

CAR JUMPS TRACKS, DOZEN PERSONS INJURED

Early Morning Trolley Accident in Brooklyn.

Reid Avenue Car Speeding Uptown, Rear Wheels Catch on Switch, and a Smash-up Ensues, Causing Injury to Several Passengers—No One Seriously Hurt.

At two o'clock this morning a trolley car on the Reid avenue line in Brooklyn jumped the tracks on a switch at Marlton street, injuring more than a dozen persons.

The car was going uptown at a good clip when it reached the switch. The front wheels passed safely, but the rear ones caught the switch and threw the car around with such force that the rear platform was demolished against an iron trolley pole, breaking every window and throwing the passengers into a panic.

The following were attended by Dr. Hatwell, of the Bushwick Avenue Hospital:

Charles L. Whalen, conductor, No. 25 Alabama avenue; abrasions of the leg.

Victoria Melloros, No. 48 Reid avenue; abrasions of face.

Abraham Meeker, No. 105 Clinton street, Manhattan; contusions of right side and head.

Jennie Mooney, No. 887 Hancock street; contusions of the head.

James Ryan, a reporter, of No. 865 Hancock street; contusions of the head, but did not require medical attention. The ones who did were able to go home.

DIVED THIRTY FEET; BROKE HIS NECK

James Gibbons, twenty-nine years old, was instantly killed by breaking his neck in diving from a height of thirty feet into two feet of water in the North River, at 100th street yesterday.

He went swimming yesterday at the Lion Brewery's pumping station. Young men swimming there were diving from the roof of the pumping station which is thirty feet above the water.

Gibbons, although warned by the others, poised himself for a dive from the end of the roof nearer the shore. They watched him disappear for an instant, then floating, face down, arms outstretched. He was pulled ashore and a policeman called an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Dr. Fitzgerald said Gibbons had broken his neck and had been killed instantly. His body was taken to his home, 973 Columbus avenue. The grief of his mother, Mrs. James McCarthy, was pathetic. Gibbons, who was an elevator man, was her chief support.

PROSPERITY IN THE OLD BAY STATE

Special to The Call.

GREENFIELD, Mass., June 30.—The Goodell Pratt Company, tool-smiths of this town, closed their works Saturday night for three weeks. This concern employs 150 men and was closed at Christmas for two weeks. Since January 15 the men have been given about forty hours time per week.

The American Tap & Die Company, employing about fifty men, is also closed for two weeks.

Wiley & Russell Company closed their foundry for good on Saturday. This foundry had been running continuously since 1870.

YONKERS MAN WANTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 30.—A warrant has been issued by City Judge Joseph H. Beall for the arrest of John J. Tower upon complaint of William Butts, president of the Hudson Fuel Company, charging that Tower has absconded with \$2,500 of the company's money. Tower disappeared from Yonkers Saturday and the news that he was accused of absconding with funds caused a great surprise about the city, as the young man was highly respected. He has been twelve years in the company's employ and was regarded as its most trusted em-

PUSH CART WAR RAGES

Philadelphia Sees Fight of Peddlers in Ghetto.

By JOS. E. COHEN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—In Philadelphia's picturesque Ghetto—insofar as its rickety tenements with their swarming fire escapes and stairs, its streets littered with refuse, its alleys, byways and courts teeming with semitic countenances and resounding from early morn to late at night with semitic accents—insofar as this may be said to be picturesque, a conflict rages between the peddlers and vendors, combined in the Citizen Peddlers' Beneficial Association, and the downtown merchants, also organized but keeping the details of their organization a secret.

You must know that there are something over 1,200 push-cart vendors in the Quaker City, who eke out a precarious existence from curbside trade. They are wont to congregate along the thoroughfares of the Ghetto, especially Lombard, South Third and Fourth streets. This they have done for these many years, in spite of the persecution of the merchants in front of whose places of business they took their stand, and in spite of the interference and blackmail on the part of the police. At indifferent times they have been ordered to "move on," but they have held on tenaciously to the meagre prop that supports them and, however insufficiently, replenishes the family larder. Matters came to a head about a week ago when, having organized themselves, they presented a resolution to the city fathers, asking that an ordinance be enacted granting them the privilege of doing business anywhere, without fear of molestation, once they have paid their annual license.

The petition was rejected, as it was declared that half of the licenses are held by a half dozen men. Some of the holders of licenses own as many as seventy-five push-carts, which they hire out to peddlers for 15 cents a day each, or 50 cents a week. The cost of the cart is about \$12 and the license fee is \$5.

The peddlers themselves are a sorry sight. Their poverty is no make-believe. Their woe-begone countenances are no masks. They are mostly foreigners, recently landed, who have not as yet been swallowed up in the gaping maw of the sweatshop, and who shove the carts about the streets, crying their scanty wares in their native tongue or the most harrowing of broken English. Or they are your old darlings, issuing forth from the back streets in their ragged clothes and beaming countenances, who jovially hum the day away to return home with enough earned to saturate themselves with cheap beer and whiskey spiced with deviled crabs.

It is of course the Jews among the vendors who are the leading spirits in this Revolt of Islam. It is their persistence that drives the policemen and merchants alike to despair. For their little all, the mouthful of food that stands between them and death, is at stake, and they clutch for it with every ounce of energy in their make-up.

And the proprietor of the push-carts? He nonchalantly looks on and chews his cud!

RUN OVER BY CAR ON HIS WAY TO WORK.

Crossing in front of a car on his way to work, Harry Jealing, 15 years old, of 130 West Nineteenth street, was knocked down and run over by a Broadway car early this morning. He was taken to the New York Hospital it was found that he had received a fracture of the skull.

JEWISH BAKERS WIN STRIKE.

CLEVELAND, O., June 30.—The Jewish bakers of this city, organized in Local No. 56 of the Bakers' and Confectionery International Union, have just won a strike that lasted a week. The men struck against a threatened wage cut, and by their firm stand succeeded in maintaining the present scale.



LABORS MONUMENTAL TRIBUTE TO GROVER CLEVELAND

PHYSICIAN A SUICIDE FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED

Suffering from Heart Disease, Leaps to Death. Four Bullets Bear Witness to Murder of Italian.

Dr. Peter V. Burnett, a prominent practitioner in Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by leaping from the roof garden of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, at Madison avenue and 100th street, where he was a patient.

Dr. Burnett, who lived at 182 Hewes street, Williamsburg, had a large practice up to a few months ago as an eye and ear specialist. For some time he had been suffering from heart trouble. He was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, a month ago and became depressed. Twice, while his attendants at that hospital relaxed vigilance, the physician escaped and wandered aimlessly about the streets.

Dr. Burnett expressed a wish last week to go to Mt. Sinai Hospital, on the staff of which is Dr. W. F. Fluhrer, of 4 East Forty-fourth street, who was one of Dr. Burnett's personal friends. He was taken to the hospital from St. Catherine's last Friday.

Dr. Burnett's spirits seemed to become more buoyant after reaching Mt. Sinai, although he confided to Dr. Fluhrer his belief that he would never fully recover his health.

Dr. Burnett had been reading half an hour or so when his nurse, believing him absorbed in his book, went downstairs to his room, on the fifth floor, for medicine. She had scarcely left the garden when Dr. Burnett arose slowly from his chair and strolled to the edge of the roof.

Dr. Burnett suddenly leaped far out and landed on the roof of an extension one story above the street. His life was crushed out.

MEAT STRIKE SPREADING

6,000 Families Are Now Fighting Dealers.

A malicious report that the Brownsville meat strikers were destroying the store of Benjamin Mallat, No. 106 Sutton street, led to the calling of the reserves of the Brownsville station late yesterday afternoon with the result that six women were injured in trying to escape from the panic-stricken crowd.

The report was caused by a heated argument of a young woman, one of the meat strike agitators, with the butcher. Quick to take advantage of the excitement, the butcher was persuaded by his backers to swear out a warrant against the young woman.

As a result of the continued agitation of Mrs. Bessie Perlmutter, organizer of the Brownsville meat strike, assisted by the fifty members of the strike committee, over 6,000 families in that part of Brooklyn have pledged themselves to eat no meat until the present exorbitant meat prices are reduced.

A gigantic protest meeting was held by the strikers yesterday afternoon at Saratoga and Pitkin avenues. The crowd was so great that the streets were filled for over four blocks. Mrs. Perlmutter explained that the method of agitation adopted by the committee was to make the people understand that in the present state of hard times there are other things of more importance than meat and therefore it is comparatively easy to force the price down by a complete refusal to patronize the meat trust.

The headquarters of the committee is at 1763 Prospect Place and the agitation is carried on unceasingly. The efforts of the wholesalers to prevent the holding of meetings by having the police authorities refuse permits, have been foiled by the peaceful attitude of the strikers, giving the police no excuse for hindering the meetings.

LEASE IS CANCELED

Court Sacrifices Belt Line to Met. Interests.

Another step in the "disintegration" of the street car system with which the receivers recently threatened the people of New York was taken yesterday when United States Judge Lacombe ordered the Federal receivers of the New York City Railway Company to cancel the leases of the Central Park, North and East River and the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth street railroad companies on the ground they were not paying expenses.

It is generally understood that this is part of a plan of the Metropolitan people to club the Central Park, North and East River Company—the so-called Belt Line—into a lease more profitable to the "Met" crowd. The present lease was made in 1860 to run for a hundred years, guaranteeing the Belt Line stockholders 9 per cent. net dividend.

Judge Lacombe postpones the actual termination of the lease until some time after July 10, in order to give the Belt Line stockholders a chance to elect a new board, either to run their road independently or to make a new deal with the Metropolitan. The transfers are not to be finally cut off without a week's notice, posted in all the cars.

Last year the Metropolitan paid \$167,000 rental for the Belt Line, whose gross income was \$730,000. The Metropolitan people claim to have lost over \$60,000 by the operation of the line last year.

It is impossible to say what readjustment will be made. The Belt Line people may undertake to operate independently or they may negotiate a new lease with the Metropolitan to the advantage of the latter. In either case it is expected that the public will have to pay a good many thousands a year extra in fares in place of transfers now issued, and that the stockholders of the smaller company will have to be content with much smaller profits than in the past.

WOMAN VICTIM OF ATROCIOUS HOLD-UP

THAW WINS IN COURT

Goes to Dutchess County for Two Weeks.

WHITE PLAINS, June 30.—Upon the writ made the basis of an application of trial by jury secured from Justice Mills last Saturday, Harry Thaw won a victory yesterday in his fight to escape reincarceration at Matteawan. He will be permitted to stay two weeks in the Dutchess County jail while the case is pending in the courts.

