

The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Cloudy and unsettled; probable showers.

300 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2365 BEEKMAN.

No. 152.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

SUGAR TRUST GAVE WICKERSHAM \$26,000

Attorney General Then Allowed It to Grab Philippine Lands.

TAFT WAS LAWYER

Wicky Also "Advised" Steel Trust—Evidence Against Sugar "Insufficient."

WASHINGTON, May 31.—That he received about \$26,000 as his share of the money from the Sugar Trust for services rendered by Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, when he was a member of the law firm of Strong & Cadwalader, was admitted by Attorney General Wickersham today on the witness stand before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

Wickersham also said that while a member of that law firm he "advised" the United States Steel Corporation on several occasions from 1905 to 1909.

Chairman Beall confined most of his questions today to the Sugar Trust prosecutions and the sale of the friar lands by the government to the Sugar Trust.

Wickersham said that Henry W. Taft, a member of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, had appeared at one time as counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company.

The fee Taft received, he said, had been turned into the account of the law firm, and that he had subsequently received his share of \$26,000; the friar land deal.

After Wickersham left the law firm to become Attorney General, he said that John Henry Hammond had become connected with Strong & Cadwalader, and subsequently represented the Sugar Trust in the purchase of the friar lands.

Wickersham asserted, however, that at the time he rendered his famous opinion which permitted the sale of these friar lands to the trust, he was not aware that Hammond represented the Sugar Trust.

"I personally have advised the United States Steel Corporation in two or three matters," Wickersham said.

"At what period?"

"Between 1905 and 1909, before I became Attorney General. It was on three or four, or perhaps five, different occasions."

Beall was particularly anxious to know from the witness the reasons why the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department accepted a \$26,000 settlement from the Sugar Trust as restitution for the undervaluation at New York, rather than force the payment of the severe penalties provided by law.

Wickersham's Exposure.

Wickersham said that the department "felt that it did not have sufficient evidence" on which to support a claim for penalties, though he admitted it was his belief that the restitution was made because of the fear on the part of the American Sugar Refining Company that the penalties would be enforced against them.

Discussing the sugar frauds, Wickersham asserted that only Charles H. Hoke, now under prosecution, and Henry W. Taft, now Secretary of War, were connected with the undervaluation of the sugar.

Wickersham also said that the compensation of special Assistant Attorneys General was brought out by the fact that Henry W. Taft, now Secretary of War, had received the largest fee during Wickersham's term of office. He got \$100,000.

Wickersham said that the department had passed a law limiting the area of Philippine land that might be taken up by a single concern, but that the Sugar Trust got hold of millions of acres which formerly belonged to the Spanish friars. Wickersham, as United States Attorney General, with the trust's big fee in his pocket, decided that Congress did not have reference to the friar lands, and that the Sugar Trust now owns the land.

Wickersham was interrogated about the case in Kentucky. Representative Central said that the company had stored 300,000,000 pounds of tobacco for which the Sugar Trust refused to pay the price.

Wickersham was interrogated about the case in Kentucky. Representative Central said that the company had stored 300,000,000 pounds of tobacco for which the Sugar Trust refused to pay the price.

Wickersham was interrogated about the case in Kentucky. Representative Central said that the company had stored 300,000,000 pounds of tobacco for which the Sugar Trust refused to pay the price.

Wickersham was interrogated about the case in Kentucky. Representative Central said that the company had stored 300,000,000 pounds of tobacco for which the Sugar Trust refused to pay the price.

Wickersham was interrogated about the case in Kentucky. Representative Central said that the company had stored 300,000,000 pounds of tobacco for which the Sugar Trust refused to pay the price.

BERNARD SHAW ANNOYS BISHOP

Addressing the graduating class of the General Theological Seminary yesterday, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles Sumner Burch, suffragan bishop of New York, advised the members of the class not to be pessimists like George Bernard Shaw, Hermann Suderman and others, nor to permit such critics to do the church and of Christianity to have any influence on their lives.

Said the bishop:

"My first word to you is, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

"Do not be affected or discouraged by the criticism of the church by such men as George Bernard Shaw, Suderman and others, who tell you the church has failed. There is great progress in the church and encouragement everywhere and improvement in the work of the church and greater hope for the future."

"I will repeat to you, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

"Do not be affected or discouraged by the criticism of the church by such men as George Bernard Shaw, Suderman and others, who tell you the church has failed. There is great progress in the church and encouragement everywhere and improvement in the work of the church and greater hope for the future."

"I will repeat to you, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

"Do not be affected or discouraged by the criticism of the church by such men as George Bernard Shaw, Suderman and others, who tell you the church has failed. There is great progress in the church and encouragement everywhere and improvement in the work of the church and greater hope for the future."

"I will repeat to you, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

"Do not be affected or discouraged by the criticism of the church by such men as George Bernard Shaw, Suderman and others, who tell you the church has failed. There is great progress in the church and encouragement everywhere and improvement in the work of the church and greater hope for the future."

"I will repeat to you, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

"Do not be affected or discouraged by the criticism of the church by such men as George Bernard Shaw, Suderman and others, who tell you the church has failed. There is great progress in the church and encouragement everywhere and improvement in the work of the church and greater hope for the future."

"I will repeat to you, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

"Do not be affected or discouraged by the criticism of the church by such men as George Bernard Shaw, Suderman and others, who tell you the church has failed. There is great progress in the church and encouragement everywhere and improvement in the work of the church and greater hope for the future."

"I will repeat to you, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

"Do not be affected or discouraged by the criticism of the church by such men as George Bernard Shaw, Suderman and others, who tell you the church has failed. There is great progress in the church and encouragement everywhere and improvement in the work of the church and greater hope for the future."

"I will repeat to you, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

"Do not be affected or discouraged by the criticism of the church by such men as George Bernard Shaw, Suderman and others, who tell you the church has failed. There is great progress in the church and encouragement everywhere and improvement in the work of the church and greater hope for the future."

"I will repeat to you, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

"Do not be affected or discouraged by the criticism of the church by such men as George Bernard Shaw, Suderman and others, who tell you the church has failed. There is great progress in the church and encouragement everywhere and improvement in the work of the church and greater hope for the future."

"I will repeat to you, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

"Do not be affected or discouraged by the criticism of the church by such men as George Bernard Shaw, Suderman and others, who tell you the church has failed. There is great progress in the church and encouragement everywhere and improvement in the work of the church and greater hope for the future."

"I will repeat to you, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

"Do not be affected or discouraged by the criticism of the church by such men as George Bernard Shaw, Suderman and others, who tell you the church has failed. There is great progress in the church and encouragement everywhere and improvement in the work of the church and greater hope for the future."

"I will repeat to you, do not be a pessimist; the pessimist has been abroad the last few years, even in the church itself. They have talked, written or preached disappointment, sorrow and despair."

'SEN. G.' WANTS TO SEE EDITORIALS SIGNED

Grady and Brisbane Reduced to Telling Truth About Each Other.

ALBANY, May 31.—Senator Grady today took occasion to declare he is not a grafter. This startling statement stirred the Senate.

He also severely chastised Arthur Brisbane, of Hearst's New York Journal, for writing an editorial about Grady, in which Grady was referred to as a drunkard and a grafter.

By way of returning the courtesy Grady declared that Brisbane "sold his pen to the highest bidder."

Following these remarks Grady introduced a bill providing that hereafter the name of the writer of any editorial appearing in any newspaper shall appear at the end of the editorial. The introduction of this bill referred to in an editorial in a newspaper of this week criticizing the Senator for designating the fight in the Legislature for woman suffrage as an "ice cream festival" and for opposing the advancement of the proposition in the Senate.

Money Brisbane's God.

"That editorial," he concluded, "was written by a man so absolutely devoid of every honorable instinct that it would only require the printing of his name at the end to make it unworthy of notice. He is a high priced man, but will sell his pen to the highest bidder. Money is his God. He would write the same editorial against his father. He is a voluptuary in the fullest sense, and I mean as regards the vice associated in the mind with the full meaning of the word. He lives in affluence and prosperity, and his one mission is to preach the gospel of contentment."

Later in his speech Grady referred to Brisbane as this "pest and plague which hovers over the industry of the land."

"Never a Grafter."

Senator Grady in taking this editorial to himself today said that since 1877, when his legislative career commenced, up to the present time, he had never once been charged with grafting in his official position, except upon the occasion of the recent legislative graft investigation, where there was some hearsay evidence that some one told another that \$4,000 of the alleged race track boodle fund had gone to Grady.

Senator Grady, "because I never believed it was worthy of denial. Every one here now who served in the Legislature when the race track laws were passed, and all of the Democratic Senators then agreed to vote for the bills if they were amended so as to prohibit gambling in Wall Street as well, so that the purchase and sale of stocks on margin could be stopped."

"The Democratic Senators were told that the Republicans had to do one thing at a time, and because we voted against the bills as a matter of principle, we were responsible for bribes in our pockets. Not a Democrat who voted against those bills but who was afterward justified by his constituents."

Admits an Infirmary.

"It may be true I have an infirmity which I myself, as well as my friends, regret, and I never yet have objected to any one who has mentioned it to me in sympathy and suggestion."

The infirmity referred to meant that Grady frequently went on periodical sprees.

His views in opposition to woman suffrage, Senator Grady said, were derived from the arguments of noted women. He referred also to letters he had received from prominent women who commended his course in opposing the Stillwell woman suffrage amendment.

He declared a personal grievance he had against the Root and Shoe Reporter. He branded flatly as a lie the charge that he was a grafter.

Organize Trust of Trade Papers.

A holding company has been organized to control twelve trade papers, most of which are published in New York. The company, which will be known as the United Publishers' Corporation, has a capital of \$7,500,000, and is a close corporation, voting power being vested in the hands of three men. Three kinds of trade journals will be included, iron and steel, dry goods and automobile.

The first, represented by the David Williams Company, contributes the Iron Age, Hardware, the Metal Worker and the Building Age. The second group, represented by the publications of the Root Securities Company, adds the Dry Goods Economist, the Dry Goodsman, the Dry Goods Reporter and the Root and Shoe Reporter. Group three, represented by the Class Journal Company, completes the publications to be owned by the new corporation with the Automobile, the Motor Age, the Commercial and the Blue Book.

The organization was arranged by I. A. McKel, of the Root Securities Company, and Claude Nast, of Vogue, House and Garden and the Travel Magazine. These magazines were not included in the merger, however. Charles T. Root is president of the new company and I. A. McKel, Claude Nast, H. M. Svestland, Charles G. Phillips and W. H. Taylor are directors.

Preferential Elections.

BOSTON, May 31.—The House of Representatives this afternoon without debate and on a viva voce vote passed the resolution providing for the preferential election of United States Senators by the people. This idea, followed out that adopted in many Western States, where the people express their preference for United States Senators and depend upon the Legislature to carry out their wishes. The bill now goes to the Senate.

JUDGE SETS ASIDE VERDICT JURY AWARDED TO GIRL

Miss McAlvaney Invalid by Leaping From Fire Trap.

TO DEMAND RETRIAL

Court Holds Jury Had No Right to Determine Fines.

A legal technicality yesterday snatched a verdict for \$2,700, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, from the hands of Miss Mary McAlvaney, a working girl, who sued her employers for injuries sustained while escaping from their blazing factory.

The jury in the case, which was tried before Judge Lester W. Clara, found the employers, Sands & Appel, and the owner of the building, Jacob H. Werbelovsky, guilty, and imposed a fine of \$2,700, giving a verdict of \$1,800 against the owner of the building, and of \$900 against the manufacturers.

Judge Clark set the verdict aside on the ground that the jury had no right to decide the amounts which each of the two defendants should pay. A new trial was asked for by the girl's attorney, John F. Carew.

The setting aside of the verdict is the climax of a remarkable case of the law's delay, and shows just how much of a chance a worker injured while at work has of collecting damages against bosses who are shielded by a capitalist judiciary.

The case of Miss McAlvaney against her former employers is rounding out its sixth year. On November 13, 1903, a fire broke out on the premises of 36 Meserole street, Brooklyn, which are owned by Jacob H. Werbelovsky, and on the fourth and fifth floors of which building the embroidery firm of Sands & Appel had its shop. The material being flimsy, the fire spread with amazing rapidity. There was only one fire escape on the building, though the law provided for two.

The girls fled to the fire escape while the flames leaped and danced about them.

Girls Jumped for Safety.

The foreman, seeing that the fire escape would not permit all the girls to descend, shouted to a number of girls to jump from a window on the fifth floor to an adjoining building fifteen feet below. Miss McAlvaney was among those who jumped to the roof of the adjoining building, and in doing so she sustained a broken shoulder blade, broken wrist and internal injuries which left her an invalid.

In the six years since she received her injuries Miss McAlvaney has been unable to work and has been supported by an uncle.

Though only 23 years old the plaintiff now looks like a woman of 40. Her hair has turned gray from suffering. She sued her employers for \$20,000, and was looking forward to a verdict which would enable her to take care of herself in her rapidly approaching feebleness.

Attorney Carew showed that the long delay in the trial was inevitable, because, like the testimony, and securing testimony against the company. The girls who worked with the plaintiff at the time of the fire were unwilling to testify, because of fear of losing their own jobs. To testify against their employer would be cause to be fired.

Now, after a lapse of more than five years, the girls, who were Miss McAlvaney's shopmates, have married, or have changed their employment, so that they are no longer afraid of the Sands & Appel Company, and were willing to testify.

Fear Loss of Suits.

Attorney Carew hinted that it was this lack of solidarity on the part of the working people that is partly responsible for the loss of many a suit for damages. The workers who see their fellow worker injured would, of course, like to testify, and securing testimony against the company. The girls who worked with the plaintiff at the time of the fire were unwilling to testify, because of fear of losing their own jobs. To testify against their employer would be cause to be fired.

Now, after a lapse of more than five years, the girls, who were Miss McAlvaney's shopmates, have married, or have changed their employment, so that they are no longer afraid of the Sands & Appel Company, and were willing to testify.

Fear Loss of Suits.

Attorney Carew hinted that it was this lack of solidarity on the part of the working people that is partly responsible for the loss of many a suit for damages. The workers who see their fellow worker injured would, of course, like to testify, and securing testimony against the company. The girls who worked with the plaintiff at the time of the fire were unwilling to testify, because of fear of losing their own jobs. To testify against their employer would be cause to be fired.

