





# BUSINESS COMBINES AND FOOD SUPPLY

Post Century Has Seen Means of Production and Distribution Revolutionized.

The remarkable changes of the latter half of the nineteenth century in the means of communication and transport have enormously altered commercial and industrial relations.

A review of these changes as they affect the preparation of foods and foodstuffs has recently been made by Professor Lindet of the National Agronomic Institute of France.

In the actual baking of bread there has not been such a noteworthy change; the necessity for the early delivery of fresh bread every morning still enables the local baker to maintain his place.

In the wine industry similar changes have been effected. Keen competition had years the ravages of vine pests and the introduction of many chemical novelties have rendered the old family vineyards, famous for centuries in many cases, unable to keep abreast of the times.

Of more interest to us are the facts with regard to milk, butter and cheese. The growth of towns has necessitated bringing the larger part of their milk supply from a considerable distance.

Private butter making is giving place to commercial enterprises on a large scale. Butter making has become such a fine art, involving so many complicated processes, that the individual has been unable to afford the latest improvements in machinery.

The manufacture of margarine and other substitutes for butter has had an important effect on the butter trade and has led to much legislation with the object of preserving agricultural interests.

Such is the movement—gradual, it is true, but none the less certain—which is creeping into our industrial customs, and which owes its impetus to the demand for better and cheaper production.

**UNION ATTACKS WAYMAN.**  
Attorney Negligent in Prosecuting Murderer of Milwaukee Workman.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—Resolutions charging that John E. W. Wayman, state's attorney in Chicago, was negligent in prosecuting the murderer of Charles Cerny, a union baker, have been sent to Governor Deneen, the grand jury and the chief justice of the criminal court of Cook county, by the Federated Trades Council of this city.

Cerny was a member of the Milwaukee council before going to Chicago to engage in the struggles of local labor. The resolutions demand that the accused persons be arrested. The Milwaukee council contends that if the proper search had been made sufficient witnesses would have been found to prove the guilt of the person accused of murder. Cerny was shot and killed during the recent bakers' strike in Chicago.

## 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 Spring St.

## LEAPED TO DEATH WITH BABY GIRL

BOSTON, June 5.—With the body of her sixteen-month-old grandchild, Irene Erickson, strapped tightly to her breast and enfolded by her arms, the body of Mrs. Maria Junti, fifty years old, was found by some boys floating in an abandoned water-filled quarry at Quincy last evening.

The woman and the child came to this country from Finland last Thursday, landing at Boston. Soon after their arrival in Quincy Mrs. Junti went to the home of the child's father, Felix Erickson, who, according to his story to the police, welcomed the child, but refused to take his mother-in-law in. Refused, the woman went away with the child. That was the last seen of them until their bodies were found. Grief and despair are believed to have led the woman to kill herself and the child.

## CAR HOODLUMS HELD

One Gives Policeman Hard Fight to Make Him Prisoner.

William Vogel, twenty-one years old, of 192 Guernsey street, Williamsburg, and Samuel Giffeld, who lives at 94 East Broadway, Manhattan, were held in \$300 bail yesterday in the Manhattan avenue police court, Williamsburg, pending a hearing tomorrow on charges of disorderly conduct.

Vogel, with a dozen friends, was in a crowded street car returning from Coney Island early yesterday morning and in Lorimer street, near Driggs avenue, the men began to frighten women and children so that several jumped from the car. The rowdies fought among themselves and when Policeman Craddock appeared he was attacked. He used his club vigorously and arrested Vogel. The latter denied in court that he instigated the rowdism. The magistrate in holding Vogel in bail severely berated him as a rowdy.

Giffeld terrorized women and children in an elevated train at Broadway and Myrtle avenue. He insisted on climbing through a window and when a guard tried to stop him there was a fight, followed by a panic among the passengers.

## SMASH-UP IN NEWARK

A motorman and conductor were injured and many passengers were shaken up when two trolley cars going in the same direction collided at Broad and West Park streets in Newark yesterday afternoon. William McCree, the motorman of one of the cars, was cut about the left side of the head by flying glass, and Charles Hosp, the conductor of the other car, as injured about the body. Both were removed to St. Michael's hospital.

The accident happened at 8 o'clock. A southbound Broad street car stopped at West Park street to permit passengers to get off, when a car of the Central line came speeding along and crashed into the rear end. According to witnesses, McCree, who was the motorman of the Central car, tried to apply the brakes, but the car slid along on the slippery rails. Several passengers were thrown in a heap on both cars. The front part of the Central car was stove in and McCree was hurled through one of the swinging doors into the Central car. The rear platform of the Broad street car was also smashed, and Hosp, who was standing there, was knocked off his feet.

## NEW ENGLAND JUSTICE

Bearing on the controversy as to whether Quakers were hanged from the limbs of the old Boston elm, Florence E. Dargett, of 553 Medford street, Charlestown, has a piece cut from the old elm fifty years ago. On one side of the wood, which was carved at the Charlestown state prison by Captain Parker, who, for twenty-four years was an officer on the wall was: "Cut from the Old Boston Elm, 1860."

On the reverse side was inscribed: "Mary Dyer, a Quakeress, was hanged from this tree, June, 1660."

**REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference**  
2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE  
N. E. Cor. 53d St. & Ave. A. N. Y.  
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW  
We handle all union made merchandise.

## FAMOUS RUSSIAN DESCRIBES PRISON

Tchaikovsky Says Power of Darkness Serves in Vain to Perpetuate Itself.

(By Mail.) LONDON, May 25.—Nicholas Tchaikovsky, who was tried recently in St. Petersburg and acquitted on the charge of carrying on in England and the United States a revolutionary agitation against the Russian government, has arrived in London. In recounting his experiences he said that his arrest was quite unexpected to him, and the Russian police had no idea at the outset of the importance of their capture.

When the gendarme touched me on the shoulder at the Finland railway station in St. Petersburg as I was leaving for England and asked for my passport, said Tchaikovsky, "I knew it meant imprisonment, for the document was not my own and I was traveling under an assumed name. At the secret police department, where I had to sleep in a dirty room on a small couch, with no covering but my overcoat, I withheld my name for several days. They had no idea who I was."

"When at last I told them, the officer blinked his eyes in astonishment, asked 'Is it the London exile?' and then gazed through the window for a few minutes, as though searching his memory and counting consequences. 'They sent me over to the fortress of St. Peter and Paul, hard by, in a closed carriage with double escort. I was handed over to the military authorities, passed into the Trubetskoy Bastion, and marched to the cell which was to be my home for over eleven months."

"Apart from the fact that I was never brought to trial in this period, that the charges against me were exploded when they came before a court of law and that but for a sound constitution I might have emerged with ruined health, I have no special complaint to make of my treatment. You see, I was, especially after the first British and American memorials reached the government, a privileged prisoner."

"Moreover, Peter and Paul is not what it was; it ceased years ago to be a regular state prison, being used now only for preliminary detention of important cases; and about a dozen years ago considerable sanitary improvements were made."

"I had the best cell—I could take ten paces one way and five the other—and after four or five months my exercise time in the fortress courtyard was extended from ten minutes to half an hour daily. A small window high up in the thick wall of the fortress let in a faint stream of light part of the day."

"The food allowance of 30 kopecks (15 cents) a day may seem to you very small, but it is three or even four times as large as that prevailing in provincial prisons. These are the comparisons with which we comfort ourselves."

"Above all, I had plenty of books to read; and to combat the disastrous mental effects of enforced idleness I set myself to writing. In the Cross prison, where I lay eleven days before the bail was accepted, sanitary and other conditions were far inferior to those of the fortress."

"From time to time I was taken over the river to the gendarmerie headquarters in the heart of the city for examination, a formal receipt being given to the fortress officials before each journey as though I were a parcel of valuable goods."

After an incarceration of eleven months the \$25,000 bail raised by M. Tchaikovsky's friends was accepted and he was released. It was nearly two and a half years after his arrest before the trial began.

Of the effect of the American and British memorials had upon the Russian government M. Tchaikovsky said: "When the foreign addresses poured in upon the government M. Stolypin, a phrase-certain high official, was bound to take no outside interference could be tolerated, but the finance minister, the foreign minister know that foreign opinion cannot be ignored while foreign loans and alliances are necessary to the Russian state."

Despite his experiences in St. Petersburg, M. Tchaikovsky has determined to take up his residence in Russia.

## Correct Clothes For Men, Women and Child

Cash or \$1.00 a Week at very low prices. Account's opened no matter where you reside, if you are a Call reader.



Also Cash Store. PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT STORE Elizabeth, N. J. Cash or Credit Store. Plainfield Credit Outfitting Co. Plainfield, N. J.

## DESPOTIC RULE IS PORTUGAL'S CURSE

Jaures Describes Political Crisis Which Threatens Throne of Manucl.

L'Humanite, the French Socialist paper, run by Jean Jaures, declares that the kingdom of Portugal, like that of Spain, is in the midst of a crisis. Undermined by frauds in the administration, struck full to the heart by the thefts discovered following advances made to suppress popular protest and to hinder the action of Republicans and the people by proceedings as odious and as shameful as by the wicked Manucl.

It is not forgotten how Joao Franco tried to establish a dictatorship in order to rid himself quickly and completely of all his embarrassing opponents. This undertaking ended in the historic attack of which the king Don Carlos and the heir to the throne were the victims.

M. Franco abandoned his position of power, or rather, he fled; but his methods remained, changed according to circumstances; for if formerly peaceable citizens were pursued and imprisoned by order of the government, today a special judge of the criminal bench is used for the same purpose.

This "special" judge invents secret societies which do not exist and which, according to him, are bent on destroying the king. If protest is made against the action of this queer specimen of official, the minister of the interior takes it upon himself to reply very simply and kindly that "if the tribunals show themselves too harsh with the alleged guilty ones, he, the minister, would not hesitate to have recourse to royal clemency in favor of the condemned."

The inquisition no longer exists in Portugal, but the opponents of the government are harassed, spied upon, denounced and roughly treated.

A great meeting was held recently at Lisbon to protest against the "special" judge of the criminal bench, who substituted himself arbitrarily for the law, and against the clerical reaction, which for some time, with the complicity of the government, has been arousing the nation to the need of action.

Thousands of citizens gathered to demand the suppression of this new institution, the office of "special" criminal judge.

## POLE WORKMAN KILLED.

Died After Asking for Treatment of Bullet Wound in Side. A Polish laborer, a Hercules of a man, came into the office of Dr. H. Frank, at 256 East 23d street, yesterday morning, and showed a bullet wound in his right side which he wanted dressed.

Dr. Frank examined himself for a moment and telephoned the East 22d street police station. Detective Cleary came over and arrested the huge client, who said that he was Joseph Valenas, of 344 East 51st street. Valenas was taken a prisoner to Bellevue. He died there last night. Detective Anderson was sent up from Police Headquarters to take a thumbprint measurements and picture of the dead Pole in hopes of more firmly identifying him.

## ON WITH THE DANCE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—Stone-wall Jackson Healy, who is pushing the prosecution of the councilman's draft inquiry, said today that the names of four or five more councilmen would be sent to the grand jury to explain their conduct with reference to the gas ordinance.

## ST. PETERSBURG KILLED MANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—Dr. Patschenko, who, with Count de Lyassy, were arrested here about a week ago on suspicion of poisoning Count Douloulin, heir to a fortune of \$1,500,000, has confessed that he killed Count Douloulin by injecting cholera germs. The police say he also confessed a series of identical crimes, his victims being wealthy persons, during the last cholera epidemic, pretending to inoculate them to prevent them from contracting the disease.

## CURTISS PLANS BIG FLIGHT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 5.—Through his personal representative George Gibbs, who arrived here today, Glenn Curtiss has accepted a proposition from John H. Farrell, Jr., owner of the Farrell Syndicate of Parks, to make a flight next month from Cleveland to Put-in-Bay and Detroit. Farrell offered Curtiss \$10,000 if he would make the start from the park here. The proposed route includes a stop on Put-in-Bay island and then on to Detroit.

## WALKOUT AT MINES VIRTUALLY COMPLETE

Illinois Pumpmen and Engineers Join Sikers and Mines Are Flooding With Water.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—Practically all coal mines throughout Illinois were deserted today so far as engineers and pumpmen are concerned and the operators will be confronted with the most serious situation they have had to meet with in years in regard to damage to property.

One-third of the 1,500 engineers and pumpmen employed to guard against flooding of the mines and damage from other sources had quit before yesterday and another third were called on strike at 9 o'clock last night. The remainder deserted their posts this morning, with the exception of a few engineers. Operators from various sections of the state who met in Chicago yesterday to discuss the situation declared that measures will have to be taken to guard their property against damage by floods and other causes and that mine superintendents and other employees not connected with the miners' union will take the place of the engineers and pumpmen. Wherever additional help is needed, it is declared, non-union workmen will be employed if any can be had.

## UNEASINESS REVEALS AWAKENING OF CHINA

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.—In view of the arrangement between Japan and Russia to keep together in their dealings with China, attention is being paid to the present struggle for control of Pekin. A letter from the Chinese capital to the Petersburg Zeitung gives an outline of the groups that are now agitating within the ranks of the traditional great adversaries, the Manchus and the Chinese parties.

The reactionaries among the Manchus, to whom Prince Li and other elder princes and probably also the general inspector of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 7th army divisions, Kien, Feng-Shan, Ichang, are above all, opposed to any dealings with the party friendly to reform. They maintain the attitude of complete detachment between the "war efficient Manchus" and the "enfeebled Chinese."

Against them is another Manchu party, which favors gradual progress, but this latter party is split in two between the former adherents of the dead empress dowager (Prince Ching and his following) and those of the dead Emperor Kwang-Su (led by Prince Regent Chun).

Within the main Chinese party are groups who would like to help toward friendlier co-operation with the Manchus and others who despise the latter as uncultured. Then there are the reformers, who will have nothing less than the immediate establishment of a constitution and parliament, and the revolutionary party, which aims at the overthrow of the dynasty.

Next come the groups of Chinese students and their adherents friendly to foreign relations, but in particular to the country in which they have studied or which has otherwise won their sympathies, the so-called American, German and English parties.

## WHAT OUR WARS COST US IN HUMAN LIVES

WASHINGTON, June 5.—An interesting statement of fatalities in the various American wars has been prepared by General Keifer, a representative from Ohio and a high officer in two wars.

"In the seven years' war of the American Revolution," he says, "some 55 battles and skirmishes (transpired, or an average of 8 per year. In the civil war of our years, there were fought 2,275 battles, or an average of 550 a year. In the seven years' war of the American Revolution the entire list of killed in battle was 17,755. In the civil war the killed in battle were 61,292; died of wounds and disease, 183,287."

"Seventeen battles of the Revolutionary war show a loss in killed of 917. The total losses, numbering 818, occurred in Indian massacres and various skirmishes in the other 28 battles and skirmishes of the seven years' war, from Lexington to Yorktown."

"In the War of 1812 we had, all told, 171,000 men enlisted. The official reports in the war office show the entire list of fatalities to be 1,878 killed in battle, wounded, 3,780."

"In the Mexican war, 1846 to 1848, the whole number of men engaged or enlisted was 101,282; killed in battle, all told, 10,080."

## BURGLAR GOT AWAY.

Mrs. Gustave A. Walters, of 91 Quincy street, Newark, was awakened early yesterday morning by a strange man in her room. She screamed and he jumped through the window and disappeared. An inventory of the room showed that the thief had taken about \$200 worth of jewelry.

# VICTOR BERGER

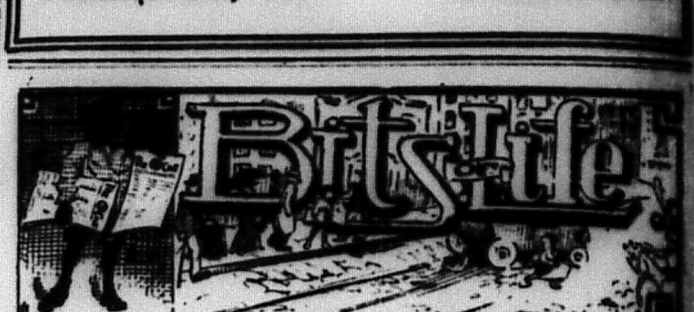
Will Speak on the Subject "The Socialist Movement in Milwaukee"

AT LYRIC HALL SIXTH AVENUE Near 42d Street

ON Monday Evening, June 6

MRS. J. W. GATES will sing Socialist Songs preceding the Lecture.

Admission, 15c. No Reserved Seats



"There's where he fell. Look at the height; ain't it awful?" was the comment of a number of curious persons who visited Palisades Park, N. J., to look at the giant flag pole, seventy-five feet high, from which James P. Craig fell on Saturday.

Craig's fall was one of the most marvelous escapes from death recorded in a long time.

Several hundred persons were watching Craig as he began placing a flag on the big pole. A brisk wind was blowing. The pole was swaying in the breeze as he reached the top of it. Suddenly the horror stricken crowd noticed that Craig's legs were dangling in the air. He clung desperately to the pole with his hands. But the swaying of the pole caused him to let go.

Several men rushed to his aid as he struck the ground.

## "O. HENRY," STORY WRITER, IS DEAD

(Continued from Page 1.) didn't think much of it, so he handed it back and renamed his paper the Rolling Stone. He kept it going for another year and then sold out.

His Work Often Rejected. Later he moved to New Orleans and took up literary work in earnest. He sent stories to newspapers and weekly and monthly magazines all over the country. He used to say that no author ever ought to be disappointed because his stories were rejected, because he had had more rejected perhaps than any writer of the time.

"Take the 'Emancipation of Billy,'" O. Henry told a friend several years ago; "it was thrown back at me no less than thirteen times, and it was as good a story as I ever wrote."

He drifted around the country for a year or two, selling a story now and then for a tenth of what he got in after years, and finally landed in New York in 1901. Gilman Hall, then the editor of Ainslie's liked Porter's work and offered him \$1,200 for a series of twelve stories. His name had little market value then, but in a few years he was getting 12 cents a word for all he could write.

A collection of his stories, which had attracted attention, was published in book form in 1905 under the title, "Cabages and Kings." "The Four Million" came out the next year, "The Trimmed Lamp" in 1907, and "The Heart of the West" toward the end of the same year. The most recent of his stories which attracted wide attention and made people laugh were in a series which O. Henry called "Manhattan Nights Entertainment." The scenes were laid in New York and the characters moved about the city seeking adventure as the people of the "Arabian Nights" did in Bagdad.

HOUSE SEATS UNCHANGED. WASHINGTON, June 5.—Although the house of representatives appropriated \$500,000 last year to cover the cost of reducing the size of the chamber and substituting English benches for the big desks and gavel chairs, the improvement will never be made. This was one case where that deliberative body jumped before it looked, and the membership is beginning to appreciate the fact. Uncle Joe Cannon and other leaders are inclined to think that it won't be so many years after they are dead that the house will have a membership of at least 600. In that case even with benches instead of the present bulky furniture the chamber wouldn't be a bit too big.

## TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

1499 3d Ave. Bet. 6th & 8th Sts. Trusses, Crutches, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Bands, Suspensives, etc. stock guaranteed. Tel. 3233 19th St.

## The 620th Day of The Call and our AJ UNION LABEL GOODS

MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men. 25c to \$3.00. Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Latholin Collars, 25c. Cleaning free; Hose, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Washers and Cook's Outfits. LADIES' Corsets, Mullin and Knit Underwear, Aprons, Notions, Vests, Shirts, Shirts, etc. with Union Label CALL PURCHASER'S CARDS FREE.

## SIG. KLEIN and Assistant

90-92 THIRD AVE. (10TH ST.) N. Y. TEL. 6094 STUYVESANT



PREJUDICE EMPLOYERS' WEAPON

...the Scene of Labor Organiza- tion Activity—Skirt Manufacturer Tries to Foment Dissension.

By OSCAR LEONARD.

LOUIS, June 5.—There are some very important things going on here now...

Work Five Months in Year.

The strikers have been enduring for the past few months many injustices...

CAN'T USE SHELLAC

Candy Manufacturers Warned Against Using Alcohol in Candy Coating.

Chocolate candies and confections are likely to be made after this with musky exteriors in place of the hard and brilliant coating that has been applied in the past...

DIES WHILE ON WHEEL

C. W. Barrett Falls to Sidewalk From His Motorcycle.

Charles W. Barrett, chief inspector for the Otis Elevator Company, died of paralysis of the heart on Fifth avenue at 24th street, yesterday afternoon...

THREE HURT IN CAR COLLISION

Two northbound Amsterdam cars bumped yesterday afternoon at 86th street.

CHAP POLITICIAN "BUTTS IN"

The one jarring note in the meeting was the speech of a cheap politician who has been living off the city treasury for some years past...

UNION LABELS

...-LIMITED BREAD MANUFACTURERS

...OF AMERICA

...MADE IN AMERICA

...BREAD BEARING THIS LABEL IS MADE.

...MADE. ASK FOR THE LABEL WHEN BUYING BREAD.

...OF AMERICA

...MADE IN AMERICA

...BREAD BEARING THIS LABEL IS MADE.

...MADE. ASK FOR THE LABEL WHEN BUYING BREAD.

...OF AMERICA

...MADE IN AMERICA

...BREAD BEARING THIS LABEL IS MADE.

...MADE. ASK FOR THE LABEL WHEN BUYING BREAD.

...OF AMERICA

...MADE IN AMERICA

...BREAD BEARING THIS LABEL IS MADE.

...MADE. ASK FOR THE LABEL WHEN BUYING BREAD.

...OF AMERICA

...MADE IN AMERICA

...BREAD BEARING THIS LABEL IS MADE.

...MADE. ASK FOR THE LABEL WHEN BUYING BREAD.

...OF AMERICA

...MADE IN AMERICA

...BREAD BEARING THIS LABEL IS MADE.

...MADE. ASK FOR THE LABEL WHEN BUYING BREAD.

...OF AMERICA

...MADE IN AMERICA

...BREAD BEARING THIS LABEL IS MADE.

...MADE. ASK FOR THE LABEL WHEN BUYING BREAD.

...OF AMERICA

...MADE IN AMERICA

Gas Has Eliminated Kitchen Cares



WITH the approach of Summer we give—and very properly—special consideration to matters of personal comfort which make for health, and hence for happiness.

Why not then give a thought to the kitchen, in which so many hours of the day are spent, and the effect of the kitchen heat on the temperature of other rooms of the home, if coal is used for cooking?

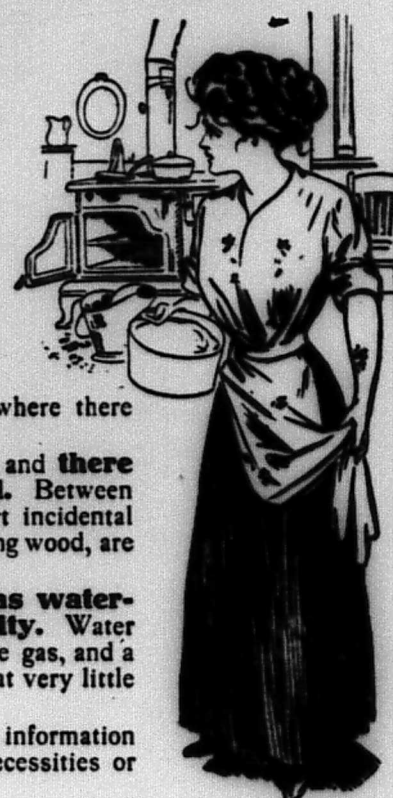
With a gas range there is a concentration of heat, and there is heat only while the range is being used.

For additional comfort consider the gas water-heater, which is not a luxury but a necessity.

Call at, telephone or write to any gas office and information will be cheerfully given concerning these Summer necessities or any other gas appliances.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President



WOMEN WILL VOTE IN NORWAY NOW

New Law in Scandinavia Gives More Power to the Socialist Party There.

CHRISTIANIA, June 5.—The odelsthing, the legislative body of the Norwegian storting (parliament), has decided by a vote of 71 to 10 to give women the right to vote in municipal affairs.

According to the new law, every woman, twenty-five years of age and five years a resident in the community, is a eligible voter and qualified for municipal office.

Mme. Gina Krog, a woman propagandist of ability, explained that if all women took advantage of their rights they would be of more importance than the men in point of numbers.

After the constitutional committee had unanimously decided that women be given the privilege of voting in municipal affairs, and after all the parties had declared themselves in favor of it at the last election to the storting, it would seem that the question would pass without much debate in the odelsthing.

It was his opinion that it should be introduced gradually, if at all, and incidentally declared that the law of 1898, granting unlimited suffrage to men, was a failure.

"It is very probable," he said, "that woman's suffrage will increase the number of Socialist votes, and will perhaps give the upper hand to the Socialists in the larger cities and in many of the rural districts having a working class population."

SLASHING OVER GIRL

Two Men Fight With Knives Till Both Fall Exhausted.

Two Italians fought with knives in Skillman, near Union avenue, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning until they fell exhausted. Then they continued to slash at each other until Policeman O'Brien, of the Herbert street station, disarmed them.

Both men are twenty-one years old and took turns in attending places of amusement with the girl. Who she is the police were unable to ascertain.

After they went down they continued slashing. Policeman O'Brien, saw the crowd of spectators and hurried to the scene. He disarmed the men and had them taken to the police station, where their injuries were attended by an ambulance surgeon.

RESCUED FROM BURNING HOUSE

Policemen Help Women to Escape Blaze in Jersey City.

Fire started in the cellar of F. B. Schrader's drug store in a four-story brick building at 503 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, early yesterday morning, and the smoke from burning chemicals and other things puffed by the hallways to apartments on the three upper floors occupied by several families.

"BLACK HAND" MURDER

Chicago Solcon Keeper Shot Five Times by Unknown Man.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Another mysterious murder was added to the long list of crimes committed in Chicago, in which it is supposed the Black Hand Society had a part.



HILLTOPS IN LEAD

New York Heads American League, Ford Pitching Great Ball.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The New York club holds first place in the American League standing. Stallings' men won from Chicago today 2 to 0, while Detroit took another game from the Athletics and shoved them down ten points below the men from the Hilltop grounds.

FAST FIGHT FEST

Knockout Expected by Clancy at the Long Acre Club.

A heterogeneous conglomeration of fighting enthusiasts assembled at the Long Acre Club last Saturday night and witnessed some unusually clever exhibitions at the club's weekly amateur boxing stag.

BASEBALL SCORES

American League.

Table with columns for team names and scores for American League games.

National League.

Table with columns for team names and scores for National League games.

CLUB STANDING

American League.

Table showing league standings for American League.

National League.

Table showing league standings for National League.

UNCLE SAM KICKS OLD CLERKS OUT

His Own Salary Raised, Taft Turns on Men Long in Government Service.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Like old, worn-out machinery thrown on the scrap heap, hundreds of aged clerks in the various federal departments are being dismissed daily in policy.

After having spent the best part of their lives in the civil service of the government, their hair now whitened, their fingers tremulous, their eyesight dim, these workers are dazed by the suddenness of the blow and know not which way to turn.

Some of those recently discharged have been in the service of the government for over thirty years and yet a lot of them were told "to go" without the government making the slightest provision for their care now that the many years of toil have drained all of their energy and strength.

While the salaries of the President, members of Congress and the other high officials have been increased, the wages of the civil service employees have not been raised for over fifty years.

Now that the meager income afforded them through government employment is withdrawn, these hundreds of workers are face to face with the grim specter of naked want.

Very much on the order of the "benevolent schemes" of the union busting employers is the remedy by the high department officials of the government. Their pension scheme amounts to compelling the underpaid clerks to put a percentage of their earnings into a retirement fund.

REGULARS HAVE KNIVES OUT

WASHINGTON, June 5.—All signs point to one of the liveliest nights of the session in the House on Tuesday when a motion will be made to send the administration railroad bill to conference.

The house and senate leaders have determined that the bill passed by the latter body must be robbed of some of its insurmountable Democratic amendments before it is sent to the President for approval.

FREE SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS

By Debs, London, Marx, Paine, Herron, Spargo and other socialist writers. No two alike, 22 pages each.

These books are being distributed free to anyone sending 10c for a new yearly subscription to the International Socialist Review, the only illustrated magazine that is for and by the Working Class.

WOMEN EXCEL MALE STUDENTS

When Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., decided last year to abolish coeducation in that institution the Independent predicted that Tufts College, near Boston, would take similar action.

The ground for this prediction was that at Tufts' Phi Beta Kappa, the prize of high scholarship, was being monopolized by the women students. The latter being so inconsiderate as to excel in standing it became necessary to remove them from rivalry with the men.

"The tendency of women is to enter courses in which from the nature of the subject and their natural aptitude and ability they will secure high marks, coupled with the general desire of women for high marks."

"This success to the women students a higher average standing than the men, and consequently a rather disproportionate part of the awards, prizes and prestige which under coeducation are always awarded in common for both men and women."

"It was admitted that the presence of women served slightly as a stimulus to the men and the sentiment was quite generally expressed that their presence on the hill had served to help the tone of the community—had exercised a sort of refining influence on the men."

"The objections raised to the presence of women in the universities by their male classmates," says the Independent, "are much the same as are raised against the presence of women in the offices by their fellow clerks: they work too hard, they work too cheap, they work too faithfully; they do not drink, they do not smoke, they do not 'take part in athletics' by betting on the games."

"One of the deans in the University of Chicago has gone so far as to propose that since the women do not spend their time in intercollegiate athletics and other student activities, they should be required to do extra work in their studies to secure the same degree."

ROBBER SHOTS YOUTH

Grabs Merchant's Cash and Fatally Wounds the Latter's son.

FAWLUCKET, R. I., June 5.—While attempting to save the contents of the cash register in his father's grocery store from a robber who entered the place about midnight last night, James Dyson, aged twenty, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded.

The main entrance of the store had been closed after the business of the day, and Dyson, Sr., was counting his money when the stranger entered the side door. He was apparently a foreigner, and the only word he spoke while in the store was "money," as he pointed a revolver at Dyson.

The bullets met him half way, one entering his chin and the other passing through his chest. He fell to the floor and the stranger after firing a shot at the father disappeared from the store.

The neighborhood was aroused and for several hours police scoured the vicinity in automobiles, but they failed to find a trace of him.

Advertisement for George Oberdorfer, Pharmacist, located at 2000 Eighth Ave., near 126th St. Key West Co-operative Cigars.



JAIL TERM IS GOOD FOR KEON'S HEALTH

Will Give Him Chance to Get Rid of Lead Poison—Public Sentiment Opposes Poll Tax.

GRAFTON, Ill., June 5.—Ralph Korgold the socialist agitator and lecturer, called to see Keon, the Socialist who has been imprisoned in the town jail for refusing to pay his poll tax, and from him comes the following statement of the conditions obtaining there:

I was refused admission to the jail, but insisted on my right to see him. They, at last, backed down and allowed me twenty minutes to talk with the prisoner in the presence of the marshal. After the twenty minutes were over I showed, however, no inclination to go, so the marshal went away, leaving the door of the jail open.

I remained with Keon for about an hour. Keon is looking well, and I am told that his appetite is better than it was ever before. Keon is a white lead mixer at the dynamite factory, and from a standpoint of health the imprisonment is the best thing that could have happened to him. If the mayor makes good his threat to keep Keon in jail for six months it will give him a chance to get the white lead out of his system, and the city will pay the expense of the cure.

The room in which Keon is confined is light and airy. There are windows on four sides of the room. Since the state committee of the Socialist party has started proceedings against the town authorities, they have been more lenient in allowing Keon books and papers. The mayor still refuses to allow Keon the services of a barber. Keon is reading the first volume of Marx's "Capital," which he had wanted to read for a long while. He will emerge from the jail an excellent Socialist student and better equipped for the struggle against capitalism.

Keon is a young man, with an intellectual face and the eyes of a dreamer. His wife, who is in Missouri, is completely with him in the fight he is making. When State Secretary Bentall was here the authorities refused to grant him permission to speak on the street. Of course, Bentall spoke anyway. This time I did not ask for permission, but spoke and had one of the largest crowds that ever assembled at a public meeting here. The sentiment is entirely with Keon and against the poll tax.

People Object to Poll Tax. I asked the crowd, "Do you want the poll tax?" And they shouted, "No!"

"Well," I said, "you have been foolish enough to give the government of your town over into the hands of the business element and they are trying to force the poll tax down your throat to relieve themselves of part of the taxes."

I happened to find out that the banker owned the mortgage on the mayor's home and was practically running the mayor, and I used this in my talk.

"All over the United States," I said, "business men dodge their taxes; but did you ever hear of a business man going to jail for doing so?"

The crowd said, "No!" "Do you think," I said, "that the mayor would send the banker to jail if the banker refused to pay any kind of tax?"

The crowd said, "I guess not!" "Of course, he wouldn't," said I. "If he did the banker would foreclose the mortgage on the mayor's property."

There was a laugh at the expense of the mayor. "You are to pay \$1.50 poll tax or work on the road two days," I continued. "That means you workmen look to the city administration like 75 cents. Pretty cheap, isn't it?"

HENRY L. SLOBODIN Attorney and Counselor at Law. Removed to 302 Broadway, Room 302. Telephone 4942 Worth.

The Weekly Pledge Fund

Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee, New York Call, P. O. Box 1624, New York City. Dear Comrades: Inclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for..... weeks. Fraternally yours, Name..... Address.....

ROYAL FURNITURE CO. HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED. 75% OFF. 3 ROOMS AT \$49.98. 4 ROOMS AT \$99.98. Write for Catalogue. OPEN EVENINGS. 2188 90 5th Ave. 119-120 St.

But you can make them look still cheaper. You can make them look like 30 cents at the next election. There was a round of applause which did not bespeak well for the future chances of the present administration.

Thoreau Wouldn't Pay Taxes. I compared the Keon case with the case of Henry D. Thoreau, who refused to pay taxes before the civil war, saying that he would not pay toward the support of a slave government.

Henry D. Thoreau was placed in jail and was visited there by his friend, Ralph Waldo Emerson. Emerson, walking up to the bars, said to Thoreau: "Why, Henry, what are you doing in jail?" Thoreau answered: "Why, Ralph, what are you doing out of jail?"

BREAK CONVICT LAW

Missouri Prisoners Sold to Private Contractors Contrary to Law. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 5.—From all parts of the state come protests and angry expressions because of the signing up of the contract for the sale of the Missouri convicts for four years at the rate of 70 cents per day.

The penitentiary board, Majora, Cowgill and Gordon, had the solving of the leasing system in their own hands, and they had their party back of them, for the platform on which Gordon, Cowgill and Majora were elected contained this promise to the people: "We favor the inauguration of such a policy with respect to the management of the penitentiary as will ultimately withdraw convict labor from competition with free labor, and pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of such laws as will accomplish that result as speedily as possible, having due regard to existing contracts, the necessary employment of convicts in useful work and economical management, that the penitentiary may not become a burden upon the taxpayers."

With full knowledge of this party promise the 2,100 prisoners were again turned over to the mercenary control of a combination of prison labor contractors, who, of course, care nothing for reformation, regeneration or uplifting of the poor unfortunate the law gave the state the right to assume charge of.

TIE UP IN SUBWAY

Short Circuit Blocks Express Line for Over an Hour.

The imps of electricity put the subway out of business for an hour yesterday in the busiest part of the day and cramped the temper of thousands of people who had to dawdle on platforms until the power doctors had diagnosed the complaint and revived the patient.

Something had caused a short circuit from the contact rail of the northbound express track about ten feet above the end of the uptown platform of the Brooklyn Bridge subway station. It may have been a piece of steel or iron dropped from the platform or there may have been a defect in the insulation, but whatever it was, trouble developed. As soon as the signal men in their elevated cabs heard the savage hiss and saw the blue-green geyser, they pulled the emergency levers which shut off power from Bowling Green to the Brooklyn Bridge and northward to 14th street. Trains stopped dead and a mile or more of the tube was as black as a cellar.

A repair crew located the short circuit at once and then the local trains were cut in by telephone. The blow-out did not affect the electrification of the local tracks, but the local trains moved sluggishly for the next hour. The short circuit had melted the flanges of the third rail on the northbound express track for two feet or more and had destroyed the "chair" of the rail. It was a mean job for the repair crew and it took time.

SOCIALISM STANDS FIR-2

Nebraska Orator Warns Capitalists of Danger to Their Interests.

LYONS, Neb., June 5.—In the principal oration here on Decoration Day, the speaker, C. O. Loebck, of Omaha, after reviewing some of the great victories won by the patriots of our nation, said to the old soldiers before him and to a very large audience, that: "Not all the victories, however, are yet won; there are important questions now coming up for the people to solve. Down East Socialism is becoming so intense that it will require the combined effort and united wisdom of the people to solve it."

WANT TO DETERMINE LONGEVITY QUESTION

Dr. Wilbur's Report Doubt's Accuracy in Many Cases Cited of Ages Above 100 Years.

Chief Statistician Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, of the division of vital statistics, Bureau of the Census, in his latest annual mortality report sets the longevity of man, or the extreme span of human life, somewhere between 100 and 110 years. The report affirms that it is undoubtedly true that the age of 100 years is occasionally attained, but suggests that it is doubtful whether the age of 110 has ever been reached or exceeded.

Dr. Wilbur declares that it would be a fact of great importance and interest to the world if, by scientific observation, it could be determined that a human being could live 150, 140, 130, or even 120 or 110 years. The organs of the human system could be tested and it might be found that with better hygiene and more attention to proper methods of living the extreme limit of age might be reached, and moreover that after many generations the average longevity of man might approximate the limit. From time to time reports are made public of the most incredible instances of longevity. As an example, the case of the oldest reported decedent is cited. The man was Noah Raby, known as "the oldest man in the country," whose death occurred in 1904. The original death certificate shows that Raby died in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on March 1, 1904, at the age of 151 years and 11 months. The issue of the New York Medical Record of March 5, 1904, contained the following item: "Sophia Gab, probably the oldest woman in Chicago, died there last week. She was supposed to have been 129 years old. Born a slave, she spent most of her life on a plantation near Richmond, Va. When released from slavery during the civil war she was eighty-seven years old. A still more remarkable story of longevity is contained in the notice of the death of Noah Raby, in New Brunswick, N. J., on March 1. It is asserted with much circumstantiality that he was born in Gates county, North Carolina, on April 1 (significant date), 1772, so that had he lived one month longer he would have been 132 years old. He entered the United States navy as soon as the United States had a navy, and after serving a number of years was honorably discharged in 1809. He never married, but had smoked and chewed tobacco for 122 years and at one time was a very drinker."

The enumerator's returns of the twelfth census show that Raby was then an inmate of Piscataway almshouse, and his age at last birthday (123), and the month of birth, April, 1772, correspond with the information contained in the certificate of death. Going back further it is found that Raby was an inmate of the almshouse at the time of the ninth census (1870), but the returns state his age as fifty-nine years, and not ninety-eight years, which it would have been if subsequent statements as to his age were correct. If the statement made in 1870 was correct, at the time of his death he was ninety-two years and eleven months, and not a centenarian at all, much less the "oldest man in the country."

The report later on states that it would be impracticable for the Bureau of the Census to determine the truth in regard to all unusual ages as received from the official transcripts of deaths. It is well known that many statements of exact age, even in the middle period of life and in youth, are not strictly correct. In old age, impaired memory and the well known tendency of many aged persons to exaggerate in the utmost good faith the number of years they have lived, makes it not at all surprising that many unfounded claims to extreme longevity arise. In the annual registration report from Maine and Massachusetts may be found details in regard to the reported centenarians who died in those states.

Dr. Wilbur states that it would be desirable that similar details be given in all registration reports. Physicians and registration officials should try to ascertain the truth about such cases, because of their extreme interest to the public, and for the reason that so many foolish and sensational statements pass current. It should be possible, according to Dr. Wilbur, with the general adoption of modern methods of obtaining vital statistics, to determine, from the vast number of deaths registered, the maximum span of human life.

MEETING HALLS.

Meeting rooms and halls to let in Finnish Socialist Club House. Apply to J. Wainn, 4224 Eighth avenue, or E. Huhtanen, 723 43d street, Brooklyn.

ARLINGTON HALL

1921 St. Marks place 18th st. bet. 24 and 3d. A. H. Fowler, Prop.

LABOR TEMPLE

242-247 E. 94th St. Workers' Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone 1099 Thurs. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

LABOR LYCEUM

949 Williams Ave. Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Union Association. Telephone 761 Williamsburg.

OW. WUERTZ PIANOS. 1513 2D AVE. NR. 56TH ST. (MANHATTAN.) 1523 2D AVE. NEAR 151ST ST. (BROOKLYN.) 1793 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS.)

MAN AND WIFE FOR NINETY LONG YEARS

Francisco and Rafaela Espar Were Married the Year Daniel Boone Died.

In their little cottage in the small mining town of Florence, Colo., live Francisco Espar and his wife, Rafaela. Espar is 110 years old and his wife is three years younger. For ninety years this man and woman have been husband and wife.

In order to understand better the changes in American life which have come to pass since Espar was born let it be explained that he was born of French parents under Spanish dominion in what is now the territory of New Mexico, became a citizen of Mexico when that country broke free from Spain and at last found himself an American citizen when the United States wrested the Southwest from Mexico in 1848. The year he and Rafaela were married in the little sun-baked town on the desert James Monroe was President. General William T. Sherman was born.

Only one of the Presidents (Washington) had died. Maine was admitted into the Union that year, the twenty-third state. The first steamboat crossed Lake Michigan.

Anthracite was first sold. James Fenimore Cooper was writing his famous novels. Julia Ward Howe was a baby less than a year old.

Abraham Lincoln, a lad of eleven, was splitting rails. Daniel Boone, the famous hunter, died that year.

The Missouri compromise bill was passed. Susan B. Anthony, pioneer woman suffragist, was born.

Henry Ward Beecher, then but seven, had just mastered his A B C's. The population of the United States was 9,633,822, and the center of population was Woodstock, Md.

He remembers well the desert schooners that crossed the continent when gold was first discovered in California. A cloud of sorrowful remembrance passes over his wrinkled face as he tells of the times when in the sandy wastes of the great American desert he stumbled over the half devoured bodies of men and horses, the victims of treacherous Indians and killing sand and heat, the food of prowling animals.

He doesn't like to talk to strangers now, for, as he said, "My people are all gone; the things that interest you young folks are so entirely different from the things we enjoyed in the days of the early part of the last century, that I can't get used to liking them." While the aged husband was specially strong on things that happened long years before the most of us were born, his memory could not get back to events that occurred more recently. It was here that he relied upon his granddaughter's memory.

"Yes," the ninety-year-old husband centenarian said, "I guess I'm getting old, too old. I tell my grandchildren, and if I didn't have Rafaela," with an affectionate glance at his wife, "here with me, I should be entirely lost in the world as it is today."

"I was born in 1800. You see that makes me one hundred and ten years old, and Rafaela, there, is three years younger than I am. No, I don't remember the name of the town where I was born. It was somewhere in what is now New Mexico; it has long been deserted and its name forgotten. I think I am the only person alive who lived in it. Yes, we thought it was something of a city in those days, but it's gone now. Like all the old friends of those days, except Rafaela." "I hope when you print all this about us, we will not have lots of strangers coming around, for we want to be alone, don't we Rafaela?" and taking the arm of the woman who had for nearly a century been his partner for joys and sorrows he started for bed. It was 4 in the afternoon.

MEETING HALLS.

Meeting rooms and halls to let in Finnish Socialist Club House. Apply to J. Wainn, 4224 Eighth avenue, or E. Huhtanen, 723 43d street, Brooklyn.

ARLINGTON HALL

1921 St. Marks place 18th st. bet. 24 and 3d. A. H. Fowler, Prop.

LABOR TEMPLE

242-247 E. 94th St. Workers' Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone 1099 Thurs. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

LABOR LYCEUM

949 Williams Ave. Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Union Association. Telephone 761 Williamsburg.

CLINTON HALL 151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 7th, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

GOT HIS PAPERS

Socialist Speech Convinces Judge of Millard's Right to Citizenship.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—A Socialist speech made in the United States Court got for Walter J. Millard, an Englishman, the rights of citizenship. Millard has been trying to become a citizen for a year, but his radical economic views have always stood in the way.

Tuesday he appeared in court again. "I want to ask only one question of you. Are you a Socialist, and what is your Socialism?" asked Judge Hollister.

"I am a Socialist," replied Millard, and continued: "I favor economic freedom. I believe the people should own and run the mines, the factories and all other sources of production. I believe we can bring this about in a peaceful manner through law. That is in brief my economic theory." After Millard had finished his speech, Judge Hollister declared that Millard without doubt was entitled to citizenship, and ordered that he be given papers at once.

150 BREWERS OUT.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 5.—Four hundred and fifty members of the International United Brewery Workers' Union, employed in Southern California brew shops, officially went out on a strike Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, when it was decided that they were not to receive an increase in pay, which had been asked for.

Six breweries are implicated in the strike. They are Maier's, Union, East Side, Wickand's, Los Angeles and the Mathie concern, the oldest brewery organizations of Southern California.

CIVIL EMPLOYEES CALLED TO ARMS

(Continued from page 1)

insist that only delegates representing organized bodies shall be admitted to this first convention. The main object at this time is to cement a close and sympathetic union between employees; to establish a working basis for a permanent confederation of all competitive employes throughout the state, and to discuss plans for a proper presentation of our grievances before the legislature.

Address all inquiries to William H. Messenger, secretary of the convention committee, 23 West 119th street, New York.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Four Spreckels brothers, who are now arrayed in court, the elder two against the two younger, will soon be fighting for sugar trade on this coast. John D. and Adolph, elder brothers, control the Western Sugar Refinery here, which works up much of the raw sugar shipped here from Hawaii. Claus A., better known here as Gus Spreckels, arrived from New York last night. He was very reticent in regard to his recent shipment of 5,200 tons of refined sugar from Yonkers to Frisco, but those who are on the inside say it means bitter war for control of the lucrative sugar trade of California and adjacent states and territories. Gus Spreckels had figured out that there is good profit in shipping refined sugar around Cape Horn, but the elder brothers may interfere with his profits by cutting prices.

"COMETOSE" EGGS

Ithaca Hen Produces Something with a Tail Hanging to It.

ITHACA, June 5.—Whether a comet had any influence on the hatching of eggs is a question to be determined by the professors of poultry of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

A soft shell egg with a tail two inches long has been given to Cornell by William Scott, of South Hill, N. Y. Scott says he is not sure whether it was a white Leghorn or red Wyandotte which laid the egg, but asserts that it was the first laid since the comet found its way into the sky. At the time of doubt as to whether the earth passed through the comet's tail Scott's hens did not lay at all, he says.

The egg is much like the ordinary soft shell egg, but extending from the rear is a two-inch tail made of a harder substance than the egg proper.

SAILOR LOST AT SEA.

Thorsen, Boatman on Voltair, Was Overboard While on Duty.

The steamship Voltair, which arrived last night from Rio de Janeiro, reports the loss of her boatman Christian Thorsen, aged thirty years, a native of Norway.

On May 20, Thorsen was securing an awning on the upper deck when he suddenly fell over the rail into the sea. The alarm was given, two life buoys thrown overboard and a boat lowered as soon as the ship stopped. The buoys were picked up, but Thorsen never came to the surface.

Call Advertisers' Directory

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, \$9; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 409 Pearl street, New York.

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. BROOKLYN. BUTCHERS. BAKERY. ROOTS AND SHOES. DEPARTMENT STORES. MEETING HALLS. MEN'S HATS. MERCHANT TAILORS. OPTICIANS. PRINTERS. PHOTOGRAPHY. PIANOS. RESTAURANTS. MACFADEN'S ETHIOPIAN CULTURE RESTAURANTS. CLINTON HALL. CHINESE EXHIBITION OPENS. SOCIALISM STANDS FIR-2. NEBRASKA ORATOR WARNS CAPITALISTS OF DANGER TO THEIR INTERESTS.

Massachusetts Advertisers Directory

Patronize The Call Advertiser. Show Them Call "Ads." Use Your Purchasers' Card. BARBERS' SUPPLIES. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. SHOES. PHOTOGRAPHY. CIGARS. COAL AND WOOD DEALERS. GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND JEWELRY. JEWELRY. WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.



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.

By Arthur Stringer. Why is it, now, no Nora will never pass a joke with him...

That girl's as true as day. With all her big and wishful eyes, With all her bashful way!

THE ETHICS OF LABOR.

By Agnes H. Downing. Yesterday, in a car, I heard a well-dressed woman speak of a strike...

MORE ABOUT THE NORMAL COLLEGE NIGHT COURSE.

Since several inquiries have been made concerning the college course to be given at Normal College...

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank book No. 40752 of the German Savings Bank in the city of New York...

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined...

DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE.

300 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard. No other branches.

DR. SHAPIRO

Eye Examined and treated by DR. L. H. KRAMER.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

Dr. A. Carr SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Coronets.

DR. JOHN MUTH Dentist

Between 3d and 4th Sts. Dependable and reliable; ask my work...

DR. P. LEWIN Surgeon Dentist

430 Brook Ave. cor. 149th St. Brox.

DR. A. GORDON Surgeon Dentist

485 E. 173d St. Cor. Washington Ave. Brox.

DENTISTS—BROOKLYN.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST 1493 Fulton Ave. corner Mopline.

DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST

PITKIN AVE. 602-603 ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BIG STRIKE ON IN TOLEDO OPEN SHOP

Several Hundred Unorganized Hungarians Driven to Desperation Explodes Union Smashers' Pet Theory.

One of Toledo's premier "open shops," the National Malleable Castings Company, is tied up because several hundred Hungarians demand the magnificent sum of 29 cents an hour in these days of sky-high prices.

The unionists have been talking organization to the Hungarians, and it is probable a local will be formed. Few of the men can understand English.

Little publicity is given the strike or the conditions that exist at the Toledo plant, but the Huns are being assisted by their more intelligent fellows and local unionists.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below.

TONIGHT.

There will be no meetings on this evening in order to give our speakers a chance to attend the lecture by Victor Berger at Lyric Hall.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

Branch 2—Northeast corner of Clinton street and East Broadway. Rosa R. Spaniol and Sol Feldman.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Branch 4—Northwest corner of 54th street and Eighth avenue. Timothy Walsh and John Shanahan.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

Branch 2—Southeast corner of Eldridge and Grand streets. J. C. Frost and Fred Harwood.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

Branch 3—Northeast corner of 10th street and Second avenue. Sol Feldman.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

Branch 5—Northeast corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. Joshua Wanhope.

BROOKLYN.

Members in charge of open air meetings should be on hand promptly at 8 o'clock. Literature for distribution can be had at the organizer's office.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

WANT RESULTS FROM FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Senatorial and Congressional Pull May Not Suffice Hereafter in Matter of Governmental Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—As kisses go by favor, so public buildings go by "pull."

What is more, they are trying to formulate a plan by means of which Congressional influence will not be the only reason for the expenditure of public moneys in the construction of government buildings.

Other things that should be considered, according to the Treasury men, give the character of the business transacted in each place and the government revenues collected.

MONORAIL IN ALASKA.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 5.—The first practical application of Louis Brennan's monorail invention is to be made in Alaska, where a system of monorail railroads will be built connecting several camps.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS.

Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

Branch No. 4, Arbelter Ring of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Temple, Hall, 25-27 B'way street, cor. Harrison ave.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

AM COMPELLED to sell without reserve, all my beautiful furniture, consisting of high grade mahogany, gold, silver, cut glass, etc.

SCHOOLS.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

22D, 23E E.—Four rooms, range and boiler, \$15.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

132D, 22D E.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, clean, bright, sunny, near 174th st.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members.

WANT RESULTS FROM FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Senatorial and Congressional Pull May Not Suffice Hereafter in Matter of Governmental Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—As kisses go by favor, so public buildings go by "pull."

What is more, they are trying to formulate a plan by means of which Congressional influence will not be the only reason for the expenditure of public moneys in the construction of government buildings.

Other things that should be considered, according to the Treasury men, give the character of the business transacted in each place and the government revenues collected.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS.

Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

Branch No. 4, Arbelter Ring of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Temple, Hall, 25-27 B'way street, cor. Harrison ave.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

AM COMPELLED to sell without reserve, all my beautiful furniture, consisting of high grade mahogany, gold, silver, cut glass, etc.

SCHOOLS.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

22D, 23E E.—Four rooms, range and boiler, \$15.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

132D, 22D E.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, clean, bright, sunny, near 174th st.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members.

WANT RESULTS FROM FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Senatorial and Congressional Pull May Not Suffice Hereafter in Matter of Governmental Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—As kisses go by favor, so public buildings go by "pull."

What is more, they are trying to formulate a plan by means of which Congressional influence will not be the only reason for the expenditure of public moneys in the construction of government buildings.

Other things that should be considered, according to the Treasury men, give the character of the business transacted in each place and the government revenues collected.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS.

Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

Branch No. 4, Arbelter Ring of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Temple, Hall, 25-27 B'way street, cor. Harrison ave.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

AM COMPELLED to sell without reserve, all my beautiful furniture, consisting of high grade mahogany, gold, silver, cut glass, etc.

SCHOOLS.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

22D, 23E E.—Four rooms, range and boiler, \$15.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

132D, 22D E.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, clean, bright, sunny, near 174th st.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members.

WANT RESULTS FROM FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Senatorial and Congressional Pull May Not Suffice Hereafter in Matter of Governmental Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—As kisses go by favor, so public buildings go by "pull."

What is more, they are trying to formulate a plan by means of which Congressional influence will not be the only reason for the expenditure of public moneys in the construction of government buildings.

Other things that should be considered, according to the Treasury men, give the character of the business transacted in each place and the government revenues collected.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS.

Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

Branch No. 4, Arbelter Ring of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Temple, Hall, 25-27 B'way street, cor. Harrison ave.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

AM COMPELLED to sell without reserve, all my beautiful furniture, consisting of high grade mahogany, gold, silver, cut glass, etc.

SCHOOLS.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

22D, 23E E.—Four rooms, range and boiler, \$15.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

132D, 22D E.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, clean, bright, sunny, near 174th st.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Young man with some experience in dental laboratory.



# The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 2302-2604 Beekman.

Subscription Rate	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
For Six Months	1.00	1.00	1.00
For Three Months	.50	.50	.50
For One Month	.20	.20	.20

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York city and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional for cover postage.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter. VOL. 3. MONDAY, JUNE 6. NO. 157.

## FOR THE NEXT GENERATION.

In his speech before the Ohio Northern University, President Taft took a little run around the world, gave a brief glimpse at the universe, and considered all things of the past and present. He also gave a short hint of what may be in the future, and among the things he foresees is the necessity of considering the question of Socialism. It is one of the matters the next generation may have to dispose of, and Mr. Taft is deeply concerned over the rise of this question because he holds that the institution of private property has done more for civilization than any other factor excepting human liberty.

Of course it has not occurred to President Taft that some forms of private property are directly opposed to human liberty. The growth of monopolies, which he deplored, is one of the most powerful and significant enemies of this liberty. As monopoly and those combinations of capital which are able to crush out most competition are the really powerful factors in industry today, it follows that the encroachment on human liberty is pretty extensive. Even President Taft would not and could not claim that the mine workers, the men employed in the steel industry, on the street railway and steam railway workers, and so along the line even to the employes of the department stores, are free workers. The militia are ready to shoot them. The police are ready to club them. The employers have almost absolute power over them. What is true in the instances cited is true, also, in practically every other industry, and the fact is, that the private property of capitalism crushes out human liberty.

But President Taft is very frank in stating his fear of Socialism. However, he leaves it as one of the questions to be settled by the next generation. He is not willing to face it, and the best he can do is to misstate and misrepresent its intentions. Yet, despite his disinclination to face the question, the fact is that he is facing it already. The matter is being steadily borne in on him, and as preliminary to crushing Socialism or fighting it, he will have to study it. While it is too much to suppose that his study of it will result in any great enlightenment, it can at least be hoped that when Mr. Taft talks on the subject he will have at least some faint understanding of it.

He may not be able to check the growth of Socialism, and in spite of his inclination the consideration of it is not going to be left to the next generation. It is already up for consideration. The tremendous rate at which capital is concentrating, and at which the control of wealth if not its actual acknowledged ownership is passing into fewer hands, makes Socialism the one hope of the people of this country. Many of them, like President Taft, fear it. Most of them, however, when they once seriously set out to find the meaning of Socialism, will no longer fear, but will join courageously in the battle for its advancement.

## THE PROTEST OF THE RAILROADS.

There is a certain measure of justice in the protest the railroads are making against the regulative legislation that is being passed by the legislatures of so many states and by Congress. The basis of their contention is that they are signaled out and that this discrimination virtually amounts to persecution. While they are engaged in a business without which the nation could not very well get along, and while they have been favored and fattened by grants and special privileges, yet practically all other industries in the country are in the same boat. They have been favored and coddled to the point where those who are now in control of them have the power to keep out practically all others who would start in the same line.

Legislation in this country has pretty uniformly been shaped to benefit one industry or another. The coal mine owners have profited enormously by the tariff. The Steel Trust is built on it. The Paper Trust owes practically everything to it. It is true that perhaps more than any others the railroads have been granted enormous tracts of land, and that they have, on the basis of the grant, gone ahead and taken much other land that suited their fancy. Yet mine owners have been granted somewhat similar privileges. The Lumber Trust got its enormous holdings in the same way. This is also true of the power development companies, the telegraph and telephone companies and of numberless manufacturing concerns. Sometimes the favor granted was simply the remission of taxes for a certain period. Usually, however, this privilege was sufficient to give the favored concern a big advantage.

So the power of practically every big concern in this country, that is, every concern that is efficient from a capitalist standpoint, is built upon favors, either legislative or in real gifts of property or privilege. There is actually nothing more in the case of the railroads. It is therefore but right that the roads should protest loudly and should fight hard against what they consider unjust discrimination on the part of the government. They assert that they are made the victims of public clamor, and that it is not right.

They are not exactly made victims. The truth is, there is a strong public movement against them because of their criminal character, and because of the crimes on which much of their prosperity is founded. Yet, as the prosperity of the other businesses, from oil and mines down to the factory that escapes taxation in some struggling country town, is gained in the same way, they are justified in making their protest. They should not, however, worry. This halting, cowardly, evasive movement toward railroad regulation is only the beginning of a straightforward, thorough and just movement toward social control of capital.

## ELIOT HEROES.

Two of the strikebreakers who went to Philadelphia during the recent traction trouble were sentenced Friday to a year's imprisonment each because through reckless operation of cars they ran down and killed two men.

It would have been more just had the heads of the trolley company, responsible for that strike, been sent to jail, for through their action in imposing intolerable conditions on the men they brought on the trouble, and the heads of the trolley company are undoubtedly morally responsible for the deaths and the destruction that occurred.

Still, while the real culprits escaped, there is an evidence of some little advance in the fact that two strikebreakers were jailed. The strikebreaker to the average judge is as much of a hero as he is to Mr. Eliot, and if there is any chance at all to free him of punishment for his recklessness and crimes a judge will do it. The case of the Philadelphia scabs happened to be particularly flagrant, and there was no way to let them go free.

So the only thing that is left to do is declare they are martyrs to the cause of human liberty and to the right to kill persons who get in the way of a trolley company's cars.

## A PAGE FROM IRISH HISTORY.

By HARRY BOYLE.

At this time, when there is a general marshaling of capitalistic forces against the onward sweep of the Socialist movement, a cursory glance over the field of operations reveals one element of opposition calculated to merit careful consideration by reason of its close alignment with the personnel that make possible its influential strength as an organization. The writer refers to the Catholic Church and its Irish adherents.

Strange to say, that while the Irish people, as Catholics, have signaled their devotion to the Catholic Church by a fealty unexampled in religious history, yet no church has more basely betrayed its devotees' aspirations for political liberty than has the church in Ireland, hierarchically constituted. A page of Irish history will suffice to sustain the writer's foregoing contention, besides throwing additional light upon the present attitude of the Catholic Church hierarchy in regard to the working class trend toward Socialism.

All patriotic Irishmen will recall the stirring events incident to the Fenian movement in the early '60s for Irish freedom. One of the foremost leaders of that movement was Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, still living, in whose book, "Irish Rebels in English Prisons," is set forth the conflict between the Irish patriots and the English government, with the Catholic Church hierarchy occupying the role as chief informer.

Succeeding the violent persecution of the church in Ireland by the British government during the so-called Reformation, when everythingavoring of Irish Catholicism was ruthlessly persecuted by English Protestantism in a vain attempt to stamp out the Catholic religion in Ireland, the English government changed its policy in keeping with a broader spirit of religious toleration, and eventually realized that by maintaining peace with the Irish hierarchy much could be done toward effecting a conciliatory attitude upon the part of the Irish people, while at the same time could be kept up the tax-fleeing process, ever rancorous and goading to the independent spirit of Irishmen.

Accordingly, 1860 found the Catholic hierarchy enjoying the good graces of the English government at Dublin Castle. "The time was gone," declared O'Donovan Rossa, "when the priest and the people were as one persecuted. The priest was comparatively free and happy, while the people were still enslaved and miserable."

Eventually the patriotic spirit of those who would be free asserted itself, and became crystallized into the Fenian movement as an organized resistance to English oppression. But this latter attempt toward Irish freedom now found that there was a new enemy to cope with in the personnel and influence of the Irish hierarchy. As O'Donovan Rossa pointed out: "England now patronized the church, and bosomed its dignitaries, trusting that their influence over the Irish people would keep them from rebellion."

The perfidious conduct of the Irish hierarchy toward the Irish patriots was not so generally adopted by the minor clergy, there being many a diocese where, as O'Donovan Rossa declared, "clergy were to be found blessing the laborers, and wishing 'God-speed to the Cause,' but their hands and tongues were tied," as they would say, by the higher ecclesiastics."

The part played by the Catholic hierarchy in its course of informing the English government upon the Fenian movement may best be illustrated by the documentary evidence produced by O'Donovan Rossa in his history of that period, some of which is reproduced herewith as being the correspondence and sentiments of the Catholic hierarchy. The following letter from the Rev. John Sullivan is an example:

"Kinnaree, October 5, 1858. My Lord—Having discovered in the latter part of the week that an extensive conspiracy was being organized in this parish, and was imported from Bantry and Schibreen, I deemed it my duty at both masses on Sunday to denounce in the strongest language, the wickedness and immorality of such a system, and its evil consequences to society. Before evening I had the satisfaction of coming at a good deal of the workings of the system, and even got copies of the oaths, which I send to the other side for the information of the government. . . . Before I come out on these deluded young men, the names of some of whom I have, I advised the magistrates of the facts, and they, too, have probably advised with your lordship. I have the honor to be, etc.

JOHN O'SULLIVAN. Right Hon. Lord NAAS, M. P."

Many other letters are produced from the same period worth, addressed to English crown prosecutors and magistrates, wherein the Irish patriots, or "braves," as the reverend calls them, are denounced, and measures are advised against permitting the people to evince popular sympathy on behalf of those whom the authorities had jailed at the instigation of the clerical informers, of whom, the Bishop of Kerry, anathematizing the Irish Fenians, declared that "Hell was not hot enough nor eternity long enough for those Irishmen" who were sowing so much trouble to England.

In further allusions to the part played by the Catholic hierarchy in giving information to the British government against the Irish patriots, O'Donovan Rossa cites that "England's police system in Ireland is one vast spy system, more than half of these police are Catholics and some of them have to attend every mass in every chapel on Sundays. The priest speaks of a secret outthousand society to his parishioners, the policeman goes to his barrack and his

first duty is to make a report of what the priest said, and send it off to Dublin Castle." I may safely say that it was through this channel that the authorities had any certainty of the spread of revolutionary work, aside from the priests who were giving private information to the Castle."

Alluding to his experiences while business manager of the Irish People, official organ of the revolutionary movement in Ireland, O'Donovan Rossa cites instances where the clergy in denouncing the paper and forbidding its perusal also declared that the opinions held on marriage by the Irish Fenians were such that if a man did not like his wife he could put her away and take another, and that one Fenian had carried out his opinion so vigorously on the matter that he was at that time taking a trial of his ninth wife. Such a clerical summing up of the Irish patriots and their aims was a presentation of ridiculous understanding that seems to have its parallel in the clerical denunciations of Socialism in the present day. In fact, the Irish revolutionary movement at that time was held by the hierarchy of the Catholic church as being entirely Socialist in its aims and principles. In a pastoral letter by Archbishop Cullen, of Dublin, against the Fenian organization, his grace declared that "They proposed nothing less than to destroy the faith of our people, to seize the property of those who had any and to exterminate the gentry and the Catholic clergy and to preach up Socialism."

In keeping with the hostile attitude of the Catholic hierarchy toward the Irish patriotic movement, O'Donovan Rossa shows where the pious Catholic and crown prosecutor Barry followed up the Dublin bishop's slander by a manifesto against the Fenians, declaring that "Their writings, both public and private, partook of the character of Socialism in its most pernicious and wicked phase. The lower classes were taught to believe that the law by which any man possessed more property than another was unjust and wicked, and the plan of operation, as will be found to have been suggested, is horrible to conceive."

As O'Donovan Rossa declares in his reference to the indictment of Prosecutor Barry, drawn up against the Irish patriots and their organization at the instigation of the Bishop of Dublin, "Our natural enemies were bad enough, but when the sanctity of the Catholic church corroborated the slanders of the English enemy we were pretty badly off."

The attitude of the church hierarchy in Ireland toward the Fenian movement for a free Ireland was the attitude of a privileged class, enjoying special privileges from a dominant class, whose class interests demanded the use of the church hierarchy as a buffer between the sullen discontent of the oppressed and the tyrannical rule of their oppressors. With the Irish hierarchy enjoying favor with the English government, it was but natural that they consulted their material interests first and shaped their conduct accordingly, regardless of the wrongs suffered by the Irish masses.

The attitude of the Catholic church hierarchy toward the Socialist movement of today is but history repeating itself. The church enjoys special privileges from the capitalist class, and in order to retain those material advantages the hierarchy lends itself as a buffer between the rising power of the discontented masses and the imperiled say of the capitalist class.

It was the vast emoluments of wealth and temporal power enjoyed by the French hierarchy that made it an auxiliary to the French monarchy, and by whom it was employed in the vain attempt to prolong its corrupt and degenerate existence, until, when overtaken by the French revolution, the unholy alliance went down before the pent-up wrath of an outraged people.

In Cuba the same situation of the church and ruling class of Spain in alliance with each other by virtue of mutual material interests eventually met its Nemesis in the struggle for Cuban freedom, and the Spanish hierarchy in Cuba in its turn experienced the lesson of the fate in store for those who set their hearts upon the material things of temporal power to the exclusion of due consideration of the material welfare of the oppressed classes.

The American hierarchy is now in alliance with the capitalist class much in the same manner as marks the sign posts of epochs that have been passed. And having risen with the power of dominant American capitalism, so will it fare when the coming Social Revolution shall engulf capitalism and its institutional props.

The common assertion that the church is opposed to Socialism is too broad a conclusion, unless the hierarchy is to be considered as constituting the church, whereas the vast body of the Catholic working class itself is as much the church as the administrative element. Surely, no congregation, no church, no devotees, no worship, if we define the church as composed of the hierarchy only, then there would be ground for asserting that the church was opposed to Socialism, but while the working class laity, as members of the church throughout the entire world are marshaling to the standard of Socialism as their economic salvation, it is a hasty conclusion that assumes that the church is opposed to Socialism.

Cardinal Gibbons declares strongly against woman suffrage. Cardinal Moran, of Australia, heartily indorses woman suffrage, having had the opportunity of observing its efficient workings in his own land. Can any one safely assume that the church

is opposed to woman suffrage, when such two eminent church authorities so differ in their conclusions?

In America the church hierarchy quote the encyclical on Socialism, by Leo XIII, as emphasizing the negative attitude of the church on Socialism; on the other hand the Australian clergy qualify the papal document by asserting that it only had reference to an "anarchist" element in Europe! And yet with such important differences of ecclesiastical opinion upon Socialism the working class Catholics are asked to believe that the church is opposed to Socialism, and Archbishop O'Connell, of the Boston archdiocese, incidentally declares that, therefore, Catholics will not ever accept Socialism, nor become Socialists, while at this writing thousands of Catholic workmen are enthusiastically supporting the Socialist movement, without feeling it necessary to consult His Grace as to what other political party they should vote for.

The church hierarchy are now striking the lyre's chord in singing the hypocritical cant about the church always being a friend of the working class, but evidence is lacking as to what practical results the working class have gained by such professed friendship. Has the church hierarchically constituted ever directly advocated or secured legislative enactments upon behalf of the working class in this or any other country? On the other hand, have not the working class themselves been solely responsible for initiating and accomplishing legislative reforms for the betterment of their industrial and political conditions, so far as the hierarchy of the church may have acted as arbitrators in industrial conflicts, has it not been entirely due to the organized resistance of the working class to capitalist oppression that enforced such a consideration of working class grievances? The working class owes no thanks to the church hierarchy for their alleged interest in the working class, and as a caution let it be remembered that the present developing interest now being displayed by the church hierarchy toward social and economic conditions is but a trail-following activity along the worn path of Socialist progress.

To the development of the Socialist movement may be attributed the present activity of the church hierarchy, and Socialists should jealously protect the credit that belongs entirely to themselves, conceding only the right of all others to enlist with us in our efforts for a nobler humanity, possible only under a more equitable economic system, such as Socialism offers.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### SENATOR KEAN.

Editor of The Call: The recent attack of Representative Fowler upon Senator John Kean recalls the history of Kean's political career.

In 1882 Kean, then known as John Kean, Jr., was elected to Congress in the old 5d district of New Jersey as a Republican. His opponents were Miles Ross, of New Brunswick, Democrat, and Benjamin Urner, of the same city as Kean—Elizabeth, Greenbacker.

Urner was one of the finest men this country has ever produced, and ran second to Kean in Elizabeth.

After the election the facts regarding the use of money in buying votes were so well known and flagrant that Urner gathered affidavits and prepared to have Kean indicted by a grand jury of one of the three counties comprising the district, Union, Middlesex and Monmouth. Finding the grand juries packed in the three counties with politicians of both the old parties, as Ross had been equally guilty with Kean, Urner decided to wait for some future grand jury, it being necessary at that time to secure an indictment for bribery before an election of a representative could be contested in Congress. Kean went before the legislature the following session and had the bribery law amended in some unimportant particulars, at the same time introducing a clause preventing his indictment which has been on any election law in the last few lines of the law, which is posted in every polling place.

One of our campaign committees said to Kean the night of the election, on Broad street, Elizabeth, "John, with the money you have spent in this election I could have elected that wooden Indian in front of Stratemyer's cigar store."

Urner spent about \$2,000 to procure his evidence, to no effect, a young man, with money having influence enough to have the legislature of New Jersey change a law to keep him out of jail and in Congress.

In 1884 Kean ran again and was defeated. In that campaign Urner printed 10,000 copies of a letter addressed to the writer, who was chairman of his campaign committee, giving these facts, and distributed them at his own expense. Urner also sent word to Robert S. Green, Kean's opponent, that he would furnish Green with all the copies of the letter that might be required, but the offer was not accepted. In 1892, when Kean ran for governor against George T. Werts, who won, the writer offered the documents to a member of the Democratic committee of Essex county, who said: "Why, we can't use them. Do you know what Governor Abbott got for signing the coal combine bill?" An interruption prevented my asking how much it was. In 1894, Kean worked personally with the legislature to defeat an amendment to the constitution to establish the initiative and referendum.

The point to be observed, which is the object of this letter, is that these facts are matters of public knowledge, and yet none of the leaders of either party has ever before attempted to call attention to the debauchery of the electorate by this plutocrat. Nor that the interests represented by Representative Fowler see a necessity for keeping their advocate in power, an attack is made on Kean, but no effort is made to show the rottenness of the old parties which condone bribery

## REFORM THAT HURTS.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

We now and then hear some one say that the Socialist party had better leave reform alone, that the capitalists will themselves take care of that.

When some of us therefore speak of old age pensions, of workmen's compensation, of protective labor legislation we are met with the criticism that all this has no place in our party. We are told that our business is to bring the revolution and that we had better let reform take care of itself. Now this is a sincere point of view worthy of consideration and the words of two men throw some light on that proposition.

One of the men is Theodore Roosevelt. I expect that there are those who will disagree with the statement, but I maintain that Theodore is no fool.

And the wisest thing that Roosevelt ever said to the capitalists of this country was when he urged them to put their house in order.

He never served them so well or so intelligently as when he declared that unless the capitalists carried through certain reforms, Socialism would be upon them like a cyclone.

He maintained that Socialism might be kept back indefinitely if the capitalists would do away with a thousand and one little grievances that today irritate the mass of working men.

He wanted the capitalists to take time by the forelock and do the job well before organized pressure from below forced upon them even more radical reforms.

Now I don't suppose that Theodore has read Liebknecht, but Liebknecht once expressed himself on the same subject.

"The argument that reforms," says Liebknecht, "prolong the life of capitalism only carries weight when those reforms are carried by capitalist parties instead of by Socialist parties."

"If palliatives are adopted by the masters without organized pressure from below, then they have that undesirable effect, but if they are obtained by the workers themselves through their fighting organizations, then they have the opposite effect."

"Momentary and partial successes of this kind help the workers to realize their power."

Now the capitalists of America are becoming pretty well conscious of the truth that Liebknecht states.

They are beginning to fear as never before that a few working class victories may enable the workers to realize their power.

They are beginning to see that unless they adopt reforms the workers will organize to force reforms.

And when the workers organize to force reforms they will come not as a generous gift from the bosses but as a trophy won in a fight.

The United States Steel Trust is today granting certain reforms. It is wise enough to realize that this is the only way left to it to prevent organized resistance, and so it gives voluntarily something that the workers would have considered a victory had they won it through their fighting organizations.

And what kind of voluntary reform prolongs capitalism because the workers remain unorganized, helpless and unconscious of their power.

When the Democratic or Republican party grants voluntary reforms they prolong capitalism because they keep back the independent political organization of the working class.

But let there rise a powerful independent organization that demands old age pensions, workmen's compensation, etc., and let that organization win those reforms, and the revolutionary result is this, that it helps the workers to realize their power.

They have fought the capitalists, driven them back, forced concessions from them and by that fight have gotten a taste of victory.

The workers of McKees Rocks gained very little by their strike.

The company might have given them all they won without incurring one dollar the profit of the company, but the company did not give the reforms voluntarily. A spasmodic revolt won the reforms in the very teeth of capitalist opposition.

It does not matter whether the reforms amount to anything or not, the workers of McKees Rocks have in their assembly hall one trophy that tells of one great victory.

It helps to make them realize their power, and as they win this victory today they better realize how to win a greater victory tomorrow.

And that is why the workers of Europe are today carrying all things before them. Every reform they win by their fighting organizations, no matter how small, is won in spite of the capitalists.

And every such reform from prolonging capitalism is another nail in the coffin of capitalism.

It helps the workers to realize their power, and when they become conscious of their power, the end of capitalism is near.

## GOOD AMERICANS.

By MARTIN LUTHER FLANAGAN.

You remember how swiftly our hearts beat and how our patriotic emotions were aroused when we learned that John L. Sullivan, battered and beaten by James J. Corbett in that great fight at New Orleans had exclaimed: "Though defeated I am glad the title passes to an American." We threw our hats in the air and we were glad the new champion, like the old, was one of ourselves.

It was a fine bit of "hurray for the flag!"

Jeffries acted quite differently. When he had cleaned up all the loose money and knocked out all the available heavyweights, he took the liberty of presenting his title to Marvin Hart, a good enough sort of a fighter, but a joke where championships were concerned. Then a little fellow called Tommy Burns came along and gave Marvin an awful licking and took away from him the title Jeffries had presented. If the new champion's name had really been Tommy Burns it would have been all right. He would have been a good American and we should not have cared. His real name, however, was Noah Brisseau, or Brusso, and he came from the wilds of Canada. Did Jeffries go out to take the title away from that bloody foreigner, from that subject of the late King Edward VII, from that son of a habitant, or voyageur, from that canuck who had taken it from Marvin?

He did not. He didn't have the patriotism. Instead of wrapping himself in the Stars and—he let Tommy get away with the title. But Jack Johnson is also an American. In fact, it is a question and a very important one as to whether he or Jeffries comes of the older American family. Jeffries prides himself on his ancestry, on his descent from a long line of Americans.

Johnson can do the same. Besides that he can point with still more pride to the fact that he, an American born of Americans, chased a Canadian over to Australia and there took from him the championship and brought it triumphantly back to the little old U. S. A. Johnson is a Texas negro, and as the importation of negroes to this country practically ceased in the early part of the last century, and as each fresh cargo of slaves was bred in with the resident stock of negroes as speedily as possible, I incline to the belief that Jack Johnson is descended from Americans of at least two hundred years' residence in these United States, and probably his ancestry goes back even further.

So we have the chance for the old thrill on Fourth of July. If Johnson knocks out Jeffries, or if Jeffries knocks out Johnson, the defeated man can stagger to his feet as soon as he comes to and dramatically exclaim: "Though defeated, I am glad the title passes to an American."

Hurray!

## ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The Kaiser's right hand is very sore. Next time beware of the big handshake.

Civic Federation—Come hither, Labor, thou art my brother; let us swear eternal friendship.

Hike ye! Hike ye! Courts and officers of the law, how much higher dare ye go? "Not any higher than Heike."

Labor—Aye, but wherefore behind thee that unusually large knife? And why doth your left hand furtively reach for my beard?

Presbyterians need not look to hell for infant damnation. They can find it right here in the temples, and in the mines and factories.

Will the writers of thrilling romances of real life please consider "Cursed by Green" a good title, and Mrs. Hetty Wreath a good subject?

In 1900: "Let us play ghosts—you the ghost of capitalism and I the ghost of the ancient wage-slave! So, and are we not a curious and creepy sight?"

Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, says his accusers are base prevaricators, or

words to that effect. Probably they grossly understated the amount of his disbursements.

Government by commission is one of the cleverest ruses yet devised by virtuous capitalism. Throw all the offices into a blind pool or grab-bag and it will gather them in with a snarl.

Orion H. Cheney, the head of the New York state banking department, says savings banks are "purely philanthropic enterprises." Hear! Hear! But, hold on—he also advises that they reduce their rate of interest, so that the benevolent genies who use the money of the depositors may be enabled to make a little more for themselves—all out of pure philanthropy.

Few millionaires can give generously or adequately, even when posing as "benefactors." Their mania for driving a good bargain and lifting part of their contribution out of somebody else's pocket curdles all their so-called benevolence. Out of the millions upon millions which came to her unearned, could Mrs. E. H. Harriman not have given all the money necessary for that park on the Hudson? No; she must get the legislature to saddle an equal amount upon the people.

and fasten legislation for capitalism on our necks, that is, throttling us.

There is no difference between the two old parties when it comes to bowing down to the rule of Mammon, and it is many years since I have hoped for any remedy outside of the Socialist movement, which proposes to remove the cause, but it may open some eyes to the situation to have this bit of history published to the substantial accuracy of which I vouch by signing my name in full.

G. W. HOPPING. Hackensack, N. J., May 28, 1910.