Manual training in our public schools is a most excellent innovation and every effort should be made by the public at large to increase its efficiency.

THOUGHT LONG, LONG AGO. Above all things, good policy is to be used, that the treasure and money in a state be not gathered into few hands.

PARLIAMENTARY SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN IN NORWAY. The victory for woman suffrage in Norway turns out to be much greater than first appeared from the cablegrams.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY AND FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW YORK CALL

Arranged by the Brooklyn Call Conference. At Chas. Richter's Cypress Hills Park, Cypress Avenue.

Saturday Afternoon and Evening June 4, '10. Tickets Bought in Advance, 10c. At the Park Gate, 15c.

Directions to Park—From New York (Delancy St.) take 'L' or surface line to Myrtle Ave., transfer to Myrtle Ave. 'L' or trolley to Ridgewood, transfer to Cypress Hills Surface Line.

Tickets for sale at The Call office, 409-415 Pearl street; Vorwaerts, 75 East Broadway; Volkzeitung, 15 Spruce street, New York; Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Socialist Educational Club, Graham, corner Engert avenue; Workingmen's Educational League, 477 Atlantic avenue; Frey's Hall, Myrtle avenue near Harmon street; Charles Gockenheimer, 1271 Myrtle avenue.

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SPORTS BASEBALL

MATTY TAMES REDS.

The Cincinnati presented a shaky front against the Giants yesterday. Just the reverse of the front presented by the Giants to the Reds. The New Yorks went through the non-desperate strife with good hitting and good pitching and won comfortably.

SCORES YESTERDAY. American League.

At Cleveland—Cleveland vs. Washington; At Detroit—Detroit vs. Philadelphia; National League.

At Boston—Chicago vs. Boston; At Philadelphia—Philadelphia vs. St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. American League.

Table with columns: Club, W., L., P.C. Philadelphia 26 9 .743, New York 23 10 .697, Detroit 23 16 .590, Boston 19 16 .542, Cleveland 14 18 .438, Washington 16 23 .421, Chicago 11 20 .355, St. Louis 7 28 .200

National League.

Table with columns: Club, W., L., P.C. Chicago 23 12 .657, New York 24 14 .632, Pittsburgh 18 16 .520, Cincinnati 18 17 .514, St. Louis 19 20 .487, Brooklyn 17 22 .436, Philadelphia 16 21 .432, Boston 14 24 .368

JOHNSON AFTER CORBETT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—The board of supervisors has settled for all time the question of the big fight by granting a permit for a forty-five round battle on July 4.

ZINC MINERS OUT

Bosess Want 20 Per Cent Decrease. Men Mostly Unorganized.

JOPLIN, Mo., June 1.—After an unannounced cut in wages of 20 per cent, the miners in the Webb-Carterville zinc district went out on strike, most of them being unorganized.

Later the men marched to an old lumber pile, where they held their meeting. After several speeches had been made a committee was elected to get a hall and call a meeting for the purpose of forming a union.

BRIDE FATALLY BURNED. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 1.—Mrs. Jacob Althoff, a bride, aged twenty, was fatally burned here today.

THE SUSTAINING FUND

The New York Call acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for the maintenance of The Call. These donations are exclusive of the regular contributions for The Weekly Pledge Fund, which are acknowledged in The Call every Monday.

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UNORGANIZED STRIKE

600 Out Against Smelter Trust. Thugs Busy.

DENVER, Colo., June 1.—Eight hundred unorganized workers have gone on strike at the Globe smelter against the oppressive conditions imposed upon them by the millionaire mine owners and the smelter trust.

The strikers are nearly all Austrians, Hungarians, Poles and Russians, great difficulty being experienced as a result of the diversity in language in keeping the men together.

The corporation controlled city police are guarding the streets in front of the smelter. In addition, the smelter trust also has its gun men and Market street thugs on guard at the smelter entrances.

The Globe hotel managers, owned by the trust, have ordered all of the patrons to go to work or leave. The strike is called for a 25-cent per day raise in wages. Coal shovelers now get \$1.65 per day and furnace men \$2.10 for ten hours. The engineers did not go with the strikers.

