The Weather: Fair To-day; Continued Warm To-day and To-morrow.

ALL THE NEWS ALL THE TIME

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

Last Edition.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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HORRIBLE FIND ON STREET CAR TRACKS

Human Remains Scattered for Four Miles.

IDENTIFICATION IS IMPOSSIBLE

Man May Have Been Slain and Thrown Under Car—Portions Found From Williamsburg Plaza, Across East River Bridge, to Desbrosses Street Ferry.

Scattered over four miles of territory between the Desbrosses street ferryhouse and the heart of Williamsburg, including the Williamsburg Bridge, the remains of a man were found this morning. He had been run down by a trolley car and carried along by it, or several trolley cars perhaps, back and forth over the bridge.

It was utterly impossible for the police to make any identification of the man on account of the condition of the body. All that as left of his clothing was a few shreds.

From the remnants the police believe that the man in life wore an alpaca outing shirt with white buttons, a coat of dark brown striped material and a straw hat with colored band. Along the route followed by the cars they picked up a pocket book containing three cents and a buckhorn knife with two blades.

Police Learn Nothing.

The police made inquiries at the Grand street car barns, Grand street and the East R[illegible], but could find no one who knew anything about the matter.

Just after a car of the Grand street line left the loop at Havemeyer street, Williamsburg plaza of the bridge, on westbound track No. 4, to make a trip to Manhattan at 1:30 o'clock this morning, Policeman Kennedy of the bridge squad saw something lying between the rails. Going closer he discovered that it was the right hand of a man. He rapped for help. Policemen McKenna, Hoff and Dobson responded. With lanterns they went back over the westbound track two blocks to New street, where they found the left arm and hand. On the east and westbound tracks of the plaza and on the bridge other parts of the body were found.

Torso Found at Kent Avenue.

At Kent avenue, seven blocks west of Havemeyer street, where the Williamsburg tower is located, the torso of the man was picked up, and from what they found the police came to the conclusion that the man was hit at Attorney street. His pocket book, the knife and part of the straw hat were lying there.

The Grand street cars travelling over the bridge are vestibule cars with locked gates from which it would have been practically impossible for a man to have jumped without being noticed. Whether the man met his death by accident or committed suicide may never be learned.

Coroner Harburger took charge of the legs, while the torso and other portions of the body were taken in charge by a Brooklyn coroner. It was decided that the Brooklyn coroner should pass on the case.

INVESTIGATE DISASTER TO MILLIONAIRES' EXPRESS

NEWARK, June 23.—At a meeting in the Court House here yesterday the State Railroad Commission resumed its inquiry into the cause of the mishap to the "Millionaires' Express" on the Lackawanna Railroad at Millington on June 5. Assistant Engineer A. J. Neafie, Acting Roadmaster Frank Kirkstead, Division Superintendent E. M. Rine and Section Foreman Albert Sleighter and Gustavus Blatt appeared as witnesses for the railroad.

Testimony showed the rail the wheels jumped had been put in temporarily and was to be replaced by a heavier rail as soon as the rush traffic of the morning was ended. It was also said there were **only two spikes holding the rail.** Neafie and other railroad witnesses said two spikes should have been ample to keep the rail firmly in place, but they didn't.

The railroad had made an investigation, Neafie said, and decided **there was no one to hold responsible.** It had not been necessary, in the opinion of the witnesses, to send any warning to the express to slow down. The average speed of the train along that section of the line was thirty miles an hour. It was admitted that at the time of the accident the train might have been going a little faster.

What caused the wreck had not been determined, the railroad men said. It might have been due to a broken truck or a similar cause, but not, in their opinion, to spreading of the rails. The investigation will be continued.

MILITARISM RAMPANT

Winner of Nobel Peace Prize Plans Huge Army.

HE WANTS 250,000 SOLDIERS

Taft's Successor, Speaking for the Administration, Avows Ambition to "Make the United States a Great Military Power"—Would Follow in Footsteps of Czar and Kaiser.

PINE CAMP, N. Y., June 23.—In an interview yesterday the Acting Secretary of War, Robert Shaw Oliver, announced that the scheme aiming at the establishment of a great military force, so long and fondly cherished by the winner of the Nobel peace prize, is now nearing perfection, and that no matter what changes may occur in politics the plan has been worked out so carefully as to insure a standing army of 250,000 men to be ready for any emergency.

The Dick Military Law.

This step toward militarism was rendered possible by the passage of the Dick Military bill, about two years ago, under which law the militia of the several states is made a mere supplement to the regular army, and which also empowers the President to call out every able-bodied citizen under forty-five years of age.

A Drastic Measure.

The full effect of the Dick bill was not understood at first by the members of the state militia, who were thus rendered liable to strike service, etc., in any part of the Union, as well as in their own states, and now that they are becoming aware of their military status, many of them are anxious to withdraw from the militia service.

General Oliver, however, is very enthusiastic over the prospects of turning the county into an armed camp, as was evidenced by his remarks yesterday. Said he:

"This is the first move in the plan to make the United States a great military power. It is the first time that the work has been taken up systematically and with a definite end in view. I don't mind telling you now the outlines of the plan.

"We propose to organize the regulars and the United States Volunteers together and to mobolize them in army corps. If the Pine Plains section is selected for one of the eight great manoeuvres and instruction camps we intend to bring together here 50,000 men every year, keeping them here every month and instructing them in every detail of military work. Pine Camp, for instance, would be the rendezvous of all the regular troops of the Department of the East and of all the volunteers we could possibly accommodate from the states that are included in the territory covered by the Department of the East.

"Two years from now the War Department will be able to call out a splendidly trained, coherent force of 250,000 men, ready for action at an hour's notice. Part will be perfectly trained, and the efficiency of the rest will be so increased that they will form a smooth working force.

"This arrangement will obviate all confusion in handling troops and mobilizing them in the event of an emergency. Never again will troops be sent around haphazard, with transportation details mixed up and confusion existing in quartermaster and commissary departments. Every regiment when called into service will know exactly to what army corps it belongs and where it is to be mobilized, thus simplifying the work. It will be my personal duty to push this plan to success, but the project has been so completely adjusted and worked out that it will be carried on no matter who directs it from the War Department."

President Roosevelt has been very much interested in this effort to take the militia out of the hands of the state authorities, and concentrate all military power in Washington, so as to facilitate immediate action in case of "disturbances." **As our neighbors, Canada and Mexico, certainly do not need to be restrained from invading our territory by such a display of military power, it is obvious what ends the future army of 250,000 men will serve.**

TRADES UNIONISTS READ UNION SPY EXPOSE IN THURSDAY'S CALL

Story of Manufacturers' Information Bureau Beginning Thursday Will Stir the Labor World from One End to the Other.

DOCUMENTS AND THE STORY BASED ON THEM REFUSED BY ALL THE CAPITALIST NEWSPAPERS

Unions Have Many Spies Among Their Members Proven by Original Documents—Secret Industrial Police Rival Czar's Political Service Bureau—Even Betray Such Employers As B. R. T. When Their Ends Are Better Attained—Endorsed by David M. Parry—Other Newspapers Refused to Publish the Facts—Surmises of Years Now Established Beyond a Shadow of a Doubt—Operations Traced in New York, Hoboken, Newark, Boston, Lynn, Cleveland, Washington and Scranton.

FOR YEARS THERE HAVE BEEN VAGUE RUMORS THAT INDUSTRIAL DETECTIVES WERE TRUSTED MEMBERS OF SOME OF THE LABOR UNIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

IT WAS SUPPOSED THAT THIS ORGANIZATION HAD ITS HEADQUARTERS IN CLEVELAND, BUT THE CALL WILL SHOW THAT IT HAS A NEW YORK OFFICE WITH RAMIFICATIONS THROUGHOUT THE EAST. THIS BUREAU EVEN HAS ITS SPIES IN THE PERSONS OF TRUSTED OFFICIALS AT SOME OF THE UNION INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, WHO CO-OPERATE WITH THE LOCAL SPIES IN WRECKING UNIONS AND BREAKING STRIKES.

THE STORY WILL ENLIGHTEN THE HEADS OF SOME OF NEW YORK'S INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS AND SHOW HOW THEY ARE MADE THE LAUGHING STOCK OF THESE INDUSTRIAL POLICE BECAUSE OF THEIR GULLIBILITY

THE OPPORTUNITY OF PUBLISHING THIS INFORMATION AND THUS BEFRIENDING THE UNIONS HAS BEEN GIVEN TO EVERY NEWSPAPER IN NEW YORK.

THE GREAT DAILIES PREFER TO AID AND ABET THIS SECRET SPYING UPON LABOR UNIONS, AND THEREFORE KEPT SILENT.

WHEN YOU READ THE HOWL OF RAGE AND ASSUMED INNOCENCE THAT RISES FROM THE EDITORIAL DESKS OF THE METROPOLITAN PRESS REMEMBER THAT THSE EDITORS HAVE SEEN THESE DOCUMENTS AND KNOW WHAT THEY CONTAIN

TWO LAND PIRATES FOUND GUILTY

Long Trial Exposing System by Which Government Is Defrauded and Land Monopolized.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—After a trial which was started April 17, and which, together with the investigation which led up to it, has cost the United States over $200,000, Frederick Hyde and J. H. Schneider were found guilty yesterday of conspiracy to defraud the government of valuable land in the states of Washington and Oregon. John A. Benson and Henry P. Dimond, co-defendants in the case, were found not guilty, but the first named will be tried here again next fall on an indictment charging him with bribing government officials.

The investigation by which sufficient evidence was produced to cause the indictment of these men was started over five years ago by Ethan Hitchcock, at that time Secretary of the Interior, and was worked out with great care.

It seems that the method used by the guilty parties was the use of "dummy" applicants. The evidence produced by the Government showed that Schneider procured many persons to make application for school land in the states named, and at the time of signing the application for the land the "dummy" applicants would sign an assignment of the land to Hyde. In both California and Oregon the law limits the amount of school land which an individual can purchase to 640 acres. Notwithstanding this Hyde and Benson secured title to an immense acreage. The land secured through the dummies cost Hyde $1.25 an acre.

Through the operation of the forestry reserve law, whenever state school land is included in a forest reserve persons owning such land are permitted to relinquish it to the Government and receive therefor lien land certificates. These certificates can be used to enter any unappropriated land in the United States. The Government charged that Hyde and Benson, working through Dimond, who is a San Francisco attorney, improperly caused the boundaries of forest reserves to be so extended that they included land owned by them. This would be relinquished and scrip issued which was sold to lumbermen and others.

Pending the argument for a new trial Hyde and Schneider were released under bonds.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS FORM AN $850,000,000 TRUST.

LONDON, June 23.—Three of the leading English railways have decided to enter into a working agreement for the pooling of their traffic and receipts and the effecting of economies. These roads are the Great Northern, the Great Central and the Great Eastern, and their combined capital is over $850,000,000.

J. MEDILL PATTERSON POINTS OUT THE WAY

Says Gompers Will Never Get Anything From Capitalists by Going Politely With His Hat in His Hand.

CHICAGO, June 22.—"You will never get anything from us capitalists by coming politely with your hat in your hand. The only way you will get anything is to fetch us down." This was the opening statement of Comrade Joseph Medill Patterson in his speech to five hundred of his Socialistic friends yesterday.

Mr. Patterson was relating a conversation ith a friend, in which he was reminded how great a man his grandfather was and advised to follow in the old gentleman's footsteps.

"My grandfather," said the speaker, "did not, when 14 years old, have a valet, as I had, to help dress him, black his shoes and bring him his coffee while he lay abed."

Exclamations which might have been of envy, or epressions of mere amazement greeted this recital, while Mr. Patterson added:

"So there can be no simile drawn between conditions under which my grandfather was brought up and those which surrounded me.

"You can't get justice by appealing to persons who profit by injustice. How to get it is a question. Some say it is best to get into one of the two old parties, but that is like a man watching a dog fight while burglars are going through his house. You have been watching the dog fight too long. It is time to get home and drive out the burglars.

"Now, there is Mr. Gompers——"

"He's a grafter!" shouted some one in the crowd.

"I don't think he is," responded Mr. Patterson, "but his scheme is to go with his hat in his hand to the Republican national convention—a convention that was sewed up for Taft, and Taft is the Adam of labor injunctions. Mr. Gompers went there to ask for an anti-injunction plank. Gompers did not get just what he wanted, so now he is going with his hat in his hand to the Denver convention to see what he can get there."

$2,000,000 FIRE AT THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC

Half a Square Mile Swept by Flames.

BUSINESS DISTRICT DESTROYED

Every Hotel, Bank, Store and Office Building in the Commercial District Goes Up in Smoke—Six Lives Lost—Four Adjoining Towns Asked for Aid.

THREE RIVERS STATION, Que., June 23.—Six hundred families homeless, four hundred buildings burned to the ground, with a loss aggregating over $2,000,000, six lives lost, an area of half a mile square containing the entire business and commercial district of the town, swept by the flames, is a rough total of the havoc wrought by the fire, which started shortly before noon here yesterday, and was not gotten under control until after sundown, when help had been sent from four of the neighboring cities. Every hotel, bank, store, office and dwelling, from St. Roch street on the east to St. Charles street on the west, and from the river front as far back as Royal street, lies in smouldering ruins.

The postoffice, the public offices of St. Maurice and Champlain counties, the Parish Church, the Dufresne Hotel, the Frontenac Hotel, the Windsor Hotel, the Dominion Hotel, the Commercial Hotel, Drolet and Lasondes' large wholesale warehouse, Singer Manufacturing Company and, in fact, all the wholesale and retail stores, the business offices, agencies, markets, telephone and telegraph offices, lawyers' and doctors' offices on the principal streets of the town are completely destroyed. There were also many of the smaller dwelling houses burned.

So far, it is hard to tell exactly how many lives were lost. The fire, breaking out as it did, shortly before noon, saw most of the population at work, instead of returning home most of the men began immediately to combat the fire wherever they happened to be. Up to 8 o'clock this morning six persons have been reported dead, mostly from heart disease, or invalids and old persons who had to be moved quickly on account of the fury with which the flames rushed through the town.

The loss is hard to even estimate. Mayor Tourignay places it at $4,000,000. As a matter of fact there is nothing left of the town except the outskirts. A child, playing with matches, set fire to a bundle of hay and this blaze under force of a sharp breeze set fire to two hundred houses in the space of forty-five minutes.

MURDER IN HOTEL

Man Choked to Death Found in Room.

TOWEL KNOTTED AROUND NECK

Hotel Empire Guest Found With Hands Over Stomach as if in Pain—Detectives Thought It Suicide, But Coroner Positive Murder Was Committed—Investigation to Be Made.

In a room, the doors and windows of which were closed and locked when the detectives made their entrance, Jacob Prozello, a guest of the Hotel Empire, Sixty-third street and Broadway, was found cold and dead last night, with a towel tightly knotted around his neck. Prozello registered at the hotel shortly after 8 p. m. Sunday, according to the statement of Chief Clerk William J. Cosgrove, and carried no luggage of any kind. Nothing more was seen of him until about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, when one of the hotel chambermaids, curious as to the cause of the prolonged presence of the guest in his room without giving any signs that he was there, asked the hotel carpenter to look through the transom. This was done, and the dead body of Prozello was seen.

The detectives from the Sixty-eighth street station, who were summoned at once, declare that the man's hands were tightly grasping both ends of the towel when found, and that it was a case of suicide, and that as they considered the evidence clear on that point, they tore the hands away from the towel and turned the body over, it having been found face downward.

However, Manager Quinn, of the hotel, who was in the room as soon as the detectives, says the man's hands were not grasping the ends of the towel. He declared the arms were bent under the body and the palms of the hands were open and spread out over the stomach, as though the man had died in pain.

