

F. U. DEBATES ALIEN QUESTION

Government Bureau on Employment Would Be Used to Break Strikes.

GOVERNMENT TURNS DOWN PROTEST

Governor Hughes Evades Action on Agency Bill—Denounce Police Interference in Bakers' Strike.

That a government bureau to furnish immigrants with information in regard to conditions of employment and demand for labor in the various parts of the country would come to be used for strikebreaking purposes was the opinion expressed by many delegates at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday...

NAVY DEPARTMENT TURNS DOWN LABOR

In reply to a protest of the C. F. U. regarding low wages paid in the Brooklyn navy yard, a communication was read from Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop, refusing to convene the Wages Board, as requested, and declining to take further action in the matter.

WAGES OF STEAMFITTERS IN 129 ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY ARE \$5 PER DAY

The wages of steamfitters in 129 establishments in New York and vicinity are \$5 per day, said Delegate Mack of the Steamfitters, "but in the Brooklyn navy yard the highest wages are \$2.75. The men employed there are on the point of revolt. A few weeks ago the machinists, steamfitters and others were ready to strike, but were counseled to wait until everything possible had been done with the navy authorities."

LETTER WAS READ FROM GOVERNOR HUGHES IN REPLY TO THE REQUEST OF THE C. F. U. THAT HE BRING ABOUT A REHEARING OF THE VOSS BILL AGAINST THE ABUSES OF THEATrical EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Governor wrote that he had no jurisdiction over this bill, and the matter was referred to the Executive Board for further action.

AN EXPLANATION OF CROKER'S VISIT

A committee of five was appointed to protest to the Board of Aldermen against the new building code, on the ground that it would create a monopoly for the National Fireproofing Company by making the cost of cement added according to its specification so high that it could not compete with the hollow brick made by the latter company.

CROKER'S VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY, DECLARED DELEGATE CUNNINGHAM, WAS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ROEBLING COMPANY

The awarding of contracts to their own companies has long been the source of the biggest graft of...

JOY RIDERS HURT TWO

Police Save Occupants of Auto From Violence in Coney Island Accident.

James Mocklan, of 31st street and Fifth avenue, and Charles Meserole, seven years old, of Crapsy avenue and Bay 12th street, both of Brooklyn, are to-day confined to their homes suffering from injuries received when struck by automobiles. The police were obliged to interfere to save the owner of the machine that struck Mocklan from violence at the hands of an enraged mob.

Mocklan was crossing Surf avenue at West 8th street, when he was knocked senseless by a machine owned and driven by Emile J. Montigny, of 458 5th street, Brooklyn, manager of an importing firm in Broad street, Manhattan. Mr. Montigny was accompanied by his wife and two other women. A crowd gathered about the car and started to abuse Mr. Montigny and his companions.

John J. Sullivan and George Barnitz, attached to the detective bureau of the Central Office, pushed through, jumped on the running board of the car, displayed their shields, and drawing their pocket sticks, ordered the crowd to disperse. This was effective, and Mocklan was taken in the automobile to the Coney Island Hospital. There he was soon revived. His injuries consisted of abrasions of the hip and bruises of the face.

Mocklan made a charge of reckless driving at the Coney Island police station. Mrs. Montigny gave a diamond ring as bond for her husband. He will be arraigned in the Adams Street Court to-day.

SILK WORKERS' STRIKE

Employees in Paterson Mill Go Out for Increased Scale.

PATERSON, N. J., May 31.—Declaring that the Henry Doherty Silk Company had failed to abide by the decision of a referee chosen to arbitrate a labor controversy, the Silk Workers' Union have declared a strike. According to the plans the strike will begin to-morrow morning, and it will affect the three plants conducted by the Doherty Company, involving more than 1,000 employees.

The trouble began last April, when the loom-fixers asked for the increased scale of wages, which Mr. Doherty refused, saying that he was paying the union scale. The loom-fixers quit work and non-union men were employed. The matter was taken before the national body, which had not sanctioned the strike. It was agreed, however, between Mr. Doherty and the national body that certain questions involving the discharge of the non-union men should be referred to a referee, and both sides agreed to abide by the decision. The referee decided in favor of the loom-fixers. The strike is likely to spread to other silk mills.

EGYPT MAY THROW OFF BRITISH RULE

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 31.—The movement among the younger and more enlightened element of Egypt's population to throw off the yoke of England's control received a decided impetus to-day by the departure of the Khedive, aboard the yacht Mahroussa, for Constantinople. The utmost secrecy is being maintained regarding the purpose of his trip, but it is generally believed that it concerns the movement to free Egypt.

These back of the Egyptian movement have been following Turkey's recent course closely and are looking to the Young Turks to help them in their struggles, which really did not take form until the great victory of the Young Turks last year.

LINCOLN UNVEILING

HODGENVILLE, Ky., May 31.—A bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, which stands in the public square at Hodgenville was unveiled to-day with impressive exercises. At the dedication of the Lincoln farm in February, the ceremonies to-day were distinguished by the participation of men who, in the tremendous crisis of the Civil War, were arrayed against the cause espoused by Lincoln, but who now join with the united nation in paying to his memory every tribute of veneration and love.

SUFFOCATE ON COLLIER

LONDON, May 31.—A special dispatch from Hongkong says that two officers, Larkin and Rapp, and three men of the crew of the United States collier Nanaham suffocated by noxious gases caused by the rushing in of water during a typhoon on the voyage from Manila to Hongkong.

Captain Carter was seriously injured.

BAKERS SURE OF VICTORY

Deay Reports of Bosses That Strike Is Broken—Good Work by Committee.

Despite the reports being circulated to-day by the Boss Bakers' Association that the bakers' strike has been broken and practically all shops are now in full operation, the union men are to-day standing resolutely to compel the acceptance of the demands that brought about the strike—higher wages and better working conditions. In view of the activity of the committee of fifty, which is doing its work in a very effective manner, the men are supremely hopeful of final victory.

At a meeting of the conference, which took place yesterday at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, the committee presented a worked out plan how to carry on the strike until the bosses will accept the demands of the union and consent to a ten-hour workday, the principal demand of the strikers.

The plan is to gather money, in a systematic manner, to support those who, as yet, are not entitled to strike benefits from the headquarters of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, at Chicago.

According to figures submitted by Max Kasimirsky, leader of the union, there are in all 863 men on strike. Out of this number 500 are entitled to benefits, leaving 363 to be taken care of by the Committee of Fifty. As many bakers as there are now on strike have gone back to work, at shops that have already settled.

The plan to collect money was discussed and approved at the conference, and it was decided to issue 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent stamps, which the committee should have the right to sell. So great is the sympathy with the striking bakers, and so just is considered their demands, that it is thought a great deal of money will be raised in this manner. M. Gillis, the treasurer of the committee, has reported that already there is \$800 in the treasury. This sum has been contributed in response to an appeal he had issued in the Forward several days ago.

All the bakers at work have taxed themselves a dollar a week from married men and two dollars from unmarried men toward the fund of the strikers. In addition to this every employed baker gives one night's work to a fellow striker. With what money they get and the funds that will be collected, it is certain that the strike will continue as long as the bosses refuse to yield to the demands of the union.

The plan to establish co-operative bakeries is in the hands of a committee, and it is expected that within a short time work will be begun on the opening of a few bakeries on the East Side, where the pressure for bread is the strongest.

SAYS COP'S BEATING CAUSED PARALYSIS

The story of George Stevens, jr., twenty-two years old, of 304 William street, Bronx, who, when arrested on a charge of assault upon Miss Frances Haas, of 937 Tiffany street, made by Policeman Phelan, declared that his present paralytic and helpless condition is due to an attack made upon him by the officer, is being thoroughly investigated to-day.

Stevens was wheeled into the Morrisania Court in an invalid's chair. It is declared that Miss Haas' cries for help brought several men to the scene, who, it is alleged, chased Stevens into a house. He jumped from a window, it is said, landing in a rear yard and breaking both his ankles.

The cripple told Magistrate Crane that he was not guilty of the charge, and that he was the victim of police brutality. He declared that in jumping from the window he fractured his ankles. While lying helpless, he said, Phelan came up and kicked him in the back, injuring his spine. Magistrate Crane told the policeman that he should be hanged if Stevens' story was true, and dismissed the case.

HELEN TAFT UNVEILS SHAFT TO REGULARS

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 31.—The monument erected by Congress to the memory of the regular army soldiers who fell in defense of the union was unveiled here to-day by Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President.

The monument she unveiled, and before which her father, the President, delivered an oration, is a magnificent shaft on Hancock avenue, just south of the "high water mark" of the war, where Pickett's men were finally stopped in their historic charge. Upon the great bronze shields at the base of the shaft are the names of all the officers in the forty-two cavalry, artillery, infantry and engineer commands of the federal regulars that participated in the operations about Gettysburg.

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

THIRTY DEAD IN TORNADO

Terrific Storm Wrecks Texas Town and Causes Widespread Injury and Death.

BROWNWOOD, Tex., May 31.—Thirty persons are dead, fifty seriously wounded and a score of others hurt to-day as a result of the tornado that wrecked Zephyr, a village in Brown County. During the storm extreme darkness reigned and made the catastrophe an awful one.

The known dead are: C. A. Cabler and wife, County Clerk Thad Cabler, wife and two children; C. M. Carter, wife and child; Gertrude Houston, Oscar Ware, wife and three children; M. G. Simmons, wife and three children; Mrs. W. A. Ramsey and child; B. F. Brown and wife, Mrs. Tom Hart and child and Judson Cloyes.

