

C. F. U. LEADERS HELD GUILTY

Noted to Exonerate Delegates Who Arranged Murray Hill Meeting.

NEW POLICE OUTRAGES REPORTED

Subway Question Agitated Again—Favor Stamping Bread With Weight of Loaf.

Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, and Delegates James Hatch, of the Upholsterers, Thomas Rock, of the Ramblers, and Harry Deveaux, of the Actors' Protective Union, who were formally declared by vote of the Central Federated Union to be guilty of having arranged a fake mass meeting at Murray Hill Lyceum in the name of the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday, after the reading of a letter from President Gompers on behalf of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in regard to the appeal which was taken from the original decision of the Central Federated Union.

No decision was rendered by the subcommittee chosen by the Executive Council to hear the appeal, which consisted of President Gompers and John Mitchell, but the Central Federated Union was asked to take another vote as to the guilt of the delegates.

The Murray Hill Lyceum meeting on the fiction question was held in 1908, and the charges against these delegates grew out of the statement of the politician and traction trust agent, Lemuel E. Quigg, before the Public Service Commission, that, as "an accelerator of public opinion," he had paid several thousand dollars to "lead" leaders to arrange this meeting in the name of the Central Federated Union.

The charges were the subject of an insupportable controversy in the Central Federated Union until last summer, when their unions were asked to withdraw them and send other delegates to the central body in their stead. The organizations which the delegates in question represented thereupon took an appeal to the American Federation of Labor, and pending the decision of the appeal, the delegates were retained in the Central Federated Union.

"There is reasonable doubt as to the guilt of these delegates," said Albert Abraham, of the Franklin Pressmen, who made the motion to exonerate. These charges, which have dragged along for years, reflect on the whole labor movement, and a guilty labor would be far better off if the entire matter were dropped.

This view was supported by Morris Brown, of Cigar-makers No. 144, Delegate Eugene Johnson, who said that the former conviction "was arrived at through political intrigue." Delegate James Holland and others, but it did not pass without opposition and when the matter came to a vote several delegates asked to be recorded as voting against exoneration, which was denounced as "whitewashing."

Charge "Whitewashing." "This is either whitewashing or else we didn't know what we were doing when we found these delegates guilty," said Delegate Mead, of the Steamfitters, during the discussion. "I protest against voting on the guilt or innocence of all four of these men together. When their cases were considered before they were voted upon separately, but now we are asked to vote upon them all together and if one or two are less guilty than the rest we can't let them off without acquitting the others."

"Why should we whitewash these men?" asked Delegate Wolf, of Cigar-makers No. 99. "We ought to have a special meeting to go over the whole matter and deal with each one separately."

After the vote, which covered the four delegates together, had been taken, one delegate who voted against exoneration said that he wanted to explain his vote, and declared that he had voted as he did because he "wondered why this matter came up just when the committee appointed to follow up these charges was not present."

The letter from the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, which was dated June 9, stated that the committee on the appeal had arrived at its decision on April 26.

SOLDIER SHOTS THREE

Reprimanded for Abusing Leave of Absence, Cavalryman Uses Revolver.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 14.—Corporal Leslie Crabtree probably fatally shot Captain John C. Raymond, commanding officer of Troop B, Second United States Cavalry, at Fort Des Moines; also shot and seriously injured First Sergeant James H. Washburn and Corporal Elijah Such, who attempted to disarm him, and then shot himself, the bullet striking a rib above the heart and crushing the bone. It is believed to-day that he may recover.

Crabtree had been reprimanded by Captain Raymond because of failure to report when a leave of absence had expired. He spent the night in Des Moines and was to have returned to his barracks at 7 A. M. Captain Raymond summoned him yesterday afternoon and asked about his conduct. The corporal said he had leave of absence till 7 P. M., and Captain Raymond accepted this explanation.

Later Crabtree demanded that he be transferred to another department of the army. That Captain Raymond refused to consider, telling the corporal he could not do that as long as he was not a good soldier.

RELIEF WORK CONTINUES

Earthquakes in Southern France Killed 54 Persons—More Shocks.

PARIS, June 14.—The work of rescue among the villages in the South of France which suffered from the earthquake continues, but owing to the fact that communications are greatly interrupted, details of the disaster are few.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt at 5:15, 6 and 9 o'clock yesterday in Southern France. No damage was done, but the shocks reawakened the feeling of panic among the inhabitants. The shocks affected only the higher parts of the country. The coast was not touched.

Although some reports still give higher figures the most trustworthy accounts state that the deaths caused by Friday's earthquake numbered 54, and that about a hundred persons were injured seriously.

PERSIAN TRIBESMEN RAVAGE COUNTRY

TABRIZ, June 14.—A detachment of Russian troops, with machine guns, left here to-day for Urumiah and the territory east of Urumiah, where the Shakhsevan tribesmen are massacring the people.

Gen. Snarsky, in command of the Russian troops, has telegraphed for reinforcements to be sent here from the Russian forces now in the Caucasus.

Gen. Snarsky was not able to send as large a force to Urumiah as it is feared is needed, owing to the expected trouble with the Turkish troops who are threatening the Russians.

TWO DIE, FATALLY HURT BY LIGHTNING

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 14.—Three persons are dead and four lie at the point of death to-day from injuries received when the tent of the superintending force on the construction work of the new Metro Valley Railroad was struck by lightning. A rain storm was in progress and the men were all in one tent in the construction camp near Carleigle, Ark.

The flash consumed the tent, killing Dan Murphy, first assistant to the chief engineer of the road, and two brothers named Smith, rodmen. William Walters, an engineer's aid, and Jim Doyle and two others not named were fatally injured.

WANT MAN IN JERSEY

The Jersey City police are to-day on the lookout for a man calling himself George Eason, Eason and Guiles Garanto, employees of a trap rock concern at Secaucus, west fishing in a boat on the Hackensack River. Eason returned alone. When questioned about Garanto, Eason said he fell overboard and was drowned. Soon afterward Eason disappeared. Garanto lived at 51 Daleo avenue, Jersey City.

JOY RIDE ENDS IN FATAL CRASH

Man Mortally Hurt When Speeding Touring Car Dashes Against Trolley Pole.

Four "joy riders," two women and two men, were thrown from a big touring car early to-day, when it smashed into a trolley pole at Anthony and Burnside avenues, the Bronx, one of the men being mortally injured, and the other members of the party being more or less bruised and cut. The car was going at a rapid rate of speed when it skidded across the street and crashed into the pole.

John Gleason, twenty-eight years of age, of 181 East 107th street, was thrown against an upright bar supporting the top of the machine and sustained a compound fracture of the right shoulder and internal injuries. Dr. Black, of Fordham Hospital, said that he was in a critical condition.

WOMEN CONCEAL NAMES

The automobile belonged to Leo S. Bing, of 1033 Fifth avenue. It is not known whether Harry Torkel, nineteen years of age, of 51 East 99th street, who was driving the machine, had permission to use it. He and the young women, who refused to give their names, were held at the Bathgate avenue police station pending the arrival of the coroner. They denied that the car was going at a rate exceeding the speed limit, and said they thought the accident was due to the steering gear getting out of order.

The girls were pretty and well dressed, and insisted upon being allowed to go to their homes.

ASSIGN AGENTS TO SUGAR TRUST INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Beyond the statement that the Department of Justice has assigned two agents to duty in New York under instructions to examine into the conditions under which the recent compromise was effected between the American Sugar Refining Company and the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, no information can be obtained here from an official source regarding the purpose of the administration.

It is believed that the special agents will look into the allegations that the compromise disclosed conditions in the original settlement between the two corporations involving a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

SERVANTS IN MALDEN ORGANIZE A UNION

(Special to The Call.) BOSTON, June 14.—The first labor union to be formed in Massachusetts by servants has been organized at Malden, and will be known as Domestic Workers' Union No. 1, with 130 members already enrolled. They have served notice on their employers demanding an increase of wages. Their demands are a minimum of 20 cents an hour, with a working day of not less than five hours, substantial meals at regular hours while employed, and carfare when employment is at a greater than walking distance.

"MUGGING" VICTIM THREATENS SUIT

Joseph Goldstein, of 335 Stone avenue, Brooklyn, a real estate and insurance man, to-day said he intends to sue the police for \$25,000, because he was paraded in front of the detectives and photographed for the Rogues' Gallery.

Goldstein was arrested on May 29 on a charge of grand larceny. It was alleged by the representative of an insurance company that as an agent Goldstein had turned in a check in payment for premiums, which had been returned marked "No Funds." Magistrate House, in the Tombs Court, discharged Goldstein.

SAYS JOHN D. WEPT AT EMPLOYEE'S GRAVE

(Special to The Call.) TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 14.—An enterprising journalist here has sent out a story that John D. Rockefeller and his family wept at the grave of C. W. Hemmingway, an old employe of the billionaire. The story sold well and the newspaper men cleaned up a lot of easy money.

P. S. C. TO TAKE OFF FENDERS ON 2D AVE.

Public Service Commissioner Maltbie will continue this afternoon an investigation to determine why the Second avenue line and the 49th street line are not equipped with up-to-date wheel guards.

The records of the commission show that between August 5, 1907, and the present time the Second avenue company reported 64 accidents, 25 of which were fatal. Wheel guards were involved indirectly in 23 of the accidents and in 15 of these death resulted.

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

PARTY SUPPORTS PRESS

General Committee of Local New York Aids Socialist Dailies.

The proposition to hold a general party meeting of the Socialist locals of Greater New York for the purpose of devising ways and means to aid The Evening Call on Saturday evening, June 19, was indorsed by the General Committee of Local New York at its meeting last Saturday night.

It was also decided to have Local New York join the Century Club of the Sustaining Fund of The Call. A hundred dollars for this purpose will be raised from the Assembly district organizations.

An appeal for financial assistance from the New Yorker Volkszeitung was read, and it was decided to donate \$25 and to ask the party branches to also help maintain the German Socialist daily. The appeal will be posted in the organizer's office.

A motion to hold a protest meeting against the suppression of free speech by the police caused considerable discussion. It was decided to refer the matter to the executive committee.

A proposition to issue a municipal campaign pamphlet was adopted. It will contain sixteen pages of matter, telling about Socialist municipal activities in Europe. The executive committee and the literature committee will have charge of the application.

The request of the 8th A. D. to form an English branch was granted. There are thirty charter members.

Eighty-seven applications for membership were read and approved. Twenty-six of these are Finnish workers.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. S. Berlin.

SEEK BRONX GIRL

Police of Three Cities Join in Hunt for Missing Beatrice Marks.