PLUMBERS DEMAND HOLIDAY. (Correspondence of The Call.) ST. PAUL, May 20.—The Plumbers' Union of St. Paul has declared for a Saturday half-holiday all the year round, and the members are determined to get what they go after.

The sentiment among the plumbers was unanimous in favor of a half-holiday every week throughout the year. There is little doubt that the bosses will agree to the arrangement, as the journeymen plumbers have a habit of getting practically everything they go after.

Colorado Mine Bosses Have Agents in the East, Is Charged. (Special to The Call.) DENVER, Colo., June 1.—It has been discovered that the coal companies in the Colorado coal fields have agents in the East urging men under misrepresentation to come here to work in the mines where there is a strike on at the present time.

Twenty men who reported at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers here testified to this statement of the union officials a few days ago. They claimed, also, that they were practically held as prisoners. They escaped at the first opportunity.

They said they were brought here from West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio and that they were told there was no strike in the state. The men denied that 200 men were in the party brought from the East, claiming that only seven or eight men were on the train on which they came and that they found practically no one at work in the mines when they arrived in the northern Colorado fields.

The union officials have announced that less than 100 men are at work in all the mines. They state that not one of the striking miners has deserted and that there is no indication of awakening.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Great interest is manifested in the reopening of the transatlantic wireless telegraph service. The cost of messages will be 33 per cent below the existing cable rates. The distance traveled by messages through the air between Chliden, Ireland, and Glace Bay is 2,450 miles.

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. One A. A. Johnson, 110 Broadway; One W. Egan, 112 Nassau St.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 225 E. 14th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Sobel's Union Shoes, 84 Irvington St.; A. G. Smith, 1400 Madison Ave., cor. 103d St.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. X-Lux Chocolate Laundry, 100 Canal St.

DRUGGISTS. Dr. A. Gordon, 1794 St. cor. Washington Ave.; Dr. P. Levin, 620 Broadway.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Fier & Co., 192th St. & 2d Ave.; Bronx Prep. School, 1613 Washington Ave.

INSTRUCTION. BROOKLYN. BUTCHERS. Joseph K... 1212 Myrtle Ave.

BAKERY. L. Zahn, 504 Hamburg Ave.

BOOTS AND SHOES. 843 Kleberbocker... 897 Fulton St.; H. G. K... 1621 Fifth Ave.

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CIGAR MAN

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BRITAIN, EGYPT, AND A "REAL DEMOCRAT"

England entered Egypt in the role of guardian of international capital. The foreign bondholders had begun to fear the loss of their capital, which was largely fictitious. They feared even more that the native Egyptian government would not be able to pay them with due regularity the usurious rates of interest on this capital. England undertook to secure to them their capital as well as the interest upon it.

This was the original and the only motive for the seizure by the British government of the rule of Egypt. There was no cant and no hypocrisy about it. The British did not say that they were going to "civilize" the Egyptians or to "uplift" them or to Christianize them. When the British government spoke of the maintenance of order in Egypt everybody knew that that meant the establishment of security for the international bondholders.

The purpose of the British government in Egypt was clearly indicated by the very form and name under which it ruled the country. While outwardly and nominally the Khedive continued as the ruler of the country, under Turkish suzerainty, the actual power was vested in the British representative, under the title of British Financial Agent and Consul General. Financial considerations brought England into Egypt, and financial, commercial, industrial, and political considerations are still the sole considerations for England's remaining there.

During the twenty-eight years of the British occupation of Egypt, British interests there have greatly multiplied. First of all came the enforced extension of cotton cultivation, in order to furnish the raw material for the Manchester cotton mills. The English cotton lords have naturally been trying to free themselves, as far as possible, from the American monopoly of the staple, and the only two countries that can be considered as serious competitors of the United States in the world's cotton markets are India and Egypt, both of them British dependencies. It was in order to extend the area under cotton in Egypt that the Assouan dam and the other great irrigation works have been constructed. This was done for the advantage of Manchester, and not of the Egyptian peasants. The latter, in fact, have been forced to cultivate cotton by prohibiting them from cultivating rice and other cereals within certain areas. Nor have the peasants prospered under this system of forced cultivation, for the average annual yield of cotton per acre has declined considerably during the past dozen years.