When Coroner Harburger arrived, he said:

"This is a murder. The detectives did wrong to turn the body over and change the position of the arms. I do not believe it was possible for this man to have strangled himself."

A thorough investigation is being made, and some interesting developments are expected.

RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, RUSSIAN COMPOSER, DEAD

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—Professor Rimsky-Korsakoff, the great musical composer, died yesterday. His death has caused a deep impression in the musical world in St. Petersburg. The papers are filled with eulogies on the composer, whom they rank with Tchaikovsky and Glinka.

Rimsky-Korsakoff produced his first symphony when a naval cadet. The opera "Pikovtrianka," presented in the Imperial Opera in 1873, was the first of a long series which he produced and which included "Sadko," one of the favorites of the Russian stage, and "Snegouruchka," which is now meeting with success in Paris. The librettos of M. Rimsky-Korsakoff usually were taken from Russian folklore. His last work, entitled "Legends of Kitezh," was presented last season in Moscow and many of the audience were moved to tears.

He continued writing until recently, in spite of sufferings which he endured from paroxysms of asthma. He was 64 years old.

WATER FOR THIRSTY HORSES AND DOGS

The Call Commends Action of Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Suggests More Work for It.

The Call has received the following from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

"In addition to the fourteen watering stations for horses already in operation, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals opened eighteen new stations Monday morning. Attendants wearing the uniform cap of the society will be on hand from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. daily to relieve the wants of thirsty animals. Overheated or exhausted horses may be revived by spraying at any of these stations. Those opened Monday are located as follows: Broad and Beaver streets; Peck Slip, in centre of slip; Canal street, east of Broadway; Burling Slip, in centre of slip; Broadway, between 58th and 59th; Manhattan street, between Broadway and Old Broadway; Seventh avenue, between 22d and 23d; Broadway, between 15th and 16th; Laight street, in front of No. 16; Greenwich street, between Vesey and Fulton streets; Division street, west of Grand; First avenue, between 35th and 36th; Seventh avenue and 125th, northeast corner; Madison avenue and 135th, northwest corner; Park avenue, south of 37th street; 225th street and Broadway; St. Nicholas avenue and 161st street; Third avenue, between 127th and 128th. Other watering stations may be opened later."

The Call is delighted to "insert" as requested, and thinks its readers will be interested. The Call takes the liberty of suggesting to the officials of the S. P. C. A. that they go down to the Sheepshead Bay races and stop some of the brutality there practiced on horses daily—running of cripples, the brutal whipping of two-year-olds in heart-breaking contests, etc. THE CALL ASSURES THEM THAT THIS, TOO, IS OF INTEREST TO ITS READERS.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA

Socialists Won't Stand for Police Interference.

PRINTERS ENDORSE THE CALL

Prominent Socialists Pay Tribute of Love and Honor to Fred Long, a Valiant Comrade Disabled After Years of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class.

Correspondence to The Call.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—At yesterday's special meeting of the Socialist party, measures were taken to insure the future holding of street meetings without police interference. The police did not disturb the meeting at Clearfield street and Kensington avenue, where trouble was had the Friday evening of the week before. The fight now centres about the meeting at Twenty-third street and Columbia avenue. The local is to hold meetings there every night, issue a circular defining the constitutional rights of free speech, and permit its speakers to be arrested until the matter is satisfactorily disposed of in court or the police cease molesting the party. While no interference came at the meeting at Germantown and Chelton avenues, where Ed Moore was roughly handled the week previous, it is now entirely established that the roughs who acted as the disturbing element came to the meeting for that purpose.

Printers Endorse The Call.

Typographical Union No. 2, at its regular meeting yesterday, unanimously endorsed The Call as a paper worthy of the support of organized labor. The resolution was adopted without any antagonistic opinions of any kind, and the paper was recommended to the rank and file of the union for their moral and financial support.

The local Socialists have instituted a fund to insure economic relief to Fred Long, one of the war horses of the working class movement, while he is recovering from an acute attack of rheumatism which necessitated the removal of the knee cap of his left leg, and which has confined him to his bed for nearly three years. Long is now convalescing, and it is expected that his voice will soon again be heard in the councils of the party and on the platform.

Debs on Fred Long's Work.

In this connection several well-known Socialists have expressed their appreciation of Comrade Long's work. Eugene V. Debs writes:

"Fred W. Long is one of the pioneers of the Socialist movement in the United States. Years ago when Socialists were persecuted without mercy Long boldly declared himself and stanchly stood his ground as the champion of the working class movement until his means were depleted, his health impaired, and his vitality exhausted. The Socialists of this day owe Fred Long a debt they can never pay. All they can do is to contribute of their means without stint to nurse him in comfort and to win him back to health and strength again. Long has not only an exceptionally clear mind but his mental capacity amounts to genius, and if we can put him on his feet again he will indeed be a tower of strength in the movement."

John Spargo says in part:

"To a deep proletarian passion for justice and liberty Fred Long has always united a brilliant and well-disciplined intellect. As a teacher, Comrade Long has been signally successful. To my personal knowledge, some of the most earnest and brilliant men in our ranks to-day owe their 'conversion' to his lucid and logical statements of the Socialist position. To provide for our brave comrade after he has given all his strength to our cause is the least we can do. The initiative, of course, belongs to Philadelphia, but the task belongs to the whole American movement."

Ben Hanford's Tribute.

The following is from a letter by Ben Hanford, Vice-Presidential candidate of the Socialist party:

"Men unable to read receive limitless benefit from the work of Milton, and men who never heard his name inherit the thought and use the phrases of Shakespeare. Similarly, there is hardly a man in the Socialist movement of America who is not indebted to Fred Long. His intellectual powers are of that rare type which combine the analytical with the synthetic faculty. It is the type that makes the true teacher. To associate with Fred Long was to receive a liberal education on the myriad phases of the labor movement. Our debt to him may be acknowledged; it never can be paid. In his habits, he was the very essence of generosity. He never possessed a dollar that was not at the full service of anyone in need. Ever and always he was doing some task for others. He never had time to serve himself. Personally, my regard for Fred Long is "more than tongue can tell or heart can hold in silence." In economics, he was my beloved teacher. He gave words to my tongue, thought to my brain, and cleared the understanding of my clouded mind. It was Fred Long who turned my face to the East, and caused my hitherto sightless eyes to behold the glories of the rising sun of Socialism. Truly worthy of such a teacher I can never be, but such strength as is mine shall be devoted to the great cause that is his."

Morris Hillquit writes:

"I believe I can say truthfully that there are very few men in our party who have served our movement as efficiently and unselfishly as has Comrade Long, and I know he will be of the utmost value as a worker for the cause when he is again restored to his former good health. I am very glad to notice that Local Philadelphia is calling upon the comrades to stand by Fred W. Long in the hour of his trouble. The support of a good and faithful worker like Fred W. Long is not only a duty of comradeship, but also a duty to our cause."

RUSSIA "AVENGES" MURDER OF JEWS

Leader Gets Three Years for Killing 166.

"POGROM" TRIAL IS A FARCE

Autocracy Encourages Anti-semitic Massacres by Refusing to Punish People Found Guilty of Heinous Crimes—Six to Twelve Months of Light Imprisonment for Offenders.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—With what immunity Jews, and Christians also, may be massacred by the ignorant Russian populace, urged on by the "Black Hundreds" and army officers, was demonstrated yesterday when sentences were handed down in the cases of the participators in tht butcheries at Bialystok in 1906.

The mob killed seventy-three Jews and eleven Christians, and eighty-two Jews and twenty-three Christians were wounded. As the absolute guilt of the prisoners held for these killings was generally conceded, the court, in order to simulate an appearance of justice, actually condemned one of the murderers to three years' penal servitude, thirteen others to from six months to a year's imprisonment, and released the rest, some fifteen in number.

The witnesses for the defense testified that the trouble had been caused by the activity of the Jewish Self-Defense Organization, whose members were accused of having attacked the police and soldiers and thus having prevented the authorities from preserving order. These witnesses were members of the police, the army, and the orthodox clergy, and their evidence was directly contradicted by the attorneys representing the Jewish community of Bialystok, who introduced a mass of testimony showing that the throwing of a bomb into the ranks of a church procession—the signal for the massacre—was the work of the police themselves.

Naturally the sentences mentioned above are calculated to prevent the repetition of similar massacres "for the good of Russia."

SMALL FINES FOR GUILTY PAPER TRUST FIRMS

The twenty-four paper companies who pleaded guilty last Friday to being members of an illegal combination were fined $1,000 each yesterday by Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court.

John Norris, chairman of the committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association investigating news print paper conditions, describing the case against the manufacturers, said:

"In September, 1906, twenty-five fibre and manila mills formed the Manila and Fibre Association, of which John H. Parks was made manager. Immediately after the formation of the association the production of paper dropped from 64,000 to 50,000 tons a quarter and the price of paper was advanced $5 a ton. Other advances followed, until the price had been raised $16 a ton. The admitted profit of the pool was $1,600,000 annually. Parks also ran four other pools or 'price associations,' as he called them. From these he drew an income of $150,000 annually. When the present investigation opened Parks fled to Europe and has been there ever since. He is the only individual under indictment."

PERSIAN ASSEMBLY REVOLTS AGAINST THE SHAH

TEHERAN, June 23.—The expected clash between the forces of the Shah and of the Assembly occurred this morning. Early in the day a force of Cossacks surrounded the parliament buildings and the mosque adjoining, and demanded that the Assembly at once give up certain persons whose arrest had been ordered by the Shah.

The Assembly refused to comply with the demands, and their guards opened fire, killing a number of the Cossacks.

Reinforcements with artillery entered the city later in the morning, and the firing on both sides continued.

IF MONTCLAIR DOGS BARK OWNERS MUST PAY $5.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 23.—Montclair's now famous "dog ordinance" making barking dogs cost their masters $5 a bark became a law at the meeting of the town council last night, being adopted by a unanimous vote. According to a statement explaining the new ordinance, it "prohibits the owners from permitting their dogs to disturb the 'sleep of the neighborhood' between the hours of 9 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock of the following morning. If the owner will put his barking dog in his own house at night and shut the windows so as not to disturb his neighbors he may permit his dog to bark to his heart's content."

SOCIALISM IN CLERICAL CONGRESS

Churchmen Favor End of Wage System.

THE WORKINGMEN'S RELIGION

Leeds Clergyman Before Pan-Anglican Session Tells of Workers Holding to Socialism Like a Religion and Loving It Like a Bride—Church Should Hasten Co-operative Commonwealth

LONDON, June 22.—Highly significant of present day sociological thought was to-day's principal session of the Pan-Anglican Congress here, when the largest gathering yet attracted assembled to hear the message of the Church to Socialism. One hundred and fifty archbishops and bishops, a multitude of minor clergy and an assemblage of laymen and laywomen outnumbering any hitherto gathered crowded Albert Hall.

The Bishop of Birmingham, who was scheduled to preside, was absent owing to illness. He sent a paper which was read by his substitute, the Bishop of Massachusetss, the keynote of which was the injustice of the existing division of the profits of industry. After contrasting the grinding poverty of the workers with the extravagant luxury of the idle rich, he demanded from the Church "a tremendous act of penitence for having failed so long and so greatly to champion the oppressed and weak, penitence to be followed by reparation ere the well merited judgment of God take all weapons of social influence out of our hands."

There followed a series of eloquent addresses, the first of which was from Mr. McBee, of New York. All the speakers except one displayed a Socialistic tendency, basing their arguments on the character and teachings of the founder of Christianity and the brotherhood of humanity. The abolition of wage earning and the public maintenance of child-bearing mothers were among the reforms predicted or advocated.

The Rev. J. G. Simpson, principal of the Clergy School at Leeds, assured the vast audience that all over the north of England they were face to face with a rising tide of Socialism which they were powerless to stem even if they wished to do so. Countless workers in the forges, furnaces and mills of the north had adopted the Socialistic idea and held to it like a religion and loved it like a bride. He demanded that the Church give a free field to Socialism. He appealed to it to try to understand it and not to hasten to discount it.

More significant than the speeches themselves was the keen interest shown in the Socialistic pleas and the earnest enthusiasm with which such points as those above given were greeted from all parts of the hall.

CANDIDATE SHERMAN ILL; WIFE HURRIES TO BEDSIDE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 23.—James S. Sherman, Republican vice-presidential nominee, who stopped over here Saturday night with ex-Governor M. T. Herrick, was taken suddenly ill on Sunday but attributed his depression to weariness from the Chicago convention excitement. Yesterday he was still at the Herrick home but said to be somewhat better. This morning his illness is diagnosed as gall stones. He will be taken to Lakeside Hospital to-day and thorough treatment administered. Dr. R. P. Allen, the physician in charge of the case, says he can probably avoid an operation. Mrs. Sherman has been notified and will probably come to Cleveland. Dr. Allen admits hat the situation is somewhat alarming.

UTICA, N. Y., June 23.—Congressman Sherman was taken to hospital in Cleveland this morning critically ill. A Baltimore surgeon has been summoned. Mrs. Sherman and sons are hurrying to the vice-presidential nominee's bedside.

FIRE IN PORTCHESTER; MANY FAMILIES HOMELESS

Twenty-five families are homeless and eighteen buildings are in ruins following a fire late yesterday in Port Chester. The damage was estimated to-day at $300,000. The exact cause of the fire has not been determined, although it is believed to have been due to spontaneous combustion. The fire spread so rapidly that engine companies were summoned from East Port Chester, Greenwich, Rye, Harrison and White Plains.

SPANISH PRINCE BORN, SAVES ONE MAN'S LIFE.

LAGRANJA, Spain, June 23.—Queen Victoria gave birth to a son at 1:10 this morning. The prince's appearance was a little ahead of schedule time, but he is a healthy boy. The queen is resting well. King Alfonso was so delighted that he promptly pardoned a man who was to have been executed at Cordova today.

TOLSTOY'S BOOKS UNDER BAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—Count Tolstoy's books on christianity, patriotism and materialism have been placed under the ban by the censorship department of the Ministry of the Interior.

THE ICE TRUST GETS MORE TIME

Trial Will Probably Go Over Till October.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE CHARGED

The Special Grand Jury Brings in Indictments Citing Many Instances of Contracts by Which the American Ice Company Secured Itself a Monopoly Within Certain Fields.

The case of the State against the American Ice Company, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, was again delayed when Justice Goff yesterday gave the trust until next Friday to get ready to answer the indictments brought in by the special grand jury on Friday last. James W. Osborne, the State prosecutor, made no objection, and it seems probable that the ice pirates will not be tried before the October term.

The text of the indictments, subject to correction by the clerk of the court, was made public yesterday afternoon.

Getting a Monopoly.

The indictments set forth violations of the law in respect of several contracts made by the American Ice Company with independent dealers, whereby, it was charged, the ice trade was restrained and the output controlled. The first case in which an infraction of the law was charged was a contract made with D. W. Fowler in May, 1900. The indictment charged that Fowler, a retail ice dealer, turned over his entire business to the American Ice Company under an agreement that he would not enter into the ice business in the city for a period of ten years except with the written consent of the trust.

Another instance in which the grand jury charged that the anti-trust laws of the State were violated was an agreement made between the ice company and Willis A. Winne, a wholesale ice dealer and jobber until April 26, 1905. The indictments charged that the Ice Trust forced him to make a contract in which he agreed to turn over his business to the company for $500. He agreed, it was charged, not to engage in the ice business in the city of New York for five years from the date of the contract, except by written consent of the Ice Trust.