The victory came after two hours' fight between Colonel Franklin Bartlett and Charles Morschauer, Thaw's attorneys, and District Attorney Jerome, Francis A. Winslow, District Attorney of Westchester, and District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County.

A sensation of the fight was the charge against the management of the White Plains and the Hudson River State Hospital, made by Jerome in the course of argument.

"The institutions they propose," he cried, "have all the facilities for escaping. Any man with \$1,000 could get away from any one of them, and do it easily."

Colonel Bartlett in retort charged Jerome with hounding Thaw because he was wealthy, and offered to produce \$100,000 bail for Thaw's safety. Thaw would have to remain in a cell like other prisoners, District Attorney Winslow asserted for Westchester County, when the Judge first declared he would hold him in this county.

It came out that one of the reasons the Dutchess County District Attorney was so anxious to be rid of Thaw was that the Sheriff of the jail was expected back from Paris to-day and wished to occupy his apartments, which have been given up to Thaw. Rather than meet Thaw, the Sheriff had prolonged his stay abroad.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained by counsel for Harry K. Thaw was returnable before Justice Isaac M. Mills. The writ prayed for a Sheriff's jury and a new determination of Thaw's sanity. It was obtained on Saturday from Justice Mills by A. Russell Peabody, Thaw's counsel, with the view of preventing the defendant's committal to Matteawan Asylum.

Thaw's general appearance has improved considerably during the few weeks spent in Sheriff Robert W. Chanler's quarters in the Poughkeepsie Court House. He has gained in weight and has a healthy color.

District Attorney Jerome appeared before Justice Mills to oppose the motion. He came from his summer home at Lakeville, Conn., on an express train on the Harlem Railroad.

Col. Bartlett opened the hearing on the motion with a brief presentation of the case before Justice Mills.

Thaw sat during the arguments with his new straw hat in his lap and gazed at the antique portraits of Westchester judges that decorated the wall over the Justice's bench.

He seemed to take all court proceedings as a matter of course after his long experience of courts and arguments. He appeared scarcely conscious of the gaze of the crowd from chairs and galleries and paid little or no attention to the course of the contentions on which his freedom hung.

UNION PACIFIC RESUMES CONSTRUCTION WORK.

OMAHA, Neb., June 30.—Official orders were issued by the Union Pacific Railroad yesterday to resume construction work on all branch lines and improvements where the work was discontinued last fall. Work is to be resumed on July 1 and laborers are being sent west on special trains. The two largest pieces of work are the building of a 125 mile extension up the North Platte River from the town of North Platte and the Alton-Marie cutoff between Denver and Cheyenne. Both of these works will be completed this fall. Double tracking will also be resumed.

Chloroformed, Beaten and Robbed in Central Park.

Her Color Unchanged, Unharmed and Bleeding she Staggered to Police Station and Told Her Story After Recovering Consciousness—Removed to Hospital in Serious Condition.

Seized, held, chloroformed and robbed by three men while crossing Central Park last night, Mrs. Maud Sissman, of No. 103 West 100th street, after a terrific fight with her assailants, her screams unheard, lay for an hour unconscious in the Transvaal road, near Eighth avenue, before she regained her senses. On rising, she found her clothing had been torn partly off her, and rings and jewelry to the value of several hundred dollars had been taken from her.

In the J. Hood Wright Hospital Mrs. Sissman told her story later this morning to her mother.

She had been calling upon a friend living on Madison avenue, she said, and, lured by the charm of the evening, decided to walk through the park. The road was brilliantly lit and she had no fear.

Nearing the entrance to Ninety-sixth street she heard a step behind her, but before she could turn she was seized by three men.

Her assailants, with chloroform, pressed over her nostrils. She screamed and tore at the handkerchief, thinking she had but one assailant. Two others suddenly appeared and caught her hands. In the instant she fell to the sidewalk. There one of her assailants pressed the handkerchief over her face while the others tore her clothing off in their efforts to hold her until the anesthetic took effect.

She staggered to her feet on recovering consciousness, and made her way to the West 100th street station. There, grimed and bleeding about the face and hands, she was not at first believed. But patrolmen sent out verified the story and a search was instituted.

Becoming hysterical, she was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Her husband is absent from the city. Her mother was notified and hurried to the hospital. There she was said this morning to be in a serious condition.

C. L. U. ELECTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Call.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, held Sunday afternoon in the United Trades Building, the election of officers did not come off as was expected by many of the delegates present. After a heated debate a motion was carried to go into nomination for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, to Delegates Birch, McShane and Boyle are the candidates so far.

President Fenney, McNichol's labor vote agent, was absent; he was absent last meeting, too. Fenney realizes that among the candidates for president he is the least popular.

TWO RACING ASSOCIATIONS GIVE COST OF LOSING.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—Two of the racing associations have filed statements of expenses in connection with the unsuccessful attempt made to defeat the anti-race-track petting law. The Coney Island Jockey Club and the Saratoga Association, by F. R. Hitchcock, president, followed by Davis, Stone and Auerbach, \$2,570.15; Frank S. Black, \$1,643.50; W. C. Perry, \$19,411.11; J. J. Coyne, \$2,295.25; R. C. Cummings, \$1,046.29. The Saratoga Association in a similarly worded statement certifies to the expenditure of \$7,689.61, divided as follows: Davis, Stone and Auerbach, \$1,412.15; Frank S. Black, \$1,935.47; W. C. Perry, \$12,231.11; R. P. Coyne, \$1,782.79; R. C. Cummings, \$794.19.

IRISHMEN! OR NO TEAM

Social Members of British Olympic Team Revolt.

LONDON, June 30.—An interesting phase of the coming Olympic Games contests developed here yesterday when it was rumored that the Irish athletes of the British team are in open rebellion against the designation of the team as the "United Kingdom." It is said that the Irish athletes wish to be recognized as Irishmen first and British subjects next. Further, it is intimated that the athletic Association intends to repel every member who competes under the United Kingdom designation.

HIGHLANDERS, COMING BACK, LOSE AGAIN

It is had enough to strike a slump and slide all over the scenery, but to find there are no persons in the vicinage who are cast for the "cheer-up-the-worst-of-yet-to-come" line is pre-emptive of business of the funkiest kind.

Few seemed to care yesterday if the Highlanders are going to come back or not. There were none of the loud, enthusiastic ones of yore with the hot air and the big yell at the meeting of Boston and the E. Highlanders yesterday at American League Park, to witness a fine game of box ball between George Winters and Al Orth, that lasted eleven innings.

It will be hard to realize it, but it was the seventh inning before the Bostonians got a run, while the Highlanders got none until the ninth. The battle was sharp and clever until the last, when Boston got three more, winging up the game. Boston played perfect ball and the New Highlanders had but one misplay to their credit.

TO-DAY AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

First Race.—The Klamesha Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; six and one-half furlongs on the main course. **Crested, 114**; **108**; **106**; **104**; **102**; **100**; **98**; **96**; **94**; **92**; **90**; **88**; **86**; **84**; **82**; **80**; **78**; **76**; **74**; **72**; **70**; **68**; **66**; **64**; **62**; **60**; **58**; **56**; **54**; **52**; **50**; **48**; **46**; **44**; **42**; **40**; **38**; **36**; **34**; **32**; **30**; **28**; **26**; **24**; **22**; **20**; **18**; **16**; **14**; **12**; **10**; **8**; **6**; **4**; **2**.

GOOD LIGHTWEIGHTS TO BOX AT THE WHIRLWIND CLUB.

The principal feature of the program for to-morrow evening's gymnastic carnival at the Roof Garden Gymnasium of the Whirlwind Athletic Club, Lenox avenue and 114th street, will be the bout between Joe Bedell of this city and Kid Sain of Philadelphia. These lightweights are pretty evenly matched and a good contest is expected. Four other bouts will be given the same evening. Sam Mayer, referee; Lou Mayer, matchmaker.

WALKER WILL BE EXTRADITED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The State Department was informed yesterday that the Supreme Court of Mexico has handed down a decision affirming the action of the lower court in granting the extradition of William F. Walker, the absconding cashier of the New Britain, Conn., Savings Bank. Walker was arrested at Ensenada last December and has been fighting extradition since his arrest. Walker is held at Ensenada and will be turned over to a special deputy who will bring him to the United States for trial.

KRAMER IS CHAMPION

Wins Deciding Points in N. C. A. Circuit Races.

Frank L. Kramer, of East Orange, N. J., won the championship race last night in Madison Square Garden in the first meet of the National Cycling Association's circuit to decide the 1908 professional championship of the United States. The championship title is awarded to the rider winning the most points in the N. C. A. circuit races, the winner of each championship race being credited with 5 points, the second man with 3 points, the third man with 2 points and the fourth man with 1 point. Prizes are awarded to the winners of trial heats and semi-finals, and to the third and fourth men in semi-finals. Only four riders are allowed in the final heats.

POLICE BREAK UP SOCIALIST MEETING

Charges of breaking the rules of the Police Department may be preferred against the patrolman who on Saturday arrested I. C. Frost at a Socialist meeting at Lenox avenue and 134th street. Charges may also be brought against the lieutenant at the desk for neglect of duty.

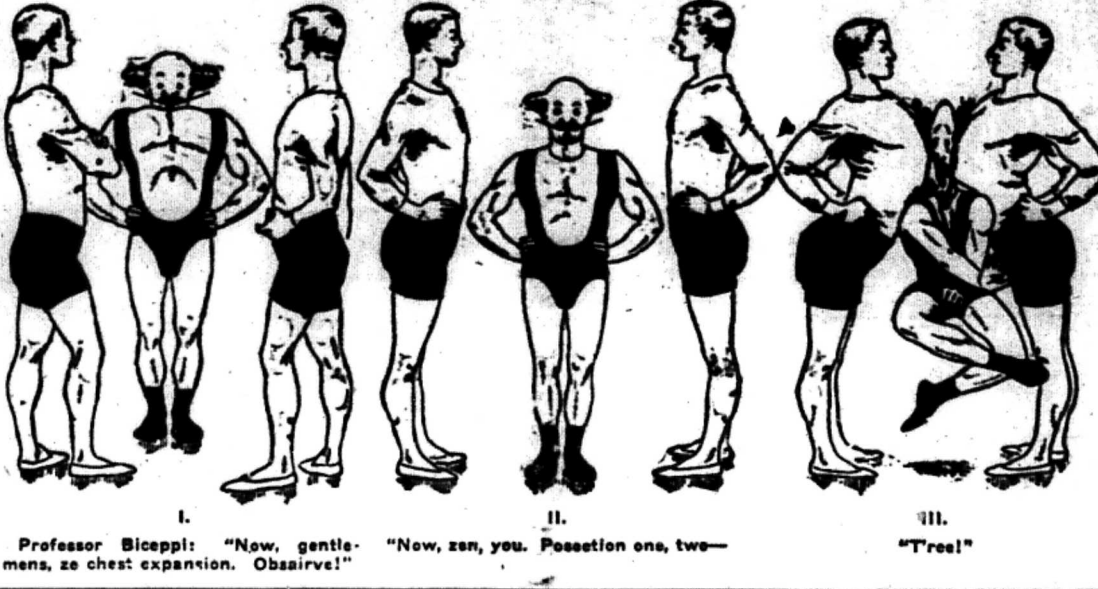
AT SHEEPSHEAD YESTERDAY.