Search is being made to-day by the police of Albany, Chicago and this city for Beatrice Marks, seventeen years old, daughter of Solomon Marks, a wealthy retired clothing dealer, of 349 East 142d street, the Bronx. She has been missing since June 5, and telegrams were received by her family indicating she was married and had gone to Albany and Chicago. Her mother thinks those telegrams were faked and that the girl has been enticed away from home and is being held against her will.

The fact that all the girl's known friends among young men are still in New York, and know nothing of her whereabouts, has led the parents and the detectives to adopt the kidnapping theory, although no reason has been asked. The mother is prostrated and is under the care of two physicians. Unless favorable news is received from the girl within a few days it is feared the condition of Mrs. Marks will become critical.

CLEWS AGAIN HITS SOCIALIST BOGEY

"Should Socialism gain the ascendancy in this country," Henry Clews asserted in an address in the Metropolitan Temple last night, "the United States would decay of inertia, and our present prosperity and growth of the land, due to the force of individualism, would come to a sudden end."

He described the Socialist as an unfortunate, or misled individual, whose mind is receptive of Socialistic ideas because of reverses he has suffered.

"Socialism was originally based upon the Golden Rule; that is the Socialism I believe in," said Mr. Clews. "Our Constitution is beneficent and impregnable against the assaults of Socialism," the speaker said. "A state of Socialism in this country would drive from the United States the men of ability; they would seek another field than that of the dismal dead level. They would go to some country where they would have an opportunity to work out their destiny without hindrance. In this exodus of these men, our country would fall into a condition of decay."

STATE KILLS SLAYER

AUBURN, June 14.—William Scott was put to death by the people of the state of New York at 6:05 o'clock to-day in the electric chair for killing his mother, Mrs. Della Scott, in 1907. Two shocks were given before he was killed. Governor Hughes had been appealed to, but he refused to interfere with the execution.

STRIKERS DENY RIOT CHARGES

Hawaiian Authorities Hold Leaders of Plantation Laborers Who Ask Higher Wages.

HONOLULU, June 14.—Great indignation prevails among the 5,000 Japanese plantation laborers who have been on strike for several weeks for higher wages, because of the action of the authorities in arresting their leaders, and thus trying to break the strike and favor the plantation owners. The strikers declare to-day that the charges of conspiracy to riot made against their leaders are simply used as a pretext to keep them from carrying the struggle to a successful finish.

Fifteen of the Japanese strike leaders arrested Saturday had a preliminary hearing yesterday. District Judge W. L. Whitney held twelve of them for trial on charges of conspiring to riot and three for conspiracy to murder.

When the Territorial District Court convened in extraordinary session for the preliminary examination of the strike leaders Sheriff Jarrett, with the approval of Judge A. J. Robinson, ordered that no crowd be allowed to assemble about the Court House during the hearing on the ground that it was likely to lead to disorder. This order was rigidly enforced by a large detail of police.

Following the action of the court, William P. Henry, Territorial High Sheriff, united with County Sheriff Jarrett in the issuance of a proclamation forbidding the assemblance of large crowds anywhere in the territory while present conditions prevail. With thousands of idle Japanese excited over the arrest and trial of their countrymen the police deemed the order wise.

Officials Throw a Snuff

Territorial officers say that the evidence adduced before the grand jury yesterday and the papers found in the Japanese Higher Wage Association quarters furnish abundant grounds for the belief that the strikers intended from the beginning to resort to intimidation and violence in their effort to control the sugar industry and eventually the internal affairs of the territory.

District Attorney W. A. Kinney, who had charge of the prosecution, to-day said the evidence disclosed the entire plan of the strikers in the inception of the agitation for higher wages. The plan, he said, included the controlling of the strike by a secret committee and the carrying on of a campaign among the Japanese laborers through the columns of the Nippo and the Jiji, newspapers controlled by the leaders; the accumulation of funds for hiring attorneys to defend and furnish bail for those arrested as a result of their activity; to uplift in the punishment by strikes or otherwise of such planters as opposed the program and to boycott such of their own countrymen as refused their co-operation.

Senichi Uyeno, Japanese Consul General, has advised his countrymen against the men who led the strike movement. He expressed approval of their arrest and prosecution.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—"Neither yesterday nor to-day has the State Department received any word regarding the development of a conspiracy to overthrow the territorial government of Hawaii by the disaffected sugar plantation operatives in the islands," said Assistant Secretary Huntington Wilson last night. "In the absence of official advice the department is inclined to minimize the significance of the disorders and to attribute the story of the conspiracy to the overwrought state of mind of employers and laborers."

Apparently the State Department is not deeply concerned over the inflammatory newspaper stories of the existence of seditious organizations in Hawaii. No inquiry has been made regarding the disturbances and the disposition is to await official confirmation of the news printed Saturday and Sunday.

JAPANESE ASK FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

"Equal opportunity with other foreigners is the slogan of 3,000 Japanese young men who organized in this city yesterday to appeal to the leaders of the Protestant churches for help in their struggle to better their conditions."

The Japs complain that not only is equal opportunity denied them here under present industrial conditions, but a new law of the state prohibiting aliens from entering certain lines of work has thrown about 100 of them out of employment in Coney Island.

One of the officers of the new organization said a larger proportion of Japanese residents in this country are Christians than is generally supposed. He said, also, Japan has a larger percentage of college graduates in this country than any other foreign nation, yet many of these graduates are unable to obtain employment other than as house servants.

"We want to become Americans," he said. "It is conceded that we have qualifications for business and for war, and we want to give our abilities to this country. Our country is small and we are many. We seek larger fields and we don't see why we're not treated the same as other foreigners when we come here."

NATIVE POLICE REVOLT

Company of Filipino Constabulary Attacks Officers—Troops in Pursuit.

MANILA, June 14.—According to reports just received here the second company of constabulary stationed at Davao, Mindanao, mutinied on the night of June 8 and attacked their officers. A native lieutenant was wounded.

After the attack the mutineers were inactive for a while. This delay fortunately permitted Governor Walker to rally the Americans in a church, which was hastily fortified. The mutineers attacked the church the next afternoon and shots were exchanged for three hours. One American planter was killed and three others were wounded.

The mutineers then withdrew to the mountains apparently frightened by the approach of loyal constabulary from the garrison at Mati and detachments of the Twenty-third Infantry.

The troops now occupy Davao and are co-operating with the constabulary in searching the hills for the mutineers. The latter possess thirty rifles and ammunition. The cause of the mutiny is unknown. It is apparently merely a local defection.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The War Department says it has no report of the Mindanao mutiny as yet.

Davao is the capital of a district of the same name and a pueblo on the head of the western arm of Davao Gulf. The town was founded in 1847 and had in 1902 a population of 1,308. The port is a regular point of call for steamers from Manila.

FORM ART ASSOCIATION

Socialists Eject Committee to Arrange Plans for New Club.

Last evening's dinner of the Socialist Dramatic Movement in Codrington's restaurant, Sixth avenue and 44th street, was held for consideration of reorganizing the movement into a Socialist Allied Arts Association. Mrs. Talmage, Miss Newcombe, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Darling, Russell Hertz, Albert Abraham, Herman Bloch, Murray Schickel, Bruno Simon, Dr. Andrews, Julius Hopp and Randolph Walters were appointed a committee to plan such an association, and to call a meeting later for its formal organization.

Russell Hertz, editor of Moods, said that, expressing largely the purpose of such an organization, it should be to promote sincerity, individuality and reality in art and in life. Albert Abraham said the workmanman obviously could not in this day take the lead in any movement involving any art, as there was little but sordidness in his life from the cradle to the grave; the man who might be authorized to work in the studio to the artist as much of art as an Indian medicine man of radium, but the really great artist was likely to be useful to the cause of progress in more ways than one; instance, Wagner fighting in the barricades, as well as writing music, which inspires to liberty.

Bruno Zimm, the sculptor, confessed a mind in doubt whether the artist might not at this time be more useful devoting himself to regular Socialist party work than in struggling against the awful odds, to express love of social justice through commercial art.

Julius Hopp said Socialism is the only force active in the world to-day working for general progress, and sketched the development of the radical drama in Europe and America in proof that the seemingly impractical aspects of radicalism are in fact, the most practical. "Where five years ago, but for the voice raised by the Socialist Dramatic Movement on behalf of the drama with a purpose, there would have been a silence in the woods, and great plays lay neglected in managers' desks because they conveyed the message of Socialism, to-day the richest capitalist theater must accept these same radical plays and their like, because there is money in them."

BOLT HITS CHURCH; 1 DEAD, MANY HURT

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 14.—One man dead, two mortally injured, and fourteen others hurt to-day is the record of casualties that resulted when lightning struck the small Catholic church at Bay Settlement, a fishing point north of here on the Green Bay shore.

There was a panic after the bolt struck the church, but those hurt were all burned by the shock, not trampled in the stampede for the doors. The dead man is Edward Duchane, aged twenty years, of Bay Settlement. There were about 200 worshippers in the church.

STREET CAR STRIKE IN ST. PETERSBURG

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—All the street car employes of St. Petersburg went on strike this morning, resulting in a complete tie-up of the system and the suspension of a large part of the city's business.

The employes are demanding higher wages. Troops are now patrolling the streets, and are guarding the property of the street car company in anticipation of serious trouble.

OILCLOTH ONLY BERSIN CLEW

Sleuths Seek Seller of Material in Which Painter's Cut Up Body Was Wrapped.

QUESTION EAST SIDE PEDDLERS

Captain Cary, of Homicide Bureau, Declares Victim Was Slain to Cover Up Robbery.

The work of the police in the hunt for the slayer of Samuel Bersin, the painter of 221 East 88th street, whose body was dismembered and laid in bundles in the vicinity of Catherine and Henry streets last Friday, is being concentrated to-day upon the task of finding from whom was obtained the oilcloth in which the parts of the body was wrapped. Captain Cary, in charge of the Homicide Bureau at Police Headquarters, has ten detectives working on this line.

The oilcloth is handled to a considerable extent by peddlers whose carts line the crowded streets of the East Side. They buy it from wholesale houses in this city, which in turn get it from the firm in Trenton, N. J., that is its sole manufacturer.

The cloth in which the dismembered parts of Bersin's body were wrapped, Captain Cary says, was evidently never used before. It was apparently bought in one piece, eighty-plus inches long, and was torn in half. The search of the detectives for the peddler who may have sold the cloth to Bersin's murderer is narrowed down to one who dealt in cloth fifty inches in width. The cloth comes in widths of 50, 52 and 57 inches, and is made up in long bolts.

Sold No Oilcloth.