Now, after a lapse of more than five years, the girls, who were Miss McAlvaney's shopmates, have married, or have changed their employment, so that they are no longer afraid of the Sands & Appel Company, and were willing to testify.

Fear Loss of Suits.

Attorney Carew hinted that it was this lack of solidarity on the part of the working people that is partly responsible for the loss of many a suit for damages. The workers who see their fellow worker injured would, of course, like to testify, and securing testimony against the company. The girls who worked with the plaintiff at the time of the fire were unwilling to testify, because of fear of losing their own jobs. To testify against their employer would be cause to be fired.

Now, after a lapse of more than five years, the girls, who were Miss McAlvaney's shopmates, have married, or have changed their employment, so that they are no longer afraid of the Sands & Appel Company, and were willing to testify.

Fear Loss of Suits.

Attorney Carew hinted that it was this lack of solidarity on the part of the working people that is partly responsible for the loss of many a suit for damages. The workers who see their fellow worker injured would, of course, like to testify, and securing testimony against the company. The girls who worked with the plaintiff at the time of the fire were unwilling to testify, because of fear of losing their own jobs. To testify against their employer would be cause to be fired.

Now, after a lapse of more than five years, the girls, who were Miss McAlvaney's shopmates, have married, or have changed their employment, so that they are no longer afraid of the Sands & Appel Company, and were willing to testify.

Fear Loss of Suits.

Attorney Carew hinted that it was this lack of solidarity on the part of the working people that is partly responsible for the loss of many a suit for damages. The workers who see their fellow worker injured would, of course, like to testify, and securing testimony against the company. The girls who worked with the plaintiff at the time of the fire were unwilling to testify, because of fear of losing their own jobs. To testify against their employer would be cause to be fired.

Now, after a lapse of more than five years, the girls, who were Miss McAlvaney's shopmates, have married, or have changed their employment, so that they are no longer afraid of the Sands & Appel Company, and were willing to testify.

Fear Loss of Suits.

Attorney Carew hinted that it was this lack of solidarity on the part of the working people that is partly responsible for the loss of many a suit for damages. The workers who see their fellow worker injured would, of course, like to testify, and securing testimony against the company. The girls who worked with the plaintiff at the time of the fire were unwilling to testify, because of fear of losing their own jobs. To testify against their employer would be cause to be fired.

Now, after a lapse of more than five years, the girls, who were Miss McAlvaney's shopmates, have married, or have changed their employment, so that they are no longer afraid of the Sands & Appel Company, and were willing to testify.

SEC. NAGEL WARNS EMPLOYERS TO AVOID A REVOLUTION

Approves of "Welfare Work" of Electric Light Asso.

SCHEMES OUTLINED

Methods to Obtain 'Increased Devotion to Employers' Are Shown.

Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who is quite a radical, but that he saw a revolution coming unless the big capitalists get together and do something for their employees.

This climax—or anti-climax—was reached by the Commerce and Labor Secretary in an address which he delivered last night at the "public policy session" of the National Electric Light Association, which is now holding its convention in New York, in the New Theater.

"Public policy" is the phrase which the magnates of the light industry use instead of the more commonly known "welfare work." The meeting last night was the welfare work session of the convention.

Secretary Nagel's address came after Samuel Insull, president of the Chicago Commonwealth Edison Company and past president of the Electric Light Association, read his report, which concerned itself chiefly with ways and means of "benefitting" the working people and preventing them from getting restless; also the matter of sidetracking such "drastic" and "paternal" legislation as the Employers' Liability Law, which they have in England, and old age pensions and compulsory insurance in Germany was discussed.

"Rapid Legislation."

Such measures, Insull declared, should not find favor in this country. And the best method of preventing such rapid legislation from finding favor with the working class of the United States, he declared, is for the employers to give the workingmen substitutes for these labor laws now existing in "monarchical Europe."

Insull, in his report, recommended that employers at once begin to work out plans for providing their employees with company-made accident insurance societies; sickness, insurance and death benefits; service annuities; profit sharing; employees savings and investments funds; life insurance; and other "charitable" welfare schemes.

Insull was frank. It was not purely sentimental, this welfare work, he said. It was good business policy. If the employers don't get into welfare work and give the workmen some kind of accident insurance and service annuities, he hinted, the people are liable to wake up and demand the real thing: the things they have in monarchical Europe. If not worse.

It was after Insull read his report, which elaborated on each of these schemes, that Secretary Nagel was introduced.

Social Problem in United States.

Nagel began by declaring that the United States has been so absorbed in contemplating its prosperity, in amassing riches, that it has permitted itself to believe that it will have none of the "troublesome" social problems with which Europe has been grappling for years.

"Our country," Nagel said, "has been tardy in recognizing the dangers with which you now deal. Take the matter of industrial accidents. We have permitted old rules to prevail which do not meet with our present industrial needs."

At this point Secretary Nagel took a gentle stab at the New York Court of Appeals, which recently repealed the employers' liability law on the ground that it is unconstitutional. "If the Constitution is strangled too much,"

Insull, in his report, recommended that employers at once begin to work out plans for providing their employees with company-made accident insurance societies; sickness, insurance and death benefits; service annuities; profit sharing; employees savings and investments funds; life insurance; and other "charitable" welfare schemes.

Insull was frank. It was not purely sentimental, this welfare work, he said. It was good business policy. If the employers don't get into welfare work and give the workmen some kind of accident insurance and service annuities, he hinted, the people are liable to wake up and demand the real thing: the things they have in monarchical Europe. If not worse.

It was after Insull read his report, which elaborated on each of these schemes, that Secretary Nagel was introduced.

Social Problem in United States.

Nagel began by declaring that the United States has been so absorbed in contemplating its prosperity, in amassing riches, that it has permitted itself to believe that it will have none of the "troublesome" social problems with which Europe has been grappling for years.

"Our country," Nagel said, "has been tardy in recognizing the dangers with which you now deal. Take the matter of industrial accidents. We have permitted old rules to prevail which do not meet with our present industrial needs."

At this point Secretary Nagel took a gentle stab at the New York Court of Appeals, which recently repealed the employers' liability law on the ground that it is unconstitutional. "If the Constitution is strangled too much,"

Insull, in his report, recommended that employers at once begin to work out plans for providing their employees with company-made accident insurance societies; sickness, insurance and death benefits; service annuities; profit sharing; employees savings and investments funds; life insurance; and other "charitable" welfare schemes.

Insull was frank. It was not purely sentimental, this welfare work, he said. It was good business policy. If the employers don't get into welfare work and give the workmen some kind of accident insurance and service annuities, he hinted, the people are liable to wake up and demand the real thing: the things they have in monarchical Europe. If not worse.

It was after Insull read his report, which elaborated on each of these schemes, that Secretary Nagel was introduced.

Social Problem in United States.

Nagel began by declaring that the United States has been so absorbed in contemplating its prosperity, in amassing riches, that it has permitted itself to believe that it will have none of the "troublesome" social problems with which Europe has been grappling for years.

"Our country," Nagel said, "has been tardy in recognizing the dangers with which you now deal. Take the matter of industrial accidents. We have permitted old rules to prevail which do not meet with our present industrial needs."

At this point Secretary Nagel took a gentle stab at the New York Court of Appeals, which recently repealed the employers' liability law on the ground that it is unconstitutional. "If the Constitution is strangled too much,"

NEW ZEALAND FAST IN BODYS OF CASTE IDEA

JACK LONDON OFF FOR HIGH SIERRAS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Jack London has started from his home in Sonoma County on a camping trip to the high Sierra Nevada, with a four-horse team and full camping outfit.

His team is composed of four bronchos which London himself has broken to harness. He has a canvas-covered wagon with enough supplies to last three months. He intends to go north to Oregon, thence over into Idaho and return home along the crest of the high Sierras.

He is accompanied by his wife and a Japanese cook. He expects to write a new South Sea romance while he is on the road.

GUILTY OF PEONAGE, JURY ACQUITS FOUR

Judge Declares Georgia Slave Practice Is Unconstitutional.

Macon, Ga., May 31.—Despite the fact that United States Judge Emory Spear charged that the Georgia contract labor violates the Constitution of the United States and that hundreds of negroes are being held in peonage, a jury this afternoon, acquitted John H. Rogers, Jacob Horne, W. E. Thayer, and Luke Dupree, four wealthy Georgians, of the charge of peonage.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, notwithstanding Judge Spear's positive statement to them that the men were guilty of peonage and conspiracy, and by their own testimony had convicted themselves. The judge practically ordered a verdict of guilty and he seemed angered when the jury in five minutes returned a verdict of acquittal.

The defendants are residents of Pulaski County and it was charged that for many years they have been holding negro peons under the Georgia contract labor law.

Judge Spear denounced this law bitterly as unconstitutional. It is expected that Judge Spear's ruling will result in scores of prosecutions for peonage.

The men acquitted today were defended by Thomas B. Felder, Attorney General-elect of Georgia, who was threatened with disbarment from United States courts by Judge Spear for referring to colored plaintiffs as "niggers."

ANTIS DON'T WANT OTHERS TO VOTE

HARTFORD, May 31.—Passage by the Senate of the bill giving women municipal suffrage has created unusual interest among the women of the State. Today sixty-three petitions, with hundreds of names of women, many of them prominent in social life, were received by the House, asking that the suffrage bill be rejected. A clause of the petition says:

"In spite of the demand of a few insistent women, the large majority of women in this State have not asked for and do not wish any further extension of suffrage and the attendant burdens which it will force upon them."

The petitions went to the Woman Suffrage Committee. A little applause greeted the reading of the petitions.

127 COUNCILMEN LOSE POSITIONS

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 31.—Sixty-seven Councilmen in Pittsburgh and more than sixty in Scranton were turned out of office today when Governor Tener signed the second class City Charter bill, which was passed in the last hours of the Legislature last week, after a five months' spirited contest among Pittsburgh factions. Pittsburgh and Scranton are the only cities in the second class. The new law was passed in the interest of Pittsburgh, and it necessarily made a change in Scranton.

Under the new law, instead of each city having two large bodies of unsalaried men, each will now have one body of salaried Councilmen. Pittsburgh will have nine Councilmen at \$8,500 a year, and Scranton five at \$2,500. The first Councilmen to be appointed by the Governor, and will serve until next January; when they will be elected in November. Each city will vote at large for Councilmen.

WHY WAIT TILL THEN?

ALBANY, May 31.—The Legislature contemplates adjournment during the week ending July 1.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association

Notice to the Members.—A meeting of the above association will be held on Friday, June 2, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 2

Charles Edward Russell WILL LECTURE ON "Practical Results of Modern Utopias" In Cooper Union, on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6 Under the auspices of The Rand School of Social Science TICKETS 25 CENTS.

SEC. NAGEL WARNS EMPLOYERS TO AVOID A REVOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

he said, it will yield. It will yield to the will of the people, either through a constitutional amendment, or through some such device as a recall, which will cause the judges on the bench to give decisions in accordance with the will of the people.

"Somebody said of Lafayette that he was a good man to start revolutions, but a poor man to stop them."

Inaul's outline of the welfare work which the National Electric Light Association is planning to enter upon begins with an appeal.

The "right solution" of the troublesome social question as conceived by Inaul and his associates, all of them heads of electric light companies in the biggest cities in the United States.

The employees should receive all of the results of their labor "to which they may be properly entitled."

Adequate compensation in case of industrial accidents or accident.

Lessening the difference between capital and labor.

Employers to take interest in the welfare of their employees.

There are the general principles in the report. They are to be accomplished by uniting "sound economy with humanity."

In return for this humanity the employers are informed that the workers will give them a "degree of devotion which affects not only his own work, but that of all other employees associated with him."

The specific provisions of the various schemes behind the workers outlined by Inaul look very nice.

The service annuity would give every male employee of 65, and every female employee of 60, having a continuous and satisfactory record of ten years' service, a service annuity.

This, of course, leaves to the employer the decision as to whether or not he is entitled to annuity after 60 and 65, and what man has not given satisfactory service and should not get an annuity.

An attack was made upon the policy, which was fired, killing two men and two women.

This incensed the crowd, which began a fierce attack upon police in general.

More than 1,000 employees in the Brooklyn Navy Yard are to be laid off before the close of the week owing to alleged lack of work.

The three dry docks are now empty, and no work is in sight for some time.

The men at the yard are preparing to petition Congressmen Calder and Fitzgerald to make an appeal to the naval authorities against any further reduction of the force.

The crafts which will be affected the most are the machinists, foundry men, electricians, sheet metal workers, plumbers and caulkers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—As the result of a series of meetings, the District Council of the Allied Locomotive Builders' Union decided to send a committee to the Baldwin Locomotive Works and ask for the reinstatement of the 1,200 men laid off last week.

The union men are guarding their plans closely, and it is impossible to obtain accurate information about the meetings yesterday.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

SENTENCED TO DIE. ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ROOT MUST ANSWER FOR STATE DEPT.

House Probes Irregularities While He Was Secretary.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senator Root has been asked to appear before the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

One of the questions, concerning which the committee is seeking information, relates to certain payments made to Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, of Baltimore, who was retained by President Roosevelt to undertake the work of refunding the debt of the Republic of San Domingo.

Dr. Hollander testified that for this service he received \$100,000 from San Domingo, and \$4,000 from the United States. Secretary Root made an inquiry into the case, and the committee wants to know what he found out.

Another transaction that the committee would like to discuss with Root is that bearing on the purchase by the State Department of a portrait of former Secretary William H. Taft, which was painted by Philadelphia, who painted the portrait, testified that he received \$850 for the work.

The House committee asked Root to appear Friday. The request was sent to his office. A reply came back that Root is out of town and will not return until Monday.

DIAGNOSIS, THE EXILE, SAILS FOR SPAIN Old Despot in Good Humor Before Leaving Land He Cursed.

VERA CRUZ, May 31.—The Hamburg-American steamship Ypiranga, with Porfirio Diaz and his family on board, will sail from Vera Cruz for Spain either tonight or early tomorrow.

General Huerta, commanding the garrison here, was to put the former dictator and his relatives on board the boat this afternoon.