The State prosecutors charged that a contract with De Milt Brothers showed more plainly than any others an attempt by the trust to restrict the output of ice. De Milt Brothers, an independent ice firm, did business in and around Jamaica. The trust contracted to deliver to De Milt Brothers all the ice they needed to carry on their business and to supply the Jamaica Hospital with ice at the rate of $2.10 a ton. De Milt Brothers in return agreed not to try to do business in any district of Long Island beyond certain limits set forth in the contract. The agreement, it is alleged, estopped the firm from entering into competition with the trust until April, 1908.

The Berkshire Ice Company of New Jersey also fell into the power of the trust. The Berkshire Company contracted on January 3, 1905, to turn over all its ice business to the trust for a term of five years.

Another contract which the indictments set forth as proving an attempt by the trust to restrict the supply of ice was that made with the Independent Ice Company. Martha E. Goodwin made the contract for the Independent Company. The trust agreed to supply her with all the ice she needed to supply all the customers to whom she could deliver ice with eight wagons, but she was forced to agree that she would not increase her facilities beyond eight wagons.

JOHN MITCHELL SAYS HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE

CHICAGO, June 23.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, issued an authoritative statement last evening, refusing to allow his name to be considered as a candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Democratic ticket, or as a candidate for Vice-President with Mr. Bryan. "I am not now, and shall not be, a candidate for any political office of any kind," declared Mr. Mitchell.

Friends of Mr. Mitchell said that he had about decided to accept an office in the National Civic Federation's trade agreement department.

CAMDEN, N. J., ENDORSEMENT.

The Central Labor Union of Camden, N. J., joins the numerous organized labor bodies that have endorsed The Call. On June 16 they adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we, the Camden Central Labor Union, do heartily endorse The New York Evening Call as best voicing the sentiments of the working class, and we further recommend all local unions affiliated to encourage their members to purchase and read The Call."

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

While working at Ninth avenue and Fourteenth street this morning, William Ross, 45 years old, of 304 East 115th street, was killed by an electric shock. He was bending over a manhole, through which ran feed wires of the New York City Railway Company. It is believed that his feet or legs came in contact with the wires, as he dropped into the manhole suddenly.

The body was removed to the Charles street police station.

THE REAL POWER BEHIND THE "BLOW"

WOMEN'S CLUBS CAPTURE BOSTON

Eight Thousand Delegates Gather at the Hub.

SESSION WILL LAST A WEEK

Ninth Annual Convention of General Federation of Women's Clubs Breaks all Records—Prof. Zueblin One of the Speakers at To-night's Meeting—Much Serious Business.

BOSTON, June 23.—Most of the 8,000 delegates accredited to the ninth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs are now in town. Last evening they attended a concert in Symphony Hall and to-day a large proportion of them will go on an excursion down the harbor, as the guests of the merchants of Boston.

The convention will be formally opened at 8 o'clock this evening by a meeting in Symphony Hall. The program is as follows:

Invocation, Rev. Samuel McC. Crothers, of Cambridge.

Addreses of welcome, Gov. Guild, Mayor Hibbard and Mrs. May Alden Ward for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Response, Mrs. Sarah S. P. Decker, President of the General Federation.

Address, "The Long Path," Mrs. D. T. S. Dennison, former President of the Federation.

Address, "Democracy and Culture," Prof. Charles Zeublin, of Chicago.

The business meetings will begin to-morrow morning and continue through the week. On Thursday afternoon the Governor will hold a reception at the State House and the afternoon and evening will be given up to social affairs. On Friday the delegates will enjoy a "Rhode Island Day" at Newport. The election of officers of the General Federation will be held on Monday and the convention will adjourn the following day.

BROWNSVILLE MEAT STRIKE COVERS ENTIRE GHETTO

About 400 of the kosher meat strikers of Brownsville met last night before the house of Mrs. Cecelia Schwartz, at 450 Howard avenue, and formally declared a boycott against the butcher shops they have been informally striking against for the past week.

Chuck steak, the principal meat of the Hebrew residents of this section, has risen in price from eight cents a pound last year to sixteen cents a pound to-day.

The strike has now spread to consumers on Howard avenue, Prospect place, St. John's place, St. Mark's avenue, Ralph avenue, Hopkinson avenue, Sterling place and Saratoga avenue.

WOMEN EXPELLED FROM RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—M. Schwartz, the Minister of Public Instruction, has expelled all women students from the nine universities of Russia.

This is one more step in the reactionary campaign of the Government against the educational institutions of the country. Some of the universities are completely closed, while others are carrying on their work under the most humiliating censorship upon professors and students.

GROWTH OF ENGLISH UNION.

The English Gasworkers' and General Laborers' Union held its biennial conference at Nottingham on June 8 and 9. In presenting his report the general secretary (Will Thorne, M. P.) was able to show that by strenuous organization the membership had increased in the two years by 11,685 to over 40,000 and the union had now four members in the House of Commons

SIX NEGROES KILLED IN TEXAS RACE RIOTS

Colored Population in Frenzy As Result of Violence Perpetrated Upon Men of Their Race.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 23.—As a result of the lynching of six negroes taken from the jail at Hemphill at midnight Sunday, this city is on the verge of a race riot. Martial law is expected to be declared unless the negroes move off.

The Governor has called upon all citizens to lay down their arms and let the law take its course, but the white men and women are armed and go about in parties with a determination to shoot at the first sign of hostilities from the blacks.

The disturbance was the result of the murder of two whites near Hemphill, Hugh A. Dean and Aaron Johnson.

For the murder of the first, six negroes, Ned Williams, Jerry Evans, Will Johnson, Moses Spellman, Steve Williams and Will Manuel, were locked up in the jail. The murder occurred last Saturday a week. Dean, it was said, had visited the negro church where he bought some whiskey. Before he left the place he was seized and stabbed to death, his body being found on the floor of the church the following morning.

During the week the six negroes were arrested. A seventh is still at large and a reward of $550 is offered for him.

The whites waited until Sunday evening. Then a mob was formed, the doors of the jail were burst open, and the prisoners were led to a clump of huge live oaks, not a hundred yards from the jail. The rope descended over each negro's head, one after another. One broke away and fled, but a fusillade of bullets followed and he fell dead. After the lynching the mob dispersed.

The entire district is astir. Farmers have mounted their horses and belted on their pistols. And the negroes took alarm and fled to Hemphill and the surrounding country.

Three other negroes have been shot dead by unknown persons during the past week.

SPORTING NOTES.

Next Friday night, at the Star Theatre, George Bothner, the champion lightweight wrestler will meet Eugene Tremblay, of Montreal, to a finish against Albert Constance, of Belgium, and Professor George Fisher, of Columbia College. Young Bothner will try conclusions with Eberhard Halon, and Neil Olsen will meet Emil Maupas, of France. Tommy Duchesne, of Fall River, who defeated Col. Christiansen, of Sweden, on Friday night, will appear against Joe Ramsey, the Brooklyn Strong Boy. Young Hackenschmidt will meet George Sawdele, the Greek, and Fritz Mohl will endeavor to defeat both Butcher Miller and Donald McKenzie.

The proposed match between Young Olsen, the wrestler, and Young Sharkey, scheduled for to-morrow night at Canarsie, has been postponed until a week from Tuesday night.

Count Giannini, the N. Y. A. C. coach, is getting his boats and rigging in first class shape and will begin real work in a week's time with the senior eight, four double, and Durando Miller in the single.

Sir George Newnes, donor of the Anglo-American cable match trophy, participated in a recent match on ten boards between the House of Commons and Oxford and Cambridge, which the Lower House won by the score of 5½ to 4½.

Sir George was paired at the first board against N. J. Roughton, of Oxford, who defeated W. H. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, in the last cable match. The game finished to a draw. The Right Honorable A. Bonar Law lost his game. L. A. Atherley Jones won, Sir John Randles drew and Sir Henry Cotton lost.

At Browns gymnasium to-night Billy Barrett, the clever featherweight, and Percy Cove, known as the human stat, will figure in the main bout. Cove is a recent arrival from the coast. He comes East with a good reputation. In the semi-final Dan Savage, a newcomer, will battle Fighting Kennedy. A big ventilating fan has been installed to keep the members cool.

CONNOLLY OUTFIGHTS SQUIRES' COUNTRYMAN

Much Lauded Australian Must Have Packed His Science in His Luggage and Then Lost the Luggage.

With two well-directed right-hand swings Larry Connolly ended the fighting aspirations of Harry Mansfield, of Australia, last night in the third round of the star bout at the Bedford A. C. Mansfield hails from Australia, the home of Bill Squires, who came here heralded as a world beater, but who slipped home under cover.

Mansfield was touted as a coming champion, and when he entered the ring the spectators figured upon seeing a great battle. Their hopes were rudely shattered in the first part of the opening round, for Mansfield had left all his science back in the bushes. He tried to put up a good fight, but was unable.

In the first and second rounds Connolly felt out his opponent, and had his measure when the bell called them to the centre of the ring for the third. Connolly started after the invader and had him in great distress, and when Mansfield backed to his corner the Yankee drew back, sent over the double haymaker, and one more seeker after honors in this country went down to defeat.

ROBBERS SCARED BY "FAKE" DEAD MAN

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—By feigning death Conductor Chas. Weiderman, of the Lancaster suburban trolley line, scared away four highwaymen who attempted to hold up Weiderman's car two miles beyond the city line at 1 o'clock this morning. The highwaymen had rigged up a wire to throw off the trolley, and the contrivance worked successfully. The car was returning with a party of picnickers, and when the trolley left the wire Weiderman jumped to the ground with a lantern. As he did so a highwayman shoved a revolver in his face. Weiderman struck the man with the lantern, and one of the other highwaymen fired two shots at the conductor. The latter groaned and fell to the ground as if dead. Then the highwaymen fled, and Weiderman adjusted the trolley and continued the trip. He was unhurt.

ALDERMANIC BRIBE CASES BEFORE JUSTICE GOFF.

The trials of Alderman William Clifford for bribery and Henry Clay Peters for perjury in connection with the aldemanic vote for the nomination of a Recorded last fall are to be taken up before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to-day.

He—"Do you think it would be foolish of me to marry a girl who was my inferior intellectually?"

She—"More than foolish—impossible."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND SOCIALISM,

By Patrick J. Cooney. Written from the standpoint of a Roman Catholic. Temperate in treatment. Gives no offense. An antidote to the anti-Socialism of the Catholic hierarchy and press. Ideal for purposes of propaganda among Catholics. Dispels prejudice. Brief but convincing. An immediate propaganda success. Some opinions:

"More Socialism in fewer words than I ever dreamed was possible."

"You prove that a Catholic may be a Socialist."

"Your case is made with consummate skill."

"Destroys prejudice among Catholics."

"Your peculiar argument never occurred to me."

"I have sold a half-dozen to Catholic friends. 'It's excellent,' they say."

"Your 'parallel' grips."

"Well written."

"Very interesting."

"Your chapter, 'The Early Church,' is a revelation."

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WORKADAY POEMS

20 POEMS OF LABOR.

By JAS. ACKLAND.

330 Romony St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(10c Including Postage.)

"BIG SIX" OFFICERS CITED FOR CONTEMPT

Accused of Violating Blanket Injunction of 1906.

BUTTERICK CO. COMPLAINANT

Long List of Officers and Agents of "Big Six" Must Appear in Court Friday to Answer Charge of "Interfering with Business" of Notorious Non-Union Printing House.

Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy has granted an order requiring the officers and agents of New York Typographical Union No. 6—"Big Six" to appear in court and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The order is granted upon the petition of the Butterick Publishing Company, a notorious non-union printing house, which alleges that the union officers have violated an injunction granted by Supreme Court Justice Blanchard on March 14, 1906, forbidding them to interfere in any way with the defendant's business. The order was served early this morning and calls upon the union officers to be in court Friday at 10:30 A. M.

Those who are cited to appear before the court under the order are: James J. Murphy, individually and as president of No. 6; William Robinson, as vice president; Charles M. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer; Thomas J. Robinson, assistant secretary; Theodore F. Douglas, as member of the executive committee; George W. Jackson and Vincent Costello, as organizers; A. J. Portenar, secretary o fthe Bushwick Division of the defense committee; John Gronan, secretary of the lower Manhattan Division of the defense committee; Henry D. Soule, secretary of the Bronx Division of the defense committee; Charles F. Burger, secretary of the Williamsburg Division of the defense committee; John E. McKay, secretary of the Harlem Division of the defense committee; David H. Blake, secretary of the Park Slope Division of the defense committee; John F. Fineman, acting secretary of the lower Manhattan Division of the Committee, and James Tole, Edward F. Cassidy, Charles M. Conlon, Abram Schweizer, Frank Rice, Joseph C. Lucas, Peter J. Flanagan, Abraham Werth, Henry Simon, Harry Weir, Frederick H. Zahn, Heny Champness, John Heissenbuttel, as members of the union.

Stripped of its legal verbiage, the order declares that upon reading of affidavits annexed, made by process servers and spies and upon the verifications of those affidavits by Morris B. Butler and Alexander Gordon on March 30, that the injunction order made by Mr. Justice Blanchard on March 14, 1906, was served upon the defendants P. H. McCormick and T. F. Douglas on March 15, 1906, upon defendants William J. Brennan and Vincent J. Costello on March 16, upon T. J. Robinson on March 18, and upon Charles M. Conlon on March 19, and George W. Jackson, March 20.

Upon the verification of statements by them submitted to the court, those cited are ordered to appear on June 26, at 10:30 in the forenoon, and to show cause to a Special Term of the Supreme Court in Part I., why they should not be punished for contempt of court for their misconduct in failing to obey the mandate of the court as alleged in the affidavits of the complainants and why the plaintiff should not have such other relief as may be just, with costs of this motion.

The affidavits referred to, which allege contempt of court, were made by Herbert Noble, of the firm of Noble, Jackson & Hubbard, attorneys for the plaintiff; James F. Birmingham, first vice president of the Butterick Company; Bessie Laughland, a clerk in the Butterick office; Jacob Lauchheimer, senior member of the firm of J. Lauchheimer & Co., owners of the Star Department Store, at Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue; Edgar F. Bayley, whose occupation is not given, but who lives at 331 East Eighty-fourth street; Ida Warncke, of 313 East Eighty-eighth street; Pearl Peyser, of 319 East Eighty-fifth street; Anna Abraham, of 302 Ninetieth street, and a number of others.

Gildersleeve-Blanchard Injunction.

In his affidavit, Mr. Noble outlines that the injunction proceedings were brought to enjoin the defendants from interfering with the plaintiff's business by picketing, boycotting, or in any other manner involving fraud, force or intimidation. That on January 29, 1906, an order was issued by Justice Gildersleeve, temporarily enjoining the defendants from certain specified things. By the same order the defendants were ordered to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent, on February 6, 1906.

The defendants appeared by Alfred J. Talley, of St. John & Talley, filing an answer and answering affidavits and opposing the continuation of the injunction. But on March 14, 1906, the injunction was issued by Justice Blanchard, restraining the defendants and the members, attorneys, agents, clerks, servants and employes of them and of each of them from committing in any manner, which expressed or implied threats of bodily harm, intimidation, coercion, force, or fraud the following acts:

(a) Interfering with the plaintiff, its customers, employees, agents, or any of them, or with the business of the plaintiff, its customers, agents, or employees, or of any of them.

(b) Picketing the plaintiff's place of business, at the corner of Spring, Mercer and Vandam streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, or any other place where the plaintiff, its customers or agents do business in said city or elsewhere, or the homes of them, or of any of them.

(c) Boycotting the plaintiff, its customers, agents or employees or the business of the, or any of them, by inducing persons having business relations with them, or any of them, or who would otherwise have such relations, not to do so.

(d) Inducing or attempting to induce persons employed by the plaintiff, its customers, agents or employees to leave such employ.