The detectives on Saturday and Sunday made the rounds of more than 200 peddlers of the East Side and found about fifty who sold oilcloth of the sort used by the murderer. About half of them deal in cloth fifty inches in width. None of these peddlers could recall having sold oilcloth to a man of the description of the one who took the two bundles with Joseph Tokoro as he walked along Henry street. All of them were quite sure they had not sold any oilcloth on Wednesday night, when it is supposed Bersin was murdered.

The captain adheres to his idea that the murderer must have committed the crime not far from the place where the bundles were left, because of the extreme difficulty of lugger the parcels around with him. He believes that the murderer was an acquaintance of Bersin who lured his victim to the scene of the crime. Captain Cary thinks that robbery was the motive that actuated the murderer, and that he killed Bersin to cover it up.

REPORT BIG BATTLE IN NORTHERN ALBANIA

LONDON, June 14.—A dispatch from Athens to a London news bureau says that advices from Uskup, European Turkey, report a fierce engagement at Djakovitch, in Northern Albania, between a force of ten thousand Albanians and twelve battalions of Turkish troops. According to the dispatch, the Albanians were repulsed by the deadly fire of the Turkish artillery. The Turkish government is hurrying twelve additional battalions to the scene of the trouble.

The situation in Albania has recently been causing alarm to the government of the Young Turks, and at the time of the march of the Salonica army on Constantinople, resulting in the deposition of Abdul Hamid, it was reported that the Albanians would take advantage of the disturbed conditions to rebel against Turkish sovereignty.

MARKED AMUNITION RECOVERED IN RAID

MARION, Ohio, June 14.—Hundreds of shotgun shells containing cross-marked bullets were captured by Inspectors J. F. Oldfield and George Pate, of Cincinnati, in a raid on the shop of Sam Lima, the so-called Black Hand suspect, at this place. The shells and crossmarks were identified with those found in Denison, Bellefontaine and other towns visited by the officers.

Lima, who is out on bail, met the officials with a show of great indignation, and succeeded in delaying the search until one of six Italian women in the place had escaped. It is believed by the inspectors that this woman carried with her some documentary evidence and clew to the whereabouts of Sebastian Lima, brother of Sam, who is sought by the authorities. In spite of the failure to obtain this evidence the inspector to-day expressed confidence that Sebastian Lima will be caught within a few days.

SOCIALISTS OUT IN THOUSANDS

Masses of Workers Flock to Big Picnics to Make Merry and Hear Speeches.

That the pleasure-seeking ardor of the New York Socialists is not to be dampened by a few raindrops was amply demonstrated yesterday afternoon and evening at Suizer's Westchester Park, when 6,000 enthusiasts turned out to enjoy themselves and help swell the campaign fund of Local New York by making its picnic a success, despite the fact that the weather gods fought against the Socialist merry-makers.

The crowds began to arrive early in the afternoon, and by 2 o'clock there were thousands on the grounds, and the fun waxed fast and furious. Groups made up of the members of the different assembly district organizations of the Socialist Party, branches of the Workers Circle, branches of the Workers' Club and Death Benefit Society, a number of progressive labor unions, the circles of the Young People's Socialist Federation,

ists greeted in Mr. Gaylord, the idea of International Socialism for which they and their Wisconsin comrades were fighting.

Senator Gaylord's Speech.

Mr. Gaylord began his talk by giving his audience the assurance of the hearty good-will of the Wisconsin Socialists, and then spoke in part as follows:

"We Socialists of Wisconsin do not believe that Socialism will come suddenly, like a brick dropping from the sky. We understand Socialism to mean social democracy, and democracy, particularly social democracy, means social self-control. That is one reason why it must come gradually; it must grow.

"Neither do we believe that Socialism is in any sense a precursor of anarchy, or the destruction of government. We understand by government, that social control, or control of society, which is exercised by political action. And social self-control is not the destruction of government, but it is the result of democracy applied to social control.

"We do not have to-day in this country a real political government of the people. We have a real government, but that is industrial and commercial. But the alleged political government is only a mask on the face of the government that governs.

"The alleged government tried to enforce its laws against the real government, and it did not succeed in collecting the twenty-nine-million-dollar penalty.

"Test for yourself the unreality of this government to-day, by answering this question: Would you rather be President of the United States, or President of the Standard Oil Com-

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economic and political, there, and to that degree, Socialism is at hand. "Our work is, to forward by all means industrial, political, or otherwise, the promotion of this new social discipline which spells for the working class a larger liberty, and for the world a new civilization."

New York Must Get Busy.

Mr. Gaylord concluded by calling upon the union men of New York to wake up and fall into line with the Socialists who, profiting by past experiences, should put up such a campaign this year as to roll up a vote next fall that would send a thrill of hope and joy through the American working class from ocean to ocean.

Chairman Buhr, in thanking the speaker in the name of Local New York, assured him that his advice would be taken, and that this city would set a mark to be emulated by the Socialists of the entire country. The meeting then closed with three rousing cheers for the Socialist Party and the Senator from Milwaukee.

Among the many willing workers who acted on committees and other-

ness put a stop to them. There were many participants, and judging from the enthusiasm shown by those taking part, as well as of the crowd that watched the performers, there is no doubt as to the immense pleasure they gave.

At about 8 o'clock Winfield R. Gaylord, State Senator of Wisconsin, arrived, and while a platform was being set up for the speaker, a march was led to the inspiring notes of the "Marseillaise;" this again was followed by a barn dance, in which the children only took part. It was a huge success.

Eager to Hear the Senator.

Then followed Mr. Gaylord's speech which lasted nearly an hour, but most of the crowd was satisfied to miss the chance of a dance or two and listen to the radical changes accomplished by the Socialists in Wisconsin, especially since the results were being given by one who has been taking an active part in causing these very changes.

Mr. Gaylord, among other things, said that Socialists in his part of the country did not believe that industrial democracy would be brought in as suddenly as some of the cyclone, the volcanic eruption, or the earthquake, but rather as the day follows the night, the growth of the seed grain into the glorious harvest, or the growth of the boy into manhood. He said the change was going on gradually and ceaselessly; was going on even now, and is bound to result in the full emancipation of the workers. He told of the battles fought in the Wisconsin Senate, and of the part he played in them. He showed how it was possible to slowly change the laws so that within time they would work for the good of the masses, and how in the end they would be for, of, and by the people.

Mr. Gaylord declared that any Socialist who condemned all Democrats and Republicans was much in error, as there were a great number of them who were as honest, and as well meaning as the best of Socialists. "Were it true that all those who were not Socialists were utterly depraved," said he, "we would have but very poor material to make Socialists of." He then went on to give proof that many Republicans and Democrats were honest, and worked for what they thought was best for the majority.

Although it was after 10 o'clock when the speaker left the platform, the way the crowds took to the dancing it could be seen that they meant to make an all-night affair of it.



SENATOR GAYLORD

wise helped make the picnic a success, were: Organizer U. Solomon; E. Koerner, ticket manager; C. R. Tetzner, cashier; Louis Simon, financial secretary, and Henry Ortland, treasurer. A particularly inspiring feature of the day was the parade of the members of the Socialist Sunday Schools, participated in by hundreds of bright-faced, happy children, and their teachers, whose enthusiasm and earnestness augurs well for the day when they shall take up the battle for industrial freedom.

The Fun in Brooklyn.

It was no easy victory that the 23d A. D. baseball team snatched from the very paws of the Pick-ups, Saturday afternoon, at the Kings County Socialist party picnic, at Liberty Park, L. I. Up to the fifth inning it seemed as if the Pick-ups would send the regulars home with drooping wings for the tally stood 7 to 3. The manager of the 23ds claimed that it was all due to the mishap that took place in the first half of the first inning, which was that Samuel Chancer, the catcher, had his right hand so badly damaged by a whizzing curve that he had to be taken out of the game.

Run after run was piling up against the 23ds, but as the sixth inning bobbed up, it seemed that a new spirit took possession of the entire nine, for they set to work in a manner worthy of the cause, and right there the fun began, man after man died at the first bag, and it was with great efforts that the rooters refrained from telephoning for all the undertakers in the city. Minute by minute the battle waxed stronger, and as the winning man in the last inning touched the home plate the score stood 5 to 7 in favor of the 23ds.

The picnic crowd was rather slow in gathering, and at its height was estimated to average about three thousand, though it might have been larger, as the grounds are very spacious, and an accurate figure is next to impossible. The dancing commenced early, and the sweet strains of the waltz music had a soothing effect on the pleasure-seeking workers, to whom a day with nature was a joy divine. The weather was the kind wished for. The games were all that could be expected, and lasted until the dark-

C. F. U. LEADERS GUILTLSS

(Continued from page 1.)

store on 24th street, near Sixth avenue, which was rented for that purpose, and told them that they could not hold a meeting there without a permit. The policeman declared, said Delegate Hatch, that if a meeting were held there again the men would be taken away in the patrol wagon. Delegate Hatch said that another meeting would be held in the store to-day.

Delegate Kaufman, of the Garment Workers, reported that a number of plain clothesmen were patrolling the vicinity of Frankel Brothers, where the clothing cutters are on strike, and were advising the men to return to work.

The question of public ownership of subways continued to cause excitement in yesterday's meeting. Delegate Gamble, of "Big Six," introduced a resolution calling upon the delegates to visit the Public Service Commission to denounce the attempted overthrow of the referendum vote of 1894 by the Travis-Robinson bill, and to demand the operation of the new subways by the city under the provisions of the Elsbarg law.

A number of delegates objected to this resolution on the ground that it had been introduced upon request of Luther S. Bedford, who was formerly elected and denied admittance to the meetings of the Central Federated. Delegate Gamble denied this and stated that the resolution was written by James Farrell, former president of Typographical Union No. 6.

"No matter who wrote it, this resolution expresses the sentiment of the rank and file of organized labor, if not some individual leaders," declared Delegate Mead.

Subway Resolution Ruled Out.

After a hot discussion, President Curtis declared the resolution out of order on the ground that all resolutions introduced by delegates must come from their unions and bear the seal of their organization.

A telephone message was received that a committee from the Brooklyn Central Labor Union was on its way to the meeting to speak in behalf of this resolution, which had been adopted by the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, but the meeting was adjourned without waiting for the Central Labor Union committee to arrive.

In the report of the Executive Board, earlier in the meeting, it was stated that President Curtis had consulted counsel in regard to the McAdoo subway matter and found that the Robinson bill gave no protection to organized labor and that McAdoo could do as he pleased, while one clause made it possible for the city to construct the subways itself if the Public Service Commission wished to do so. McAdoo, the report stated had refused to see a committee and had failed to answer the letter of the Central Federated Union.