With Diaz, who now goes into exile in Spain, are his wife, his son, his son's wife and five grandchildren.

General Huerta, commanding the garrison here, was to put the former dictator and his relatives on board the boat this afternoon.

EL PASO, May 31.—In an interview with the United Press representative today, Gustavo Madero, brother of Francisco I. Madero, the rebel chief, explained that the fight against Diaz had been successful and easy because foreign capitalists were in sympathy with the rebellion and knew they would fare well under the new regime.

LAREDO, Tex., May 31.—Thirty persons were killed and many injured at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Sunday in a fight between police and a crowd of citizens.

More than 1,000 employees in the Brooklyn Navy Yard are to be laid off before the close of the week owing to alleged lack of work.

The three dry docks are now empty, and no work is in sight for some time.

The men at the yard are preparing to petition Congressmen Calder and Fitzgerald to make an appeal to the naval authorities against any further reduction of the force.

The crafts which will be affected the most are the machinists, foundry men, electricians, sheet metal workers, plumbers and caulkers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—As the result of a series of meetings, the District Council of the Allied Locomotive Builders' Union decided to send a committee to the Baldwin Locomotive Works and ask for the reinstatement of the 1,200 men laid off last week.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the week beginning July 17 as the time when Giuseppe Bertinaccio is to die in the electric chair for stabbing to death Joseph Feddo, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on January 4, 1910.

Labor News of the World

HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARS ABOUT STRIKE

Feehan, of Mine Workers, Describes Westmoreland Struggle.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The House Committee on Rules held a hearing today on the bill introduced by Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania, calling for an investigation of strike conditions in the Westmoreland district, where a strike has been in progress for a year.

Francis Feehan, president of District 3, Mine Workers' Union, told the committee that twenty miners had been killed by deputies during the time the strike had been on.

"Some of the men," he said, "were shot by deputies who followed them to their own homes and killed them on their own property. They were not interfering with the mines in any way."

Representative Madison, of Kansas, asked if the deputies who did the killing had been tried.

"Oh, yes," Feehan replied, "eighteen deputies were sentenced to jail for from three to six months."

"What," cried Madison in astonishment, "sentenced to three months for murder?"

"Precisely," Feehan replied, "and most of them are out now."

Feehan said, in reply to a question by Madison, that he did not think the trial was fair.

"Were the jurors residents of the district?" Madison asked.

"Yes," said Feehan, "but the judges did the sentencing." He added that for the past year the Westmoreland operators have been building stockades, to keep workmen imported from foreign countries and from other States at work.

There were 18,000 men who went out on strike," he said, "when it began the company used the most oppressive measures in attempting to subdue it, and 10,000 of the men, evicted from the company houses in which they were living, left the field."

"They were driven out of Pennsylvania between 8,000 and 7,000 men are still in the field, who have been driven out of the company towns and are now living in tents and shacks on the hillsides."

"They lived there all through last winter and suffered all sorts of hardships. They are still living there, and no one knows when and where they will own homes again."

We expect to prove that the various companies in the Westmoreland field are keeping men in practical slavery. They have erected stockades and are keeping men in the mines against their will. I know hundreds of cases where men have escaped—crossed the dead line—and have told stories of being beaten up and shot at because they tried to escape. Some have been badly wounded. Why, men are not allowed to go to church with our securing a pass to leave the company's property."

"Also coming from Europe are met by agents of the companies and induced to go to Westmoreland County. They are allowed no chance to escape, and are hurried from the train by the company guards by special deputies. I. R. Spizel, counsel for the strikers, corroborated Feehan's testimony in great detail. When asked why the strikers had not appealed to the last Federal Circuit upon the peonage charge, Spizel said:

"Remembering the attempts to get the Grand Jury to act on the McKeesport cases, when the Pressed Steel Company was charged with peonage, I thought it would be futile to appeal to it."

Several members of the committee expressed the opinion that the strikers should have gone to the courts before coming to Congress.

Spizel read affidavits to the effect that mine bosses threatened strikebreakers with death unless they continued to work in the mines. The affidavits also showed that when these strikebreakers escaped from the mines they were captured by the State constabulary and by special constables employed by the coal companies and forced to return to work until they had earned enough money to reimburse the company for the cost of transporting them to the mines and for their board. Miners who resisted were brutally beaten.

TO LAY OFF 1,000 NAVY YARD MEN

More than 1,000 employees in the Brooklyn Navy Yard are to be laid off before the close of the week owing to alleged lack of work.

The three dry docks are now empty, and no work is in sight for some time.

The men at the yard are preparing to petition Congressmen Calder and Fitzgerald to make an appeal to the naval authorities against any further reduction of the force.

The crafts which will be affected the most are the machinists, foundry men, electricians, sheet metal workers, plumbers and caulkers.

CORK WORKERS WIN FIRST VICTORY

Jose Borris, of Brooklyn, Grants Workers Nine Hour Day.

The first victory in the fight of the cork workers, who are out on strike to enforce better working conditions and fewer working hours, was scored yesterday when Jose Borris, Bogart street, Brooklyn, granted his eighty employees a nine-hour day, and work was resumed in his plant yesterday.

The other manufacturers, it was stated, were also ready to grant a nine-hour day, but that they were merely waiting for one to make a start, and all would follow. It was said that the bosses had a heated meeting yesterday, and that there was great dissension among them, several being in favor of yielding to the men.

It is expected that the bosses will change their stand and grant the demands of the workers by the end of the week.

The strikers held an enthusiastic meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, where they pledged themselves to strike until the bosses granted them a nine-hour day. They voted to drop all other demands, but to insist on a nine-hour day, and a half holiday on Saturdays.

They decided to over the demand for an increase in wages for a more opportune time, and when they are better organized.

The strikers were addressed by E. J. Riley, of the Socialist party, and Arturo Carot and Joseph Tykoff, organizers of the American Federation of Labor.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

BROOKLYN CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.

The Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union of Brooklyn held a successful mass meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum last Sunday. J. A. Behringer, of the Socialist party, who was the principal speaker, delivered an address for an hour and a half, describing the necessity for the workers to organize on the economic field for the purpose of bettering conditions in the shop and to also organize along the political field by voting a straight Socialist ticket.

Chairman Finsterle delivered an address in German for the benefit of those who did not understand English. He made a stirring appeal to the workers to organize, and was well received. After the speechmaking seventy-six workers enrolled in the union.

LEATHER GOODS WORKERS STRIKE.

The Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union is still conducting the strike against the Progressive Leather Works, 95 Prince street, for a fifty-two hour week and an increase in wages of 15 per cent. The boss is now in Europe on a pleasure trip, and is expected back within two or three weeks. The acting boss wanted to sign a provisional agreement until the boss returned, but the strikers refused, saying that they would rather stay out on strike, and not make up the orders than be fired on the boss's return.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

The Cleaners and Dyers' Union has already succeeded in unionizing thirty cleaning and dyeing stores on the East Side. The union has issued a sign which is being displayed in all stores observing union rates. The storekeepers have agreed to send their work to shops that employ union men and women, and will not display union signs in their show windows. The union appeals to all workers to demand the union sign of the Cleaners and Dyers' Union.

BROOKLYN CLERKS ORGANIZE.

A movement has recently been started to organize a union of the Brooklyn dry goods and gent's furnishing clerks. The clerks are compelled to work long hours for poor wages, and they are determined to organize and fight for better conditions. They will hold a mass meeting soon, the date and place to be announced through the columns of this paper.

PIANO WORKERS OUT.

Sixty men employed by the piano house of Waele & Co., Brown place and 133d street, struck yesterday because of a reduction in wages, and the discharge of union men. The union has taken up the fight, and will push it vigorously.

I. L. G. W. U. TO HOLD BIG MEETING IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—The Ladies' Garment Workers here are arranging for a big mass meeting at Gray's Army Tuesday evening, June 6, Meyer London, Harry Thomas, Max S. Hayes and others are expected to speak.

President Rosenberg of the international union was in Cleveland recently consulting with local union officials regarding working conditions. There have been rumors in the daily press that a general strike is about to be inaugurated among the cloak and skirt makers. But the workers will not walk out until they are ready, all the reports in the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding.

PLEASING TO BUSINESS.

BOSTON, May 31.—The opinion of corporation lawyers in Boston is that the American Tobacco decision is even much more favorable to business than the Standard Oil decision. It, in fact, goes a step further in the mild corrective and offers the assistance of the lower court to point out the way to a legal reorganization out of the constituent properties.

50 LAUNDRY BOSSES YIELD TO WORKERS

A Total of 230 Shops Have Granted Demands of Union.

Fifty more laundries, employing about sixty workers, yesterday signed agreements with the Laundry Workers' Union agreeing to operate their laundries under union conditions, and work was resumed in their places yesterday.

This makes a total of 230 shops that have granted the demands of the union, and they will now be able to supply the demand of the public for work done in union laundries. There are still about 100 laundries holding out against the union, but it is expected that they, too, will soon grant the demands of the workers.

Altogether there are now about 300 men and women working under union conditions, and about 110 workers are still out on strike. When the strikers called to get the employees of Lustgarten, 77 1st street, to walk out, the strikers say that the boss pulled a gun and drove them from the store. They say that they were threatened with being shot down if they dared come into the place.

Another laundryman, Shmulevitz, 173 Henry street, is displaying a sign stating that he will wash shirts for 5 cents, but the pickets say that very few customers entered the store, knowing that he is fighting the union.

The strikers say that they believe the steam laundry bosses are backing the few small bosses in their fight, as the steam laundry slaves have been joining the union in great numbers during the past few weeks, and the big bosses fear that the success of the laundrymen employed in the small laundries will encourage their own slaves to rebel against the intolerable conditions under which they have to work.

WAGE CUT FOR STEEL WORKERS

Independent Companies Are Considering Reductions. "Reasons" for Move.

The independent steel companies, in the face of competition, are not making enough to suit them, and as a result, are considering reductions in the wages of their employees. This became known yesterday.

The steel companies think that as "everything else is liquidating, it is labor's turn now," as an official of one of the companies put it. If the reduction takes place, it is expected that many of the steel workers will have to do without the high power automobiles, steam yachts, marble palaces, pedigreed bull pups and other luxuries to which they have become accustomed.

The labor contracts of such concerns as the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and the Lackawanna Steel Corporation expire on July 1.

Contracts Not to Be Renewed.

Although officials of the companies wouldn't say anything definite, it was pretty clearly understood that those labor contracts would not in any case be renewed on the old basis and that the smallest reduction would be around 6 per cent. Such action was expected in view of the recent cuts made by both the independents and the Steel Corporation in the prices of steel products.

When early in 1909 the open market for steel was declared there was a cut of 10 per cent in wages among all of the independents. The Steel Corporation, on the other hand, held to its old wage schedules. Later on, as prices for iron and steel products gradually swung around back to former levels, the independents and the Steel Corporation in the prices of steel products.

Profits Too Small.

An officer of an independent company said yesterday:

"The margin of profits for the independent companies is now very small, and it is not unlikely that competition will force the market still lower, although I believe as far as prices are concerned that it will be an orderly retreat. In the long run I think it will be a good thing for the steel trade.

The high price of labor compared with the low price of steel is one of the economic obstacles which now lies in the way of general improvement. To reduce labor costs is the natural thing for the companies to do. Everything else is liquidating, and it is labor's turn now."

It is not thought that the United States Steel Corporation will make any cuts in wages, as they are already about as low as a human being can stand. Most labor contracts with that company do not expire until January 1.

DALLAS STREET CARS UNDER POLICE GUARD

DALLAS, Tex., May 31.—Street cars are operating under police guard today, following the discharge of ten conductors and motormen for forming a local car men's union.

The street railway company is importing strikebreakers, and it is expected that trouble will follow an attempt to put the non-union men to work.

NO WORK; KILLS HIMSELF.

Despondent because he had no work, Charles Reider, 44 years old, of 78 De Sales place, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday in the woodshed of his home by taking gas.

WE SELL MORE STRAW HATS FOR \$2.90 THAN WE DO FOR \$1.50



McCANN'S MEN'S HATS 210 Bowery, Above Spring St.

DEFECTIVE TRACKS CAUSE OF WRECK

Pennsy R. R. to Blame for Twelve Deaths at Martin's Creek.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—Testifying before representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission who sat with the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners today, John I. Riegel, a civil engineer of Scranton, Pa., said that in his judgment the cause of the wreck in which twelve persons lost their lives at Martin's Creek on April 29 was the defective condition of the tracks.

The tracks were undergoing repairs when the accident happened, and Riegel asserted that his investigations after the wreck proved to him conclusively that they were in bad condition.

This testimony was given at the conclusion of an all-day hearing, during which representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad had attributed the wreck to the explosion of an acetylene gas tank under the third car of the train or collapse of the under construction of the first car.

Superintendent Alexander P. Geat, of the Belvidere division, was one of the witnesses who seemed certain that the roadbed was not responsible for the accident although he was not certain as to what was the proximate cause. Riegel was subjected to a detailed cross-examination by counsel for the railroad. This elicited the information that he is preparing a treatise upon the causes of railroad accidents, in the preparation of which he has made a study of conditions surrounding numerous wrecks.

What his experience was on the question Riegel replied he had done work for the New York Central, Lackawanna and other roads.

At the conclusion of the hearing it was announced that a conference would be held between the representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Board of Public Utility Commissioners to formulate a report. It is expected that both bodies will concur in the same report.

400 SHOP MEN QUIT AT ALTOONA

ALTOONA, Pa., May 31.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning 400 men laid down their tools and quit work in the Altoona and Juniata shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The committee in charge of the affairs of the union shop men here met in executive session this morning.

It followed a meeting of the committee and union men, numbering about 500, which was held last night, when it was decided to strike this morning in the event that Superintendent Craighton refused to accept or accede to the resolutions sent to him on Monday.

SEAMEN SAY STRIKE WILL BE CALLED SOON

LONDON, May 31.—The British Sailors and Seamen's Union issued a circular today, according to the Exchange Telegraph, announcing that an international strike would be called shortly. The date is not stated. It is presumed that Denmark, Norway and Germany will not be included in the strike, as the shipowners of these countries have granted the demands of the sailors.