(e) Inducing or attempting to induce persons who are customers of the plaintiff to cease being such, or persons who would otherwise become such customers to refrain from becoming such customers.

(f) Inducing or attempting to induce persons who are agents for the plaintiff to break their contracts and to cease to act as such agents, or persons who would otherwise become agents to refrain from becoming such.

(g) Inducing or attempting to induce any merchant, newsdealer, newsman, newswoman, or other person, to refrain from purchasing or selling the publications or patterns of the plaintiff, its customers, agents or employees.

Mr. Noble concludes with the statement that the injunction covering these points was not modified and was therefore in force.

Mr. Birmingham then follows with his affidavit. He described the fifth fight, according to his view of it, from its incipience.

Prior to November 24, 1905, he says, a large number of persons employed in the composing room of the Butterick Company were members of New York Typographical Union No. 6, and were earning high wages, "on an average higher than the union scale of wages."

On or about November 24, 1905, the union, "without cause and immediately after the plaintiff had employed in its composing room certain non-union printers, caused the men of the said union employed by the company to strike. Since then, and up to the present time, the plaintiff has made no distinction, but employs 'both union and non-union men' in its composing room," says the affiant.

He's Right Here, Anyhow.

"I am informed and believe," he says, "that the New York Typographical Union No. 6 is a subordinate branch of the International Typographical Union of North America, the members of New York Typographical Union No. 6 being also members of the International Typographical Union of North America, which has a membership of more than forty thousand persons residing in the several states and territories of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, as I am informed and believe.

"The International Typographical Union of North America owns, controls, edits and publishes, and issues, a periodical styled 'The Typographical Journal,' which it declares to be its official organ and mouthpiece, which is circulated widely among its members, who are required to subscribe thereto, and among the public, and which affords a ready, convenient and effective vehicle for the dissemmination of information to its members and the public as to boycotts declared and pushed by the International Typographical Union of North America and its subordinate unions.

"The International Typographical Union of North America is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the membership of which I am informed comprises more than two millions of persons residing in New York City and the several states and territories of the United States, District of Columbia, and in all the places where the various agents, customers and subscribers of the plaintiff do business.

"I am informed and believe that under the articles of agreement of the International Typographical Union of North America and of the American Federation of Labor, the individual persons, members of the said union and of said federation, and the subordinate groups or associations of unions affiliated with said International Typographical Union of North America and said American Federation of Labor, act together in carrying out boycotts of the business of persons selected by any of the said unions for that purpose."

Going further into trade union organization, he notes the existence of the "American Federationist," official magazine of the A. F. of L., "circulated widely among its members, who are required to subscribe therefor, and among the public."

A Compliment to the Unions.

He then takes issue with both the Journal and the Federationist, because they, he alleged, disseminated information about the alleged boycotting of Buttericks, and incidentally pays a high compliment to trade unionism.

"It is claimed"—he does not state by whom—"that during the twenty years of its existence the said federation has repeatedly declared boycotts against the business, products and customers of numerous individuals and concerns, and has actually prosecuted the same by using the combined power of the associations, and has thereby greatly injured them and compelled them to yield to its demands, and has widely published and proclaimed this fact in order to add to the effectiveness of such attacks upon others; and the destructiveness of its attacks is well known to the AGENTS, CUSTOMERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE PLAINTIFF AND TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

"It is claimed," he again does not state by whom, "that in the last twelve years the executive council of the Federation has, upon the application of particular unions, declared boycotts in four hundred and eight instances. The character of these boycotts is best shown in the report of the committee on boycotts at the convention held November 20, 1905, which was adopted by the convention, reading in part as follows:

The Boycott Is War.

"'We must recognize the fact that a boycott means war, and to successfully carry out a war we must adopt tactics that history has shown are most successful in war. The greatest master of war said that war is the trade of a barbarian and that the secret of success was to concentrate all your forces upon one point of the enemy, the weakest if possible. In view of these facts, the committee recommends that the State federations and central bodies lay aside minor grievances and concentrate their efforts and energies upon the least number of unfair parties or places in their jurisdiction. One would be preferable. If every available means at the command of the State federations and central bodies were concentrated upon one such, and kept up, until successful, the next on the list would be more easily brought to terms, and within a reasonable time none opposed to fair wages, conditions or hours but would be brought to see the error of their ways and submit to the inevitable. Under the present system, our efforts are largely wasted and our ammunition scattered. Let us reduce the boycotts to the lowest possible number and concentrate our efforts upon these, and we feel certain better results would be obtained.'"

He next refers to the column under the heading "We Don't Patronize," which was run in the Federationist until recently.

The Truth Hurts.

Picketing of the plaintiff's place of business began, he said, immediately after the strike. Circulars, handbills, dodgers and other printing matter "falsely alleging that the plaintiff had locked out its union employees and designating the plaintiff as 'unfair' and the persons whom plaintiff employed in the place of the strikers as 'scabs,' and plaintiff's establishment as a 'rat' shop, and otherwise characterized the plaintiff and its goods by epithets and terms calculated to create a prejudice in the public mind against the plaintiff and its goods and calling upon all sympathizers with organized labor to boycott the plaintiff and its goods."

Then came the injunction, he said, which, he alleges, did not end the boycott, for the agitation was continued by means of articles in the Typographical Journal, the Defense Bee and other organs, and in printed matter in various forms reiterating the charges, and circulated among the persons having business relations with the plaintiff and threatening them with boycott unless they ceased such relations; and by means of committees from various unions, in New York as well as throughout the country, consisting of both men and women, visiting the customers of the plaintiff and threatening the withdrawal of their patronage and the patronage of sympathizers with organized labor and that the labor unions would boycott the said customers' business if they continued to have business dealings with the plaintiff.

Confesses Loss of Many Thousands.

"The said conditions continue up to the present time, and the labor unions threaten to further continue them, and as a result thereof the plaintiff has suffered pecuniary loss and damage, the amount of which it is very difficult to estimate, but which runs into many thousands of dollars."

The term "unfair," he says, has a well-understood meaning in labor circles. To be declared "unfair" is to be held up for boycott and directs the whole power of the vast organization against the person so characterized to injure him and destroy his business, "and that all of the members of the said Typographical Union of North America and of the said American Federation of Labor are to abstain from purchasing or using the goods made or sold by him, or by any person, or firm dealing with him, or who purchase, handle or uses his goods."

Stung by the "Bee."

In the various affidavits by William A. Hickson and Frank J. Boyce he notes that the Defense Bee has referred to the plaintiff as "rat," "scab" and "unfair," and making derogatory statements to induce friends of organized labor to refrain from purchasing or using the plaintiff's goods or those of any person dealing with the plaintiff.

"These publications are in effect," he says, "a command to every one of the two million individual members of the American Federation of Labor, and everyone of the forty thousand members of the Typographical Union of North America, and every individual member of every labor organization throughout the country, to refrain from purchasing plaintiff's goods or from patronizing any person who purchases or uses such goods.

"THE PLAINTIFF IS CONTINUALLY RECEIVING LETTERS FROM PERSONS DISCONTINUING THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ITS PUBLICATIONS OR STATING THAT THE WRITER WILL NOT PURCHASE ITS PATTERNS ON THE GROUND OF THE ACTION OF THE LABOR UNIONS AND UNTIL PLAINTIFF SETTLES ITS DIFFERENCES WITH SUCH LABOR UNION.

"THAT THE FASHION SHEETS, MAGAZINES, ADVERTISEMENTS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER OF THE PLAINTIFF HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO AND RECEIVED BY THE PLAINTIFF FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK AS WELL AS OTHER PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES, EACH PIECE OF SUCH PRINTED MATTER HAVING PASTED THEREON A LABEL CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING:

"RETURNED
Because of Absence of Union Label.
DEMAND THIS LABEL:
On All Your Printed Matter
Represents Good Workmanship, Good Wages and Good Conditions."

ORGANIZING CITY WORKERS.

In San Francisco, Cal., there is a movement to organize all the laborers of the several departments of the municipality into a new union. The men of the fire department have asked the Labor Council for information upon the subject of forming a union, to work on lines similar to the various unions affiliated with the council.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW CASTLE.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 23.—The union carpenters here are practically assured of peace during the next twelve months, as all the contractors have signed the union scale for another year. The Board of Education has announced that all work on the new $200,000 school building must be done by union labor.

"Is it hard to propose to a girl?"
"Depends on the girl."
"How so?"
"If she has been out several seasons it is hard not to."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

STEP TO ABOLISH 59TH ST. TRANSFERS

U. S. Courts Being Used to Rob the People of Former Privileges Under Guise of Justice to Stockholders.

The plotters for dividends, despite the rights of the public, will to-day make a move to increase the revenues of the traction lines by applying to Judge Lacombe in the Federal Court for a separate receiver for the Fifty-ninth street crosstown line.

The effect of this would be to abolish all transfers from this line to every north and south surface line in the city, with the possible exception of the First and Tenth avenue lines.

Whether the public will submit placidly to a discontinuance of these transfers from the most important transfer line in the city is problematical.

While the company claims that $341,731 was paid for engineering and superintendence on this line in 1902 and $322,340.45 for the period from 1899 to 1902, Colonel William N. Amory says that this amount would have been sufficient to pay for the entire construction and equipment of the road. He declares that he heard a rumor yesterday to the effect that such a move was contemplated as is here described.

"Two million dollars is the net total stolen from the Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company," said Colonel Amory. "When I told this fact to James W. Osborne while he was Assistant District Attorney he gasped. He said it was the most barefaced of all the traction steals."

In his book on traction corruption Colonel Amory says the Fifty-ninth street line was twice charged with the cost of changing its motive power, where no change was made, and that a similar charge was made against the Forty-second street and Grand Street Ferry Company.

"The company was also charged," continues the narrative, "for the cost of changing the motive power on First avenue from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street, and on Tenth avenue from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth street, all of which had been paid before by another railroad company, namely, the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas. More than $1,500,000 was wrongfully reported as having been expended."

STARVING MAN TRIES TO JUMP FROM BRIDGE

Could Not Bear to See Wife and Mother-in-Law Starve to Death in the Midst of Plenty.

Abraham Gallup, 33 years of age, of 10 Jackson street, a tailor, who had been out of work for nine months, attempted to commit suicide last night by jumping from Brooklyn Bridge. He was caught by Patrolman Lancer of the Bridge police on the L tracks, just in time to save his life from an approaching train. He was taken to the Oak street station and an investigation was made. It was learned that he had a wife and her mother dependent upon him and that his wife was about to become a mother. The family owed rent for three months and a gas bill. They had nothing to eat for two days.

When Gallup was taken to eat a meal by Lieutenant Lawrence O'Brien he stopped to repeatedly thank the lieutenant before he touched the food. The same officer also gave the woman some money and did what he could for them.

HIGHER TAXES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 23.—The imperial secretary of the treasury, Herr von Sydow, has informed the correspondents of the Parisian and St. Petersburg newspapers that he will insist upon an increase of $100,000,000 in the next budget. The Berlin papers comment very caustically upon the fact of the foreign press being notified of the government's intention before the secretary had deigned to notice the national papers.

CALL TO BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS

Union Makes Strong Plea to Office Workers to Join the Ranks of Organized Labor for Their Own Benefit.

That there exists an identity of interests between workers of brain and brawn is again demonstrated by the efforts being made to organize the bookkeepers and stenographers of Greater New York. Formerly the office help were alienated from their brothers and sisters working in the shops and factories. But of late many of those workers have joined the ranks of organized labor by affiliating with the Bookkeepers,' Stenographers' and Accountants' Union.

The following is a circular issued by the Brooklyn Union, No. 12646:

"Three million wage earners have been greatly benefited by trade unions. The hod carrier and the teamster because of his union has been able to raise his wages to $3 a day, while office workers requiring skill and training have been compelled to work for very much less. Why? Largely because the bookkeepers and office men have not been organized. You can get the same benefits that other trades have got from organization. The union can by united action, regulate the hours of employment and the conditions under which you work. It can regulate promotion and overtime so that fairness shall be done to all. It can provide a fund for relief in case of sickness or death. It can help its members to employment and protect them in their present positions. Eventually it will bring higher wages and shorter hours.

"We want every man and woman who works in an office to join at once. You owe to yourself, your family and your fellow-workers the duty of helping the organization of your trade.

"This union has been in existence five years. It is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Workingmen's Federation of the state of New York and the Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

"Any man or woman over 18 years of age, of good moral character who works for wages as a bookkeeper (which includes office clerks and assistants), stenographer (including typewriters) or accountant is eligible to membership if a resident of any borough of this city.

"In case there should be a union chartered by the A. F. of L. for New York, members who reside in Manhattan can be transferred to the union of that borough.

"For the present no initiation fee will be charged but each applicant shall be required to pay two months' dues in advance at the time of admission. The dues are 50 cents a month."

A meeting to take in applicants will be held by the union to-morrow evening at 59 Court street. It is urged by the union that all office workers come to that meeting and get acquainted.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL DECRIES CHILD LABOR

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 23.—A graphic description of the extent and evils of child labor was given as a valedictory address by Miss Esther B. Crampton at the commencement exercises of the Plainfield High School.

Miss Crampton showed a knowledge of her subject and a depth of thought that would do credit to many an older student of economic conditions and after painting a vivid picture of the horrors caused by the heartless exploitation of the tiny proletarians, she closed with these words:

"Child labor is but one form of the great social problem of the day; and however we regard it, in the end we find it as a question in whose solution we must bear our share."

The Call is distinctly and solely a workingman's newspaper, standing always for the welfare of the workers. It has no other interests, represents no other class. This fact is the only reason for its existence.

This paper, Mr. Workingman, is your special advocate, and will plead your cause without a retainer. With such a champion in the field, when trouble comes—the strike, the lockout, the militia or the mob—you will not be dumb and defenseless as you have been in the past. The Call will be your good right arm. It will speak for you with the many tongues of type, setting you right before the public and demanding justice until justice is granted.

The Call can be neither bought nor bullied. It is free and fair and fearless. It can not be turned aside from its good purpose, by base commercial considerations. Its clear vision can not be obscured by the disc of a dollar.

Is not such a paper worthy your best support, Mr. Workingman?

Then lend a hand!

TO READERS OF THE CALL.

To tell a merchant that you patronize him BECAUSE HE ADVERTISES IN THE CALL does the latter more good than the effort of a salaried advertisement solicitor. By doing it you are HANDING US MONEY. Keep this in mind.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRESS
15 SPRUCE STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Is this label on YOUR printing?
119
BRANCH OFFICE: LABOR TEMPLE, 247 E. 84TH ST. ROOM 16 EVENINGS ONLY.

United States History
From 1492 to 1907—Condensed form. Important events easy to memorize. An Aid to school children and adults. Containing a list of the Presidents, Washington to Roosevelt. Names of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Story of the Panama Canal. The History of the American Flag.
Can be carried in the pocket to read daily and memorize. Sent by mail prepaid for 12 cents in stamps or coin Address
JOHN F. KELLY.
Box 23, Station V, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.
STEEPLE CHASE — CONEY ISLAND'S FUNNY PLACE
A LAUGH IN EVERY SPOT.

PERSONAL.
WELL KNOWN entertainer and lecturer can be engaged for halls, churches, picnics. Original stories, imitations, music, sketches. Children's parties a specialty; unique program for adults. Add. Practical Socialist, Call, 6 Park Place, N. Y.

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HUNGARIAN DAIRY RESTAURANT
33-35 Avenue C.

TEAS AND COFFEES.
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Socialist Coffee Man,
181 SOUTH ST., JERSEY CITY.
Deliveries Anywhere.
Family trade; 5-lb. lots at wholesale rates; send postal card, we will call for order and deliver free of charge. Fred'k T. Jackson, importer, 111 Water st., New York.