It was decided, after much discussion to send a committee to the Board of Aldermen in favor of an ordinance providing that the weight of a loaf of bread must be stamped on the loaf. Many delegates opposed this on the ground that it would cause an increase in the price of bread, but Delegate Mead pointed out that the cost of bread could be raised more easily by lessening the size of the loaf than by increasing the price, and that the people were entitled to know exactly what they were buying.

A delegate of the teamsters reported that the Team Owners Association had declined for the open shop all over the city, and said that if the strike against Jackson Brothers were lost for lack of assistance, there would be a big fight against the union.

Firemen Doing Union's Work.

It was reported that firemen are doing the work of mechanics around the firehouses, and the Fire Department will be urged to grant labor representatives a pass to visit the fire houses.

The carpenters complained that Commissioner Edwards is employing non-union labor. It was reported that State Labor Commissioner Williams had refused to supply the Central Federated Union with a copy of the report of his com-

SEES RED SPECTER

Capitalist Organ Warns Police That Attempted Repression Defeats Itself.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—There is a disposition of late among capitalist editors to exhort their brethren of the police department of the large cities to let up on their persecution of the radical element of the country. They warn the uniformed inciters to violence that their present methods are becoming antiquated, that the public is "next" and that persecution actually wins sympathy and adherents. Recently the cynical New York Sun opined on this wise apropos Emma Goldman and the Washington Star said "Amen."

Now the Washington Post warns the German military authorities to go slow in "suppressing" Socialism in the German army. Under the head, "Tolerance vs. Tyranny," the editor writes:

"A Berlin dispatch conveys the information that hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the German army, most of them the younger men, are Socialists at heart, secretly imbued with Socialist doctrines, and that the German military authorities are no little alarmed over the circumstance and are taking measures to stamp out the heresy.

"Unfortunately, the method employed to this end is calculated to spread the heresy. The quarters of the soldiers are searched and all printed matter therein found is rigidly censored, and if Socialist pamphlets are discovered in any soldier's locker, he is punished. No soldier is permitted to visit a beer saloon where Vorwaerts, the leading Socialist journal, or other Socialist publications are to be had, and in addition the soldier is not permitted to enter any place that is a resort of workmen guilty of Socialist bias of mind.

"All the statements and military capitulations of Germany might pester their ingenuity for a twelvemonth to devise means to promote the Socialist idea, and they could not improve on the plan they have put in practice. Thou shalt not," is a challenge that every man of Teutonic family accepts—German, Dutchman, Englishman, American and the rest of the Caucasian race besides.

"Leave thought unfettered, every creed to scan."

"Heresy was never stamped out except by appeal to reason, and not to force. The German empire, at the house of Hohenzollern is taking the same measures to suppress Socialism that the German empire of the house of Hapsburg did three and a half centuries ago to stave what is known in history as the 'Reformation.' If Martin Luther had been allowed free rein by church and state, the work he accomplished would have been of infinitely less immediate consequence.

"It is a very easy thing to turn an agitator into a martyr. Take the case of that insufferable scamp John Wilkes. He kept Great Britain in hot water for years, because he was adroit enough to make himself a martyr victim of British tyranny.

"Better to let the virus of innovation run through the nation, as the measles through a family."

TALK GENERAL STRIKE

(Special to The Call.)

TEXARKANA, Ark., June 14.—Whether a general strike shall be called on the Gould system of railroads in the Southwest by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen will be decided by a subcommittee selected yesterday by the General Committee of the organization in session here. The first meeting was held here to-day.

mittes on immigration, giving the excuse that he had only one copy, and the secretary was instructed to take the matter up with him again. A communication was received from the Mayor, saying that he would receive a committee on Thursday, 10 A. M., which will register a protest on behalf of the American Federation of Musicians against the reduction of the bands on the West 56th street, Barrow Street and East 24th street recreation piers, from twenty to fifteen men.

A letter from the Hebrew Sheltering House Association, which maintains a free employment bureau for immigrants, requested that it be kept informed in regard to strikes, in order to avoid sending men where there are labor disturbances. Upon recommendation of the Executive Board it was decided to retain permanent counsel for the Central Federated Union, and several lawyers will be asked for their terms.

BAKERS HAVE 4 AGENTS

Strikers Divide Work and Get Help.

The striking bakers have divided their union into four districts and a separate business agent for each.

The number of bakers who have come back to work has grown too large to be governed by one agent. They will now be carried on in a better and more systematic manner and a general outlook for a settlement of the strike is very good. A most pathetic sight is the resigned attitude of the scabs who come to the union to ask for forgiveness, to be admitted to the union. Some of them write very pathetic letters stating that they are ready to undergo punishment for the sin of having scabbed. The union is very lenient with these and takes them in as they apply and promise not to return to work in non-union shops.

A few more settlements were effected this morning and the Brooklyn Baker Union, Local 87, sent more money to the fund. All told, that small local sent \$201 to the support of the strikers.

NO NEWS OF SLAVONIA

More dribbles of news are all steamship companies here have received concerning the wrecked liner Slavonia off Flores Island, in Azores. About the only additional private information which reaches New York was a message to the German Lloyd office, saying that Princess Irene, to which the 116 passengers of the Slavonia were transferred after the wreck, would reach Gibraltar until late to-day.

Complete at Last

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

Volume I, entitled The Process of Capitalist Production, gives in full detail an explanation and analysis of the process which the wage-worker is compelled to labor for the bare means of living, while the Surplus Value which he produces is taken from him by the capitalist. Cloth, 618 pages, \$2.00.

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

Volume III, just published, tells of The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole. It sets the general principles establishing in the first two volumes, and applies them to the actual functioning of society as it is to-day. This volume explains better than any other book the causes of Imperial Crises. It shows why and how the small capitalist is being gradually wiped out, and why he eventually gets an income smaller than the wages of a skilled laborer. Finally, it contains an exhaustive discussion of subjects which those who know Marx can find from Volume I. Cloth, 1,048 pages, \$2.00.

The three volumes, in a strong box, will be sent by express prepaid on receipt of \$6.00, and will send the purchaser a complete slip for \$2.40, which will be receivable the same as cash at any time within a year toward the purchase of a share of stock in our publishing house at \$10.00. Or for \$12.00 cash with order we will send the set of books with express prepaid with a fully-paid certificate for a share of stock. If you do not already know the advantage of holding a share in Socialism, mailed free on request for a copy of What to Read in Socialism, mailed free on request.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 185 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.



THE BEEF-A-LA-BARBARIAN STYLE

the Socialist Sunday Schools, and other organizations, wandered from one point of attraction to another, or gathered around their gorgeous red banners and discussed the pleasures of the day and the date of the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Eat Everything in Sight.

That these exercises sharpened the appetites of the happy throng was proven by the fact that the 1,800-pound steer which was barbecued and handed out in the shape of delicious sandwiches by sixteen hustling members of Butchers' Union, No. 174, headed by Charles Stifter, Reinhold Schneider and William Bartels, was devoured long before the crowd's hunger was appeased, and several hundred pounds of savory frankfurters went the same way.

Among the many amusements which furnished diversion for the picnickers and gathered in their loose change for the Socialist party's treasury, were the wine booth, where several hundred bottles of choice vintage were dispensed by Manager Joseph Starling and his able assistants; the novelty-bazaar of Branch 3 of the Socialist Women's Society, managed by Mrs. Schnepel and several efficient helpers; the eel fishing stand, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. George Paasberg; the bird-spear gallery, directed by Mrs. Murdoch, and the prize bowling match, managed by Ernest Ramm, where a number of valuable presents were given to the best bowlers.

At 5 o'clock the speaker of the day, Senator Gaylord, of Wisconsin, arrived, and a half hour later, after an inspiring rendering of the Workingman's Marseillaise, by the Socialist Band of thirty pieces, Victor Buhr, as chairman, introduced the representative of the Milwaukee Socialists with a few energetic remarks to the effect that the New York Revolution-

ought to control the property they own—if property and ownership mean anything. And so, social self-control or industrial democracy, must come, and is coming.

"Second, on the Political Field: Politics is the science and art of government. Government, political government, consists mainly in the making and executing of the rules of property. And those who make the rules of property control the property—of course.

"Therefore, we Socialists in Wisconsin are not only organizing on the industrial field. We are also organizing on the political field, where the laws of property are made; so that here also the world's workers may achieve social self-control, by a democratic control of the laws of property.

"And these two lines of progress are being realized. Industrial democracy is coming now. Not only in Wisconsin, not only in England, Germany and France, and wherever Socialists are being elected to office. But wherever the working class gain any degree of self-control, industrial,

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 83d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. WE HANDLE ALL UNION MADE MERCHANDISE. WEAR THE HALL SHOE UNION MADE \$2.50 F. S. HASLACH, Manufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear. 841 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, 8977 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

OH! YOU BIG SIXER! AND YOU ORGANIZED WORKERS GENERALLY. Do you need to be reminded that 'The Mill will never grind with the water that has passed?' And neither will The Call rise up in its grave and defend you if you let it die for the lack of the paltry amount needed until next fall when it will be able to repay the debt by fighting your battles. Do you remember your big fight against The New York Sun? Wasn't it a bluffer, tho! Wouldn't it have been fine if you had had at your disposal, without charge, the columns of a great metropolitan newspaper with a big circulation reaching two hundred thousand working people every day? How such a paper would have slanted with the real facts and incidents of that little scrap. But you didn't have such a paper. No paper in New York would print YOUR SIDE, not even at advertising rates! They say history repeats itself, and no one will deny that in the arena occupied by organized laborers and organized capitalists both the present and the future will prove the truth of this. You have not had your last fight nor your biggest fight. As sure as death itself, you will again be where you will need such a paper as you can now easily make The New York Evening Call—a paper that is 'yours to serve' without money and without price. You need it now in the 'Butterick' fight. An opportune investment now will pay big dividends when you are again in the throes of another bitter struggle, either in behalf of your own immediate craft or of some other craft. And you know that when conditions are hard for the members of another craft, they or their sons and daughters will soon be bidding for your jobs. 'The solidarity of labor,' that's the thing. Let's equip it with its own weapons whereby it can reach with its demands for justice the minds and hearts of the great mass of the people and mold public sentiment for its own ends. Oh! you Big Sixer! Wake up! Listen to the call of The Call!

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DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

ENGLISH CHAMP BEATEN

Wilson Finishes Fourth in Mile Run at Galway Games.

With a twenty-yard handicap, Mike Driscoll, of the Mercury A. C., of Yonkers, took the measure of H. A. Wilson, the English miler, who ran second to Meivn Sheppard in the 1,600 metre race at the Olympic games in England last year, in the mile handicap at the games of the Galway Miler's Association at Ulmer Park yesterday.