Among the seriously wounded are: Robert Campbell and wife and four children, Dr. Wren and wife, Professor Cloyes and family and Captain Collier and wife.

The storm formed half a mile south of Zephyr and swept down on the village, cutting a wide swath directly through the residence and business quarters.

Lightning wrecks havoc. Fifty houses were demolished. Lightning struck a lumber yard and started a fire, which destroyed an entire business block.

The big stone school building and two churches were razed. No effort was made to fight the fire, as the care of the dead and wounded demanded all attention. A section hand pumped a handcar to Brownwood and spread the alarm. In two hours the Santa Fe Railroad was speeding a special train to Zephyr, with fire surgeons and a score of Brownwood citizens.

Hundreds of persons in the country around Zephyr saved themselves by taking refuge in storm cellars. Brownwood hurried her second relief train at noon loaded with provisions, clothing and necessary articles, and forty nurses.

Three persons are still unaccounted for. Two children were found dead two miles from Zephyr, having been blown that distance. The more seriously injured are in a hospital at Temple.

Three houses that escaped the storm were turned into hospitals and morgues. Brownwood, with a splendid organized relief corps, has the situation well in hand.

MANY SETTLERS SLAIN

African Natives in Revolt Against Portuguese—No Help Near.

LISBON, May 31.—The European settlers in the interior of Portuguese Guinea, off the west coast of Africa, are in danger of extinction by the natives, who are conducting a savage warfare against the foreigners, according to messages to-day from Bissao, the capital of Portuguese Guinea. Scores of natives and Europeans have already been slain, the dispatches say, and Bissao itself is in imminent danger of attack.

There are two poorly armed companies of Portuguese soldiers in the garrison and the government's poverty renders reinforcements impossible. Fresh appeals have been made for more troops, but none are available. A French cruiser recently was called on to protect Bissao from an attack by natives. The present outbreak was fomented the moment the French cruiser left.

ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE, SHOT BY BLUECOAT

JERSEY CITY, May 31.—Joseph Lynch, a Slav, twenty-five years old, is dead here to-day from a bullet wound inflicted by Policeman Hermann Amann, of the City Hall station, during a row at a Polish wedding hall at 146 Morris street.

Amann entered the hall during a fight and arrested Lynch. Several men and women seized the policeman and permitted the prisoner to break away. The policeman followed his man into a dark hallway. There Lynch tripped Amann and fell on top of him. The policeman pulled his gun and fired several times.

PHILADELPHIA CAR STRIKERS GAIN HUNDREDS OF RECRUITS

ZEPPELIN FLIES FAR

Continued To-day His Wonderful Air Trip of 900 Miles.

GOEPPINGEN, Germany, May 31.—Zeppelin landed here, his flight covering forty hours and fifteen minutes.

The airship landed near here as the result of a collision with a tree, which stove in the bow of the vessel. It is not known yet how seriously the airship is damaged.

BERLIN, May 31.—A defect in the motor and a lack of petrol compelled Zeppelin to land after having been in the air more than forty hours. He is now taking on a supply of petrol and repairing the defect and expects soon to resume his flight to Friedrichshafen. He passed over Eslingen at 8:45, over Plochingen at 10, and over Kirohheim at 10:45. His flight is now believed to have covered fully 900 miles, as much of his sailing has been in a zigzag course.

The ship was headed for Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, from which place it started shortly before 9 o'clock Saturday night on a cruise which has now broken all airship records, both for length of flight and time in the air.

The wonderful aerial cruise, which the count will probably complete by landing at the starting point early this afternoon, will include a round trip from Friedrichshafen to Bitterfeld, but a few miles southwest of Berlin, or a total distance of about 900 miles.

It is fully 400 miles from Friedrichshafen to Bitterfeld in a straight line, but allowing for deviations, it is estimated that the count's dirigible had traveled 450 miles when it reached Bitterfeld at 7:20 last evening, having made the distance in a little more than ten hours, or at an average speed of more than forty-five miles an hour.

The new achievement in aeronautics has created intense enthusiasm all over the empire and the line of his trip has furnished one continual ovation, marred only by the disappointment felt by the Kaiser and the German capital over the count's failure to make the trip include Berlin.

"REVOLUTION" ENDS

Capital of Peru Quiet After Battle in Which 100 Are Killed.

LIMA, Peru, May 31.—Everything is quiet here to-day, but the troops are still very vigilant, because of Saturday's outbreak. People are not permitted to assemble on the streets. A close search is being made for the leaders of the uprising and they will be punished severely if captured.

Saturday night, on account of the attempted coup d'etat in the daytime, was one of anxiety for all the residents of the capital. Occasionally shouts were heard here and there, but there was no serious disturbance. Martial law had been proclaimed and strong forces of troops patrolled the streets.

The actual fighting in the afternoon between the rebels and the government forces did not last much over an hour, but about a hundred on both sides were killed. The number of wounded has not been definitely ascertained, but is known to have been large.

The temper displayed by the people generally in warmly supporting the government seems to show that they will not tolerate revolutions.

AUTO HITS CARRIAGE; MAN BADLY INJURED

Albert Hunt, twenty-five years old, of Rye, is to-day in the hospital of New Rochelle and it is feared that his skull is fractured as the result of an automobile accident. Hunt, who is the son of David Hunt, the well known contractor of Rye, was driving into New Rochelle in a light runabout. As he drove into lower Main street two automobiles, which were racing, dashed toward him and before he could turn to the side of the road one of them struck his carriage.

Hunt was thrown out and hurt so badly that he has not yet fully regained consciousness. The owner of one of the cars, Charles McD. Pallen, was arrested. The other car got away. Pallen was arraigned before Judge Schlesinger and paroled until Tuesday to await the result of Hunt's injuries.

CONFERENCE OPENS

Status of American Negro Discussed. Big Mass Meeting To-night.

The conference on the status of the American negro, which has brought to this city many prominent men who have enlisted in the fight for human rights against the race persecution to which this country has recently been treated, opens this afternoon with a closed session in the hall of the Charity Organization Society.

This evening there will be a big public meeting in Cooper Union, Fourth avenue and 8th street, at 8 o'clock, at which the following men will speak: Judge Wendall P. Stafford, of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia; Clarence Darrow, of Chicago; Professor John Spencer Bassett, of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; the Rev. J. Milton Waldron, of Washington, D. C.; Professor E. R. Du Bois, of Atlanta University, Georgia.

The closed sessions at the Charity Organization Society will be devoted to papers and discussions by persons specially qualified, who have been invited to attend the conference, on "Race Prejudice Viewed from a Scientific Standpoint."

A reception given last night by Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Nurses' Association, at the Henry Street Settlement, to the speakers of the Conference was attended by a large number of the speakers and others, including Professors Livingston Farrand and John Dewey, of Columbia University; Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University; Bishop Alexander Walters, of the Zion Methodist Church; Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, of Chicago; Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, of Chicago; Joseph C. Manning, editor of the Southern American; John Spencer Bassett, Professor E. R. Du Bois, Professor and Mrs. Vladimir Simkovich, John E. Millholland, Chester Aldrich, Professor and Mrs. E. R. A. Sellman, of Columbia; Louis R. Ehrlich, Dr. John B. Elliot, of the Ethical Culture Society, and James B. Reynolds.

Several pastors have offered the use of their churches to the strikers for meeting purposes. This will eliminate a considerable item in their expense account.

Throughout the course of the day and evening, a goodly number of car crews were prevailed upon to quit. The most gratifying acquisition came from the Willow Grove Park line, where 180 men quit.

GEORGIA ROAD RESUMES

All Trains Running To-day—Amicable Settlement of Strike Near.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 31.—The running of all freight trains on the Georgia Central to-day marked the return of normal traffic conditions on the road. Though a strike agreement has practically been reached, only passengers and main trains were running Saturday and Sunday. To-day the full service was in operation. There is no doubt that all other points will be adjusted without arbitration.

The conference was resumed to-day, and will be continued until an agreement is reached or it is left to arbitration.

The stumbling block in the path of settlement is the retention of the negro firemen in any capacity. There is no doubt that all other points will be adjusted without arbitration.

DIDN'T LIKE SERMON; BROKE UP SERVICE

John Strika, a machinist, is under observation at the Long Island Hospital, to-day, following his invasion of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, in Rockaway. Father Henry Murray had just finished his sermon when John Strika jumped from his seat and began shouting. He didn't like the sermon, he said. Father De Pollis tried to quiet him, but he became violent.

There were about nine hundred persons in the church at the time and when Strika began to threaten, many of the women ran to the street. A policeman had to tie Strika with ropes before he could be got out.

DEBS' SISTER DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

TERRE HAUTE, May 31.—Mrs. Eugenia Selby, aged fifty-one, sister of Eugene V. Debs, is dead after a long illness. Like her noted brother, she was born and lived all her life in Terre Haute.

The Debs family is known to older residents for the exceptionally affectionate family relation, their worldly affairs being of common lot among the children and parents.

Company Unable to Get and Retain Many Strikebreakers.

WILLOW GROVE MEN IN LINE

Tell of Bosses' Efforts to Have Them Betray Cause of Fellow Workers.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN (Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—It is now three days since the local union of car men declared a strike against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The strike began rather inauspiciously, but has rapidly improved and now looks very well for the strikers.

Cars are running so few and far between that they are coming to be looked upon as curiosities. Every car the company is able to man goes out under the surveillance of one of the city's patrolmen—often two. But even this does not succeed in securing passengers, and some of the few cars that are running carry scarcely any passengers.