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SOLD AT OUR
4 STORES
WHERE EVER YOU LIVE, ONE OF THEM MUST BE WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE FROM YOU
171 EAST BROADWAY — 5TH AVE. CORNER HOUSTON
COR. CLINTON ST.
BROOKLYN,
FITKIN COR. ROCKAWAY AVE.

I desire to call the attention of my friends to the fact that I have opened a
Weiss Bier
AND
Cider Saloon
AT
1466 Second Ave.
Bet. 76th and 77th Streets.
FIRST-CLASS LUNCH SERVED.
Your patronage will be appreciated by
John Henrich.

PROVIDE FOR YOUR FUTURE.
Young men and ladies desirous of advancing in this world, we prepare you for Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Regents, Civil Service in a most efficient manner at very liberal terms. Day and night classes. MULCASTER SCHOOL, 67 Second Avenue, cor. Fourth St.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE.
JAMAICA, L. I.
Out of work—will sell my contract on two lots, Woodside, N. Y. $320 paid on them, will sell for $150 cash.; 5c. fare to New York. L. Box 188, Jamaica, N. Y.
CORONA, N. Y.
Two lots, 25x100; heart of Corona; $1,200, worth $2,000. Require quick action; easy terms. L. Box 188, Jamaica, N. Y.
BABYLON, N. Y.
Write for tickets to-day if you want to secure one or more of our Bargain Lots, $10 down, $5 monthly. Bell, 38 Park Row, Room 316.

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TO FIT
Fat, Short or Any Size Men
25c, 39c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00, $1.15, $1.50
If Not Right or Don't Fit, Bring It Back.
SIG. KLEIN, 50 Third Avenue, near 10th St.
YE OLDE RELIABLE STORE.
Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

Lots! Lots! Lots!
DEER PARK, L. I.
One hour from city, 45 min. when subway is completed.
$100 EACH—$5 DOWN,
$2.50 PER MONTH.
Inquire
L. A. MALKIEL, 116 Nassau St.
P. S.—We have a few Williamsbridge lots left which we will sell out cheap.

KEEPING A STIFF UPPER LIP.

(From the American Magazine.)

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20, 1907.

Dear Friend Chas.:—I will write you a few lines to let you know how lucky you were when you quit your job here and left this town.

I was layed off last Friday along with eighteen others out of the twenty-five that were working in the motar room. The lay off came with out a minute's warning. Well, I suppose that it is all in a lifetime. I expect to be settled again inside of a week and then I will forget this last rough place in the road and think of it only as one of the funny experiences of the past, because in some respects it was funny, you should have seen the expression on some of the different faces when the foreman told them—I was one of the first that he tied tied the can to so had an oportunity of watching the rest get theirs. There was a fellow working on your old bench, who had just blowed in on the hummer from Buffalo, he had worked two days—well you ought to have heard that guy rave when the foreman told him to pack up and go to the office for his time in full, he slammed his hammers and wrenches on the floor and jumped on them and the air certainly turned blue in that corner, we felt sorry for him so we pitched in ten-bits apiece and gave it to him so that he would have enough to hold himself up until he lands another job.

So long for this time.

Yours as ever,
Your Buddy, A. R. P.

Elyria, O., Oct. 29, 1907.

Dear Friend Al.—Your letter at hand, was sorry to hear that you had been layed off. Everything seems to be going along smoothly here except for a few bad rumors. I will plug for you here and if I can get you in will let you know as soon as possible. If work keeps up I will soon be able to start a bank account, and one of them things always looks good to me.

Yours as ever, your old pal Chas.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5, 1907.

Dear Friend Chas.—Well nothing has turned up yet, everybody is talking hard times, but I have heard that kind of gaff before. I have only visited three or four places myself, have got to much money to worry much about a job yet, I am about forty strong and paid a week in advance, so I am going to take in a few of the sights while I have the time. I won't go very strong, of course, I will keep my eye pealed for a ob and if anything turns up will grab it.

Yours as ever,
Your Buddy, A. P. R.

Elyria, O., Nov. 12, 1907.

Dear Friend Al.—The hard times have struck here, they cut us down to seven hours a day; would be able to live on that under ordinary circumstances, but at the present time my boy is sick in bed with the grippe and the doctor has been calling every day for a week, takes nearly everything I make to pay him and get the prescriptions filled, but I wonst kick on that if he brings the kid around all right.

There is quite a peculiar lot of people here, all homesteaders, and fellows who have been raised on farms in this section, there is a bunch of them talking about going to New York City to work in the garages. Now imagine a bunch of farm hands trying to land a garage job in New Yor kin the winter time.

I advised those who had papas in the country to go home and cut wood and pop corn for the winter; only wish that I had a chance myself. They thin kthat I am kidding them and say no more farm for theirs.

If you land something good in Detroit and can make it for two I will join you. I don't like the looks of things here.

Yours as ever, your pal. Chas.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17, 1908.

Dear Friend Chas.—I hope that by the time this leter reaches you your boy will be in good health again. I went out in earnest this morning. One place they told me to call again, at another they took my name. That was the best I got—was out to the big shop, tried to get past the watchman nto se the super., but it was no go, hung around for about an hour and finally rode a past him on a load of coal. I poked my nose into nearly every room on the ground floor and then tried the offices, finally a fellow to get rid of me let me in to see the super.

He was one of those nice salve spreaders, and I was pretty well satisfied with his conversation until I got outside and added up his talk and found that the sum was a minus as far as I was concerned.

The watchman ask me what the h—— I was doing in there, I told him I was a buying a machine in there, he sai dthat he bet that both me and the machine would be good and tired before I got in again. I told him that he would have to rubber closer if he ever caught me as badly tired as one of their machines.

Yours as ever,
Your Buddy, A. R. P.

Elyria, O., Nov. 24, 1907.

Dear Friend Al.—Got an indefinite lay-off yesterday, have not decided what I will do yet, but think that I will pack up and take my family to a larger town, probably, Cleveland. There is not much use staying here, when this shop shuts down there is nobody in town working. The boy is feeling some better that makes things look a little better. I have written to every shop that I ever worked at and you know that I have worked at a few, and always made a practice of leaving them so that I could get back if they needed help. Have received no replies. I guess that business is pretty dull all over just now.

It is all very well for you to talk about being cheerful, but I tell you that a fellow with a wife and two kids on his hands has got to keep plugging all the time to get himself anything.

hTe three rubes left for New York City—couldn't talk them out of it—so I put them wise to —— on Forty-second st. and several other places where they set out big free lunches where we dined when we hit the big town for the first time—you remember what farmers we were when we hit there. After knocking all over the country—now try to imagine those three farm hands looking for a garage job there in the winter time—can't help but think that there are a few people in this world worse off than I am, if not financially, at least mentally.

Yours as ever,
Your Pal Chas.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3, 1907.

Dear Friend Chas.—The worst yet arrived to-day, have been unable to land anything so far—had to give up my room and boarding house today, took a room over by the river at a dollar per week—stocks are away down, will have to strike something soon or else hit the dirt; it is pretty windy and cold to ride decks or bumpers, but there is always a chance of finding a side door palace open.

Had a funny thing happen last week—heard that they were working full at Pontiac got on a car paid out some good hard money to get there and arrived just in time to see three hundred get layed off, I didn't ask for a job.

I got a good paying job the other day, but only held it down two hours; it was dock-wallopping, unloading a lumber boat, they paid thirty-five cents an hour and that sure looked good to me; but I couldn't stand the pressure even for the money. I thought that I was pretty husky, but I pass that job, the regulars don't seem to mind it, but you could see the outsiders dropping out from the first until there was only one left, and he looked as if he was going to fall when I left. I would frame that seventy cents if I had lots of money and keep it for a relic.

Yours as ever,
Your Buddy, A. P. R.

Elyria, O., Dec. 18, 1907.

Dear Friend Al.—Struck a bit of luck, so will let you know. My wife went over to pay the landlord the other day and to give him notice that we were goin to leave—but he wouldn't hear to it at all, said that thre were to many houses vacant here now and that hep referred to have his place occupied, so he made her a present of three months' rent, told her that it was a Christmas present, as he handed her the receipts.

This little burg looks better to me now than it ever did before.

Caught a job repairing a furnace the other day, made tow dollars, gave it ot my wife and told her to buy herself a sealskin coat. I can't figure out how she keeps up her nerve; she keeps smiling all the time, just as if shew was getting a theatre party every week and had all the clothes she wanted, the only time I have seen her down in the mouth was when the kid was so low.

I got to talk with the super. this morning; he thinks that things will pick up before long. If you happen to run across any thing good and can make it for two, let me know.

Yours as ever,
Your Pal Chas.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 26, 1907.

Dear Friend Chas.—Well you did run into a streak of luck on your house rent.

I thought yesterday morning when I got up that it was goin gto be one bum Christmas, but it turned out swell, met big Jack and his pardner Red, they had just blowed in from northern Michigan, they hit north as soon as they got the hooks throwed into them here. They took in all the old time good towns as they went, but there was nothing doing until they struck the tall timbers, they hired out in the woods, said that they could stand the work all right, but couldn't stand the natives of that part that insisted on living in the seams of their cloths. They were pretty heavy, so insisted on my joining them in a good scoff—I had a sorloin steak, French fried potatoes and a couple of bottles of Bud., talk about feed, I sure enjoyed that meal, it was quite a jump from coffee and rolls and free lunch. Jack eased me four-bits before they left and told me that he would write me if anything turns up. They left last night for the south by way of the M. C. side palace.

I took in all the shops again just to keep in practice. I have been hitting the stores lately, first striking for a job clerking, then dropping to porter and then hitting them to let me wash their dirty windows, have picked up a few quarters in the last way. I don't believe that every town can be as bad as this, if I don't strike something in a day or two I am going to try Toledo they have begun to know me around the free lunch counters here and ask me where I have been if I miss a day. Will let you know if I make a move.

Yours as Ever Your Buddy A. R. P.

Elyria, Jan. 10, 1908.

Dear Al.

Back to work there was about a dozen men put on yesterday and I was one of them, not much wonder I have been out to the shop every day since we got layed off.

We are only working five hours a day, but that will help some, just came in time to save me from calling on the town for help, I tell you that we have been living nearer to the ground floor than we ever did before.

It seems pretty good to be back to work and to know that you have got something coming at the end of the week.

My wife says she told me to be patient and everything would come out all right, she don't say anything about what she had to go through since the lay off.

Hope that you will have some luck at Toledo. If it picks up enough to warrant my speaking for you will do my best to get you in here. My boy is entirely well again and everything looks brighter than it has for a long time.

Will close hoping that you will strike something soon I am as ever

Your Pal Chas.

West Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1908.

Dear Friend Chas.

The last thing in the world that you would think of has happened. I am working on a farm. I struck Toledo a few days ago tried everp place in sight for a job but nothing doing, was walking through the market space feeling pretty sore, when the thought struck me to try some of the farmers that were standing around tried two or three and finally landed with a fellow who told me that he would give me my board and room if I would come out to his place and help with the chores, well I took him up so here I am, and talk about a swelt place to be this is the best yet just enough work to get up an appetite and plenty of good feed to satisfy if after you have got it worked up, I think that I will buy a farm if I ever get to work again where I can save some money.

Before I left Detroit I went around and scouted up as many of the old bunch as I could find most of them have left town, run across a few of the married fellows, there hasn't any of them worked a tap since the lay off. I don't see how they have kept themselves and their families alive, they look as if they were only half alive at that. Seen the old foreman before I left he was let go a short time ago he don't think that they will start up again for a couple of months. Well I think that we have got through with these hard times pretty lucky, considering the many that are faring so much worse.

I will close Yours as Ever
Your Buddy A. R. P.

Pat Reporter—"Why was my story killed?"

Editor—"An act of mercy. You fell down on it first."—Baltimore American.

CARPENTERS' AGITATION BRINGS GOOD RESULTS

The committee appointed by Local Unions Nos. 309, 476 and 32, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to agitate for the complete unionizing of the factories in which bar and store fixtures are manufactured, report good progress, and say that with the help of the Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association of Greater New York an arrangement has been made to bring pressure to bear upon the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company to compel them to employ union men in the manufacture of their bar fixtures, billiard tables, etc.

It seems that the Brunswick-Balke-Collender people, becoming frightened at the prospect of this action, has sent its agents to the Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association, declaring that their fixtures, etc., are made under union conditions, and that consequently there is no occasion for this agitation. They forgot to say, however, that their men work fifty-four hours a week instead of forty-four, and that their wages are $16 or $18 in place of $22. The saloon men are not gullible enough to put any faith in the company's statements, and, knowing that it is to their interest to support the union men, the chances are good that by means of this double agitation the company will be brought to terms.

SOCIALIST NEWS.

(Notices intended for publication in this column must be received in this office twenty-four hours in advance.)

New York City.

The following open-air meetings will be held to-night:

1st A. D.—N.W. cor. Spring and Hudson streets. Speakers: J. C. Frost, Fred Paulitsch.

6th A. D.—N. W. cor. Sixth street and Avenue C. Speakers: Thomas J. Lewis, G. S. Gelder.

21st A. D.—S. E. cor. 125th street and St. Nicholas avenue. Speakers: J. T. Britt Gearlety., Alb. Abrahams.

27th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-eighth street and Broadway. Speakers: Sol. Fieldman.

Brooklyn.

6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Flushing and Throop avenues. Speakers: Charles Vanderporten.

7th A. D.—Cor Eighth avenue and Prospect avenue. Speakers: W. W. Passage and George Marr.

GENERAL.

Hoboken. — Branch 3, Socialist party, will hold a regular meeting to-night at 552 First street.

Rockland, Me.—William D. Haywood will speak on Saturday, June 27, at Utopia Park.

Warren, Me.—William D. Haywood will speak here on Sunday, June 28.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS.

(Notices intended for publication in this column must be received in this office twenty-four hours in advance.)

The Sheet Metal Works' Union No. 11 will hold an election of officers on Saturday, June 27, at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth street. Polls open 1 P. M.; close 6 P. M.

The I. W. W. Propaganda League will hold an open-air meeting to-night at Broome and Sheriff streets.

MANUFACTURERS' PRESIDENT TALKS OF RIOT GUNS.

"I am not going to call wolf until the wolf is at my heels, but when I do cry I want you to come out with your riot guns and your shotguns if necessary, and I know you will." (Cries of "You bet we will.")

The above law-defying statement is not from the lips of Emma Goldman, but is an extract from President Van Cleave's address to the National Association of Manufacturers, as reported in the Toledo Catholic Record. No other paper published this remark. The Associated Press was smart enough to make no mention of Van Cleave's declaration that he was liable to advocate the use of "riot guns" and "shot guns."

This is one of your "respectable citizens." This is the man who declared boycotting was illegal, and asked the Supreme Court to outlaw trade unions in the interests of "law and order."—Rochester Labor Journal.

BROOKLYN LABOR BODY WANTS LOCAL AUTONOMY

The Board of Delegates of the Building Trades of Brooklyn sent yesterday a protest to the building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in Washington against the issuance of a charter to the Central Association of Building Trades of Greater New York. Last week the Brooklyn body applied for a charter so as to give the Brooklyn building trades local autonomy.

It was decided to notify all union men and their sympathizers that George C. Tilyou employed non-union steamfitters and carpenters at his Steeplechase Park in Coney Island.

GIVE US THE NEWS.

The Call, aspiring to be a WORKINGMAN'S newspaper in every sense, is anxious to print all the live news of the labor organizations. To do this the co-operation of the unions is necessary. Let every labor union in the city of New York instruct its secretary to furnish The Call with organization news. Or, better still, let each local as well as the federated bodies appoint a press committee to attend to the matter.