Wilson started from scratch, and catching Driscoll in the second lap went after the leaders. But he was unequal to the task and Driscoll overtook the Englishman and set sail for Galway. He caught the latter half a lap from the finish and won with about five yards to spare. Wilson followed Sinclair to the tape. Driscoll's time was 4 minutes 23 4-5 seconds.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE SOCIALIST LEAGUE

From the latest facts that are gathered around the various Assembly District it seems that the new Socialist League will be the greatest athletic event launched by the party. Two more entries have been received and on the final meeting to be held tomorrow evening probably a few more will join. At the picnic held Saturday and Sunday it seemed that that was the principal topic of conversation, not only with the men but with the women folks as well.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: National League, W, L, P.C. Rows include Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston.

Table with columns: Yesterday's Results, Cincinnati, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis.

Table with columns: American League, W, L, P.C. Rows include Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington.

Table with columns: Games To-day, New York at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Table with columns: Eastern League, W, L, P.C. Rows include Rochester, Montreal, Buffalo, Toronto, Baltimore, Newark, Jersey City, Providence.

Table with columns: Yesterday's Results, Jersey City-Montreal, Newark, Providence, Toronto.

Table with columns: Games To-day, Toronto at Jersey City, Montreal at Providence, Rochester at Newark, Buffalo at Baltimore.



AS A DEPOSITORY FOR FILES MURRAY WAS IN A CLASS BY HIMSELF.

GIANTS TROT LIKE OLD WOMEN

Slow Base Running Loses Game for New York Team--Murray Plays Star Game.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The Giants yesterday failed to embrace their opportunity to climb into third place, the Reds defeating them 2 to 1, in the third game of the series. The reason for the undoing of the visitors was lack of speed in running out hits. The game ended with New York players cramped on third and second, Geo. Bisset, a substitute batsman, falling to deliver the timely bingle that either would have won the game or sent it into extra innings.

The pitchers were George Wiltse and Bill Campbell, and each man received perfect and sensational backing. The visitors got nine hits and the home team only two. The New York left-hander did not issue a pass, while the resident pitcher countermanded two tickets to first.

O'CONNELL VS. MANGO

Jeff O'Connell, the English lightweight, who has defeated his best boys in his class around New York, meets Frankie Mango in the star bout at the Olympic Athletic Club to-night.

HAYES GETS CRAMP

KEANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—John Hayes, winner of the Olympic Marathon, after running nine miles of a twenty-mile match race yesterday afternoon with John Swenberg, of Sweden, was seized with a cramp and forced to retire. Swenberg finished the race in 1:53:33 2-5. Swenberg led Hayes by four laps at the time of the latter's retirement.

INVESTORS OPPORTUNITY

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

Those who are interested in mines, stock, oil wells and other such stock, or who expect something for nothing will waste postage stamps by writing.

Advertisement for Union Label shirts, collars, and other clothing items, including contact information for Sig. Klein.

READ THIS

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

You owe it to your interests to maintain a newspaper for your own use, whether the times are peaceful or turbulent? When we have strikes on our hands, we find it a very good thing to have a mouthpiece and thereby reach the public, whose opinion often determines our success.

- 1. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 149, Brooklyn.
2. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Brownsville.
3. 34th A. D. S. P., New York.
4. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 235, I. A. of M.
5. 6th A. D. S. P., New York.
6. Local Tarrytown, S. P., New York.

ORLANDO WINS BIKE MARATHON

Lawrence, California Boy, Captures Time Honors--Hungarian Hurt in Accident.

From a field of 136 speedy cyclists starting at the crack of Jim Corbett's pistol in the first Bicycle Marathon, held over the Valley Stream course, Joseph Orlando, an Italian, who carried the colors of the Empire City Wheelmen, raced to victory yesterday.

The course was from Valley Stream to Baldwin, to Lynbrook, to Freeport, thence to Rockville Centre and Massapequa and return. Only one accident marred the contest, Isaac Zucker, of Hungary, being the unfortunate victim. As he started over the railroad crossing his tire caught in a switch and he was thrown on the track. His face was cut and he received abrasions of the skin.

HURLEY AND GRIFFIN AT FAIRMONT A. C.

What promises to be one of the hardest fought battles ever seen in this city is scheduled to take place on Friday evening, June 16, at the Fairmont Athletic Club, between "Battling" Hurley and Charlie Griffin.

MALACHY CLUB HOLD GAMES

Jack Fitz Gerald won the 440-yard dash at the closed games of the St. Malachy Club, at De Witt Clinton Oval, yesterday morning. He had a three-yard advantage over R. Hebron at the finish. G. Greer was third. Fitz Gerald's time for the distance was 55 1-5 seconds. He took the lead in the last 100 yards and held it to the tape.

R. Purcell captured first prize in the 100-yard dash, with H. Snowden second, and B. Halleck third. The winner's time was 11 1-5 seconds. F. Burns won the handicap eight-pound shot put and W. Jewett proved best in the half-mile run.

Advertisement for Trussmaker Henry Frahme, offering trusses, braces, and other medical supplies.

NEWSGOUT FOR PIRATES

PITTSBURG, June 14.—The Pittsburgh club has enlisted the services of George Van Haltren, the famous old California member of National League clubs, to look over the best timber in the California State League.

Van, who has just been released by the Oakland club, has wired Barney Dryfuss to look after Pitcher Frank Eastley, of the San Francisco team, as he is the best on the Coast.

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Sammy Smith and Jack Goodney, the "Fighting Newsboy," will meet to-night in a ten-round bout by the name of A. C. Wyckoff avenue at the Key street, Brooklyn. This will be the fourth time these boys have clashed, and as their previous battles resulted in draws, they are anxious to see the question of supremacy.

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LADIES' WAISTS. J. Klein, 485 Knickerbocker Ave.

LADIES' TAILOR. M. Hammer, 1700 Pitkin Ave.

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COAL AND WOOD—Lynn, Conn. Conroy, 100 W. 4th St.

Advertising page for the above columns.

WILSON HITS UNIONS

Reports They Limit Output of Individual Workers.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 14.—Labor unions were attacked by President Woodrow Wilson in a baccarat address before the graduating class at Princeton University yesterday.

"You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

"I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable loss. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

Dr. Wilson also said that "honest" greed among business men brought about the "recent" panic.

IDENTIFY SUICIDE

DOVER, N. J., June 14.—George J. Holman, of Rutherford, has identified the man who committed suicide last week, with \$1,193 in his pockets, as E. S. Spera, who had been missing since May 29. The dead man worked for Holman for eleven years. He roomed in Brooklyn, where he had brothers and sisters.

PROBE EXPRESS CO.'S

ALBANY, June 14.—The Public Service Commission will to-morrow take up the complaint of the New York Chamber of Commerce of New York against various express companies doing business in the state on questions of rates and service generally.

MRS. KENNEDY ILL

Work for Socialism and Overstudy Causes Breakdown at Sea.

Suffering from a sudden attack of nervous breakdown on Wednesday, Mrs. Katharine Kennedy, a lecturer on Socialism of this city, arrived here last night seriously ill, on the Red Star liner Lapland from Antwerp. Accompanying Mrs. Kennedy was her husband, who is in the dry goods business here.

The ship's surgeon, Dr. Vandaele, who has spent a great part of his time in attendance on Mrs. Kennedy since she was stricken, when asked the nature of her illness, said that it was nervous prostration. It was said that grave fears were entertained for her life, and that a wireless message announcing her serious condition was sent to William Meeker, a relative, who obtained an emergency cutter pass to board the Lapland from the cutter at Quarantine last night, and took Mrs. Kennedy in a taxicab to her home at 355 Central Park West.

It was said that Mrs. Kennedy had been studying too zealously abroad, and that this, assisted by the roughness of the passage across on the Lapland, had been responsible for her breakdown.

KING LEOPOLD THROWS BLUFF ABOUT CONGO

ANTWERP, June 14.—King Leopold made a remarkable speech here on the occasion of the festivities in connection with the annexation of the Congo Independent State. He said that the gift of Congo to Belgium was the greatest satisfaction in his life. He declared that Congo would play a most important part in the expansion of Belgium. The new tariff walls of her neighbors had placed Belgium in a position where a merchant marine and new outlets for her products were imperative.

China, continued the King, offered a big field for Belgium activity, and the unoccupied lands and mines in the Congo territory might be made the medium of valuable concessions. The fact that the King conversed at length with Henry W. Diederich, the American Consul General, was the subject of remark.

STAGELAND

Many new features and novelties are promised by F. Ziegfeld, Jr. in his latest musical revue, "The Follies of 1909," which will have its premiere in the Jardin de Paris, stop the New York and Criterion Theaters, to-night.

The book and lyrics are the work of Harry B. Smith, while Maurice Levy wrote the music. The newest "Follies" which is in two acts and twelve illuminated scenes, was staged by Julian Mitchell, under the personal direction of Mr. Ziegfeld. The organization, which is said to be larger than any of the manager's previous successes, is headed by Nora Bayes. Others in the cast are Bessie Clayton, Harry Kelly, Annabelle Whitford, Arthur Deacon, Billie Reeves, Jack Norworth, Lillian Lorraine, Sophie Tucker, William C. Schrode, Maurice Hegeman, William Bonnell, Gertrude Vanderbilt, Rosie Green, Helen McShon, Albert Froom, Welch, Mealey and Montrose; Josephine Whittell, Mae Murray, Dave Abrams, Arthur Hill, J. Schrode, William Powers, Anna C. Wilson, Bessie Fennell, Elise Hamilton, Marion Whitney, Edna Chase, Ruby Lewis, Florence Walton, Virginia Marshall, Polly Thorne, Eynice Mackay, and a large chorus of girls. The roof garden has been thoroughly redecorated for the occasion.

AMUSEMENTS

E. H. Sothorn and Julia Marlowe in "Twelfth Night," at the Academy of Music to-night. In response to popular request to again see "Romeo and Juliet," they will present an extra performance of the Shakespearean love romance on Friday afternoon. For the final week the two stars have reserved two of the most popular plays of their repertoire. To-night and Tuesday nights and Wednesday matinee and night they present "Twelfth Night," and Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday matinee and night "The Taming of the Shrew."

Other Plays To-night.

William Hodge in "The Man from Home," at the Astor; William Collier in "The Man from Mexico," at the Garrick; "The Third Degree," at the Hudson; J. E. Dodson in "The Next Door," at the Gaiety; "The Gentleman from Mississippi," at the Bijou; "The Climax," at Daly's, and "Going Some," at the Belasco. Sir Charles Wyndham, in "The Mollusc," at the

THE CALL PATTERN

Crushed strawberry linen has been used in the development of the boys' Russian blouse suit (2844). The blouse closes at the right side of the front under a trimming band of white linen; the collar, belt and cuffs made of similar linen. The knickerbockers are gathered onto the knees by elastic, run through the hemming. The pattern is in 4 sizes—2 to 6 years. For a boy of 4 years the suit requires 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3/4 yards 18 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 64 inches wide.