Comet circles fear the strike will seriously interfere with the coronation and their plans for a financial harvest at this time.

TO STUDY AVIATION LAW.

PARIS, May 31.—The first International Congress, called for the study of an international law covering aviation, was opened here today under the presidency of Alexandre Millerand, the French ex-minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraph.

THE GROUCHES' CORNER. It has been found necessary to add a kick-absorber to its editorial outfit. Here are, assorted kicks of all kinds, from all places and directed against all abuses, real or imaginary. It will hereafter be a feature, and exceedingly striking one.

W. S. GILBERT AND HIS WORK, with a liberal selection of those matchless lyrics that made him one of the big figures of the time. You may know a few of his comic operas. Here you will find a selection of his finest work, one that will make you anxious to know more about this incomparable satirist.

NOTABLE OUTCASTS. The beginning of some especially fetching tales of men the world drove forth, but who lived, nevertheless, to become renowned. Those who cast them out are known only in a reflected way, and because of their contemptible actions.

SOME POPULAR MISCONCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND has struck in this one of the best leads he has worked.

THOMAS HUXLEY ON DAVID HUME. Doubtless your school days you read the History of England and learned something of Hume as a philosopher. A few weeks ago was the anniversary of his birth, so it is fitting to get some conception of his ideas and it is best done by going to the ablest writer ever dealt with him.

WOMAN'S SPHERE will contain: THE LEAST OF THE TALES OF A LANDLORD CAPITALIST. And stories, lots of them, and all good.

You cannot get more or better in any capitalist paper. You do not do better than to push The Sunday Call.

White Rose CEYLON TEA. No Summer lunch is quite complete without Dandy for Iced Tea.

LETTER TO WIFE JEALOUS Proba Bathtub Murder and Husband's Career.

The police declare that incriminating evidence is tightening about the young man admitted yesterday...

He wrote it. To prove his identity as the author the letter Scheib scribbled in the margin of the police note containing some of the endearing terms of "Anna" letter.

Case of Death Mystery. It has been impossible thus far to determine the cause of the death...

Girl Friends. Headquarters men, on the strength of a letter found in Scheib's possession...

"SCHEIB" IS AN ALIAS; HAS A POLICE RECORD SPRINGFIELD, Miss., May 31.—Henry A. Scheib, the chauffeur under arrest...

FIVE DOWN IN STORM LORAIN, Ohio, May 31.—Five people reported to have lost their lives when...

STORM KILLS 25 BRIMLEY, May 31.—Twenty-five people in all perished in the floods which...

SAVE TEACHER'S LIFE. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 31.—The graduating class of the...

NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINE STRIKE IS LOST MONTREAL, May 31.—The strike which has been on at the Springhill...

PROPOSES NEW PEACE SCHEME. WASHINGTON, May 31.—A plan for a convention of representatives of all the religious denominations...

ALBANY, May 31.—The Senate today passed the Jackson three-platoon police bill affecting cities of the first and second classes.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Senate today passed the Jackson three-platoon police bill affecting cities of the first and second classes.

BIG FURNITURE WORKS BRING US THE AD. OF ANY FIRM OFFERING FURNITURE AT SPECIAL PRICES AND WE WILL DUPLICATE THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY.

SENATE TO VOTE ON RECIPROcity PACT Effort to Show Wall Street Had Hand in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—By unanimous consent the Senate Finance Committee agreed this afternoon in an executive session to vote in committee on next Wednesday afternoon upon a report on the Canadian reciprocity bill.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The architects of the country are organized in a combination which fixes and maintains certain prices for building plans according to testimony elicited today by the House Committee.

ARCHITECTS' TRUST REVEALED BY PROBE

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The architects of the country are organized in a combination which fixes and maintains certain prices for building plans according to testimony elicited today by the House Committee.

GILBERT DIED TO SAVE A WOMAN

LONDON, May 31.—The fact came out at the inquest today on the body of the late Sir William Schwenca Gilbert, the dramatist, who died suddenly while in bathing at Harrow on Monday.

INSURGENT JUSTICE HARLAN IS 78 TODAY

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Associate Justice Harlan, the Supreme Court insurgent judge, will celebrate his seventy-eighth birthday tomorrow.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Senate today passed the Jackson three-platoon police bill affecting cities of the first and second classes.

SENATOR ROOSEVELT MAKES CONFESSION Says He Got Undermyer Letter the Day O'Gorman Was Elected.

SUGAR TRUST GAVE WICKERSHAM \$26,000

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The government stepped in and began prosecution of the farmers. "Why," asked he, "were the plain everyday farmers proceeded against criminally when the great American Tobacco Company was tried civilly and was permitted to reorganize and continue its business?"

WICKERSHAM TALKS OF PRISON SENTENCES

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The prophecy that the recent opinions by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases would result in sweeping attempts to secure criminal conviction of violators of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was made by Attorney General Wickersham to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice today.

SHOULD CONFISCATE OIL AND TOBACCO

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Asserting that the Supreme Court has practically licensed the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust to violate the law for six months, Representative E. W. Madison, insurgent of Kansas, one of the leading lawyers in the House today declared that the goods of both trusts now moving in interstate commerce are liable to immediate confiscation.

BAR OUT SCRIPPS M'RAE NEWSPAPER MEN

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 31.—By a vote of 24 to 8 the Senate today barred from the floor of its chambers all representatives of the Scripps-McRae League of Newspapers, which conducted an active campaign to bring about the bribery investigation in the House.

FLAT 3-CENT FARE IN CLEVELAND TODAY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—Cleveland's Street Railway System will put on a flat 3-cent fare basis tomorrow as a result of orders issued by its directors today.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Senate today passed the Jackson three-platoon police bill affecting cities of the first and second classes.

SENATOR ROOSEVELT MAKES CONFESSION Says He Got Undermyer Letter the Day O'Gorman Was Elected.

ALBANY, May 31.—Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt, the legislator who with a group of others, obeyed the orders of J. P. Morgan and insured so hard that Thomas F. Ryan's man, Sheehan, could not be elected to the United States Senate, admitted today that on the day that O'Gorman was elected he got a letter from Mayor Gaynor informing him that Samuel Undermyer knew the truth and would tell it if a United States Senator was not chosen at once.

"But," he added, "the letter had nothing to do with the subsequent action of the insurgents. It did not affect me in the least. I did not mention it to any of the other men, so that it could not have affected their action in terminating the deadlock."

It has now become definitely known, however, that the letter was to have been published if the insurgents led by Roosevelt had held out a day longer. That fact, it is alleged on the highest authority, was counted on to drive the insurgents into line, for fear that they would be held up as agents of the Steel Trust crowd in opposing Sheehan.

THWART M'CARTHY'S FIGHT ON SEYMOUR

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Mayor McCarthy received a setback today when his attempt to oust Chief of Police Seymour was blocked by Judge Sewall of the Superior Court who issued a writ that prohibits the Police Commissioners from taking any further steps until the Mayor's charges against Seymour have been investigated by the court.

PLAN TO PUBLISH AVANTI PRIVATELY

ROME, May 19.—According to a report circulated here the Avanti, official organ of the Socialist party, which has been owned and published by the party, will soon go over into the hands of a publishing association. The majority of the shares will be owned by members of the Socialist party, thus insuring that it will continue to run on Socialist lines.

WISE SEEKING TO DISBAR J. J. ADAMS

United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise said yesterday that as soon as he could prepare his affidavits he would ask the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to disbar ex-Congressman John J. Adams. Adams is the man who Wise said at the close of the United States trial had offered him, through a third person, \$2,500 and a trip to Europe if he would "pull off" from the prosecution of Frank X. Butler, one of the Wireless men.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Senate today passed the Jackson three-platoon police bill affecting cities of the first and second classes.

A NEW VENTURE And Good News to All Call Readers RICKARDS ESTABLISHED 1895 430 Sixth Ave. N. E. Cor. 26th St., New York ESTABLISHED 1895 COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1911 We will offer to all our patrons a share in our profits. The dividend will be 5% on all purchases made in our store. This dividend will be payable quarterly upon presentation of receipts issued by us at the time the purchase was made, indicating the purchase amount and the amount due in dividends.

GOOD GRAY POETS' FOLLOWERS MEET

Whitman Fellowship Communes With the Spirit of Walt.

Yesterday afternoon and last night the Walt Whitman Fellows met at the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth avenue and 5th street and drank deep of the inspiration they draw from "Leaves of Grass."

The heavy rain which fell in the afternoon prevented that session from being as fully attended by the spiritual revolutionists as it doubtless would have been.

A most attractive Fellowship program was executed at the afternoon meeting, addresses being made by Charles Nesbit, of Washington; Russell Hertz, editor of the International, and Eliot White.

Delightful readings from Whitman were given by Mildred Bain. Miss Bain also read "The People Are the Masters of Life," a striking epic by Horace Traubel, the brilliant interpreter and devoted follower of Whitman. The pertinent query contained in this paper was, "Who are you, indeed, who would talk or sing to America?"

A number of songs, written by Traubel, and arranged and sung by Miss Bain, interspersed the afternoon session.

Columbia's Fatal Influence.

In his speech Eliot White called attention to the fact that it was not the person who is constantly looking for revolution that best serves the cause of revolution. He predicted that the revolution would choose its own leaders from among those who spent their hours in prudent and obscure preparation for the call to action.

White insisted that the element of human nature which insistently makes man love his fellows when permitted to do so would lead the race out of bondage and protect it from disaster when freedom has been finally achieved.

Hertz won the sympathy and close attention of his hearers when he described the paralyzing influence upon the student body of the University of Columbia exerted by the faculty of Columbia University.

"I have never known a case where a student's impulsive desire to express himself, to grasp the real meaning of life, would be checked by the year at Columbia. It is usually crushed out in the first six months, and more often in the first six weeks," said he.

Hertz went on to explain the disconcerting elements which beset himself and some other students who formed a little group for the purpose of genuine and unrestricted literary investigation.

Whitman's Vital Religion.

"From the start we were sat upon by the faculty and boycotted by the university journal. Brander Matthews devoted six weeks to lectures on Whitman, and never mentioned Whitman. We queried the faculty about Whitman when at last a copy of his work fell into our hands, and were told that he was a crude person, who had possessed some measure of sanity, but who had quite without significance, literary or social."

In his discussion of the spiritual and religious significance of Whitman, Charles Nesbit emphasized the fact that the Good Gray Poet was intensely religious, the difference between him and superficial critics, who call him anti-religious being that Walt lived his religion every hour, and at death sat still with his soul easily and unafraid.

At 7 p.m. the members of the Fellowship partook of dinner, after which informal speeches were made by a great number of those present.

The keynote of these speeches was Whitman's passionate love for mankind, his limitless faith in the destiny of the race, and his determined opposition to those institutions which shackle both body and soul, making man a deformed creature of conventional fear to invite his soul lest his soul accept the invitation.

FALL MAY KILL WORKER.

Edward Weiss, 24 years old, an electrician, who lives at 164th street and Ogden avenue, the Bronx, fell while at work yesterday morning on the new armory under construction for the 23d Regiment at 165th street and Fort Washington avenue, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital, where his condition is serious.

THE EAGLE SHOE STORE

Union-Made of Style and Quality. 266 Columbus Ave., bet. 101st and 102d Sts., New York.

C. O. LOEBEL

UP-TO-DATE Union Makers and Men's Furnishings. 104 FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Home of Satisfaction. Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE 1784 Fifth Ave., Opp. Postoffice.

J. B. Schierenbeck

GROCERIES AND FRUITS. 19 Broome St., Brooklyn.

Harry Goodman

SPECIAL \$10 SUITS. 2641 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.

HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO.

QUALITY OUR MOTTO. COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK. 443-445 Madison St., Tel. 6500 Ind.

CLOTHES ON CREDIT

per week is sufficient to clothe you and your family. Gentlemen, Ladies' and Children's clothing at lowest prices.

Harlem Credit Company

2377 3d Ave., Near 124th St. Open Evenings, One Flight Up.

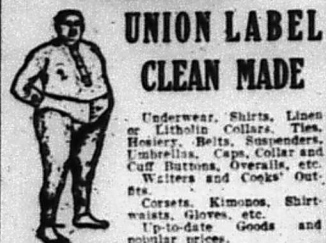
Goldberg & Saks

BAKERY AND COFFEE PARLOR. 148 St. Avenue, between 9th and 10th Streets. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Drink "Peter Brew"

The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.

The 927th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL. MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS



UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE Underwear, Shirts, Lipos, Litholin Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar studs, Cuff Buttons, Overalls, etc. Writers and Co's. Out. Corveta, Kimonos, Shirts, Corsets, Goggles, etc. 50-52nd St. Goods and popular prices.

SIG KLEIN and Assistants 50 THIRD AVE., Near 10th St., New York.

NEW ZEALAND FAST IN BONDS OF CASTE IDEA

(Continued from Page 1.)

years the Prime Minister of the colony. So long as he held the reins the machine went forward. He was a cool, calm, a genuine friend of labor, plain, straightforward and had no use for titles nor for the rest of that rubbish. About four times he refused to accept knightship of other decorations and remained Dick Seddon to the end.

He died suddenly in June, 1906. He had never been popular among the pinheads, for whose social delight and aspirations he had little time. In his cabinet was one Sir Joseph Ward, a New Zealander, a title, place, caste, antique peep shows and knee pants was all that could be desired. He was, besides, possessed of a good lady whose social ambitions were just what they ought to be, and both seem to have been not on the trail for more honors. The pinheads entirely approved of Sir Joseph, because of his title, and he was chosen to fill the miner's place.

Wheels Stopped. Whereupon the machine ceased to advance an inch, and the government betook itself chiefly to the task of holding to its places and properly safeguarding society and loyalty to the throne.

The most brilliant achievement of Sir Joseph's administration has been the gift of a \$10,000,000 Dreadnought, built at the sole expense of New Zealand, to the British navy.

As to the pinheads' cackle with unrepentable joy. It shows the quality of New Zealand loyalty. Ten million dollars—one million New Zealanders; \$10 a head. Loyalty comes high, and must have.

Obviously the reason for this grotesque present is the imminent danger of a German invasion of England, a horrifying vision of which ceaselessly haunted the ever pinhead. The Dreadnought is to shoot up some Germans.

