

## CHILDREN STARVE

### Go to School with Empty Stomachs

### COLLAPSE IN CLASS ROOMS

Situation is so Appalling That the Authorities Have Been Appealed To and Promise Is Made That Immediate Steps Will Be Taken to Afford Relief.

Famine laid its skeleton fingers on the school children of the crowded East Side, and at least one thousand of these are in a condition of actual starvation. The situation is so startling that even the school board officials have been aroused from their customary apathy and induced to make some attempt at amelioration. The children of the unemployed in the Second and Third School Districts go breakfastless to their studies, and their condition is so pitiful that their teachers, unable longer to contemplate their sufferings in silence, have appealed to the authorities for some measure of relief. Their report was of such a shocking character as to excite the most fervent indignation among the parents of the children, who were related of children, weakened by hunger, fainting in the class rooms, while many others are daily saved from collapse by food furnished by paying teachers. In one instance a child had gone two entire days without a particle of nourishment.

It is urged that immediate steps will be taken to establish stations where food can be supplied to the famishing little ones.

Philip Sachs, a restaurant keeper and baker at 77 Division street, said that his little daughter has brought home with her at noon to the restaurant to be fed many hungry children, because they had had no breakfast. These children, like many other East Side school children, would not go to their homes at noon for luncheon because they knew that there would be no luncheon there.

M. Welch, a clothier, at the corner of Canal and Eldridge streets, a member of an East Side school board, told yesterday about one family, consisting of an able-bodied father and mother and three children, who had been in such destitution that for many days the three children have been going to school without breakfast. The father and mother are unable to get work.

In Districts 2 and 3, in which there are about 24,000 school children and which include practically all the lower East Side from the Bowery to the East River, a number of children have fainted in the class rooms recently because of a lack of food. One boy was compelled to leave school to go selling newspapers to get something to eat for himself, his parents and the other children. On Monday evening last he was arrested by the vigilant police because he is under the age limit.

These instances are typical of the conditions that mean misery and want hunger on the East Side. At the last monthly meeting of the local school boards Miss Julia Richman, superintendent of school districts 2 and 3, reported in detail upon the cases which had come under her personal observation.

A "Children's Relief Society" will be organized at once. A general meeting will be held at an early date in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson streets. The committee issued to-day a statement concerning the situation, part of which follows: "The following is only one of many cases of appeal which have come and continue to come to the Superintendent of Schools from teachers of the public schools in this district: "Can you furnish relief for the family of one living at 123 Monroe street? The mother attends the school. She is very ill, and I found upon investigation that she had had no food in two days. I have been to the school and advised the case personally to the United States Charities."

The official in charge requested her inability to give relief as the family consists only of the father and mother, both able-bodied, and this one child. She comes that with the limited means at the command of the society and with the extraordinary demands now made upon its funds, it must reserve its relief for the families in which illness or unemployment deprives many children of the means of life. "I know she came to you, as I am helped in the matter." Several principals have reported in-

vidual cases of physical weakness, due to lack of food; a few children have fainted from sheer exhaustion. Principals and teachers are doing all they can, but even though they tax their incomes beyond their powers, they will still be unable to meet the needs of the situation. A system something like this has already been in force in School 7, at Chystic and Hester streets, and two of the kindergartens. There it has been arranged that the pupils may obtain a glass of milk and crackers for a penny.

"It is true that there is much hunger in this district," said Editor Abraham Cahoon of the Forward. "The condition, however, is chronic. The residents of the district, particularly the Jewish women's societies, have been working to remedy the evil for months. There are innumerable places where children are fed either free in the morning or for a nominal sum of, say, a few pennies. "The publicity stirred up by certain parties now seems to be for selfish reasons. Some folks are fine press agents for themselves, and when there are issues to be clouded they are not without resource in finding a way to do it. There is plenty of misery and hunger in this section of the city, but it should not be used by interested persons for wholly selfish reasons." Miss Richman is herself the center of a controversy. There is a movement on foot to have her transferred as principal from the school where she is located by a large number of the residents of the district. They say she is entirely without sympathy for the pupils with whom she has to deal, and has often been indiscreet in the way she referred to them and their parents. Miss Richman's friends say this is not so.

## SENATOR ALLISON KEEPS HIS IOWA JOB

DES MOINES, Ia., June 3.—The returns this morning, though still incomplete, indicated that Iowa Republicans have re-elected William B. Allison to the United States Senate by at least 15,000 majority. At midnight indications were that the vote may reach 25,000 majority. Managers of Governor A. B. Cummings' Senatorial candidacy claim a victory for him by 10,000 but reliable figures show that Allison has carried seven districts, while Cummings only four others. B. F. Carroll is probably nominated for Governor over Warren Gust and John J. Hamilton by 30,000 votes. Returns have been slow as it was the first trial of the state wide primary ballot. The ballot was unwieldy and hundreds of voters marked ballots improperly. Indications are that all present members of Congress have been renominated.

## CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT REVERSES LABOR DECISIONS

### Moulders' Business Agent Will Get New Trial on Charge of Intimidation.

Special to The Call. NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, the court of last resort in this State, has just granted a new trial to Frank McGee, business agent of the International Iron Moulders' Union, charged with intimidation. This decision reverses the decision of the two lower courts and is apparently a victory for labor. The whole matter is the result of a strike in the foundry of Mayor Farnsworth, of New Haven. He was the plaintiff in the case.

## INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ELECTION RETURNS

### Re-election of Officers by a Large Majority—Delegates to A. F. of L. Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—The canvass of the official returns in the election of the International Typographical Union were completed last night, and shows the re-election of the president and officers by substantial majority. The election was held in all the local unions of the country on May 20. The official returns show the election of James M. Lynch for president; J. W. Hays, vice president; J. W. Bramwood, secretary; George P. Nichols, agent Union Printers' Home; four delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention are Frank Morrison, Max S. Hayes, Hugh Stevenson and E. W. McCullough; the three trustees for the Union Printers' Home are Anna C. Wilson, L. C. Shepard and Thomas McCafferty.

## BENEFIT AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE FOR CHARITY.

Ada Overton Walker, wife of the celebrated colored comedian, "Nash" Walker, of Williams and Walker, has, with the assistance of D. E. Tobias, prepared a special bill for a charity entertainment to-night at Grand Central Palace. Some of the best acts in vaudeville are included. Williams and Walker will themselves appear in one of their cleverest specialties.

## NICKEL PLATE ROAD MEETS WABASH CUT

### A Second Railroad Announces \$10 Rate from Chicago to New York and Others May Soon Follow.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The slashing of passenger rates between Chicago and New York, which was begun by the Wabash railroad several months ago, has had its effect upon the other roads. Yesterday the Nickel Plate announced its intention of meeting the cut and hereafter the fare to New York over both systems will be \$10 flat. The action of the Wabash caused much ineffective protest on the part of the other roads, and an effort was made to hold them together in combating the Wabash and maintaining the old rate. The defection of the Nickel Plate is expected to result in a universal flat \$10 rate within a few days.

## HEARST'S GAIN NOW 100.

Thirty-six ballot boxes were brought into the court of Justice Dooling in the mayorality recount case this morning. They are from the districts where Tom Foley, John F. Ahern and Florio Sullivan were the leaders in 1905. Twenty-two boxes were recounted yesterday, from which Hearst gained twenty-five votes, or a total gain of 109.