Give us the news and we'll print it.

Get busy!

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

$13, $14, $16. Four and five nice rooms; improvements. Apply Janitor, 2447 Eighth avenue, New York.

PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD.

is now made so strong if the full contents of a box are applied well in crevices at one time it will rid a house of roaches in one night. To feed them is the only method to rid a house permanently.

The merit of the food has reached, through recommendation, to the tropical countries, where it is largely sold and very effective in destroying the large species found in those parts.

Peterman's Discovery, thick quicksilver, made in easy form to brush, will kill bedbugs that go over it, and is best to brush when bed is apart. A preventive, odorless, won't burn, stain or rust.

Peterman's Discovery, liquid, in handy can, with spout, best form for mattresses or walls. Kills bug and egg instantly.

Peterman's Ant Food, for quick relief from ants.

Injunction by Supreme Court granted against imitation of Peterman's Roach Food box.

AT ALL STORES.

WM. PETERMAN, Mfg. Chemist,
54,56,58 West 13th st., New York City.

Dr. Tobias' VENETIAN LINIMENT

The Pain Destroyer of the World

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.,

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

This liniment has been on the market sixty years, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

A bottle has never yet been returned.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Price, 25c. and 50c.

Depot, 40 Murray St., NEW YORK

SUMMER BOARD.

MT. AIRY HOUSE.

Catskill Mts.; excellent home cooking; elevation 1,500 feet; three hours from New York. Send for booklet. Comrade S. J. MINKLER, Saugerties, N. Y.

MILLER'S FARM HOUSE

Hungarian-German cuisine; high elevation; airy rooms; shady lawn; bathing; own dairy; running spring water. $7.00.

P. ALTMAN,
P. O. Box 53. Chesterfield, Conn.

IN THE CATSKILL CHAIN. Mountain views and mountain air; home-like meals, cosy, clean, airy rooms; terms to suit wage earners. A vacation paradise. Address Robert A. Van Schaick, Ellenville, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

PIANO LESSONS TUNING
By Professional Teacher And Expert Tuner.
Address
PROF. J. CHANT LIPES,
880 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LESSONS in elementary and advanced mathematics by a specialist, Doctor of Philosophy (Johns Hopkins University). Preparation for all good standing colleges, Pharmacy, Cooper Union, &c. I. E. Kopzucker 501 W. 139th street. Tel., 1825 Audubon.

Cooper Union Student desires to prepare young men for entrance to Cooper Union. Apply, H. Kopzncke, 311 E. 3rd street, city.

SITUATION WANTED.

Law clerk, N. Y. U. graduate, wishes position in law office; has experience. H. Rosenfeld, 256 East 10th st., New York.

Brick layer and mason, first-class mechanic, can take charge and lay out work, desires any kind of work; city or out of town. Address M. Margolen, 1778 Prospect place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Coffee and tea canvasser; young Japanese; experienced; can work with premium of Japanese crockery. T. T., care of Call Office.

Young man, 18, willing to do anything. Address H. Lundi, 430 East 85th street, New York.

Carpenter wants job. Address Fred Blanke, 627 Amsterdam ave., N. Y.

Chauffeur and machinist wants position with respectable family. Address Mitchell, care Daily Call.

HELP WANTED.

Mme. Berger's Employment Bureau wants immediately, houseworkers; 20 to 25 cooks, nurses, maids. 438 6th ave.

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

Young men to join Fife and Drum Corps; apply in person or by letter to Young Men's Progressive Organization, 243 East 84th street. Meetings every Monday night.

Wanted—A young farmer. Call between 1 and 3 p. m., 20 Duane.

WANTED—Farmer; married man. J. E. H., 20 Duane street.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

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

Six rooms, all improvements, in two-family house, $15. 2229 Story Ave., near Castlehill Ave., Unionport.

Furnished Rooms, with or without board. Sauter, Bedford and Church Avenues, Brooklyn.

Four or five nice rooms with improvements, $13, $14, $16. Apply Janitor, 2447 Eighth avenue.

WEAVERS ATTENTION.

It is in the power of the labor weavers to head the weaving class. They can hold a controlling hand. Address the general committee on organization of the Industrial Textile Workers of North America, 243 East Eighty-fourth street, New York City, for further information.

NO DOUBT OF IT.

"Can't you say 'Yes, Miss Willis'?" said the kind teacher to the little ragged street boy who was just entering school.

"Sure I kin," replied the youth, heartily.—Evening Post.

REAL ESTATE.

$1,800 buys a small house and acre of fertile land, fruit trees, etc., located near station. Address Mark Patterson, Pinelawn, Long Island.

$1,000 cash buys two family house, 11 rooms, two baths, large attic, hot water heat; one block north of Gun Hill road, on Bronxwood av. 909 East 213th st., Bronx, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Gentlemen, Ladies or Married Couple. Mrs. Werner, 316 East 126th street, ground flat.

Light, clean, separate room, one flight; gas, bath; $1.50. Bode, 510 West 125th st.

470 Second St., Brooklyn.—Large and small furnished rooms; Park slope, between Sixth and Seventh Aves.; good neighborhood; prices reasonable.

Extra large front parlor, suitable for dentist; 100 feet east of Williamsburgh Bridge Plaza. 273 S. 5th st., Brooklyn.

One of the striking women telegraphers who has good furniture to furnish seven rooms, wishes to hear from two or three young unionist or Socialist gentlemen. Apartment E2, 2778 Eighth Ave.

Front hall room, near Williamsburg Bridge Plaza; reasonable terms. 273 S. 5th, Brooklyn.

Ground floor, 5 large rooms, all improvements; only good Socialists. 528 W. 46th st., first floor left.

Large, light commodious rooms with all improvements. Two in family. Carr, 133 E 84th St., city.

Furnished room, light, bath; reasonable rent. 9 W. 137th. I. Lipshitz.

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We will give any man or woman out of employment a chance to earn a good living if they will write to us. Burns & Reed, importers, N. Y. City.

Make $35.00 or More a Week.—Learn to write advertising; our unique new method is simple and practical; covers thoroughly every detail of publicity; we will start you in a profitable mail order business, from your own home; no money required; send only ten (10) 2 cent stamps for ten (10) complete lessons, also valuable proofreader's chart FREE. W. P. Mills, Pres. Ad-Writers' Association, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Spaner's Hydropathic Institute, 1638 Avenue A, for the cure of all acute and chronic diseases. Special: Women and Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism and Paralysis. Consultation free. Liberal prices.

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

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$600 up
EASY TERMS.
A. SHATZKIN & SON
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(Open also Sundays.)

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on one of the choice lots we are selling in the most beautiful section of the Bronx, fronting on Boston road, within 1 minute of station of four-track electric subway extension now being completed by the New Haven R. R.; prices $500 up; easy terms; call and see
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(Open also Sundays.)

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Estimates for all kinds of work furnished. First-class work guaranteed. Highest references.

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MASON AND BUILDER
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Borough of The Bronx.
Between Courtlandt and Morris Aves.

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

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Get Your Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars, Books, Magazines and Newspapers from
THE PROGRESSIVE BOOK STORE,
233 East 84th St., New York.

Lots 25x100 Ft. $250
And Upwards.
SMALL AMOUNT DOWN AND
$5 A MONTH.

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A Paradise for Homeseekers
A Mint for Investors

Do you realize the wonderful investment opportunities in nearby New Jersey? This State is on the verge of the greatest real estate boom in its history. People who have made millions in the Harlem, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens are now quietly buying in Jersey—realizing its tremendous possibilities. Why don't you buy with them? Why not get in before the boom is fairly under way? You can secure choice building lots 25x100 feet (some larger) in

HASBROUCK TERRACE, 45 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL

(at present) and when the tunnels are completed only 30 Minutes away, for $250, on very easy terms and small monthly payments.—These lots will never go lower, but they will go higher and higher while you are paying for them. Present prices are subject to advance without notice. Why wait until they are beyond your reach? Free life insurance with every contract, assuring, in case of death, those dependent upon you against any loss before the lot is fully paid for. Titles guaranteed by the Guarantee Mortgage and Title Insurance Company.

Come out next Sunday and visit Hasbrouck Terrace. Ten dollars will secure a lot or two. Our representative at the Chamber Street Ferry (Erie Railroad) will furnish you with free transportation upon presentation of this advertisement. Trains leave Chamber Street on June 28 at 10:30 A. M., 12. o'clock and 3 P. M. for the property.

Lint, Butscher & Ross Realty & Construction Co.,
132 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. Suite, 502-503-504.

Full City Lots
Situate vicinity of
149th Street & Southern Boulevard
Near Jackson Avenue Subway Station and the proposed 149th Street Station of the Harlem River Branch—6-track system—of the N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R.
$1,500.00 each
1/3 Cash
Worth Double
WEBER & HILL
LOT SPECIALISTS
368 E. 149th Street
Between Third and Courtlandt Avenues

The Changing Style.

SEPARATE WHITE WAISTS SARTORIAL STANDBYS.

Several kinds of lace contribute to the development of the new separate white blouses. Much Brussels is employed for the plainer sort, although they can scarcely be termed simple; so elaborate is the handwork shown in the rows of pin tucking and shirring employed to ornament them before the lace trimmings are applied. Nearly every such waist boasts a lace yoke or collar or duchess, point de Venise or Irish, and often the sleeves are banded and striped to match. Jiggets and suspenders are wholly of embroidered net or lace, a trimming scheme which greatly simplifies the making of such a blouse, but in no way modifies the expense.

THE STORY OF RUM.

"The chief fudling they make on the island is Rumbullion, alias Kill-Devil," says an old description of Barbados, written in 1615, "and this is made of sugar cane distilled, a hot, hellish and terrible liquor."

This is one of our earliest authorities on rum, whose potent powers led to the extension of its name to cover all spirituous intoxicants. The rise and fall of rum is unparalleled in the story of alcoholic beverages. It was Admiral Vernon, of the British Navy, "Old Grogman," as he was called, in allusion to his coat, who introduced among the sailors the daily ration of rumbullion that is still issued to the English army. "Rumbullion" was shortened to "rum," and the word "grog" still commemorates the memory of "Old Grogram."

Rum rapidly became the popular beverage of the world. It was the special favorite of the New England towns, and cargo after cargo was shipped to Africa to be exchanged for slaves. In fact, it is only of recent years that the cheaper "trade gin" has supplanted it. All Dicken's sailormen and riverside characters drank rum—Quilp, for whom Little Nell mixed it with terror; and Captain Cuttle, for whom Florence poured out a perfect drink. About the middle of the nineteenth century rum began slowly to decline before the allurements of Scotch and Irish whiskey in England, and the seductive applejack of New England. The substitution of the sugar beet for canes dealt it a powerful blow, although it still remains the chief beverage in the West Indies, Guianas, and sugar-cane countries.

But the day of rum is over. The majestic rumbullion first became familiarized as rum, and then fell into contempt. The name is already a Prohobitionist expletive soon it will have become nothing but a memory. —Harper's Weekly.

"My stenographer can write one hundred words a minute." "So can mine, but she doesn't seem to care what words she writes."—Cleveland Leader.

HOW HE DID IT.

"When I was connected with a certain Western railway," says a prominent official of an Eastern line, "we had in our employ a brakeman who, for special service rendered to the road, was granted a month's vacation.

"He decided to spend his time in a trip over the Rockies. We furnished him with passes.

"He went to Denver and there met a number of his friends at work on one of the Colorado roads. They gave him a good time, and when he went away made him a present of a mountain goat.

"Evidently our brkaeman was at a loss to get the animal home with him, as the express charges were very heavy at that time. Finally, however, hitting upon a happy expedient, he made out a shipping tag and tied it to the horns of the goat. Then he presented the beast to the office of the stock car line.

"Well, that tag created no end of amusement, but it served to accomplish the end of the brakeman. It was inscribed as follows:

"'Please Pass the Butter. Thomas J. Meechin, Brakeman. S. S. and T. Ry.'"—Harper's Weekly.

FIRES STARTED BY MOTHS.

Moths and flames are universally connected, yet few people suspect that danger could arise therefrom. The insects are of such frail structure that generally they get destroyed before it is possible for them to inflict injury, and it is hardly credible that the wings would ignite and retain the flame long enough to enable the moth to fly to its surroundings.

That, however, has occurred. The moth was a very large one and its wings must have been very dry, so that when it floundered through the flame it set fire to one wing and darted on to a curtan near by, which at once flared up. It is possible that many summer evening fires in the country could be attributed to a source of this kind. It is notorious that mysterious fires often arise at sunset in the hot months.—Strand Magazine.

Our Daily Puzzle.

On his second voyage Crusoe was taken prisoner and made a slave by pirates. (Robinson Crusoe, by Defoe.)
Find Robinson Crusoe.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Right side down in miller's jacket.

OUR SHORT STORY.

THREE INCIDENTS.

By LUCIEN V. RULE.

I.

He wore the uniform of a farm hand, cheap blue cotton shirt and trousers, much the worse from work and wear. It was a hot Saturday afternoon in the Hoosier town, and the hitching chain on the side street held the horses and vehicles of the farmers and their wives who had come in to make the customary purchases. Not many were in that day because the spring rains had put plowing and corn-planting so far behind that everybody was busy at home in the eld whose crop and rent were in arrears.

This lank young laborer asked the merchant to call up the fertilizer factory to send for a dead horse out to his place.

"Mighty hard on a feller," he ventured, with an apologetic tone of voice for mentioning his misfortune, and a touch of pride and independence thus unhappily reflected upon. "Mighty hard on a feller. Jes' paid a hunnerd an' a quarter fer thet annimule. Tuk sick on me 'thout notice. Had th' collek. Giv her sody, but she died in awful misery."

"No insurance?" I asked sympathetically.

"No insurance," he echoed laconically.

I studied his cheap, faded, patched blue shirt and trousers, and his equally shoddy head and foot wear, pathetic evidences of close economy, in which his wife and possibly two or three children joined him.

"Too bad!" said the kind-hearted merchant when the fellow had gone. "That was his capital for the coming season. Just like sweeping away the principal on which I do business. A dead horse and a big debt. One hundred and twenty-five silver dollars. One hundred and twenty-five hard days of fruitless sweat and toil. My, but it's bad on him! And just because he fed too well she had the colic."

The merchant turned to wait on a customer. I meditated. "No insurance? What is a country good for if an honest, hard-working white man cannot be equipped with the tools of toil, guaranteed against loss, and make a living for himself and the mouths dependent upon the sweat of his body for bread? Otherwise, so far as that man is concerned, the country and the class that regard him a failure in life are themselves to be politically blacklisted and eliminated when that workingman awakes.

II.

It was Sunday night about 10:30 o'clock. The evening services were over, and the town was quiet as the country. The last night trains, north and south, had thundered trough. A dim moonlight made the street and sidewalk visible. There were no street-lamps.

The merchant and I were sitting on the veranda in the darkness, talking in low tones. We had just been discussing a sweet young girl, who had lived in his family and gone to school. She had but a week or two previously returned home, happy and hopeful, when, alas! her beloved mother gave her life for the new-born babe, leaving the care and burden of the home and family on the young girl's shoulders. The merchant was deeply moved. It tugged our heart-strings to think of the tragedy.

"How unexpectedly these things happen, sometimes," he said. "But, fortunately, Jewel's father is fairly well-to-da, and none of them will suffer. I even believe she can finish her education. Her good mother thought of that with her last breath and blessing before she went under the surgeon's knife."

We ceased talking. Subdued voices were heard. Two women with a man between them approached and passed. The women were robed in dark garments and bareheaded, as the custom is. They did not see us in the shadows. And the merchant waited till they were out of hearing.