In point of fact, it has other and much stronger reasons, as one may learn from the extraordinary social lectures, and never mentioned Whitman. We queried the faculty about Whitman when at last a copy of his work fell into our hands, and were told that he was a crude person, who had possessed some measure of sanity, but who had quite without significance, literary or social."

In his discussion of the spiritual and religious significance of Whitman, Charles Nesbit emphasized the fact that the Good Gray Poet was intensely religious, the difference between him and superficial critics, who call him anti-religious being that Walt lived his religion every hour, and at death sat still with his soul easily and unafraid.

At 7 p.m. the members of the Fellowship partook of dinner, after which informal speeches were made by a great number of those present.

The keynote of these speeches was Whitman's passionate love for mankind, his limitless faith in the destiny of the race, and his determined opposition to those institutions which shackle both body and soul, making man a deformed creature of conventional fear to invite his soul lest his soul accept the invitation.

Fall may kill worker. Edward Weiss, 24 years old, an electrician, who lives at 164th street and Ogden avenue, the Bronx, fell while at work yesterday morning on the new armory under construction for the 23d Regiment at 165th street and Fort Washington avenue, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital, where his condition is serious.

THE EAGLE SHOE STORE

Union-Made of Style and Quality. 266 Columbus Ave., bet. 101st and 102d Sts., New York.

C. O. LOEBEL

UP-TO-DATE Union Makers and Men's Furnishings. 104 FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Home of Satisfaction. Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE 1784 Fifth Ave., Opp. Postoffice.

J. B. Schierenbeck

GROCERIES AND FRUITS. 19 Broome St., Brooklyn.

Harry Goodman

SPECIAL \$10 SUITS. 2641 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.

HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO.

QUALITY OUR MOTTO. COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK. 443-445 Madison St., Tel. 6500 Ind.

CLOTHES ON CREDIT

per week is sufficient to clothe you and your family. Gentlemen, Ladies' and Children's clothing at lowest prices.

Harlem Credit Company

2377 3d Ave., Near 124th St. Open Evenings, One Flight Up.

Goldberg & Saks

BAKERY AND COFFEE PARLOR. 148 St. Avenue, between 9th and 10th Streets. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Drink "Peter Brew"

The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.

BERGER'S KIDNAPPING BILL HAS FAIR CHANCE TO BECOME LAW

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Representative Berger's bill to stop official kidnapping, as has been told, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This is the committee which will receive from the Committee on Rules a copy of all the testimony it recently took on Berger's resolution on the McNamara case.

Unless the present sentiment of Congress for some reason or other changes, it may be reasonably expected that laws against kidnapping will soon be written on the federal statute books.

It is suggested that Socialists and labor unionists write letters to the chairman and members of the Committee on Judiciary urging the passage of a law against kidnapping.

The members of the House Committee on Judiciary are: Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, chairman; Robert L. Henry, of Texas; Edwin Y. Webb, of North Carolina; Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia; William W. Tucker, of Missouri; William C. Houston, of Tennessee; John C. Floyd, of Arkansas; R. Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky; James M. Graham, of Illinois; H. Garland Dupre, of Louisiana; Martin W. Littleton, of New York; Walter I. McCoy, of New Jersey; John W. Davis, of West Virginia; Daniel J. McGillicuddy, of Maine; John A. Sterling, of Illinois; Reuben O. Moon, of Pennsylvania; Edwin W. Higgins, of Connecticut; Paul Howland, of Ohio; Frank M.

Nye, of Minnesota; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; Francis H. Dods, of Michigan. The first fourteen are Democrats, the last seven, Republicans.

Section 5273 of Berger's bill, which is to amend section 5278 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5278 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5273. Whenever the executive authority of any State or Territory demands any person as a fugitive from justice of the executive authority of any State or Territory to which such person has fled, and produces a copy of an indictment found or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or Territory charging the person demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the Governor or chief magistrate of the State or Territory from whence the person so charged has fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State or Territory to which such person has fled, to cause him to be arrested and secured, and to cause notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear.

Actually in State. The term fugitive shall never be held to mean other than a person actually within the State or Territory wherein the alleged crime was committed, at the time of its commission, and who has subsequently fled from such State or Territory.

No person arrested as a fugitive from justice in any State or Territory shall be delivered to the agent of the demanding authority until such person shall have been first taken before a court of record in such State or Territory, and shall have been given ample opportunity to notify friends and to obtain counsel and to test the sufficiency of the extradition proceedings by habeas corpus or by other proceedings.

An agent of a demanding authority who shall receive a person into his custody and transport him out of the State or Territory in which he was arrested in violation of the laws of such State or Territory, or who shall have been given ample opportunity to notify friends and to obtain counsel and to test the sufficiency of the extradition proceedings by habeas corpus or by other proceedings, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years.

If no such agent appears within six months from the time of the arrest the prisoner shall be discharged. All costs or expenses incurred in apprehending, securing, and transmitting such fugitive to the State or Territory making such demand shall be paid by such State or Territory.

Habeas Corpus Test. A person seized and conveyed from a State or Territory to another State or Territory in violation of the laws of either State or Territory concerned, or of the United States, shall have opportunity, immediately upon being conveyed to the demanding State, to test the sufficiency of the extradition proceedings by habeas corpus or by other proceedings, and whether or not he was, at the time of arrest, a fugitive from justice; and upon refutation of either allegation he shall be surrendered and returned to the proper authorities to the jurisdiction from which he was taken.

GRAFT CHARGES AGAINST SHERIFF

ALBANY, May 31.—Charges of "graft, collusion, and violations of the law" have been filed with Governor Dix against Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, by residents of the village of Liverpool. A copy of the charges has been served on the Sheriff, with a request that he file an answer with the Governor by June 9.

The charges allege that a contract between the town of Salina and the Onondaga County Penitentiary was made on December 11, 1909, for the stripping of willows at the penitentiary at \$9 per ton, Wyker signing the contract as supervisor of the town.

It is further charged that Wyker, by secret arrangements, secured a rebate of \$3 a ton on all willows stripped at the penitentiary. It is asserted that 425 tons were stripped that year, and on this tonnage the county received \$2,770.82, and Wyker \$1,296.35.

"Being a powerful Republican politician, especially locally," says the charges, "he has been able to control the town board and secure contracts between it and the Onondaga Penitentiary for nine years back, he himself being the beneficiary. He took out subcontracts between himself and the town board at the same price as the one, between the town board and the penitentiary, the latter being used simply as a shield in case of trouble."

FOUL BALL KILLED GIRL WATCHING GAME

Pittsburg, May 31.—When a girl friend of fifteen-year-old Edna Thumm tried to dissuade her from going to a baseball game at Recreation Park yesterday, Edna said: "I'd rather die than miss it." To build a fleet of steamships and destroy the Steamship Trust; or to develop its coal mines and destroy the Coal Trust; or to build sawmills and destroy the Lumber Trust; or to start fisheries and destroy the Fish Trust; or to manufacture agricultural machinery and destroy the Harvester Trust.

It does none of these things, but while the highwaymen have their will it marks the end of the King's drawing room, wearing knee pants and a sash, for which the New Zealanders were taxed \$10 a head.

SINGLE TAXERS DO HONOR TO GEORGE

Single taxers honored the memory of Tom L. Johnson at a meeting held in the auditorium of the Society for Ethical Culture at Central Park West, 64th street, Tuesday night by the Women's National Single Tax League and the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

Lawson Purdy, president of the Board of Taxation, said that the works of Henry George had undoubtedly been the inspiration for the work of the former Mayor of Cleveland.

COLD STORAGE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

ALBANY, May 31.—Assemblyman Brennan's bill, aimed at the Cold Storage Trust, is on its way to becoming a law, as today the Assembly sent the measure to Governor Dix for his approval.

The bill, having been amended in the Senate, was repassed by the House. It prohibits the storing of food supplies for longer than ten months. Butter may be held a year.

The Foley bill, prohibiting foreign banking corporations from engaging in any form of business in this State, and aimed at the 87-night private bankers who incorporated outside the State when the Sullivan bill which required all persons doing a private banking business to give bonds with the Controller took effect, passed the Assembly.

SPORTS

Rain Prevents Games.

Rain prevented the last game of the series between the Giants and Brooklyn yesterday. The Giants left last night for Newcastle, Pa., where they are scheduled for an exhibition game today. Tomorrow they begin a four-game series with the Cubs in Chicago. The Highlanders played a six-innings game with Washington, and lost by a score of 3 to 2. Today the Yankees met St. Louis at American League Park.

Highlanders Lose, 3 to 2.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The crippled Yankees dropped a six-inning game to the Senators here this afternoon by 3 to 2. A sudden rain and wind storm came up while the New Yorkers were at bat in the seventh, and Empire Perrine decided to call off hostilities. After the usual thirty-minute respite the grounds were ankle deep in mud, and further play was out of the question.

Baseball Notes. The winning work of the Cubs and the White Sox has excited Chicago fans so that they now have visions of pennants. When the Giants begin their first series in the Windy City tomorrow the followers of the Cubs will do some tail rooting. This series may have an important bearing on the outcome of the National League race, for if the Giants win a majority of the games they will deprive Chance's men of some of their rapidly increasing confidence.

Philadelphia. There the Jinx struck them again, with the more illness and injury, the slumped in Philadelphia and Washington they lost five games out of six, making nine victories and twelve defeats since leaving home. The Athletics were themselves again in the New York market this time, going better than any other American League club.

Everything considered, Hemphill has acquitted himself with credit as manager pro tem.

It isn't strange that President Ebbets strenuously denies the periodical report that Daubert, Rucker and Bell may be traded. Without these star players the Brooklyn club, it is believed, would make a message on the cellar floor. The Brooklyn club has failed to come up to expectations this year and Gowan fans are wondering why.

Sunstar Wins Derby.

EPSON, England, May 31.—Sunstar, owned by J. B. 2-year-old, excellently piloted by W. Griggs, won the Derby here this afternoon. He was the favorite in the betting.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

National League. At St. Louis—First game—R. H. E. Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 4 1 St. Louis..... 0 0 0 2 2 2—2 4 7 Batteries—McQuillen and Clarke; Harmon and Bresnahan. At St. Louis—Second game—Cincinnati 0 0 4 1 0 0—8 3 1 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 2 10 3—15 18 1 Batteries—Suggs, Gaspar and Bliss; Golden, Geyer, Bresnahan and Bliss. At Boston—Boston and Philadelphia game was postponed; rain. At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh and Chicago game was postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League. New York..... Won. Lost. P.C. Philadelphia..... 26 15 .634 Chicago..... 23 15 .602 Pittsburgh..... 23 17 .575 St. Louis..... 19 18 .514 Cincinnati..... 17 21 .444 Brooklyn..... 14 24 .369 Boston..... 10 31 .244 American League. Detroit..... Won. Lost. P.C. Philadelphia..... 22 11 .744 Boston..... 22 16 .578 Chicago..... 19 17 .528 New York..... 18 21 .462 Cleveland..... 15 24 .389 Washington..... 14 26 .350 St. Louis..... 13 28 .317

Ty Cobb Sees Taft.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Tyrus Cobb, whose slugging for the Tigers in the last season earned him a reputation as the greatest slugger in the world, added to his honors today a warm reception from President Taft in his private office.

Ty Cobb was introduced to the President by Major Archie Butt, the President's military aide, who hails from Augusta, Ga. Cobb is the other native of Augusta, besides the major, who has brought the fame of the fair Southern town northward.

The President greeted Cobb as a brother Augustan, for the President himself claims a residence in that city from the long visits which he has made there. With Cobb was H. E. Lively, a pitcher for the Detroit team.

Baseball Notes. The winning work of the Cubs and the White Sox has excited Chicago fans so that they now have visions of pennants. When the Giants begin their first series in the Windy City tomorrow the followers of the Cubs will do some tail rooting. This series may have an important bearing on the outcome of the National League race, for if the Giants win a majority of the games they will deprive Chance's men of some of their rapidly increasing confidence.

Philadelphia. There the Jinx struck them again, with the more illness and injury, the slumped in Philadelphia and Washington they lost five games out of six, making nine victories and twelve defeats since leaving home. The Athletics were themselves again in the New York market this time, going better than any other American League club.

Everything considered, Hemphill has acquitted himself with credit as manager pro tem.

It isn't strange that President Ebbets strenuously denies the periodical report that Daubert, Rucker and Bell may be traded. Without these star players the Brooklyn club, it is believed, would make a message on the cellar floor. The Brooklyn club has failed to come up to expectations this year and Gowan fans are wondering why.

Sunstar Wins Derby.

EPSON, England, May 31.—Sunstar, owned by J. B. 2-year-old, excellently piloted by W. Griggs, won the Derby here this afternoon. He was the favorite in the betting.

SECOND DEATH FROM TROLLEY WRECK

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—The second death occurred today as a result of the rear end trolley crash on the New Haven-Derby line yesterday in which James Malone, an Orange, Conn., farmer, was instantly killed. Emil Bjurling, 20, of Derby, Conn., died today from his injuries. The other two persons injured and removed to hospitals in this city and Derby were reported on the road to full recovery.

Pending the outcome of the Coroner's investigations, Motoman Robert Grannis, of Shelton, Conn., is held without bail. Grannis could not bring his car to a stop when a car in front of his halted sharply to discharge a passenger.

ERUPTION KILLS PILGRIMS.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 31.—News comes from Japan that when the annual festival of the Shrine, on the summit of Asama, volcano, was held on May 3, and several hundred pilgrims who had ascended to the shrine were returning, there was an eruption that caused serious loss of life. A tremendous report, heard as far as Tokyo, was followed by a column of lava and smoke rising several hundred feet, and the pilgrims were showered with molten lava.

IRON WORKER KILLED.

John Moran, an iron worker, living at 1324 Third Avenue, died in New York Hospital early yesterday morning when a piece of steel fell from the seventeenth story of a new building at 141 West 26th street, striking him on the head.

JAMES R. KEANE & CO. 1351-1357 Third Avenue

Modern House Furnishers. FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, OILCLOTH, ETC. YOU SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU BUY HERE.