## NAPOLEON BINGHAM

### Another Example of His Organizing Genius.

### SICK WOMAN TREATED AS DRUNK

### Woman Stricken With Apoplexy and Police Cart Her From Station to Station Without Medical Aid.

Treated as a common drunk by the police and carried around in a patrol wagon from one station to another until four were covered before being examined and having it discovered that she was suffering from apoplexy, was the experience of an unidentified woman in Flatbush this morning. Policemen Redmond, of the Snyder Street station, corner of Nostrand and Church avenues, found the woman

this morning. She appeared about 45 years of age and was dressed in deep mourning, wore a wedding ring, and of dark complexion. The policeman thought she was drunk, so he summoned a patrol wagon and without further investigation, took her to the police station. For some reason none of the police matrons were on duty at four of the stations successfully visited by the patrol wagon. Finally at the Liberty Street station the lieutenant at the desk took enough time to examine the woman closely. He noticed that she had a peculiar look about the eyes and sent out an ambulance call. When Dr. Nosted, of the Kings County Hospital responded he pronounced the woman to be suffering from apoplexy. She was then removed to the hospital, still unconscious.

## TRY TO SAVE BABIES' LIVES

A "Conference for Hot Weather Care of Babies" has been organized by physicians representatives of 50 hospital nurseries and charitable municipal organizations of this city. The object is to inaugurate a vigorous campaign against mortality of infants during this summer. The conference it is expected, will do this work in a more systematic manner than heretofore. The plan is to have district stations where sanitary and medicinal supplies will be furnished. Eighty nurses and 60 physicians will be distributed throughout the different stations. Dr. William H. Allen was elected permanent chairman, and Dr. John J. Cronin, secretary. Headquarters will be at the Department of Health.

## SOME ADVICE TO MR. WHITRIDGE

### Receiver of Third Avenue Railroad Gets Some Tips for Additional Signs for the Cars.

Receiver Frederick Wallingford Whitridge, of the Third Avenue Railroad, has caused the following signs to be posted in the cars of that line: "THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

Every passenger who does not pay his fare steals. Every conductor who does not turn in fares collected steals.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL." The Call suggests a few additional: Every passenger deprived of a seat is robbed. Every conductor compelled to work overtime without compensation is stolen from.

Every man who helped build this road is entitled to part ownership of it.

Every man who helped to wreck this road should be in jail.

Every citizen who uses this road should have a say in its management.

Every man who voted for private ownership of the transit lines deserves what he's getting out of it.

Every man who is tired of being insulted by railroad officials and receivers should vote for public ownership of the street car lines.

The original franchise of this road were secured by bribery and corruption.

And finally, since Receiver Whitridge is going into the missionary business among the road employees, The Call reminds him of the biblical injunction: "Those who live by the sword shall perish by the sword."

## ANTI-LABOR FIRM AFTER SIMON JOB

### Trouble Over Wages and Hours is Expected if Parsons Get Roundout Contract.

The Board of Water Supply yesterday opened bids for the construction of the Rondout siphon of the Catskill aqueduct. There are bidders, the Deacon Contracting Company, the U. A. Gillespie Company, E. Pearson's Sons, McArthur Brothers Company and the Broadway Contracting Company. The work will cost the city something like \$5,000,000. There are about seventy items and the work of tabulation is now going on. Announcement has already been made, however, that the bid of the Pearson people is the lowest and the city administration seems to be using its influence in their favor. The Pearson company is an English concern and is distinguished for its opposition to union labor. If the contract is awarded to it, the workmen may expect trouble in getting the legal rates of wages and hours.

## UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCE TO MAKE ANOTHER TRY

### Establishment of Workingmen's Daily Puts New Life and Hope Into the Delegates.

Since the Union Square demonstration of March 23 the Unemployed Conference has repeatedly tried to get some legislation so that the municipality would employ some of New York's jobless thousands. There are many subway and other municipal developments in anticipation. The Unemployed Conference has many times tried to get an audience with Mayor McClellan in order to get this work started now. But they have always been informed that the Mayor is "out of town," or "out on a tour of inspection."

Not being able to accomplish this, many of the delegates have become discouraged. Last night an informal meeting was held at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth Street. About a dozen of the most active members of that body attended. It was decided to have a grand rally and the executive committee will do their share in revising the conference. Labor unions will be visited and urged to send delegates. Those that have delegates already are asked to instruct them to be present at next meeting. On the Call meet of the hope of better success rests. Formerly the conference was hampered by the denial of publicity, and even by misrepresentation from the capitalist press. But as a "newspaper of the workers" is in the field, things will be different, and the conference expects to accomplish some practical relief for the starved and homeless.

## 100 TO 1 WINS DERBY

### Signorinetti, Primer and Llangwm Get Prizes.

### FAVORITE NOT IN THE MONEY

Vanderbilt and Belmont Heavy Backed Beforehand, but Hopes of Leading the Blue Ribbon Winner Are Dash to Earth.

LONDON, June 3.—The race for the Derby Stakes, the greatest event on the English turf, was run today by Chevalier E. Child, the Signorinetti, Primer, owned by the Duke of Portland, was second, and Bessie Walker's Llangwm was third. The result was a decidedly unexpected surprise to many betters. The betting had been 100 to 1 against Signorinetti, 40 to 1 against Primer, and 100 to 8 against Llangwm. Right-horned horses ran.

Signorinetti is the fourth horse in the history of the Derby, who has won at very long odds. The last 100 to 1 shot who came home a winner was Jeddah, who won the event in 1833. Doncaster went to the post in 1833 with the odds 45 to 1 against him, and won. The first long shot who ever won the great race was Hiram, who took the event in 1847 and who was quoted in the books at 100 to 13.

The race was for entirely colts and other horses in 1907, over a course of about a mile and a half. The bulk of American money in London was on Belmont's colt Norman III, although Vanderbilt's Signorinetti was a favorite, second choice and was well backed. This was the case particularly with American money from Paris. The most popular victory with the Englishman would have been one by Ferrier, the King's horse. Should he have won the event would certainly have surpassed in enthusiasm those of twelve years ago when the present King, then Prince of Wales, won the Derby with Perimeter.

Besides Belmont and Vanderbilt, a third American, J. B. Hartmaker, had entered a milk fed horse named Asote, as a scientific experiment. Norman III was the only American bred horse, and took with him to the post most of the interest of the American race followers.

Belmont's horse on its earlier showing, ruled favorite in the early betting on the Derby, which is unusual, as it is seldom that a foreign entry in the greatest English event receives the backing of the followers of the English turf. In the betting last night before the race he was backed down to 9 to 2 and ruled the favorite in the field of eighteen entries. It did not lessen the interest that the second choice in the betting before the race was the King's entry, the bay colt Ferrier, who was heavily backed, in spite of his recent defeat in the Two Thousand Guinea stake.

Glorious weather prevailed today and the crowd that witnessed the race was bigger than ever before. Early in the day a big procession of vehicles, ranging from luxurious autos to humble donkey carts, began to stream out along the road to Epsom. A notable feature was the popularity of the taxicabs, of which about a thousand were in use.