Throughout the city all manner of vehicles, wagons and busses have been pressed into service for the transport of passengers, and are doing a thriving business.

Several pastors have offered the use of their churches to the strikers for meeting purposes. This will eliminate a considerable item in their expense account.

Throughout the course of the day and evening, a goodly number of car crews were prevailed upon to quit. The most gratifying acquisition came from the Willow Grove Park line, where 180 men quit.

At the Willow Grove Park, too, a bombshell was thrown into the company's camp, when Arthur Pryor's band, the principal attraction, refused to play while the strike lasted. Even before that happened, so strong was the popular antipathy that less than 5,000 people visited the park on opening day, Saturday, who ordinarily go. Most of those who did come were residents from towns in and about Willow Grove.

A rumor is afloat to the effect that the engineers of the power houses are debating the question of walking out in sympathy with the men.

The confidence among the strikers is intensified by the gloom among traction officials. Their offices at the Land Title Building closed early and remained closed, the opinion evidently prevailing that any consistent plan of campaign from headquarters is hopeless.

Up to this time few, if any, strikebreakers have arrived. The Mayor and directors of public safety, however, threaten to put the city's employees at work running the cars.

It is also being bruited about that the men who are still at work are receiving 42 cents an hour—"double time"—for every hour they work.

In the central part of the town places of business have cards displayed in their windows bearing the legend: "We close at 6 P. M. because of the car strike."

Toward nightfall what few cars were running ceased, either because the men employed were able to dictate such terms, or through fear of public demonstrations. Nevertheless, perfect peace and order prevail among the strikers and their sympathizers. Stories to the contrary are without foundation.

The situation is now thoroughly organized, and entirely in hand. The prospects of business have cards displayed in their windows bearing the legend: "We close at 6 P. M. because of the car strike."

among the smaller towns up state offering \$5 a day for men to run the cars.

An interesting commentary upon the situation is offered in the fact that less than 600 men signed the statement submitted by the company's officials thinking it for its "voluntary" increase of a cent an hour.

When the men learned that they had been hoodwinked, they wrote in to the union leaders that they were desirous of running the cars down to the center of the city and leaving them there.

The following is a letter from a committee of seven from the employees of the Willow Grove division to Mr. Pratt:

Willow Grove, May 28, 1909. Mr. C. O. Pratt—

Dear Sir: In behalf of the men of the Willow Grove division employed as motormen and conductors, I have been requested to write you a few lines which, if you see fit, you may publish in the daily papers.

In the first place, the men were not informed until they came to the depot in regard to what was to take place for the notice that was posted in the depot did not read that it was in regard to adopting resolutions against the cause of the union.

"Special Notice"—All motormen and conductors belonging to the Willow Grove Relief Association and others will kindly be present on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, as there is some very important matters to attend to.

"MICHAEL MEEHAN, President." You see, Mr. Meehan is president of our relief association, and the men naturally thought that it was a special meeting in regard to the relief association, until after they got into the depot, after they were there, they were asked to sign their names to this petition.

To refuse would mean to be discharged the first time they were caught doing the least thing wrong. They were not asked whether they were in favor of signing it, but it was shoved in front of them and they were told to sign it.

This letter was dictated by a committee of Willow Grove trolley men, which has been secretly formed, and you can bet that it will do all it can to secure shorter hours and better pay for conductors and motormen.

Unable to prevent the desertion of its employees, the traction officials tried to coerce its men into staying by posting a notice to the effect that all men who did not report to work by noon would consider themselves discharged.

West Philadelphia, Frankford, Germantown and other outlying districts are shut off from the center of the city. The company has been exerting itself especially to put up a

Stevenson is no good, never was any good, and what's more, he never will be any good. He'd get his own mother in trouble if he thought it would be any benefit to him.

Some seven or eight years ago he was employed as a guard at Willow Grove Park, and the superintendent of the park found some of his provisions, such as turkeys, chickens, ham sandwiches and all other eatables belonging to the park were being stolen.

After investigation, this man, if such he can be called, was found with the goods on him. He was of course discharged for this, and after being off for a while he was again placed with the company as a conductor and was sent to work at Willow Grove depot.

He has a son about thirteen years of age, and here about a year ago he put this boy up to steal a turkey from one of the residents of Willow Grove.

And also tell them that we will stick to them regardless of what the company or the papers may say. Tell them that they need not be afraid of the Willow Grove men.

They'll be right there on the job when the proper time comes. Tell them also that we are ashamed to have such a man as this Stevenson to work among us, and we ask their pardon for the shameful things that were sent to the company in regard to the 5 per cent increase that they offered us.

Several of the car lines that had been running fairly well during the day had by that time discontinued. A number of strike breakers were shipped down from Reading, but they were interviewed by a Socialist on the way down and refused to go to work.

So far as the car men are concerned, perfect order prevails. This has not prevented the police from arresting several of them for corner loafing. Sympathizers have also been dealt with in this manner to show their enemies that magistrates are holding all car men and sympathizers under the unusually heavy ball of \$2,500 each.

The company admits that the strikers are gaining recruits. Several of the car lines that had been running fairly well during the day had by that time discontinued.

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Fras & Miller

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

New Baby Go-Carts

The graceful 1909 models present many marked improvements. All the popular styles are represented in our line of Conveyance for Baby.



Arvin Folding Go-Carts, with or without hoods.
English Perambulators, all colors.
14.75 and upward.
Reed Hood Go-Carts,
10.50 to 30.00
Pullman Sleepers and Collapsible Carts at all prices.

ENJOINS FILIPINOS

Manila Car Men Prevented From Holding Planned Mass Meetings.

MANILA, May 31.—The first restraining order ever obtained from the Philippine courts with the purpose of enjoining the actions of a labor union was granted on petition of the Manila Street Railway Company. It directed that certain union mass meetings scheduled to take place yesterday be not held.

The injunction followed the calling off of the recent strike of the street car employees, which led to a tactical split in the car men's union. The dominant faction, headed by Senor Obrera, president of the Manila Labor Council, decided after much discussion to renew the strike and boycott against the company.

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CALL AFFAIR A HUGE SUCCESS

Thousands Celebrate First Anniversary of the Workers' Newspaper.

The Socialists and other progressive workers of Greater New York gathered in a body, to celebrate the first anniversary of The Evening Call at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and 43d street, yesterday afternoon and evening.

The audience was enthusiastic, the speakers all in good trim, and the musical selections under the direction of Platon Brounoff were well rendered.

Charles Edward Russell was the first speaker, and he pointed out the fact that there is no greater menace than a muzzled press.

Miss Anita C. Block gave a picture of what The Call would be if its circulation was larger, and declared that even as it is, it does far more with every issue than could several famous speakers in ten consecutive nights at Cooper Institute.

Algernon Lee, editor-in-chief of The Call, said that one year's a very short time in the life of an individual, and especially so in the life of an honest newspaper.

Mrs. Carly W. Allen declared that she wished she could burn into the minds of every worker the real necessity of The Call among the workers.

Sol. Peilman made a strong appeal for the support of The Call which resulted in a collection of \$12,432. A collection of \$2 was made for The Call at the picnic of the Butchers' Union, 174.

Several telegrams were received, wishing The Call success, and the one from the New Jersey State Convention included the pledge of \$100. Jack Britt Gearity, who was the chairman of the demonstration, closed the meeting with the reading of a poem by Hebe, written for the occasion.

LABOR'S WEAPON. Friends, to-day has brought you here. One of labor's tranquil triumphs In your gathering I see. Working heart and soul together You have come from far and near. Come to sharpen your great weapon For the war that is to be.

WIFE DEAD; DOCTOR HELD. CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.—Dr. Haldane Cleminson, of 4188 Wayne avenue, is to-day under guard in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, pending the investigation of the death of his wife, Norah Jayne Cleminson, who was found dead in bed. Cleminson says burglars chloroformed his wife, and also attempted to kill him in the same way.

SHANGHAI, May 31.—The first section of the Shanghai-Hanchow-Ningpo line was opened yesterday to Fenching. Twenty-eight miles of the road were built entirely under Chinese engineers. The roadbed is level, the cars comfortable and the bridge strong.

VIGO, Spain, May 31.—Considerable alarm has been caused here by the arrival of the steamer La France, from Brazilian ports, with several cases of yellow fever on board.

ROME, May 31.—A serious row occurred in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday during the debate on the estimates of the Ministry of the Interior. Members of the Extreme Left violently attacked the government and the rival parties exchanged insults, the result being that the entire session was wasted.

ATLANTIC SEAMEN AID LAKE COMRADES. "Resolved, That an assessment be immediately levied on the entire membership of the Atlantic Coast for the support of their comrades on the Great Lakes, in their controversy with the Lake Carriers' Association."

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., May 24, '09. The New York Evening Call: Dear Baby—Despite the many severe attacks of colic you have suffered, and the numerous nurses with their conflicting methods that you have survived during your first year's existence, and despite the laziness of the members of the great intelligent working class in replenishing your bottle, I feel that you are good for at least another year's existence, and I send the enclosed check to buy you a feeding ring, for which I expect about \$300 daily walls, crows, or lousy hollies, according to your daily feelings, sent to the above address, and hoping to see you grow a lusty, hearty boy, I am yours paternally, WM. EDWARDS.

C. F. U. DEBATES ALIEN QUESTION

(Continued from page 1.)

Tammany bosses, and it said that Croker has made many millions out of the Roebling company.

A motion by Delegate Mead to denounce the police for their interference with meetings of the Bakers' Union, and for breaking up other meetings and lectures, was referred to the Executive Board, which was asked to recommend some action to stop such tyranny.