At the same time British commercial interests in Egypt have extended greatly. The trade with Great Britain now constitutes about one-half of the total foreign trade of Egypt. And both the commercial and political interests of Great Britain in Egypt have increased greatly since the conquest of the Egyptian Sudan, which connects Egypt with the British possessions in East Africa. Thus we see that material interests—financial, industrial, commercial, and political—lie at the roots of the British occupation of Egypt. The British themselves have ever been frank and honest enough to admit this. And in order to maintain their hold of the country they have not shrunk from resorting to the appropriate methods. They have discouraged the spread of education, knowing as the British rulers do that an ignorant people is more easily kept in subjection than an educated one. They have particularly discouraged the spread of higher education, for they fear the wealthy and ambitious Egyptians even more than they do the peasants. The first university on the European model, which was opened in 1908, was started against the expressed opposition of British officials.

Such are the motives of the British occupation of Egypt. Such are the means adopted for its perpetuation. The British made no false pretenses about it. They were not preaching about their "sacred mission" to "benevolently assimilate" the Egyptians. It remained for one who spoke not only as an American but also as "a radical, a real, not a mock, democrat," to introduce into the nasty business the disgusting cant about "duty to mankind" and "warring against violence, injustice, and wrongdoing" and "helping the Egyptians upward" and all the other fine-sounding but hollow phrases. It remained for the "real, not a mock, democrat" to call upon the British ruling class to "alter the forms" of their rule in Egypt, that is to say, to do away with every vestige of native rule. But then it must be remembered that this "real, not a mock, democrat" showed us what his democracy amounted to when he was police commissioner of this city and tried to introduce into the service a night stick of so cruel a pattern that the patent office in Washington refused to grant it a patent. It must be remembered that this "real, not a mock, democrat" was the author of the letter—"You and I are practical men"—to Edward H. Harriman, in which he called for a fund of \$200,000 on the eve of the Presidential election in 1904 in order to make sure of New York State. It must be remembered that this "real, not a mock, democrat" publicly pronounced a sentence of guilty upon the three labor leaders, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, before they had been tried by a jury and acquitted. It must be remembered that this "real, not a mock, democrat" forced upon his country the Presidency of William H. Taft.

It is this "real, not a mock, democrat" that preaches the eternal righteousness of the eternal rule of Britain over Egypt for the exclusive advantage of the British oligarchy, financial, commercial, and official.

The work of the Socialist women, of those of the Woman's Trade Union League, and of other friends of the striking bakers in organizing a demand for union-made bread should receive the support of all friends of their kind. Remember that in helping the striking bakers you are fighting against filth in the bakeries and the resulting disease among the working bakers as well as the consumers of the bread. Remember that in helping the bakers you are helping your own family and yourself.

Once more the middle class capitalists have scored against the great capitalists. Once more Taft has been compelled to proceed against his bosom friends in Wall Street by taking out an injunction against the announced rate increase on the railroads. In their fight against corporate capital the individual capitalists have never lost sight of the tremendous power of the government. Only labor leaders—ultra-radical as well as ultra-conservative—have contempt for political action. The capitalists don't.

Meanwhile the Steel Trust takes another step toward destroying a section of the middle class. From Pittsburg comes the announcement that the trust is going to erect large warehouses in various parts of the country and take the entire iron and steel jobbing trade away from the jobbers. If the Steel Trust does this it will but follow in the footsteps of Standard Oil.



THE PREDATORY POOR.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

In the Metropolitan Temple of New York city the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill conducts many religious services. He speaks on civic, economic, social and religious subjects and has felt himself called to lead a crusade against Socialism.

Not long ago, therefore, he invited one Max Pam, anti-Socialist, to lecture on "The Place of Religion in Good Government."

