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Price, Two Cents.

# YONKERS STRIKE ENDS IN TREASON

## Unionists, Led by J. J. Kepler, Accused by Fellow Workers of Deserting Them.

# ALL YONKERS IS STIRRED

## Men and Women Return to Otis Elevator Shops Today Bitter, Sore and Angry.

The Yonkers elevator strike has ended, but ended by as gross and unprovoked a betrayal of their brothers as any in the history of working class interests by a group of workingmen as the history of the Yonkers labor unions has ever known.

The workers of the Otis Elevator Company will go back to their places today, but the bitterness and bad blood that has been engendered by this treason of a labor "leader" and his associates, joined in by a comparatively small faction of followers, will linger in the Yonkers labor unions for many a day.

The Yonkers machinists, it seems clear, have betrayed their fellow-workers and left them out in the cold. The fine Italian hand in this story of treachery is J. J. Kepler, vice president of the International Association of Machinists.

Kepler's name is today a stench in the nostrils of the staunch Yonkers unionists.

It was Kepler who carried on the picketing with the company. It was Kepler who encouraged the strike and then, after talking with the company heads, began to throw cold water on it.

The betrayed workers.

The unionists of Yonkers yesterday were as sore a set of workers as one will be likely to meet in a score of years. They knew they had been betrayed, and didn't hesitate to say so, but to make their plight worse, they felt themselves helpless. Their union heads had agreed to have them "go back to work today." They didn't want to, but saw no way out of it.

# DESPERADO SHOTS AND KILLS SHERIFF

## Massachusetts Bad Man Escapes to Woods as posse Surrounds the Scene of Crime.

CHARLEMONT, Mass., June 12.—Sheriff Edward F. Haskins, of this town, was shot and instantly killed this morning at 4 o'clock by Silas Phelps, aged forty, whom he was trying to arrest at the latter's home in Munroe Bridge, a village about twelve miles from here.

Phelps made his escape when a posse of citizens surrounded his home, and armed with a double-barrel shotgun and plenty of ammunition, took to the woods. He cut the telephone and telegraph wires east of Munroe Bridge, and is thought to have concealed himself in Munroe Mountain where the forest is dense.

Haskins knocked at the door and shouted to the inmates that he wanted the head of the household. Mrs. Phelps replied that her husband would shoot any one who tried to enter, but the sheriff put his shoulder to the door and forced it in.

Sears endeavored to secure the body, but Phelps drove him away with the gun and the former notified the authorities. A posse was formed, and when the house was being surrounded Phelps made his escape from the back door into the woods.

# FLIGHT IN RAIN

## Hamilton Practices for Long Flight Today if Conditions Permit.

Charles K. Hamilton, the rough and tumble aviator, proved to about 500 spectators on Governor's Island early last evening that he is not a fair weather flyer, by making a sensational flight of a little over ten minutes in a drizzling rain.

For some reason the aviator failed to grasp this opportunity, and it was not until 6:08 that he decided to brave the elements and go up anyway.

He made six rounds of the new-made grounds without attempting any of his fancy maneuvers, except to make a glide of about 200 feet to descend. It was an interesting sight to see the several hundred persons holding up umbrellas to view the flight, and it was the first time such a thing had ever happened about New York.

# SUCH A SILLY COP!

## Magistrate Indignant at Arrest of Ticket Speculator.

Magistrate Krotel was astonished and indignant when Michael Vippe, of 320 West 45th street, was brought before him in the Night Court last night to learn that the only charge Policeman Freeman, of the East 23d street station, had to make was one of ticket speculating outside the Academy of Music.

# CONGRESS TO END JULY 1

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Republican leaders now see no reason why Congress should not adjourn the last week in June or by July 1 at the latest. All the administration bills that are to be passed upon at this time have gone through the house.

# NEW CASTLE MEN TO BE TRIED TODAY

## Change of Venue on Account of Prejudice Called For—Conviction Looks Probable—Funds Needed.

(Special to The Call) NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 12.—The "seditious libel" case in which four active Socialists in the party are indicted comes up tomorrow.

The defendants will ask for a change of venue, as an extreme prejudice manifests itself on the part of the legal aggregation at the beck and call of the steel trust, which practically owns New Castle.

Many Socialists here expect a conviction on this account. If the men are convicted a long term in jail doubtless awaits them. The steel trust is determined to crush out the Socialist movement here if it is in its power to do so.

Charles McCarthy has been in jail nearly three months, because the paper, Solidarity, of which he was business manager, did not live up to the interpretation of the law given by the lackeys of the steel trust.

The Free Press case is an important one. A victory for the Socialists in this trial will mean much for the movement here, and in this part of the country. But their defeat will be a crushing blow to the movement.

The local Socialists, however, are determined that this shall not be done. It will not be done, they say, if outside Socialists come to their support financially and morally.

Funds are needed badly to carry on the struggle. Contributions should be forwarded at once to the Free Press Defense Fund, Joe Booth, Box 544, New Castle, Pa.

The little bunch which is fighting the powerful forces of the steel trust are all wage-earners. Most of them have been on strike all summer against the open shop order of that giant concern.

McCarthy and McKeever, two of the indicted men, are tin workers. McKeever is the man who last summer blew the whistle in the tin mill in which he was employed as an electrician, and called out 250 men in the mechanical department in support of the organized men who had walked out a few days before.

To make things worse he was elected to the city council a few months later. If they can put McKeever, McCarthy and William White and Frank Hartman, all active Socialists in the party here for years, in jail, they think they can wipe out the Socialist movement in New Castle.

# SPEAKING HIS PIECE

## Vice-President Sherman Rises to Tell Why He is in Office.

UTICA, June 12.—Vice-President Sherman, who came up from Washington yesterday to attend the wedding of his niece, in discussing the insurgent movement in congress had this to say:

"This so-called insurgency among the Republicans in senate and house is subsiding. We don't notice the change so much in Washington, where the insurgents are still insubordinating their assertions that they are standing by the President, but from my observations on my recent western trip I am convinced that the movement is on the wane. I have twice before within a few weeks been in the middle west, and I have found the sentiment to be decidedly in favor of a continuance of the protective policy."

# DOUBLE OPERATION.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 12.—Dr. L. Wehlauf and his daughter, Miss Bertha Wehlauf, were both operated on for appendicitis at the Scranton private hospital during the week and are recovering from the effects.

# COWBOY KIDS LIKE EAST SIDE SCENES

## Abernathy Youngsters Heard Call of the Blood in Presence of Little Brothers.

Jack Abernathy's boys, who are waiting at the Breslin until Colonel Roosevelt comes home, went out to see as much of New York as was possible yesterday. Through the rain they went to Rockefeller's church yesterday morning with their father and a friend whom Marshal Jack had met over night at the Breslin. Rockefeller wasn't at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday at all, but the boys had a good time nevertheless.

After they had had something to eat their father took them around to the Welcott to see General Benjamin LeFevre, who used to be a representative from Ohio. Abernathy met the general on Saturday, and he wanted the boys to meet him too.

Six-year-old Temple took a Sunday afternoon nap when he got back to the hotel, but Louis wrote a letter home, telling about the East Side. They told callers they weren't a bit tired after their ride and that New York candy was very good.

Struck by the statement of Magistrate Cornell that an increasing number of Jewish pickpockets and prostitutes are brought before him and that they prefer to go to the workhouse rather than reform, a Call reporter spent several hours last night in an effort to learn the other side of the story.

# SUSPECT RUSSIAN

## Italian Police Drawing Net Around Friend of Murdered Mrs. Charlton.

MILAN, June 12.—The police have discovered that Constantine Sopoloff, the Russian who was taken into custody in connection with the murder of Mrs. Porter Charlton, the American woman whose body was found at the bottom of Lake Como, some time ago borrowed a knuckle-duster from a druggist of the name of Bassi, telling Bassi that he needed the weapon for self-protection.