Price of Pattern, 10 Cents.

The girls' dress (2838) is a one-piece model in turquoise-blue chambray. The wide tucks over the shoulders give sufficient fullness to the lower edge. The trimming band and cuffs are of white linen, trimmed with light blue cotton scalloped braid, and the belt is also of white linen. The pattern is in 6 sizes—4 to 14 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3/4 yards 26 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 64 inches wide.

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OUR DAILY POEM

THE SOCIALIST CHALLENGE.

By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer.

From the advancing Socialist hosts Hear freedom's challenge come.

We seek no comrade worker's blood. Mid the roll of an army drum.

But we come, with the thrill Of our conscious class,

And he will not turn back nor forget. We've faith in our cause

We'll show to the world There is life in the workers yet.

Chorus: Masters, we slept, but we're not dead. The crushed and scourged with scorn.

We crouch, but we catch the triumph tread Of our comrades marching on.

Our comrades will tear the chain away That yoke forges on labor's hands.

Their mind is touched by light of day Bound no more by tradition's bands.

To take o'er the land, also the tools Is the aim on which we're set.

We will be no more your pliant fools There's life in the workers yet.

BUILDING NEWS.

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

69th st. 163 East, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25x50; R. M. Hoe of 11 East 71st st., owner; Albro & Lindberger, architects; cost, \$30,000.

Central Park West, a w corner of 93d st. for a twelve-story brick apartment house, 125x163; Sturtevant Realty Co., owner; A. J. Bodker, architect; cost, \$750,000.

161st st. s. s. 275 ft. w. of Amsterdam av. for three six-story brick flats, 45x 86.11; A. H. Cohen of 148 Park av., owner; C. B. Meyer, architect; cost, \$135,000.

Riverdale Drive, e. s. 125 ft. s. of 122d st. for a two-story apartment house, 100x31, C. W. Kissella of 150 Fifth av., owner; Nevills & Bagge, architects; cost, \$550,000.

Broadway, w. s. 100.11 ft. s. of 123d st. for a six-story brick apartment house, 149.11x106.11; Surety Construction Co. of 310 East 50th st., owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, \$175,000.

32d st. 15 and 17 East for a twelve-story building, 35x30; Alliance Construction Co. of 293 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, \$200,000.

Johnson av. s. e. corner of 230th st. for a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, 35.4x32.2; R. H. McKelvey of 84 William st., owner; Robert W. Gardner, architect; cost, \$8,000.

240th st. s. s. 405 ft. w. of Katonah av. for two two-story brick dwellings, 20x48 each; James Clelland of 2002 Anthony av., owner; Schafer & Jaeger, architects; cost, \$12,000.

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THE AGITATORS—A STORY OF THE DAWN

By JOHN R. McMAHON

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(Continued from Saturday.)

CHAPTER XI.

The fall election campaign was on. The colonists could not vote, not having been a year in the state—which was pointed out as a detail of working class disfranchisement affecting thousands, who changed residence to suit the demands of industry—but they formed a volunteer corps to get votes in the neighborhood for the workers' party. Politics was the main subject of talk in the foundry by day and the evening classes suffered from small attendance. Apprentices and school children, mothers and wives argued among themselves and labored with unbelievers. No visitor to the colony escaped without a pocketful of tracts. Tom Locker began a successful career as political orator in a nearby town, when, as he said, he tried to convert five men at once and got an argument in the eye more than he gave. There were other cases of misguided zeal.

Rensen spent some evenings in stores and saloons on the outskirts of Westvale, giving away pamphlets and talking to any who would listen. He spent one evening in the local tavern among negroes, farmers and mountaineers. It was necessary here to explain the simplest principles and combat grotesque travesties of the profit creed in its ancient unimproved form; dogmas of free competition and the like that had not been changed to suit a new dispensation of trusts.

Those who had heard of Rensen's history looked at him curiously and were more anxious to learn details of high life than of the means of emancipation for the working class. They asked how it felt to be rich. Several applied for jobs in the foundry. "Look at me," said a drunken wag, with a red, pimply face, "I got all the comforts of life. What do I want to kick about?"

"Your wife ought to kick on supporting a bum," observed a man with a rabbit skin cap, who smoked a clay pipe. "It's the tariff makes people hard on," said a yellow skinned, nose-tweated youth. "I'm a son of a— if it ain't so."

"Well, I worked on the trolley ten years," replied a man in a uniform of a wiper, wiping beer froth from his mustache, "and I can't say I noticed any difference."

was evicted for non-payment of rent or had to worry about the future. "No, sah, no," replied the old man, straightening himself with a hand on his back. "My mastah he give me 'tehb'le lashin's."

"Then you're better off now, uncle?" said a bystander. "But his lashin's neber equal de clubbin' an' shootin' dey give me since I was a free worker on a strike. My mastah neber tried to kill me, but de police suhtinly did. Ah cost my mastah too much money for him to injure me serious. A slave an' a mule, sah, is betteh off than a wage earner."

"You're all right, uncle," said the bartender, offering him a glass of beer which he had dosed with red pepper. Everyone laughed as the old man coughed and spluttered and wiped the tears from his bleared eyes. The next day Rensen met Mr. Rodgers, driving to Westvale in his milk wagon, and spoke to him about the election.

"My, my, 'tis a good idea y' hav', to be sure," he said. "I'll think it over. . . . Only I was thinkin' that Ga-d made th' poor folk to serve th' rich. If all had plinty an' there was noba-waddy wid rotten legs to do de dirty work, wher wud th' rich be? I think Ga-ck made it so."

Old Nick at the quarry understood the drift of Rensen's argument with difficulty. Standing by a car of broken rock he looked grave and puzzled. His seemed, swarthy face at last lighted up. "You my friend. I vota da ticket for three dollar."

"I can't read," said the man with sudden frankness. He told how he went to work in the mill at fourteen and before that he had to help support his mother and younger brothers, so that he got only two terms in school. He could run a steam

engine and tend the hydraulic press, but the letters of the alphabet looked queer to him. Madeline also went campaigning. She smiled at Rensen's tale of ill luck with the Italians, made a mysterious reference to influence and said that Tom Locker ought to have known that propaganda begins at home. She smiled on Columbia the next evening. The dark-eyed girl confessed demurely that the trial friendship was getting on all right, only the weather was too cold for walks in the woods. She readily interpreted the visitor's remarks to her father. Old Nick with soft, eager oaths and glances of affection, vowed that he would vote the workers' ticket and make all the others do likewise. He did not know the workers in his own country and all over the world were getting together. He thought that voting was a kind of graft business, like everything else.

Madeline, encouraged by her success, felt adventurous. She had never been stronger or keener-minded than in recent weeks; her husband's solicitude seemed unnecessary. She made up her mind to go to Westvale on the trolley and take part in the street speaking. For some reason the state officers had rather neglected Westvale. A carpenter had lately organized a local of the party, with headquarters at his shop, and there was a gray haired, sweet-faced woman, a traveling speaker, who conducted the open air meetings.

Madeline found these two whom she had met before, just setting out from the shop with a stout square box. "Comrade, I made the box myself," said the carpenter, who was a blonde, deep-voiced man. "It is safer and more comfortable to stand on than the soap boxes of the trusts."

The little brown-eyed woman laughed sweetly and told Madeline she had stood with advantage on ash heaps and garbage cans. They walked through alleys of a negro quarter and arrived at a filthy neighborhood, half slum and factory. The carpenter put the box on the street corner, lighted a stand torch and would return and went away, saying he would return after he had started another meeting. Madeline saw something familiar in the neighborhood, besides guessing that a black and odorous canal was the pure mountain stream that flowed past her home, now defiled by the waste of many factories. Then she recognized the rear of Colonel Stuart's foundry. A street ended abruptly at the low foundry wall; a block of this city property had been usurped by Stuart and used as a railroad yard. The railroad passed behind them along the bank of the stream, and the noise of passing trains often drowned out speech while clouds of greasy smoke settled in a choking fog.

A crowd soon gathered. The wavering light of the torch fell on the faces of soot-marked molders, pale silk hands, railroad men in uniform, negroes, bare-headed, shawled women with babies in arms, young factory girls in cheap cloaks and showy hats. "My brothers and sisters," began the sweet faced woman, standing on the box. "I have just arrived in Westvale and having heard what a beautiful town it was, I was glad to see it with my own eyes. I could easily believe it was a lovely place."

"Glad you like it, ma'am," said a flattered listener. (To be continued.)

"Yes, I walked through your Elm avenue, saw the houses there and thought there was no mistake about its beauty and prosperity. The houses were finely built. All the people were well dressed, happy and healthy looking. Some automobiles carrying gay parties whizzed by. I heard a bird singing in a glass house among tropical flowers. But I walked on and began to see a contrast, even within a few blocks, and I learned that the greater part of Westvale was not at all like Elm avenue. In fact it was like all the other many towns and cities of the land that I had seen. A few spots of beauty, surrounded by a swamp of ugliness, poverty and suffering. A few fortunate people who lack nothing and a majority who struggle for existence as if they were fighting a wild beast. Now if we see these same conditions in all the towns and cities of this republic, don't you think there is probably one cause for them? Let us try to find out the one cause that produces everywhere the same results. You say maybe the working man doesn't work long enough hours? Let my railroad friend over there answer. Is the country too small and poor? We know it is swollen with riches and that Texas alone could feed us. Is it because the working man foolishly drinks beer instead of champagne?"

Amid laughter and applause, a thick voice came from the outskirts of the crowd. "Lemme ask a question. What for does women want to mix into politics?" The sweet-faced speaker paused a moment. "I am glad you ask me that. It is woman's sphere to be womanly inside on a box talking to strangers. She ought not to be compelled to see unfortunate sisters parading the streets, as I have seen them on my way here to-night. She ought to have a home and stay there. But she has no home. Her home has been destroyed. She is forced into the industries on terms even worse than those of men, she suffers as wife and mother. In my own case, friends, I had a father who was killed on the railroad and a brother who died a victim of the stone cutting industry. . . . Women ought to be protected and cared for. We are standing now in the shadow of a building where they work like animals."