A Royal train carried the King, Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, Prince Christian, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Their respective suites included many distinguished persons, in fact the attendance of royalty, especially of the ladies of the court, was unprecedented, making the race a brilliant event in the social, as well as the sporting world.

London was practically deserted by Americans, parties of whom journeyed to Epsom from the neighboring hotels. W. K. Vanderbilt and August Belmont were present in order to carry out the time-honored custom of leading the Blue Ribbon winner should either be successful.

## DATE OF VANDERBILT CUP RACE SET.

There will be a Vanderbilt Cup automobile race on Long Island next year, the date having been set for October 24. It will be run in part over the new automobile racing course, the beginning of the construction of which takes place Saturday. Fifteen hundred men will be working on the course next week. A new motor parkway some eighty miles in length will be built by the best road-makers in the world. The Long Island farmers will rejoice at the prospect of becoming a boom of the first order with them that day.



## PANAMA REPUBLIC MAY NOT LIVE LONG

### Talk of Expected Election Troubles Possibility Forecasts New Use of the Big Stick on the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—Political conditions in the Republic of Panama are being closely watched by officials in Washington, who express fear that a revolution may develop from the present campaign for the election of a president to succeed Senator Amador. The election will take place on July 11. President Amador is not a candidate, but is said to be using his influence to elect Senator Arias, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The other candidate is Senator Obalpia, former Minister to the United States. Arias and Obalpia are both conservatives, but the Liberal party has endorsed Obalpia. This party includes the negro element. In the event of the election of Arias, it is feared that they will make trouble. The United States has the right under the treaty to "preserve order" on the Isthmus at any time. Secretary Taft's recent visit to the Isthmus was made because of alarming reports which had been received in Washington that Senator Arias was preventing the registration of voters of the other federation of the Conservative party. As a result of Mr. Taft's visit an arrangement was completed by which the United States was to appoint observers to keep a close watch upon the progress of the election. It is quite within the possibilities that any disorders created in this election may be taken as a ground for putting an end to even the form of independence which Panama now enjoys.

## LAW VALID IN DISTRICT, THOUGH NULL IN STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The employers' liability act, which was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court and made a dead letter in the states, was held constitutional to-day in its application to the District of Columbia by the Court of Appeals. Chief Justice Shepard declared that as the legislative power of Congress is plenary for the District of Columbia it extends to all commerce within the boundaries of the District. The decision was rendered on the appeal of Christiana Hyde, who sued the Southern Railway Company to recover \$20,000 for the death of Richard Hyde, an employee of the company. The District Supreme Court sustained a demurrer by the company, following the United States Supreme Court decision.

## WHERE WAS THE COP?

Matthew Armitage, a stable foreman of 130 Diamond Street, Greenpoint, was attacked by highwaymen near his home this morning and robbed of a gold watch and chain and \$4.65. He made his way late to the Greenpoint Avenue police station and told his story. He was pretty badly done up and a physician was called to treat him. As happens with distressing frequency, the policeman on beat was not within call.

The "SIX O'CLOCK P. M." EDITION of the EVENING JOURNAL is on sale at 11 A. M. and goes to press at 10 A. M.

SPORTS.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston Takes Two from New York in Double-Header at Washington. Defeats Philadelphia—Other Games.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES. Boston, 7; New York, 0 (first game). Boston, 6; New York, 3 (second game). Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 1 (first game). Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 1 (second game). St. Louis-Chicago—Rain.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Boston at New York (two games). Washington at Philadelphia. Cleveland at Detroit. Chicago at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, P. Ct. Boston: 22, 13, .625. New York: 19, 17, .526. Philadelphia: 18, 15, .545. Cincinnati: 20, 17, .541. Cleveland: 19, 19, .500. Detroit: 12, 21, .364. Chicago: 13, 19, .405.

The Summary of results on the Hilltop yesterday afternoon is a sad one for the Boston team. In a double-header the home team lost both games, the first one without making a run in the ninth inning and the second in which it was practically won and the game had assigned themselves to being left off with one of the two. That the Hilltop is a place in which records of local celebrities for a long time.

The Boston pitcher such a stiff game for the Bostonians in the first game, but the New York boys got three hits on his pitcher, while Hogg was easy and got around for ten hits. Hogg has been doing accordingly to the home folks of late.

The two delays yesterday last New York fans know who is now being by the road, the latter winning two games from Detroit yesterday. This afternoon the Hilltop leaders and the Hilltop will play the first game of the series, the home team being away afterwards until June 27.

AT PHILADELPHIA. R. H. E. Philadelphia, 6; 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 3. Athletics—Hughes and Street; Dwyer, Vickers, Sobek, and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT DETROIT. R. H. E. Detroit, 4; 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1. Tigers—Clegg and Clarke; Mullin, Schmidt and Ryan. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT CLEVELAND. R. H. E. Cleveland, 4; 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Indians—Lohrman and Reid; Sammons and Schmidt. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT BOSTON. R. H. E. Boston, 6; 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 3. Yankees—Lawrence and Lynn; G. L. Wright, Brogan, and Lewis. Umpire—Mr. Conroy.

AT WASHINGTON. R. H. E. Washington, 5; 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Senators—Huggins and Street; Dwyer, Vickers, Sobek, and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT ST. LOUIS. R. H. E. St. Louis, 1; 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Cardinals—Huggins and Street; Dwyer, Vickers, Sobek, and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT CHICAGO. R. H. E. Chicago, 1; 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Cubs—Huggins and Street; Dwyer, Vickers, Sobek, and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT PITTSBURGH. R. H. E. Pittsburgh, 1; 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Pirates—Huggins and Street; Dwyer, Vickers, Sobek, and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Again Beaten by Boston—Brooklyn Shuts Out Philadelphia—Pittsburg Wallops Chicago.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES. Boston, 4; New York, 3. Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 0. Pittsburg, 12; Chicago, 6.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

New York at Boston. Philadelphia at Brooklyn. St. Louis at Chicago.

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Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, P. Ct. Boston: 23, 15, .603. Brooklyn: 20, 17, .541. Philadelphia: 18, 15, .545. Cincinnati: 20, 17, .541. Cleveland: 19, 19, .500. Detroit: 12, 21, .364. Chicago: 13, 19, .405.

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ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S BIG BRACE GAME.

Any working man who has the race track "bug" is to be pitted. His case is almost always hopeless. The books generously offer from even money to a hundred to one against his chances.

THE RACES. First Race—For three-year-olds and upward, about six furlongs. 101 Queen Marguerite, 99. 102 Desan, 98. 103 Green Hill, 98. 104 Helen Shea, 98. 105 Glendim, 98. 106 Black Sheep, 98. 107 Bearhill, 98. 108 Philadelphia, 98. 109 \*Simple Honours, 98.

Second Race—Steeplechase handicap, about two miles. 142 Banner, 141. 143 Grandpa, 143. 144 \*Aloerback, 143. 145 Desan, 143. 146 St. Kevin, 143. 147 Sandy Creeker, 143. 148 Blandford, 143. 149 \*Third Race—For two-year-olds, the Manhattan Stakes; five and a half furlongs. 99 The Robin, 99. 102 Blackfoot, 114. 103 \*Horse Range, 102. 104 Intervale, 99.