The police are now inclined to believe that Charlton was also murdered, and that Sopoloff killed both him and his wife. They have in consequence decided to make a search of the bottom of the lake where the trunk was found in the hope of finding his body.

# WAS NEWSPAPER MAN.

## Body Found in Fort Point Channel That of Walter F. Shea.

BOSTON, Mass., June 12.—The body of the young man found floating in the Fort Point Channel on Wednesday evening has been identified as that of Walter Francis Shea, an only son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Shea, of Malden.

# IRISH GOING HOME.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Francis J. Kilkenny and Joseph D. Sullivan, officers of the Irish Home Going Association, have received advice to the effect that on April 22 1,250 passengers arrived at Queenstown, representing the first contingent of Irish home-coming tourists. The second party, comprising 520, landed at Queenstown on May 22 and comprised first, second and third-class passengers.

# AUTO KILLS BOY.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 12.—Allen Glennen, the Pittston brewer, driving a new automobile on Main street, Pittston, shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, struck a nine-year-old Italian boy named Bosolina, inflicting injuries which resulted in the lad's death.

# CORNELL CONCERNED ABOUT YOUNG JEWS

## Strange Woman and a Young Pickpocket Explain Away the Magistrate's Dilemma.

Magistrate Cornell, who has been sitting in the Essex Market Police Court for the last eight days, commented Saturday on the character of the prisoners that have been arraigned before him. Two boys, Michael Lazarus, seventeen years old, of 719 5th street, and Max Meyer, sixteen, of 714 5th street, were charged with jostling people in an attempt to pick pockets. They acknowledged their guilt.

"It is appalling to me," said the Magistrate to see how many young Hebrew boys are brought into these courts. It is remarkable the number that drift into this life and if they are successful stick to it. A suspended sentence is no good; probation or parole is no good. The only thing is severe punishment. It would be a good thing if the Hebrew papers would make the true condition known.

"I don't remember many Hebrew boy pickpockets being arraigned before me when I first became a magistrate. But now detectives and those expert in crime will tell you that most of our young pickpockets are Hebrews.

"When I was first a magistrate few Hebrew girls were brought before me for soliciting. They had the highest regard for virtue. But now every year they are brought to court in greater numbers. It may be that even now they are not in the majority, but there are great numbers of them.

"I can remember that Magistrate Barlow and I conferred on the subject with a very estimable body of Jewish ladies. A very worthy young woman tried to help us out in the matter in the night court. She attempted to talk to several of these women at our request, but when they learned who she was and why she was there they refused to have anything to do with her. They would rather go to the workhouse than reform."

He sent Lazarus and Meyer to the workhouse.

Struck by the statement of Magistrate Cornell that an increasing number of Jewish pickpockets and prostitutes are brought before him and that they prefer to go to the workhouse rather than reform, a Call reporter spent several hours last night in an effort to learn the other side of the story.

On East 14th street, near Third avenue, the reporter had a long chat with one of these young women whose presence in his court in ever increasing numbers so mystifies Magistrate Cornell.

"Huh! Why it is I don't cut this out and be straight again like I used to be!" exclaimed the girl. "Say, what are ye handing me?"

"It took some time to assure the girl that she was not being 'handed' anything. At length she said:

"Say, I guess that Judge thinks he knows a lot, but I can tell him for me that he don't know much. Why don't I quit, is it? What's the use? I only got to come back to it again. This is the only trade in New York I can always get a job at. I used to work in a sweat shop. I'd spend weeks findin' a job and lose it about the time I got me back rent paid. There's too many girls in New York and more a-comin' every day. Some is glad to see the country girls and immigrant girls come. It makes wages cheaper, but it ain't no cinch for the girls that's tryin' to keep straight and make a livin' without goin' on the town."

"That Judge knows one thing, though. The Jew girls didn't go on the streets till they had to. American girls never did like to work like a dog for good things they saw other girls gettin' without doin' it. I guess they wanted to be straight, too, if they could be, but the Jew girls was willin' to stand for a lot more than them before they quit and went out to get it this way."

"Anyway," the girl concluded, "I guess them judges ain't worryin' a whole lot about us. I guess y' know we got to pay up good and plenty. As long as the police see them they seem pretty happy and there ain't no kicks against the girl that can pay her way."

In a small restaurant on the lower Bowery the reporter found the pickpocket he was looking for. When Magistrate Cornell's dilemma was explained to this young fellow he said, with a scornful curling of his lip:

"Say, I guess Cornell is sufferin' awful pain, ain't he? He ought to lay his head on somebody's breast and go to sleep and forget it. So, he wonders what the Jews are goin' in for this game for, does he? Well, you just ask him why it is he is a dinky little magistrate instead of a Supreme Court judge. He's doin' the best he can, ain't he? Well, what does he think I'm a-doin'?" I guess he got tired pushin' a cart or deliverin' milk at 3 o'clock in the mornin', and fixed it up with Tammany to be a magistrate. Well, I guess you know Tammany don't give nothin' away for nothin', but if y' got the price there

# CORDAGE TRUST LORD DAMNS TRADE UNIONS

## GOD IN PITTSBURG

### Observe How Millionaire Worshiped Deity at "Church With No Poor."

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 12.—From the pulpit of the Shady-side Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburg, this morning Rev. J. Kinsey Smith, pastor for the past six years at \$7,500 per year, read his resignation and stepped from the pulpit, never to re-enter it.

The Shady-side Presbyterian Church is considered the most fashionable and exclusive in Pittsburg, it being known also as the church with no poor. Rev. Smith, who came from Louisville to Pittsburg, appears to have offended some of his millionaire members and they insisted that he retire. While the minister is guaranteed his salary until January 1, 1911, by the church of rich men who for some time has had lines out for a new pastor. Rev. Smith was to have resigned June 26, and his move of today caught his enemies off guard, leaving them without a minister for this evening.

Much ill feeling was engendered in the congregation within the past year. The assertion is made by certain church officials that one year ago Rev. Smith promised three members of the board of trustees that he would resign January 1, last. When he did not offer his resignation, he was taken to task and is alleged to have declared he had not promised to resign.

The trustees thus repudiated have not attended church since and had announced that they would not until the resignation of Rev. Smith.

# CUT PARR'S REWARD

## Washington Now Intimates Customs Man Will Get but \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh will on Wednesday, according to plans made known today, inform Richard Parr, the official of the New York custom house, just how much money the government will give him for his part in unearthing the frauds committed by the American Sugar Refining Company.

Parr had asked the Treasury Department for a hearing before the announcement of the award is made, but it has been understood all along that he would submit to the decision of MacVeagh. Through Parr the government recovered more than \$2,000,000. Under the law he is entitled to a reward of no more than \$100,000. It has been said tonight that special Congress action will be necessary to make up this amount to Parr. The contingent fund of the Treasury, applying to such rewards, contains only \$25,000.

# BEWARE "FLOATED OYSTERS."

## Secretary Wilson Warns Dealers They Must Label This Bivalve.

It has been decided by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson that oysters caught in salt water and then placed in fresh water to mature must be labeled "floated oysters" or they will be considered adulterated under the pure food and drug act. The new decision was the result of the many briefs and reams of evidence submitted since the food inspection decision No. 110 on the practice of "floating or drinking oysters in water of less saline content than that in which they were originally caught."

The practice of floating oysters is old. The young oysters are caught in the sea and brought inland, where they are placed in fresh water. The effect of the fresh water is to enhance greatly the size and weight of the oyster, but at the same time it detracts from the succulence of the bivalve. It has been stated by authorities that this process of maturing oysters also makes them more susceptible to decay, but this is denied by oyster growers. It was conclusively proven, however, that oysters shipped to the Pacific Coast and other points in the West cannot be taken from the floated product.

# FIREMAN HURT.

## Engine Skidded on Wet Pavement and Threw Him Out.

As Engine 72, the high pressure automobile, swung into Fifth avenue from 12th street yesterday afternoon it skidded on the wet pavement. The left front wheel climbed the curb and the hub raked a limb.