It was reported that non-union men were being employed on the barge canal, and the secretary was instructed to request State Superintendent of Public Works Frederick W. Stevens to employ union bridge men.

Some excitement was caused by Delegate Mead's introduction of a resolution calling upon the C. F. U. to visit the Public Service Commission and protest against the overthrow by the Travis-Robinson Subway bill of the will of the people as expressed in the referendum of 1894 for municipal ownership.

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

11th st. s. s. 450 ft. e. of Broadway, for an eight-story brick apartment, 75x55.11; Champlin Realty Company, 102 Park av. owner; Mulliken & Moeller, architects; cost, \$210,000.

East Houston st. 209 to 215, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 50.8x67; D. L. Winthrop and others of 242 East Houston st. owners; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, \$35,000.

234th st. n. s. 435 ft. w. of Katonah av. for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Bernard Schultz of 812 East 227th st. owner; Carl P. Johnson, architect; cost, \$9,000.

Kappock st. n. s. 191.65 ft. e. of Pailsale av. for a one and a half story frame stable and garage, 49.5x27.5; Steven B. Ayres, Spuyten Duyvil, owner; Franklin & Ayres, architects; cost, \$3,000.

Barker av. e. s. 25 ft. n. of Wilson place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x50; Mary McGarry of 660 Burke st. owner; Frank McGarry, architect; cost, \$5,000.

Prospect av. s. e. corner of 182d st. for two five-story brick tenements, 32 x50; Wirth Realty Company (Susanna Wirth of 418 Bathgate av. president), owner; William Kurtzer, architect; cost, \$50,000.

184th st. n. w. corner of Webster av. for a five-story brick tenement, 35x 112; Stratton Realty Co. (Ignatz Roth of 35 Nassau st.) owner; Lorenz F. J. Welher of 371 West 126th st. architect; cost, \$50,000.

Union av. 827, for a six-story brick tenement, 78x92; Goldhill Realty Co. (George Hill of 817 Union av. president), owner; Emery Roth, architect; cost, \$58,000.

Southern Boulevard, s. e. corner of Westchester av. for a six-story brick tenement, 100x122.6; American Real Estate Company of 527 Fifth av. owner; C. S. Shumway, architect; cost, \$220,000.

SEEK BODY OF BOY. Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, is being dragged to-day for the body of Miles Carr, five years old, of 94 4th street, who fell into the stream and was drowned. His playmates ran away in fear, and when help arrived, the boy's body had disappeared.

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

ESTABLISHED 1880. The Voice of the people is that MARCUS BROS. deserve the good name which they have, because they give to every one who buys Clothing a chance to get the best ready made Suits and Overcoats for less money. You save money when you buy your clothing from MARCUS BROS., 121-123 CANAL STREET, 121-123 Canal St. Cor. Chrystie St.

HONOR VICTIMS OF CAPITALISM

Unemployed's Committee of Thirty Decorate Graves at Potter's Field.

The unemployed of this city sent a committee of thirty men this morning to decorate the graves of the victims of the present social order, who had been forced to suicide and who are now in Potter's Field.

The committee left East 26th street, from the Bureau of Charities dock, for the "Island," and will return at 4 o'clock to join the bulk of the unemployed at the procession which will begin at Lafayette street near City Hall Park.

The thirty men who left for Potter's Field were all morose and sad and made anything but a jolly picnic party. All spoke with hatred of the present economic conditions and many there were who spoke frankly of the possibilities of being visited rather than visiting, next year. In view of the present difficulty in obtaining the work necessary to maintain life, they said, the sad fate of the poor devils who were driven to seek death, faces millions to-day.

The parade will be participated in by as many as there are idle men willing to place themselves on record, including a long line of women out of work. From the starting point it will advance to Astor Place, then east to St. Marks Place, then south on Second avenue to the Manhattan Lyceum. At the head of the procession will be the Labor Temple band, which will be followed by a line of women out of work.

Inside the Manhattan Lyceum a musical program and speeches will entertain the audience. Among the speakers will be Alexander Irvine and Dr. Williams. The music will be furnished by the Labor Temple Quartet, Miss Caroline Can Name, Miss K. R. Masters and Mrs. Kluder-Pierce.

AWOKE AND FOUND WIFE A SUICIDE

George S. Cunningham, a civil engineer, and personal friend of former President Amador, of Panama, whose wife ended her life with gas in their furnished apartment at 114 West 11th street, declared to-day that he will leave no stone unturned in his effort to discover the cause of Mrs. Cunningham's suicide.

The couple moved into the furnished room house which is kept by a Mrs. Gleason, a week ago, following the husband's return from South America, where he had been working. At 5:30 in the morning Mr. Cunningham awoke, and smelling gas, rushed to the wardrobe, where he found his wife sitting on the floor, the gas flowing from a jet that had been turned on full. Dr. Nichol, of 113 West 11th street, said the woman had been dead two hours.

Cunningham says he married her two years ago; that she was a divorcee, thirty-seven years old, and had a daughter, eighteen years old and married, living in Chicago.

GIRL STUDENT, INSANE, ENDS LIFE IN RIVER

SYRACUSE, May 31.—It is declared to-day that Miss Grace C. Stoddard, a student at Syracuse University, who ended her life by drowning in the Chenango River at Binghamton, was insane. Miss Stoddard a short time ago suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of her attempt to earn her way through college and her mind was more or less unbalanced as a result.

It was her fourth suicide attempt in ten days. She twice took laudanum and once tried to jump in front of an automobile. While other members of the household were asleep Saturday night, she ran barefooted to the river, bloodstains on pieces of tin showing the course she had taken.

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.

A \$100 Typewriter for 17 Cents a Day!

Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you. An Oliver Typewriter—the standard visible writer—the \$100 machine—the most highly perfected typewriter on the market—yours for 17 cents a day!

Your for 17 Cents a Day!

We announced this new sales plan recently just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment—then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell.

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

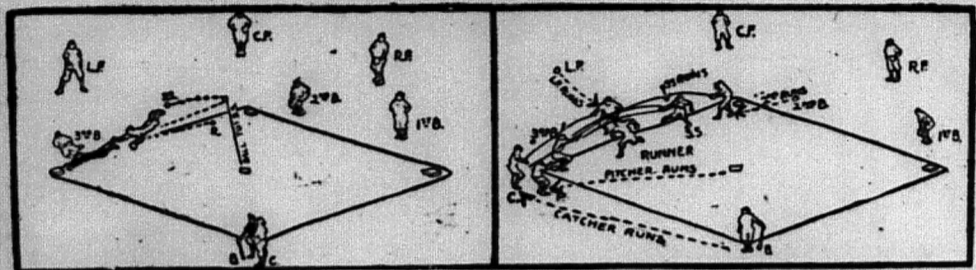
The Oliver Typewriter is a money-maker, right from the word "go!" So easy to run that beginners soon get in the "expert" class. Earn as you learn. Let the machine pay the 17 cents a day—and all above that is yours.

The Oliver Typewriter Company

310 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

Champion Detroit Team Springs New Scheme To Get Runner Caught Napping Off the Bag



DETROIT, May 31.—Hugh Jennings has a new one. The little leader of the Tigers, whose Auburn thatch is familiar on many diamonds, is as versatile as a blackface comedian doubling in brass. He broke up a time-honored custom by inventing a new scheme to catch a runner off a base.

CALIFORNIA CRACK WINS TWO IN JERSEY

Fred Hill, of Boston, had little difficulty winning the ten-mile "pro" race at Wallburg yesterday from a field of twenty-two starters. Jackie Clarke, who, with Floyd McFarland, made his season's debut on the Jersey track yesterday, allowed his front wheel to touch the rear wheel of Frank Kramer's machine on the third lap of the eighth mile and took a spill, putting him out of the race.

SMASH WORLD'S RECORDS

Martin Sheridan Sets New Mark With Discus—Dan Ahearn Breaks Hop, Step and Jump Record.

Two new world's records were established at the athletic meet of the New York Postoffice Clerk's Association at Celtic Park yesterday. Both fell to representatives of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and the records to fall were the running hop, step and jump, and the discus throw, free style.

ORGANIZE SOCIALIST BASEBALL LEAGUE

There are a number of Socialist teams playing in the vicinity of New York but so far nothing has been done to bring them together into a well organized league. There are probably three teams playing in Brooklyn, about the same number in Manhattan, and two on the Jersey side, and if these teams can manage to get together and have a prize offered to the winner of about ten or twelve games there would be more interest in the sport.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns for National League, American League, and Eastern League, listing teams and their records.

MORAN BEATS BEDELL

Jimmy Moran outpedaled Menus Bedell and Frank Galvin in the twenty-mile motor paced race at Clifton Stadium near Passaic, yesterday afternoon, going the distance in 32 minutes 44 seconds. Moran led all the way.

HOT GAME IN BROOKLYN

The Baseball team of the Twenty-third A. D. Branch 2, of the Socialist party, walloped the Kings County Pick-Ups all over the lot yesterday morning to the tune of 29 to 11. The game had many outside features not down on the program.

JAPANESE STRIKERS HAVE NEW DEMANDS

HONOLULU, May 31.—A rumor that the great sugar plantation strike had extended beyond the island of Hawaii was circulated to-day, but was generally discredited, although Japanese laborers of five plantations outside of the present disturbed district. Already the Japanese merchants, who depend to a large extent on the custom of the sugar plantation laborers, are beginning to feel the pinch.