"There are two evil women and their escort," he said. "Handsome young women who make their living by immorality. Robed in black at the dead of night, when the secret sale and sin go on. It would surprise you to see those women by daylight. My, but it's too bad."

"Is it possible?" I exclaimed under my breath. "And how does it happen?"

"Well, you see the younger one is the daughter of a poor widowed mother over here in Sangamon county; and I suppose both of these women find it the easiest way to make money, wear good clothes, and live comfortably."

"Daughter of a poor widowed mother!" I muttered aloud. "What a social system we must live under which only admits working girls to class comforts and luxuries by the barter of their virtue!"

III.

It was Monday morning. I was about ready to leave town. Standing on the street corner I was listening to the village free-thinker air his metaphysics and philosophy. The merchant came along and motioned me aside. I got away as soon as possible politely and joined the merchant.

"This is a sorry letter," he began, showing me a pathetic epistle from a poor woman, wife of the church janitor, who, with his little ones, had been sore ill with cantagious disease. Now the family larder was empty, along with thep urse, and the rent was overdue.

"I paid the rent," added the kind-hearted merchant, with a gesture of impatience and sympathy, as though that part of it were for the present disposed of. "But I can't carry them all the time. I must meet my own obligations. I don't know how many times I have given them money. We must do something now to get them on their feet and started again. Let's go see Sister Ray."

We went to Sister Ray, who readily agreed to collect enough provisions from our little congregation to tide the janitor over his present emergency. The liberality of these good folks was truly an evidence of human godlikeness.

Sister Ray assured us that the janitor's wife was a hard-working woman, "not a lazy bone in her body." But she and her husband were such poor managers, even when they had anything. He, poor fellow, grew up in ignorance and privation, was once a hard drinker, but was now a converted, devout Christian, patiently and expectantly awaiting the second advent of the Lord to deliver him and his family out of all their toil and tears and trouble. He prayed with a passionate enthusiasm, and the New Jerusalem was to him a very material place, seemingly equipped with Rockefeller's millions. Poor fellow, he had not the faintest idea how this world would look if such as he grew up educated and trained to a normal manhood.

These meditations occupied me while the merchant and Sister Ray were arranging details. It was Monday morning, a very busy week ahead, and not a transcendental thought disturbed the minds of this little town of toilers. The kind merchant had quit his customers at the urgent call of economic necessity in a brother human. There was nothing mythical about thep roblem of poverty so far as its crying appeal to his heart was concerned. It was in the social aspect that it appeared hard of solution. And even in that we stuck to practical points.

Was it possible to prevent the prodigality of the janitor and his wife when a show or a circus came to town? Could their wages be withheld or levied upon to meet the numerous claims of the profit system? Clearly, no. The janitor and his wife could make debts while their credit lasted, and this they had done freely enough. The only possible hope was to lift them kindly along and let the creditors look out for themselves. To shut off the wage or work of the two would only bring them back upon the community as a charge of charity. So the help was speedily provided.

But I cast up another count against the profit system!

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A LABORER.

BY EDWARD SILVIN.

The best way to fight death is not to fear it.

Speak little and little you will be misunderstood.

The silent can hear the noisy, the noisy but themselves.

A country of many laws is a country of many crimes.

By seeing we learn to forget, by observing to remember.

Some men hope to get famous by telling people that they care not for fame.

Satan finds his safest hiding place within the godlike man.

By speaking to a woman we speak to women.

He who fights for another man's rights must be prepared to lose his own.

Tell a philosopher that you were created for work and he will tell you that you are not fit for anything else.

The sane man is not proud of his sanity, for he knows that insanity makes genius.

The familiarity with danger is danger itself.

Do not long for the Kingdom of Heaven, for that is the place where the devil originated.

Tell your friends little about yourself and little weapons they will have in case they turn your enemies.

Death frightens most of its victims to death.

By working others men work themselves up.

He is not a freeman who has to worry about his slaves.

When the sky is clouded, we long for sunshine, but when the sun shines we crawl into the shade.

Some men deprive others of their lives that they may get strength to die their own deaths.

Short is the life of a thornless rose.

Wine is strength for those who strength in wine have lost.

The plagiarist feels as big as a little woman who walks by the side of a big man.

IT WILL BE A SUCCESS.

"What do I think of it?" replied a New York banker who had been asked his opinion about the "Sunshine and Square Meal" movement that had its inception in St. Louis a few weeks ago. "It is a good thing, sir, and is sure to meet with success. There is nothing like making folks believe that nothing ails the country."

Continuing after a moment's thought, the banker said:

"I was in such a movement about twenty years ago. It was a small one, but it will serve to exemplify the case. I was hunting in the Rocky Mountains with a companion, when we got snowed in, and after a week our provisions were exhausted and we had to return to our bootlegs. A bootleg doesn't taste a bit like quail on toast. You can detect the difference between it and Maryland chicken right away. We bit and gnawed and gnawed and bit and turned away in disgust. I think we should both have died of starvation but for a happy thought.

"'Jim,' says I, 'we are at Delmonico's.'

"'All right,' says Jim.

"'I've ordered green turtle steak.'

"'Bully for you!'

"'It's four dollars a plate.'

"'I'm willing to pay fourteen.'

"'Then let me help you to two pounds. Eat hearty, Jim.'

"And we gnawed away at those bootlegs and smiled and grinned and made ourselves believe that we were having the meal of our lives. If I grew discouraged Jim braced me up; if he seemed to lose his appetite I talked turtle steak, and finally we were both rescued."

"And it was only bootlegs?"

"Only bootlegs, sir, but we pulled through. Just chaw an old bootleg and imagine you are eating a Philadelphia broiler, and these tight times won't last sixty days longer. If you can chaw on two bootlegs at the same time business will increase until you will have to hire in extra clerks."

JOE KERR.

THE BOOKKEEPER.

BY W. Y. SHEPPARD.

Measure the meed of his service
By pen and paper and rule,
Bind him with chains that are fashioned
Of blotters and desk and stool.

Pay him a paltry pittance,
This slave of the black ink-well;
And class him along with the oxen,
Making the most of his hell.

Then give to a college a million,
Counting the pieces of gold;
Forgetting each separate penny
Was the sigh of a stunted soul.

—Overland Monthly.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If your pans or kettles are burnt or soiled in any way, take coal ashes and rub over the burnt places, then wash and you will be surprised to see how soon the burn disappears.

Sprinkle a little epsom salts around or near where ants are and they will quickly disappear.

To clean combs quickly and thoroughly dissolve a lump of washing soda in warm water. Put comb in water, rub on both sides with a brush, rinse in cold water, and put in the air to dry.

After ebony backed brushes have been washed, if a little vaseline is rubbed into the wood, polishing with the palm of the hand, they will remain like new after years of use and hundreds of baths.

When ironing a square piece of linen such as a pillow sham, a centrepiece or any flat piece that has been starched if you iron from the center out to the edge you will find it will lie flatter than if you iron the hems first. This last will cause a fulness.

Should white clothes become mildewed, soak for a short time in a pail of water to which has been added a heaping teaspoonful of chloride of lime; hang in the sun to bleach and repeat until the spots have all disappeared, then wash out as usual.

To broil steak or chops satisfactorily in a gas range, light the oven burner about ten minutes before putting in the meat. Always broil under the flame. Leave the oven door open while broiling, as this will prevent the fat from taking fire. Never broil on the top of the range; the grease will drop into the burners and choke them up.

THE TIGER.

By JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.

(With apologies to W. S. Gilbert.)

If you want the receipt for a popular mystery
Known to the world as "Tammany Hall,"
Take all the most scandalous things in our history
And roll them around the Political Ball;
Ballot Box stuffing and Primary thievery,
Tenderloin blackmail and Straw-bail reprievery,
Mushroom repeaters, sand-bagging Ward-heelers,
Stool-pigeon sleuths, graft-hunting Fly-Peelers;
For puppets in Congress a bribe-taking few,
A Senate with "Seniles" like Platt and Depew—
Knee-deep into every old pie that is rotten,
But sops of Church Charity seldom forgotten;
Dignified Judges who often are salable,
Lawyers for "Law-breakers" always available;
"De Sistim what nivir leaves Pals in de lurch,"
With hooks on the Dives, but pews in the Church—
Republicans, Democrats, what does it matter,
So the Tiger can dip her old nose in the platter?
She'll pay any price for the ticket you vote,
If her Heelers can afterwards handle your throat—
Add to these elements all that's traducible,
Dump them right in the Political Crucible;
Set 'em to simmer and scoop off the scum,
And "Tammany Hall" is the resi-du-um!

SUGAR CANE USED TO MAKE PAPER.

Sugar paper is the newest kind. It is a product of the island of Trinidad and the invention of a sugar planter who has found how to use the stalks of sugar cane. The increasing scarcity of spruce, which is the wood most used for paper making, is well known. Active search is being made in many parts of the world for material to take the place of pulp wood. Enormous quantities of ground sugar cane go to waste at the sugar factories. Some of it is used for fuel under the boilers, but a large part is left to rot. From time to time experiments have been made to convert the bagasse or cane refuse into paper, but with limited success commercially unless the Trinidad planter's claims are well founded. He is confident that he has made a valuable discovery and has built a $85,000 paper mill as an adjunct to his sugar factory. He has turned out paper worth $24 a ton. About a ton and a quarter of cane makes a ton of pulp. It is reported that the process of manufacturing is comparatively inexpensive, and that it will pay to grow cane for paper alone, leaving the sugar as clear profit.—Chicago Tribune.

A NEGRO WOMAN SCULPTOR.

Philadelphia is the birthplace and home of the one negro woman in the United States whose work as a sculptor has attracted wide notice. She is Meta Warrick, and her work has been exhibited in the Paris Saloon besides having won the commendation of Auguste Rodin. One of her best groups was exhibited at the Jamestown Tercentennial and represents the advancement of her race since the landing at Jamestown.

Miss Warrick is a descendant of slaves and is not at all ashamed of it. Her father was a barber and her mother a hair-dresser. Her people are all of the laboring class and poor. Her art work began with moulding clay in the kindregarten. When she was older she won a free scolarship in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. It was in this school that her talent attracted attention.

The piece that won serious attention was her first attempt at being original. It was a head of Medusa. In 1899 she went to try her fortune in Paris, where she suffered all the hardships that fall to the lot of the average poor art student, but she also came in contact with such men as Saint Gaudens and Rodin and had the satisfaction of obtaining serious recognition in the Paris salon.—The recognition in the Paris Salon.—The Sun

EVENING CALL PATTERN.

6036—Boy's Russian Suit, 2, 4 and 6 Years.

BOYS'S RUSSIAN SUIT 6036.

The Russian suit is a well deserved favorite for the small boy. It suits his needs perfectly well and it renders him attractive as well as comfortable. This one is made of natural colored linen with hair stripe of red and belt is of red leather, but there is a great opportunity for choice in the matter of color and material for khaki cloth, galatea, cotton cheviots, madras and the like are all equally correct. Also for the cooler days such materials as mohair, shepherd's check and other lightweight wools are much used while the same model made of white silk or white serge becomes an exceedingly dressy costume suited to occasions of more elaborate dress.

This suit is made with trousers and blouse. The blouse consists of the fronts and back, which are buttoned from the right shoulder in true Russian style, while it is held in place by the belt. The trousers are in knickerbocker style and drawn up by means of elastic at the knees.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 4 yards 24, 3 yards 32 or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 6036 is cut in sizes for boys of 2, 4 and 6 years of age and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department o fthis paper on receipt of ten cents. (If in haste sen dan additional two-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.)

EVENING CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 6036. June 22.

Name.....

Street and Number.....

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

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

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

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1908.

ECONOMICS IS NOT THE CARDINAL'S SPECIALTY

His Eminence, Cardinal Logue, has come and gone. He was generously welcomed and graciously speeded. For more than a month he was our honored guest, partaking appreciatively of our abundant hospitality. During his stay he spoke much and of many things. With all respect to His Eminence, it is to be feared that his speech exceeded his information—that he used his tongue more than his eyes.

The Cardinal saw fit to discourse upon the subject of economics—if we may be permitted—with rather tiring frequency. He deplored the rapid growth of Socialism, and offered suggestions as to how it might best be checked. He advised that conciliatory concessions be made, and submitted that an excellent means for allaying the popular discontent would be for employers to provide comfortable homes for their employes and allow their children the advantages of education, when such beneficence would not cause the employers in any degree to "SUFFER THE LOSS OF THEIR MATERIAL ADVANTAGES."

"This," added His Eminence, "is what I call Christian Socialism."

Indeed!

Charity and liberal legislation also occurred to the Cardinal as effective antidotes to Socialism. It is difficult to understand how he can consistently advocate relief for conditions while opposing their remedy.

None will deny that the Cardinal has shown a decided preference for rich men. He should not be criticised for this, perhaps, for no man is responsible for his inherent tastes; but comparison with the lowly Peasant of Palestine is nevertheless irresistible.

"You have many wealthy men in America who are doing much good," said the Cardinal. "Your Mr. Carnegie spends his money freely in the way he thinks is for the welfare of the people." That qualifying "thinks" is much to the Cardinal's credit. But there is something grotesque in the idea of a bandit building a library for the intellectual improvement and moral uplift of the hungry population of a community he has pillaged.

"Your Mr. Rockefeller also has done much good by establishing a great university." But it should be remembered that the harm he does by the methods with which he acquires his millions more than offsets the ostensible good of a university where he insists shall be taught a false system of economics for the purpose of perpetuating the existing order.

In the province of ecclesiasticism no doubt this distinguished prelate is pre-eminently able; but any vagrant who uses a park bench for a bed could teach him a valuable lesson in practical economics.

The Cardinal, being an agreeable person, spoke pleasantly of prosperity and content.

There is much of poverty and despair, but His Eminence did not see it. He didn't go to the right place.

However, he expressed great interest in and sympathy for the poor.

During the centennial ceremonies the Cardinal wore robes that cost $6,000.

—:o:—

The "Bread Line" has superseded the "full dinner pail"—but it isn't given the same prominence in the capitalistic papers. Wonder why?

—:o:—

GEN. BINGHAM'S THANKS ARE DUE TO JUSTICE BISCHOFF.

Courts are institutions sometimes very useful to criminals. Now, consider the injunction issued by Justice Bischoff, of the Supreme Court, restraining the police from interfering with the operations of the race-track gamblers—MAKING IT ILLEGAL TO ENFORCE THE LAW!

It doubtless was upon this action—an action that nullifies the law and subverts the will of a decent public—that the turf-swindlers relied when they showed such small concern over the passage of the Agnew-Hart bill.

