

PRICE OF MEATS BREAKS RECORDS Not for 25 Years Have They Cost So Much.

BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA Small Dealers Say Their Business Is Falling Off Because People Cannot Pay Present Rates—Magnates Quote Law of Supply and Demand, but That Doesn't Feed the Hungry.

The Beef Trust has the center of the stage this morning. With the public completely at its mercy and no road to escape from its monopoly the robber barons who control the meat supply have begun their periodical holdup.

"Meat is higher than it has been for the month of June in twenty-five years. Some of the retailers say they have not raised their prices but will protect their patrons. This is impossible, as the profit in recent years has been too small to permit of such an increase by wholesalers without a corresponding jump by the man who does the retail business.

A noticeable increase in the retail prices has again been made and unless there is a considerable change in conditions the retailers say they will be compelled to make further raises to protect themselves.

FEASTING WHILE BLOOD IS SPILT

Czar and King Hobnob in Mutual Admiration and Slaughter of Innocents Goes On.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—While the peace-loving King of England and the Czar of all that part of Russia not in revolt were exchanging vows of mutual love and admiration at Revel yesterday, the minor executioners of the bloody Nicholas had just completed the job of murdering thirteen sons of the Russian people whose offense had been that of striving to establish that reign of peace and liberty so highly lauded by the royal hobnobbers.

These executions were scattered throughout the empire, and to provide the material necessary for another series of legal murders the royal courts yesterday condemned to death sixteen more revolutionists against the divine right of kings.

BINGHAM SIDESTEPS SHEATH SKIRTS

Wearers of Ordinary Skirts Give Enough Spice to Life Without Adding a New Element.

"Am I going to do what?" asked Commissioner Bingham, cautiously reaching for his corncob pipe and bag of Durham tobacco. "Am I going after the sheath skirt?"

He struck a match and meditated. "Nothing to say," he said automatically. "I should say that just now we have trouble enough with the ordinary skirt problem to take up this complication."

EXPERTS FIND NO HUNGRY CHILDREN Board of Education Thinks Outcry Not Well Founded.

SAYS CHARITY IS SUPERFLUOUS Condemning Miss Richman, Reporting Inability to Discover Underfed Children, Board Sends Fifty Teachers Ahead to Study "Educational Conditions."

FINDINGS OF THE EXPERTS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STARVING CHILDREN. "I did not find children underfed or starving."—Thomas J. Higgins.

The Board of Education announced that it does not approve of giving food to school children. The scheme has not been authorized in anyway by the Board. A special committee reported there were few if any children hungering for food.

"I made personal inquiry," said Mr. Higgins, "and I find that most of the statements are unwarranted. I do not see that the lunch room at Canal and Forsyth streets is giving beneficial results."

BREEN AND POLICE HAVE NICE SCRAP

Exchange Courtesies on the Subject of Jack Gormley, Vanished Burglar.

At the Night Court last night Magistrate Breen tried to shift the blame of accepting bail for "Jack" Gormley, the accused burglar, to the shoulders of the police. The Magistrate claims he was not fully informed of the seriousness of these charges against Gormley.

Who Told Whom, is the Question. The Magistrate first had Lieut. Joseph Mannion on the witness stand. Mannion was on the desk in the Detective Bureau when Lieut. Smith of the court squad telephoned to learn the charges against Gormley.

Breen Hints Police Collusion. Magistrate Breen closed the hearing after the testimony of Lieut. Smith by declaring:

"Now, I want to say I am not afraid of the frame-up by the police on any subject. I have lived in this city a great many years; have been in public life thirty years. I've filled several offices, and no man can say that I did not discharge the duties of those offices I held with fidelity to the public."

INTERNATIONAL MINERS DEMAND MINIMUM WAGE

PARIS, June 11.—At to-day's session of the International Miners' Congress in this city a resolution was passed insisting upon the establishment of a minimum wage based on collective contracts.

SPORTS THE NATIONAL GAME.

WHERE THEY ARE TO-DAY. AMERICAN LEAGUE. NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Table with columns: Clubs, Won, Lost, Per Cent. for American and National Leagues.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. AT DETROIT. Detroit, 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. AT NEW YORK. New York, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT BROOKLYN. Brooklyn, 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT BOSTON. Boston, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT CLEVELAND. Cleveland, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT PITTSBURGH. Pittsburgh, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT WASHINGTON. Washington, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. Clubs, Won, Lost, Per Cent.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. At Columbus—Kansas City, 1; Columbus, 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE. At Atlanta—Atlanta, 1; Little Rock, 1.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE. At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 5; Springfield, 4.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE. At Lynn—Lynn, 6; New Bedford, 3.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE. At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 3; Lancaster, 2.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE. At Jacksonville—Jacksonville, 3; Augusta, 1.

ALONG SCULLERS' ROW. Judging from the number of entries received, the Hudson River regatta, on July 18, is going to be a great success.

WHY, MR. KEENE? Considerable speculation was caused to-day among horsemen by the statement attributed to James R. Keene at a dinner held in his honor last night.

WORLD TAKES HERALD INTO CAMP BY 11 TO 9. In the Morning Newspaper League at Prospect Park yesterday the World defeated the Herald by a score of 11 to 9.

CLAREMONT, N. H., June 11.—The management of the Monadnock Cotton Mills here has ordered a general reduction of 10 per cent. in wages to take effect next Monday.

AT WORCESTER. Penn, 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT PROVIDENCE. Amherst, 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT WORCESTER. Holy Cross, 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT WORCESTER. Holy Cross, 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

AT WORCESTER. Holy Cross, 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

HAYWOOD PREDICTS ONE MILLION VOTES

Western Miners' Former Secretary Says Workers Are Now Looking to Socialist Party for Relief.

"Never have the times been more propitious for the cause of Socialism than now," said W. D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, to a representative of The Call this morning.

"A million Socialist votes? Well, yes; it looks that way. You see the capitalists and their henchmen have been assisting the Socialist party a great deal of late in awakening the people. First they spring the panic, and as the capitalists own the jobs, they throw a lot of workers out of employment and the latter have plenty of time to think about the beauties of capitalistic ownership of the jobs.

"Next the same Supreme Court outlaws the boycott (the blacklist used by workmen against the products of unfair employers) and upholds the Connecticut court which decided that the United Hatters were liable for \$240,000 damages because they boycotted the unfair Loew & Co. hats.

"Furthermore, Congress, which was appealed to to amend the law to permit workmen to strike against unfair employers, turned a deaf ear to the Federation of Labor request, as well as turned down the anti-injunction, eight-hour and other bills that have been requested for years.

KITE GAVE BOY RIDE THAT HE DIDN'T WANT

Twelve-year-old George Earl tried to fly his big box kite from the four-story building at Howard avenue and Dean street and ended by making an impromptu parachute leap to an adjacent sand pile.

700 FACTORY HANDS SUFFER WAGE CUT

CLAREMONT, N. H., June 11.—The management of the Monadnock Cotton Mills here has ordered a general reduction of 10 per cent. in wages to take effect next Monday.

LOTS 25x100 FT. \$250 AND UPWARDS. SMALL AMOUNT DOWN AND \$5 A MONTH.



Do you realize the wonderful investment opportunities in nearby New Jersey? This State is on the verge of the greatest real estate boom in its history. People who have made millions in the Harlem, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens are now quietly buying in Jersey—realizing its tremendous possibilities.

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STRIKEBREAKER HELD FOR USING A GUN

Chester Stirred Up by Conduct of Men Who Took Strikers' Places on Street Cars.

SPECIAL TO THE CALL. CHESTER, Pa., June 11.—A strike-breaker, who gave Richard Brown as his name, and 26 as the number of his car, was taken into custody to-day at a hearing before Magistrate Longbotham, at City Hall, was committed without bail for trial.

Why Did He Shoot? While it was the police officers who made the charge against Brown, it is understood that there are at least thirty persons who are in a position to testify that the shot came from the rear end of the car.

HEARST'S GAIN NOW 188. In the ninety-nine ballot boxes canvassed yesterday, Hearst gained fifty-three votes. The total net gain for Hearst out of the 390 boxes so far counted is 188.

WATCH THE CALL FRIDAY AND SATURDAY FOR FRAEIN & OPPENHEIM'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF BIG SHOE BARGAINS.

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SALVATORE ZIMBARDI, GENERAL CONTRACTOR MASON AND BUILDER. 345 East 149th St., New York.

PLUTOCRACY. By Henry T. Jones. The author of "Revolution" in "Plutocracy" has pictured the cunning but stupid ruling class working out its own destruction.

HITCHCOCK JURY ACQUITS ACTOR

Admitted to Bail on Four Remaining Charges.

NO FURTHER TRIALS ARE LIKELY

Comedian Remanded to Tombs After Hearing Verdict, But Later is Admitted to Bail by Justice Goff—Tombs' Prisoners Greet Decision With Rousing Cheers.

After deliberating six hours and once returning to ask Justice Goff for further instructions, the jury before which Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, has been on trial, brought in a verdict of not guilty at 2:55 this morning.

Later in the day Max Steuer, Hitchcock's counsel, appeared before Justice Goff and asked that the comedian be admitted to bail on the remaining four indictments. After deliberation the plea was granted, and Martin Engel signed the bond.

As the remaining indictments are similar to those on which the actor has already been tried, it is regarded as unlikely that any further charges will be pressed by the District Attorney.

Hitchcock's Good Character.

During the trial yesterday a number of persons testified to Hitchcock's good character, among them being Justice Adelbert P. Rich, of the Seventh District Supreme Court, Presiding Justice Olmstead, of the Special Sessions, and Justice Hendrick, of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Von Hagen's testimony rather tended to prove that her daughter was testifying to falsehoods, because she had been intimidated by the agents of the Gerry Society.

The testimony of Hitchcock's valet, Herman H. Ruptke, supported that of the defendant. He testified that he went to the Forty-first street house in December, 1906, and hid behind a curtain where he listened to the conversation between the actor and the two girls, Flora Whiston and Helen Von Hagen. He heard nothing of an incriminating character.

Justice Goff gave each side an hour to sum up, which was done by Mr. Garvan for the prosecution, and Max Steuer for the defense. Garvan's arraignment of Hitchcock was scathing, and during his argument when he pointed his finger at the defendant and accused him of having lied to Garvan, Mrs. Hitchcock broke down and wept.

Specific Instructions.

The instructions required over an hour for their deliverance and at 7:50 the jury retired to deliberate on the probable innocence or guilt of the defendant. At 1 o'clock the jury asked for instructions from the court concerning a reasonable doubt. Juror No. 7 inquired how far he might go in drawing an inference from partially established evidence. He was informed that inferences could only be drawn from clearly established evidence.

Juror No. 7 was in doubt in case the evidence was equally divided. The court ruled that in such a case the doubt should be given to the defendant.

The jury then retired until the time at which they returned their final verdict.

This is the second time that Hitchcock has been on trial for the same alleged act. He was freed in the other case because the chief witness for the prosecution broke down and confessed that she was not testifying to the truth but had been intimidated.

EMPLOYERS WORK GIRLS TOO LATE

Members of Firm Plead Permit in One Case and Ignorance in Another—They Were Held for Special Sessions.

Three violations of the Labor law were charged against Isadore Rosenberg and the Javer Waist Company, 35 Walker street, yesterday in the Tombs Court. Two charges were for violation of Section 77 and one for violation of Section 70, all being brought by Charles F. Miller, Jr., a factory inspector of the State Labor Department.

The Labor Department was represented by counsel, F. H. Cunningham. They charge that on June 1, 1908, the defendants employed Mollie Senitz of 170 East Ninth street, who is only 15 years of age. They charge that this is in violation of Section 70 of the State Labor laws, which prohibits the employment of children under 16 years in factories without special permits.

Rosenberg, who was represented by Attorney Joseph Kleiner of 250 Broadway, admitted the girl was in his employ, but claims it was by special permit. Under this charge Magistrate Walsh held the defendant in \$500 bail for Special Sessions.

The other two charges were that defendants employed the said Mollie Senitz and also Leonora Kat, both 15 years of age, after 5:30 P. M. on Wednesday, June 4, in violation of Section 77. Rosenberg's defense to this charge was that the children worked after 5 o'clock it was without his permission or knowledge.

Magistrate Walsh discharged the charge of Mollie Senitz, ruling that the defendant, having violated Section 70, cannot be held for violation of Section 77 in the same case. He, however, held the defendant in \$100 bail on charge of employing Leonora Kat after legal hours. The case will come up later in Special Sessions.

MACHINISTS' UNION ENDORSES THE CALL

District with Eighteen Lodges Will Have This Paper As Their Organ.

The Call was officially endorsed by the executive board of District Lodge No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists at their regular meeting held last evening. A motion was unanimously adopted endorsing The Call and recommending to their members that they subscribe for and read the workmen's newspaper.

The following local lodges comprise District No. 15: Jersey City Lodge, No. 304; Electrical Lodge, No. 311; West Side Lodge, No. 320; Progressive Lodge, No. 335; Elysian Lodge, No. 351; Columbus Lodge, No. 401; Manhattan Lodge, No. 402; Motor Lodge, No. 404; New York City Lodge, No. 405; Local Lodge, No. 406; Port Richmond Lodge, No. 417; Eureka Lodge, No. 434; Winthrop Lodge, No. 449; Micrometer Lodge, No. 460; Bushwick Lodge, No. 516; Active Lodge, No. 721, and National Lodge, No. 556.

OFFICER OF TRAINMEN'S UNION IS ACQUITTED

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Magistrate Eisenbrown of Court No. 9 dismissed the case against M. S. Sammon of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen yesterday. He was charged with having stolen documents of the Conductors' Association in his possession.

The Conductors' Association is composed of members of the B. of R. T. The parent body charged them with violating the latter's constitution. Mr. Sammon, who is on the grievance committee of the B. of R. T. had the documents which were evidence against the conductors. It was not proven that he had them in his possession unlawfully. Mr. Sammon's acquittal was applauded by those present.

DOWN THE CONSPIRACY!

Every resource of the powers of plutocracy is being exerted to crush The Call. Especially is the capitalist press employing every possible expedient to destroy this paper. The demand for The Call from the very first issue has been so great that the organs of the oligarchy see in it a formidable rival.

Newsboys who handle The Call have been intimidated, and dealers have been threatened with boycott if they keep it on sale. As a result, on many news stands The Call is hidden beneath other papers and brought out only when asked for.

Let every worker and every friend of the workers—every friend of fair play—demand of the dealers that they keep The Call on display. Let us defeat this conspiracy! Lend a hand!

YOUNG WIFE SUICIDES.

Mrs. Freda Rank, 31 years old, wife of Harry Rank, a baker of 167 Wyckoff avenue, Williamsburg, committed suicide late last night by shooting herself in the right temple with a .32 caliber revolver. She was married about four years ago and had an infant child. According to her husband she had complained recently of

A. F. OF L. LAUNCHES MITCHELL BOOM

Endorsed for Governor of Illinois by Officials at Washington—To Reply Monday to Springfield Convention.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The boom for John Mitchell for Governor of Illinois is launched by the American Federation of Labor, receiving the official endorsement last night at Washington, according to a dispatch received here to-day. The Illinois Federation will be in session at Springfield on Monday. On his acceptance of the endorsement, it is believed here the boom cannot be stopped and will sweep the convention.

THREE MEN STABBED IN ROW OVER CARD GAME

A card game that had developed into a talking match may cost the life of Salvatore Cuano, 26 years old, of 342 East 104th street. The game took place at the house of a man who lives at 2074 First avenue last night, and two other men were also wounded, although not so seriously as Cuano, who was stabbed in the abdomen and is in bad shape in the Harlem Hospital. The police have detained two companions of the wounded man on suspicion. The host of the party cannot be found.

HAYWOOD MEETING.

William D. Haywood will address meetings at Dover, N. J., on Thursday, June 11 and at Bridgeport, Conn. on Saturday, June 13. The locals of the Socialist Party in each city will have charge of the meetings.

KNABENSHUE MAKES SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT

With Powerful Motor, Aeroplane Makes Good Speed Against Strong Wind.

TOLEDO, O., June 11.—Making twenty-five miles an hour against a strong head wind, Roy Knabenshue's aeroplane circled above the heads of the Toledoans yesterday afternoon in a manner that seemed to indicate that at least Mr. Knabenshue had succeeded in perfecting his machine and solving the problem of practical aerial navigation.

The gas engine used in this trial was twice as powerful as the one formerly tried. Knabenshue says he intends to sail for Cleveland within a few days.

CITY BUILDING USED AS UNEMPLOYED HEADQUARTERS

The National Committee for the Relief of the Unemployed has secured the use of an unused building owned by the city, at Park Row and Duane street, as its headquarters. A labor bureau will be established and will be open through the day.

RAND SUMMER CLUB.

The Rand Summer Club will hold an excursion to Glenwood, June 14. The club conducts excursions, picnics and car-rides on every second Sunday in the month. Their headquarters is at the Rand School, 112 East 19th Street.

Our Daily Puzzle.



THE RAIN IS RAINING ALL AROUND. It falls on field and trees; It rains on umbrellas here And on the ships at sea. (Stevenson's Child's Garden of Verse.)

Find her mother. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE. Upside down, in skirt.

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WANTED—The acquaintance of a first-class chess player living in the Bronx for the purpose of semi-weekly sitting. L. Lawrence, 627 E. 140th St., Bronx.

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STEEPLE CHASE Coney Island's Most Gigantic Steel Amusement Structure in the World. WE CREATE FUN. OTHERS COPY.

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COMMONWEALTH HAND LAUNDRY, 140 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Send a postal for rates to care of any part of Greenpoint or Long Island City.

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Fred'k T. Jackson, Importer, 111 Water St., New York. Coffee and Tea. Family trade; 5 lb. lots at wholesale rates. Send postal card, we will call for order and deliver free of charge.

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Large, elegant front room, suitable for two; all conveniences; \$5; references. 137 West 97th St.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To all Labor and Progressive Organizations: You are requested to take notice that the Union Label has been withdrawn from the printing office of John H. Lenz, of 1274 Second Avenue, for repeated violations of the rules governing the use of same. With fraternal greetings, This J. Canary, Secy., Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York.

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Finest Apartments in Bronx. Five and six extra large rooms and bath; 1 family on floor; 3-family house; steam heat; tiled bathrooms; private halls; rent, 5 rooms and bath, \$20 and \$21; 6 rooms and bath, \$22 and \$23; 1 block north of Gun Hill Road on Bronxwood Ave., 904 and 906 East 213th St. Com. Jos. F. Loughery, Owner.

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Mme. Berger's Employment Bureau wants immediately, houseworkers; 20 to 25 cooks, nurses, maids, 435 6th Ave.

Energetic men to devote part or all of their time to the real estate business; experience unnecessary. Call mornings, Room 504, August F. Wegener, 132 Nassau St.

Wanted.—A competent outdoor speaker for several nights a week. Address, stating salary expected, Frank Schweitzer, 140 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn.

Splendid Opportunity for Active Men to learn the real estate business; call Room 1269, Hudson Tunnel Terminal, 50 Church St., between 1 and 4 P. M.

Young men to join Fire and Drum Corps; apply in person or by letter to Young Men's Progressive Organization, 243 East 14th street. Meetings every Monday night.

Wanted a young German-speaking girl for housework. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Ring basement bell. Viagg. 112 E. 19th St.

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MUTINIOUS SOLDIERS WELCOMED HOME

Return to France of the Seventeenth Infantry After Year's Exile in North Africa.

The recent return of the Seventeenth infantry from Gafsa, one of the most unhealthy and disagreeable stations in the French North Africa service, whither the regiment had been sent as a punishment for having refused to fire on the revolting peasants of Southern France during the vine-growers' troubles of a year ago, has been the cause of considerable comment in the Parisian press. Naturally the bourgeois journals claim that the soldiers have entirely repented of their "enormous fault" and have again become worthy of being called "the brave little soldiers of France."

Freemasonry in the Unions.

According to several articles that have appeared in La Voix du Peuple, many members of the General Federation of Labor are disturbed over the fact that a large number of their officials are becoming Freemasons, and the claim is made that union affairs are being discussed and settled in the conclaves of the secret order. The authors of these assertions insist that Freemasonry is France is a conservative force, and after citing several rather questionable actions on the part of prominent unionist Freemasons, conclude by saying—that if something is not done to prevent this sort of thing, the unions may soon become a mere tail to the Masonic kite.

Tobacco Workers' Convention.

Eighty delegates, representing over 10,000 members, attended the annual convention of the Federation of Tobacco Workers held in Paris last week of May. The congress was a success in every way, and notwithstanding the opposition of the Government, which is the principal employer, the tobacco workers form an important part of the General Federation of Labor.

Bosses' Anti-Strike Fund.

During the past two years the employers in the steel and iron industries have been consolidating their forces in a remarkable manner. Among other means of mutual aid, a special fund formed from heavy dues paid by the ironmasters, etc., and destined solely for use in strikes and lockouts. This would seem to indicate a preparation for an impending struggle, and, unfortunately, the metal workers are divided among themselves and consequently are not in a position to put up a very effective fight.

TRADE RESTRICTION NOT A COPYRIGHT PRIVILEGE

The Book Trust was brought into the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday by R. H. Macy & Co. in an appeal from that portion of the decision awarding the appellant \$100,000 damages, that related to the sale of copyrighted books. The damages were awarded by Justice Dowling a year ago in an interlocutory judgment in favor of R. H. Macy & Co. which have been effected, but supported the combination of publishers and book sellers in the sale of copyrighted books.

"The trip of John S. Carlisle," read by E. S. Wise, for the appellant, he argued that the agreement made between the American Publishers and the American Book Sellers' Association in 1901, was not lawful and made in restriction of trade. He contended that the part of a monopoly of copyrights and does not carry with it the power to enter into a new and different kind of monopoly. It was asserted by the appellant that the trust fixed the prices at which books were to be sold and the Book Sellers' Association upheld the prices of books, which the ownership of copyright does not privilege them to do.

After R. H. Macy & Co. had refused to join in the combination of book sellers, it was charged that the Trust sought to prevent the firm from selling books.

ANARCHISTS ATTACK JEAN JAURES' OFFICE

Informed over the fact that L'Humanite, Jaures' organ, would not publish certain criticisms of Socialist party methods during the last municipal elections as demanded, by them, a number of anarchistic sympathizers entered the editorial rooms of that paper the evening of May 25 and destroyed considerable furniture before being ejected.

METAL TRADES MEET IN CINCINNATI MONDAY

The first convention of the recently formed Federation of Metal Trades will open at Cincinnati on Monday. This federation bears the same relation to the American Federation of Labor as the National Building Trades Council, and is an important step toward real consolidation of organized labor.

Teacher: What is the total population of the globe? Small Boy (promptly): One and one-half billions. Little Girl (raising her hand): Please, mam'am, we have a new baby brother in our house—Life.

SOCIALIST NEWS.

LOCAL.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet Saturday evening at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth street. Important business will come up for action.

Subdivisions are reminded to send to the organizer a list of suitable street corners for open-air meetings in their respective territories, stating the number of open-air meetings they can take care of every week, so that speakers may be assigned.

Nominations for officers and members of the Executive Committee of Local New York to be made by the subdivisions will close on June 20. Nominations not filed with the organizer by that time will not be considered. Only the names of candidates who have received at least three nominations will be placed on the ballot.

NEW YORK.

The State Committee will meet Tuesday, June 9, at 8 P. M., at headquarters, 239 East Eighty-fourth street. Important matters with reference to the state convention and to agitation will come up.

M. W. Wilkins' tour has been tentatively arranged as follows: July 6, Newburgh; 7, Catskill; 8, Albany; 9, Watertown; 10, Troy; 11, Glens Falls; 12, Fort Edward; 13, Schenectady; 14, Johnstown; 15, Gloversville; 16, Ilion; 17, Herkimer; 18, Frankfort; 19-20, Utica; 21, Clinton; 22, Rome; 23, Oneida; 24, Watertown; 25, Syracuse; 26-27, Geneva; 28, Batavia; 29, Rochester; 31, Buffalo; August 1-2, Dunkirk; 3-4, Brocton; 5, Jamestown.

Locals in places with a large Italian population are notified that G. Bertelli, editor of La Parola del Socialista, and a national organizer, will be available for a number of dates in this state during July and August. Comrade Bertelli is an excellent speaker and well known among the Italians. Locals desiring to arrange meetings should communicate with Acting State Secretary U. Solomon, 239 East Eighty-fourth street.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Executive Committee has chartered third branch of the party in New Bedford, this one composed of comrades speaking French. George E. Roever, Jr., will begin a lecture trip through the state on July 6. Guy E. Miller will give the greater part of September to work in Massachusetts. James F. Carey will speak Saturday night in Clinton, Sunday in Lowell, Monday in Sandwich and Tuesday in Hyannis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

R. B. Spicer will speak on "The Life of Wall Whitman," Sunday afternoon at Fairmount Park near Columbia avenue, under the auspices of the Socialist Literary Society.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The state convention of the Socialist party of South Dakota will be held at Deadwood, July 14. Fourteen counties will be represented by thirty-one delegates.

James H. Brower, national organizer of the Socialist party, opened his Black Hills engagement with a whirlwind address at the corner of Main and Wall streets last night, holding a fair-sized audience for an hour and a half. Brower is one of the best men ever sent this way by the national committee and has already made many friends in this section.—Black Hills Daily Register.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest addition to the list of Socialist Sunday schools was organized last week in Los Angeles, with a charter membership of twenty children. This makes two such schools within the limits of Los Angeles County, Pasadena having started the movement.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Socialist party members of New Hampshire have elected James Murray of Concord as a member of the National Committee and W. H. Wilkins of Clermont as State Secretary.

TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE OF SOCIALISM AMONG WOMEN.

The National Executive Committee has approved the motion of the National Women's Committee, established by the convention, to the effect that an appeal be made for funds to enable the committee to publish Socialist leaflets for special use in propaganda among women. Comrades and sympathizers are requested to send contributions for this purpose to the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Minnie E. Branetter, 220 1/2 West Main street, Oklahoma City, Okla. All Socialist women are also requested to get into communication with her.

Mifkins—I hear Peckham's wife has left him. Wilkins—Yes. Mifkins—Does he think she will come back? Wilkins—I guess so. Anyway he told me he was going to enjoy life while he had the chance.—Chicago News.

Madame Ray's Shampoo Powder and Dandruff Remover. Stops the hair from falling out, cleans the scalp and hair from dandruff, makes the hair soft and beautiful. The best shampoo hair tonic at home; excellent for ladies, men and children; 10 and 25c. Insist on your druggist getting you a package. "By mail, A. WEINSTEIN, Chemist, 694 Union Ave., New York.

FOR UP-TO-DATE GENT'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS TRY HENRY GREEN HATTER & FURNISHER, 151 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

MILLER'S FARM HOUSE Hungarian-German cuisine; high elevation; airy rooms; shady lawn; bathing; own dairy; running spring water. \$7.00. F. ALLEN, Chateaufield, Conn.

SEVEN SOCIALISTS IN PRUSSIAN LANDTAG

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Now in Prison for Attack on Militarism, One of Those Elected From Berlin.

Later returns show that the Socialist victory in the Prussian Landtag elections were even greater than was at first supposed. In addition to the five Socialists who were elected from Berlin, two other seats were captured—one in Schoenberg, a suburb of Berlin, and another in the Hanover district.

May Compel Revision.

It is generally taken that this invasion of this most conservative of all parliaments will compel a revision of the electoral law, and an extension of the right of suffrage. The gain of the Socialists was largely made at the expense of the Radicals and the National Liberals.

Among the Socialists elected from Berlin was Dr. Karl Liebknecht, son of that "soldier of the revolution" who served many years in the German Reichstag and not a few in Prussian prisons. Dr. Liebknecht is at present confined in prison for treason because of his publication of a work attacking militarism. Another Socialist member is Ledebour, a member of the Reichstag and one of the most effective fighters in the German Socialist movement.

Reactionaries Aroused.

The reactionary press is crying for a maintenance of the old "three class" system of elections, as the only protection against the capture of the Prussian Parliament by the Socialists. On the other hand, the presence of seven active Socialists in that body will give an organized form to the agitation for extension of the suffrage that may easily mean success in the near future.

Mrs. Quimby—Archibald, do you know anything about these people who are moving in next door? Mr. Quimby—All I know about them is that they are people of some consequence. Two men have just carried in the madam's spring hat.—Chicago Tribune.

The Fox Renting System

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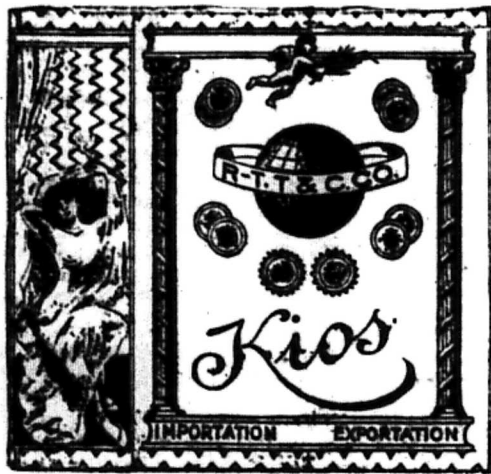
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MINEOLA

THE COMING BUSINESS SECTION After JAMAICA; the entrance to the new automobile road under construction. County seat of Nassau County; railroad terminal of 4 roads, two trolleys, one to New York, the other to Fort Washington. Banks, schools, churches, hospital, county homes, county fair grounds, water, electric light, good roads and on the main line. Twenty minutes to Herald Square when tunnels are completed. Send for free tickets to visit property. Heck, 231 E. 84th street, near Labor Temple.

Build Your Home

On one of the choice lots we are selling in the most beautiful section of the Bronx, fronting on Boston road, within 1 minute of station of four-track electric subway extension NOW being completed by the New Haven R. R.; prices \$800 up; easy terms; call and see

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368 East 149th St., N. Y. (Open also Sundays.)

George Oberdorfer

PHARMACIST. Prescriptions a Specialty. 3393 9th Ave., near 128th St.

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Flatbush Real Estate. "Prosperity" does not follow all who "invest"—it follows only those who "invest" in the right way. "Prosperity" is not a matter of chance, but of calculation. "Prosperity" is not a matter of luck, but of skill. "Prosperity" is not a matter of fate, but of effort. "Prosperity" is not a matter of destiny, but of choice. "Prosperity" is not a matter of chance, but of calculation. "Prosperity" is not a matter of luck, but of skill. "Prosperity" is not a matter of fate, but of effort. "Prosperity" is not a matter of destiny, but of choice.

Bronx Lots near Elevated and Subway \$600 up EASY TERMS.

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Owners Up Against It; Must Sell. TOO MUCH "PROSPERITY." Cottages; Store Property, with bath One and Two Family, brick and frame; unimproved Corners, Lots and Plots. E. J. Riley, 1199 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn. (With Hammond.)

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Situate vicinity of 149th Street & Southern Boulevard

Near Jackson Avenue Subway Station and the proposed 149th Street Station of the Harlem River Branch—6-track system—of the N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R.

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Between Third and Courtlandt Avenues

SPECIAL SALE WILLIAMSBRIDGE LOTS

On the line of the new Subway

\$100 Will buy a lot on the extension of new subway. BALANCE EASY TERMS

The legislature has passed a law authorizing the extension of the present subway from West Farms to Mount Vernon. Now is the time to buy choice lots only three blocks from the extension of the subway. You will double the money before the subway built. Get in on the ground floor. Address,

L. A. MALKIEL, 116 Nassau St.

The Changing Style.



TWO-TONED TAFFETA SUNSHADES ARE SMART.

Catching parasols are more than ever fashionable. They are of moderate dimensions and mounted upon fine frames, supported with natural or treated wood handles, ornamented with ribbon bows to match the cover's coloring. These are chiefly of striped, checked or plaided taffeta in two tones of brown, blue, green or rose, the darker shade narrowly edging the parasol and forming the several broad bands and actagonal apex. When sunshade and hat are of corresponding colors, the effect is exceedingly smart.

"EVERY DA'LL BE SUNDAY BY AND BY"

MOROCCO, Ind., June 11.—Sunday and Day are the names of two farmers at Martinton. Sunday has five sons and Day five daughters. Three of the Sunday boys have already married Day girls. The other two brothers are courting the remaining sisters, and it looks as though every Day would be Sunday by and by.

FOUR IN FAMILY ARE PAST THE CENTURY MARK.

KOKOMO, Ind., June 11.—Mrs. Anna Bolton, 104 years old, is visiting her son, Hiram Bolton, of this city. She is on her way to visit her sister, Mrs. Eliza Wilson, of Ford, Kan., who is 116 years old. Mrs. Bolton has one other sister, Mrs. Nancy Ridenhom, of Brownsburg, Ind., who is 106, and a brother, James Cox, of Quincy, Ill., who is 104. Mrs. Bolton and Mr. Cox are twins, and lay claim to the record as the oldest twins in America.

TOMATO SALADS.

Plunge small tomatoes of similar size in a wire basket into boiling water. Remove at once and cut out a circular piece around the stem of each. Remove the skins and set aside on ice to chill. When ready to serve dice, season each tomato on a lettuce leaf, seasoned with French dressing. Fill each cavity with a spoonful of mayonnaise or boiled dressing, and press lightly the dressing quarters of hard-boiled eggs. Before setting aside to chill tomatoes are usually dusted inside with salt, to draw out the liquid, but the salt certainly toughens the tomatoes.

Stuffed Tomato Salad.

Peel small tomatoes and cut out the hard pieces around the stem end, to make tomato cups. Sprinkle inside lightly with salt and pepper and fill with equal portions of celery and walnuts, cut in pieces and mixed with mayonnaise dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves and garnish with curled celery. Serve the mayonnaise in a separate dish.

OUR SHORT STORY.

FATE'S SECOND CHANCE.

By LESTER ROSE.

Jean Griffith looked about her curiously. The street was at once familiar and strange, like an old friend encountered after years of separation. Five years had passed since Jean's father had moved out West—five years of mingled pain and pleasure, and this was her first return visit.

She was stopping at a downtown hotel and had come uptown to call on some of the girls she knew to be still living in the old neighborhood.

The altered aspect of the street reminded her that she, too, had changed. One learns much in five years.

She had been glad to leave the city five years before. At eighteen she had just broken her engagement with Tom Fleming, and had felt that every one in their set was talking about it. It had been an absurd quarrel. She had wanted to live in the city, and Tom had set his heart upon the purchase of a little home in the country.

They had been walking down the very street one afternoon, and she had insisted upon inspecting the apartment in a house just being completed. Tom had protested that it was useless to look at flats when they wanted a country home, and though Jean had very much to say to the contrary, the time they were being shown through the rooms.

As they had stood on the steps after the caretaker had left them, Jean had declared her intention of living in one of the corner apartments, and Tom had turned stiffly away with the declaration that it was apparent they never could agree.

With her head held high, she had watched him go down the street, but had hurried home to wash out in tears her pain and indignation.

A few weeks later she had moved away, and Tom, his anger slowly cooling, had found out too late what that going meant to him. He had written her a letter with his apologies, still half defiant in tone, so Jean had not answered. He had not written again.

Jean found none of the girls at home, and with hurried step she started for the avenue where the cars ran. A cloud of ominous blackness was forming and the wind blew down the side streets in cold gusts that threatened an immediate precipitation.

She was within a block of the car line when the storm broke and she huddled under the nearest awning. It was the only shelter in sight, and since it shielded the windows of a saloon she could not enter the place.

The fury of the storm was soon spent, but in place of the terrific downpour a gentle rain fell, and since it was not until he was almost opposite her did he see her, then he halted with a look of glad surprise on his face.

"I did not know that you were in town," he cried, as he advanced with outstretched hand, and since "I only arrived last night," she explained. "I came up to see some of the girls, but could find no one at home and was starting for the car when the storm broke and anchored me here."

"Come under my umbrella," he suggested. "The rain is almost over, and that dress doesn't look as though the damp would hurt it. I'll see that your hat doesn't get wet."

Almost before she knew it, Jean had tucked her arm through Tom's, and they were going down the street in the old familiar way. To her surprise Jean found it very pleasant to be under the umbrella with Tom.

It seemed impossible that five years had passed since they had walked under the same umbrella. Tom had greeted her so quietly and had accepted her presence so much as a matter of course that she forgot all that had happened in the interval.

The rain pattered softly, almost tunelessly on their umbrella. The flood had swept clean the dusty streets and the walks and roadways were now scarcely more than wet. There was a clean, sweet smell in the air, rid of its excuse of dust, and here and there they passed a private residence with its tiny garden and the scent of growing things and newly turned earth.

Few people were abroad, for the rain had driven most of them to cover, so these two had the street pretty well to themselves. Tom chatted of the people she had known, and Jean was so interested that before she realized it they were in front of the apartment house on the steps of which they had their first and last quarrel. She half stopped as she recognized the place and Tom, feeling the pressure on his arm, came to a halt.

"Maybe they have not rented the apartment yet," he declared, with a whimsical smile, as he pointed to a sign beside the door announcing that there were four and five room apartments to let, with steam heat and hot water.

"Let's drop in and see if they have," he said.

For an instant Jean halted, then she yielded to the whim and followed Tom up the steps. The janitor made his appearance, and in answer to Tom's questions declared that there were several empty apartments.

"There's one on the second, two on the third and one on the fifth," he said.

With the unenthusiastic manner of Janitors he rapidly enumerated the good points of the apartments in mechanical fashion, but Tom checked him.

"We know all about the place," he said. "We just wanted to see that it was still in good condition. I shall want some changes made in the paper."

"You'll have to see the agent about that," announced the janitor producing a card. "He's only two blocks away." The man shuffled off to answer the call of a tenant, and Tom led Jean to the window. The sun had broken through the western sky and a huge rainbow spanned the city.

"That is the sign of peace," reminded Tom. "Just as that 'To let' was a good omen. Will you forgive my bad temper and forget the last five years? Believe me, I have been sufficiently punished. Now would you mind going to the housekeeping?"

"I think I am still of the same opinion," confessed the girl shyly. "Somehow this new Tom, with his gentle ways, was far more attractive than the imperious Tom Fleming of five years before."

"Do you know," she went on, "that when I got off the car a couple of hours ago it was like stepping into the past and taking up life where I left it five years back. Of course lots of things have changed, but it all seems so good—it's like coming back from a journey and realizing that you are at home again."

"And this is going to be home to us," said Tom, tenderly. "We will forget the five years and pretend we haven't gone downstairs that first time yet."

"No," Jean shook her head with energy. "We will profit by experience and not quarrel this time."

"Quarrel?" echoed Tom. "I should say not. Once is more than enough for me. Fate's given me another chance, but there never would be a third. I've got you, dear, and I'm going to keep you for life."

HINTS ON HEALTH.

Apples for Sleeplessness.

The apple is such a common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night.

Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up, but no harm can come even to a delicate system by the eating of the ripe and juicy apple before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in an easily digested shape than any other fruit. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all—the apple prevents indigestion and throat diseases.

How to Eat.

The prevalent idea that slow eating is very favorable to digestion is largely fallacious. The important part is not that we eat slowly or fast, but that when we do eat we chew with energy. Of course, where the haste is due to some mental anxiety this may injuriously inhibit the secretions. Slow eating begets a habit of really masticating the food without really masticating it. Hence, hurried eating is bad, but rapid mastication is advantageous. It concentrates our energies on the act in question and, hence, more thoroughly accomplishes it. Moreover, energetic chewing stimulates the secretion of saliva in the most favorable manner. These various points are so commonly misunderstood, at least by the laity, that they demand frequent attention.

The Cold Bath.

Cold water is a physiological tonic, and has the advantage over medicinal tonics of all sorts, in that it awakens nervous activity without the imposition of any extra burdens upon any vital organ, and without hampering the activity of any function.

The cold bath employed in such a manner as to produce tonic effects accomplishes its results by increasing vital resistance to the causes of disease and pathological processes, by making the wheels of life run more smoothly by lifting the whole vital economy upon a higher level. It is not too much to say that the cold bath is, of all measures known to man, the most valuable as a means of rousing to activity the flagging energies of the body and lifting the enervated vitality out of the morasses and quagmires of chronic disease.

Night Air.

At night in bedrooms the fresh air is a necessity of life. It is folly to rail at "night air" as if it were a mysterious poison. As a matter of fact, there is no air at night, but night air, and it happens to be always far purer than day air, at any rate, in towns. It should be freely admitted without drought. There can be no doubt that though impure air may be a slow poison, it is a sure one. It lowers the whole tone of the system, and lays the unsuspected foundation for numerous and fatal diseases.

SAFE ENOUGH.

"What would you say if your party leaders were to come to you and say your country called you?"

"If I were sure they spoke with sincerity," replied Senator Borah, "I should exhibit great reluctance."

"I can't think they would say that."

"Certainly. It's only when they are beseeching you that it is safe to show reluctance."—Washington Star.

UNIONS TAKE ROOT IN NORTH AFRICA.

Tunisian Protestants in Line With Their European Brothers—Notes from French Labor Circles.

From an article in the current number of La Voix du Peuple, official organ of the French General Federation of labor, we learn that the union movement has finally taken firm root in the capital of Tunis. On May Day over 4,000 workmen suspended their labors and held a grand celebration at the union headquarters. Resolutions calling for the eight-hour day and similar ameliorations and sustaining the anti-patriotic campaign were adopted without opposition. Thus the economic organization of the North African proletariat is being effected in spite of the systematic opposition of the French government.

As a result of an exposure of the brutal exploitation practiced in the great steel mills of Longwy, M.M. Merheim and Vignaud, correspondents of La Voix du Peuple, have been sued for \$1,000 damages by Baron Drexel, general manager of the mills. It appears from the figures given by Merheim and Vignaud that the steel mills of France are worthy competitors of the American factories and mines in the business of killing and maiming the workers employed therein. During the past year fifteen workmen were mortally injured and many more incapacitated for future employment at Longwy. As to the conduct of the company toward the relatives of the victims and the survivors of these "necessary accidents," it is sufficient to note that it was still more brutal and despicable than that of our national exploiters. It remains to be seen if the French courts will condemn the publication of a fact which

is not even denied by the Baron Drexel himself.

The notorious yellow journal of Paris, Le Matin, is now leading a campaign for the re-establishment of corporal punishment in the Parisian prisons. The pretext for this base suggestion is the military effect which the lack would have in giving the famous "Apaches," the street marauders composed of the refuse of the social system that now dominates the French Republic. We may be quite sure, however, that Le Matin and others of its ilk would be only too glad to see this proposed castigation applied to all disturbers of the present order of things, socialists, unionists, anarchists, etc.

H. T. S.

HOW TO MAKE EXCURSION BOAT.

Get a pot of paint, some pine boards and an abandoned engine. Also a keg of spikes and two smokestacks large enough to hold a red emblem.

Put your boat together very carefully, seeing that all the pieces fit onto the keel. After it is all ready shake it lightly to see it doesn't fall apart. Then place it gracefully on the surface of the bay.

It is quite possible that it may leak at first. If so, fill the cracks with laundry soap.

Now for the fittings. Put a couple of cheap glasses in your cabin and a toothbrush attached to a chain in the wash room. Buy at auction some life-preserver coats and fill them with breakfast foods. In case of accidents you are thus providing the passengers with nourishment.

After you have selected your captain and crew, secure permission from the proper authorities to run the boat loaded to the guards with women and children. This can easily be done—provided you have the necessary cash.—Life.

Teacher (during history lesson)—"Who was Joan of Arc?"

"For a few minutes there was silence. Then a bright little boy put up his hand.

"Please, teacher, she was the daughter of Noah."

All interested in the success of The Women's Page, under Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes are requested to communicate any suggestions they may have. Mrs. Stokes is at the office of the department daily. Send all communications to Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, The Call Office, 6 Park place.

EVENING CALL PATTERN.

OVER WAISTS FOR BORDERED MATERIAL 6011.



6011—Over Waist, 34, 38 and 42 Bust.

Border materials are so many and so beautiful that the designs especially suited to them are in constant demand. Here are two attractive yet absolutely simple over waists which can be made either from bordered material or from banding, or from the beautiful ribbons that are treated in much the same way. The upper design includes narrow sleeves that are cut in one with it and as shown is made from bordered foulard, but very wide ribbons are treated in this way while bordered materials are many and each and every one suits the design. The lower waist is a little simpler in effect and sleeveless, consequently showing more of the gumpie worn beneath. As illustrated the material is cretonne-trimmed with little gold buttons, but the list of headings is so long as to be quite prohibitory and any one of them or any one of the bordered stuffs could be utilized with success. The waists are joined to foundation girdles, and over these girdles the full ones are arranged. If they are made from washable materials, however, and the foundations are not desired, they can be omitted and the full girdles used; although unquestionably a snugger, more trim effect is obtained when the foundations are so utilized.

The upper over waist is made with centre front and centre back portions, which are joined to the main ones, and is closed invisibly at the back. The lower over waist is made with bretelles and with a single connecting strip at the front and at the back. The closing is made at the back, where one side of the strap is hooked into place and the girdle is hooked together invisibly.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for the upper over waist 3 1/2 yards of bordered material 25 inches wide; for the lower 3 1/2 yards 9 inches wide; or if plain material is used either over waist will require 1 1/2 yards of material 21 or 24, 1 1/2 yards 28 or 1 yard 44 inches wide.

The pattern 6011 is cut in three sizes, 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by The Call Fashion Department on receipt of ten cents. It is by basic and an additional two cent stamp for letter postage which insures more prompt delivery.

EVENING CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 6011. June 11, 1908.

Name.....

Street and Number.....

City..... State.....

Size Desired..... (Size must be put on coupon.)

To obtain the pattern above, fill out this coupon and enclose ten cents in stamps or cash. Address Fashion Department, New York Evening Call, 6 Park Place, New York City.

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Thanks to your loyal support The Evening Call has met with instantaneous success from the first day of issue. The demand for The Call is so great that we are compelled to increase our plant and enlarge our quarters. In order to give every trades union and workingmen's association a chance to become a part owner of this enterprise we have issued bonds for the special purpose to help make The Evening Call an even greater power in the cause of labor.

The bonds range from Five to Twenty-five Dollars and are interest bearing at the rate of four per cent., payable annually. Every labor organization and sympathizer should purchase a few of these bonds, for The Call's success depends entirely upon your support. The Call stands ready at all times to champion labor's battles and deserves your utmost help.

Address all subscriptions for bonds to The Evening Call, No. 6 Park Place, New York City.

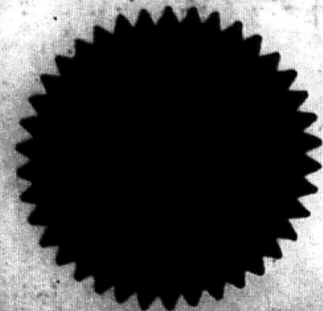
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Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association

The WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New York, for value received, hereby acknowledges itself indebted to

in the principal sum of **FIVE DOLLARS** and promises to pay the said sum on the 1st day of July, 1923, at its office in the City of New York; and also until the repayment of the principal of the said bond, to pay at the same place interest on said principal sum on the 1st day of July in each year, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, such payments to be evidenced by the signature of the holder endorsed on the back of this Certificate.

In Witness whereof, the said Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has caused these presents to be executed by affixing hereto its corporate seal, and has caused this Certificate to be signed in its name by the President and Treasurer, this _____ day of _____ 190__



President

Treasurer

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1908.

We are a Nation of Barbarians and Hypocrites.

We send missionaries to civilize and christianize and democratize the people of other lands—people who are engaged in attending decently to their own business and have no wish for our interference. This is not benevolence; it is impudence.

Let us consider conditions here at home. We are neither christian nor civilized. We are a nation of barbarians, with barbarous ideas and barbarous customs and barbarous laws. While we are sending supplies to the equatorial heathen and the eastern pagan, 1,000 men stood in the "Bread Line" Saturday night, some of them for three or four hours, to receive at the end of their weary waiting a miserable half-loaf each of stale bread. And while those of alien races in far countries feasted high from our gracious bounty, half of these famishing fellow-citizens of ours—our compatriots and our neighbors—were denied their pitiful dole, were turned away empty-handed and despairing, because there were not crusts enough to go around. If this be civilization, it were better to be barbarians!

And this happened in a land of prodigal plenty, whose luxury eclipses that of sybaritic Rome in the days of its olden splendor. If this be christianity, then for heaven's sake let us be heathens!

But this is not all. This same dread night of the "Bread Line" disappointment, a man was arrested at Broadway and Forty-second street, charged with being "an idle person, without visible means of support," and when arraigned in the West Side court Sunday morning was held in \$500 bond to answer for the crime.

Society denies men the right to work, then punishes them for being idle. The system robs men of their substance, then puts them in prison because they are destitute.

Poverty has come to be a recognized crime. Lack of employment is now made a felony.

But mind you, idleness is not a crime except when involuntary. Note the qualifying clause, "without visible means of support." This is for the exclusion of the idle rich.

How long will the dismembered stand for such infinite outrage and unspeakable oppression?

June 1 was the day scheduled by the "Let Us Alone" prosperity boomers as Employment Day. Have you got your job back?

In private conversation the other day, William D. Haywood, now in New York, offered a suggestion that seems new and that seems good. "Within a few years," said Haywood, "the last veteran of the Civil War will have passed away. The disabled soldiers of that Spanish-American war are few, and those decrepit from age at that time will not be many. Then the many great military homes, state and national, throughout the country will be untenanted. Why should not these be filled with aged and maimed and diseased soldiers from the nation's industrial army?"

This suggestion is worthy the most serious consideration. Surely it is not inconsistent to utilize these vacant quarters as homes for the soldiers of peace and expend on their comfort the funds formerly devoted to the maintenance of the men of Mars. Have they not a sufficient claim upon our consideration, these men who never have murdered their brothers with governmental sanction or at governmental behest, but instead have by their labor produced the things that enable the world to live?

Society owes more to the soldiers than to any other class. They furnish the nation. Each produces his proportionate share of the social wealth, whether or not he retains any portion of it for himself. These humble heroes of the shop and mine and factory have a right to be cared for when old or crippled or in any way disqualified. This is no charity. It is a duty on one hand and a right on the other.

It is eminently fitting that this suggestion should come from a man who never would have emigrated from any economic of the old world. Nor is it to be expected that they will favor the idea. They would prefer to see down the buildings, see fill the streets with new waves of emigrants from another war, rather than do a

BY OUR AMATEURS.



THE BLOW THAT IS KILLING FATHER.

WOMEN SICK OF HOPELESS VAGARIES.

BY LIDA PARCE ROBINSON IN SOCIALIST WOMAN.

Formerly, when men talked with a certain self-consciousness about their inability to understand women, I thought they did it because they believed it would in some way endear them to "the sex." It was considered rather cute, and in any case it enhanced that in vogue and romance which is cultivated as a stimulus to the sex attraction. But since reading the expression of some Socialist writers on the subject of woman, I have come to see that it is the solemn truth men have been telling with so many knowing glances and shyness. I find their "thought about woman is not thought at all, but the same old mixture of sentimentality and superstition on which the vanity of both man and woman have been fed from the days of chivalry.

One man writer commiserates us on the ruination of our beauty under capitalism, because forsooth "our face is our fortune." And he comforts us with the starchy hope that under Socialism we will no longer suffer this fundamental and fatal affliction. Does he take the universal woman for a silly milkmaid in a nonsense verse? Another declares that Socialism will "take woman out of the factory and the factory out of the home." What, then, is woman going to do. live by her sex?

Still a third writer, who quite speaks with authority, throws a good old orthodox fit about "keeping women" and "the right to work for fight

for and die for woman, which proud man will reclaim under Socialism. And now comes one and avers that under Socialism each woman "will be made to reign in a pleasant home. Excuse us. We have about served our term at being "made to do things. And the reigning business in particular has suffered a sharp decline in popularity among these women who are in a position to choose whether they will "reign or not." What woman would be "made to do things" for the exercise of their faculties. They will have homes all right, but these homes will be organized for the comfort of themselves, not as places where they exist mainly as convenient economic factors for others. And they will not work overtime reigning in them.

This mass of hopeless vagaries that is uttered on the subject of woman's position in society is well calculated to sicken the soul of a thoughtful and honest woman. One thing may be taken for truth. When women have free access to the instruments of production, without the intermediation of sex relationships, they will not live by their sex on any kind of terms. Woman's face will no longer be her fortune. She will not be taken out of any place, nor put into any place, nor will she be made to do anything.

It is time for Socialists to leave off tilting at windmills or this woman question.

A half million dollars could easily be spent in some such investigation. A great many officials could be employed, a number of new experts trained, and a report on shoe paper with diagrams and schedules and statistics could be issued. It is an excellent time to undertake such an inquiry. There is a wide field for observation. Instead of sixty or seventy thousand unfulfilled children, there are now probably hundreds of thousands. Exports for Russia and a few Asiatic countries, America now offers the best field for this sort of sociological experiment. In the other countries the workers resent such studies. Taught-as in time our own workers will object to have their children

in any case the anti-violenceists or some other such body of reformers may take the matter up.

There is little time to be lost. It is one of the best opportunities organized charity and sociological experts will have to make a careful statistical study of OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN as they slowly waste away.

"LEAVE US ALONE."

By JOHN F. KELLA. "Leave us alone," the trusty said, "Why interfere at all? If we prefer to starve our help, And have the workmen cry, 'This our affair—purely our own. We know just what to do In these matters, 'Leave us alone.' We ask no aid from you."

"FEED MY LAMBS."

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

If poverty amuses you, then read some of the magazines of organized charity—and laugh.

If poverty grieves you, then read the same magazines—and weep. A couple of years ago I estimated that between sixty thousand and seventy thousand children in New York City went to school underfed.

The newspapers, and especially the philanthropists, were outraged. Some philanthropists thought an investigation might be worth while. Others thought I was exaggerating the evil—that there were not more than forty or fifty thousand.

In any case, it would be a grave mistake, they said, to feed the children.

At the present moment children are fainting for want of food. Still philanthropists think it would be a mistake to feed them.

As I was for several years what is called a charitable expert, it may be permitted me to give some advice. Let all the good people who have money donate funds to the organized charities. Then let the organized charities take these funds and out weighing machines and employ a few doctors. Let them weigh the under-fed children each day, and find out what they are wanting.

Let them work out statistically just how much they waste away. Let the doctors watch the pulse of the children as they faint for want of food. Let them see how long a child can live without food.

Let them study what effect hunger has upon a child's mind, and whether lessons can be learned upon an empty stomach. Let them tell us how under-feeding affects the blood, the muscles, the lungs, the eyes.

Some of the children will lose weight from day to day, and then suddenly gain weight. Others will gain weight and then suddenly lose weight.

This will cause much comment; but if the experts will go into the homes they will find that these striking changes in the child's health bear a certain relation to the changes in industrial conditions. They will find when there is much unemployment the children will grow weaker and weaker, but when there is little blood will come back into the cheeks of the children.

Let them take two groups of babies. To one of the groups let them give good nutritious broths, eggs and milk. Let the other group go hungry. And then let them compare the difference between these groups in physical strength, in mentality, and in blood.

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WITH THE OUT-OF-WORK STENOGRAPHERS.

By SADIE PROLETAIRE.

I am a stenographer and typewriter—or would like to be one, because just now I am out of a job. My number is 3281. If you don't believe it, I can show you a nice little yellow tag with that same number on it, and below the words "Keep this for identification."

There is also the name of the agency where you or see, including myself—men and women, old and young, tall and short, stout and thin, little girls and boys, too, some of the boys still in knickerbockers—through each morning and humbly beg permission to work.

The agency is supposed to open at 9 a. m., but long before that the doorway is crowded with applicants, eager for admission that they may secure a job.

For there are only about thirty chairs and if you sit in the first chair, it means standing until the time for closing the doors, and from 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. it shifts a stretch; usually if you have not had a very hearty breakfast and are nervous and worried if you don't believe me, try it. Sometimes a girl will faint from the strain and have to be sent home, but she is generally back the next day.

Like the chairs, there are never enough jobs to go round. Most of them come by way of the telephone, and that welcome ring is eagerly watched for. Then those in the chairs sit straight and look wise, the crowd in the aisles stops pushing to listen, and those on the table slide off.

I didn't tell you there was a table, but there is. It is intended to write on when filling out applications, but between times, when you get tired of standing first on one foot, then on the other, you can sort of edge along and, as if by accident, use the table to sit on. Not when "calls" come, though, or when the manager is looking your way—because sitting on tables is considered unladylike, and you must be ladylike and dignified, even if you are tired.

After scrutinizing the crowd through his spectacles—sometimes walking about to do so more thoroughly—Miss Smith or Miss Jones is called to the desk. There, after a few words, she is given a slip and hurried away, happy that she is once more permitted to care for living.

It often happens that the first one sent out is rejected, and in that case others are sent until "Mr. Capitalist" is satisfied that he is going to get his money's worth.

The place itself is not so bad, and the manager is as considerate as possible under the circumstances; but the long wait and the nervous strain makes one despise it all, and every once in a while a wave of humiliation sweeps over you.

One would imagine that such a crowd would be ripe for a dose of Socialism. But I have my doubts. In spite of the fact that they are out of work, some heads of families (for the crowd includes gray-haired men and women as well as little children), they are typical bourgeois.

Perhaps it is because they have been brought up on notions such as the one adorning the walls of the agency—"Those who never do more than they are paid for, never get paid for more than they do." There's philosophy for you, one out of a job!

An incident will serve to prove how far from being class-conscious they are. The other day, in the wait between "calls," two of the young women on looking through the paper, came across the picture of a daughter of one of the Four Hundred.

"There's Miss—," said one. "She's going to be married to-day at noon. They say she's worth ten million dollars. I'd just love to be at the church and see her. Don't you think she's sweet looking?"

"Yes," I said, "but if she had to

come here six days a week and for a job perhaps she wouldn't be quite so sweet!"

The thought seemed new to her, but the manager was staring at her, and we stopped talking, and tried to look all the qualities necessary for a good wage-slave.

The stories that you hear from the are pitiful. One delicate looking informed me that she had been and out of work six months and had \$119. Another that she simply had to have some money one way or another, she didn't get a call in the last day and I haven't seen her since.

The boys are grouped by themselves and probably have their own troubles which we do not hear.

Really, the only way to make a living, the way it always has been, is from the money that is paid out by the employer for the work done.

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WEARY WILLIES



SEEMS LIKE YESTERDAY.