LOOK OUT FOR THE RIGHT STORE. 1351-1357 Third Avenue, bet. 77th and 78th Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and hearing date the 25th day of May, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Broadway, New York, on the 15th day of June, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by JACOB LEVY, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Broadway, New York, on the 2nd day of June, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by SAMUEL M. MARK, Auctioneer, the premises described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Second Avenue, distant 875.00 (875) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and One hundred and third Street, and partly by a party wall, One hundred and thirty feet, and partly by the easterly side of Second Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; westerly partly by One hundred and third Street, and partly by the easterly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Second Avenue, a distance of 1094.00 (1094) feet to the point of beginning. The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to be sold, is \$5,751.50, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, is \$250.00, with interest thereon from December 1st, 1910. Subject also to any state of facts which may be ascertained by the Referee, in said judgment named, in any other or any of his pending cases, or in any other or any of his pending cases, or in any other or any of his pending cases. Dated, New York, May 28, 1911. JACOB LEVY, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and hearing date the 20th day of April, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Broadway, New York, on the 2nd day of June, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by SAMUEL M. MARK, Auctioneer, the premises described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Second Avenue, distant 875.00 (875) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and One hundred and third Street, and partly by a party wall, One hundred and thirty feet, and partly by the easterly side of Second Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; westerly partly by One hundred and third Street, and partly by the easterly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Second Avenue, a distance of 1094.00 (1094) feet to the point of beginning. The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to be sold, is \$5,751.50, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, is \$250.00, with interest thereon from December 1st, 1910. Subject also to any state of facts which may be ascertained by the Referee, in said judgment named, in any other or any of his pending cases, or in any other or any of his pending cases, or in any other or any of his pending cases. Dated, New York, May 28, 1911. JACOB LEVY, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and hearing date the 25th day of May, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Broadway, New York, on the 15th day of June, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by JACOB LEVY, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Broadway, New York, on the 2nd day of June, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by SAMUEL M. MARK, Auctioneer, the premises described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Second Avenue, distant 875.00 (875) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and One hundred and third Street, and partly by a party wall, One hundred and thirty feet, and partly by the easterly side of Second Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; westerly partly by One hundred and third Street, and partly by the easterly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Second Avenue, a distance of 1094.00 (1094) feet to the point of beginning. The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to be sold, is \$5,751.50, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price,

CONFERENCE

Under the Auspices of the Co-operative League
The officers of all progressive organizations are invited to attend a general conference tonight in TERRACE LYCEUM, 206 East Broadway.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

Editor of the Call: Not weather is upon us, and it is not to get people to read very much, especially on something they should not like, like Socialism.

Green River, Wyo., May 27.

IT SEEMS NOT.

Editor of the Call: Have honest workers in this free country no legal right to bring kidnapers at once into court?

A SHOE WORKER. Philadelphia, May 26, 1911.

COULD NOT MUZZLE THIS TEXAS EDITOR

(Special Correspondence.) HOUSTON, Tex., May 27.—Frank Putnam, well known as a radical editor and writer, has resigned the editorship of the Southwestern Farmer.

GO-OPERATIVE NOTES

A conference under the auspices of the Co-operative League will be held tonight in Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, to discuss plans for establishing a co-operative bakery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A three day session of the National Baking Association will begin on Saturday afternoon at 105 East 22d street. The other meetings will be on Monday and Tuesday and there are to be trips of inspection to ten bakeries built under the old law and the model tenements.

PRINTERS

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS—New York

Geo. J. Speyer :: Printer

You are at home when dealing with

FRANK'S Department Store

112 E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y.

Always Something New.

We handle all union-made merchandise.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

Dr. Ph. Lewin

DR. A. CARR DENTIST

DR. S. BERLIN

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DR. L. & I. HERMANN

FIX YOUR TEETH

IN THE OFFICE WHERE THERE IS THE LARGEST AND BEST STAFF OF SURGEON DENTISTS AND BEST DENTAL MECHANICS

GUARANTEED CROWN \$3.00 AND BRIDGE WORK

Paris Dental Parlors Co

115 Broadway, near Flushing Avenue "L" Station, Brooklyn.

TENN. LEGISLATORS REFUSE TO WORK

Part of State Legislature Spending Time in Idleness in Alabama.

By W. S. K.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May 29.—The Legislature of Tennessee is in session, and it is not, just as one chooses to look at it. Enough representatives to break a quorum evacuated almost two months ago and moved here to Huntsville and Decatur, both in Alabama, where they held daily legislative sessions, although, as they themselves constituted "no quorum," they merely "adjourned from day to day."

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 5—At Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street. Meeting of all standing committees of the branch. Library open.

Branch 6—At 1461 Third avenue. Regular meeting.

Branch 7—At new headquarters, 143 East 103d street. Regular meeting.

Bronx Forum General Meeting—At 1363 Fulton avenue. All members are urged to attend. Important business.

Irish Socialist Federation—Open-air meeting at 125th street and Seventh avenue. Speakers: Brady, McNamara, Donnan, Joseph Wright, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman, Thomas Flynn.

Branch 7 Notes.

The members and sympathizers of Branch 7 are reminded of the resolution posted at the last regular meeting that our members pledge themselves to assist in every possible way the Westmoreland strikers.

Party Row Back of Situation.

Back of this is the usual party, or rather factional party, political maneuvering. The Governor is a Republican elected by the fusion efforts of Republicans and Prohibition Democrats.

Appropriation Bills Not Passed.

In the meantime the bills appropriating money for the conduct of the State, the payment of interest on the State debt, the upkeep of various institutions and—yes, gads!—even the salaries of the many newly appointed Republican office-holders awaiting their first session at the State Capitol, have not been passed and the State Treasurer, a Republican elected by regular Democrats over the Democratic candidate of the Republican-Fusionists is assisted, aided and abetted by the State Controller in his refusal to pay out anything until sanctioned by the Legislature.

But the Legislature—that is, the Senate and a minus-quorum of the House refuses to adjourn; the Alabama section of the Legislature, holding that they have adjourned, the Governor is threatening to call a special session, but is still puzzled over the legality of it; and other factions are trying to tire out the other side.

That Young People's Conference.

Remember the time, Sunday, June 4, 7 p.m. The place: Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. The purpose: Adoption of constitution and election of officers. Who will be there? A committee from the Central Committee of the Socialist party and a committee of Socialist Sunday Schools organization.

BROOKLYN.

9th A. D., Branch 4—At Finnish Hall, 764 40th street.

19th A. D., Branch 2—At Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue.

20th A. D., Branch 1—At 196 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D.—At 113 Moore street. Ph. Satra will open a discussion on "What is Socialism?" Admission free. All welcome.

Young Socialists of America—At Comrade Landis' home, 349 Bushwick avenue. Special meeting to discuss the object of the Young Socialist Federation.

Lecture on McNamara Case.

Tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock the meeting of Branches 3 and 5, South Brooklyn, will take place. Comrade Lore will talk on "The Cases of McNamara and His Predecessors." All German speaking Comrades are asked to attend in larger numbers than hitherto.

Brownsville to Protest.

The Socialists and trade unions of Brownsville will hold a big meeting tomorrow evening, at Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue, corner Watkins, to protest against the proposed new armory that local politicians want to have built in that section of Brooklyn. The speakers will be: George R. Kirkpatrick, Charles Vanderporten, B. Feigenbaum, Harry Watson and others. Chairman, Hyman Lurio. Overflow meeting will also be held.

Minutes of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee of Kings County met at the Labor Lyceum, Saturday, May 27. Pauly was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Letters were read from the McNamara Defense Conference of Greater New York, from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, from M. Fruchter, from national headquarters. The following motions were carried regarding same: That we refer the first communication to the Brooklyn McNamara Defense Conference; that we

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

SCHOOLS

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.

J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 5—At Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street. Meeting of all standing committees of the branch. Library open.

Branch 6—At 1461 Third avenue. Regular meeting.

Branch 7—At new headquarters, 143 East 103d street. Regular meeting.

Bronx Forum General Meeting—At 1363 Fulton avenue. All members are urged to attend. Important business.

Irish Socialist Federation—Open-air meeting at 125th street and Seventh avenue. Speakers: Brady, McNamara, Donnan, Joseph Wright, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman, Thomas Flynn.

Branch 7 Notes.

The members and sympathizers of Branch 7 are reminded of the resolution posted at the last regular meeting that our members pledge themselves to assist in every possible way the Westmoreland strikers.

Party Row Back of Situation.

Back of this is the usual party, or rather factional party, political maneuvering. The Governor is a Republican elected by the fusion efforts of Republicans and Prohibition Democrats.

Appropriation Bills Not Passed.

In the meantime the bills appropriating money for the conduct of the State, the payment of interest on the State debt, the upkeep of various institutions and—yes, gads!—even the salaries of the many newly appointed Republican office-holders awaiting their first session at the State Capitol, have not been passed and the State Treasurer, a Republican elected by regular Democrats over the Democratic candidate of the Republican-Fusionists is assisted, aided and abetted by the State Controller in his refusal to pay out anything until sanctioned by the Legislature.

But the Legislature—that is, the Senate and a minus-quorum of the House refuses to adjourn; the Alabama section of the Legislature, holding that they have adjourned, the Governor is threatening to call a special session, but is still puzzled over the legality of it; and other factions are trying to tire out the other side.

That Young People's Conference.

Remember the time, Sunday, June 4, 7 p.m. The place: Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. The purpose: Adoption of constitution and election of officers. Who will be there? A committee from the Central Committee of the Socialist party and a committee of Socialist Sunday Schools organization.

BROOKLYN.

9th A. D., Branch 4—At Finnish Hall, 764 40th street.

19th A. D., Branch 2—At Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue.

20th A. D., Branch 1—At 196 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D.—At 113 Moore street. Ph. Satra will open a discussion on "What is Socialism?" Admission free. All welcome.

Young Socialists of America—At Comrade Landis' home, 349 Bushwick avenue. Special meeting to discuss the object of the Young Socialist Federation.

Lecture on McNamara Case.

Tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock the meeting of Branches 3 and 5, South Brooklyn, will take place. Comrade Lore will talk on "The Cases of McNamara and His Predecessors." All German speaking Comrades are asked to attend in larger numbers than hitherto.

Brownsville to Protest.

The Socialists and trade unions of Brownsville will hold a big meeting tomorrow evening, at Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue, corner Watkins, to protest against the proposed new armory that local politicians want to have built in that section of Brooklyn. The speakers will be: George R. Kirkpatrick, Charles Vanderporten, B. Feigenbaum, Harry Watson and others. Chairman, Hyman Lurio. Overflow meeting will also be held.

Minutes of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee of Kings County met at the Labor Lyceum, Saturday, May 27. Pauly was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Letters were read from the McNamara Defense Conference of Greater New York, from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, from M. Fruchter, from national headquarters. The following motions were carried regarding same: That we refer the first communication to the Brooklyn McNamara Defense Conference; that we

Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 7c per line; 3 Insertions, 15c per line. Seven words to a line. No Display.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

AT LINCOLN, N. J., just beyond Plainfield, large plot, 100 feet front by 110 feet deep, price \$175; will take small amount of cash down, balance easy terms. Owner, 182 Westfield ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side

AMSTERDAM AVE. 1524 (near 150th st.)—2-3 rooms, bath, steam heat; \$21-\$25.

MANHATTAN ST., 49 (near Amsterdam ave.)—3 rooms, new improvements; \$16.

17TH ST., 212 W., near 7th ave.—Four rooms and bath, newly decorated; \$17-\$18.

30TH ST., 232-238 W.—4-5 rooms, all improvements, newly renovated house; \$17-\$18.

48TH ST., 214 W.—5 large, light rooms through; hot water; range; nice house; \$21.

43D ST., 136 W.—Four large, light rooms and bath; hot water; range; \$17.

48TH ST., 60 W.—3 rooms, bath; steam heat; iron plumbing; \$23-\$25. Janitor.

30TH ST., 100 W.—3 large, light rooms, bath, hot water; \$17.

18TH ST., 201 W.—Elegant 3-room, corner apartments; all improvements; \$20 up.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side

LEXINGTON AVE. 1480, near 90th st.—3 beautiful, light rooms; stove; 3d floor; reduced; \$15.

23D ST., 219-221 E.—3 and 4 rooms; all improvements; cheap rent. Inquire Janitor.

40TH ST., 400 E.—Elegant flats; strictly 5 all light rooms; bath; improvements; \$21.

18TH ST., 211 E.—3 rooms, front; 1 large, light room; bath; hot water; \$16.

111TH ST., 182 E.—Light flat, 3 rooms, \$21; bath, range, small family.

18TH ST., 213 E.—Near 94th ave.—Single flat, 6 rooms; adults; \$21.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx

100E AVE. 1512 (near 123d st.)—3-4 rooms, steam, improvements; \$14-\$18.

MINIFORD PLACE, 1325-3-room apartments; all improvements; hot water; \$24-\$25.

30TH STREET BOULEVARD, 1104-2-4 large rooms; bath; one block Simpson st. subway station; \$18-\$19.50.

18TH AVE., 126 E. (near 110th st.)—Single flat, 6 large rooms; bath; rent \$22.

142D ST., 692 E., near St. Mary's Park—rooms; bath; all improvements; corner; \$16-\$18.

135TH ST., 547 E., near St. Ann's ave.—113 rooms; all improvements; \$16-\$18; \$2 a week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Manhattan

48TH ST., 234 W. (near Broadway)—Telephone; all conveniences. Well kept furnished rooms. Comrade.

I HAVE an elegant three-room flat in an elevated apartment house. I wish to let large, light bright furnished room, adjoining bathroom, to an intelligent and congenial young lady. Telephone, \$3 a week. F. M., care Call.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN, whose children (4) never had any illness, all receive at his home (country) a few children, under 12 years; schooling provided if necessary. Dr. Alfred P. Nowak, 315 E. 12th St., New York.

COUNTRY PRODUCE FOR SALE.

POTATOES grown in order. Socialist farmer; sale half; for \$6 received before June 10, will ship ten bushels less quality potatoes, to an intelligent and congenial young lady. Hopeville Junction, Dutchess County, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

YOUNG MAN, speaks English, Russian and Yiddish, is looking for any kind of job, so-called Dulow, 455 E. 10th st., the Bronx.

SOCIALIST DAILY LAUNCHED IN CHILE

Exchanges from South America bring the news of the launching of a Socialist daily in Iquique, Chile, on April 28. The name of the new champion of the working class is El Grito Popular, and in its initial number the editor remarks: "Our greatest desire is that both our friends and our adversaries read what we have to say, think it over, and reflect on the reasons for our present and future attitude. We are democrats and Socialists. We are workersmen, compelled by the necessity of serving the cause of justice to exchange our tools for the workers of Iquique, so fearfully exploited by the proprietors of the nitrate mines and frequently massacred by the Chilean Government at the slightest signs of revolt, will realize the necessity of supporting El Grito Popular."

MRS. MALKIEL'S TOUR.

The National Women's Committee has arranged a lecturing tour for Comrade Theresa Malkiel, beginning June 3, and ending with September 1, going over a number of States. She will speak at Rochester on June 3, at Syracuse on June 4, at Buffalo on June 5, at Niagara Falls on June 6 and 7, in Ohio, at Cleveland on June 9, at Elvira on June 10, at Toledo on June 11, at Mansfield on June 12, at Rittman on June 13, at Ashland on June 14, and at East Liverpool on June 15.

NOTICE!

Please do not send in contributions to the Socialist News Department written on both sides of the paper.

McCann's Hats

Are always the best and cheapest. 210 BOWERY.

O. W. Wuertz

PIANOS

1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 96th Street (Manhattan).

2920 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx).

1706 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

MEETING HALLS

Astoria Schuetzen Park

Brooklyn and B'way ave., Astoria, N. J. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.

Del. 213 Astoria.

Laber Lyceum

409 Wiloughby Ave.

Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization, owned and operated by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone, 2-1000. 409 Wiloughby Ave.

Laber Temple

245-247 E. 9th St., New York.

Workers' Educational Association, 11th St., near 10th St., New York.

Phone Library open from 3 to 5 P. M.

JAMES OPPENHEIM

has long found in Socialism the only hope for a better social system, and Socialists all over the country should become acquainted with his writings and encourage him in his work.

Price \$1.25

On sale at the Book Department of

THE NEW YORK CALL

409 Pearl Street New York

PAY ENVELOPES

By James Oppenheim

This is a cloth bound book, illustrated by Harry Townsend, and contains vivid stories of the real life of the toilers, related with simplicity. James Oppenheim belongs to that class of writers, devoting their talent to the cause of the oppressed. This book contains tales of the mill, the mine and the city street, and should be read by all those who appreciate good literature.

is the latest book from the pen of this talented writer and its reading will strengthen your enthusiasm for the cause of the toilers.

Price \$1.25

On sale at the Book Department of

THE NEW YORK CALL

409 Pearl Street New York

QUERY COLUMN

I had an argument with a "Hearst man" in the course of which I stated that Hearst was running as a candidate for the Governorship in the election of 1906 on the regular Tammany Hall ticket.

Will you kindly state in The Call whether this statement of mine is truthful or not, since I must convince that "Hearst man," who denies it, that I am right.

G. GARR.

He did, and in a year when the Democratic party was expected to win, and when he ran also on his own personal Independence League ticket (under whose emblem he received 17,837 votes). He polled a total of 691,195 votes to the 749,092 for Charles E. Hughes, his Republican opponent.

Could you give me any information of the name of the American Line mail boat that arrived in New York on or about March 31, 1907?

JOHN DANIEL.

We suggest that you look up the New York newspaper files of that date or write to the American Line direct.

You would oblige me very much by telling me where postal savings banks stations are situated in Brooklyn.

A READER.

There are none there yet.

RUSSELL TO SPEAK IN COOPER UNION

The return of Charles Edward Russell, the candidate in 1910 for Governor of New York State on the Socialist party ticket, and well known Journalist, from his recent tour of investigation in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, will give Socialists and progressive working people in the United States a new insight into political and industrial conditions in those countries. His conclusions in regard to the solution of modern social problems he will give to the public for the first time in a lecture at Cooper Union, 8th street and Fourth avenue, next Tuesday, June 6, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Rand School of Social Science. As Russell is leaving New York for an extended lecture trip of many months, this will be the last opportunity for a long time to hear him on this vital question.

Russell, when asked concerning the feeling of the working class movement in New Zealand and Australia, said: "In all of these countries the Socialists and the radical element of the working class movement is looking to the United States for inspiration and achievement."

The price of admission to this lecture is 25 cents, and tickets are on sale at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street, New York City. The title of Russell's lecture is "Practical Results of Modern Utopias."

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Charged by Buffalo's Mayor Against Fire Commissioners.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—Mayor Fuhrmann this morning filed charges of neglect of duty against Fire Commissioners Carl C. Machermer, Simon Selbert, and William Person, who are serving their first, second, and third terms respectively. The commissioners are to be given a trial next Tuesday.

The charges, alleging violations of the charter in the management of the Fire Department following an investigation of the department conducted by the Mayor recently, are the outgrowth of trouble between the Mayor and the Commissioners over the question of salary raises in the Fire Department. The Commissioners ran counter to the Mayor's wishes and got the Common Council to override the Mayor's veto and approve raises which the Mayor planned to delay a year.

M. & A. KATZ

DEPARTMENT STORE

831-833 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK.

Strictly One Price Store

FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL.

SAVE OUR COUPONS.

They are equal to 4 per cent discount.

Gustav Stiglitz

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

618 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

HENRY FRAHME

TRUSSMAKER

1499 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

George Oberdorfer

2393 EIGHTH AVENUE

Near 128th Street

The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

| SUBSCRIPTION RATES. | Sunday Issue Only. | Week-Day Issue Only. | Sun. and Week-Day Issue. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| For One Year..... | \$2.00 | \$4.50 | \$6.50 |
| For Six Months..... | 1.00 | 2.25 | 3.25 |
| For Three Months..... | .50 | 1.15 | 1.60 |
| For One Month..... | .15 | .35 | .50 |

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. THURSDAY, JUNE 1. No. 152.

THE GOSPEL TRUTH

Says that fountain of veracity, the New York Times: "Nobody could possibly be such a fool as to imagine that any direct benefit will accrue to the individual consumer of illuminating oil and tobacco products from the decree of the court ordering the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company."

It is unnecessary to follow the unwinding of the theories the Times sets forth in support of its contention. The opening sentence of its two column long editorial tells the bitter, ungracious truth, except in one particular; there are people who are fools enough to expect direct benefit from the decree of the United States Supreme Court. Those people are Democrats and Republicans who, witch-ridden with the theories of nearly a century ago, hope to be able to smash and shatter and dismember the big and effective combinations of capital known as trusts, and to return to small, individual production and distribution, with its proportionately large individual profits.

The Socialists alone of all political organizations understand the social significance of the fight that is on against "combinations in restraint of trade." The Socialists realize that these combinations, social in their origin and social in their operations, are at present privately possessed social property operating for the destruction of the present system of society. That Supreme Court, which we have found so opposed to all theories of Socialism, has with fatalistic—and sometimes fantastic—inexorable impulse involved itself with and committed itself to two opposing and irreconcilable theories that are destined to tear the whole present social fabric asunder. It has attempted to defend individualistic possession and operation and still make possible individual ownership of great social aggregations of capital.

Undoubtedly the first result of its recent decisions will be a reorganization of the trusts with a more centralized control and a more centralized ownership of stock. But inevitably that can work out but in one way; individual ownership of social productive forces will drive home the realization that such ownership is contrary to social welfare, is detrimental to the vast mass of society, and is an intensification of the evils the Supreme Court in its legal omnipotence and economic impotence sought to prevent.

Since the close of our Civil War there has been in this country a marvelous growth of trusts, and they have increased in bulk and inclusiveness and have enriched almost fabulously a few individuals. Those many times millionaires we now have were created within the past fifty years. There is not an effective industrial concern in this country that antedates the Civil War. There is not a banking house, which confines itself to money changing, profit scalping and mere usury, that has been productive of millionaires. The banking houses that have made the modern Midas, our great kings of capital, are all the products of the past few generations, and it was within the span of time they were produced that there came to the fore those tendencies and those practices with which the Supreme Court is now struggling. Being a creature of the ruling class, predestined to reflect in its decisions the economic necessity of the predominant class, the Supreme Court now seeks to save capitalist society from the effects of its own overwhelming success, it seeks to stave off an uprising against that success, but, circumscribed in its knowledge, it has done the very thing that will hasten the overthrow.

Socialists will not look with contempt on the recent decisions. When they are understood they will be hailed with gratitude. They are an admission of the past and present viciousness of capitalism. They are a prophecy of the sure and impending downfall of capital.

It is admitted by every one, the capitalists themselves, the middle class, and the working class, that the present form of production is efficient in the creation of commodities. The capitalists, realizing enormous profits from the sale of those commodities, are wholeheartedly content with present conditions, except for one thing, the possibility of a revolution of force against them. The middle class, excluded from what it considers its legitimate right to skin the producer, is wholeheartedly against the big producing combinations. The working class of this country, with its peculiar economic and historic background, has been bewildered, flurried and confused by the swiftly changing conditions, and at times has seemed to act in a headless, ineffective manner.

But the truth is that the working class of this country is at the turning point, the crucial point, of its development. There has been no rejoicing over the decisions of the Supreme Court. They seem for the moment to mean nothing to the working class. There have been no expressions of fear because of those decisions. Usually certain ready and docile elements of the ultra conservative trades unions have lent their numbers and their voice in protest against those things which seemed to hurt the capitalist class. It was so among the trainmen when the matter of railroad rates was to the fore. It has been so, to their eternal shame, when the matter of more efficient mine supervision has been up for discussion. This time, however, the decision has aroused neither anticipation nor apprehension. Few, beyond the Socialists, know what it really means.

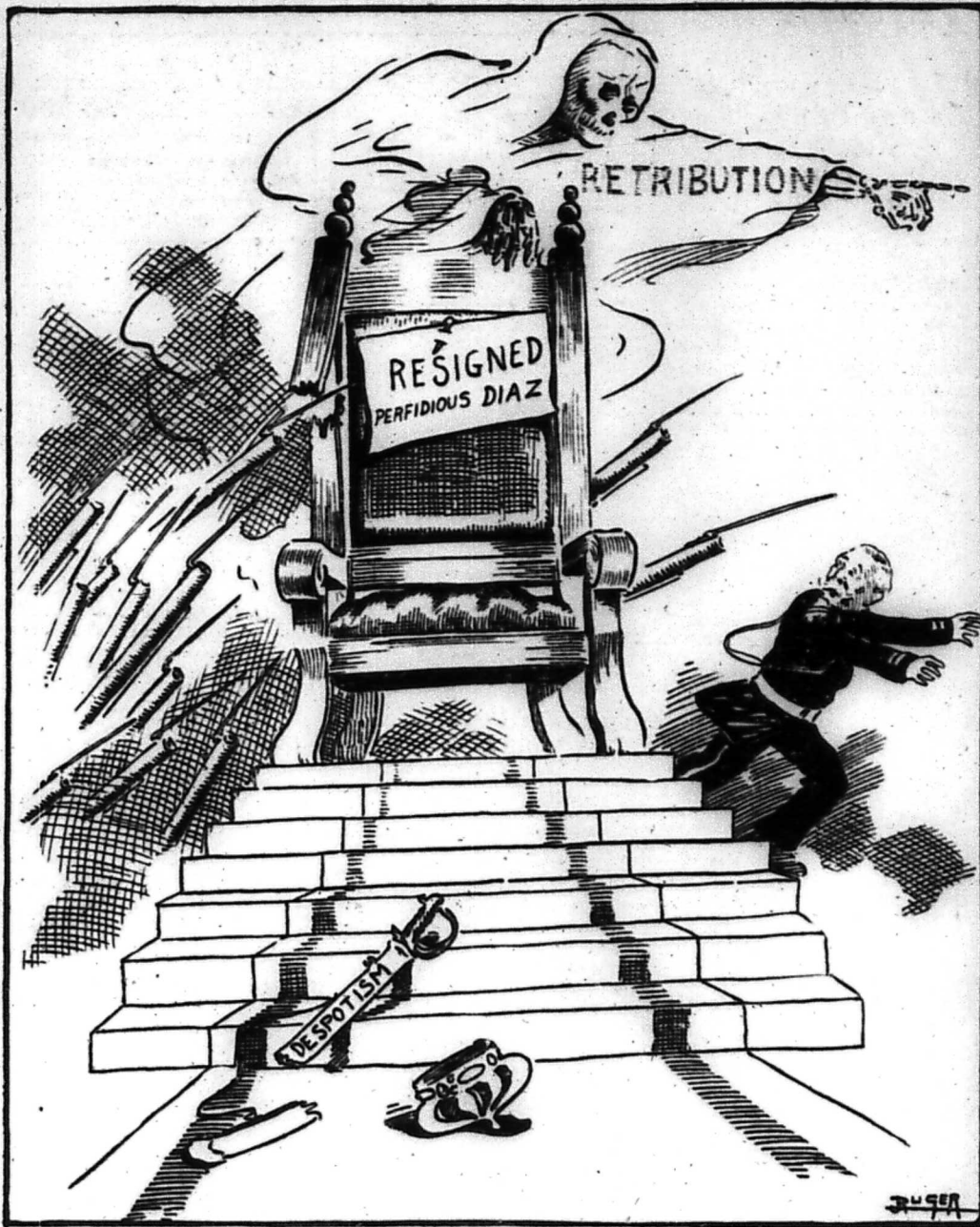
To the Socialists this does not indicate a breaking up of the present big combinations of capital, a return to small production, or the curbing of the trusts. It means trusts so effective in their organization, so exclusive and centralized in their management, that American society, for its own salvation, must assume ownership and direction of the wealth producing machinery it has created.

A sidelight on this matter is thrown by the present traction situation in New York. Everybody seems indifferent as to whether the Interborough or the Brooklyn Rapid Transit shall be permitted to fleece and herd the travelers over the traction lines. But this attitude is not due either to stupidity or corruption. It comes of the fact that there is a growing consciousness that the traction line is as much a public necessity as a street and should be as free.