George Kitchen, a fireman, who was pulling on his rubber coat, fell to the sidewalk, cutting his head. Andrew Henderson, of 150 East 12th street, who was passing in his automobile, picked up the injured fireman and carried him to St. Vincent's Hospital. After having his head dressed Kitchen went home.

The fire was caused by an explosion of gas in the cellar of a four-story loft building at 57 Fifth avenue. The damage was about \$250.

## Gratz, Head of American Manufacturing Company, Refuses to Deal With Strikers.

## BROOKLYN C. L. U. ON JOBS

## Appeal to Public to Help Underpaid and Overworked Jute Workers in Their Struggle.

The cordage trust, against which nearly two thousand men and women are on strike in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, is cold, relentless and determined to crush out every vestige of organization among its underpaid and overworked slaves, according to a report of a conference between Gratz, vice president and general manager of the concern, and a conciliation committee of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, made by the chairman of the committee at the meeting of the Central Labor Union in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Gratz characterized all organizations of labor as incendiaries and assassins, and those who sympathize with them, such as the chairman, as like unto them. In proof that this opposition to labor was not mere talk he gave us several incidents where he fought labor to a standstill and won out at a small financial loss to himself. "No man in my employ," Gratz declared, "could belong to an organization of labor, and never would he have any dealings with a union or make any concessions whatever to a group of employes," the report states.

"He was willing at all times to receive an individual employe, but when employes once caused his plant to stop its wheels, they committed the unpardonable sin," the committee report stated, "and, under no consideration could they ever be permitted to work for him."

The committee replied to Gratz's torrent of denunciation as best they could, and the report makes the following comment upon him: "We saw that our words were lost on this opponent of modern trust methods. 'One thing we can say in Mr. Gratz's favor; he knows his own mind and left your committee in no doubt where he stood. We have here in real life the type of the president of the steel company in Galsworthy's 'Strife.'"

Strikers State Their Case.

The committee next visited the striking employes at their meeting place, 103 Grand street, and spent three hours, both hearing them and asking them questions. "We talked with two men and women from every floor and department in regard to wages, hours, treatment, injuries, the reasons for quitting work and their demands. To all our questions they gave direct, simple answers which left no doubt in our minds as to the truth of their statements and their motives," the report says.

"The employes of these mills are Poles and Lithuanians. They came to this country through friends that preceded them. With but few exceptions they went to work on their arrival at Ellis Island at these mills and have never worked elsewhere. Year after year they have plodded on working industriously, saving a little and sending it back home. They are a cleanly folk, with native intelligence, strong and vigorous. Physically and mentally they have much to contribute to America. Very few of them know any English even after eight years' residence, because they do not need it. They live in a little Poland set down in the midst of Brooklyn, and with a long work day can have little energy, even if they have the opportunity to Americanize themselves. And judging from the abundance of American flags in their rooms, they cannot themselves not foreigners but Americans, and when classes in English have been offered have in great numbers entered them."

Everything Up Except Wages.

"They tell us that year by year they find it harder to live. Their wages have not gone up, but everything else has. It now costs them all they save to maintain themselves, and less money is going home. This falls especially hard on men with families. So for some time they have been discontented with their contract."

"They are a pathetic contrast to their employer. He is an able, clear-headed, powerful man, with so many millions at his command that he bought up the entire jute product of the world and cleared up a million dollars' profit. They know nothing about organization; have never heard of the liberty of the labor movement; do not understand the first thing about the market

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price of the commodity they produce. All this in common is a desire to get a little more money for the work they do, and to work a little less time. They feel that they ought not to be hard year by year. When their fellow-countrymen in the sugar refineries bettered their conditions recently, by the feeling spread among them that they could help themselves by quitting work. So they walked out like children, not counting the cost, with no strike fund behind them, with no organization, apparently with no leaders, neither asking nor expecting the support of any one outside themselves.

"After talking with employer and employees your committee had an afternoon conference with representatives of the Women's Trade Union League, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and others who are interested in this situation, with a desire to hear whatever advice they had to give.

**What the Committee Sought.**  
Your committee fixed their attention upon two things which, in their judgment, must be determining factors," the committee's report states: "(1) The number of employees of the American Manufacturing Company, who are either on strike, or are ready to stand by the strikers. (2) The conditions, hours, wages, treatment in their company's mills, as compared with similar things in the mills of other companies.

"In regard to the number of dissatisfied employees, the employer and the strikers, of course, radically disagree. Gratz told the committee that out of 2,000 people, less than 500 are actually on strike, that 1,200 have been on half pay since the mills closed, and that any moment he can open the mills with practically a full force of operatives. The strikers, on the contrary, say that they have now enrolled in their organization 1,400 men and women of these 2,000 employees, and that only a few hundred operatives are at work in the mills or will return. It is difficult to decide between these conflicting statements.

"But last week the firm sent word to the employees that half pay would cease on Saturday, June 4, and that certain workers were to return to their places on Monday morning, June 6. On Monday morning last only a few out of the so-called 1,200 'faithful' returned to work. Gratz said in explanation that the others wanted to return, but were afraid of maltreatment at the hands of the strikers. He claims to have at work at the present time 1,000 people. The strikers deny this. Your committee talked with many girls who have been receiving half pay up until Saturday who never had any intention of returning to work until the wages had been raised. We think, therefore, that the strike has the support of many more men and women than Gratz imagines. Though we, of course, lack accurate information, the sentiment among the original 2,000 in this mill seems to be as general as it usually is in any strike, and that the large majority of these people are really on strike."

"The issues involved, from the point of view of the strikers, are wages and hours. An advance of wages would, the committee declares, end the strike as there is no question of recognition of the union involved. But the trust is obstinate, won't concede an inch.

"This business," Gratz told the committee, "is a one-man affair, and I intend to break no interference on the part of employer or public."

The committee, in its report, declared that in view of the fact that Gratz uses co-operation in his business, he ought not to oppose the workers for organizing. He claims the right to meet competitors of the market untrammelled, but denies his employees the right to meet competitors in the only way open to them, by organization. In this case, therefore, is made plain the issue of the labor movement. Are the workers to have any right of saying upon what conditions they will sell their labor, or are men like Gratz to dictate to them. Let the workers submit to men of the Gratz type and the labor movement has spent itself. Men like him must be told, peaceably, if possible, but by the strike if necessary, that the day is past when any man can claim divine rights to rule an industry and defy both employer and the public."

Gratz emphatically stated that he will not permit the original 150 men and women who led the strikers in walking out to ever work in his mills again. He says that there has been blood shed and he expects more before the trouble is over. "Let the men who cause it be arrested and punished as the law provides," says the committee, "but let the public remember the man who sets up his scale as the standard, and drives to desperation men who have defied him ignorantly because they could do nothing else but submit in silence. Gratz can prevent all trouble by taking back all the men and women who went out. In the light of the situation this is only just and proper on his part. He is willing to take back all the women as he needs. The others are blacklisted."

The committee report sums up as follows: "Our hope in the great struggle of the ages is not violence or force, but an enlightened public opinion which shall insist that the position of a one-man business is not morally and rationally defensible, that the workers and the public have the right to say to the employer that modern business is a co-partnership, in which he is associated with labor and the public and that all these have their rights, which all must respect."

**TOBACCO TRUST IS CRUSHING WORKERS**  
Cigar Makers' Conference Prepares to Organize Afresh to Combat Big Combine.

A high degree of enthusiasm was manifested in yesterday's session of the conference of the Cigar Makers' Union, which met in the National Bohemian Hall, East 70th street. A week ago last Sunday the first session was held, and yesterday wound up the convention. The most important thing in the minds of the delegates was the best method of building up the organization in New York. Many plans were suggested. Several delegates believed that the union should go into the co-operative business, and in that way compete with the American Tobacco Company, which already owns more than 700 branch stores in different parts of the United States and controls 95 per cent of the nation's tobacco trade.