There was a silence, broken by the rushing roar of a train. A dark-browed molder turned and shook his clenched fist at the foundry. "God knows that's the truth," said a voice of emotion. The speaker went on with a quicker utterance, telling the cause and cure of poverty, the great mission of the working class to free itself, the glorious steps already taken and the inevitable triumph. Tears and suffering and death could not darken the horizon of the new world; the members of the human family, no longer fighting and tormenting one another, were presenting a united front to the few natural enemies, ever becoming fewer through the advance in knowledge. Death itself would be robbed of its terror—of its glamor, also, as an escape from misery.

"Join hands with us, comrades," she ended in loftily inspired tones. (To be continued.)

Empire; "The Blue Mouse," at the Maxine Elliott. Marie Dressler in "The Boy and the Girl," continues at the New Amsterdam Roof Garden; "The Midnight Sons," at the Broadway; "The Beauty Spot," at the Herald Square; "The Girl from Rector's," at Weber's; James T. Powers in "Havana," at the Casino, and "The Follies of the Day," at Blaney's.

Emil Beria and his German Comic Opera Company continues to play to crowded houses at the Yorkville Theater. "The Mousetrap Peddler" is the present attraction. The theater will remain open indefinitely.

Vaudeville.

At the Alhambra George Bohan and his company will again present the one-act playlet "The Sign of the Rose." Others will be Howard and Howard, Sidney Deane and company, Lee Harrison, Vallettas Leopolds, and the Imperial Sextet.

Annette Kellermann will be the main attraction this week at Hammerstein's Roof Garden. Other features will include the Seldoms, Rocey's monkey, Princess Rajah, the Four Fords, the Five Musical Avolos, the Charles Ahearn troupe of comedians, Darling and Wynn, Houghton and Mecca.

Mlle. Zelle de Lussan, the soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, in a new repertoire of ballads, at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue. Other features will be Fresello, the hypnotist; Frank Merrill, Ryan and Richfield, Silbon's cats a foreign act new to New York; Kid Sabrie, and Frank Stafford and company in a whistling skotch.

Several new groups have been arranged in the World in Wax at the Eden Musée this week. Among the extra features are the "fotofone" singing and talking pictures.

At the West End and the Mafestic Theaters moving pictures and vaudeville at popular prices are to be presented during the summer months.

The musical versatility of "The Farinelli Ensemble," which is being displayed nightly at Terrace Garden, continues to attract crowds. An augmented orchestra will aid in the special Sunday concerts.

HUDSON W. 44th St. E. of W. 47th St. E. 5.15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.15. THE THIRD DEGREE. DREAMLAND. Continuous Free Circus, 15 Acts. Everything New But the Ocean.

**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, 190 Washington Street, New York.  
Chicago, New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 Broadway, New York.  
You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next time you do so is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share to help it to carry on its work and direct its policy.

## THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

**A Newspaper for the Workers.**  
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### IF WE BUT DARED.

New York is celebrating the completion of a third great bridge to connect Manhattan with the boroughs beyond the East River. Of course we needed these bridges at least ten years ago. But we are very proud to have got them even now.

The bridges are built and maintained at public expense, and thrown open to the free use of all. Like the streets, the sewers, the water works, the fire department, and the public schools, they are run on an unbusinesslike and Socialistic plan.

In these matters, no one would advocate going back to the businesslike plan of private ownership and operation for profit. Our social thought has made that much progress. It is a pity it does not move a little faster and catch up with the technical and industrial progress.

Bridges, in fact, are becoming obsolete. In their time, they were an advance over ferries. But the future belongs to tunnels. It is a pity we cannot think for the future and apply the same unbusinesslike and socially beneficial plan to tunnels that we apply to streets and bridges.

Moreover, in a vast and populous city like New York, streets and bridges and tunnels are not enough. We must have cars to carry us along the streets, over the bridges, through the tunnels. It is not practicable to walk from Brownsville or the Bronx to Lower Manhattan, do a day's work, and then walk back.

Some day people will look back with amused wonder at the New Yorkers of 1909, who were proud of having free public bridges, but who did not think it possible for the city to build tunnels and subways and lay tracks in them and run trains through them on the same plan; who thought it necessary to endure every inconvenience until they could get some capitalist to own these things and charge them a big price for permission to use them. They will smile at the gullibility of the New Yorkers of this day, who allowed the capitalists' spokesmen to hypnotize them into the belief that municipal ownership and operation of the traction system was less practicable than municipal ownership and operation of streets and bridges.

Some day. Will it be fifty years hence, or ten, or five? That all depends on the majority of the voters of New York—on whether they will think boldly and truly for themselves or will permit interested persons to dictate their thinking for them.

**THE USES OF CANARDS.**

It is easy for anyone who likes that sort of thing to acquire a certain species of momentary fame. All he has to do is to publish, under the sanction of a pretended scientific or humanitarian purpose, wildly exaggerated statements defaming large masses of people without touching any particular persons closely enough to provoke a libel suit or an application of the horsewhip.

Dr. MacNicholl knows the trick. And the sensation-mongering press has readily aided him in perpetuating it.

One is almost tempted to think, however, that such extravagant outbursts have another purpose, back of the author's craving for notoriety and the yellow papers' need for daily scares.

Whether so intended or not, these lurid canards well serve the purposes of the enemies of progress.

There are many thousands of children who come to school underfed or underfed, because of their parents' poverty. There are still more thousands suffering from anaemia and kindred diseases as a result of their own and their parents' lack of nourishing food, fresh air and sunlight, and comfortable conditions of life. There are yet thousands upon thousands who have to leave school before they finish the grammar grades, who have to go to work before their minds are trained for right living or their bodies developed to bear the burdens of toil, because their fathers and mothers cannot get steady employment nor get decent wages when at work.

All these are well authenticated facts. They clamor for attention. It is within the power of the city, as is its plain duty and interest, to provide for these children, to assure them of the opportunity for education and bodily health, to save future generations from the harvest of disease, imbecility, vice and crime which the existing conditions are bound to bring forth.

The publication of such statements as that by which Dr. MacNicholl has made himself the talk of the day serves to distract public attention from these actual evils. And then the following proof that MacNicholl's statements are untrue serves to make large masses of the people suspicious of the well founded complaints which honest men are trying to impress upon them.

**WHAT LABOR EDITORS SAY ABOUT THE EVENING CALL.**

**BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS.**  
Kansas City, Mo., June 1, 1909.

Editor of The Call:

During the past year or more I have carefully noted, with much gratification, that The Call has constantly advocated and defended the cause and rights of Labor, and at times when no other daily newspaper had a word to say in behalf of the masses and especially of labor organizations. The commercial and financial interests of most of the newspapers of the country too often influence their attitude, and either lead them to support special interests as against the masses, or else to remain silent when their power should be vigorously wielded in defense of justice and right. The Call is materially helping to compel final recognition of and respect for the interests and rights of the producing classes, and therefore is essentially necessary to the people; it should be given most liberal support by the workers throughout the entire country.

**WILLIAM BRAGGINS,**  
Editor of the Railway Clerk.

## THE ADVENTURES OF CHARLIE MAKEHISWAY



As He Read It In the Book. As It Happened in Real Life.

## SOCIALIST VIEWS ON THE BRITISH BUDGET

The two wings of the Socialist movement in Great Britain—those of the Independent Labor party and those of the Social Democratic party—as was to be expected, differ considerably in the expression of opinions about the new budget. Their difference on this point is, of course, closely connected with the general disagreement between them on questions of Socialist policy—disagreements which have resulted in sharp mutual recriminations of late.

The Socialist Review, which is the monthly organ of the Independent Labor party, expresses itself as follows on the budget and Labor party activity in Parliament:

"Generally the great event of April is the budget, and the budget of 1909 will stand out in history as prominently as that of 1842, or that of 1894. Every newspaper in the land has given its provisions and in another part of our issue appears a symposium where the opinions of men, recognized as leading representatives of schools of financial thought which have influenced the budget, are expressed.

"A detailed examination of the financial proposals for this year would therefore be out of place here. But something which we consider to be of the greatest importance yet remains to be said. When the leaders of the Independent Labor party, thinking out Socialist ways and means, came to the conclusion that the next form of political organization required to advance the collectivist movement was a party in which the trade unions were to form the mass, and which was to be simply independent, they were asked by the faithless: 'But what will happen unless it is painted red, inscribes "Socialism" on all its banners, and finds room in all its manifestoes for the standing formulae of the collectivist creed?' They replied: 'Socialism is a fulfilment of the past, not a new creation from the brain stuff of this generation. It is an expression of social will, not merely a creation of the individual will. It comes, therefore, by making the channels deep through which run the streams that flow to it.' In other words, the policy to which they committed themselves was that of putting themselves in touch with nature. 'If we can get an independent party of labor,' they argued, 'it will have a law of its own being, and by the operation of that law it must grow in our likeness.'

"That was no Machiavellian politician: it was faith in Socialism. We know in what we have believed. Then the attack upon free trade came. Socialists never joined the middle classes in praise of free trade for its own sake, but they have stood manfully by it all the same. And why have they done this? We offer this explanation.

"The apportionment of national financial burdens upon the different classes is perhaps the high road up which Socialism is to come. This is an old and oft argued doctrine of ours, and we need not go over familiar ground again. Now, under what conditions may we hope for a most scientific apportionment of these burdens? Of course, under free trade. The economic mechanism of free trade makes it exceedingly difficult to impose heavy indirect taxation (as the Chancellor now knows in connection with his tobacco duty) it makes it even more difficult to impose direct taxation upon the great mass of the people. The basis of taxation cannot be widened under free trade; the necessary taxation cannot be spread over the whole of the producing or consuming classes; graded imposts, incomes differentiated in accordance with the source from whence they come, classification of property, must therefore take place under free trade conditions so soon as national expenditure becomes a substantial thing. In committing themselves to the maintenance of free trade conditions,

leaders of the party only renewed a declaration that they were to continue to pursue the policy by which they brought the Labor party into being. They stand for the conditions under which the social impulses making for change had to make for Socialism at the same time. They put themselves in a position to secure the support of natural law for the efforts of their own individual will. The result is Mr. Lloyd George's budget which, more than ever has yet been done, classifies property into individual and social, incomes into earned and unearned, and follows more closely by the theoretical contentions of Socialism and sound economics than any previous budget has done.