After several defeats Old Honesty, 2 to 1, showed his best form when he won the Bay Ridge Handicap at a mile and a quarter over the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday afternoon. He had on'ter up and when the barrier was raised Old Honesty went out with Diamond Jim Brady's Fountainblue, 2 to 1, for a killing pace. Fountainblue had greater early speed and led for a mile, where he blew up, and Old Honesty then took command. Juggler, with top weight, 126 pounds, 2 to 1, however, closed with a world of speed in the stretch, but Old Honesty won cleverly by a length and a half in 2:06 4-5, Juggler beating Bill Kelly's Killcrankie, 5 to 1, by four lengths for the race.

GIANTS DOPE BOX LOSE AND BROOKLYNS WIN.

Dear Manhattan.
Oh, yes, we, the big fellows, the pets, the Giants, went to Brooklyn yesterday. No, it wasn't a very pleasant outing. But it was an outing in so many ways. The crowd was so boisterous every time our hosts, Mr. Donovan's Superbas, energized. That's the new word for the vulgar application of "go-to-it" spirits. They seem so fond of running around in the sun. They did it eleven times. We tried to be courteous, but we thought seven was about enough, the sun was hot and it wouldn't have been just right. You see, the Superbas have been so long confined that they appeared to the kindness of our gentle hearts. Of course if we really wished to excel we would have McGinty and Cranford, the sleep producers, bring their dope box along. They left it at home. We sent our messenger boy after it but he got lost in Brooklyn and wound up at Coney Island. Yours,
A GIANT.

A LESSON IN CALISTHENICS.



Professor Bicepl: "Now, gentlemen, see chest expansion. Observe!"

SPORTS.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

WHERE THEY ARE TO-DAY.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.
Troy at Albany.
J. & G. at Utica.
Scranton at Wilkesbarre.
Syracuse at Binghamton.

YESTERDAY'S CASUALTIES.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston, 4; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 0.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.
Utica, 2; J. & G., 2.
Syracuse, 5; Binghamton, 4.
Troy, 3; Albany, 2.
Scranton, 14; Wilkesbarre, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Club. Won. Lost. Per Ct.
St. Louis 28 25 .803
Cleveland 26 28 .781
Chicago 25 28 .556
Detroit 24 28 .462
Philadelphia 20 31 .492
Boston 28 37 .431
New York 26 35 .428
Washington 22 39 .361

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.
Club. Won. Lost. Per Ct.
Scranton 34 16 .680
Binghamton 32 17 .653
Utica 31 18 .620
Albany 25 24 .510
Troy 25 25 .500
Syracuse 23 28 .440
Wilkesbarre 20 31 .392
J. & G. 17 39 .300

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
AT BROOKLYN.
New York 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-7
Brooklyn 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-11
Two-base hit—Donlin. Three-base hits—Lumley, Maloney, Bergen, Hummel, Devlin. Home run—Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Brennan, Crandall, Jordan, Sheehan, Lewis, Doyle. Stolen bases—Doyle, 5; Crandall, 4; by Maloney. 1. Bases on balls—Off McIntire, 2; off Holmes, 7; off Crandall, 1; off Maloney, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Crandall, 1. Wild pitch—Crandall. Hits—Off McIntire, 2 in 1 inning; off Holmes, 9 in 8 innings; off Crandall, 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off McIntire, 4 in 2 2-3 innings; off Maloney, 3 in 3 innings. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes. Attendance—3,000.

AT PHILADELPHIA.
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1-4
Hits—Off Johnson, 9 in 7 innings; off Falkenberg, 2 in 1 inning. Two-base hits—Altizer, Hartel, Davis, Murphy, J. Collins. Stolen bases—Mittan. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Johnson, 5; by Vickers, 1. Double plays—Street and Vickers. Outing—Mr. O'Loughlin. Umpire—Messrs. Egan and Hurst.

AT AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3-4
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1
Three-base hit—Laporte. Home run—Niles. Sacrifice hits—Niles, Unglaub. Stolen bases—Hemphill, Kleinow, Mortar. Left on bases—Boston, 5; New York, 6. First base on error—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Winter, 6; by Orth, 2. Bases on ball—Off Winter, 1; off Orth, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—2 hours and 14 minutes. Attendance—3,000.

AT CINCINNATI.
Cincinnati 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0-5
Chicago 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0-3
Two-base hit—Tinker. Three-base hit—Slagle. Overall. Stolen bases—Parker, Gansel, Tinker. Sacrifice hit—Schulte. Bases on balls—Off Doerscher, 3; off Overall, 4. Struck out—By Doerscher, 1; by Overall, 5. Wild pitch—Overall, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Roddenham and Emale.

AT BOSTON.
Philadelphia 1 2 1 0 0 4 0 1 0-9
Boston 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1-2
Two-base hit—Browne. Home runs—Osborne, Donlin. Hits—Off Boutler, 7 in 2 1-3 innings; off Young, 6 in 6 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Donlin, Spas. Stolen bases—Donlin, Bransfield. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 10. First base on balls—Philadelphia, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Young, 1. Struck out on errors—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1. Double plays—Boutler, 1; by Young, 4. Passed ball—Donlin, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Johnstone.

AT PHILADELPHIA.
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1-4
Hits—Off Johnson, 9 in 7 innings; off Falkenberg, 2 in 1 inning. Two-base hits—Altizer, Hartel, Davis, Murphy, J. Collins. Stolen bases—Mittan. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Johnson, 5; by Vickers, 1. Double plays—Street and Vickers. Outing—Mr. O'Loughlin. Umpire—Messrs. Egan and Hurst.

AT AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3-4
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1
Three-base hit—Laporte. Home run—Niles. Sacrifice hits—Niles, Unglaub. Stolen bases—Hemphill, Kleinow, Mortar. Left on bases—Boston, 5; New York, 6. First base on error—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Winter, 6; by Orth, 2. Bases on ball—Off Winter, 1; off Orth, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—2 hours and 14 minutes. Attendance—3,000.

"DON'T SHIFT PLAYERS ABOUT," SAYS VETERAN.



By GEO. VAN HALTREN.
Once a star of the New York Giants, now captain, manager and center fielder of the Oakland club in the Pacific Coast League.
To change men from one position to another, especially from the outfield to an infield place, results in no end of harm, not only to the player, but to the club which employs him.
A sudden change which places an outfielder at first or behind the bat results in physical soreness which in many instances does not wear away for days.
As an instance I might recall the case of Kruger, who played left field for my Oakland team last year. An injury to the first baseman made it necessary to shift some one to first. After looking over my material I discovered that Kruger was the only player who would fit in well, being tall and fast on his feet. At the end of three days' play Kruger was lame from cap to cleat and could scarcely hold a bat.
The reason for such a condition was traceable to the fact that Kruger, in perfect form for his outfield place, became crippled by the short, jerky movements required of him at first.

"THE SCARLET SHADOW"

Walter Hurt's great novel of the Social Revolution, has compelled the praise of the capitalist press. Hundreds of leading papers throughout this country and Europe have reviewed it in space varying from half a column to half a page. A Great Britain edition has been brought out, and it has been translated into French. Here are a few brief extracts from comments of the critics:
"The Scarlet Shadow" has the center of the literary stage. . . . It is something new in American literature, very new.—St. Louis Republic.
It is a subject worthy a Balzac or a Hugo, and this remarkable writer is in many respects equal to either.—Cleveland Recorder.
An excellent romance and a capital tale.—Brooklyn Citizen.
To say that it is the literary sensation of the hour is not overstating the matter.—Albany Press.
Walter Hurt has gained a place for himself as a writer of distinct individuality. . . . He is master of a style of picturesque, power and epigrammatic cleverness.—Washington Star.
His descriptive passages have in them the brilliancy and flow of a polished writer, and time and again he forces one's recognition and respect through the sheer beauty of his style.—San Francisco Call.
It is a book that will grip the reader. . . . We know the general opinion is that the reviewer does not read the books he reviews. Be that as it may, we have read this one. So great is its interest that we have read it twice and sketched it through half a dozen times.—Denver News.
Walter Hurt is by long odds the most entertaining Socialist writer of the day, and he is also one of the ablest.—New York Morning Telegraph.
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OUTDOOR SCHOOLS IN GERMANY.

A very thorough system of school medical inspection has been carried on for the last fifteen years by a large number of local educational authorities in Germany. This has drawn attention to the necessity of special treatment for two types of elementary school children whose needs have hitherto been neglected. The first type is the class of backward children whose number in Germany is fairly large, amounting to from 7 to 10 per cent. These children are placed in special classes, which are placed between the ordinary elementary and the mentally defective schools. The quantity, but not the quality, of the instruction is reduced, and the classes must not exceed 25. The children are given the preference in any hygienic institutions attached to the school, such as baths, dinners, or holiday homes. In the course of a few years the majority of the children are so far improved that they can be passed back into the ordinary elementary school.

foot, others come by the electric trams in special cars, the season ticket for which amounts to 75 cents per month. After their arrival the children receive a bowl of soup and a slice of bread and butter. Two classes commence at eight o'clock, with an interval of five minutes after every half-hour's instruction. Instruction is never given for more than two consecutive hours. At ten o'clock they receive one or two glasses of milk and another slice of bread and butter. Then two other classes receive instruction, whilst the other children play about, perform gymnastic exercises or manual work or read. Dinner is served at half-past twelve, and consists of about 3 ounces of meat with vegetables and soup. After dinner the children rest or sleep for two hours. For this purpose folding chairs and rugs are provided. Absolute quietness is required. At three o'clock the remaining classes receive instruction, and at four milk, rye bread and jam are distributed.

In some cases instruction is given after this, but, generally speaking, for the majority of the children the afternoon is principally devoted to informal instruction and play. The last meal, consisting of soup and bread and butter, is given at a quarter to seven, before they return home. The children return as they come, on foot, and some with the electric trams. It should be mentioned that in the case of 30 very poor children the fares were paid by the authority, and that in the case of 10 the tramcar company gave free journeys. The expenditure for the feeding of the children amounts to about 12 cents per day per child. Poor children are dispensed from payment, and the others pay full or part fees, according to the position of their parents.

The majority of the children are paid for by the Poor Law guardians and are selected by school doctors. They remain under medical inspection during their stay at the open-air school, but no special individual medical treatment is given.

BRITISH JUSTICE IN EGYPT.

(From Egyptian Standard, May 28, Cairo.) The following note was issued on Monday (May 18) by the Press Bureau: "Abdul Kader, the leader of the rebellion at Ghazira, appeared at Kamille on the 14th instant before the Military court, presided by Mr. H. St. G. Peacock, Civil Judge. Found guilty of the murder of Mr. Scott-Montereff, Inspector, as well as of rebellious acts against the Egyptian Government, Abdul Kader has been sentenced to death and to have his property confiscated. The execution took place yesterday (Sunday, May 17) at Hillel Moustafa in the village market, in the presence of his tribe the Hallwein. The cases of his accomplices implicated in the revolt and murder have been sent to the Military court, before a military court, presided by Mr. Wasey Sterry, chief judge. The work has been carried out with what would doubtless be termed "exemplary" expedition, and the Government has been able to issue very meagre information to the Press. It is too late now to discuss why sentence of death should not be passed upon Abdul Kader. He has been found "guilty" of the death of two men, though whether that means his direct guilt was established in an entirely different question when we are dealing with a British judge in partibus infidelium. At Denhaival four men were hanged for causing the death of an officer who was stated by Dr. Nolan to have succumbed from sunstroke. For the death of the two men for killing whom Abdul Kader has been condemned, eight Soudanese at least should be executed. However, as in this case, there appears to have been no medical evidence to disprove murder, we suggest that the British should take their

course in both hands and execute a score. That would be an unforgettable lesson to the tribes about, all the more impressive if the condemned men were first flogged and, after execution, quartered. Doubtless the public will want to know what is the precise legal status of a Mudir's court, the legal qualification of the judges, what ends is used in pronouncing judgment, by what advocates, if any, were the prisoners defended, and why apparently there is no appeal against the verdict of a British judge.

WHY EIGHT HOURS?

Union men agitate for the eight-hour day. Because of the present long-hour day many are unemployed, and the man on the street fixes the wages paid to the man at work. Labor saving machinery has increased the producing capacity of workmen, who in justice should be afforded leisure. It would give greater opportunity for social and educational development. It would raise the standard of living, upon which prosperity depends. It would promote an independent spirit, which is lacking in overworked people. It would build up trade unions, and concentrated effort is the law of success in the militant world of industry. It would give men a chance to get acquainted with their families. It would promote temperance by removing the desire for stimulants, which comes from long hours of labor. It would make better citizens by giving the citizens more time to understand their duties.—Grays Harbor Post.

MOUNTED NURSES MAY BECOME FEATURE OF ENGLISH ARMY.

Special Correspondence. LONDON, June 29.—A new training may be revolutionized as the result of a course of training instituted at the North London Riding School, where the Islington Drill Brigade Girls' Yeomanry, 25 strong, is showing what mounted nurses could do in the field. The innovation will be brought unopposed to the notice of the British military department at the next annual show of the navy and army, and

"LIVING-IN" SYSTEM DYING IN ENGLAND.

By WILLIAM MAILLY.

"If I belonged to a union of 25,000 dramatic authors and we were treated as shop assistants are treated, we would burn down half of London before we would submit."

That's how George Bernard Shaw expressed himself regarding the "living-in" system at a recent meeting in London. From this it can be gathered that the "living-in" system must be a pretty bad one, even if we make allowance for Mr. Shaw's tendency toward exaggeration. The real facts concerning the system are being aired in England just now, with a view to having legislation enacted by Parliament which would eradicate it.

The agitation has been augmented by the system being made the basis of a modern play at one of London's leading theatres and to be produced in this country next season. The first act of "Havana de Dobson" is on the stage, and shows realistically the interior of a room attached to a drapery shop owned by Mr. Dobson. In this room a number of girls employed in the shop are seen after their day's work, and so vividly is this scene presented that the play runs daily on the streets of London for several months. The "living-in" system is unknown in this country. Nothing like it exists anywhere, in fact, outside of the United Kingdom, and so serious have its results come to be recognized that the agitation to abolish it bids fair to be successful.

The system derives its name from the housing and feeding of employees of stores and shops on the premises. It had its origin in the old apprenticeship system, whereby the apprentice lived with his master and was often treated as one of the family. That relationship does not exist today. The shop assistants (store clerks, we call them) are housed in "barracks," as the quarters attached to the stores are called, and are fed en masse; and "barrack life" means that they have no freedom, and that their lives are reduced to a minimum.

Under the operations of the system, the shop assistants are compelled to be celibate. Marriage on the part of a member of either sex means leaving the employ of the establishment. The young man who "lives in" has little opportunity of enjoying a healthy environment and his enforced celibacy and the chance bad companions he is frequently thrown in contact with too often work ruin for him.

The girl or woman worker suffers even more at the moral effects of the herding of large numbers of either sex, restricted in the most ordinary intercourse with the opposite sex, creates an atmosphere which is unnatural and vicious and morally dangerous to thousands of young people. This produces conditions "which had side of which," Mr. Shaw further said, "was not fit for publication."

A Typical Picture.

In some cases the shop assistants do not sleep on the premises, but in rooms engaged for them by their employers. Here is a description of such "living-in" from the pen of Margaret Bondfield, an energetic worker for the shop assistants:

"Let us follow a party of four girls as they leave one of the large shops in the West End of London. They go into one of a row of gloomy houses. At the corner is a disreputable public-house. They enter a room on the ground floor, which contains four single beds close together, with a dilapidated single washstand, two naked gas jets, a chest of drawers, some large trunks (the property of the girls), and one broken chair. The room has two large windows covered with exceedingly dirty blinds, no curtains; the walls are covered with hideously-patterned paper, which here and there, shows signs of damp. Tired and irritable, one girl throws herself on the bed, another makes a hurried toilette, the third spreads some calico upon her bed, and begins to cut out a garment; the fourth contemplates herself in the evening with a naked gas jet as the sole source of heat.

"The day has been hot and dusty, the girls' feet are sore with long standing, but they dare not indulge in the luxury of washing them. They have no hot water and they are cold, and this must be saved for the morning ablutions. Owing to the crowded state of the bedroom, the girls have acquired the habit of washing only their face, hands and neck. They are lucky if they get a bath once a week.

"The bedroom just described is the only place these girls have to call their 'home.'"

DIVIDED THEY VOTE.

The whistle has blown and each man takes his place. To toil for the world at a death-dealing pace. Each movement is skillful, each train is alert. While they patiently work in the factory dirt. Just look at that picture and then make a note. That united they sweat, but divided they vote.

The sun brightly shines as there passes along. In holiday raiment, the Labor Day throng. Each man is decked out in his Labor Day best—"Labor omnia vincit," the banners attest. Yes, labor may conquer, but never, please note, While united they march, but divided they vote. Ellis O. Jones, in Appeal to Reason. Tommy shook his head. "No ma'am not me!" he replied with great decision. "I see we're tryin' for a baseball nine."—Every-body's. "What would you do if you were a millionaire?" asked the serious man. "Oh," answered the flippant friend, "I suppose I would get to yearning for a few kind words, and endow colleges like the rest of them."—Washington Star.

Dormitories Like Jails.

Sometimes, in the case of very large establishments, there are no fewer than a thousand assistants who are housed in dormitories and governed by rigid rules and regulations like a hospital or jail. The system, by the way, prevails at its worst among the fashionable millinery and drapery stores, but extends also through the grocery and other distributive agencies in all the principal cities, the only one of these exempt from it being Glasgow, for some reason I have not seen explained.

The feeding of these "living-in" is usually a source of large profit to the employer, who, as a rule, submits to a caterer, whose business it is to see that the cost of feeding be kept as low as possible. The caterer for a big West End store in London recently testified in a police court case that he had to supply the assistants with four meals a day at a cost of ninepence (18 cents) a head. The food consists, frequently, according to testimony given before a government committee, of "thick bread and bad butter for breakfast," "soup of yesterday's leavings," "tough unsteatable meat" and "unpalatable puddings." It is no wonder that the workers are compelled in some cases to buy food to supplement that provided by their employers; it is estimated that as much as a quarter to a third of their salaries is spent for extra food to satisfy their hunger or go without.

Bad Food and Big Profit.

There is said to be as high as 50 per cent. profit in this system of feeding employees, although the "living-in" is supposed to be furnished in lieu of wages. This profit shows itself in the bad health of the assistants, who suffer greatly from consumption and indigestion through the unsanitary sleeping quarters and bad food. Along with this goes insufficient clothing on the beds in winter and other conditions imposed to obtain the required per cent.

This system, which involves the welfare of almost half a million men and women all over the United Kingdom, seems at last, after being long ignored and thus permitted to become an enormous evil, doomed to modification, if not actual destruction. The evidence given at the Parliamentary inquiry into the system has been such as to cause general public amazement and horror.

The revelation of what goes on behind the scenes at the high class, as well as the cheaper class of stores and drapery emporiums has come in the nature of a shock to the British public. Even the Drapers' Record, the official organ of the trade, has declared:

"We should be glad to see the system abolished altogether and the status of assistants raised by the acquisition of moral and social independence. They live too much like sheep under existing conditions. They are barked at all day by long-walkers, and they are herded in a sort of pen at night. They are not voters or ratepayers or anything that is personal or independent. They have no influence in the commonwealth, either separately or collectively, and though their wrongs are numerous, their rights are few."

Labor Party Takes Up Question.

The agitation of the shop assistants' union is meeting with public favor and crowds are attending the "anti-living-in" meetings in all parts of the United Kingdom. J. A. Seddon, Labor Party member of Parliament from a Manchester division, is the special spokesman of the shop assistants, having been once president of the national union. Already, as a result of his activity, shop assistants are included in the Workmen's Compensation Act. The legislation now asked for is that shop workers shall be paid their wages in money, and not partly in board or lodging, and that where an employee desires to "live-in" it shall not be as a condition of employment, both under written contract, so that the deduction in wages may equal the value given and be agreed upon.

Though there is strong opposition to this legislation from among employers, yet it is probable of enactment by the present session of Parliament, which is being spurred on in the matter by many newspapers and the growing public agitation. What is considered remarkable now is that the system of "living-in" could have gone on so long without meeting with exposure and public condemnation. Its abolition will come none too soon for thousands of working people who have suffered too long from its baneful effects.

The Egotist.



"Gee, how ugly they are! I'm mighty glad I wasn't born a bird."—Harper's Weekly.

THE FRUIT OF THE WORKINGMAN'S LABOR

THE THEATRES

Although the weather conditions are such as to bring joy to the heart of the purveyor of open air amusements, he is not having it all his own way and the Rialto attractions, with a few exceptions, are "summery" enough to give the audiences no great mental strain. The beaches and parks are now in full blast and the roof gardens are all going now that "The Merry Widow" has taken up her abode atop of the New Amsterdam.

Flora Zabelle, who has been suffering from an indisposition for the last week, has recovered and appears to-night with Raymond Hitchcock and the others who keep the laughter going in "The Merry-Go-Round," at the Circle Theatre.

"Three Twins" seems to have caught on at the Herald Square, and Bessie McCoy's song, "The Yama Yama Man," gets the best hand.

After a number of rehearsals and some judicious pruning "Ski-Hi," at the Madison Square Roof, has been shaped into a most attractive summer show. With the roofless roof and a pleasing show there are few more attractive places for a hot evening.

Richard Carle in "Mary's Little Lamb," continues to fill the New York Theatre, new numbers being added from week to week. Above on the New York roof, F. Ziegfeld, Jr., and the "Follies of 1908" are proving that a musical review with pretty girls and lots of action is satisfactory to the summer amusement seeker.

With a record of eight consecutive months at the Astor Theatre and in its third month in Chicago, "Paid in Full" is justifying the judgment of Messrs. Wageningen & Kemper and incidentally is continuing to increase the bank account of Eugene Walter.

George M. Cohan and his "royal family" in "The Yankee Prince" continue to fill the Knickerbocker at every performance. It is the intention to keep "The Yankee Prince" running right through the summer, moving to the Colonial Theatre, Chicago, September 7.

Blaney's Lincoln Square Theatre for its last week before closing for its summer renovation is offering Edna May Spooner and Spooner in a joint offering of "Our Cinderella." The play is a three-act musical comedy by W. J. McKirren, and, according to reports, it contains a real plot.

It was announced Saturday that Mr. Andrew Mack would be managed by Mason Peters for the next five years. Mr. Mack will begin his season in the Park Theatre, Boston, on August 24, and after an American tour will go to London to present a repertoire of Irish plays. He has a number of new plays which he expects to bring out next season.

The fifth week of Hammerstein's Roof Garden brings almost an entire change of bill. Gertrude Hoffman heads the new list and Col. Fred, said to be the most highly educated horse owner trained in America—his home in Corry, Pa.—is the runner-up for stellar honors. Gus Edwards will appear with his "School Boys and Girls," tonight, and the rest of the newcomers are Rice and Prevost, Bedini and Arthur, and Julian Eltinge.

At the Brighton Beach Music Hall the headliner will be Virginia Earle, who will divide honors with Rosie Lloyd. Both will present new programmes. Cliff Gordon, Marvelous Merrill, "The College Girls," Geo. Melvin, Eckoff and Gordon and John Le Clair will make up the remainder of the bill.

Manhattan Beach has for its musical attraction Maurice Levi and his band. Levi's unique and characteristic methods have given him a great following and, besides giving a good programme, he amuses the audience by his personal characteristics.

Luna Park is ready for the Glorious Fourth, and if the weather man behaves himself the last of the week Frederick Thompson will entertain the season's record crowds next Saturday and Sunday. "The Man Hunt," "The Merrimac and the Monitor," "The Burning of the Prairie Bell," "The Jolly Follies," and all the other cogs and wheels that go to make up Luna Park's hundred attractions have been carefully oiled to handle the multitude expected.

At the Keith & Proctor houses a number of novelties are promised for this week. At the 125th Street Theatre Paul McAlister will appear in a tabloid version of "Hamlet," prepared by himself and in which he will be supported by a company of twelve. This is Shakespeare's first vaudeville appearance and the event is looked forward to with much interest. At the Fifth Avenue, Ephyllis Rankin and Percy Davenport in "The Naked Truth," the Paulton operetta, will continue their run. Winsor McKay (Silas), the cartoonist, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Haines will also be on the list.

Palaisades Park, opposite 130th street ferry, is proving its claim for popularity and will offer this week in the Aldrome Theatre "Young Robinson Crusoe." To sit five hundred feet above the river and enjoy a musical show is one of the treats of the hot weather.

SOCIALIST NEWS.

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

New York City. The Call Conference will meet tomorrow, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, room 3, 243 East Eighty-fourth street. The meeting is of extraordinary importance and every delegate should be present.

The German Branch of the Twenty-second A. W. adopted a resolution declaring that the principles of Christian Socialism and the Socialist party are antagonistic and that the former should not be tolerated in the latter.

The East Side Socialist Sunday School held the closing exercises of its second year last Saturday afternoon. Over sixty children attended, and songs, recitations and speeches constituted the program. The children presented flowers to their teachers.

The following open-air meetings will be held to-night: 1st A. D.—N. W. cor. Hudson and Clarkson streets. Speakers: G. S. Geider, J. C. Frost.

5th A. D.—N. W. cor. Fifth street and Avenue B. Speakers: Henry Harris, W. R. Cassile.

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

33d A. D.—N. E. cor. 148th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: Arthur Morrow, Mr. Lewis.

Brooklyn. The following open-air meeting will be held to-night: 6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Flushing and Throop avenues. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

7th A. D.—S. W. cor. 22d street and 4th avenue. Speakers: Geo. M. Marr and W. Passagay.

9th A. D.—N. E. cor. 53d street and Third avenue. Speakers: J. T. Hill and T. Lewis.

General. Contributions for the fund being raised for the relief of our veteran comrade, Fred W. Long, should be sent to Joseph E. Cohen, Socialist Headquarters, 1205 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Socialist party of Vermont nominated the following ticket of state officers: For governor, Joseph H. Dunbar, of North Hartland; for lieutenant-governor, J. H. Carson, of Barre; for secretary of state, Alexander Coutts; for state treasurer, Clarence E. Morris, of Springfield; for state auditor, George Barnard, of Berlin. Mr. Dunbar has been one of the most active Socialists in the state for several years past. He was the senatorial candidate to the national congress in 1906. He is well known throughout the state as the author of Dunbar's Arithmetic, which is used in the public schools.

HE TOLD THEM.

Lady Bountiful—Well, all I can say is, Jenkins, that if these people insist on building those horrid little villas near my gate, I shall leave them. Jenkins—Exactly what I told them at the meeting, your Ladyship. I said, "Do you want to drive away the geese that lays the golden eggs?"

IRISH SOCIALIST FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

At a meeting of the Irish Socialist Federation, held at 60 Cooper Street, New York City, on Friday, June 26, the following resolution was passed and ordered sent to the Socialist press:

"Whereas, The Irish Socialist Federation was established to spread knowledge of Socialism among the Irish wage-workers in America, bringing it to them with the endorsement of an Irish organization; and

"Whereas, The Federation has organized equally the claims of the Socialist party and the Socialist Party of the Socialist movement in America; and

"Whereas, The Socialist Labor party has recently proposed to unite with the Socialist party, thus publicly rendering its claim to be the representative of Revolutionary Socialism in this country, and abandoning its former position that differences of opinions or tactics cannot be permitted among Socialists organized in the body; and

"Whereas, The relative numbers of the two parties insured that if had taken place the platform and candidates of the united parties would have been framed and named in accordance with the wishes of the membership of the Socialist party; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this meeting of the Irish Socialist Federation recognizes that the logic of the situation created by the aforesaid events amounts to a practically endorsement by the Socialist party of the movement of the Socialist party as the political standard-bearer of Socialism in this country, and therefore call upon all Irish wage-workers to cast their votes for that party, and hasten forward the emancipation of the race."

A CANADIAN VIEW.

A fact that should not be overlooked is that in cities where efforts are being made to suppress free speech and public assemblage the police, as a rule, are not much better than the responsible bands of crooks. In New York, where the unemployed demonstration was attacked in much the same manner as the millions of the Czar rode roughshod over the people of St. Petersburg on "Bloody Sunday," the World shows that \$30,000 a month has been paid in bribes to the police in one district alone by keepers of gambling and crap joints and red rooms.—Trades Unionist, Vancouver, B. C.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY.

Of the 1,997 unions making returns for May, 1908, with an aggregate membership of 108,718, there were 10 per cent. without employment. In the preceding month 794 unions with a membership of 42,700 reported 10 per cent. unemployed.—American Federationist.

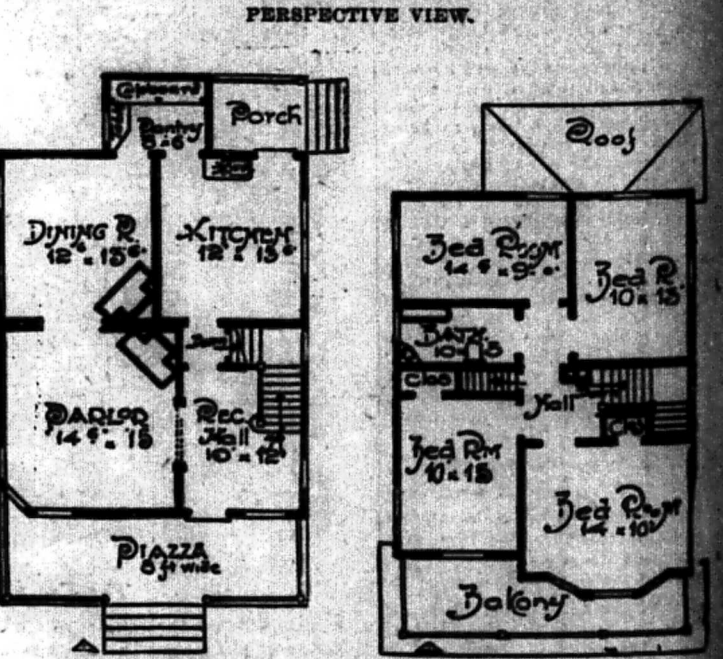
Modern Colonial Design.

Handsome Home With Many Attractive Features. Estimated Cost, \$4,200.

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PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN. SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

We illustrate herewith a model plan for a modern colonial residence. It has a pretty exterior and a homelike interior. The rooms are large and well arranged. The first and second stories are sided, the gables and roof eaves. The interior trim is natural finished hard wood in the first story, pine in the second. With favorable prices of material and labor this house should cost not over \$4,200. J. H. DEVERMAN & SON.

EVENING CALL PATTERN.



6042—House Gown or Wrapper, 34 to 44 Bust. HOUSE GOWN OR WRAPPER 6042.

BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FANCY COLLAR, PERFORMED FOR SHORTER LENGTH.

The house gown that gives long and graceful lines at the same time that it is loose and comfortable is the one which is most to be desired, and here is a model which perfectly fulfills the requirements. The fronts are loose, held by a ribbon at the waist line, while the back is fitted to the figure, so that the gown is amply comfortable without in the least suggesting the needles. The sleeves can be in full or three-quarter length as liked and the fancy collar can be used or omitted as preferred. Again, if a shorter gown is wanted, the skirt portion can be cut off on indicated lines. All the simple materials that are used for these gowns are appropriate, but in this instance dotted batiste is piped with plain lawn, matching the dots, and is trimmed with bands of embroidery. The wrapper is made with fronts and backs, side-backs and under-arm gores. There is a fitted lining arranged under the loose fronts, which extends to the waist line, and which can be used or omitted as liked, while the waist portions of the backs, side-backs and under-arm gores can be lined or unlined as preferred. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 16 yards 24, 10 1/2 yards 32 or 7 1/2 yards 44 inches wide if material has figure or nap; 13 1/2 yards 24, 8 1/2 yards 32, 6 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, if material has neither figure nor nap. 4 1/2 yards 32, 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. The pattern 6042 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents. (If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.)

EVENING CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 6042. June 30.

Name..... Street and Number..... City..... State.....

Size Desired..... (No name to 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.

Our Daily Puzzle.



Maxwellton braces are bonnie. Where early falls the dew, And it's there where Annie Laurie Gave me her promise true! (Sung by William Douglas.) Find her lover.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE. (Solve same at convenience's time.)

HOME CARE OF A PIANO

By JOSEFUS CHANT LIPES.

The piano is a very delicate instrument; like people it has its moods, and at times appears quite cranky. Its variety of mood depends principally upon such factors as climate, sudden changes of temperature, the texture of the material in its general make-up, workmanship and the kind of use or abuse to which it is subjected.

Tuning.

The piano should be tuned carefully two or three times a year. In so doing the instrument will be practically never out of tune. Hire the tuner by the year, and he will adjust the instrument on each of his circuits. To wait until the piano is in bad condition before calling a tuner is poor economy; for in such case, when the instrument is tuned, even by the best of tuners, it is not liable to hold without a second, or perhaps third, immediate tuning.

In case tuning is unsatisfactory, do not be hasty in bringing charges against either your piano or the tuner. Neither may be at fault. Perchance you are at fault by inadvertently placing some article on the instrument or at some point in the room creating a vibration in unison with a certain wire, through the law of sympathy. Remove the cause and the effect will instantly vanish. An example to illustrate: The writer was once called to examine a piano. One key when struck produced an exceedingly grating and jingling sound; all other keys produced perfect tones. "Please lift that metal frame and picture from the top of your piano," he said to the lady of the house. She quickly obeyed, and the key on being struck produced as perfect a tone as the other keys had produced.

Keep Bric-a-Brac Off Piano.

A scarf looks nice on an instrument, but even that is annoying to the teacher and pupil—the fringed tassels intruding upon your sheet music—and, therefore, should be discarded by those who do not own a piano simply for a parlor ornament.

Care of Piano.

The question is often asked: "Should the piano be closed at night or when not used?" Any care or precaution toward keeping the instrument from dust or atmospheric changes will be best for the piano. It is quite as harmful to keep the piano closed too much as it is to leave it open and exposed to dust and dampness. Study the conditions of weather as you would in the protection and welfare of your child, and expose the piano to the sunshiny atmosphere laden with but a moderate degree of moisture.

If the strings are rusting it is a sure indication that the air in the piano case has been too damp and should be removed by opening the instrument on a dry day.

Cheesecloth is superior to chamois skin or silk, for dusting. Never rub varnished surfaces with anything dry. Dampen the cloth. Use polish sparingly. Place the instrument near an inside wall—away from draught of doors and windows and hot air furnaces. Exposing yellow keys to the sunlight will restore their whiteness.

Learn to play the piano with a light graceful touch and it will obediently respond at any given moment.

JAPANESE AND THE PEARL FISHERIES.

The little brown men of Japan rule the pearlyeries and are the divers for the largest share of the world's supply of mother of pearl, which comes from Australia. They are imported for a period of three years, and on reaching port are immediately signed on the vessel's articles, thus bringing them under the operation of the merchants' shipping act. The master is also compelled to furnish a bond of \$500 for every man employed, as a guaranty that at the end of three years the man will be deported to Singapore, the port from which the divers are recruited. Formerly the pearl divers paid the divers \$10 a month, \$100 to \$175 a ton bonus, and in many instances from 5 to 15 per cent. for the pearls won.

Though arriving as raw coolies, some of these Asiatics earned from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year, with keep. The divers are well organized, having their clubs and benefit societies, and every Japanese, whether belonging to the crew, tender, or diving staff, is compelled by his countrymen to join. Everything pertaining to the welfare of the members is thoroughly discussed at the meetings, and they usually succeed in whatever demands they make. In the past their demands, whether deemed reasonable or otherwise, have always been granted by the pearlmen. One of the results of the union has been the success which has attended the "dummying" of boats. The divers soon have enough to purchase their own boats, with others working them ostensibly as owners, who obtain the fishing license and transact the business connected with the work on commission. The act, which stipulates that no Asiatic shall hold a license, is thus evaded. The Japanese readily dominate the situation, for without them there would be no pearl fisheries.—Chicago Tribune.

CORRECTED.

A teacher in a New England school had found great difficulty in training her pupils to pronounce final g. One day when a small boy was reading, he came to a sentence that he pronounced as follows: "What a good time I am havin'!" "No, Johnny," interrupted the teacher, "you made a mistake. Don't you remember what I've been telling you? Try that last sentence again." Johnny reread as before, "What a good time I am havin'!" "No, no," said the teacher a little impatiently. "Don't you know all I've told you about pronouncing the g?" Johnny's face lightened, and he began again, confidently: "Ger, what a good time I am havin'!"—Everybody's.

INCREASED EXPENSES.

"Ase your five daughters all married off Mr. Brown?" "No, five sons-in-law have married 'em."—Elsie Blaxter.

HOW MEN ACT IN BATTLE.

In "Harper's" for July appears a narrative of the battle of Solferino, as told by a veteran survivor to Robert Shackleton. It is word for word, a chapter of history as seen by a man in the ranks. Incidents which impress themselves upon the mind are curious:

"We halted. And a Tyrolean lying on the ground cried out: 'I am dying. Give me to drink.' Whereat my companion stooped to offer him a flask, and as he stooped the Tyrolean struck savage at him with his bayonet, but my companion jumped back, and it missed him; and he said: 'You Tyrolean, you said you wanted a drink before you died, and now you shall die without the drink.' And he stuck his bayonet through him as a boy would stick a pin through a fly.

"The fighting soon began again, and it was very fierce. It was soon that we came to know that we were to capture a little village, and the hills about the village. The village was named San Martino, and there were walled barns and gardens, and the Austrians were very strong there. "The bursting of the shells was very bad. Sometimes all of us close by would be thrown down and be covered with mud and earth, but most of us would jump up again, not wounded; but always there were some who would not jump up again, because they were wounded or dead.

"At the beginning of a battle a soldier feels afraid. At the beginning of this battle I felt afraid, and I know that other men felt afraid, though it was not our first battle, and we knew what it was to be under fire.

"So it was that, at the beginning, we commended ourselves; we felt like death; but soon that passed away, and we thought no more of death, but only of the killing of the Austrians.

"All around me men were killed. There were heads and arms blown off, and men flew inot pieces like the smashing of a jug. But we did not care, we. We thought nothing of it. I do not know that we even knew we saw such things; but some of them come to me as I sit with you and talk of that long day. We did not notice; and we did not think that at any moment we, too, might have our heads blown off or be smashed into little pieces like the breaking of a jug.

"Once, when we rushed over the big guns, and killed the men who still fought with us, we turned the guns to fire on the Austrians as they flew away, but they had driven bits of steel into the touchholes, and so we could not fire them. They were of a courage, those Austrians.

"Only once in all that battle did I think much of what I saw or heard, and that was when there was the so terrible screaming of a captain who had his foot shot off. He twisted and turned as he cried out, and it was a very bad sound. But it is just as it chances. I saw many men who were hurt worse than that captain, and many who were blown into little bits, but I did not trouble about them. It is just if it chances so.

"It is very often that a man does not know that he is hurt. I remember that once there was a man near me with a great hole in his forehead, but he ran right on with us with his bayonet, and I thought, 'He will fall dead.' But after that I saw him no more, for there was always the fighting.

"The storm and the blackness, they made of us a great mixing. Yes; it was a very great tangling, for all lines were lost, and I know that sometimes Austrians struck at Austrians, and sometimes Italians struck at Italians, for we were in a very great mixing, and very fierce in the blackness of that storm.

"We were told to lie down and sleep. So we lay down where we were, among the dead and the wounded, among the Italians and the Austrians.

"And we slept. Yes; we were tired; for we had fought hard for all that long, long day, and on that hill that at last we had gained we slept, and we gave no heed to the dead men or the wounded.

"The wounded, they made very great cries, and there were men sent to go among them with lights. Some were surgeons, and some were men to carry them to the field hospitals. But the most of us, we lay there and slept, and we were very tired, and we knew that with the morning there might be another fight."

CONCENTRATED CONTROL OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

How intermembership in directorates and stock ownership has developed and centralized control may be explained as follows:

Nine men control the Pennsylvania Railroad system. These nine, with four others, control also the directorates of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western.

These thirteen, with six others, add control of the New York Central & Hudson River and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

These nineteen, with five others, control also the Chicago & North-western.

These twenty-four, with one other, control also the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

These twenty-five, with two others, control also the Reading system.

These twenty-seven, with three others, control also the Erie.

These thirty, with five others, control also the Southern.

These thirty-five, with two others, control also the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

These thirty-seven, with two others, control also the Lehigh Valley.

These thirty-nine, with four others, control also the Great Northern.

These forty-three, with five others, control also the Northern Pacific.

These forty-eight, with two others, control also the Union Pacific.

These fifty, with one other, control also the Southern Pacific.

These fifty-one, with six others, control also the Rock Island.

The above is based on data published by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"You Americans don't appreciate art," said the man from abroad. "We don't, eh?" rejoined the earnest patriot. "Why, we pay some opera singers more than we do baseball players!"—Washington Star.

THE REPUBLICAN LABOR PLANK.

One of the planks of the Republican platform, the plank on labor injunctions, is denounced by many as deceptive. We do not read it so. It is one of the fairest declarations in the whole document. It could not possibly have been any more frank without disregarding every principle of diplomacy in the formulation of public declarations.

What the convention meant, and what Mr. Taft stands for on this subject, is the utilization of the autocratic process of injunction for the protection of employers in the hiring of workmen in the cheapest market. Labor injunctions are utilized for the purpose of defining offenses against property in particular cases, without the intervention of the legislature; they are utilized for the purpose of defining as property the right to make any kind of contracts of hire that a glutted labor market affords; their violation is tested by mere affidavits, and without living witnesses or the benefits of cross-examination, and before the injunction-issuing judge and without the intervention of a jury; the punishment is as absolutely in the discretion of the judge as is the finding of fact. The writ itself is a survival of the autocratic power of the king, acting through his chancellor. It was manifestly intended by the Republican leaders to preserve this autocratic power in cases of labor strikes, and that is precisely what the Republican platform, with almost brutal frankness, demands.

It declares against any modification of the process of injunction; and while it expresses belief in the desirability of a notice before the process issues, except in emergent cases, it thereby merely re-declares the law as it exists. The evil of injunctions in labor cases is not that they are issued without notice. Neither is it that prompt hearings are denied. The substantial evil is that they create judge-made law; that under their convictions of crime are secured indirectly without a jury; that the testimony is by affidavit, and that there is no opportunity to cross-examine witnesses. The innovation of labor injunctions—for these injunctions were legal novelties only a few years ago—was a distinct stride in the direction of creating a new species of property for business men. They created property for employers in the labor of workmen. And for the preservation of this new kind of property they subject strikers to a summary and irresponsible trial, by a judge without a jury, for alleged crime. This is the evil which the Republican convention was called upon by labor organizations to declare against. It is the evil which employers' organizations asked it to perpetuate. The refusal of the convention to declare against this judicial innovation was frank enough; its declaration in favor of it was equally frank. Whatever else may be said of the labor-injunction plank of the Republican platform, it cannot be denounced as deficient in candor.—Louis F. Post, in The Public.

"What part am I to take?" said Chappie. "You are to be the heroine's father," replied the stage manager. "What does he do?" "He dies ten years before the curtain rises on the first act."—The Pathfindr.

Some of the embroidered muslin frocks are so simple that the price asked for them seems excessive, until the fact that they are hand-made is taken into consideration. Mingling with the embroidery of the slightly trained skirts are conventional designs worked out in narrow lace insertion matching those heading the flounces, which are tucked widely or narrowly according to fancy. Pin tucking is employed to gather the top fullness of the skirt into the shape girls of lace medallions and insertions and its trimming scheme is reproduced in the blouse which may be further enriched with a yoke of silet or Irish lace. Japanese sleeves have by no means gone out of favor and wide arm sleeves are used in most of the lingerie gowns. Such gowns can be made at home by hand, or machine at very little expense.

The Changing Style.



ONE PIECE LINGERIE GOWN.

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HIS PART.

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GRATITUDE.

Thief (acquitted of stealing a watch, to his advocate—I thank you, sit from the bottom of my heart. I have no money to pay you; but here is the watch; take it; it is the best I can do for you; and I may have another job for you soon.—Elsie Blaxter.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN SOCIAL QUESTIONS?

The current thought of the time is centering around questions of great social import.

The whole world is vibrating with the impulse of impending social changes. What form these changes shall take is the issue upon which controversy rages wherever men think and discuss.

That man or woman is not considered live and intelligent who cannot take part in these discussions and display some knowledge of the crucial issues involved.

Socialism has come rapidly to the front as the most important of the questions which claim public attention. Everywhere Socialism is either attacked or defended—its opponents are as positive in their denunciation of it as its supporters are enthusiastic in their propaganda.

There is but one way by which Socialism can be judged on its merits: IN THE STUDY OF THE AUTHORITATIVE WRITINGS ON THE SUBJECT.

To undertake such a study is the duty of every citizen. IF YOU ARE GOING TO OPPOSE SOCIALISM, THEN YOU MUST KNOW WHAT YOU ARE OPPOSING. If your mind is open to conviction, then you owe it to yourself to MAKE A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF SOCIALISM IN ALL ITS PHASES.

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TAFT EARLY PROVES HIS LACK OF QUALIFICATION.

In an article in Collier's Weekly, entitled "My Conception of the Presidency," written before his nomination, William H. Taft demonstrates his utter unfitness for the office of Chief Magistrate. The article is a mass of misstatements unquestionably made with the deliberate purpose to deceive.

"Elected directly by the people," says Taft of the President, "their representative head, from them, in the sober thought of the majority, he will get his best counsel. * * * Though indifference or preoccupation with private affairs may keep them from attending primaries or scanning closely either candidate or measures, they can center on the President, as their instrument, the expression of their wishes."

The President is NOT "elected directly by the people." This every schoolboy should know; and Candidate Taft, as a Yale alumnus, should be equally aware. Instead of being elected by a popular vote, the President is chosen by an electoral college. A candidate may receive a majority of the popular vote, yet be rejected by the electors, as has happened. Nor do the people have the least to say even about whom they will be permitted to vote, as the manipulations of national conventions abundantly prove. As a matter of fact, our entire system of elections is designed to defeat the will of the people and make popular government an impossibility.

"It remained for Roosevelt to prove how the people will respond to a strong and true leadership," says Taft. Continuing his discourse on the duties of a President, he says, "It should be his aim to give high tone to his administration as Mr. Roosevelt has," etc., and adds, "The policies which he inaugurated must be continued and developed." All of which proves Taft to be an echo instead of a man, an imitator with not even the ability to choose a good model, and by reason of his utter lack of initiative, if nothing else, proving his unfitness for executive functions. His attitude toward Roosevelt is that of a timid small boy toward a larger bully.

Taft declares also that a President should proceed, "always by lawful methods, to the accomplishment of the popular will." Yet the policy of the executive he so greatly extols is always to disregard totally "the popular will" and demand his own way with all the unreason of a petulant child.

"The President's duties, clearly outlined by the constitution, have grown broader in their interpretation with the growth of the country," is one of Taft's conclusions. And these "duties, clearly outlined by the constitution," have been "broadly interpreted" by President Roosevelt without regard to constitutional spirit, intent or consistency.

"In the four years that I have been a member of the cabinet," is Taft's confidential admission, "I have become familiar enough with the responsibilities and burdens of the Presidency to know that no man can afford unduly to seek that great office." That word "unduly" has here a strange sound. The man who uses it in this connection must have a most defective sense of proportion, for not even he can deny that he hustled for the nomination with a frantic endeavor and a lavish expenditure of lucre never equaled in our political history.

The only really justifying assertion in the entire article is one to the effect that for the Presidency "the capacity for hard work is a better equipment than genius." To assume the truth of this is to admit Taft's qualification for the place, for in his campaign for nomination he displayed an industry indefatigable.

CAPITALISM GUARDS GATES WITH CARE.

Capitalism made no mistake when it put Nathan Straus into Roosevelt's cabinet as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, a portfolio created solely for the conservation of capitalistic interests.

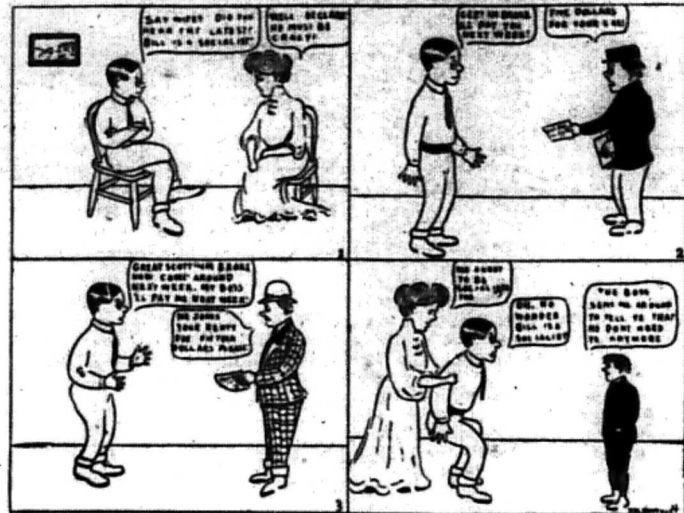
Commerce and Labor! In those two words is comprehended all that is vital to the present System. The man who controls the things that most affect these is to the money-masters a more important personage than the President himself.

So to the selection of an executive head for this department they give a greater care than they bestow upon the choice of a Chief Magistrate for the nation. And Secretary Straus has by his official actions amply vindicated their judgment.

It is interesting to consider the Secretary's recent order increasing the severity of the physical examination of immigrants and to speculate upon its significance. The ostensible purpose of this order, that of excluding unhealthy aliens, is commendable enough, but there is little reason to suppose that this is the real intent. The government at Washington, with all the extraordinary powers it so readily assumes, never has evinced any considerable concern in the matters of sanitation. Disease riots in the heart of every great city because of the flagrant defiance of the law by those very interests that put Mr. Straus into the cabinet. The people are poisoned in every possible way for sake of profit, and whatever laws may be enacted allegedly to safeguard the public health are in their construction invariably equipped with a loophole for convenient evasion.

It may safely be said that the revised regulations affecting the admission of immigrants, while inexorably rigid in their construction, are generously elastic in their application. In these departments so much is left to the official discretion that any rule may be so construed as to serve whatever ulterior purpose. Without a doubt the new rule of physical requirements for immigrants is intended to debar the "dangerous" foreign Socialists who, coming to these shores in steadily increasing numbers, are hastening the downfall of our political despotism.

By Our Amateurs.



EXPERIENCE TEACHES!

"What is the great task of the day? It is emancipation. Not simply that of the Irish, Greeks, Jews, Blacks, and all such oppressed people, but the emancipation of the whole world, which is come of age and is tearing itself away from the iron leading-strings of the privileged class of aristocracy. Certain philosophical renegades of freedom may possibly forge chains of syllogisms to prove to us that millions of men are created in order to serve as beasts of burden to a few thousand privileged ones; they cannot, however, convince us until they can prove, as Voltaire said, that those came into the world with saddles on their backs, and these with spurs on their feet."—Heinrich Heine's "Italian Travel Sketches."

THE PRICE OF MEAT.

By J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

The prices of meat have gone up three to seven cents a pound within the last two weeks, and the butchers say that the price is going still higher. What does it mean?

If there had been a lack of fodder on the Western ranges this spring the cattle would have been thin and scrawny, and many would have died, and thus there would be a scarcity of beef; but no such condition has existed. From every source we hear of the immensity of the crops, and when grain grows abundantly fodder grows abundantly, too.

If there had been a great "freeze" last winter on the ranges, cattle would have died by the thousands, and from this cause there would be a scarcity of meat this summer, and some consequent semblance of reason for a raise in the prices. But last winter was a notably "open one." The cattle neither died of exposure, nor was their food supply buried from them under several feet of snow.

Apparently No Excuse for It. If a great catastrophe had occurred destroying the main lines of transportation between West and East, a shortage of meat in the Eastern markets would similarly occur. But there was no such catastrophe. On the contrary, and relatively speaking, the transportation facilities have been greater than usual. Every important railroad in the country has been crying out that its freight cars have been idle for lack of freight to carry.

Nor have the costs of transportation risen sufficiently to account for this sudden increase in the price of meat. Few roads, if any, have raised wages within the past six months. On the contrary, some roads have reduced wages. On the whole, the wage scales on our railroads have not materially changed within this period.

The price of coal is another element which enters into the cost of transporting freight. But everywhere throughout the Western states the price of coal has dropped greatly within the past twelve months. A year ago the poorest grades of coal were selling throughout our cattle states for from fifteen to twenty dollars per ton, whereas during the past few months better grades have been costing from seven to ten, or twelve dollars.

Costs No More to Raise Cattle. Nor has the cost of tending cattle on the Western plains materially altered within the past year, or within the past ten years, for that matter. The labor cost of tending cattle is usually trifling. Usually the cattle roam at large over the hills and valleys, each "bunch" selecting its own range, and keeping within the bounds of that range of its own violation. Once or twice a year there is a "roundup." A dozen or two men will roundup a thousand cattle in a few days and deliver them to the railroad for transportation. The wages of vaqueros, as the Spaniards called them, or of "backrocks," as the cowboys are known in the far West to-day, have changed but little of late. (Forty or fifty years ago such wages were much higher than at present.) But even if these wages had doubled it would have

added little to the actual cost of producing a pound of meat. An increased wage on the ranges would be chargeable against so very many thousands of pounds of meat, that the portion of the increase chargeable to each single pound would be hardly appreciable.

Look where we may it is difficult to find a rational cause for the enormous increase in the cost of meat to the consumer, that has taken place recently, an increase that within the past few weeks has amounted to more than 25 per cent. It costs on the average, in New York and vicinity, one dollar and a quarter to-day to buy the meat that a dollar would have bought two weeks ago.

Who are the men, composing the "meat trust," who say to the people of the United States: "Pay us a quarter as much again for your meat as you paid two weeks ago, or go without it?" We find, on examination, that they are chiefly men of great wealth, living in most instances in luxury, and sometimes in splendor. Men whose wealth has been accumulated in large part at least, by just such holdups as they appear to be perpetrating at present; men who seem to prefer that the great bulk of the people should suffer hunger and want, and that many of them should die needlessly, than that the increasing accumulation of unearned profits by the trust shareholders should be checked or hindered.

DOOLEY ON THE OPEN SHOP.

"What is all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessy. "Why, don't ye know," said Mr. Dooley. "Ra-ally, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hennessy. Shure, 'tis star-tired by rich patriots as Dave Parry, Fred Job an' President El-yut of Har-vard t' burst up th' labor unions. They are afraid, Hennessy, that th' la-abor unions will over-run this grand an' glorious country of ours, an' there wud be no wan left t' organize into citizens' alliances an' business men's associations. An' so they boost th' open shop. What is th' open shop? Shure, 'tis a shop where they keep th' dure open t' accommodate th' constant stream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thn th' min what has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hennessy—suppose wan of these free-born American citizens Dave M. tills us about 'is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day, of tin hours. Along comes another free-born son-of-a-gun, an' he sez t' th' boss: 'I think I cud handle th' job fer ninety cents.' Shure, sez th' boss, an' th' wan-dollar man gets th' merr'y jinglin' an' an' goes out into th' cold, cold wurld. 'Tis th' open shop is a great institution," said Hennessy.

CHURCH and SOCIALISM.

The best attended session of the pan-Anglican church congress in London, that of the 22d, was distinguished for the emphasis its speakers laid upon the importance of socialism. All the speakers but one are reported to have displayed socialistic tendencies; and the paper of the Bishop of Birmingham, after contrasting the grinding poverty of the workers with the extravagant luxury of the idle rich, demanded of the church "a tremendous act of penitence for having failed so long and so greatly to champion the oppressed and weak." The significance of this is not that churchmen are becoming Socialists, in any scientific or definite sense of that term. Few if any of them could pass the simplest examination, probably, at the door of a Socialist temple. But there is great significance to it nevertheless. It is indicative of an awakening of the sense of social justice, which has been numb in all the churches. A very great revival is that in any church which makes its ministers exclaim with indignation against social injustice, which makes them denounce as sin a state of society wherein, so distinctively as in ours, the poor are of the working class and the rich are of the idle class. The economic, not to say the moral, incongruity of such a condition, since poverty means lack of labor products and riches means abundance of labor products, should have burned into the consciences of churchmen long ago. That it is burning into them now is significant of social readjustments of the greatest value to mankind.—Louis F. Post in The Public.

FROM A NEAR NEIGHBOR.

We are pleased to commend The Evening Call, the new Socialist daily, published in New York City, and trust that its useful life will be a long one. It is a credit to the party under whose auspices it is issued, and if the earnest, willing workers whose efforts have brought it forth can maintain their enthusiasm they may expect success. As a daily "labor" newspaper it is well worth purchasing; and, as there must be upwards of a quarter million of union men in the Greater City and its environs, The Call has a field which no other daily newspaper seems particularly to cultivate. All union men are not Socialists, but all union men can find a pen-orth of labor news, from a labor's point of view, in every issue of The Call so far as published; and we doubt not that every labor man will find a fair field, irrespective of his political faith, for the expression of his opinions on anything relating to labor and its interests in the columns of The Call.—Yonkers Workman.



The Trout-Pickerei is said to be extremely rich. The Bass—Yes; he is believed to be the possessor of a million bones.—Kansas City Times.

ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS

He. His horses' tails are docked. His ter-Clipped, or their tails curtailed at the behest Foolish fashion. Sometimes he doth feast On pate-de-fois gras; at other times On boiled live lobsters. To amass his wealth The stunted children, prematurely aged, Toil through the night in his Southern cotton mills. They strive and sweeter in his glass factories, They grind from steel the flying dust of death. But he is all compassion. Lo! he joins The anti-vivisection agitation. She. Above her towering hat there floats a cloud Of feathers torn from out the quivering flesh Of a live bird; and underneath its rim Nestles a wreath made by a little child Frobbed of its youth and play. Her stylish coat Was sew'd by sweeter's slaves, who, late at night, While she was sleeping, trod the foot-machines In fetid air for a starvation wage. But lo! her heart is tender. She has joined The anti-vivisection agitation.—E. M. G. in Times

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago. NATIONAL TICKET FOR 1908: For President EUGENE V. DEBS, For Vice-President BENJAMIN HANFORD. GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE: 1888 2,088 1896 21,157 1904 408,230

"GO AND EAT GRASS!"

By BEN HANFORD. "Go and eat grass!" "If the people have no bread, why don't they eat cake?" So says the National Convention of the Republican party to the more than five million of unemployed men in the United States. What sweet consolation to them and the twenty millions of people dependent on them. We are a prosperous people, declared the leaders of the convention. We have wealth to the value of \$110,000,000,000, more than one-quarter of all the wealth on earth. We make more than one-third of the world's modern manufactured products. The Republican Convention was opened each day with prayer, and by a different clergyman, but there is no evidence that it was closed with a benediction. The delegates considered themselves "the people" and therefore they could truly say "the people" were prosperous. It was a convention of lawyers, office holders and millionaires. Why shouldn't Senator Burrows be prosperous? For thirty-nine years he has drawn pay from a city, county, State or National Treasury. Why shouldn't Senator Lodge be prosperous? He graduated from Harvard Law School thirty-three years ago, and has been fed at the public crib for twenty-five of the years since past. These worthies fear lest Socialism would "have the Nation over the people" and have Cruelty and Craft Prominent Characteristics.

It was worth while to look at the delegates, also their women folk. The noticeable things about the latter were their grossness, stoutness, fatness—and dullness. The next thing to be noticed about the women, and that was their clothes—or the lack of them. The men were not nearly as gross and vulgar looking as the women. Men in politics must lead active lives, even if they are wealthy, and the result is that most of them keep the fat well worked off. But how cruel they are to their wives and children, their most prominent characteristics. A glance at these Republican delegates showed that they were individualists indeed. They belonged to the species of the birds and beasts of prey—vulture, and jacob, and vulture, and jacob, and these are the real individualists—the man who win by tooth and claw. And just as the great beasts of prey are disappearing, so in due time—not far distant—shall these men and women of prey disappear likewise.

Of the country's \$110,000,000,000 of wealth, the people who attend the Republican Convention had their full share—and in addition to their own share they had the share of those five millions of jobless men. Why should they not declare their "confidence in the plenty and prosperity of the future?" Why should they not "hall with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business property?" They had plenty. They were prosperous. Why should they not, after a column of fulsome laudation of Roosevelt and the Republican party, modestly declare their "gratitude for God's bounty"—particularly as it cost them nothing. Doubtless those delegates would have thought it sacrilegious to have expressed their gratitude to the men whose labor produced that bounty.

Republican Leaders Blind and Mad. The National Convention of the Republican Party has demonstrated that the party's leaders are mad and blind. Old Burrows talked of a "temporary panic," while five millions of desperate men were vainly searching for work. He babbed of the 4,000,000 of immigrants who had landed on our shores in the last four years. But for months past and while he was talking emigration exceeded immigration. Senator Lodge was eloquent over the traditions of the Grand Old Party, and Burrows drooled of a plan to the effect that the candidate must have the qualities of a Lincoln and a Grant—then the convention nominated the Taft—in-junc-tion Bill Taft. And not one word on the floor of the Republican Convention, and not one word in the Republican Platform about the five millions of men out of work.

And why should there be? If the Republican Party had anything to do for the unemployed it would have been done long before the convention. The Republican Party has been in control of all branches of the Federal Government for years. The Republican Party controls the United States Supreme Court—that makes the blacklist lawful and the boycott unlawful. The Republican Party controls the United States Senate by a majority of 19 out of 91 members.

Ring Out A Slowly Dying Cause and Ancient Forms of Paltry Strife; Ring In The Nobler Modes of Life with Sweeter Manners, Purer Laws.—TENNYSON.

With the Kids. "Economic inequality is the source of all social inequity."—Walter Hurt, in "The Escapist Shadow." "Photography is a strange profession; muses the young man. "Because it develops negatives," asks the young woman with a knowing look. "Not that exactly. But, as an example, the other day I had my picture taken in my riding togs—not on a horse, you know, but just standing in my outfit with my crop held in my hand. And to-day the photographer writes me that the pictures are ready for me that they are all mounted."—Harold Frederic.