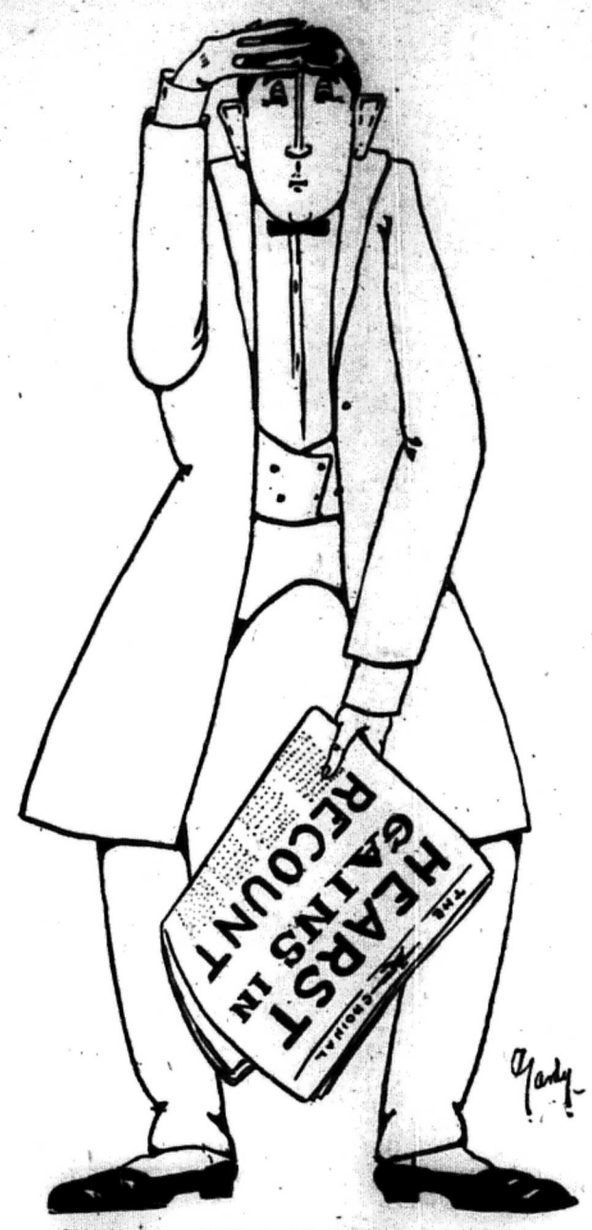
But this restraining order is rather a superfluity. Gen. Bingham already has shown great restraint in the matter. The gamblers have little to fear from his interference. However, the injunction makes things much easier and a whole lot more comfortable for the commissioner. It is more satisfactory to be compelled to do what you want to do. It relieves you of moral responsibility, and at the same time makes your actions perfectly legal.

The circumstances surely must remind our worthy police commissioner of the story of the second and somewhat belated marriage of Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Immediately after the ceremony he had a serious conference with the young bride. "My dear," he said kindly, "I have the reputation of being an erratic and irascible old man, very difficult to get along with. But I'll tell you at the outset how you can manage me without the least trouble: Always make me do just as I d—— please."

It would seem that the mission of the courts is to misconstrue the law.

The duties of the police are to protect criminals against the public.

By Our Amateurs.



HORRORS! SUPPOSE I'M REALLY ELECTED!

HE WANTS BATTLESHIPS!

SOCIALISM THE ISSUE.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

The Republican party has spoken. It has adopted its platform, selected its standard bearers and makes its bid for the suffrage of the American people.

For the first time in its history it faces the labor question. It deals with that question fairly and squarely. **THE ELEPHANT KICKED THE RIGHTS OF LABOR INTO LAKE MICHIGAN.**

It adopted an injunction plank (not an anti-injunction plank, as was falsely reported) that leaves the injunction just where it now is—**SAFELY IN THE HANDS OF THE CAPITALIST JUDGE.**

It makes no bid for labors support. It plainly declared that the only useful purpose labor serves is to be "desirable," to be "good citizens," that is, good to the masters.

And this in a convention which Roosevelt controlled, wherein the committees were appointed by him, and in which two-thirds of the delegates made obeisance at the sign of the big stick. Roosevelt and his man Friday, "God Knows Injunction Bill" Taft, stands where they always have stood—irreconcilably opposed to the demands of labor. Workingmen who vote the Republican ticket this year do so with their eyes open. They wilfully and deliberately proclaim that they are fit only to be wage-slaves.

Having got fairly started, the G. O. P. elephant then ran wild. In defining the difference between the Republican and the Democratic party, it snorts: "The trend of democracy is toward Socialism, while the Republican party stands for a wise and regulated individualism. The Democratic party of to-day believes in government ownership, while the Republican party believes in government regulation. Ultimate Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation."

We know what to expect when the donkey starts to bray a few weeks hence in Denver. Has not Bryan always posed as the savior of "individualism"? Does he not call his paper "The Commoner"? And what does Democracy mean except democracy? Unless all signs fail, the Democratic platform will be more pronounced than the Republican in regard to Socialism. Unless all signs fail, the Democratic donkey will "view with alarm the centralization of authority in the hands of the federal government, the subordination of the legislative and judicial departments to the executive, the increasing paternalism that spells Socialism." Between the snorting of the elephant and the braying of the donkey, you might imagine that Socialism is already here and that all that remains is that it be officially recognized.

Well, in one respect the two old parties are right. The issue is **CAPITALISM VERSUS SOCIALISM!**

Capitalism, whether under Republican or Democratic rule, means hard times. **SOCIALISM MEANS GOOD TIMES.**

Capitalism, whether under Republican or Democratic rule, means increasing power of the handful of capitalists over the American people. **SOCIALISM MEANS THE CONTROL OF CAPITAL BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.**

Capitalism, whether under Republican or Democratic rule, means the ownership of the government by the trusts. **SOCIALISM MEANS THE OWNERSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.**

Capitalism means industrial plutocracy.

SOCIALISM MEANS INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

It is the old fight in a ne form—and it is the last great struggle in the fight—it is the existing wage-slavery against the coming economic freedom. **IT IS THE WORKING CLASS, THE WEALTH PRODUCERS, AGAINST THE EXPLOITING CLASS, THE MASTERS.**

The issue is clear cut: **ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST SOCIALISM?**

KNOW THE TRUTH

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Some time ago, Mr. Bryan spoke before 200 editors on "Know the Truth." "No great evil could exist for one year," he said, "if editors were not hired to CHLOROFORM the public."

The editorial page of to-day, he said, was often owned by corporations, and the editorials were written, NOT by editors, but by corporation magnates.

Of all the criticisms Mr. Bryan has made against the existing order, no other is equal to this one.

Newspapers can exercise a tremendous power for evil. They can corrupt, twist, prejudice men's minds.

A lie in a newspaper is equal to many million liars, because the lie it prints will be read by millions.

Some papers in this country are all lies. News is twisted and distorted. Fleecers of the public are praised and exalted; friends of the public are maligned and destroyed.

Liars love liars as thieves love thieves, and the biggest liar and the biggest thief are backed by lying and thieving newspapers.

"Know the truth." Is anything more vital or important? But HOW shall we know the truth?

Mr. Bryan advises editors to ostracise the editor who lies or who sells his columns to public thieves.

Ostracise? Mr. Bryan was talking to 200 wage-workers, many of whom MUST LIE to get bread for their families.

Mr. Bryan tells these workers to banish, to ostracise, to exile their bosses!

Exile their bosses!

Now this is a pretty difficult undertaking. When the editorial wage-worker makes common cause with all other wage-workers it may be possible for them to banish their bosses.

But to-day they are unorganized, and if editors attempted to ostracise their bosses they would SIMPLY OSTRACISE THEMSELVES into unemployment and starvation.

But, Mr. Bryan, it is NOT the editors who can most effectively ostracise corporation-owned and controlled newspapers. It is the buyers of these newspapers. They can if they wish banish these penny agents of thieving corporations.

It is because such newspapers are read, and only for that reason, that they exert any influence whatever.

The ordinary newspaper is run TO MAKE A PROFIT, NOT TO TELL THE TRUTH, and their profits come from the multitude of wage-workers in this country who support the very persons who are trying to chloroform them and pick their pockets.

I know one paper that has ostracised those bankers, traction thieves and politicians who own most of our daily papers.

It is published by workingmen to FIND OUT THE TRUTH AND TO PRINT THE TRUTH. It is supported by the pennies of a few thousand intelligent, earnest workingmen. It will have one great difficulty to face, and that is the indifference of those workingmen who prefer to give their pennies to thieving, lying newspapers instead of building up a paper of their own with no other interest than to tell the truth.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor of The Call.

The little foot-note at the bottom of Mr. Ratner's letter was not necessary to call forth this answer. The letter sounds as if it came from one of those people who are afraid and ashamed to acknowledge Socialism. These people always raise their hands in horror at the bare truth, and always hasten to smooth it over and make it appear less terrible. The only way to gain a workingman's vote is to tell him the truth, and the whole truth, as vividly as possible. The Socialist party is not the Republican or Democratic party. If there is anything the Socialists stand for it is truth. It would be backsliding on the party principles to humor the workingman in his idolatrous worship of the "highest tribunal of the union."

Mr. Ratner gives the example of a poor savage whose idols have been broken by his white friend, and who thereupon becomes morose and sulky and suspicious of the white man. The example given, I think, is an unfortunate one. Does Mr. Ratner realize that those idols which were shattered are false? The white man who breaks the savage's idols leaves, not shattered idols, but higher and better ideals of religion in the mind of the savage. You cannot shatter a person's idols unless you substitute something better to take their place. So in the case of the workingman, whom Mr. Ratner admits to be more intelligent than the savage, his false idols must be shattered, sooner or later, and a new ideal instilled into his mind. When he finds that his idols are false ones, who have been deceiving him all these years, he will turn to the truth—and that truth will be Socialism.

But if his false idols are not shattered, as Mr. Ratner suggests, he would allow this workingman to go on believing false things—still go on voting for the Republican party. If there is any course of action which will keep a workingman from becoming a Socialist, it is allowing him to retain his false idols—to believe in Roosevelt's power to free him from his wage slavery.

No, great causes have never lived and grown by falsehood, but by truth. Fraternally,

LILLIE SHOSTAC.

New York City.

Editor of The Call.

Recent issues of the New York World and the Chicago Tribune, contained a yarn about a colony which was being formed by one Gustaf Ander. The distinguishing feature of this colony is said to be that its members are to shed all the clothing a warm Mexican climate will permit.

It is not impossible that some crazy victim of Capitalism and "prosperity," experiencing the distracting effort to clothe himself and family on an income of $237 per year, has become possessed of the Capitalistic illusion that greater frugality in wearables will solve the economic problem. But it is impossible (and here the sneaky trick of these twin purveyors of slander is exposed) that Gustaf Ander could be "well known in Socialist and anarchist circles."

The statement that Ander is well known among Socialists is an unqualified and malicious falsehood. I have a fairly good acquaintance with Socialists and have inquired of many having a still wider acquaintance, but have been unable to identify Ander as having the slightest connection with Socialists.

Obviously Capitalistic "news" should be taken on suspicion and I hope The Call will make it its particular business to seek out and crush these newspaper vipers.

W. W. PASSAGE.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor of The Call.

What is the use for Lincoln Steffens to deal us out such "Roosy-Taffy" as that there was, is, or ever will be anything but hypocritical "guff" and "bluid" in the party of boodle and brutality? The people are not fools and want outspoken, manly voices and genuine common wealth. For God's sake get rid of putrid, jugging, quibbling and hedging writers.

SAMUEL AUSBURY.

A PLEA FOR UNBIASED NEWS

By EDMOND KELLY.

Socialism has but two formidable enemies—Interest and Ignorance.

The wealthy minority have an interest in fighting Socialism and can only be reached through conscience—if any.

The wealthy majority have, on the contrary, an interest in espousing Socialism and remain unconcerted only through ignorance.

There is not a workingman in the United States with intelligence enough to discern that two and two make four, but would be a Socialist were the facts and the inevitable conclusions from these facts fairly presented to him.

He gets his facts from the press, and the press is daily engaged in suppressing facts or in distorting them.

Thanks largely to this distorting press and to such deliberate misrepresentations as periodically issue from the champions of both dominant parties, the majority of workingmen today believe that Socialism is an impracticable Utopian dream; but all they need is the facts to persuade them that Socialism furnishes the only practical escape from their servitude.

A Newspaper's First Concern—Facts.

The first concern of a daily paper published in his interests should be to induce him to read these facts.

How can he be induced to read such a paper? **BY CONVINCING HIM THAT IT IS HONEST...** This is not an easy thing to do; but it can be done, if the obviously correct way of doing it is adopted; it cannot be done otherwise.

A paper is a daily witness to the evenss of the day. As such it is subject to the rules that determine the credibility of all witnesses. What are these rules?

When we have to cross-examine a witness on the stand we endeavor to elicit either that he habitually exaggerates, or that his imagination is more fertile than his memory; or that he is biased. If we demonstrate any one of these things we shake his credibility; if we demonstrate all three, we destroy it altogether.

Eliminate Exaggerations.

Now an editor who wants his paper to be read and believed must establish his right to be believed. He must eliminated from his news columns the things that shake the credibility of every witness—exaggeration, imagination and bias.

It will be answered that if these be eliminated the paper will lose its savor. And so it will, if they be eliminated altogether. But there is a [illegible] which in every paper should be [illegible] cially devoted to these things—the editorial page. There let the fancies of our romancers riot; let their wit [illegible] and their laughter ring. But [illegible] there let our faith in the immortal principles of Socialism admit also the bias of the other side; there let us challenge those who wrote the Republican platform to defend it if they dare; and there let us submit our arguments and theirs to the [illegible] consequences of parallel columns.

In our news columns NO bias. In our editorials EVERY bias.

The Need of Financial Support.

Such a paper would be read; no man unblinded by interest could read it long and remain outside of the Socialist party. There is another argument for such a policy: The launching of a daily paper is attended by inevitable expense. Competition has reduced theprice to such a point that the money returns from the sale do not pay the cost of the paper. There must be important sums received for advertising to meet expenses, and advertising cannot be secured till a paper has an assured circulation. Until, therefore, a paper has secured a large and permanent circulation it cannot pay its expenses. It is not certain that the members of the Socialist party are wealthy enough to meet the inevitable deficit during the time necessary to secure this circulation, or that it is numerous enough to constitute a circulation large enough to command advertising.

Rich Radicals Want Truth.

But just outside of the Socialist ranks there are many rich radicals who want a paper that tells the truth and will pay for it. Those constitute the very public we want to reach, and will, if we reach them, inevitably become converted to Socialism. Meanwhile they will contribute to any honest unbiased publication of all the news; but will, I fear, not be interested in biased publications of Socialist news such as very naturally crowd most of our propaganda today.

No account, however, should be taken of this consideration did it involve any surrender of the principles for which we stand. It is only because I believe an unbiased publication of facts to be the most efficacious argument for Socialism that I permit myself to suggest the economic argument for it also.

No greater tribute to Socialism can be paid than the recognition that Socialism needs no argument, no embroidery, no eloquence, no wit. All that it needs is to be lifted out of the well—for Socialism is TRUTH.

GET INTO LINE!

Workingmen, The Call is YOUR newspaper, and it will be just what YOU make it. It will grow better in the exact proportion that you give it your support. You will see all your efforts reflected in its improvement. Don't you want YOUR paper to be the best that can be produced?

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn has made The Call its official organ. It also has been formally endorsed by the Central Federated Unions of New York City and by Typographical Union No. 6, and many other unions.

Let all other labor bodies in the city get into line, and we promise there'll be "something doing."

Mrs. Gunson—"Count, do you consider American girls good enough to marry foreign noblemen?"

The Count—"Ah, madam, ze beggar cannot be ze chooser."—Sunday Magazine.

WELCOME FROM KAUTSKY

Berlin, June 11, 1908.

Dear Comrades:

I am very pleased to get the views of The Evning Call's appearance, and wish it to be a big success for the cause. I will be very glad to get The Call.

I am, dear comrades, yours truly,

KARL KAUTSKY.

AN ADMIRABLE PAMPHLET.

No more interesting and informing Socialist propaganda is being printed than appears in the "Question Box" of the Appeal to Reason, written by Frank M. Eastwood. Some of the most recent of this material has been gathered into a new "Question Box" pamphlet, which will be welcomed by all who are familiar with the former numbers of the series. This compilation contains no labored dissertations on economic abstractions, but consists of crisp, concise replies to questions concerning the more obvious of the perplexities which beset the progress of the investigator of Socialism. This information is set forth in language as lucid as the argument is cogent and convincing, making the pamphlet an ideal of popular propaganda.

RHYMES AND JINGLES FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS