

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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PRICE ONE CENT.

NEBRASKA PLANK PLANNED FOR DENVER

Modified, Modification in Bryan's Phraseology.

Even Herman Ridder Says Platform Will Be Conservative—Bryan Not to Write It, but "Suggest" Phraseology—Statute Legalizing Writs of Courts Not Wanted, Says O'Connell.

DENVER, July 4.—News has reached here that labor is to get the usual bundle of abortive phrases, and in consequence the anti-Bryanites are talking harmony.

The Nebraska state platform is not to be the platform here, according to the



law to prevent the courts from issuing injunctions at all. A dozen offices of organized labor who are expected Sunday, will work for a second plank exempting the labor unions from the operations of the Sherman anti-trust act. Nothing has appeared to show that the demand will be approved here any more than it was at



THEO. A. BELL, The Californian Who May Be Temporary Chairman.

Chicago, where it was adopted by the sub-committee and eliminated later. The different impressions Bryan gives different visitors was well illustrated by John W. Kerns, Indiana's favorite son, for vice president, and Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, who got in yesterday and last night respectively.

Kerns said Bryan is not going to make a great fight to get in a radical injunction plank. He favored a modifi-



ANTON B. PARKER, OF NEW YORK, The Man Who Has Prepared a Bomb to Be Thrown Among the Bryan Forces at Denver.

cation of the injunction practice but wanted it conservative. Haskell said he had accepted the chairmanship of the committee. Then, he said, Bryan declared he wanted an anti-injunction plank of a very specific character and exceedingly radical.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

About 6:30 this morning Philip Brenner, 41 years old, of 429 West Forty-third street, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself over the right eye with a revolver. He was taken to Bellevue. No cause is known for the deed.

THE DENVER CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention at Denver will be reported and pictured for the readers of The Call by a staff of distinguished writers, including: Lincoln Steffens, famous political economist and author, whose remarkable analytical articles from the Republican convention were published exclusively in this city in The Call, will report the significance of the doling of the delegates assembling at Denver, and Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, than whom there is no more able judge of modern political events, will also contribute exclusively to The Call, as he did from Chicago.

O'Connell points out that this law plank, the Nebraska law, merely legalizes judicial processes in labor injunction cases, while what is wanted is a



REVOLUTIONARY LEADER OF '76



AND OF THE PRESENT TIME

LOS ANGELES WOMEN STORM A PRISON

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 4.—One hundred women Socialists stormed the city jail yesterday and overran the corridors and the offices of different officials, insistently demanding to see the "dozen comrades" in cells awaiting trial on charges of speaking in the streets without permission of the Police Commissioner. The women sang the "Marseillaise" and waved banners bearing the legend, "Free Speech in Free America."

They said the right to visit the men in jail had been denied them. The officials finally admitted fifty, ten at a time. When the jailers refused to allow the women to carry fruit and flowers into the cells an uproar ensued. "We want to get a look at our future home," said one woman.

WANT PHILIPPINE TARIFF REMOVED.

MANILA, July 4.—Twenty thousand men marched in procession as a demonstration against the tariff of Philippine products, especially sugar and tobacco. Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to grant the Philippine Islands the same trade privileges enjoyed by Porto Rico. A petition probably having one million names will be submitted to the next Congress.

SOCIALISTS GATHER

Labor Temple the Mecca To-day and To-morrow.

The Labor Temple at 243 East Eighty-fourth street is the point upon which the attention of New York Socialists will be centered to-day and to-morrow, as the State convention of the Socialist party begins its two days' session there at 10 o'clock this morning.

The large hall on the top floor, in which the convention is to be held, has been handsomely decorated for the occasion, being decked principally with the banners of labor unions and other progressive workingmen's organizations—among them those of Butcher Union No. 174, Carpenters Nos. 309, 375 and 311, Brewery Workers' No. 1, Cigar Makers' No. 96, Bakers' No. 1, Bricklayers Nos. 11 and 35, and the Turn Verein, Vorwarts.

The convention will be called to order by the Acting State Secretary and will proceed at once to the choice of temporary chairman and secretary and the election of committees on credentials and on rules. This, with probably a brief address by the temporary chairman, will constitute the work of the morning session, and the convention will then take a recess till after dinner to give the committees time to do their work.

In the afternoon session the first thing will be the report of the credentials committee, followed by permanent organization, and then the adoption of rules to govern the remaining sessions. The election of the various committees will take up some time, and then will come the reading of the report of the State Committee, covering the work of the last two years and the problems now before the party in this State.

The report, as adopted by the State Committee at a recent session, reviews the history of the party since the State convention of 1906 at length, and finds much in that history upon which the Socialists of New York may congratulate themselves.

This period, says the report, has been marked both by a great growth of Socialist sentiment and by a gradual clearing of the ideas of the working people on political and economic subjects. At first, as was to be expected, the people who were driven to discontent by hard industrial conditions and by the exposure of rottenness in the political and economic world, did not think very clearly and were content to follow any personal leader who would make promises alluring enough. Two years ago, however, the Hearst movement, which for a time had attracted most of the discontented elements, began to show the results of its utter lack of principle and its complete dependence upon the personality of one man. The fusion of the so-called Independent League, one year with the Republican machine and the next year with Tammany Hall, did much to clear the air, showing the true nature of such movements and compelling its sincere followers to begin to think for themselves. From that time the growth of the Socialist party was assured, since this party was able to offer a constructive program and also a democratic form of organization.

The mine owners' conspiracy to railroad Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows was another powerful factor in the growth of Socialism. The Socialists of New York did their full share in defeating this criminal attempt, and a result of the work was that the party came into closer touch with the labor unions and with the masses of the working people than it had ever been able to do before.

The drastic decisions against the labor organizations handed down by State and Federal courts within the last few months has but clinched the effects of this agitation. It is necessary to review the work of the party organization in detail, as carried on under the direction of State Secretary John C. Chase, and afterward, while Chase was on the road, of U. Solomon as Acting State Secretary.

There are now, the report says, forty-five locals in good standing, besides several which have unfortunately never developed the habit of paying dues regularly. A few locals in small places have lapsed, the failure to maintain them being generally due to the removal of active workers to other towns and to the workingmen's fear of losing their jobs if their activity in the Socialist movement becomes too well known.

Where county committees have been organized the stronger locals have been able to give aid to the weaker ones, and the State Committee hopes that this method will be more generally adopted.

In spite of the hard times, which make it difficult for many of the working people to pay dues, the paying membership has increased very satisfactorily.

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BUTTERICKS MAKE POOR SHOWING IN COURT

EXPERT OPINION

Bryan Consults Trust Man on Labor Demand.

DENVER, July 4.—While Edward F. Goltra, the St. Louis steel trust made capitalist, schoolmate of W. J. Bryan, is hurrying to the Peerless One, to confer as to the demand of labor, Herman Ridder left the home of the candidate with his bristles down and loyal in his support of Bryan, whom he vowed he would convince could not be elected.

Meanwhile delegates and representatives of captains of industry here are finding it hard to combat the wishes of the un-nominated candidate and are appalled at his demands. First he does not want McCarren and his delegates to receive credentials. Then he wants Colonel McGuffey and his men turned down as outlaws from their Bryan instruction. He also wants Theodore A. Bell for temporary chairman as a favor to Tim Sullivan of New York. He does not object to Murphy, and, at the same time, he told Ridder that he could do without New York anyway, and that he believes he can carry the State in spite of the rebellion brewing in the Murphy contingent.

Gray delegates are persistently echoing the name and possibilities of their candidate, while the New York contingent are booming Judge Gaynor for Vice-President. Gaynor is reputed to be a close friend of Bryan. Little thought seems to be given to the fact that Gaynor has just been elected to fourteen years as a judge, and that it is not possible that four years as Vice-President would tempt him even if he should win. Nor did they discuss the series of defeats Tammany has dealt out to its judicial members in order to deprive them of their places on the bench for other representatives. Judge Augustus Van Wyck gave up his bench for a seat on the gubernatorial band wagon, and retired to private life, and Judge Parker followed suit and lost the Court of Appeals Judgeship and now Gaynor is asked to give up his new term for a possible like defeat. The wisdom of Judge Gray will doubtless find its duplicate in Gaynor.

He refused to be running mate to Judge Parker in 1904 and it was luck for him that he did. The criticism of Watterson on the Cleveland resolution has caused disunion in the camp of the New York delegation. Murphy came forth with a statement that Judge Parker's resolution is the expression of his personal brief, but that the New York delegation on Monday in caucus would decide what expression the delegation should make in regard to Cleveland's memory.

Parker, after consultation with Mr. Sheehan, also issued a statement in which he deeply mourned that his object had been misconstrued. Parker is not talking much about the anti-injunction plank, neither is Littleton, who nominated him in 1904. For in the 1904 platform was the resolution: "We approve the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt."

But the New Yorks, Judge Parker, Mr. Littleton and all, it was declared last night, are to oppose Bryan's notions of government ownership of railroads should they pop up again, and they are to combat the physical valuation of railroads in all cases since the adoption of the Sherman anti-trust law; that is, the New Yorkers are not opposed to the physical valuation of railroads before the Sherman anti-trust law went into operation, but they are opposed to the physical valuation of railroads since that law has been in force.

Finding it useless to oppose Bryan, the New York contingent is booming Judge Gaynor. Bryan, despite his declaration that he will not need the New York vote, is out for a New York running mate. The big noise at the convention on Monday will be the outcome of the Murphy-McCarren fight for the 12 Kings County delegates and the McGuffey-Bryanite fight for the Pennsylvania delegates.

President Tole's Affidavit. President Tole refutes the statements in the affidavit of James F. Birmingham, made in the morning papers, that the union called, without cause, a strike in the Butterick shops. He quotes the following opinion of Justice Blanchard in issuing the injunction. "On November 21, 1905, the compositors, members of No. 6, who were

Asks Time to Present More Evidence.

"Big Six," Charged With Violating Injunction, Brings Affidavits from Non-Union Firm's Former Customers Showing They Were Not Intimidated in Withdrawing Patronage.

The contempt proceedings against Typographical Union No. 6 for alleged violation of the injunction issued at the instance of the Butterick Company in 1906 was argued yesterday before Justice Blanchard in Part I of the Supreme Court. Counsel for Buttericks asked further time to submit briefs. The court granted time until July 8.

Mr. Noble, of the firm of Noble, Jackson and Hubbard, one of the three lawyers who appeared for the Buttericks, attempted to show that "Big Six," through its affiliations with the International Typographical Union and the American Federation of Labor, has inaugurated a campaign to run his client's business. He claimed that the Defense Bee, a weekly publication of "Big Six," is purposely published against the Buttericks' interests and that his clients were losing customers through the activity of the union.

He said that immediately after the issuance of the injunction the union was cautious, but has now grown bold, and that it openly advocates the boycott of the Butterick patterns. He told of alleged intimidations against their customers by the union for handling their patterns. Mr. Noble did not present any affidavits to prove this charge, while Alfred J. Talley, counsel for the union, submitted affidavits from these customers to prove that they were never threatened by the union, but that they handle union patterns only because their patronage demands such patterns.

Oratory, But No Evidence. Mr. Noble, after making a long speech about passages from the Defense Bee, which he claimed were violations of the injunctions, and a decision rendered in Seattle which prohibited the boycott, was interrupted by Justice Blanchard, who asked him to confine himself to evidence. Mr. Noble was told by the court to present definite facts tending to show violation of the injunction.

The lawyer then told of eight thousand blotters that were distributed by the union in a certain district, on which was printed the following: "THIS BLOTTER IS A REMINDER NOT TO BLOT FROM THY MIND. To the public we make this request: Do not patronize these magazines: Delineator, Designer, New Idea, World's Work (Butterick). These give patterns: Standard, Banner, New Idea, or any store selling them. All of the above have locked out the printers for requesting the eight-hour work day."

"Typographical Union, No. 6." Injunction Not Violated. Mr. Talley opened the defense by quoting the injunction, and showed that the union was not restrained from requesting and advising people not to purchase Butterick patterns. The injunction prohibited only violence and intimidation, but did not forbid the union to peacefully advocate the purchase of union patterns. He said the union has at all times obeyed the injunction to the letter.

"The campaign of Big Six," Mr. Talley said, "is not for the ruin of the Butterick company, but for the introduction of the eight-hour day." He said that the Defense Bee was circulated only among the members of "Big Six" and that therefore the contents were not of a public nature. The union has a right to state to its members the facts about the Butterick company.

He closed his argument with a few remarks about Mr. Noble's case, which, he said, contained many "literary effusions," but no evidence. Mr. Talley submitted to the court a number of affidavits denying the assertions of the Butterick company. Among the affidavits was one made by James Tole, president of Typographical Union No. 6. He became president on June 7, 1908, and has been a member of the union ten years.

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COAL STRIKE EXPECTED

Alabama Coal Miners May Go Out Next Week.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—All the coal miners in Alabama will probably be out on strike some time next week. This was formally decided by the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, which closed a five days session last evening in the headquarters of that organization here.