"During the month, the Labor party reintroduced its Unemployed Workers Bill, generally known as the 'Right to Work' Bill, and Socialists have every reason to be satisfied by the result. The support for the bill did not diminish, as was expected, but the opposition was reduced by nearly forty votes. As time goes on, the utility of the bill becomes apparent. It will perhaps never pass. It is a manifesto. Within its chosen operative clauses are contained the leading ideas of a dozen different bills and a dozen different projects. It shows how the machinery can be set up for dealing with the problem; it insists upon unemployed registers and labor exchanges; it contemplates afforestation and other constructive activities for keeping people on the land; it apportions responsibility between the local and the central authorities and does not fall into the abyss of bureaucracy where the minority report of the Poor Law Commission has come to grief; it recognizes that work cannot—and ought not—be provided for all, and boldly declares for maintenance; it classifies the unemployed. When ever a year ago, some of those proposals which have now become the features of front bench declarations in one form or another, were laughed at, or were quite unfamiliar to even the well-trained political mind. The fate of this historic bill is probably to be this: It is to be made the occasion, for some years to come, of an annual debate mainly of an educative and propagandist character, and, in the meantime, the bill itself will take blocks of ideas from which to fashion bills of their own—Labor Exchanges, Insurance against Unemployment (Maintenance), a Central Committee, National Development Grants, and so on. To the members of the Labor party belongs the great credit of being the first to deal with the subject at close quarters, to reduce general demands into the terms of administrative proposals, to indicate the different aspects of the problem which legislation will have to recognize, and to show generally how the vast and complicated task can best be set about."

On the other hand, the Social Democratic party, the monthly organ of the Social Democratic party, speaks of the budget and of the troubles within the Independent Labor party in the following terms:

"The chief political event of the month has been the presentation of the budget by Mr. Lloyd George. This has been hailed by Labor leaders and Socialists as a 'great democratic budget,' and representatives of the capitalist class have howled in chorus. Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues must have smiled alike at the cheers and the howls. There is nothing in the budget to evoke the indignation of the classes or the enthusiasm of the masses.

"Mr. Lloyd George had to meet a deficit of over sixteen millions, and he has done it by putting still heavier burdens on the brewing and distilling trades, burdens which will eventually fall on the petty luxuries of the working class, and will tend to strengthen the monopoly of the rich.

"The budget is essentially a bourgeois budget; but then nothing but a bourgeois budget could have been expected from a capitalist government, and the expressed indignation of some of the plutocrats is no more justified than the eulogy of the Socialists, and is much more hypocritical. The budget will not hurt them.

"The approbation which the Labor

## MONKEY SHOOTING.

**By Robert Hunter.**

The newspapers say that Mr. Roosevelt and his son Kermit spent a morning recently shooting monkeys; the afternoon in phrasing moral platitudes for the edification of some local missionaries.

"I believe with all my heart," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that large parts of East Africa will form the white man's country. Hence I am asking the settlers to co-operate with the missionaries and treat the native justly and bring them to a higher level."

I wonder if Mr. Roosevelt desired to teach the benighted natives a white man's character when he and his son spent the morning shooting monkeys. I have seen monkeys, little playful, human things; have seen them imitate whatever I would do, have seen them playing pranks on each other like so many school boys.

It is possible there are men who would spend a day shooting dogs, canaries and other household pets, but monkeys? Can anyone, no matter how depraved, quite conceive of that?

Have you ever seen one dress himself in boys' clothing, or put on a pair of spectacles, or prink before a mirror?

Give him a wash basin and he will wash himself like a child.

His eyes are curiously old and wise, and that is partly the reason why his acts are so ludicrous as he chatters and dances.

There is something frightfully cold-blooded in the man who would shoot a creature so quaint, so kindly, so human, so playful.

There is something extremely brutal and barbarous about a man who could

find sport in sending bullets into the soft flesh of such a creature, to demonstrate one's power for the purpose of sport, then shooting is not a sport.

If the need of food is the excuse of shooting, then the killing of monkeys is idle and unnecessary. If the excitement of seeking long, arduous day of seeking hunting in wild places is the excuse, then the home and comfort of thousands of little chattering, full creatures is hardly that.

A gentleman writes to one of our papers as follows:

"I met, some days ago, an Englishman who had devoted much of his life to the shooting of big game in Africa and on this continent. He told me that at St. Kitt's, Jamaica, he had induced to try monkey shooting, which form of 'sport' was prevalent there.

"He took a long shot at a monkey which was jumping from branch to branch, and succeeded in wounding it.

"When he reached the spot where it had fallen, he found it sitting on the ground, crying with pain, its hands clasped to a wound in its side and with tears running down its face. He said he felt like a murderer."

I have never heard of monkey shooting before. I know monkeys are caught, put into cages and brought to this and other countries to afford a finite delight to children.

I have never seen one stuffed and put on exhibition any more than the skin of a child is stuffed and put on exhibition.

I cannot easily believe that there is a single other man from one of these countries to the other, who find sport in invading a little realm of monkeys, for the purpose of sacrifice.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**THE AUBURN ELECTION.**  
Editor of The Call:

Please inform the readers of The Call that Local Auburn of the Socialist party did not fuse with the labor unions at the school election on May 18.

It was a non-partisan election—it must be so by law. The facts and information are with the secretary.

**E. H. GOHL,**  
Auburn, N. Y., June 11.

## AS TO CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

Editor of The Call:

The issue of The Call of June 8 contains a most remarkable letter by Humphrey B. Campbell, remarkable because the writer speaks of "our movement," thereby implying that he is a party member, or, at least, a Socialist. He is thoroughly dissatisfied with our program and thinks the time has come when we ought to drop our "pet theories" rest "on the class" struggle theme and "begin to talk about getting together on a working program." He evidently does not believe in the overthrow of capitalism through the class struggle, but holds that we ought to try to absorb the capitalist class so that they may become useful workers instead of parasites.

I hope Mr. Campbell has read a short quotation from Eugene V. Debs which appeared in The Call the following day (June 9), saying among other things, that "both the capitalist class and the working class are organized for the class struggle." Yes, Mr. Campbell, we are organized for the class struggle! And class consciousness and the class struggle are the very foundation of our movement. Not in theory, but in fact. And we cannot abolish facts.

I fail to see how dwelling on the class struggle can have a tendency to foster mistaken ideas. The capitalist class, very class conscious, does not wish to be absorbed by us and converted into useful workers, but, on the contrary, they are, as Comrade Debs truly says, organized for the class struggle, the struggle for the maintenance of their supremacy. On our part it must therefore be of necessity a struggle for the overthrow of capitalism, not an absorption. The capitalist system, not the workers, is responsible for the existence of the

A sympathetic study of the history of art, science and invention shows that it is a history of development. That competitive spirit has done it, except in so far as competition among leaders of business has them to watch for the best thing to get it at the lowest price. The commercial motive never produced a single great work of art, discovery, science, or epoch-making invention. It may do a great deal of the work by decorative artistry, posters and inventors of "simsaracks" and improvements. The nature of genius to love truth in some or all of its forms and sources. The same is absorbed in such a pursuit is absorbed in consideration of the dollar only by sordid necessity. The individual weeds the social weed, the reason that genius is its reward, and envy the joys rather than the needs of the truth. But the dependents of the woman who pursues some truth for love of it or for human sake experience the needs within joy.

Competition has made for the rival of the fittest in organic evolution. Co-operation should secure the survival of the fittest in ethics. Competition makes weak-headed bankers that sit hurriedly at their desks and politicians that their own lives. Co-operation we shall know what it can do when it has become a science of universal practice, stimulating, moderating, directing and saving the industries of the world.—Kenyon Warner, in New York.

two classes, the capitalist system forced upon the workers the struggle.

No, Mr. Campbell, we cannot do our program what we call "our pet theories." We cannot do the "class consciousness" and the struggle theme, for the removal of the foundation would mean the end of the entire structure.

But we could very well eliminate from our ranks all demagogues and confusionists, who, after the party, discover that they are in sympathy with even the mental principles of Socialism, and speak of tactics.

**F. L. WALSH,**  
Evergreen, L. I., June 10.

## ON THE FIRING LINE.

**By MONSABIO.**

The greatest "diplococus" that Carnegie even presented was to the workers at Homestead. They have not ceased thanking him for it to this day.

"Famous as a capitalist and a philanthropist," is the way the plutocratic press puts it when a very rich man dies. It is probably because the dead man was good to himself.

It is wonderful to notice how good the capitalistic brewers and saloonkeepers now aspire to be. Of course the "temperance wave" started by other capitalists who want their slaves to remain sober and workable, has nothing to do with this spasm of intoxicant virtue.

Appleton's magazine yields up the ghost with the June number, after looting it hold upon the public by its open service of the trusts. Public Opinion died a similar death a few years ago when it attempted an open defense of Standard Oil. And the saddest part of the joke is that as a rule the Trusts do nothing to save these foolish champions. The only exception was Harper's. John Pierpont Morgan came to its aid at a critical time.

The literary section of the New York Times reviewed five books on Socialism at one fell swoop the other day. It shows that Socialistic literature cannot be ignored any longer. One funny delusion the Times is la-

boring under (in its literary foresaid at least) is that it has "swallowed" the action that our the last Presidential election produced, when, in fact, it was increased.

Bolton Hall's book, "A Little and a Living," received a big review in the literary section of the dailies. His publishers state more than a thousand editors recommended the volume, and it is claimed, contains a suggestion would at least "alleviate" the poverty that goes with progress. This is a fragment of the limitations of the "land movement" and the tax. Socialism, all-embracing, truly curative, must be applied upon to really abolish poverty.

Carnegie is at it still, peddling funds—his latest one being on the people of France. It is a one fund which has for its establish, and that is for the wretches who shot down the ingmen at Homestead in order rich, this pestiferous and world-wide notoriety. More Pinkerton thugs! Saucer-als for their chiefs, and "Captains of Industry" who to squeeze the millions out of which enable this "philanthropy" to hobnob with needy and other riff-raff.

## PEACE ON EARTH.

**By BOLTON HALL.**

"Peace on earth!" cries the President, ordering his warships out.

"Peace on earth!" echo the Jingoists, demanding an increased army and navy.

"Goodwill to men," pray the servants of the Nazarene, while praying their governments to send soldiers to "convert" the "heathen."

"Let us have peace," cry the newspapers, as they announce the murders, robberies, rapes, and evictions of the day.

"May the Lord have mercy," says the judge as he pronounces the sentence of death.

"Thy kingdom come," murmurs the owner of God's earth, as he raises the price of oil, coal and other necessities of life.

"Goodwill to the people of the state by the Grace of God," is the landlord's greeting in the warrant for your eviction.

"Peace!" cries monopoly, as it snatches the bread from the poor man's table.

"God is Love and His Law is Liberty," echo the guns trained upon starving strikers.

"Peace on earth, goodwill to men!" proclaims the Christian Church, while "free" men, women and children are perishing of hunger and cold.

Peace on earth!

"Because ye have spoken vanity, and see lies, therefore, behold, I am against you, saith the Lord God. Because, even because they have seduced my people, saying Peace, and there was no peace."