He introduced Mr. Pam as a distinguished lawyer from Chicago, "whose rhetoric charms us and whose wisdom leaves us thinking still."

Mr. Pam spoke about national perils and began with the peril of Socialism. He struck out hard, the newspapers say, at Socialism, calling it "that dread doctrine of the predatory poor."

"Predatory poverty?" I have heard of the seven deadly sins. In college I took a course in criminology, but I never before heard of predatory poverty.

I consulted my Bible, but could find nowhere any mention of the predatory poor.

I then consulted Dante and while I found in hell a predatory pastor I could not find there the predatory poor.

I then consulted my own experience.

I remembered that some years ago in Paris I spent a night with a predatory Socialist Comrade in a big tenement crowded with the predatory poor.

Three children, the mother and the father slept in one room while a bed was made up for me in the kitchen.

We talked until late of the problems of the poor; and we discussed the movement which came to abolish the poor.

We discussed the leaders, the doctrines, the successes and failures of the cause for which we lived.

We all sat together in one small room, the children, too, until my head ached in the crowded quarters.

I then lay down to a fitful sleep until I was startled by a violent alarm.

The room was dark and for a moment I could not remember where I was.

I rose to look out of the window at the cold, black fog that hung heavy over Paris.

Except for the sound of an occasional football on the pavement that great city seemed asleep.

Paris that was all ray the night before, parading the boulevards, sitting before the cafes, frolicking in the streets almost like a child, was now as silent as a tomb.

Rich and poor, happy and unhappy, well-fed and hungry, weary and indolent, pleasure-seeker and slave-like laborer, all slept.

In the adjoining room I heard a voice.

My hostess called, "Bernard, Bernard, Bernard! It's 5 o'clock!"

I heard a grunt and savage words, then the woman again.

In a moment Bernard was up and dressed, took his coffee and caught up the basket with his noon-day meal. The door slammed and heavy boots were heard clapping down the wooden stairway.

Soon there appeared a gleam of light in a neighboring window and then another, and then more and more, until through the black fog there came a thousand faint and misty lights.

Men, women and children were rising from heavy sleep to go into the factories and the work shops of that great city.

Soon from the doorways of all the tenements issued dark, mysterious forms and soon the street was animated with the clap, clap, clap of wooden shoes on the pavement. Menilmontant was awake!

It was yet night and the Paris of the boulevards was still asleep.

Its hour of awakening was yet four or five hours distant, but here and now in Menilmontant the busy, buzzing life of the predatory poor began.

That working life of fathers and mothers and babies, that strange drab, weary, unfamiliar life which produces the necessities of mankind, which transforms the raw materials of the earth into pleasing forms and lays them at our doors, that life that digs the ditches, that lays the foundations of all our material wealth, that constructs everything, tenement and palace, that makes all we eat and all we wear and the comforts of pleasant dwellings, had begun to labor.

And in the midst of this memory of the predatory poor came the words of Mr. Pam in a church dedicated to Jesus, the carpenter.

The men "whose rhetoric charms us" speak of these disciples of the dread new doctrine.

The gray and black mist begins to rise.

The lights have all gone and the streets are now deserted.

You hardly hear the sound of man or woman.

Lodgings are empty; homes deserted; factories and work shops are filled.

And not until the dark fog and mist return will the silent streets of Menilmontant revive and then the drones and predatory poor will return.

Lights will again be turned on, supper served, and "the weary and heavy-laden" will once more lie down to sleep.

THE LIBERALS AND LABOR IN ENGLAND.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The London correspondent of our German contemporaries discusses in a luminous manner some phases of the present political conditions in England as far as Liberalism and Labor are concerned.

The whole policy of British Liberalism since the downfall of the last Conservative cabinet is calculated to retard the awakening of the proletariat. It is this which forms the pivotal point of the so-called new liberalism with its social reform and its budget, and its struggle against the house of lords. The election tactics of the Liberals, as far as the Labor party is concerned, were shaped with the same end in view. The Liberals willingly sacrificed a few seats if thereby they succeeded to get a closer hold on the Laborites, to pull them to sleep and to hamper their development toward complete independence. Until now that policy has produced considerable success for the Liberals. It has unquestionably retarded the progress of the Labor party toward distinct class-consciousness and created more or less confusion and uncertainty as to its true tactics of a clear-cut Labor policy.