President Thomas L. Lewis, before leaving for Columbus, Ohio, discussed the work of the board.

"The opportunity in Alabama," he said, "offers absolutely no chance of a settlement with the miners there unless the union accept a reduction. As this is a direct violation of the orders given by the national convention last year when it was decided to make no contracts on the same basis as were those of the year before, and since the miners are obdurate, a strike will probably be called some time next week."

In Colorado the miners and the operators have come to an agreement and all contracts have been signed. The same conditions exist in the Roanoke district in Washington, and the support. Ohio miners have also signed up. Of course the situation in Pennsylvania and Tennessee is not what we would like to have it, but contracts in the former state do not expire for two years and in the latter not until next fall.

WILL APPEAL FROM DISCHOFF DECISION

Attorney District Attorney Robert H. Elder of Kings County announced this morning that he would take an appeal from the decision of Supreme Court Justice Dischoff, which legalizes verbal betting at racetracks.

Mr. Elder said:

"It would be delicate for me to criticize Justice Dischoff's decision, but I may say that he has not decided that all betting is legal. His decision, in his opinion shows, does not go that far. What he seems to hold is that non-business betting is legal. He holds that the statute was designed to abolish business betting and all acts, done or writings made in the course of or in relation to business betting. Such is the idea I get from his decision.

"His opinion, we think, does not go far enough, and I can say, and still be respectful to the Court, that we think he is wrong and will take an appeal from his decision. So far as this office is concerned our attitude will not be changed until the Court of Appeals has said the final word."

When asked what action he proposed to take in the case of two men arrested at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday afternoon for bookmaking, Mr. Elder said:

"No matter what the courts may decide in the case of these men I intend to bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury. We have evidence that bookmakers are paying for the privilege of carrying on their business at the racetrack.

"When the two men were arrested yesterday one of them approached me and asked what charge I intended to make against him. I replied: 'Bookmaking.' He seemed to be satisfied with this, because he said he was not a bookmaker, but was simply working for the bookmaker. The other man divulged some information which is interesting."

While the acting District Attorney refused to go into details, he declared that "some papers and records" had been found in the possession of one of the men.

THE YOUNG HIGHWAYMEN TRY STATEN ISLAND.

Six alleged highwaymen, ranging in age from 18 to 22 years, are locked up in the rooms of the Gerry Society at West Brighton, Staten Island, on a charge of having held up and robbed a 20-year-old girl this morning.

DRIFTERS LIABLE TO ARREST.

Fourth of July instructions for tomorrow by Commissioner Bingham are that the police are to arrest any persons found using cannons, revolvers, shotguns, etc., generally. The use of these arms and explosives is allowed only at public hospitals. No noise is to be permitted in their vicinity. The officers also caution commanders against permitting the overcrowding of excursion boats.

TO THE READERS OF THE CALL.

One of the most effective ways to help The Call is to patronize the advertisers. When making your purchases call them you saw the ad in the Call.

S. L. P. IN CONVENTION

Second Day Given to Reading of Resolutions.

The second day of the Socialist Labor party convention in Arlington Hall, was given to the reading of resolutions. A great deal of time was given to the discussion of a resolution offered by the delegation from Pennsylvania proposing that the party should not admit to membership any body who belongs to the American Federation of Labor.

Many delegates spoke on the resolution, and Daniel De Leon made a strong speech against it. He said that the Socialist Labor party is essentially a labor party and that any union, even the pure and simple trade union, is entitled to its support. It was said that many men now members of the party would not be able to get work at their trades if they did not belong to unions which are affiliated with the A. F. of L.

JAP CABINET GIVES WAY TO LIBERALS

TOKIO, July 4.—The Jih, which is Prime Minister Saionji's organ, announces that the cabinet will resign tomorrow on account of the prolonged ill health of the Premier. Public opinion, however, ascribes the resignation to friction between the Genro or "Elder Statesmen" and the cabinet over the financial situation. It is expected that a coalition ministry, composed of Elder Statesmen and Constitutionalists or, as they are otherwise called, the Liberals, will be the outcome. With this is connected, in the public mind, the approaching return from Korea of Prince Ito, who is the leader of the Liberal party.

B. & M. RY. CHARGED WITH BREAKING LAW

EXETER, N. H., July 4.—An information against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company alleging that the company has transgressed the New Hampshire laws in increasing its freight rate since 1889, has been filed in the Supreme Court of Rockingham county by Attorney General Edwin G. Eastman. The law of 1889, which permitted the consolidation of certain railroads with the Boston & Maine, contained a section providing that the rate then existing should not be increased. The present information is filed by the Attorney General by way of response to an open letter sent to him by Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, calling attention to alleged violations of the law.

The court directs that the answer shall be filed by September 8.

PLATT MUST PAY HIS WIFE'S BILLS.

Judgment for \$2,630.93 was entered yesterday in the County Clerk's office against United States Senator Thomas C. Platt and in favor of Edgar Joseph. Joseph sued Senator Platt before Justice Ford and a jury in the Supreme Court to recover \$2,471.60. His suit was based upon a claim for that amount assigned to him by the law firm of Marsh, Winslow & Weaver. The lawyers said that they paid out the \$2,471.60 for Senator Platt's wife, Lillian Janeway Platt. The jury awarded the amount asked. After the verdict was returned they asked the Court to set aside the verdict and to grant to the defendant a new trial. Justice Ford reserved decision on the motion until yesterday, when he denied them, and to-day the judgment was entered and the verdict with costs and interest added. One of Senator Platt's lawyers said that he will appeal from the judgment. William Lester Wemple and Charles Capron Marsh acted as counsel for the plaintiff.

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TROLLEYMEN MAY STRIKE

Unfair Treatment Charged at Providence.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 4.—As the result of a joint conference of trolley men from various parts of the consolidated system, held here last night and this morning, in an effort to settle some of the labor troubles among the street car men in Providence, R. I., pressure is to be brought against the company. The delegates were all of the opinion that the Providence men should be supported in their contention, and it was voted to have the national officers visit Connecticut and call meetings in the principal cities, taking a vote on the matter.

All the members of the joint conference were present and also delegates from Providence, who gave their side of the troubles. In the conference were trolley men from Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Meriden, Middletown, New Britain, New London, Stamford, Waterbury, Derby, Norwich, Norwalk, Bridgeport and Colchester.

The men from Providence said that while in other parts of the system the company had been treating union labor fairly, in Providence, the local manager, A. T. Porter, who is also a vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, had compelled the men to sign an agreement not to join the labor organizations, and they claim that many recent discharges are due to men having joined the union.

Some of the men declared that there should at once be a strike throughout the system to compel a change in attitude at Providence. Cooler minds prevailed, however, and it was finally decided to send a delegation to Providence had joined the organization and seemed to be discriminated against because of such affiliation, the conference pledge its support to the Providence men and call upon the national officers to do all in their power to adjust the difficulties.

Frank E. Hanan, representing the Providence union, was admitted. This union represents the coalition of several bodies of trolley road employees in Rhode Island. It is also given out that the outcome of the conference was the perfecting of an agreement between the trolley employees and those of the steam systems and that the combination will bring about forty thousand men into sympathetic relations. It is said that the new body is the largest union in the country. Charles W. Mannix, a conductor, president at the meeting. There were twenty-five delegates, each representing a district system of trolley lines.

Merging of Unions Improbable.
Well informed members of the Order of Railway Conductors and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers employed on the New Haven road, when interviewed by a representative of The Call, denied the correctness of the report that an agreement had been made or is likely to be made between the organizations of steam railway employees and the trolley men's unions on the lines dominated by the New Haven interests. In fact, they said, it would be impossible to make such an agreement without the consent of the entire membership of the railway brotherhoods, the men on any one system not having authority to make separate agreements.

The railway men expressed great satisfaction at the news that the trolley employees are strengthening their organization, and hoped that the pending negotiations with the companies would result favorably for the men. Considering the great difference between the nature of the work on steam railways and that on electric trolley lines, however, they were of the opinion that it would be very difficult to bring the men together into one organization.

A number of the conductors and engineers said they were very glad of the fact that a daily paper has been established to represent the interest of the working class, and that they intend to push the circulation of The Call.

WEAVERS ATTENTION.

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

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Steady, sober man, 25, wants work as painter, plumber or other work. Geo. Brainin, 233 E. 84th st., Room 39.

WANTED—Musician who can sing and play for entertainment; work in Maine. J. E. H., 20 Duane street.

WANTED—Roller-maker, out-of-town work. 20 Duane street.

Forty blacksmiths on ornamental iron work; 40 smiths; 20 helpers; to work co-operatively on the J. B. Godin system. Land, house, tools and shop to be collective property. Shares, \$600 each, \$100 of which must be paid in cash to buy land. For further information apply to Claude Ferdinand, master blacksmith, 180 Railroad avenue, Paterson, N. J.

Mime Berger's Employment Bureau wants immediately, houseworkers: 20 to 25 cooks, nurses, maids. 435 6th ave.

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

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

Wanted—A young farmer. Call between 1 and 2 P. M., 20 Duane.

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

MEETING.

WANTED—Members to attend the meeting of the unemployed at 20 Duane street to-night at 8:30 o'clock.

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

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Out of work—will sell my contract on two lots, Woodside, N. Y. \$350 paid on them, will sell for \$150 cash; \$5. fare to New York. L. Box 188, Jamaica, N. Y.

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Two lots, 25x100; heart of Cobona. \$1,200, worth \$2,000. Require quick action; easy terms. L. Box 125, Jamaica, N. Y.

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Write for tickets to-day if you want to secure one or more of our Babylon Lots, \$10 down, \$5 monthly. Bell, 38 Park Row, Room 316.

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I. GOLDBERG'S
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SOLD AT OUR 4 STORES
WHERE EVER YOU LIVE, ONE OF THEM MUST BE WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE FROM YOU
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ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND SOCIALISM,

An appreciation and a plea by Patrick J. Cooney.
Rev. Edward Ellis Carr (editor of "The Christian Socialist," writes: "I have read with great interest your little book. It is the best thing of the kind that I have seen—instructive, interesting, uncompromising, and yet kindly and fair in tone and substance. Your pamphlet will do great good."

Wm. E. Dixon of Leominster, Mass., writes: "Your booklet is clear on Socialism, good in a literary way, judicious and tactful. It is a gem. I wish it could have a circulation of a million copies."

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ATTENTION!

Have you ever visited Schall's famous dairy restaurant? Well, it's easy. 223 E. Houston street, City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Second Ave. L. the S. L. P. and a document entitled "The Other Side," by the author of "The Punch and Judy Robespieire." Finder will be rewarded at Arlington Hall, A. J. F.

BARBERS.

COMRADES! COMRADES! PATRONIZE S. SONNENSCHNEIN'S Union Barber Shop (in the basement), 84 E. Fourth Street, bet. 2d and 3d ave. Call always on hand.

RICH CHURCH SUSPENDS ACCUSED PASTOR MOTT

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 4.—The Elizabeth Presbyterian Church has voted unanimously to indefinitely suspend from the ministry the Rev. Henry Elton Mott, D. D., who was pastor of the church for many years.

Dr. Mott is now expected to come forward and defend himself, but influence is said to be at work to prevent this. The congregation is the wealthiest in New Jersey and Dr. Mott was a great social favorite.

EVENING CALL PATTERN.



6042—Girl's Dress with Nine Gored Skirt, 6 to 12 Years. GIRL'S DRESS WITH NINE GORED SKIRT 6042.

Long, slender lines are as much in vogue for the school girls as they are for their elders and this dress is constructed with direct reference to the fact. The skirt is nine gored, so making a number of seams and the blouse is laid in tucks which are trimmed at their outer edges.

Form for Evening Call Pattern Coupon, No. 6042, July 4, with fields for Name, Street and Number, City, State, and instructions for obtaining the pattern.

JACKET MAKERS SCORE VICTORIES

The general strike of the children's non-basted jacket makers scored two important victories yesterday. J. Lieberman, of 95 Humboldt street, owner of one of the largest shops of the kind, surrendered to the union and signed an agreement, accepting the union's new demands.

A mass meeting of the strikers of New York city will be held this afternoon, at 98 Forsyth street. Some of the best speakers in the labor movement on the East Side will address the meeting.

PERSIAN INSURGENTS SURRENDER THEIR ARMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—An official message from Tabriz, Persia, states that the revolutionaries, who have been fighting the Shah's troops there for several days, have submitted and have surrendered their arms.

COMPLETE REPORT OF SPY MANAGER

New York Office Tells What It Thinks of New York and Her Capitalists; Points Out How to Fool Them.

Bribed B. R. T. Operative—Consulted With Oren Root—Employed Operative in Newark Union—Helped Public Service Corporation to Convict Employees—The Metropolitan Considering the Employment of the Spies of the Bureau—Western Union Employs Spies, but Postal Managers Having Been Key Men Themselves Are Less Inclined to Spy on the Men.

THE INSIDE OF THE SPY'S BRAIN

The following is a verbatim copy of the major portion of a report of the General Manager of the Eastern District with headquarters at the New York office:

EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT, EASTERN DISTRICT.

While New York has been the toughest proposition ever encountered in my experience we have necessarily had to work all the harder to make a showing, which I admit has not been very much. It is well understood that the less trouble there is in any district the harder it is for the manager to keep his office on a paying basis, but when coupling this feature with the fact that the AVERAGE NEW YORKER IS A MONEY GRABBER WITH HIS HANDS CONSTANTLY GLUED IT WILL NOT BE HARD TO APPRECIATE THAT THEY ARE NOT GOING TO PAY OUT ANY MONEY WITHOUT MUCH THOUGHT AND CONSIDERATION FOR THE RETURNS, WHICH HAS BEEN THE SERIOUS POINT IN ARGUMENT DUE TO THE FACT THAT EVERYWHERE YOU GO YOU FIND THE OLD COMPLAINT, THAT DETECTIVE AGENCIES ARE NO GOOD, WHICH SPEAKS FOR THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY OTHER AGENCIES OF WHICH THERE ARE SEVERAL HUNDRED IN NEW YORK CITY.

I am convinced that it is easier to persuade the manufacturer in any other district than it is in New York City. Conditions in New York naturally make it the largest school of finance in the world and to prove that I am not trying to exaggerate the CHARACTERISTIC MONEY GRABBING NEW YORKER let me cite you to several instances where they have adopted our system after trying it sufficiently long enough to determine its advantages.

How They Fool the B. R. T.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which is one of the few railroad companies that has favored us with their clientele, has installed a system of their own based on the very principles outlined in ours, and Mr. Valentine, Superintendent of this company, told me that they had never before received such good results as since installing our system on their own hook. At the same time we are trying to show this company that they are not smart enough to perfect a system like ours by PICKING UP ONE OF THEIR OWN OPERATIVES AND INDUCING HIM TO WITHHOLD THE BEST PART OF HIS INFORMATION AND SHOOT IT IN THROUGH OUR OFFICE. THIS OPERATIVE BELIEVED THAT THE POSITION HE HOLDS IS DUE TO OUR EFFORTS AND WE ARE CONSTANTLY TANTALIZING THIS COMPANY BY FURNISHING THEM WITH INFORMATION THEY KNOW NOTHING ABOUT AND REFER YOU TO SAMPLE REPORT ALONG THIS LINE, AND WE MAY LAND THEM YET FOR A MAN.

Public Service Convicts Employees.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION COMPANY, for whom we did satisfactory service, is another of the railroad companies in our district that has favored us with their clientele, and who to-day have also installed our system and were successful in MAKING GRAND LARCENY CASES AGAINST AT LEAST A DOZEN OF THEIR EMPLOYEES.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILWAY AND FERRY COMPANY is the only other railroad company that has favored us with an order and who have not adopted our system. They have given us an order for an operative as soon as the season opens up.

STATEN ISLAND The Garden Spot of the City.

30 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.

FULL SIZE LOTS, Two Minutes from Trolley, Ready for Building.

\$200 to \$400 Each EASY TERMS.

L. A. MALKIEL, 116 Nassau St.

have been hard after and have had many conversations with General Manager Oren Root. This company has always had a secret service system of their own and THEIR PRIDE will not allow them to ask an outside company to step in for fear they will give the impression that they cannot handle their own affairs.

THE NEW YORK AND QUEENS RAILWAY COMPANY, under the management of G. M. FULLER, is in the same position as the Metropolitan. Mr. Fuller thinks he has been in the railroad business long enough to know how to handle his own affairs and we have had many an argument on the labor question, with the result that both sides are about even as far as discussion on points go.

President Heins Conservative.

The Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company is about the only street railway company in our district that is really democratic enough to admit that they have not got a system as good as it should be and which we have practically landed them for several men, the case to open next week. This is also the only company in New York THAT HAS RECOGNIZED THE STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION. I have been after them ever since we opened our offices in New York and have always found PRESIDENT HEINS A CONSERVATIVE MAN, but have demonstrated to them this year that the action of their employees is gradually proving what the true aim and objects of the labor movement are and that by calling us in they can gradually set conditions aright and prevent a dead-lock in another year or two, when the company has gone its limit in advances.

Operative in Newark Union.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY is another company that has installed our system, which facts we learned through the report of Operative E-44, who is business Agent of Local No. 87, I. B. E. W., Newark, N. J. This meeting report showed that the Western Union Company had been trying to hire a lineman to report the meetings, offering to pay his initiation fee and dues, which he refused to do and reported the facts back to the union. In order to return the compliment to General Superintendent Brooks for discharging a number of linemen on the strength of one of our previous reports I sent him the last page of this meeting report, showing ONLY THE PART where the lineman they intended to hire had exposed the action of the company and incidentally to show them that we know what they are driving at. We did satisfactory service for this company through the President's office on a short case at Huntington.

Postal Managers Opposed to Spies.

The trouble with the Postal Telegraph Company is that the managers HAVE WORKED THEMSELVES TO THE FRONT FROM THE KEYES AND ARE NOT FAVORABLY INCLINED TO TAKING UP ANY SPYING SYSTEM. I have been after this company for months and have failed to induce them to take up the union end of it. I HATCHED UP A SCHEME BASED ON FACTS, showing that both the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies were being forced to incur a loss of thousands of dollars each year through the handling of district messengers, which finally made a hit, the only question being to get our operative on, ON HIS OWN HOOK WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF ANY OFFICIALS OF THAT COMPANY with the exception of the GENERAL MANAGER AND HIS ASSISTANT, MR. BRUSCH. This operative, Mr. Seymour, has been trying for several weeks to get a position in the theatre district and was forced to give it up.

(Continued Monday.)

LEAPED TO DEATH FROM WINDOW

Desiring to rebuke children who were disturbing his sleep in the Eclipse Lodging House at Chatham Square, Michael McCabe, 53 years old, leaped from the second story window to his death on the sidewalk early this morning.

McCabe had spent the early evening celebrating the coming Independence Day. On returning to his bed in the lodging house he was much under the weather and was helped to bed. He was heard to get up when the children in the street began shooting off firecrackers and move toward the window wrathfully muttering to himself. Leaping out of the window he landed on his head and died almost instantly.

BONI BORROWS HIS OWN CHILDREN

PARIS, July 3.—It is stated that Count Boni de Castellane went to Versailles and removed his children in an automobile from the hotel at which they were staying after a stormy discussion with the tutor who was in charge of them.

He is supposed to have taken them to his father's house. Under the divorce judgment he is entitled to have the children for a month during the summer.

TWO DEAD MEN FOUND IN RIVER.

Early this morning Patrick Delaney of 601 West Ninety-eighth street discovered a man's body floating in the North River at the foot of West Seventy-sixth street. There was nothing on the body by which it could be identified. The man was apparently about 30 years of age, five feet seven inches tall and weighed 175 pounds. He was dressed in a dark suit and there were no distinguishing marks on his clothing. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Shortly after daylight the body of an unknown man was found in the Harlem River at the foot of 150th street, the Bronx. The body was of a man about 40 years old, five feet seven inches in height and weighing 175 pounds. He was dressed in a jumper and trousers and had no shoes on. In his pockets a rosary and fifteen cents in money were found. The body was sent to the Morgue.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Every evening, 7 o'clock, at 18 Spruce street, to sell or distribute The Call. Expenses paid. Apply to P. Viag.

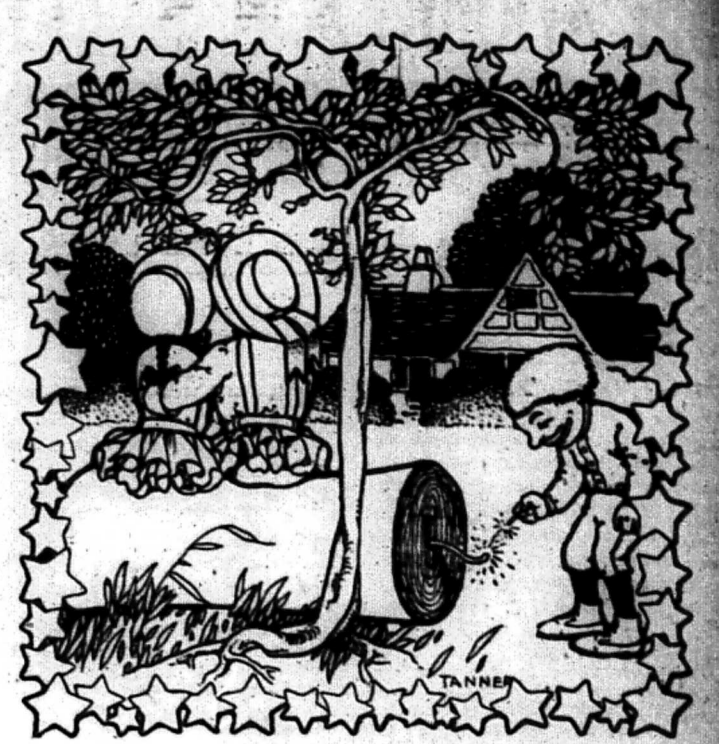
EVERYBODY SMOKES 5th Ave. Cigarettes

For Sale At All Stands and Cigar Stores Or By Manufacturer. Y. B. KRINSKY, 227 Bowery, N. Y.

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Our Daily Puzzle.



Find the boy after the cracker exploded. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE. Right side down, under building.

Advertisement for Underwear to Fit, Men's and Ladies' Furnishings, Waiters' Outfit and Overalls. SIG. KLEIN, 50 Third Avenue, New York.

Advertisement for Socialist Band and Progressive Orchestra. Picnic of the Williamsbridge Schuetzen Park. Saturday, July 4, 1908.

Advertisement for Socialism Party. Grand Outing and Picnic Arranged by the Socialism Party. 30th Assembly District, Brooklyn.

Advertisement for Hatter and Gent's Furnisher. Straw Hats \$1.00 and up. 151 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Large advertisement for Hasbrouck Terrace, a paradise for homeseekers and a mint for investors. Features lots 25x100 ft. for \$250 and up, with \$5 a month down. Lint, Butcher & Ross Realty & Construction Co., 132 Nassau St., New York.

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

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Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

Fourth of July is a very useful anniversary.

The Declaration of Independence is a most valuable instrument.

Except for the glorious Fourth we might occasionally doubt that this is a land of liberty.

THIS IS THE DAY TO BE PATRIOTIC.

Unless we were annually reminded of this fact by a reading of the Declaration, we might forget that we are free.

This one day of patriotic enthusiasm makes us patient with many things the rest of the year.

The indulgent and intelligent capitalist always contributes liberally to the Fourth fireworks fund.

The "spirit of '76" must be kept alive, else a new spirit may arise. Remember the Old Revolution, and there will be few thoughts of the New Revolution.

Now, in Russia, where they have no dear Declaration of Independence to teach them that they are free, the proletariat are very troublesome persons indeed and cause much anxiety to the good Czar.

And in Germany, where the poor benighted peasantry have no Fourth of July orators to tell them about the great boon of liberty they enjoy, forty-three unregenerate Socialists have been sent to the Reichstag to annoy the beloved Emperor William.

Also, in England, where King Edward reigns and Rothschild rules, thirty of these same undesirable Socialists have inflicted their pestiferous presence upon the House of Commons.

But in these democratic United States, where we have no use for royalty except when we can get it to notice us, we don't send such nuisances to Washington to hamper the President in his unselfish endeavor to have his own way about everything.

The Declaration of Independence does the trick. Aren't we free? Well, then, w'at t'ell!

Of course there are a large number of men and women in jail to-day for picnicking in a public park and like offenses, and Socialists are clubbed off the streets every night. But then that is because these ungrateful creatures don't properly appreciate the blessings of liberty.

HURRAH!

The Declaration of Independence has come to mean as much as an old-party platform.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The gang-cops last Sunday in arresting 200 men, women and children for their criminal presumption in seeking recreation in a public park.

These citizens of free America, who (or such ones of them as are out of jail) to-day are celebrating the Republic's natal anniversary by hearing the reading of the Declaration of Independence and dodging the cops, were arrested in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, whither they had gone from the sweltering torment of East Side tenements for a brief relief in a breath of fresh air beneath a cool canopy of leaves.

The babies were taken from their gleeful play and, along with the grown-ups, were distributed among the various police stations of Brooklyn, which are notoriously vile—hot and foul and swarming with vermin. Were one of the brute creation confined in one of these hell-holes for an hour, it might well call for interference from the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Next morning the prisoners were fined \$10 each for the misdemeanor of picnicking—exactly the amount assessed against the millionaire automobilists who exceed the speed limit in the narrow, crowded streets where these people live, and run down an occasional child, whose only playground is the thoroughfare. The value of the life of a child of the tenements is \$10. And that there is plenty of liberty in this land of the Fourth of July is proved by the fact that it can be purchased in small quantities for the same trifling sum.

Seventy-eight of the miscreants were unable to pay the fine, and they very properly abide in jail this blessed Independence Day.

These prisoners (even the children—and what reader doesn't recall the clamorous appetite of childhood?) were given no breakfast; by the time they were released reached their homes, they had been without food for twenty-four hours. Perhaps the police reasoned—if such a process is possible to policemen—that these dwellers of the tenements were so accustomed to starvation that this interval of hunger would make them feel more at home.

These people were arrested upon complaint of the aristocratic residents of the vicinity, who objected to their undesirable presence—doubtless regarding Prospect Park as their own preserves. The police responded to the complaint with admirable alacrity, for since the Union Square bomb episode these guardians of the plutocratic peace of mind have accorded to the East Siders all that delicate consideration for personal rights that a bulldog bestows upon a tomcat.

Now, here's where municipal ownership shines. Who owns Prospect Park? The city. Who owns the city? Ah, ha!

The "common people" are arrested for trespass when they use what is owned by the city that is owned by the plutes.

Municipal ownership will never benefit the people until the people own the municipalities.

Under Socialism the people will own the parks and will be able to use and enjoy their own secure from molestation.

By Our Amateurs.



A COMMON HOLDUP!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1676 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor The Call.

Being a constant reader of your paper, I noticed some little time ago an article concerning the argument of the opponents of Socialism to the effect that under this State (Socialistic) the government would be grafted on to the 'vast powers bestowed upon it.'

Our honorable opponents, the sympathizers of the present dark system, are practically digging the ground for arguments against Socialism, and they think that they have "hit the nail upon the head" by the above argument. Consequently they make use of it widely.

Among the many answers a Socialist could give in dealing a blow to this argument is the following: They enthusiastically point to the vast amount of graft existing in the present government as a basis for their argument. I would ask them "What can you expect from the government when the party it represents is nothing but graft and the persons elected to office nothing but grafters?" You might as well expect that the thief should not steal! As to conditions under a Socialistic state, this graft would in time be a thing of the past; first, because the Socialistic idea itself is a high ideal; and, second, because the representatives of this cause who believe in its principles are themselves of a purer and higher inclination. You certainly could not expect to find vice in a reputable community!

Respectfully yours, JACOB COHEN.

Editor The Call.

Dear Sir—Will you please allow me through your columns to ask the self-styled friend of the poor, namely, the New York American, why they could find no spare space for the report of the "commencement exercises" of the graduation class of the College of the City of New York, the only institute of its kind which is free to the poor as well as to the rich, and yet have devoted almost a full page to the report of Yale.

Respectfully yours, M. M. Auburn, N. Y.

Extraordinary Effect of a Circus Parade on a Telegraph Boy.



A MODEST PROPOSAL.

By MRS. N. B. MORANGE.

The rich say that wealth is a burden to bear—A gilded deception, a mountain of care; They can't sleep at night, their dreams are a jumble; They can't rest by day lest stocks take a tumble.

So wicked the world they can't walk the street; Assassin may lurk in each beggar they meet; A "crank" may appear—oh, how dreadful their fright; He carries a satchel—perhaps dynamite.

The poor see relief for those so oppressed—Let them carry just half of that cure they suggest; But, somehow, the rich, with all of their woes, seem never to listen to what they propose; They clip their coupons, and hurry and fret; Like a poorly paid clerk in a fever of debt; Perhaps it were better their burdens to share; And let the poor half of their misery bear.

THE PESKY FOREIGNER.

By J. ACKLAND.

Go back you saucy Socialist, Fault-finders, pesky foreigner, Or you'll go on the quiet list That's doctored by the coroner.

What care we for your Marx, Jaures, Your Ferri, Gorki, Untermyann; Would you compare such men as these With presidential hunter man?

Or oratorical Depew, Or Morgan—Vander—Rockefel, Or those bering insurance few, Who wield the widow stock so well?

Go home, and patch up and reclaim Some old despotic government And not our stately land defame, Where only peace and love are meant.

The "alien" answered, not in wrath, "I'm sorry we've been wronging you; If we return, by ocean path, May we take our belongings, too?"

"Yes? Then we'll ship the books of law To British Isle and Italy; Without the Roman-English law Would lawyers plead as pithily?"

"We'll corral much historian lore, And bankrupt your Philosophy; The poets claim of many a shore, And lame your Science, possibly."

"There'll be less skill throughout the land, And dearth the highest harmony, When we withdraw the Arbeiters, and The Musics, 'made in Germany.'"

"We'll take your Bibles, precious pile, And stack them up on Ararat; And strip the Art walls, mile on mile, Of every Yankee Caracarat."

We'll leave your Multiform machines; Your var-colored slavery; Your Red Men's language, and the scenes Of plutocratic knavery."

"Hold! stay!" exclaimed the triple voice Of boss, sage, politician; "Stay, since you've made our land your choice."

Said Paddy, the Milesian, "I'll be a trolley conductor rings up the fares."

"How much money have you taken in to-day?" I asked him.

"That makes two dollars and a half," he replied, as he proudly jingled the coins in his pocket.

"Do you have all that for yourself?" I inquired.

"Only seventy cents of it," he answered reluctantly.

"Who gets the rest?" I asked, with visions of a father out of work or a widowed mother, to whom the boy gave his wages, rose before my mind.

"The Erie," was his brief reply.

"Do you work on commission?" continuing my examination. This was too much for Johnnie untechnical mind, so I explained, "Do you get so much for each pair of shoes you shine or do you work by the hour or by the day?"

"Oh, I get it by the week, five dollars."

"Sundays and all?" "Yes, an' holidays."

"That's what Johnnie told me and I have thought about him and what he said many times since. Now, assuming that a shoe-shine is worth all of five cents, is it a square deal for the Erie Railroad to allow that boy only about one-third of what he earns?"

But that's the proportion that the majority of wage earners receive of what they produce. Did you ever think of it? To be sure some of us receive a good deal more than one-third of what we produce, but there are many, many who receive less than a third, so that the average portion allotted to each working man is somewhere near one-third of the value of his product.

But to return to our friend Johnnie. He receives about one-third of what he earns. The Erie stockholders get the other two-thirds. In other words, they derive their incomes from the profits earned FOR THEM by this small boy and hundreds of other wage workers employed by the railroad company. Do you think that Johnnie gives up two-thirds of what he earns because he loves his employers? It looks as though he gave it as tribute money for the privilege of shining shoes. Rather heavy tribute. The Erie stockholders don't call it tribute. They call it DIVIDENDS, which, by the way, is a very suggestive word.

To be sure the railroad company provides Johnnie with his stand and his artist materials and, to some extent, his patronage. And for the very reason that it does provide these essentials the company has the right to say how many hours a day and how many days a week he shall work and how much wages he shall receive. Some day a boy named Pietro may come along and offer to do the same work for \$4.00 a week. Then how will the faithful, industrious Johnnie be rewarded? He will have the opportunity of making his own price \$4.00 or receive "discharge without notice."

If Johnnie and Pietro and you and I and everyone else owned a controlling interest in the Erie some things would be different. Perhaps the polish on shoes wouldn't be rubbed off and bruised by scuffing in a train crush. If the shoes did need a few refreshing touches, why wouldn't an automatic electric brush do the work while Johnnie is in school learning, perhaps, to use artist materials of another sort? Whatever happened, you may be sure of one thing. If the whole people owned the Erie Railroad in co-operative partnership, both Johnnie and the public would get the full benefit of the nickel that is paid for a shine. At present either Johnnie or the public is robbed. Probably both are robbed.

Mr. Armour will build more colleges; Mr. Carnegie will build more libraries; Mr. Thomas of American Sugar will lay more golf links.

But the alien, who according to President Eliot and other sanctimonious divinites of omniscience are robbing people, will continue to pay their toll to Sugar, Oil, Beef, and other monopolies.

That's as it should be. "America means opportunities," the opportunity for the native magnate to rob the "alien" consumer.—Boston Republic.

"Popular government is a popular fallacy." — Walter Hurt, in "The Scarlet Shadow."

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

NATIONAL TICKET FOR 1908:

For President EUGENE V. DEBS For Vice-President BENJAMIN HANFORD

GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Socialist Vote, Total Vote, Percentage. Rows for 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904.

"THE TROUBLE MAKERS OF AMERICA."

By THEODORE PAL.

In the last issue of Pearson's Magazine Mr. James Creelman dubs the Socialists "The Trouble Makers of America."

The epithet if full of unwitting praise and encouragement. It brings back to my memory the heroes and trouble makers of the past. It recalls to me Nero, in a mantle of purple, a wreath of laurel on his head, in an amphitheatre erected by the muscle and nerves and by the lives of his slaves. He is amusing the masses by throwing a few more lives to the wild and infuriated animals. And there below, among those offered to the lions, stands one with a pale face, expressive of devotion and faith, and in a voice scarcely audible he utters hitherto unheard words of love and condemnation. His body is so frail, his appearance so meek and defenseless, that he even does not tempt the appetites of the starved beasts, and the game is spoiled. There is evident dissatisfaction among the crowd of spectators. The poor follower of the great Nazarene is a trouble maker.

It takes me back to France before the great Revolution. Kings who were not satisfied to lead a life of continuous revelry at the expense of the starving peasants, who corrupted and enslaved all the genius of the day and employed it for decorating the feasting tables, the palaces and the hunting grounds. Amongst the galaxy of genius turned into slaves the king felt greater than a genius and nobler than a hero—he was a demigod. Only here and there a man of genius could not be bribed to join the ranks of professional glorifiers—he was a trouble maker.

I come nearer to our days and think of Patrick Henry, John Brown and Abraham Lincoln—they were trouble makers.

The heroes and the casts of idlers, their masters have reason to fear the trouble makers. In all ages the power and comfort of these idlers rested principally on one factor, the ignorance of the masses. The masters resorted to the amphitheatre, created and maintained the taste for brutal games, lion fights and bull fights, and by amusement sought to

stupefy the brains of the masses. The heroes and idlers created gods and organized churches to prevent the awakening of the masses from their mental slumber. And when all these means failed and the lethargy of the masses was disturbed, the heroes' slaves built schools and universities to corrupt and divert mental activity from its rightful path of truth.

All this was an open secret to the master class, and they employed their heroes and their prophets to prevent the masses from learning their secret.

And the voice of the trouble makers rose against the brutality of the amphitheatre, against the vanity of the games. Their voice rose against the tyranny of rite and ritual, against the tyranny of convention. It was a great effort to gain the ear of the masses, but once accomplished, the victory of the humble was assured.

Thus it was that the master class was at all times more alert and attentive to the voice of the trouble makers than the masses. The trouble makers, however, are not always exalted to that rank. As long as the master class is confident of its own power, as long as it has any semblance of a useful function to perform, the man who dares to sound his note of warning to the masses is pronounced a criminal and thrown into the arena to the wild beast or into the dungeon or prison.

It is only when the abuses of the ruler have exceeded all bounds, when the ruler begins to realize the burdens of the excessive power he has assumed, when he begins to feel the deterioration of his own strength—it is then that the voice of the trouble makers becomes most dangerous. It is only then that they are promoted to that rank, it is only then that an army of prophets and heroes is employed to counteract their message.

All this is old. Heroes and trouble makers always were and will be at war. But who to-day remembers the deeds of the lives of the heroes of the past? One must have a classical education to know that Nero lived. It requires a special university training to know the names of the feudal kings and heroes. But the trouble makers—every subject in the progress of the human race is a monument to their cause.

CLARENCE S. DARROW.

It was in behalf of the popular interest that Clarence S. Darrow forfeited his place as assistant prosecutor at the very beginning of his career in the city of Chicago. He was made general counsel for the Northwestern Railway. He was greatly admired by Marvin Hewitt, the superintendent. The way to limitless achievement as a corporation lawyer was within his reach. But he had been advertised to speak on the lake front. Twenty trucks had been arranged at as many places. The crowds were gathered in such numbers that with twenty speakers placed at easy distances from each other, all speaking at the same time, were yet unable to reach the multitude. It was the army of the unemployed in the summer of 1893. Darrow had been advertised to speak. Marvin Hewitt had asked for an interview.

Mr. Hewitt explained to Mr. Darrow that in his judgment it was hardly in keeping with the dignity of a great corporation that its general counsel should speak under such circumstances. Mr. Darrow instantly replied that it was hardly in keeping with the dignity of a self-respecting man longer be the employe of a corporation which could make such a suggestion. A few minutes afterwards he climbed onto the truck on the lake front. There was passion in his voice. There was lightning in his eye. But he only remarked, "It's my turn next."

It was a year later when he championed the cause of the American Railway Union, and did so in the face of the fact that up to that time every attorney in Chicago who had become the champion of the workingman's cause had been utterly ruined in his profession. This was only the beginning of his record. His struggle for the anthracite miners. His defense of Haywood—these are only items in a long and active career where this emotional, erratic, radical champion of the working class has fought the legal battles of the toilers under conditions where every consideration of personal advantage would have placed him in the ranks of their enemies—Labor News, Eureka, Cal.

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A DIFFICULT CASE.



The Doctor: "Yo' is so pow'ful thin, Mr. Cotton, dat I find it difficult to diagnose w'at de malady am a stummikache or a backache."