Fourth Race—Handicap; all ages; mile and one-sixteenth. 126 \*Hildeman, 126. 127 Mark Antony II, 115. 128 \*Hildeman, 115. 129 \*Hildeman, 115. 130 \*Hildeman, 115. 131 \*Hildeman, 115. 132 \*Hildeman, 115. 133 \*Hildeman, 115. 134 \*Hildeman, 115. 135 \*Hildeman, 115. 136 \*Hildeman, 115. 137 \*Hildeman, 115. 138 \*Hildeman, 115. 139 \*Hildeman, 115. 140 \*Hildeman, 115.

Fifth Race—For three-year-olds and upward, mile and an eighth. 113 \*Good Luck, 113. 114 \*Hildeman, 113. 115 \*Hildeman, 113. 116 \*Hildeman, 113. 117 \*Hildeman, 113. 118 \*Hildeman, 113. 119 \*Hildeman, 113. 120 \*Hildeman, 113. 121 \*Hildeman, 113. 122 \*Hildeman, 113. 123 \*Hildeman, 113. 124 \*Hildeman, 113. 125 \*Hildeman, 113.

Sixth Race—Top two-year-old maidens, five and a half furlongs. 101 \*Hildeman, 101. 102 \*Hildeman, 101. 103 \*Hildeman, 101. 104 \*Hildeman, 101. 105 \*Hildeman, 101. 106 \*Hildeman, 101. 107 \*Hildeman, 101. 108 \*Hildeman, 101. 109 \*Hildeman, 101. 110 \*Hildeman, 101. 111 \*Hildeman, 101. 112 \*Hildeman, 101. 113 \*Hildeman, 101. 114 \*Hildeman, 101. 115 \*Hildeman, 101. 116 \*Hildeman, 101. 117 \*Hildeman, 101. 118 \*Hildeman, 101. 119 \*Hildeman, 101. 120 \*Hildeman, 101. 121 \*Hildeman, 101. 122 \*Hildeman, 101. 123 \*Hildeman, 101. 124 \*Hildeman, 101. 125 \*Hildeman, 101. 126 \*Hildeman, 101. 127 \*Hildeman, 101. 128 \*Hildeman, 101. 129 \*Hildeman, 101. 130 \*Hildeman, 101. 131 \*Hildeman, 101. 132 \*Hildeman, 101. 133 \*Hildeman, 101. 134 \*Hildeman, 101. 135 \*Hildeman, 101. 136 \*Hildeman, 101. 137 \*Hildeman, 101. 138 \*Hildeman, 101. 139 \*Hildeman, 101. 140 \*Hildeman, 101. 141 \*Hildeman, 101. 142 \*Hildeman, 101. 143 \*Hildeman, 101. 144 \*Hildeman, 101. 145 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### SOCIALISTS GAIN STRENGTH

#### Next Year Vote Is Increased

#### In Municipal Elections.

### CHANCELLOR DAY GETS HOT ROAST

Dean Whose Resignation Has Been Requested, Says Some Severe Things About the Executive Head of Syracuse University.

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, apologist for the trusts and champion of "tainted money," is admirably "trimmed" in the current number of Science, by Professor William Kent, dean of the department of applied science of the University, who, in a communication, criticizes the chancellor's methods in unmeasured terms.

Chancellor Day recently wrote Dean Kent, demanding his resignation, with the alternative of being indefinitely "fired." The dean replied with a request that formal charges be preferred against him in order that might afford the basis for an investigation. The dean added:

"If I leave here at the end of five years' hard service it is only fair that my efforts in behalf of the college should receive such commendation from the board of trustees as I think they deserve, and that it should be made clear that I leave here not on account of any failure in my duty as dean or professor nor for any lack of ability as teacher or administrator, but only on account of the personal feelings of the chancellor.

His request for an investigation was denied and he was told that his resignation or dismissal were the only alternatives. His statement in Science was prepared at the request of the editor.

The dean says that the foundation for the charges against him in Dr. Day's letter is of the flimsiest character. He can remember only seven controversies he has had with Dr. Day in his five years of service. He gives a most interesting description of the chancellor's character, part of which follows:

"Pompous in carriage, irritable in temper and often discourteous in manner, he paralyzes the voice of any one who has the temerity to differ in opinion with him. But to those who are willing to suppress their own opinions, to defer to him in everything, to say yes to everything that he says, even to take a scolding in silence and humility, if he happens to be in a scolding mood, he is kindness itself. He has many good qualities, he is generous to a fault to poor students in distress, enjoys a good laugh and a good story, and therefore has many friends among those who have not had occasion to incur his displeasure. It is a common saying that 'you can get along with the chancellor if you know how to take him.' The 'knowing how' is to suppress one's individuality, never to offer one's own opinion, to flatter his vanity, and never under any circumstances to enter into a controversy or discussion with him."

Dean Kent says many other things which imply that Chancellor Day is not exactly a pleasant person. He describes him as an absolute autocrat and characterizes his administration of the affairs of the university, as incompetent and ineffective.

OUR POLICE NAPOLEON. With the burglary insurance companies reporting more robberies during the past year than have occurred during any other single year in the history of the police department, less detection, fewer arrests and punishments during this period. Commissioner Bingham nevertheless finds time and pleasure in devising new methods whereby he can keep the police honest and busy consuming hours of time to the incoming immigrants to discover "all undesirables" he says as soon as they reach our shores. Commissioner Bingham has evolved a card system which will be brought into the moment a foreigner runs counter to the dictates of the police. The prisoner's pedigree is recorded to the smallest detail, giving the place of arrival in this country, and further movements.

### NICHOLAS WANTS ANOTHER LOAN

#### Will Ask Duma to Approve Borrowing \$100,000,000.

### HEAVY DISCOUNT IS EXPECTED

Ministry Says Half the Sum is Needed to Cover Deficit; \$30,000,000 for Army and Navy, and \$8,000,000 for Starving Peasants.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—Finance Minister Kokovsov proposed to the Cabinet the immediate issue of an internal loan of \$100,000,000 to cover the 1908 budget. The approval of the Duma would have to be obtained.

### FRENCH POLICE SHOOT TWELVE STRIKERS.

VIGNEUX, France, June 3.—Twelve gendarmes while attempting to arrest a striker here yesterday were surrounded by two hundred workmen. The gendarmes used their weapons. Reinforcements to both parties soon reached the scene, and in the fight which ensued two workmen were shot dead and six others wounded. Four gendarmes were hurt.

### NEW MANUAL TRAINING BUREAU

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—State Education Commissioner Draper has asked the State Civil Service Commission to conduct an examination for a chief of the bureau of manual training to be established in his department. It is intended that the State shall supervise the manual training of children in the schools the same as it does work in other branches, and that the schools shall be allowed State aid for the support of such departments of work.

# HATS! HATS!

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### STRAWS, CORRECT STYLES, \$1.50 to \$6.00

### PANAMAS, - \$5 to \$100

## United Hat Stores,

159 East Broadway, Corner Rutgers.  
No. 1 Avenue A, Corner Houston.  
Brooklyn Store, 227 Hamilton Ave., Corner Henry St.

## SOCIALIST PARTY

### Picnic and Summer Night's Festival

AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK  
Sunday Afternoon and Eve. June 7

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND

Grand Concert, Dancing, Amusements, Games, Etc.  
Chorus by the Finnish Socialist Club.  
United German Singing Societies of New York.  
Letter Carriers' Band, Socialist Orchestra.  
Socialist Band, Socialist Rifle and Dram Corps of New Jersey, Etc.

### BARBECUE, GYMNASTICS' EXHIBITION, MONSTER CHILDREN'S PARADE

TICKETS, 10 CENTS A PERSON. AT THE GATES, 15 CENTS

ON SALE AT ALL SOCIALIST PARTY CLUBS AND HEADQUARTERS.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK: Take Subway Trains to West Farms, within two blocks of the park, or Second Ave. "L" Road to West Farms, Third Ave. "L" Road to 149th St. and change for West Farms (Subway).

### AUTO BUTTS CAR AND GETS THE WORST OF IT

Occupants Leave the Wreck and Owner Says He Wonders How Car Got There.

A big touring car smashed into an empty street car at Lexington avenue and Ninety-sixth street this morning, and got much the worse of the encounter. Four men who had been in the auto were hurled to the street, but no one was seriously injured.

The automobilist, after being thrown to the pavement and bruised, scrambled to his feet and departed in haste, leaving the wreck of the machine. The chauffeur, who said he was Frank Keenan, of 731 Seventh avenue, asked the car men to watch what was left of it, saying that he would return later.

The registration tag on the machine read: "54,483 N. Y." This number is credited to John Kelly, an insurance man at 92 William street. Mr. Kelly said to-day that he had not used the machine since last evening when he had told his chauffeur to return it to a garage in Fifth street. He could not account for its presence in Lexington avenue this morning.

### HAMMOND FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, June 3.—John Hayes Hammond, of Massachusetts, last night announced himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice-President. The announcement is considered as having a more than individual significance in view of the fact that it followed upon a series of private conferences which Mr. Hammond had to-day with several men high in the Republican councils, and especially with Secretary Taft. Hammond headquarters will at once be opened, it is said, in the Annex at Chicago.

JUST OUT  
"GOMPERISM" and SOCIALISTS  
By ALEXANDER SCHLESINGER,  
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### PLUTOCRACY.

By Henry T. Jones. The author of "Revolution" in "Plutocracy" has pictured the cunning but stupid ruling class working out its own destruction. The illustration is perhaps rather brutal or gory, but it is Mr. Jones' way of indicating the positive end of the master class. The author's twenty years' experience as a journalist placed him in close touch with the great capitalists and their political courtiers, and he was well equipped to expose their conspiracies, shortcomings and roguery.

"Plutocracy" is an entirely different work from "Revolution," and Socialists who appreciate the radical will enjoy the book. It is educational, too, for it points to the way the capitalist disorder is destroying itself.

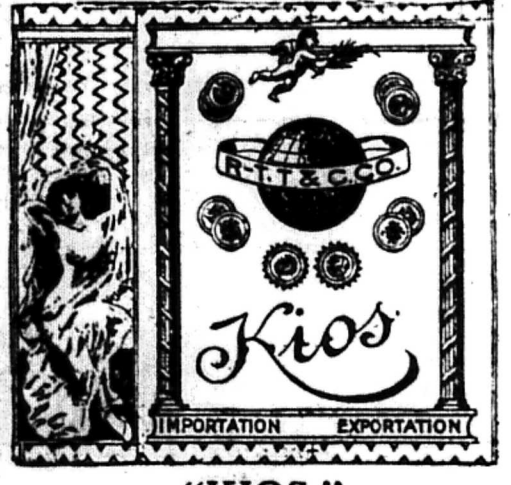
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Ask Your Physician and He Will Guarantee You That At

## Dr. S. Harkavy's 3 Drug Stores,

193 BROOME STREET, Cor. Suffolk.  
436 CHERRY STREET, Cor. Jackson.  
256 CHERRY STREET, Cor. Rutgers.  
prescriptions are being prepared by experienced pharmacists under the personal supervision of  
DR. S. HARKAVY.

# AMERICA'S CELEBRATED CIGARETTES



"KIOS,"



"NAZIMOVA,"



"ELITE,"

### MADE OF SELECTED TURKISH-EGYPTIAN- RUSSIAN TOBACCOS.

HAND MADE; THE PRODUCT OF SKILFUL LABOR.

### SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured to Please

### CONNOISSEURS OF GOOD CIGARETTES.

## RUSSIAN-TURKISH TOBACCO and CIGARETTE CO.

Importers of Russian and Turkish Tobacco. Wholesale and Retail.

### 22 North William St., New York.

### WASH INTO THE HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS.

At a meeting of the Minister's Socialist conference, held yesterday in New York, it was decided to arrange for spreading Socialist propaganda in the remote resorts this summer. John D. Long, secretary of the "Socialist Conference" of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, said last night: "A man, to be considered by the ministers in the conference, but it will not be made public. It is stated by at least 200 persons. Up to date we have 120 persons."

### KANSAS CITY DEFEATS GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 3.—At a session held yesterday in Kansas City, Kan., the proposition to elect a commission form of government for the present form was defeated by about 1,000 votes.

### MACABOY'S KILLER GOES FREE.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Gaston P. Philip, a wealthy clubman, was acquitted yesterday for the murder of Frank B. Macaboy, a cabman, in the Arlington Hotel, in May a year ago. The jury was out one hour and ten minutes and took two ballots.

Philip pleaded self-defense. He claimed that Macaboy demanded \$150 of him in a dark hallway, threatening to "knock his head off" if he refused. District Attorney McNamara denounced this defense as preposterous and ridiculous, and said it was "a pure fabrication from beginning to end."

### TRUETSON REPUDIATES ALLEGED CONFESSION

DALLAS, Tex., June 3.—Communication was established last night with Vernon J. C. Truetson absolutely repudiating former confession he implicated himself with Mrs. Guinness in Laporte horror. He is charged with eight hundred dollars worth of forcibles at Vernon, and wanted to get out of the jurisdiction of Texas officers. The trial of Truetson comes up in Vernon court in a few days.

PLATT MUST PAY, SAYS THE JURY

Verdict Against the Senator for Bills of Wife.

THE LADY WELL PROVIDED FOR

One Chapter in Story of Distinguished Statesman's Domestic Troubles Seems to Be Closed.

The sealed verdict of the jury which was returned in the case of Mrs. Platt against her husband, Senator Thomas C. Platt, was returned this morning by Justice Ford in the Supreme Court.

The details of the agreement of separation between the senator and his wife, formerly Mrs. Lillian Janeway, signed Nov. 14, 1906, are revealed yesterday at the trial. Senator Platt agreed to pay his wife \$75,000 and make her absolute owner of Toga Lodge at Highland Mills, besides giving her several smaller pieces of property.

According to the trust agreement, Mrs. Platt received \$25,000 cash down, \$10,000 a year in monthly installments of \$833.33 for five years. These payments have been made regularly to a Daniel Dr. Wolf Weaver, one of her counsel, as trustee, since the agreement was signed.

The suit in which Justice Ford and a jury were told of this agreement and its terms arose out of a dispute over some bills which Mrs. Platt incurred between Sept. 24, 1906, the date of the actual separation, and Nov. 14, 1906, the date of the signing of the agreement. Lawyer Weaver testified that Senator Platt had agreed to accept all responsibility of his wife's debts up to the time of actual separation, but that he disclaimed from paying any bills incurred after that time except for the ordinary necessities which a husband is legally responsible for.

According to Mr. Weaver's statements, which the jury evidently believed, Mrs. Platt's counsel became responsible for the bills on the representative former Justice Hatch, that she would be reimbursed and that no deduction from Mrs. Platt's allowance should be claimed on account of these bills.

CHARGED WITH ELECTION FRAUDS, JUMPS BAIL

Philip Lacey Fails to Appear When Case Against Him Is Called In Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—Philip Lacey, against whom five indictments have been found by an Essex county grand jury, charging election frauds, and who is said to be under nine indictments for like offenses in New York, where he is alleged to be a pool room keeper under the name of Phil Lacey, failed to appear in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday when his case came up, and a bail bond for \$2,500 furnished by Valentine Braun was declared forfeited. Another bail bond for a like amount, furnished by Thomas J. Hollingsham, was not effected, and the indictments covered by it have gone to the Supreme Court on writs of certiorari. Lacey is alleged to have directed the movements of gangs of reporters in Newark and New York City, a number of whose members have confessed. He disappeared immediately after a report given to City Councilman James Nugent, at which he was a guest. Nugent is also under indictment for alleged election frauds.

WIKIHOODER MAN DEAD

MONROEVILLE, Pa., June 3.—An elderly man died at 2 o'clock this morning in his residence on Drummond street. The deceased, who had been ill for some time, was identified as William H. Smith, 68 years old, who had been in Scotland for some time.

WISCONSIN CHAMPION BATS

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Wisconsin baseball players are expected to arrive in New York today for the annual convention of the National Association of Professional Baseball Players.

TO READERS OF THE CALL

THE CALL OF THE CITY THAT HAS THE MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT NEWS IN THE WORLD. YOU CAN GET IT FOR ONLY ONE CENT PER COPY.

WHAT OPEN SHOP ACTUALLY MEANS

Lithographers Must Sign Resignation from Union.

OTHERWISE THEY GET NO JOBS

National Association of Employing Lithographers Show Bad Faith in View of 1907 Agreement.

Union lithographers must resign from their unions to get employment in the shops of the National Association of Employing Lithographers. A printed blank is furnished them for that purpose, and the employers mail it to the officers of the unions.

With the ending of the big lithographers' eight-hour strike in May, 1907, the employers declared that their shops would be open to all workmen, union or non-union. But now it appears that the "open shop" means discrimination against union men. They compel the lithographer, who is seeking work to provide an existence for himself or family, to sign away his rights as an American citizen.

"I understand the open shop to be a place where both union and non-union men are employed. The bosses claim they have such shops. But what do you think of a shop where a man must first resign from his union before he is accepted? I claim the open shop is a non-union shop. They must, however, pay the union scale. For if they don't the men will surely flock to the union, and there will be a strike."

The employers also import lithographers from Europe to flood the local labor market even when many of them go idle.

JERSEY SOCIALISTS DEMAND FREE SPEECH

Will Call on Mayor of Paterson to Protest and If Necessary Will Enjoin Legal Procedure to Enjoin Authorities.

As a result of instructions of the New Jersey State Socialist Convention, which just closed its session at Elizabeth, N. J., the New Jersey State Committee met at Socialist headquarters in Newark, Monday night. A sub-committee of four, consisting of G. H. Strobel, Harry Carless, G. H. Goebel, and W. B. Killingsbeck was elected and instructed to proceed to Paterson and interview the authorities, endeavoring in a peaceful way to secure a revocation of the order prohibiting street speaking. In event of refusal, secretary of the committee will call an extra session of the State Committee for the purpose of instituting legal proceedings in restraint of the authorities who are violating the constitutional privilege of free speech.

FIRE SCARE IN A HARLEM TENEMENT

Sixteen Families Driven from Tenement This Morning.

Fire on the first floor of a tenement house at 302 East 103d Street this morning sent two score persons scampering over the rooftops in a panic. The blaze, which originated from some unknown cause, was discovered by the charwoman in the office of Dr. Abraham Wolfson, a dentist. Her screams summoned Dr. Wolfson, who turned in an alarm.

A VERY LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The light heavyweight boxing champion, James J. Braddock, is expected to arrive in New York today for the annual convention of the National Association of Professional Boxers.

BANK TELLER SHOOTS HIMSELF

Corn Exchange Bank Officers Can't Explain Act.

SURE ACCOUNTS ARE STRAIGHT

After 20 Years' Service, Winning High Reputation for Faithfulness, Charles T. Muir Ends Life.

Charles T. Muir, the peering teller of the Forty-second street branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, shot himself in the basement of the bank this morning while a line of depositors was standing in front of his window. The shot entered his left temple and the physicians who were called say he will die. He was taken immediately to Roosevelt Hospital.

ALL OVER A BIT OF LAND

Henry Kromberg, of 518 Ninth avenue, Astoria, a special deputy sheriff, was held to-day without bail to await the result of injuries alleged to have been inflicted upon Peter Voiler of Jackson and Junction avenues, Corona, who is in St. John's Hospital with a fractured skull and a badly injured nose. The men quarrelled over Gloski's right to cut grass on a piece of land he had sold to Kromberg, which was not yet paid for.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED. Wanted furnished or unfurnished room in vicinity of East 23d st. by Socialist woman; moderate rent. Address A. K. Call office.

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Fredk T. Jackson, Importer, 111 Water St., New York. Coffee and Teas Family trade; 5 lb. lots at wholesale rates. Send postal card, we will call for order and deliver free of charge.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To all Labor and Progressive Organizations: You are requested to take notice that the Union Label has been withdrawn from the printing office of John H. Lenz, of 1274 Second Avenue, for repeated violations of the rules governing the use of same.

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Wanted a young German-speaking girl for housework. Apply from 5 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Ring basement bell. Wlag. 112 E. 19th.

WANTED.

Wanted a competent outdoor speaker for a few nights a week. Address, stating salary expected, Frank Schweitzer, 140 Nassau ave., Brooklyn.

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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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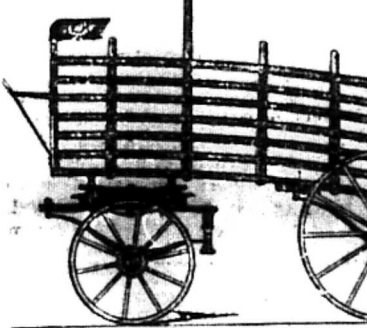
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Note A: 106 of the pupils of the Eron Preparatory School were admitted during the past scholastic year to the various Colleges and Universities of this State.

Note B: The Summer term of this school begins on June 15th.

J. E. ERON, A. M., Principal.

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THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1908.

Whether or not capital punishment is necessary to the administration of justice and the protection of society is a matter of opinion. To the evolutionist, however, it is significant that while a generation ago there was scarcely any open opposition to the death penalty, there now is a fairly even division of public sentiment on the question, marked by a rapid growth toward its abolition.

But the moral effect of public executions is a matter not debatable. They intensify morbidity, excite neuroticism, encourage the sanguinary impulse and arouse all the latent savagery in man. They render the conscience of the mature more callous, and upon the susceptible mind of youth they leave a lasting impression which necessarily must make for abnormality.

When a 19-year-old boy was hanged in Pottsville, Pa., the other day, the tragedy was witnessed by 600 persons. The sheriff explained that he had invited the populace to this fearful fete with the conviction that it would prove a salutary object-lesson.

This amazing statement postulates the absence of the ethical sense and presupposes that at its present stage of development mankind can be restrained from crime only by being impressed by punitive possibilities.

The excellent effect of this gruesome exhibition is best illustrated by the published accounts of the affair. It was stated that the 600 men in the prison yard "witnessed the execution without emotion." When men can without emotion look upon the deliberate killing of one of their kind, it would seem supererogatory to further brutalize them with such a barbarous spectacle.

Those who have traced the practice to its origin know that the early purpose of public executions was merely to engender in the multitude an awe of authority. Perhaps this modern revival of a medieval custom is for the same reason.

But the thought which should come uppermost in the thoughtful mind when considering this legal killing of a boy is that society makes criminals of its children and then murders them for being such.

From 100 pulpits throughout New Jersey last Sunday preachers of all denominations delivered optimistic discourses, advising their people to cheer up. Sure! There's every reason to be happy. Nearly everybody has a vacation this year, and the weary toilers are getting a long-needed rest. Have a good time, fellows.

In view of existing conditions and the consequent dangerous discontent, it would seem that the promptings of common prudence should have restrained Congress from the reckless extravagance it has indulged in this session. With many thousands of men out of employment and hundreds actually starving, and with no prospect of early relief, congressional appropriations for the present year reach the astounding total of \$2,200,000,000, or considerably over a billion dollars! This is \$88,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent. more than the appropriations of last year, when even the most speculative pessimist supposed the limit had been reached.

Our is the costliest government on the globe. This is not a mere statement, but a matter of statistical record. England with its expensive royalty, Russia with its wanton wars and grafting grand dukes, Germany with the imperial indulgences of the erratic Kaiser—such is a model of administrative economy compared to the United States.

Congress no longer is a body of law-makers but a nest of grafters. It gives more attention to appropriation than to legislation. Its insatiable greed must inevitably prove its own undoing. It fattens like a hog at the trough of the national treasury. But it should consider the fate of the fattened hog.

John D. Rockefeller indignantly denies that he tells the colleges and universities he sponsors what they must do. That's right. John doesn't have to tell 'em anything. His money talks.

In an ill-advised attempt to demonstrate the fallacy of Socialism, a Paris paper, "La Revue," succeeds fairly well in establishing the facts it seems to improve. As an argument against the equal and indiscriminate division of the earth's products, which most opponents of the Socialist movement either ignorantly oppose or dishonestly declare to be a thing which is not possible, the French effort gives the following reasons which should be studied therefor:

there should be 200 pounds of corn per year for every man, woman or child. "Sugar plays a large part in human nourishment. A person eating as much sugar as he needs, uses 100 pounds per year. Accordingly, the world's sugar production should be 150 milliard pounds per annum. How much is the sugar production? Barely 24 milliard pounds per annum. "Cotton—Twenty milliard pounds of cotton would be needed to clothe humanity in accordance with hygienic laws. Yet the production is only 8 milliard pounds per annum, and a great part of that is used for other than clothing purposes."

This startling statement of an inadequate supply of life's actual necessities and most important comforts proves nothing except that while the cry of "over-production" goes forth and men are unproductive through lack of employment, a monstrous majority of the world's population is inadequately nourished and improperly clothed.

Socialism would change this order of things. It would not concern itself with "dividing up." But it would devise means for an increased production and a more equitable distribution. It would stop the enormous waste of energy, time and material which is such a deplorable phase of the extravagant competitive system. It would provide every man with work whereby he might provide himself with all the needful and most of the desirable things of life. It would utilize all Nature's resources and conserve her abundant products until the world would become one vast cornucopia of material comforts and a veritable elysium of mortal content, realizing the utopia of the possible.

If John D. Rockefeller's spiritual adviser, the Rev. Dr. Aker, succeeds in saving his paymaster's kerosene-saturated soul, he'll sure earn his salary.

Eager to excel in all things, New York, through its capitalist press, "points with pride" to its notorious "Bread Line" as more extensive than that of any other city in all America. As well might an extraordinarily successful harlot point with pride to the exceeding record of her prostitutions.

That which should be a source of shame is made the basis of a boast. New York congratulates herself on being the undisputed metropolis of misery.

The "Bread Line" is regarded as an institution as much as is the Metropolitan Art Museum, as is much an object of interest as is Grant's Tomb, and is shown to visitors with as much complacency as is the Bartholdi statue.

Despite the local pride it engenders, the "Bread Line" is a perennial reproach to any community that will tolerate conditions which can reduce any part of its residents to such a damnable level of wretchedness and despair. Think of the hopeless state of any human creature who will stand in line for weary hours, soaked with rain or shivering from cold, a spectacle for morbid sightseers, subject to comments of contemptuous passers-by, waiting his slow turn to receive a miserable dole of stale bread with which to dull the pangs of famine which gnaw ceaselessly at his vitals. And this is the institution that the municipality, as represented by its capitalistic press, regards with such protrusive pride!

To prove conclusively that New York has the longest and most creditable "Bread Line" which the capitalistic brand of prosperity can provide and that other cities are not in the running in this respect, the World, swollen with satisfaction, furnishes the following figures of supplies dispensed during the thirty-two years of the existence of this eleemosynary hippodrome in which four million of the earth's disinherited have taken their turn:

- "Two million full loaves of bread." "One hundred and sixty thousand pounds of coffee." "Four hundred thousand quarts of milk." "Four million cubes of sugar." Than these figures no more damning indictment of the capitalist system—a system that creates such a condition and permits it to exist—could be presented. And the most shocking shame of all is that these victims of this vicious order are taught to reject the remedy for their economic ills—are told that Socialism would oppress them and destroy their opportunities!



HANDCUFFED RULERS.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

As old Walt would say, "Bryan expresses me better than I can express myself." Speaking of Roosevelt, he says, "What can a person do whose hands are tied behind his back by a lot of highwaymen, and nothing left to him but his voice? Would you not give him credit for making a noise?"

That states the fundamental political issue before the people of the United States.

Our governors, our legislators, our judges, our President, have their hands tied behind their backs. They are handcuffed by an infamous crew of highwaymen as ever found common cause in robbery.

But Mr. Bryan, are not States controlled by Democrats as completely bound and tied as are the Republican States?

Are not the people robbed just as skillfully in the Democratic States as they are in the Republican States?

Mr. Roosevelt is bound and tied because HE IS PRESIDENT.

Mr. Bryan would be bound and tied IF HE WERE PRESIDENT.

The highwaymen of this country are "practical men." There is no use trying Mr. Bryan's hands because Mr. Bryan has no power. But wait until he gets power—and over his wrists will slip the handcuffs.

Now why do I say that?

Because BOTH Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt are the king pins in two political machines, OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

In Washington do we not see the Democrats and Republicans unite to defeat the people? In New York do we not see the Democrats and Republicans unite to defeat the people?

Mr. Bryan admires Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt admires Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan sees and abhors the highwaymen of the Republican machine. Mr. Roosevelt sees and abhors the highwaymen in the Democratic machine.

But Mr. Roosevelt cannot see the highwaymen IN HIS OWN PARTY; nor can Mr. Bryan see the highwaymen IN HIS PARTY.

As a matter of fact, as long as Mr. Roosevelt remains in the Republican party, he aids the highwaymen in that party, and as long as Mr. Bryan remains in the Democratic party, he aids the highwaymen in that party.

Mr. Bryan seems to think the cause of good government would be served if the highwaymen in his party could take the national government from the highwaymen in Mr. Roosevelt's party. Could anything be more amusing than to see the people rushing to the support of one or the other of these groups of highwaymen? Could anything be more astounding than that people should think they are actually making use of their ballots when they vote for one or the other of these political machines?

And how long will it be before the American people begin to realize that if Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan wish to war on highwaymen they should begin by SMASHING THEIR OWN political machines, instead of using their united effort to keep in power the particular group of highwaymen for which they now stand sponsor?

BUSINESS!

We were youthful, crude and foolish when a demagogic ring had a difference of opinion with a parliament and king. And their reckless agitation set the nation by the ears.

When the empty name of "Freedom" was the only thing they gained; if we prospered, did it matter whether king or congress reigned? How much better had they listened to the warning from the throne To preserve Existing Order and let well enough alone!

But they interfered with Business in a most disastrous way. For the Merchant couldn't traffic, the Consumer couldn't pay, and our credit was as worthless as the echo of a song. Yes, they interfered with Business, which was very, very wrong.

Now, of all Commercial Ventures for the enterprising mind There was none of greater profit than Being older than the Pharaohs, 'twas undoubtedly correct. Since the Negro had no birthright the Caucasian need respect.

But these Demagogues and ranters they must agitate and rave With their philanthropic yowls of "the sorrows of the slave." 'Till they won the Blacks the freedom that was only meant for Whites, and impoverished the nation by destroying Vested Rights.

Yes, they interfered with Business; they invoked the Greatful curse Of a war that drained our life-blood—and our money, which was worse. With their cant of "equal justice," with their anarchic din, Oh, they interfered with Business—the Unpardonable Sin!

Don't you interfere with Business, for the Business what it may. Don't you interfere with Business, in order that you may. Let the robber-brood corruption With its filthy-souled hands, Let the money-changers flourish in the Temple of the Lord.

WHAT PARTY?

By F. M. CASSIDY, Editor Switchman's Journal.

This question seems to me utterly ridiculous and absurd, and when asked in sincerity by a wage-worker, surprises me to find one so superlatively stupid that he cannot see where his interests lie and are best conserved.

There are four political parties in these United States to-day that have sufficient numerical strength to entitle them to recognition as national parties, viz.: the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Socialist parties, respectively. The first three named stand for the wage system and the exploitation of the wage-earner; that is, for taking four-fifths of the wealth produced, thereby leaving but one-fifth to the wealth producer. The Socialist party, when it captured the powers of government, will give the creator of all the wealth, the workingman, all that he produces.

Surely the worker with an ounce of brains should be able to determine which of these parties is his party. Recent Supreme Court decisions have virtually declared organized labor an outlaw; in fact, at this very moment organized labor is being prostrate, shackled hand and foot, with a

bag in his mouth, and what is going on among the illibitarians going on about it? The presidents of the various national and international labor unions have held a conference in Washington, have discussed the advisability of gaining on the political field, and have adjourned without settling any definite plan to capture the powers of government, other than to be in a deulatory way, supporting the one any ticket who professes friendship and fighting those who have made secret party of their country for organized labor, as was done towards C. E. Duffield and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, all the talk about an Independent labor party has come to naught, and is well that it has, since the Independent party has a party in the field is controlled by and financed by wage-workers.

There is no need, therefore, of an Independent Labor party. The wage-slaves of this country have been voting too much Independent of their own class interests. The Socialist party is entitled to the support of the wage-workers of this country, and assures the laborer the full fruits of his toil. This is what, to a certain degree, organized labor is striving for in the industrial field. This is true, how in the name of common sense can a union man have any hesitancy in joining the Socialist party?

WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR THE UNEMPLOYED?

By BOLTON HALL.

The keenest interest of labor at present is the unemployed or partially employed laborer. So great has been the loss of opportunities to produce, that even the conservative newspapers have recognized the difference between the "unemployed," whom "we have always with us," and the "discriminated," or those thrown out of employment by the "hard times." It is, therefore, not surprising that "labor" is beginning to consider what that means. How comes it in a country of limitless resources, with eighty millions of inhabitants requiring to be housed, fed, clothed, heated, having numberless other wants, that there should be a scarcity of opportunity to labor? Where does opportunity to labor arise? Who or what increases or restricts it? In previous industrial depressions the real causes have been overlooked in the anxiety to find palliatives, and labor, long accustomed to oppression, allowed itself to be diverted from causes. But that day has gone by. Palliatives, emergency measures of any sort, can no longer blind the laborer to the fact that something at the root of things is radically wrong. He is seeking a solution, and he will surely find the source of opportunities and then discover what lessens them. When he has learned that man can gratify all his desires and probably employ himself only through free access to land—the natural opportunities—he will secure that free access for himself and his fellows, by the simple method of taxing land values and destroying all other forms of taxation. When this has been done, labor will come into its own, and be able to establish the

form of government it desires, while labor is making this demand and remedying the evil in the way of humanity, there remains a necessity to relieve present necessities. A compliance with the two-hour house laws would do much to relieve the pressing needs of labor in New York. There are in this city 100,000 rooms darker than the law allows, and if the unemployed carpenters and builders were put to work repairing this evil, the result would be a break awakening in all lines of work. The advantage of this effort is that it is necessary work, that will reduce to the benefit of the whole, and not merely a fictitious or ostensible aid to the unemployed, is a move that labor, without loss of dignity, can demand to be done at once; it is a compliance with law that all classes agree to be necessary, and it would remove from New York the cause that now attaches to it. It would reduce the appalling death rate in 3 among the children under years of age in the congested, darkened districts of the city, demanding the opening up of the opportunity, labor would be a service not only for itself but for generations. The plan is now before the Central Federated Labor of

Improved provisions would afford an opportunity for doing what is needed to relieve the lot, but holders of vacant lots would really provide only three feet of ing. As soon as a complaint is made, the city must require compliance with the law, and the paying must be at the owner's expense. Even under present wrong economic conditions, there is no way why labor should accept any aid as necessary, until the means of relief within reach have been fully tried. This will clear the way for more radical and fundamental changes.

THE FRIENDS OF LABOR.

Say, Mr. Workingman, who are your friends? Who secured that last raise of wages, betterment of working conditions or reduction of hours? Was it one of our "political friends"? Did they come around and advise you—encourage you? Or did they assure you they "couldn't take sides"? Was it YOU, or did a "friend" turn the trick?

Do you imagine "public opinion" was a factor? Can't you see what public opinion amounts to? Did they assure you that public opinion is only attracted after years of hard agitation? Public opinion is simply a confession that society can't silence the agitator. He won't stay down. He gains

SEEMS LIKE YESTERDAY.