STAG AT OLYMPIC

Mike Glover, of Boston, will box Jack Curley, of Harlem, ten rounds at the Olympic Athletic Club, West 125th and Manhattan street, to-night. Curley has a record of twenty-five straight victories, and has trained hard for this contest, as he has been promised a match with Frankie Madden if he is victorious.

MASTERTON WINS DISTANCE RUN

Aided by a liberal handicap, F. Masterton, of the Mohawk Athletic Club, easily led the field home in the three-mile run, the feature event in the twenty-third annual games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, at Washington Park, Maspeth, yesterday afternoon.

PRECOCIOUS JOB.

Small Girl—Why doesn't baby talk, father? Father—He can't talk yet, dear. Young babies never do.

FAIRMONT BOUT POSTPONED.

The match between Young Corbett and Leach Cross arranged for the Fairmont Athletic Club next Friday night has been postponed.

OXYGEN FOR BICYCLE RACER.

Although oxygen has been employed in other branches of athletics it will have its first tryout in cycling in the first bicycle Marathon handicap race to be held on the Merrick road, Long Island, Sunday morning, June 12th. Percy L. Lawrence, the little San Francisco whirlwind, who has several world's records at his belt, will attempt to demonstrate that oxygen is especially conducive to bicycle record breaking.

RESTAURANTS.

VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT, 103-5 William St. N. Y. NOONDAY LUNCH. PHYSICAL CULTURE FOODS.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM.

122 PARK ROW. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The right Place at the right price on the popular O. W. WUERTZ, PIANOS, 227 1/2 Third Ave. near 14th St.

TRUSSMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1499 3d Ave. Bet. 54th & 55th Sts.

AMERICAN HORSE WINS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 31.—William K. Vanderbilt's Oversight won the Prix Lupin (Produce Stakes), at Longchamps yesterday. The distance was ten and a half furlongs.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO. 2188-90 5th Ave. 119 & 120 St. MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS 3 ROOMS FURNISHED AT \$49.95 4 ROOMS FURNISHED AT \$75.00

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS Union Label. Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls. Litholin Collars, 23c. Cleaning Soap. Ladies' and Children's Hose and Underwear. SIG. KLEIN 50 and 52 3d Avenue Near 10th Street, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1892. I. HAUSMAN & SONS FINE FOOTWEAR. We can give you perfect fit and guarantee satisfaction. 169-171 Springfield Ave. Cor. Broome St. Newark, N. J. Shoes Polished Free.

READ THIS

Do you want to do something big for The Call? Of course you do. Here is the way: If you are a member of a union, Socialist local or progressive organization, set up at the next meeting and move that the sum of \$1 per week for the next four months be donated to The Call.

Here is a list of organizations that have started the ball a rolling:

- 1. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 149, Brooklyn. 2. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Brownsville. 3. 24th Assembly District, Socialist Party, New York. 4. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. A. of M. 5. 6th A. D. Socialist Party, New York. 6. Local Tarrytown, New York, Socialist Party. 7. Local Syracuse, Socialist Party. 8. American Flint Glass Workers, Local No. 68, Brooklyn. 9. Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M. 10. Wood Carvers and Modelers' Association. 11. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Brownsville. 12. Workmen's Circle, Branch 11, Brownsville. 13. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Local Union No. 15, Jersey City, N. J. 14. 23d A. D. Br. 2, Kings County, Socialist Party. 15. Woodcarvers of the Hayden Co., Rochester, N. Y. (\$3 per week). 16. Mercer County, N. J., Local Socialist Party. 17. Local Watertown, Socialist Party. 18. Jewish Socialist Branch of Chelsea. 19. Workmen's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford, Conn. 20. Bohemian Bakers, No. 22. 21. 15th A. D. Socialist Club, Brooklyn. 22. 22d Assembly District, Kings County, Socialist Party. 23. 20th Assembly District, Kings County, Socialist Party. 24. 24th Assembly District, Manhattan. 25. 5th Assembly District, Manhattan. 26. Local Dover, Socialist Party, Dover, N. J. 27. Suspenders Makers' Union. 28. Employees of A. & H. Rosenbluth, Branch Wyckoff Heights. 30. Int. Arbeiter Unterstuetzung Verein. 31. ? ? ? ? ?

FOUR INDICTED IN COAL LAND FRAUDS

DENVER, Col., May 31.—Charles S. Millard, president of the United Land Company; Thomas B. Allen, vice president; Frank McDonough, Sr., secretary and counsel for the company; Henry V. Kepner, in charge of the department of chemistry of the Denver Manual Training High School, and Brazil L. Smith, to-day face charges of conspiracy on indictments returned by the Federal grand jury.

INDICT SEVEN GAUGERS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 31.—Seven United States gaugers who were appointed through Congressman Brownlow and served in connection with various distilleries of this city for several years have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury charged with collusion with distillers to the prejudice of the government. The accused are: D. L. Hyder, P. A. Valentine, M. H. Buttry, D. W. King, A. E. Dotson, R. A. Lipford, and C. H. Johnston. All are residents of the First Tennessee (Brownlow's) District.

FLIES CAUSE TYPHOID OUTBREAK IN TRENTON

TRENTON, May 31.—House flies are held responsible for the spread of typhoid fever in this city by the health authorities. For the first time in twenty years the disease has broken out in the New Jersey state prison, and a general epidemic among the prisoners is feared.

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

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW, S. John Block, 203 Broadway. BARBERS, Union Co-op Barber, 143 Attorney St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC., Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St. BOOTS AND SHOES, The Bates Shoe, 94 Rivington St. CIGARS AND STATIONERY, H. Yohalem, 889 Columbus Ave. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS, Rickards Co., Cor. 26th St. & 6th Av. DRUGGISTS, Jos. H. Jacobsohn, 51 Eighth Ave. DRY GOODS, LADIES AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS, David Grossman, 1474 Ave. A. at 76th.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Sam W. Edges, 465 E. 174th St. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY, F. Adolf Scheller, 1483 Washington Av. BOOTS AND SHOES, The Bates Shoe, 144 Saint Ann St. CIGARS, S. Mendelson, 1361 Boston rd. & Union Av. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS, Travis, 3d Av. opp. 161st St. DRUGGISTS, Katze's Drug Store, 174th St. & 3d Av. JEWELER, L. Gittleman, 502 Brook Ave.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

BOOTS AND SHOES, The Bates Shoe, 2977 Fulton St. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY, F. Adolf Scheller, 1483 Washington Av. BUTTER AND EGGS, T. S. Colyer, 83 Atlantic Ave. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS, Clearfield Butter and Egg Co., 1694 Broadway. BUTTER AND EGGS, T. S. Colyer, 83 Atlantic Ave. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS, Clearfield Butter and Egg Co., 1694 Broadway. BUTTER AND EGGS, T. S. Colyer, 83 Atlantic Ave. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS, Clearfield Butter and Egg Co., 1694 Broadway. BUTTER AND EGGS, T. S. Colyer, 83 Atlantic Ave. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS, Clearfield Butter and Egg Co., 1694 Broadway.

OUT OF TOWN. SHOE STORE—Jersey City, The Bates Shoe, 175 Ferry St. TAILOR—New Haven, Conn., Emil Geric, 271 Washington Ave. GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass., Roberts, Cor. Munroe & Wash. Sts.

THE AGITATORS—A STORY OF THE DAWN

By JOHN R. McMAHON

Author of "TOILERS AND IDLERS"

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CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

Locke, a handsome, broad-shouldered young man, once a roysterer who played rowdy jests on his fellow laborer, now sobered by his responsibilities of acting foreman, re-enters the scene.

"We're turning out more and better than any shop I know of. We're getting the goods and I guess that's the best of it."

"Very true. The results are the best," agreed Colonel Stuart with a patronage in his tone. "There are advantages in a country location."

"Cheaper ground rent and better transportation. On the other hand, the difficulty of getting things—which you seem to have overlooked."

"Yes, we have solved that difficulty," said Rensen. "How do you manage it?"

"Well, sir, I don't mind saying that the Colonel of the Sixth I naturally employ as many enlisted men as possible. It helps both ways."

They were in the cleaning room, where the rat-tat of air hammers, the hum of an emery wheel and jangle of a chiseling barrel compelled Rensen to indicate in dumb show the devices he sucked away the dust, protecting eyes and noses of the workers. They visited the core room, where a sectional oven saved the workers from inhaling a gas-laden, excessively hot interior, and saw the machine shop with its giant planers that peeled the surface of cold iron.

The visitor was much taken with the chemist's office and with Mr. Field, whom he eyed for a moment with a sharp, unobtrusive glance. He asked questions and spoke cordially. He shook hands with the chemist. Rensen could not quite understand the attraction of a mild, unassuming character who had a man like Stuart.

They saw the large room devoted to lockers, shower baths with slate sides and nickel fittings, and a white tiled swimming tank of considerable dimensions. Adjoining was the dynamo room which gave power and light to the shop, the club house and the grounds. Behind the foundry Rensen caught the spur built to connect with the main line of the railroad; freight cars could be emptied and loaded at the very door of the shop. Here were stacks of pig iron, mounds of coal, newly arrived building material. He pointed out new roads laid for the

colony and told of a project to complete a water works system that would supply every cottage.

They stood on the steps of the pillared hall, the old quarters of the Inverness Golf Club, after seeing the remodeled bedrooms, the restaurant, reading room, billiard room, bowling alleys and the large meeting room whose windows gave on the sweep of hill and meadow.

Throughout the tour Colonel Stuart had asked questions on the assumption that Rensen perhaps had some new scheme of profits. He seemed to give him the benefit of the doubt as being a daring business man.

"I believe this building has a strange history," The Colonel took out his cigar case and squared his shoulders.

"Yes, even stranger than being a golf club. Sixty years ago it was used as the phalanstery of a co-operative colony."

"Those utopian days are pretty well over, eh?"

"They are indeed, Colonel. We need something else now."

"I am glad you think so, Mr. Rensen. As a business man, you must think that way. For my part, sir, I confess I am not up in the profit-sharing and model town idea, though it seems to have been carried out with much financial success to the employer. May I ask how you got into it?"

"That is a long story," said Rensen. "Call it briefly, economic necessity."

"The business was not yielding sufficient returns—"

"No, it was yielding too much—to me. More than I wanted or needed, while the men who made it all got starvation wages."

The Colonel gave a quick stare. "Excuse me, sir, for not following you. This is the first time I have heard of economic necessity through too much profits."

"Well, not to mention my own unhappiness as an idler, I foresaw the time when there would be no room on earth for non-producers. I wanted to do the square thing and perhaps without acknowledging it to myself, I wanted to get from under."

Rensen told something of his experience as a worker in his own foundry and how he had been led to see the workingman's position; but he did not speak of the details of his moral awakening. For one thing he had lately begun to ignore the personal element as not important.

"I am afraid, sir, I do not exactly follow you," said Colonel Stuart.

"These things you have shown me mean an enormous expense—"

"The expense of a steam yacht is

about the same," replied the other.

"But you must have some idea of making the enterprise pay?"

"Oh, yes; we certainly hope to make it pay."

"I suppose it is fair to ask your rate of wages?"

"We are paying the union scale, to start with, and a little better than the market rate for unskilled labor."

"You have a nine-hour day, I presume?"

"Less than eight hours, counting part holiday on Saturday. Every man, head-work is entitled to two weeks' annual vacation with pay."

Colonel Stuart stared at the calm-voiced young man. This reply told everything to a business man, who knew the value of hours and minutes, who could discount the expense of much philanthropy provided the time of labor was not reduced. It seemed to him that he was dealing either with a fool or a fanatic.

The Brotherhood Foundry is owned by the workers," added Rensen. "The profits go back to them in addition to wages. I am merely temporary manager, with another."

He looked at his visitor's face and saw an expression like that of his former superintendent, the man who had tried to thwart all his efforts for reform. There was the difference between an old conservative, clinging blindly to tradition, and a vigorously aggressive upholder of capitalism. One would defend while the other was capable of attack. He almost regretted his frankness.

Colonel Stuart spoke after an awkward interval. "I see you will not be interested in the Foundry Employers' Association, whose interest I am promoting in this territory."

"Generally," replied Rensen.

It did not contribute to his case to know that the Colonel represented an inept trust, capitalized at half a billion dollars and equipped with a well-organized spy system and a brigade of strikebreakers.

"Good-day, sir. I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting you again."

The Colonel's tone had a brusque, slightly ironic courtesy. He gave a fraction of military salute as he turned to enter his touring car.

streaked efforescence. Dandelions were sprinkled in the grass along the cinder walks and beside the picket fences. Madeline compared it all with her home town in another state. She was in full sympathy with the spirit of a village and liked the way in which strangers nodded to her, after the hostile formalism of the city. The people were leisurely, careless of dress and had time to be pleasant. Everything took on an ideal, rosy hue this morning.

"It's our mail come!" She was a blue-eyed, flaxen-haired baby standing on tiptoe in the postoffice. She was quite alone, and her curly head did not reach within two feet of the window.

Madeline with an impulse took her up and held her before the grate. "What is your name, my dear?"

"I don't know."

"How old are you, sweetheart?"

"I'm too-ole-ol"—which perhaps meant two years old.

"What is your mama's name, pet?"

"Mama's name is Sadie."

The baby tried to pick a brooch miniature from her new friend's collar, laughed at the crackle of her straw hat, and said apparently that Madeline had redder hair than Sadie. It burned more, she lisped.

Just then a tall girl of about twenty entered the office. She had large innocent eyes of blue, long blonde hair tied in a knot, handsome features of dignity touched with a saddened sadness. She carried herself erect, and was dressed in a simple, neat muslin.

"Mama Sadie," said the child, wriggling from Madeline's arms.

As the young mother reached out her hands to take the little one, Madeline noticed the incongruity of their being large, red and with nails closely worn. A reference to the baby melted her face into a frank, sweet smile. She said she lived in the village and told how the baby went to get the mail, even when she was away from home. Not that there was much mail to get, the postmaster generally had a left-over circular. The baby was wonderfully good. She often stayed at home alone all day amusing herself and ate her lunch of crackers and milk just at the noon whistle.

"But why is she left alone?" asked Madeline, somewhat astonished.

"I have to work outside," replied the girl mother. "Sometimes too far to come home at noon."

"Do you work in a factory?"

"No, I go to houses. A delicate flush ascended her temples. The rough hands smoothed the baby's hair.

THE SUSTAINING FUND.

The Call Sustaining Fund acknowledges the following contributions for May 27 and 28:

Previously acknowledged \$3,624.74

York, Lisa & Tropp, 2 weeks' pledge 4.00

Clark H. Pomeroy, donation 1.00

Louis B. Colt, donation 1.00

Otto L. Ender, donation 1.00

John Vogel, donation 1.00

L. Mayers, donation 1.00

Collected by comrades of Grovehall Soc. Club, Boston, Mass. 1.20

Collected by D. J. Sullivan at 2d Ward Branch 1.45

Local Hartford, pledge 2.50

Mrs. E. Blockman, donation 1.00

W. C. Branch 73, N. Tarrytown, N. Y., pledge 2.00

Moritz Kurth, donation 1.00

Anthony Archikavsky, donation 1.00

A. Brink 1.00

Longwood Club, Boston, proceeds of May Festival 40.00

W. A. Cody, donation 1.00

C. F. Maas, donation 1.00

Wm. Wright, donation 2.00

N. Greenwald, donation 1.00

James Thomson, donation 5.00

Int. Ass'n of Machinists, Lodge 402, donation 5.00

J. Halpern, acct bond 1.00

J. Rosenberg, acct bond 1.00

A. Rosenberg, acct bond 1.00

John Klidas, acct bond 1.00

Chas. F. Fagnini, bond 10.00

M. Oberkorn, bond 5.00

R. V. donation 25.00

Marguerite Herezeg, donation 25.00

John Russell, donation 1.00

Mary E. Culver, donation 1.00

A. E. Moehler, acct bond 1.00

J. C. donation 3.00

Antonette R. Peterson, donation 15.00

Workmen's Circle, Br. 35, bond 5.00

Rudolf W. Weeks, donation 100.00

Alfred Dietz, donation 1.00

C. Rann Kennedy, bond 5.00

Dr. Michael Mialig, bond 10.00

M. Ferrara, pledge 4.00

L. M. G. donation 1.00

J. B. and S., donation 1.00

Rayden Carruth, donation 1.00

Local Dover, weekly pledge 1.00

Chas. A. Little, donation 1.00

Henry W. Faine, donation 1.00

A. Cohen, donation 1.00

Herman Epstein, acct bond 2.00

Chas. Koehn, Jr., donation 5.00

Chas. Koehn, Jr., donation 5.00

Wm. Outhbertson, donation .75

J. W. Sawyer, credit with \$1 acct bond, money entered on subscription by error 1.00

J. W. Anderson, donation 1.00

Dr. Sterz, pledge 1.00

Henry Oyen, donation 2.00

J. Y. W. Smith, donation 1.00

A. Barak, donation 1.00

Chas. Haffner, donation 1.00

Alvin Haffner, donation 1.00

Alvin Haffner, donation 1.00

Tom Haffner, donation 1.00

Louis Herin, donation 1.00

John Bersin, donation 1.00

L. Juster, donation 5.00

A. Mikidriver, donation 1.00

Joseph Meltzer, donation 1.00

Dr. Pauline Ortmann, d'nation 1.00

Dr. L. Ortmann, donation 1.00

Dr. I. R. Shapiro, acct bond 2.00

Paul Schaefer, donation 1.00

Geo. A. Schmidt, donation 1.00

Henry Heitach, donation 5.00

Rudolph Lovestrand, donation May 8, \$2; Hugo Ducitzen, \$1. 5.00

26th A. D. S. P., Manhattan, B. P. 5.00

26th A. D. S. P., weekly pledge 1.00

Miss H. M. Johnson, donation 1.00

Harriet Forbes, donation 1.00

Jacob Berman, collector 1.10

Joyce Saffrey Joyce, donation 1.00

Sarah Premsky, returned sustainer's card with \$1.50 and cash of bond 5.00

Harry L. Benedict, donation, Collected by Louis Demker, Lizzie Demker, 50c; Louis Demker, 50c; Louis Ollitsky, 25c; Esther Stein, 5c; Jos. Flicker, 10c; Sontag Bros., 25c; Max Goldstein, 10c; Wm. Fischer, 10c; H. Damsker, 25c; Louis Epstein, 15c; Barbara Polsky, 10c; Sliotkin, 10c; Samuel Jackson, 25c; Max Demaker, 25c; Mary Joachim, 5c. Total 3.00

Wassauer Young Men's Benevolent Society, donation 2.00

Local Kings County, Socialist party, second payment on Century Club 25.75

Collected—P. Schaffer, \$1; E. P. Brande, \$1; N. Hottoff, \$1; H. Rosin, \$1; P. H. Simon, \$1. Total 5.00

Metal L. Stern, donation 3.00

Call Aux. Com. Morris Hill, quilt, \$2; Jacob Hillquit, \$2; Frank Hill, \$2. Total 6.00

John Franklin Clark, donation 1.00

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F. Clift, donation 1.00

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THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellow men, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals.—From the Socialist Platform.

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

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

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

Published Daily Except Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Complaints regarding editorial or business management should be addressed to the Board of Management.

Telephone 2271 Worth.

Boston Office: 699 Washington Street.

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Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Vol 2. MONDAY, MAY 31. No. 129.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

All honor to the memory of the men who died for Liberty and Union forty years ago, and whose graves are being wreathed to-day! All honor to the men who faced the dangers and endured the hardships of war, and who now are the only remaining link that joins the younger generation to the last heroic episode in American history! And, as we pay honor where honor is due in the past, let us yet keep our faces to the future, to the days when faithful labor in the tasks of peace shall be as glorious as bravery on the field of battle. New occasions teach new duties, Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still and onward, Who would keep abreast of Truth.

THE PENALTY FOR CONSERVATISM.

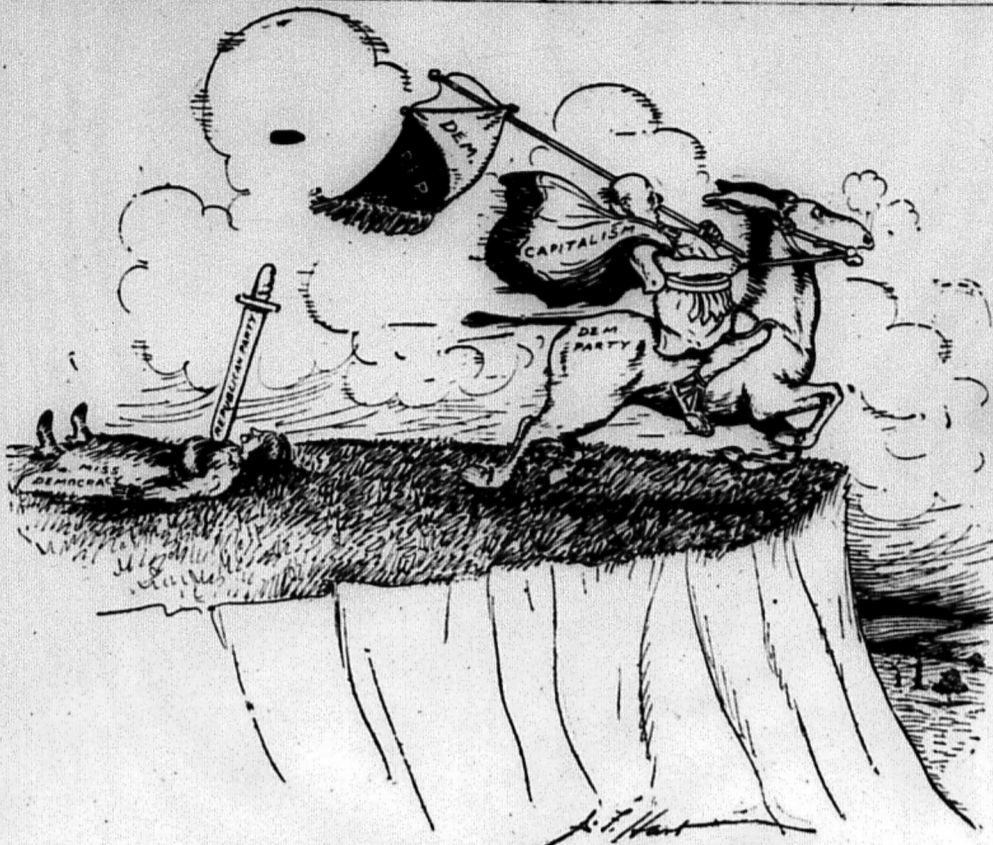
Large numbers of flour mills in the United States and Canada are shutting down, and still larger numbers are running on short time (and correspondingly short wages) because of the high price of wheat. The prices of flour and of bread have gone up. But there is a limit to the possibilities in this direction. A large proportion of the people are too poor to buy bread or flour at prices now prevailing, and any further raise would still further reduce sales. The businesslike thing, therefore, is to curtail the supply of flour, manufacturing and selling a smaller quantity at higher prices to those who can afford to buy, and letting the rest of the people go without bread. And that is what the mill owners are doing. The flour-mill workers get less wages. All the people have to pay more for their bread, or else pay the same and get less bread. Nor is this general suffering even offset by the working farmers getting a higher price for their wheat and being able to pay higher wages to the laborers who help them produce it, for the wheat has long since passed out of the farmers' hands. The whole advantage goes to the little group of great capitalists who have been able to corner the market and establish a monopoly price. That is the penalty that the farmers, the wage-workers, and all the other people of these United States who are not capitalists pay for their timid clinging to superannuated institutions, for maintaining the system of private ownership of railroads, elevators, mills, and other socially operated and socially necessary means of production.

A TIP FOR MILL OWNERS.

The theatrical managers have devised a plan for beating the child-labor laws which may be commended to the attention of the textile and glass manufacturers, the department store proprietors, and other philanthropic gentlemen who think that when Jesus said "Suffer the little children to come unto me" He was planning to set them to work for their living. The Illinois law forbids the appearance of any child under sixteen years of age in any stage performance after 7 o'clock in the evening. In Chicago, not long ago, Manager Walter Floyd of the "Mary Jane's Pa" company and Madison Cory, representative of Henry W. Savage, were arrested for permitting the appearance of Gertrude Portman, a girl decidedly under sixteen, in evening performances. But they were prepared with a defense. They produced papers to show that the girl had a 10 per cent. interest in the show. Therefore she was a partner, and not an employe. Therefore, the law could not apply to her. And the judge directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. The plan might easily be adapted to other than dramatic business. Let the mill companies, for instance, sell each child-worker a share of common stock, deducting the value from the child's wages. Then all the children will be members of the company, not a mere employe, and the Illinois precedent can be invoked against any attempt to enforce the laws against the employment of children. It would obviously be a gross violation of individual liberty and a death-blow to incentive for the law to forbid stockholders working in their own mills in the hope of increasing their own dividends. But it would be an expensive plan, someone objects. Not a bit of it. It costs very little to print stock certificates. As for dividends, of course they would be paid only on the preferred stock held by the inner circle. The hope of dividends would be sufficient for the juvenile stockholders. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and a sweet and lovely thing it is to implant habits of industry and discipline in the minds of the young.

DON'T WORRY, MR. HEINZE.

Somehow or other, contempt of court seems a much less shocking offense when committed by a Heinze to conceal the evidence of big thimble-rigging games in the realm of high finance than when it consists in a Debs issuing a strike order at the instruction of his union or a Gompers publishing the truth about a union-hating employer. As a celebrated lady of the court of Louis XV. said of a particularly debauched nobleman who had just gone over the divide, "Depend upon it, Monsieur. God will think twice before damning a man of such rank!" And the United States courts will think twice before sending a Copper Trust magnate to jail.



THE DEATH OF ANTIOCHUS AVENGED.

When Antiochus was slain in battle by Centaretrius the Galatian, the victor exultingly leaped on the back of the fallen king's horse; but he had no sooner done so than the animal, as if sensible that it was bestrode by the slayer of his master, instantly exhibited signs of the greatest fury, and, bounding forward to the top of a lofty rock, with a speed which defied every attempt of Centaretrius to disengage himself, leaped with him over the precipice, at the foot of which both were found dashed to pieces.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE NEGRO.

By Robert Hunter.

To-day a distinguished body of men meet in New York City to discuss the race problem. They will doubtless pass resolutions protesting against the legislation in the South depriving the negro of his political rights. That men meet for this purpose is an encouraging sign. We fear, however, it will not avail much. The political oligarchy in the South will not be moved by sentiment. The Democrats of the South are "nigger-haters." The Republicans are, in the main, time-serving, job-holding corruptionists. The President and the leaders of the Republican party intend to sacrifice the negro on the altar of political selfishness. He and the others intend to break the solid South in order to enable the oligarchy there to combine with the oligarchy of the North. This means that the Republicans must bribe the whites by sacrificing the negro. Mr. Taft and his friends are now using every effort to win the friendship of Bourbon democracy. They know very rightly that these Bourbons belong in the Republican party. They know that the only thing which keeps these Bourbons out of the Republican party is the historic attitude of that party toward the negro. But the Republican party no longer considers the moral support of disfranchised negroes as valuable as the political support of enfranchised whites. Politically, then, there is no hope from above for justice to the negro. The Democrats have never promised it. The Republicans hereafter will refuse it. Resolutions are in vain. Politically they will accomplish nothing, although their value as propaganda is considerable. The time has changed. The hope of the negro lies no longer with any man outside of himself. From now on he must fight his own battles and win his own victories. The wage workers may look to individuals here and there in other classes for support, and the negro may here and there obtain the support of individual whites, but the battle of the negro and the battle of the wage worker must be fought, in the main, by himself. Let our negro friends consider this fact. In every country of modern Europe a class of men find themselves in pretty much the same condition that confronts the negro in the South. Wherever possible, that class is disfranchised. Wherever possible, it is kept in ignorance, poverty and degradation. For ages it has done the dirty work, and to-day, as the spirit of unrest moves that class, its masters exhaust themselves in schemes, plans and subtle diplomacies to keep the worker in subjection. The race question in the South complicates this industrial class struggle. It makes it more bitter and dangerous; but the struggle of the blacks in the South is similar in most ways to the struggle of the wage workers in all countries of the world. The blacks do the work of the South. They pick the cotton, dig the ditches, mine the coal and do most of the hard labor in the South. The effort to bring them into further subjection is due to the fact that employers want an orderly, industrious and submissive working class. The vital thing in the whole race problem of the South is the problem of labor. By enslaving the black race, employers enslave labor. By refusing to educate that race they darken the minds of labor. By politically crushing that race they politically crush labor. By peonage, chain gangs and convict camps they hold the power of life and death over the restless element of labor. The negro is developing race consciousness. He knows little as yet of class consciousness. Negro leaders preach bourgeois

POLITICAL STRIKEBREAKERS.

By C. W. Erwin.

Although the strike of the motor-men and conductors of the Rapid Transit Company of Philadelphia is but 48 hours hold, the strikers have had sharply brought to their attention the fact that their masters own something else in addition to the Rapid Transit Company, and that something is the government of the City of Philadelphia. Every employe of the Department of Public Safety, from its unscrupulous director, who is the reputed owner of a large block of Rapid Transit stock, to the policeman and fireman, is being used to defeat the efforts of the strikers to secure an existence wage. Although no violence has been attempted, the car barns and powerhouse are being guarded as though in a state of siege, and officers have been placed on the cars that are running. The capitalist class know the value of political power, and understand how to use it against the working class, who have handed it to them. Fearing that the stomachs of the regular officers might prove too squeamish to perform some of the tasks which they will doubtless set for them before this strike is finished, they have sworn in a lot of "gangs" thus as "specials." That ridiculous figure, the Mayor, who is owned body and bristles by the men who own also the Rapid Transit Company, was wined and dined by the Board of Directors of their summer park, Willow Grove, the same night that the strike was called. In a few months' time these same politicians who are now using all the power of the government against the working class will be assuring the same class that there are no "classes" in this glorious country, and that the interests of the capitalist and worker are the same. Will your memory in the future be as short as it has been in the past, fellow worker, or will you decide to take possession of the powers of government and use them in your own interests? The attitude of the Philadelphia newspapers toward the strike should show the workers the importance of having a daily paper of their own. Owing to the increase of fare lately made by the Rapid Transit Company the various newspapers have found it to their interests to "roast" the company, and when the employes protested against their hours and pay, these same papers favored their demands for better treatment. Now, however, that the men have struck, their attitude is that always shown by the capitalist press. Editorials containing the old chestnuts such as "This is not the right time," etc., and news articles colored in the usual manner in favor of the capitalist class who own these sheets, have taken the place of the recent "roastings." Their advertisers in the center of the city, the department stores, are being hurt, and their know their mas-

BOULEVARDS OR BREAD?

By Joseph E. Cohen.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have just voted to have a boulevard built to extend from the City Hall to Fairmount Park. This project is not the result of any popular clamor for it. The popular clamor has been the other way. It is one of the many spectacular pieces of business whereby the powers that be line their pockets. And of all the many such works of graft this of the boulevard is the least called for. Some time back in the middle ages, almost beyond the memory of any man now living, the politicians of the City of Brotherly Love began erecting the City Hall. Millions of dollars ran their course from the public treasury to the strong boxes of the favored contractors. And so deliberate were these contractors in doing their work that the building began crumbling before it was completed. Some time later a new—the first new—high school was started building. And year after year pupils were welcomed in the old tottering building or carriage factory that served as annex with the assurance that they would be graduated from the new school. And class after class was graduated—from the carriage factory. Then the capital buildings at Harrisburg burned down—providentially. The long, lingering stench that rose from the erection of the new State House, that pervaded the whole state, has not yet been fumigated. Grifters have been brought to trial, some have been convicted, but the State House remains a monument of splendor and graft. That gives some idea to what extremists Pennsylvania politicians will go in search of filthy lucre. It also gives some idea of the gigantic scale upon which Quay and the machine he has left behind him operate. No one has attempted to argue that the boulevard is needed. Fairmount Park is the finest and largest park in the country, barring only Yellowstone Park. Aside from the many magnificent views in which it abounds, there is a walk and driveway of some miles along the Schuylkill River and a footpath and driveway for several miles more along the Wissahickon Creek which cannot be exceeded for beauty. No one imagines that the boulevard will add to the splendor of the park. It will rather detract from it. But it will serve as a fine back yard for several notorious politicians and contractors. Furthermore, it will bring in the greatest amount of profit for the least expenditure of labor. This is the all-important consideration. The problem with the ruling class is ever to secure the greatest amount of luxury while permitting those who work to have the least amount of bread. This aim is to be had by building boulevards. It cannot be had by erecting SMALL school houses. It cannot be had by furnishing SMALL playgrounds for the children of the poor. It cannot be had by starting any municipal improvement which calculated to put the greatest number of unemployed to work for the money is spent. It cannot be had from any of these things. But it can be had from such LARGE projects as boulevards. None of the politicians or contractors behind the boulevard has any notion of the enormous amount of money required for the enterprise. All that they know is that the amount will be enormous. And that is the important consideration—for them. Last winter some poor, deluded Italians, promised work by the politicians, started to march to City Hall to learn why the promise had not been kept. They were mobbed by the police, several of them sent to the hospital, while a few are serving terms in jail. But that does not appease the hunger for bread. Some day the whole city will march, either to City Hall or to the ballot box. It may be that some of the playthings with which the ruling class has been amusing the people will be toppled over. And the hunger for bread will be satisfied.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EXPLAINS HIS ERROR. Editor of The Call: In regard to Comrade Mayell's criticism of my article dealing with the hotel waiter, let me say that the error arose through a slip of the typewriter, not through misinformation. In writing the article, I wrote "week" instead of "month," that is all. Therefore I gladly acknowledge the error, and hereby make public declaration of the same. The waiter in question gave me these facts: That his pay was \$2 a month; that he was docked \$5 a month for breakage; and that he had to work eighteen hours a day. In case Comrade Mayell doubts the accuracy of all this, I can furnish him with the name of the hotel in question, and he can stroll around there and see about it. If he will do this, and publish the results of his inquiry, I promise henceforth to hold my peace. GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND. Peaks Island, Me., May 25.

SOCIALISM LABOR'S VOICE. The Socialist movement is of the working class itself; it is from the injustice perpetrated upon and the misery suffered by this class that the movement sprung, and it is to this class it makes its appeal. It is the voice of awakened labor arousing itself to action.—Eugene V. Debs.
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS. S. L.—The mere fact that a person has been graduated from some college does not make that person a citizen of this country. 2. A non-citizen cannot hold any public office. M. E.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman is the daughter of Frederic Beecher Perkins and Mary A. Fitch Perkins. She was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1865. She was married in 1884 to C. W. Stebbins; in 1890 to G. H. Gilman. She began her public work in 1886, lecturing on ethics, economics and sociology, and writing in magazines and papers on similar subjects, as well as stories and poems. She is especially interested in the labor question and the advancement of women. In 1899 she was a delegate from the Pacific Coast Trades Federation to the International Socialist Congress at London. She visited Europe also in 1899 and 1900. Her books are: "Woman and Economics," 1898; "In This Our World" (verse), 1898; "The Yellow Wallpaper," 1899; "Concerning Children," 1900; "The Home, Its Work and Influence," 1903; "Human Work," 1904. Her address is 313 West 82d street, New York.
H. G.—The steamship Potsdam arrived here from Rotterdam on Sunday, June 2, 1901.
J. F.—The Arena magazine has suspended publication, but it is hoped to revive it in the near future.
E. G. B.—You can get the Pittsburg survey from the Charity Organization Society, 195 East 22d street, New York.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONSABIO.

Justice Betts, of Kingston, in a recent decision, ruled that "even though a person is lazy, he or she has a right to exist." This is true capitalist doctrine, or what would become of its drones? Socialism, on the other hand, says everyone shall have the right to work and everyone who is able to work shall work. No parasites need apply. Out of the billion dollars appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1909-10, I observe that \$409,740,714 is for army, fortifications, military academy, navy and pensions. Nearly half the expense of the national government is for the bloody art of war or its consequences. What a black shadow—what an incubus—upon a nation is this butcher business, forced upon it by capitalism which must have guns to back up its robberies! I love Socialism because it will abolish drunkenness. How? By telling the poor down-and-outs and derelicts, and those who are helpless and hopeless what wicked wretches they are, and that they ought to save the money which they haven't got and never had? No; but by assuring to every honest, industrious man the right to work and the right to enjoy the entire fruits of his labor. Poverty breeds drunkenness. Socialism will abolish poverty. The millionaire's son—look at his eyes in the picture—defiantly they look at you. See his mouth closely drawn, a half sneer on his lips. See his ears sticking out straight from his head like a rabbit's when alarmed. He knows what you think of him and the wealth which his father robbed for him, and he is trying to say: "Well, what are you going to do about it?" Oh, millionaire's son, with ears sticking out, will you soon show us what we are going to do about it?

The United States Bureau of Education has awakened to the necessity of studying the food of school children. Commissioner Brown, in transmitting results to the Secretary of the Interior, shows how excellent and desirable would be the practice of supplying meals to the scholars, but he should be suspected of heretical opinions, he hastens to add that his reports is "not to be regarded as special plea for feeding school children at public expense, nor for special problem or reform." My mind, Mr. Commissioner, will come out, but Socialism will come to the aid of the children. It is showing you to acknowledge the need of its position on this subject.