It is absurd to imagine that the men who live in Brooklyn, or who have their offices there, are more solicitous of the welfare of the traveling public than the men who have their offices and receive their dividends in Manhattan. Both of them are out after profits. Both of them will subject the public to the same abuse and indignity. Both of them are actuated by the same shameless capitalist instincts. Their sole idea is to make the largest possible amount of profit in the shortest possible time. This can best be accomplished through the private exploitation of a public utility. This is what has been done in the past, with the result that the history of the traction companies in New York, from the stage coach to subways, is so foul with the slime of guilt that no one who considers it can do otherwise than bring a sweeping condemnation against the whole capitalist class. The New York public has been abused, browbeaten, driven, insulted, flouted, swindled, held up and robbed, year in and year out. Now that same public is placidly considering which of two gangs of thieves it will permit to carry on the same operations.

At first sight the connection between the recent decisions and the traction question may not be apparent. Considered together it is an overwhelming argument for social ownership, social operation, Socialist ownership, Socialist operation. The old system with all its reckless crime and injustice is rotten ripe for change. The change must come. Is the Socialist party into whose hands destiny is thus playing ready to take advantage of its opportunities? Is it ready for the work of reaping after all these years of tilling the soil? It depends on what it does now. More can be accomplished at the present time by straightaway, constructive agitation than ever before. Our hammering has had its effect. Our building is due to commence.

THE RETREAT FROM MEXICO



SOME MODERN IDEAS ON TUBERCULOSIS

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

Tuberculosis has truly been called a "disease of poverty." The wealthy do occasionally die of it, but in proportion of one to seven, the overworked, underfed wage slave is doomed to an untimely demise through its ravages.

His progeny may also inherit the tendency toward tuberculosis and if their status in life remains unimproved, furnish their quota to its mortality.

Of what avail is an early diagnosis and counsel to "rest up," breathe pure air 24 hours in 24, and "force feed" on rich nutritious diet, to the poor mill operative working 10 to 14 hours a day in oxygen-improvised atmosphere? With his pitiful wage this advice is futile. What is the logical outcome of the development of tuberculosis in these people? A mortality of almost 50 per cent in all but the most incipient conditions.

As tuberculosis is pre-eminently a house-bred disease, we could stamp it out, if only the precautionary rules which are observed in sanatoria could be put into practice in the home. Prevention, with "prophylactic treatment" for a name, is better than cure. Much could be accomplished by the systematic instruction of the public school children in the principles and practice of prevention.

It would not only be the rising generation which would profit by this but the children would carry home and impart to their parents these simple principles of hygienic living.

A textbook on "Simple Lessons on Tuberculosis" has recently been placed in the higher grammar grades of the District of Columbia. In Massachusetts the educational authorities are establishing courses of instruction on tuberculosis in all the schools of that State. A bill has recently been passed in the Massachusetts Legislature giving \$1,000 for school tuberculosis exhibits. Such an exhibition will consist of a frame, containing photographs, charts, mottoes, figures, etc., illustrating in a simple, yet striking manner, the extent of this disease, and how it is to be prevented.

Special textbooks on tuberculosis are being used and lectures on the subject are being given in the schools of Richmond, Va., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Detroit, and Saginaw, Mich., and Knoxville, Tenn.

In three states and one territory laws have been passed requiring that instructions about the nature and methods of prevention of tuberculosis be given in all public schools. In Tennessee the State Department of Education has requested that such instructions be given; and in New Jersey and West Virginia wall cards giving instructions are hung in every school room.

It is now hoped by the National Association of Tuberculosis in New York City that in five years the majority of children in the United States will be taught concerning the evils and dangers of this condition before they leave the lower grades of the public schools.

In Albany, N. Y., a roof has been taken off a school building and the walls altered so as to keep the pupils practically in the open.

The open air school at Castle Island, Mass., differs from that at Franklin Park in the respect that at the park the intention is to cure tuberculosis after it has begun, while at

the island, the design is to prevent it altogether.

Dr. Harrington, director of hygiene in the Boston public schools, recently said that "The Castle Island's open air school was one of the most far reaching undertakings in preventive medicine that has ever been given to the world."

A "Preventorium for Children" has recently been opened at Lakewood, N. J., and the object is to rescue the tenement children before they become infected.

The value of the "out of doors" school, or the "outdoor" room, one of which is being arranged for each public school in Boston is incalculable. Parents are bound to be deeply impressed by the improvement in their children's health, and the lessons learned at such a school concerning fresh air, good food and cleanliness, are sure to be discussed at home.

Dr. John B. Hawes of Boston, says, "The two most important factors in the campaign against tuberculosis are (1) the isolation of the advanced consumptives, (2) the education of the children, teaching them so to live that in the next generation the present tremendous expenditure in money and in lives caused by this disease will become unnecessary."

Medical inspection, publicity measures, improved sanitary and factory laws, anti-spitting ordinances and all organized or unorganized efforts with charitable intent are praiseworthy, and reflect credit and honor upon their supporters, but they are only palliative. The crying need is to banish poverty. Give the people an opportunity in their pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Adopt an intelligent method of dealing with the liquor question. Drunkenness is an important factor in relation to consumption. This question, therefore is of profound moment and should be given most careful consideration.

Rigid inquiry should be made into the conditions surrounding female labor in shops, stores and factories. If the reports of our commissioners are true; if Miss O'Reilly, Miss Jane Addams and a host of other investigators are not exaggerators and alarmists, there seems little alternative but the Scylla of consumption and starvation, and the Charybdis of prostitution.

Child labor is another important agent in preparing a field for the evolution of a pulmonary case. These conditions cry out for legislative relief.

Much is being accomplished in the educational campaign, as I said before. I foresee a time when the graduates of our public and high schools, familiar with the causes and contributing factors of the "Great White Plague," will refuse to tolerate the conditions which produce it.

In conclusion, tuberculosis is preventable, not hereditary, acquired by contact with careless diseased patients, or their sputum (moist or desiccated.) It can be prevented by keeping the system at physiological par.

Pure air, twenty-four hours a day, wholesome, nutritious food, and attention to oral hygiene, are essentials. Careless teeth should be cleaned out and filled. Oral acesis should be maintained by rinsing the mouth with milk of magnesia morning and night. This alkalizes the secretions of the mouth, and prevents the development of pathogenic germs. Tuberculosis is curable (particularly in the early stages) by our modern methods of diet rest and open air treatment, but over and above everything else, to my mind, is the necessity of ameliorating the social and economic condition of the patient and the seventy odd millions in this country who are liable to become patients.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN

A Socialist Interpretation.—By W. W. Passage.

THE LAND.

First—Collective ownership of the resources of nature.

"Equity, therefore, does not permit property in land. For if one portion of the earth's surface may justly become the possession of an individual and may be held by him for his sole use and benefit as a thing to which he has an exclusive right, then other portions of the earth's surface may be so held, and eventually the whole of the earth's surface may be so held; and our planet may thus lapse into private hands."—Herbert Spencer, in 1850, Social Statistics, Chapter IX.

THE TOOLS.

Second—Collective ownership, democratic administration and co-operative conduct of sufficient industries to employ all the people and to supply them with the means of life at labor cost. Whoever owns the land and machinery owns the product. Nature gives the land, and the workers of this and past generations have the machinery.

"He taketh my house who taketh the props that support it; He taketh my life who taketh the means by which I sustain life."—Shakespeare.

THE LABOR.

Third—Co-operative labor and association of industries, each worker to receive the multiplied product of his co-

operative increment—arising from this perfected industrial organization, according to the value of the labor individually performed.

"No thinking man will contradict that associated industry is the most powerful agent of production and that the principle of association is susceptible of further and beneficial development."—John Stuart Mill.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY THE SEQUENCE OF POLITICAL DEMOCRACY.

In an autocracy the private decree of the King is the law of the land, and in the end results in a political, industrial and religious tyranny. In a democracy the expressed will of the people is the law of the land and the means of escape from tyranny is always within the grasp of the beneficiaries. The difference amounts simply to the difference between private ownership of law and public ownership of law.

To destroy the despotic power of the King, government was socialized.

To destroy the despotic power of capital, industry must be socialized.

"We believe in democracy as regards education, and finally as regards industrial conditions. It is not in accordance with our principles that literally despotic power should be put into the hands of a few men in the industrial world."—Ex-President Roosevelt's Speech, Cairo, Ill., October 2, 1907.

AJAX ROOSEVELT DEFIES THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

Many speculations have been indulged in by Socialists as to whether Roosevelt could "come back," and, if so, what form the affliction would most likely take, the majority opinion being that the recrudescence would in all probability assume the form of the proverbial "Man on Horseback," the despot who would without scruple substitute the regime of blood and iron, if constitutional government was unable to uphold the dominance of the ruling class.

It is quite evident, too, that Roosevelt is calculating to some extent on his reappearance in public life in this sinister and terrifying form, if we may judge from his address to the veterans of the G. A. R. on Decoration Day.

Speaking of the reputation of being revolutionary in his politics, which some conservative capitalists have tried to fasten upon him, he is reported as follows:

"There are fools, many of them men of great wealth, or their representatives at the bar, I think, and among the press, who say that my doctrines tend to revolution. If they will read the utterances of men who really desire revolution they will see that those men hate me and dread me more than those men who call themselves conservative. They are quite right in doing so, because if they start it, I would have no constitutional scruples in grappling with them.

At any rate, there is no mistaking the meaning of this bid, but unless the capitalists referred to are really as great fools as Roosevelt says they are, they will pay little attention to his recommendation of himself as the one person to call a halt on social revolution without being troubled by any constitutional scruples.

A ruling class in its hour of need has never failed to develop those who would essay the role of "Man on Horseback" when the need of that individual became apparent. And there is no reason for believing that Roosevelt is more specially fitted for that position than any other candidate who might put in an appearance.

Roosevelt seems to imagine that these men would permit respect for constitutional rights to render them quiescent while a social revolution destroyed the system by which they thrive. That he is utterly mistaken, he might convince himself from his own experience, if his exaggerated egotism would permit.

Not once have these people ever called Roosevelt to account for violating either law or constitution when such action was directed against the working class. On the contrary, they have always applauded him. Only when he hinted at matters which aroused in them an instinctive sense of danger to their property interests have they ever criticized his apparent disregard for constitutional procedure.

When Roosevelt sent the troops against the striking Cross-Dam workmen who quit work because the ten-hour law on the statutes of New York State was not enforced, no objection came from these critics. On the other hand, they approved his action unconditionally.

When he indorsed the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and virtually proclaimed them guilty before trial, he gained their approval also, just as they now approve of his implication that the charges of dynamiting against the McNamara brothers are true, a charge which, by the bye, he did not neglect to bring to the attention of his G. A. R. audience.

When under his own signature he advocated physical force to prevent the election of Bryan, no warning came from them to the effect that he had overstepped the constitutional bounds.

When he declared that Debs and other agitators should be set up against a wall and shot, he was not notified that such proceedings would be unconstitutional.

It was only when he attempted to verbally chastise those whom he described as "malefactors of great wealth" that they ventured to assert his disregard of the Constitution. Only when he advocated, under the name of the "New Nationalism," a scheme in which they detected some faint traces of "Socialistic" tendencies did they raise this cry.

They may perhaps be fools in some respects, but we venture to suggest that they are hardly foolish enough to accept T. R. at his own estimate of himself as the sole prop and mainstay of capitalism in the troublous days to come. There are others to select from, less noisy and egotistic and in all probability as unscrupulous and effective in such a position. If the plutocracy ever needs a Diaz, they will be put to no great trouble to find one with the requisite qualifications.

By the bye, Diaz undoubtedly was also untroubled by constitutional scruples in "grappling" with the revolutionists, but recent events seem to show that even his lack of scruples didn't insure success.

Bismarck essayed the same task some thirty-five years ago and the German Kaiser is now trying it, but, though neither was particularly scrupulous, they did not succeed in sweeping back the revolutionary tide to any noticeable extent. Roosevelt may in his own estimate of himself be much superior to any of these, but it is doubtful if he can convert his capitalistic friends to that belief.

As for his modest statement that the men who really desire revolution hate and dread him, we can only say if it flatters him to believe so, we would not disturb that belief. So far as we have been able to observe, however, the predominant feeling of Socialists toward Roosevelt is rather one of contempt, though, of course, we could hardly expect him to recognize that fact, seeing that contempt is said only to be able to pierce through the shell of a tortoise.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt "comes back" or not, we don't care from him any more or less than we would expect from any other defender of capitalism. Nor have we any particular expectation when the death grapple comes between what he represents and what we strive for, it will certainly be fought out under constitutional rules. If Roosevelt happens to be chosen as chief grappler and announces that no holds are barred in the contest, we will not be bound by them any more than he. If "everything goes," so be it. So long as we have faithfully observed the rules, but if one side discards them the other must follow suit. But we are not going to "start it." Roosevelt seems to expect. We will leave that to him. Let T. R. do it, and we shall see what we shall see.

Not that we have any particular idea that he will ever be selected for that role despite his application. Whatever prominence he has enjoyed has been almost wholly due to the persistent puffery of the capitalist press, aided a little, perhaps, by his own special faculty of starting petty brawls and squabbles with individual objects of his dislike, and turning upon them a fair sized vocabulary of abusive expetive, which was only remarkable from the fact that it was regarded as unconventional and in somewhat bad taste for a person in his position to use. He is now in a deflated condition, and the probability the ruling classes may consider it a waste of hot air to inflate him once more, and it is certain that his own stock of hot air is insufficient to lift him into public sight again.

Be that as it may, however, it is not a matter of very great importance. What is of some real significance is that Roosevelt perceives, however dimly, the fact that the capitalist system is reaching the point where, to maintain its existence, constitutional government may have to be discarded and replaced by the naked rule of a strong hand. He may, however, be mistaken in assuming that the man whom he regards as fools do not see it also. But his unbounded optimism naturally leads to such a conclusion, for did they see it, could they do otherwise than apply to him to save them from terrors of social revolution?

At any rate, it must be admitted that it now looks if Roosevelt is ever to "come back" it must be in the role which he has shadowed for himself in his address to the G. A. R. If not, his appearance in public life in any important position is not likely for any other purpose he has no particular utility beyond that of a social scold. But if selected as the chief grappler of capitalism in a social revolution which he has challenged will not be in the backward in going to a finish with him under whatever rules he selects.