But in England too the social forces in the long run are too much for the slickest Liberal politicians. The separation between capitalistic Liberalism and the party of the pro-

letariat is inevitably preparing. What takes place at present in South Wales is of the utmost significance in that regard. In the Welsh country the mine workers form the decisive element in nearly all election districts. There the policy of all the "progressive parties" pooling their interest, has achieved its greatest triumphs until recently. The Liberals and the Laborites fought shoulder to shoulder. The Conservatives were reduced to a negligible quantity. The Liberals took hold of the whole region and appealed the Laborites by conceding a few seats to labor officials of the miners, taking care that only men of Liberal tendencies should be thus honored. That arrangement proved satisfactory until the miners of South Wales began to shake off their old Liberal leanings and to elect socialist, as parliamentary candidates, choosing the districts for their own men with out much regard for Liberal wishes.

The open rupture came finally in the district of Mid-Glamorgan, where the miners nominated for the recent by-election, our Comrade Hartshorn. The Liberals were truly indignant at their former allies for picking out an extreme Socialist. They started a campaign of slander in a manner quite unusual in England thus far. The result was that the Conservatives did not name a candidate of their

own. For the first time in England the contest was between Liberalism and the Labor party. The Liberals won by the skin of their teeth. But the miners of South Wales received a highly instructive object lesson about the real class conflict. The old-time agreement of the progressive elements had come to a sudden end in South Wales.

And now the developments in Mid-Glamorgan are repeating themselves in the adjoining district of East-Glamorgan. The miners of that district have also nominated a labor candidate, a die-hard militant Socialist, Comrade Stanton. The South Wales Liberals are furious and revenge-threatening. They prepare to contest every seat in South Wales against the Labor candidates. The vials of their wrath are poured out more particularly upon Keir Hardie, who also represents a South Wales constituency.

They assert that Hardie's inflammatory speeches had contributed a great deal to the muddled situation in South Wales. They intend to rebuke about his defeat at the next election.

But where the policy of conciliation has failed to produce the results desired by the Liberals, the policy of antagonism is still less likely to succeed. Of late Keir Hardie has re-

THE FAMILY PAGE.

By MARTIN LUTHER FLANAGAN.

Practically every one in New York reads the Evening World or Journal. A few are addicted to the Globe, or the Mail, and fewer still may have an inherited tendency to read the Evening Post. But the World and the Journal are the big sellers and their great hold comes from their sporting and magazine, or "family" pages. A department, or series of departments, having so much interest as these special pages of the World and Journal, must surely give some clue as to what people like. News may take a thousand varying forms, but the departments run pretty much in the same vein. So, in order to get a line on them I have been keeping a record for the past year or so. The result is peculiar.

The funniest thing in existence is to get drunk.

The second funniest thing is to get divorced.

I figure this out from the number of times drunkenness and divorce are used in the special articles and pictures. For example, Mr. Jarr, the hero of Mr. McCardell's department in the World, during the last year spent 172 days or nights in saloons, and he was actually drunk forty-one times.

Mr. Clarence Lush Cullen, also of

the World, has talked extensively of spouses nearly a hundred times. Miss Rowland has had over a hundred choice divorce and epigrams.

Mr. McManus, though posing as a drunkard, lets get it about once a week.

Other comic artists and writers out the good work, so there is no issue of the Evening World in which drunkenness is not made a matter for laughter, and divorce is some fine "bum" note.

It is the same way on the Journal. Drunkenness, divorce, beating bills, bluffs, cowardice and the loveless supplement the wisdom in the editorial columns.

So it is only fair to conclude the million or so of readers claimed by these two papers love swinish guzzling and laxity in money as the two best jokes in existence.