A campaign in defense of the label and the insistence of union men upon it was suggested as a means of building up the organization. According to statistics presented at the conference there are about 15,000 cigar makers in New York city and vicinity. About 5,000 of these are organized in the International Cigar Makers' Union.

It is also claimed that about 80 per cent of the cigar makers are women. Some say the percentage is not so large, but all agree that more than half of the workers in the industry in New York are women. A thorn in the side of the union is the fact that the American Cigar Company, where new improved machinery is used in the making of cigars, women are principally the workers, and the tendency seems to be more and more in this direction. Such machinery is more and more being introduced into the big factories, and these machines are being operated by women for smaller wages than the men get. This fact threatens the position of the union.

The dominating thought of the entire convention, aside from the few co-operative and union label plans that were presented was centered upon ways and means of organizing the unorganized. Many speeches were made along this line.

Several resolutions were presented to the conference to be taken up by the advisory board of the organization for practical work. One of the most important of these plans was presented by Miss Anna Torlosky, employed at Ehrlich's factory, West Broadway.

Miss Torlosky yesterday took the floor and made a speech that was listened to with a great deal of interest. She first advocated a systematic campaign of agitation and organization. She held that the unorganized should be taught the benefits of unionism. She believed, however, that in order to organize the cigar makers a spirit of aggression should be stimulated and that the workers should be taught that they are being exploited. She put emphasis upon an open fight between the bosses and the workers.

Her strong point was that the men should throw in their efforts with the women in the struggle and she supported this contention by saying that there are as large a number of women who are supporting families as there are men. She believed a strong movement toward solidarity among all the cigar makers of the country should be advocated and an aggressive spirit developed as a means to organize the unorganized. Others spoke along the same line including Morris Brauman.

Mrs. Ellman urged that the only way the cigar makers could effectively fight the tobacco trust in the last analysis, was to own it. When he said the cigar trusts should be owned by the workers collectively so that they produced he was loudly applauded. He suggested as a means to this end organizing industrially and solidarity at the polls. He did not say this was the Socialist program, but it seemed to be understood.

Morris Braum, chairman of the conference and business agent for the organization in New York, spoke of the necessity of organizing and the necessity of individual effort. A plan was adopted, however, which will be put into operation within the next few weeks. The advisory board meets next Thursday evenings. Shop meetings are to be held and a general campaign of propaganda and organization will be carried on.

The organization realizes that it has reached a point where it must take an aggressive attitude. One delegate suggested that if necessary a general strike should be called from New York to San Francisco and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, as a means of building up a strong organization of the cigar makers of America. He held that the question is becoming more and more a national question.

**MADRIZ MAKES LOAN.**  
WASHINGTON, June 12.—Senor Madriz, president of the de facto government at Managua, has raised a compulsory loan of 400,000 pesos, according to a dispatch received at the State Department from Jose de Olivares, American consul at Managua. This loan was levied upon the inhabitants at Granada. The insurgents, the consul added, attacked Nandamara on June 10, and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition before retreating to the mountains. Political arrests continue the dispatch concluded.

**BANDITS TERRORIZE MEXICAN PLANTERS**

MEXICO CITY, June 12.—A dispatch from Tierra Blanca, state of Vera Cruz, says that farmers, both native and foreign, are fleeing with their families from the district below there on the Vera Cruz Atlixco railway, and particularly from the vicinity of Rivas, Isla and Juanita, as a result of the robberies which took place in lower Vera Cruz nine days ago. Bandits, under the leadership of Santanero, a notorious chief and outlaw, are still in the neighborhood of Isla, and the residents of the district fearing further attacks and depredations by the band, are leaving the country.

Conductors and passengers on south-bound trains for the isthmus report that nearly all of the residents within many miles of the scene of the Bella Vista robbery and murder of Robert Wright, an American planter, which occurred May 30, are hurrying to Lucretia and other larger cities for protection. The robbery of several native planters has been reported, but all a re said to have taken place between May 30 and June 3.

Santanero and his band were reported to have passed Rivas Station. Twelve rurales arrived from Jalapa at Rivas on June 5. Another company of rurales is reported as working near Sanborn Station, a district infested with bandits and rubber thieves.

It is reported here that one rural was killed in an engagement near Juanita. His body was riddled by bullets and the bandits escaped with the rural's horse and arms.

**KERN IN A HOLE**

Indiana Charges of Corruption Likely to Damage Democratic.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—The Democratic leaders are greatly concerned over dissatisfaction in northern Indiana among the friends of Senator Shively, who are said to be in revolt against John W. Kern because of his charges two years ago, and formally repeated several times since, that Shively was hosen for the senate in the Democratic caucus through bribery.

Kern charged that eight Democrats in the caucus were bought by lawyers and saloonkeepers with a fund raised to defeat him for the caucus nomination and that Shively was the beneficiary of this corruption. Since Kern's nomination by the stationer for the senate Shively's friends and many northern Indiana newspapers friendly to him have demanded that Kern make good his charges or withdraw them and thus release Shively from the implied charge of holding his seat in the senate through bribery. It is said that the trip of Tom Taggart to Washington last week was undertaken for the purpose of conferring with Shively and the Indiana representatives on the subject, and that the question was brought up and discussed at the dinner at which Taggart entertained them.

Kern, it is understood, refused to retract anything, but has told those who have approached him on the subject that he knows the right men who betrayed him out, while convinced that they were bribed. He cannot establish the fact in court. Some of the leaders think Kern will lose several Democratic counties in northern Indiana unless something can be done to placate Shively, who is said to be very sore.

**STATE CAPITAL MOVED.**

Oklahoma City Becomes Seat of New State—Injunction Muddles Matters.

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 12.—Governor C. M. Haskell arrived here early this morning on a special train from Tulsa. The Governor immediately took up his headquarters at Oklahoma City and practically recognized it as the permanent capital of the state. The Governor would make no statement as to whether he would attempt to remove the records of his office to Oklahoma City in the face of the injunction issued by Judge Huston in the District Court of Logan county at Guthrie, but he hinted that the official business of the state so far as the executive office is concerned will be transacted from Oklahoma City. It is practically certain that if any attempt to remove records from Guthrie to Oklahoma City is made during the life of the present injunction any officer seeking to ignore the injunction will be cited for contempt of court and probably placed in jail.

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**HILLQUIT AND LEE MAKE THEIR REPORTS**  
Delegates to Chicago Convention Tell Local Comrades of Policies Formulated There.

Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee made their reports as delegates to the national congress of the Socialist party yesterday afternoon in a general party meeting in the Labor Temple, East 84th street. The chairman of the meeting was William Malley.

Hillquit was the first to report. He began by saying that the national congress marked an epoch in the socialist movement of this country. A higher degree of intelligence was manifested, he said, at the last convention than any national gathering of the party held.

He said, what especially interested him was the fact that questions of vital importance were not decided definitely by the congress, but held for further consideration, showing that the delegates wanted to be more deliberate and thoughtful regarding the great issues which the party has to deal with. He also noticed, he said, the absence of the personal spirit which has characterized the party conventions of the last few years.

Hillquit dealt especially with the questions of the farmers and Socialism and that of immigration. He also spoke of the party's plans for organization and propaganda among women.

Hillquit read his substitute resolution on the question of immigration, which was adopted by the congress, and said with a few exceptions it took the same stand as the international congress has taken on the same question. He said each country had local phases to deal with and they must be dealt with from the standpoint of local conditions. Referring to the attitude toward Asiatic immigration, he said that since self-preservation was the first law of nature, this applied to nations as well as to individuals. He held that the importation of large masses of workers into this country would have a tendency to weaken the organizations of the American labor movement and that the Socialist party should help guard against this. Immigration took up two days' discussion at the congress.

Regarding the propaganda among women, Hillquit said the attitude of the delegates was much different from that of previous national gatherings of the party in that it was considered a problem for serious consideration rather than a humorous one, as some in the past seemed to think it was. He pointed out that women has become an important factor in the movement. Algernon Lee dealt with the constitution, organization, the farmers' program and the commission form of government.

He dealt upon the growing importance of the various nationalities and the necessity of the party taking a more liberal attitude toward them, and reported that the national organization decided to pay a translation secretary so that more effective co-operation may be brought about. He said the nationalities are represented in the Socialist party of America. Lee then spoke of the systems of referendum in the past as being a hindrance rather than a help to the work of organization.

He gave especial attention to the commission form of government, pointing out that in twelve states today this new form of government has already taken a foothold. He said there are seventy-five cities in the United States that have adopted it and it is a question in which the Socialist party should be vitally interested.

Lee went on to point out the general characteristics of the commission form of government. He said it stands according to its exponents, for non-partisan politics. A primary election is first held in which any candidate may be nominated by any party. Then in the final election the two candidates with the highest vote are placed upon the ballot. Here, he said, the Socialist is either compelled to vote for a candidate for another party, provide his candidate has not been nominated, or he is deprived of his vote. He said several delegates held that in case a Socialist was not nominated in these places the commission form of government has been adopted they should be privileged to vote for either of the candidates, even though they are not members of the party.

**Present Time Opportunities**  
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**CLEVER THIEVES**  
Two Crooks Night Watching of Then Stole \$1,000 From Teller's Room.

The police of the Ralph avenue station, Brooklyn, had under investigation yesterday a safe robbery in the pawnshop of Solomon Teitelbaum at 123 Broadway, a short distance from the police station. The thieves got into the pawnshop through the blacksmith shop of P. J. Fitzpatrick on Lefferts avenue, near Broadway, directly in the rear. To accomplish it the watchdogs which Fitzpatrick owned and which roamed about the premises at night, were purchased on Thursday by two strangers for \$10. After forcing an entrance to the blacksmith shop the thieves got into the yard of the pawnshop. They were obliged to force open an iron door and to remove three stout iron bars from the window. When they entered the pawnshop they were in a rear room used for storage purposes. This room is separated from the street by a wooden partition and against the partition is a seven foot safe visible from the street and with an electric light directly above it. With an electric battery which was afterward abandoned by the thieves they drilled holes into the back of the safe after having removed part of the wooden partition.

The robbers made an opening into the safe large enough to admit their arms, and they took \$200 in cash and about \$700 worth of jewelry. They escaped in the same way they came. A clerk discovered the robbery on Saturday morning and hurried to the Ralph avenue police station. Detectives were put on the case, and an effort was made by the police to prevent it from becoming public.

Fitzpatrick told the detectives that the two young men who bought his dogs came to his place on Tuesday morning to have a horse shod. The blacksmith said that the strangers talked about dogs and when Fitzpatrick showed them his two bulldogs they offered to buy them for \$25, which he accepted it. The strangers took the dogs away with them.

**MAYBE HE'S A BURGLAR!**  
Janitress Heard a Noise and Caught at Least a Man in Hallway.

Jean Cordier, a carpenter, and his wife, Nellie, were aroused at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by some one bumping in their door on the third floor rear at 270 East 57th street. Five men entered and knocked over the furniture.

Mrs. Cordier ran to the fire escape and climbed down to the rooms of Mrs. Pauline Mach, the janitress. Other tenants were aroused. Police-man Egan arrived in time to arrest a stranger whom the janitress was hearing with a broom in the hall. The prisoner said he was John Grant, and gave a different address each time he was questioned.

Mrs. Cordier ran to the fire escape and climbed down to the rooms of Mrs. Pauline Mach, the janitress. Other tenants were aroused. Police-man Egan arrived in time to arrest a stranger whom the janitress was hearing with a broom in the hall. The prisoner said he was John Grant, and gave a different address each time he was questioned.

Grant said he had entered the hall to see what the fuss was about, and had not been in the rooms. He was held in \$1,000 bail for further examination.

**NEGRO SHOOTS THREE**  
At Gun Are Now Dying in a Hospital at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., June 12.—Two men and one woman are dying here tonight from the effects of bullet wounds in the abdomen received today during a drunken row at a house near Mount Vernon, Ala., twenty-five miles from here. The wounded are Lury Davis, Benjamin Collins and Emanuel Lawrence. Their injuries are identical. All these parties underwent an operation at the City Hospital this afternoon.

The shooting was done by Joe Perry, who has made his escape, but the sheriff and his men are on the trail of the would-be murderer. When they were brought to the city, about noon today, all admitted that they were drinking. The Davis woman left a dance at Octavia Pollard's house in company with Ben Collins, when Emanuel Lawrence walked in and knocked Collins down and out. Joe Perry got in the mix-up with his revolver and fired several shots, three of which took effect.

**COUPLE COMMIT SUICIDE.**

Man and Girl Leap From Victoria Bridge at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 12.—A man and a woman jumped from the center of the Victoria bridge into the swift current sixty feet below and were drowned together. The man was Albert Enough, a contractor and builder, resident at St. Lambert, on the other side of the river from Montreal, and the woman was his adopted daughter, Enid.

The two left home early this morning. Later they were noticed by the bridge electrician sitting on the bridge in earnest conversation. The girl at times seemed to be expostulating with the man, but finally they seemed to reach an understanding.

The man rose climbed the railing of the bridge and plunged into the raging current beneath. A minute afterward the girl followed him. The girl sank at once and was not seen again. Enough rose to the surface, but after swimming a short distance disappeared. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

**ITALIANS DEMONSTRATE.**

ROME, June 12.—The anti-clerical demonstration, which was postponed from June 5, was held today at Trastevere. Four thousand Socialists, Republicans and Radicals paraded after violent speeches had been made, but they dispersed quietly. The police and troops were ready for any emergency, but their services were not required.

**THE BOOK THAT SENT FERRARO TO JAIL**  
CARLO DE FORNARO  
Is now a convict on Blackwell's Island, sentenced to one year's imprisonment with labor for alleged libel on Bernhard Baruch, editor of this paper in Mexico City, in a serial. The alleged libel appeared in this paper.

"Diss. Car of Mexico."  
Every radical in America owes it as a duty to himself to read this book. It is a stirring arraignment, replete with reliable information.  
Under any conditions it would be deemed a valuable book. Under present conditions it has a tragic and world-wide significance.  
Its author is an Italian. He has defied the life in the omnipotence of Mexico.  
He is making the truth of his generation as has never another Italian before him.  
The book has been translated in a new and vivid edition with the alleged libelous passages (about five pages) removed.  
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**AMERICAN DEAD IN LONDON.**  
LONDON, June 12.—Hermann Vezin, the actor and teacher of elocution, who was born in Philadelphia; March 2, 1825, died in this city this afternoon. He had been sick for eleven months, but the end, which was painful, was sudden and unexpected.

**REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference**  
2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings  
AT THE LABOR LYCEUM



MRS. SCHACH AN INCOMPETENT?

Did She Herself Decide Not to Be Born of Fifth Avenue Parents?—Read!

(Special to The Call.) CLEVELAND, June 12.—In a little room at 4127 Lorain avenue, which was called home, Mrs. Mary Schach sat weeping, with tear-dimmed eyes, at a bit of paper, the contents of which she could not read.

Her awful portent she knew, for when her nineteen-year-old son, had read and translated it to her—it was three days' notice to vacate her "home." Three months ago Mrs. Schach and her husband separated by mutual consent, and since that time one blow of misfortune after another has struck her. Soon after her husband left her she was taken ill. Three months ago a baby girl was born. She has been confined to her bed ever since the time since then.

A week ago the baby was adopted by Mrs. Ann's Infants' Home, because Mrs. Schach was on the verge of nervous collapse and unable to properly care for the child.

The owed rent for one month, \$5 payable in advance, which was due May 20. But William had been unable to find work.

William started working Thursday in a factory, and promised to pay the rent as soon as he drew his first week's pay. Then came the vacate notice.

Joseph Beck, from whom Mrs. Schach rented the rooms, said Saturday: "Mrs. I served notice on her on June 7 to vacate, but I will wait a few days before doing anything further."

"If I could only have my baby," Mrs. Schach sobbed, "I would work as soon as I am able. I can crochet and do fancy work, and Willie and I could live happily."

Two Badly Hurt in Auto Smashup. Taxicab Runs Into Madison Avenue Car; at 78th Street and Passenger and Chauffeur Go to Hospital.

A taxicab in which were Mrs. Alice Buckingham Morrison, widow of Dan Wilson Morrison; Dorothy Morrison, her mother, and Miss Eva Buckingham, Mrs. Morrison's sister, added last night on the wet pavement of the incline at 70th street and Madison avenue, and was run into by a southbound Madison avenue pay-as-you-enter car. Mrs. Morrison was sitting where the street car struck, and she was badly hurt. She was taken to the German Hospital, at 77th street and Park avenue, and is not expected to live.

YOU WILL SOON NEED A NEW HAT

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WIDOW'S SCREAMS UNDO TWO THIEVES

Mrs. Harper Saw Two Robbers at Work and One of Them Choked Her.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harper, a woman who has a small lunch room and delicatessen store at 80 Bartlett street, Williamsburg, and lives alone in rear rooms was awakened early yesterday morning by a noise in her bedroom. She discovered two thieves ransacking a bureau. They had an electric flash light, and were pocketing \$15. Mrs. Harper's receipts for Saturday, when she began to scream for help.

The flashlight was turned on her and one of the intruders rushed at the woman and began to choke and beat her. When she begged not to be killed she was threatened with death if she made further outcry. Both robbers then ran through the kitchen and into the hall, from where they had forced an entrance to the apartment.

Neighbors who heard Mrs. Harper's screams rushed down the stairs to ascertain the cause of the trouble. They were just in time to see the robbers running into the street. They found Mrs. Harper's kitchen door wide open. Mrs. Harper was prostrated on her bed.

Shouts for help brought Policeman Behnk. He ran in the direction taken by the thieves. When he got to Marcy avenue he saw two young men hurrying along, and started after them. Both began to run and Behnk ordered them to halt. They ran harder and Behnk drew his revolver and threatened to shoot. One of the fugitives disappeared behind a factory building in Walton street, but the other was caught.

Behnk took his prisoner back to Mrs. Harper's rooms and she identified him as one of the robbers. The prisoner said he was Henry Rohr, twenty-two years old, of 109 Melrose street. The policeman took him to the Clymer street police station and Mrs. Harper went along to make a complaint. She fainted and neighbors took her home.

The police say that Rohr admitted being implicated in the robbery, but denied having assaulted Mrs. Harper when she discovered him and his companion. Rohr also said that his companion, whose name he didn't know and whom he met only an hour before the robbery in front of a lodging house on Broadway, had persuaded him to join him in the burglary.

Rohr was held on a charge of burglary and later, when he was arraigned in the Bedford avenue police court, Mrs. Harper collapsed again and was taken away by friends. The prisoner was held in \$1,000 bail for a hearing today.

EXPRESS SIDE-SWIPED

Passengers on Lackawanna Limited Get Bad Shake-Up in Jersey.

DOVER, N. J., June 12.—Passengers on the Lackawanna limited, eastbound from Buffalo, got a bad scare and narrowly escaped what might easily have proved a serious wreck as the result of the side-swiping of their train by a derailed box car about a mile east of Mount Arlington.

The Buffalo train, which is due in Dover at 6:25 p.m. and in Hoboken at 7:15 p.m., was coursing along at the rate of sixty miles an hour when the engineer, William Nichols, saw the derailed car so far over toward the eastbound track that he would hit it. To reverse his engine and put on the emergency brakes was the work of an instant, and in the next moment he had clambered out of his cab onto the engine boiler which he straddled, holding fast to the bell stand.

As the engine tore by the box car the engine cab was stove in by splinters of wood flying in every direction, while nine coaches, all Pullmans but one, composing the train all had their steps wrenched off and great gashes torn along their sides from end to end. The passengers got a bad shaking up and some sustained slight injuries from broken glass, but none was seriously injured.

SIX KILLED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, June 12.—Six persons were killed, seventeen severely injured and more than a hundred slightly hurt by a single shaft of lightning that struck in Jungfernhald Park this evening. All the victims were poor working people residing in North Berlin, who were seeking in the park relief from the intense heat.

SHIPPING NEWS.

To Arrive. TODAY. Hamburg, Naples, June 8. Pirena, Glasgow, June 4. Nordand, Rotterdam, June 4. Munros, London, June 1. Rona, Naples, May 31. Advance, Cristobal, June 6. Caracas, Caracas, June 5. City of Atlanta, Savannah, June 10. Trinidad, New Orleans, June 8. El Sud, Galveston, June 7.

PHYSICIANS SHY AT CAUSES OF DISEASE

Now St. Louis Suffers From Insincerity, Political Hypocrites and Mutterings of High Priests.

By OSCAR LEONARD. ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The city is full of physicians just now, attending the convention of the American Medical Association. A medical convention ought to be a very interesting gathering, provided the physicians go into the things discussed deeply and not superficially, as is generally done. There is hardly a disease the source of which cannot be traced to economic conditions. Of course there is talk of prevention and hygiene at the gatherings. But no one delegate seems big enough and courageous enough to come out with the facts and tell of conditions which make it practically impossible for the masses who do the work of the world to prevent illness.

It is the economic side of the question that physicians should take up in connection with their lectures and papers. Sometimes they cannot help doing it. There is, for instance, the case of sufferers from pellagra, a disease long known among the peasants of European countries. This disease is becoming known here, too. A physician need not be radical to say that it can only be solved by doing away with the economic conditions underlying it. This is what Dr. A. Ravogli, of Cincinnati, and Dr. R. P. Price, Jr., of Nevada, Mo., had to admit in the course of clinical discourses in connection with the convention. Dr. Ravogli told of the misery of Italian peasants, whose best crop of maize is taken away by the landlord and who have to live on moldy, mildewed corn, the eating of which results in pellagra. This disease makes its sufferers hopeless idiots.

The physicians who observed the two cases presented to them here admitted that an economic change is needed to fight this disease. It is to be hoped that before long they will begin to admit that an economic change is necessary to fight tuberculosis and many more plagues that ravish the workers of the world whose labor does not bring enough compensation to allow them to care for themselves adequately.

Strikes and Other Struggles.

The one weapon the working people have on the economic field today is, of course, the trade union movement. It is therefore meet to say something of the strikes and labor troubles now going on here. If you were to drop into our city suddenly tomorrow and pick up any of our daily papers you would get an idea that capital and labor are on the most peaceful terms here. Strain your eyes as much as you please. You will find no notice of strikes. Yet we have several in the city just now. I reported the pressers' strike last week. At the present time the strike is still on. The men are determined to win and they are going to win. A few days ago Frelich, the boss, changed his mind about not wanting to see any of "those low lives." He called a committee of the strikers. The conditions he offered did not please, however, and they were refused.

Scabs Join Strikers.

When the men went out the employer succeeded in getting a few Italians to take their places. He told the Italians that Jews did not want to work with them. The strikers, however, succeeded in telling the Italians that the boss was a liar. The men then came to the strikers' headquarters and joined the union. Now they are striking with the rest. Now Frelich is trying to find scabs outside of St. Louis. From the way things look, however, he is going to give in, as he has a hard time getting any one.

The Socialist dailies have again shown their usefulness by giving prominence to the news of the strike, so that strikebreakers cannot be brought here under false pretense.

Metal Workers Put Up Fight.

The Sheet Metal Workers' International Brotherhood, Local 35, St. Louis, is carrying on a fight for a raise in wages. Over 300 men are out trying to obtain 50 cents more per day than they are getting now. One-third of the employers have already acceded to these demands. The others will probably fall in line before very long. If it were not for the association of employers the strike would have been at an end. The association, however, is doing everything in its power to keep the employers from granting the demands of the strikers. They are also making every possible effort to discredit the union. They announced in the newspapers, for instance, that the union is not allowing strikers to go back to work to those employers who have already offered the raise. This statement is entirely false. Those employers who have offered the raise demanded by the strikers can have their men back any time.

A member of this local and a striker told me something worth registering, particularly because the daily press here would not do so. The tinner is said to drink excessively. He says that since the strike began every man who reports to headquarters is sober. He says he has not noticed any one of the strikers go into the saloon over which the local meets. In other words, the strikers know that when

they are carrying on a fight they must have their wits about them, and they stay sober.

The Suburban Garden, having employed non-union carpenters to remodel the theater, has been placed on the unfair list by the local trade and labor council. In these circumstances no union musicians would play at the garden. The Oppenheimer Brothers, finding no other scabs, went down to Columbia, Mo., and got the State University Band to play in the garden and in the theater. The band is being widely advertised, but the 50,000 union men and their friends who have withdrawn their patronage from Suburban Garden are showing the Oppenheimers that advertising alone is not sufficient. The fact is the Oppenheimers are trying ways and means of getting off the unfair list.

Stealing Socialist Thunder.

Charles J. Maurer, a Democrat and lawyer, is going to fight for Richard Bartholdi's seat in Congress. He has found a new name for the full dinner pail made famous by the Republicans, "Cheap Bread and Bacon" is his offering to the voters of his Congressional district. Maurer says it is all very well to speak of international peace. But he admits that the man who makes \$15 a week has no peace. He is constantly at war trying to make ends meet. High prices and low wages means a constant war with the wolf to keep him away from the door. Maurer quotes Archbishop Glennon, who said recently:

"Many St. Louis workmen, when regularly employed, can give those dependent on them only a bare living. These conditions have driven the poor to desperation. The situation portends a revolution, a bloody revolt, against such a state of affairs.

Since this is true, it is well to say here that the Catholic cathedral which is being built here now is being built by scabs. The same archbishop who talks about the conditions of the poor has nothing to say about the employment of non-union labor in the erection of the cathedral where he is to preach. The archbishop ought to know that unions help to keep up the standard of living of the laborers. Furthermore, the cathedral seems to be built with the pennies of the workers. For last Sunday Archbishop Glennon delivered a scathing denunciation of the rich because they spend money lavishly on luxuries and do not give anything toward the building fund of the cathedral which is being erected out of the pennies of the poor paid out to non-union labor.

Archbishop Glennon said that by giving up their vacations the rich could help immensely in the erection of the cathedral. Yet if the poor give up necessities to subscribe to the building fund they are slapped in the face by the employment of scabs in the erection of the church.

But let us get back to the "cheap bread and bacon" candidate. The workmen do not need cheap bread and cheap bacon. They need the very best of bread and the very best of bacon. They need books and theater and opera. They need the very best of everything and they deserve to have these things, too, because they work and create them. Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans are going to give them these things. They must get them for themselves through the Socialist party. If Maurer really means what he says when he announces that he is a friend of the masses, which means the working people, he has no business staying in the Democratic party. If he does not mean what he says he ought not to say it, for it only helps confuse people. Politicians like to see the masses confused. That is when they can do their fine work. But we are here and on the soap box and in our newspapers we shall help clarify things. We shall make the worker use as his slogan not "Cheap bread and bacon," but "We want the earth and the fullness thereof and we are willing to work for it."

WHITE SLAVES SOLD TO PANAMA HOUSES

PARIS, June 12.—The police have found a gang engaged in the white slave traffic, with headquarters in Paris and Panama. Two Spaniards, named Damián and Casal, were arrested at the railway station as they were accompanying four young girls for St. Nazaire, where they intended to embark for Colon.

The girls had been promised situations with dressmakers in Panama. The youngest is sixteen and the eldest twenty-seven. Compromising documents were found on the prisoners, who, it is learned, worked here to supply girls to brothels in Panama. Other men are still inducing women to go to Panama, stating that they will find employment there under the American government.

They are using the names of prominent canal officials as references. The same trade is being carried on at Marseilles, Vigo and Bordeaux, all the victims being sent to Panama. The officials at once keep a sharp lookout for these men, but it is generally impossible to capture them, as they pass themselves off as French or Spanish commercial agents.

GREAT IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Eagle Dam, on Rio Grande, Will Reclaim 180,000 Acres of Desert. Preliminary work on the Rio Grande, New Mexico-Texas reclamation project soon will be under way, preparing the site for actual construction work on the great Eagle dam, scheduled to be started in July, 1911. This project will provide for the reclamation of 180,000 acres of land lying in New Mexico, Texas and Old Mexico. The entire cost of the work is estimated at approximately \$9,000,000.

The Eagle dam, the most important engineering feature of the project, when completed probably will be the most remarkable structure of its kind in the world. It will enclose, in size, the recently completed Roosevelt dam in Arizona. The capacity of the reservoir created by it, will be almost double that of the famous Arizona storage plant.

HEAR THE RAGMAN WARBLE.

Boston Today Will Teach Hawkers to Holler Melodiously. BOSTON, June 12.—An outdoor school for making musical ragmen, hawkers and street vendors has been established in the south end by Miss Caroline E. Wenzell, a settlement worker and college graduate. Miss Wenzell believes that if the voice of the ragman and the hawkers must be tolerated it should issue forth in flute-like and clarion tones of harmony.

Miss Wenzell started her school by lying in wait for the hawkers and gradually convinced them that they could do more business if they created less disturbance. She has a class of three men weekly, and for the last two months she has been giving vocal exercises to her students three days a week in an alleyway off Washington street.



Humorous was in Riverhead, L. I., yesterday were telling a queer yarn about the discovery of a pickpocket that had lifted a man's watch, but was not pinched when discovered.

L. M. Raynor, one of the villagers, was in the woods in December, 1908, and unknown to him his pocket was neatly rifled and his watch taken. He did not discover his loss until he reached home. He gave up all hope of ever getting his watch back.

While walking in the woods Saturday he came across the pickpocket and regained his watch, none the worse for wear. He wound it up and it started ticking regularly, as though nothing nothing had happened.

But who was the pickpocket? you ask. It was the twig of a tree. While walking leisurely through the woods Raynor looked up, and there, almost on a level with his head, depending from a twig was his watch. Eighteen months it had hung there, apparently without injury.

Raynor thinks that when he was walking through the woods in 1908 he probably bent a branch down in order to pass and the twig fastened onto his watch, lifting it when the branch was released.

Truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction.

PLUNGER WALTON IN A SELF-INTERVIEW

Says It's Hell to Hate and Envy and Eat the Corpses of Our Fellow Creatures.

If we eat the corpses of hens, cows or fish, have tobacco or alcohol concealed about our persons and envy, hatred and malice and all uncharitableness in our hearts then we are where Francis Theodore Walton was ten years ago—in hell. Mr. Walton, who used to be called "Plunger" Walton so often that some people thought that was his given name, said this much yesterday without hesitation.

His interview began in a Turkish bath on Twenty-eighth street, with a rubber as audience, and ended on an Amsterdam avenue car at the corner of 80th street.

"Now, ask me why I fasted; go ahead."

"Because fasting is the only remedy for all disease. Doctors and patients alike take medicine and they get sick just the same and die. That's because they don't fast. I think it's a disgrace to be sick. When you're sick you're practically in hell, aren't you?"

"Now, you want to know what I mean by that? Say, this is going to be a good interview, and I'll help you out. Ask me what I mean when I say that for twenty-two years I was in hell and the last eight years I've been in heaven."

Walton was asked what he did mean.