It is also fair to presume drunkenness and divorce do not up the family. Otherwise the of law and order would be down on these two papers instead trying to find among the some evidence of a desire to the family and put the friends

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Sugar, sugar, who's got the sugar?

Even beighted Spain has elected its first Socialist deputy. Where is our first congressman?

So Governor Hughes vetoed the New York Central's Hudson river land grab after all. Well, he can make up for it when he gets on the bench.

Some of the clergy have started a "crusade" against the Jeffries-Johnson fight. Would they try to stop a fight between nations? Or go in for chaplaincies and patriotic emoluments?

T. E. Ives, "Division Commander," writes that the object of the United Boys' Brigades of America, "under hard, stern United States army regulations," is "the advancement of Christ's kingdom." Sure! What it into us—we understand.

Theyster growing industry is astounding and indignant at the government's action in forbidding the further "fattening" of bivalves in fresh water sewage, and declares it spells ruin with a big R. Terrible news, also, for the doctors.

If we are to accept the word of Conan Doyle, the new King of England is a wonderful man. Wonder what he will do

for the 5,000,000 paupers whom he bequeathed to him? Will the that is in him enable him to turn into self-respecting men?

Look at the commuter and talk conflicting emotions. First the cajole him into the suburbs by prices of milk and honey and cheap fares, the rates are increased, and he raises his feeble bourgeoisie and semblance of protest he is comforted learn that walking is still authorized by law.

Three hundred per plumber graft the New York Plumbers' Board is shown to have collected candidates for lieutenancy. In this one was properly instructed in the essential thing in the business-mulcting process.

Jessie M. Orcutt, of New York, permission to change her name to her father, a second-hand kind of from whom her mother had divorced, was "regimented" to her. She served the name of her stepfather, divorced person, who had married mother, and who, she stated, had to make her his heir. As J. would have said, Jessie has no

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

UNTAIANS AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call:

In your paper today you make fun of Dr. Holmes, who made a brave stand against the Catholics, and in favor of Socialism, in Boston, as well as several others who had the bravery to teach Socialism to this Church and to allow John Spargo to speak there. The article sent to your paper was the work of some Catholic in the guise of a Socialist. This is plain. It was an unnecessary and foolish slap at the good work done by Holmes, Spargo and others. If I were a clergyman I would not run the risk of making enemies, nor would you, if you were ridiculed by those you took up for. They simply took the Socialists' part against the attack of the Catholics.

Now it is your plain duty to thank all those clergymen in your paper who aided and abetted Spargo, had him on the platform with them, and took part and made an address which they stood for. This thanks article should refer to the incident in a serious manner, and should encourage the clergy to go on in the good work and show that Socialists are thankful and not unappreciative of kindnesses.

F. LESLIE HARMON.

Beverly, Mass., May 27, 1910.

THE JERSEY S. E. C. REPORT.

Editor of The Call:

I beg leave to answer the most unjust criticism of Comrade H. R. Kearns in his letter dated May 14, 1910.

First—Comrade Kearns ought to know that it is absolutely beyond the right of the editor to leave out or edit any portion of an official report sent to him through the proper channels.

Second—I wish to say that I wrote the report referred to, and can say that I have never had a quarrel or a harsh word with either Comrade Geobel or Comrade Kearns, as I hold them in the highest respect. It, therefore, stated in public that he would much rather see the Labor party without any parliamentary representation at all than to see it dependent on the good-will of the Liberals. If the Liberal leaders carry on their threat to nominate two candidates in Hardie's dual district, thereby trying to capture both seats, the Labor party will retort with naming two candidates of their own. Then the former compromise by which each side obtained one of the two seats will cease altogether.

The events in South Wales will reflect inevitably upon the whole British labor world. It will accelerate the progress toward clear-cut Socialism. In South Wales itself it will also bring about the cutting loose of the workers from the influence of religious sectarianism, an influence representing capitalistic and narrow nationalistic current in the main.

One other error in the letter was that there were 200,000 holders in the Leeds Co-operative association, which should have had 600 shareholders.

TOM FITZ.

Buffalo, May 24.