"Well, it's this. What is hell? Alcohol, tobacco, eating corpses of hens and cows and fish; hate, revenge, envy, malice, jealousy, guiltiness, the fear of thought, discontent and unappreciation. Now, what is heaven? Good air, good water, eight hours sleep, a heart full of divine love, hope, faith, charity, contentment, the simple life and the golden rule. Got that, eh?"

The self-conducting interviewer thought for a minute and then he wanted to know why he wasn't asked how old he was. The interviewer said that this had indeed been an oversight.

"Well, ask me how old I am and put the answer down just I give it. Now, how old am I? Answer—I'm just as old as God.

"Next question: When was I born? Answer—the same year God was born.

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SPORTS

BASEBALL SCORES. American League. At St. Louis—R. H. E. Phila. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 6 2 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 6 0

At Detroit—N. York 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 10 0 Detroit 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—3 12 0

At Chicago—Wash. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 10 0 Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 0

Boston-Cleveland game postponed. No National League games scheduled.

AMATEURS' BIG NIGHT.

Long Acre Club's Members Enjoy Clean Boxing at the Regular Saturday Night Stag.

The best set of amateur boxing accounts thus far held at the Long Acre club was witnessed last Saturday night. Fighters Mike and Billy Neuman were warmly commended for the excellent treat that the crowd enjoyed, in witnessing classy static matches. Joe Hess was, as usual, the third man in the ring.

The best individual lad that appeared in the corrie of novices was Jimmy Ambrose, a "kid" about sixteen years old. He weighed perhaps 105 pounds. He proved a crack fighter in every respect. Jimmy, cleverly and decisively, defeated Young Frederick, a short and husky opponent, in a tame contest. He looks like a corner.

Dan Whelan, after a close fight with Eddie Kane, managed to put him out in their third and last round. Young Bennett knocked out Charley Smith in the third round of a warm static discussion. Johnny Laurie drew with Kid Henn, as did Benny Corbett with Kid West in opening bouts.

said about the hours. He further announced that the company would "consider" the grievances of the workers in due season, and advised them to return to work. He produced copies of the proposed agreement, signed by himself and by Christopherson. This was to apply to all the workers, though the strike committee had given him no such authority and were astonished at this movement, dazed so much, in fact, that they could say nothing.

Kelly, president of the molders, had denied himself as solidly with Keppler. So did Nieland, business agent of district 15. Flynn, of the polishes, was at first exceedingly wrath. Keppler heard of it and engaged him in a conversation. Flynn thereafter made a speech in which he advised that the chinitists go back in order to preserve the unions' "prestige."

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# PARIS WORKERS HONOR MARTYRS

### Story of Monster Demonstration Told by the Evening Post's Correspondent at French Capital.

The following story of the commemoration of the anniversary of the crushing of the Paris Commune of 1871 appeared Saturday as a special correspondence from Paris, under date of May 29, in the columns of the capitalistic and thoroughly respectable, though fair-minded, New York Evening Post. Slightly condensed it is republished here, although it contains certain inaccuracies, because it is interesting coming from a capitalist-minded spectator, as also for its presentation of the picture of the valiant old Communist, Edouard Vaillant.

"Yesterday was the thirty-ninth anniversary of the repression which put a bloody end to the Paris Commune. The real date was the 28th of May, 1871; but it is celebrated by the Communists and their followers on Sunday, the Parisian workman's holiday. The celebration is always the same—a visit of Socialist unions to Pere Lachaise cemetery, with more or less police restriction of processions and red flags and speeches.

"There are reasons why Jaures and his party wished to make a demonstration yesterday. Their night manifestation last autumn over Ferrer's execution turned to riot and bloodshed after the fashion associated in men's minds with the Commune. To do away with the bad impression, Jaures and the political leaders insisted on a monster procession the following Sunday. Government allowed it, but encased the entire procession, along the sides and across frequent sections of its line of march, by thousands of policemen and troops. A New York magazine published a photograph of this Ferrer police parade as an authentic view of the Ferrer riot.

"A week ago Sunday there was a small preparatory demonstration at the cemetery of Montparnasse, over the graves of the Communists (Communards), who were shot down in those parts where the National army made an earlier entrance into revolted Paris. There, too, the demonstration turned to rioting with bloody times for the police. It was up to Jaures and his men to show once more that they could march and celebrate in a civilized city without hand to hand fighting with organized society.

"The Socialist Federation of the Seine gave the call for 'a great and decisive manifestation.' It was not great, for not many more than 10,000 men, women, and children all told answered the call. They marched up, under union, with banners, red flags, and red wreaths, and children holding to their red top balloons. The leaders, with red hands on their sleeves, were posted at frequent intervals to prevent trouble. The Commune was on its honor to behave like other peaceful, law-abiding citizens.

### All Wore Egplantine.

"All wore the little red flower of the good Socialist time coming—in long lines stretching down the boulevard which passes before the great cemetery of Pere Lachaise they sang over and over again their hymn—the 'Internationale.' Mounted municipal guards and policemen looked on be-

trusmaker. **HENRY FRAHME**  
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# The Weekly Pledge Fund

Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee,  
New York Call,  
P. O. Box 1624,  
New York City.

Dear Comrade: Inclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for..... weeks.

Fraternally yours,

Name.....  
Address.....

nally. The Prefect of Police, M. Lepine, with his entire staff, was at the great entrance to see that regulations were observed.

"Jaures, with a dozen and more members of Parliament, came up to lead their manifestation. At 3 o'clock the gates were opened. The procession, in ten divisions, always between guards and police, defied in order through the long avenues of tombs, at first in silence, then once more to their hymn of the 'Internationale.' So they came within sight of their place of pilgrimage—the Mur des Federes, the wall where the regular troops are supposed to have shot down the last resisting Communists. Who shall know how many there were of them?"

"Postal cards were sold yesterday to those who regard the victims as martyrs, which say 20,000; 1,600 say the regular army report. Both mix up the actual shooting in this place with the burying here of Communists who had been shot in the quarters of the city where they made their last stand and were brought hither to be laid in the nameless grave of the trench dug for them and their fellows. On that other Sunday, May 28, 1871, in the morning, 148 captured Communists were certainly marched here from Mazas prison and shot by squads of ten. It was close to the common fosse where the Communists themselves had cast the bodies of the hostages whom they shot a few days before, when they saw their cause was lost—the Archbishop of Paris, the parish priest of the Madeleine, three Jesuits, the presiding judge of the court of appeals and other members of the constituted society against which they had been fighting. Before dying they raised the cry which their followers shouted yesterday—'Vive la Commune!'"

"Du Camp's Statistics.  
"Maxime Du Camp, with many prejudices more or less justified by the horrors he had witnessed, was still honest in the statistics which he compiled from all available sources. He found, as the total number of Communist deaths in those bloody last days, from the 20th to the 30th of May, little over 6,500; and of these only a fraction lie in Pere Lachaise. With them were mixed up some of the very hostages whom they slaughtered in their last despairing rage. From the beginning of the Commune the regular troops had lost quite as many at their hands.

"The rank and file of the procession were stopped at a safe distance from the wall. Members of parliament alone were allowed to advance nearer, led by Deputy Ballant. He is an old man who has given up none of the ideas already crystallized in his head when he took so active a part in those bloody events. He was first at the Ferrer riot; he was the leader yesterday. Here is his record:

"Edouard Vaillant was a student of medicine at Heidelberg when the war broke out. In Germany he affiliated himself with the Internationale. He got back to Paris and served during the siege with the national guard or home militia, which, after peace with Germany was declared, began the revolt of the Commune. He had been all along an agitating apostle of Communist doctrine and, at their first election, March 26, 1871, was named one of the three counselors of the Commune for the district of the Champs-Elysees.

"In the executive power of the Commune, when organized, Vaillant was named 'delegate' for public instruction.

"When the Commune ended in fire and blood, Vaillant escaped to England. The military courts were kept at work for four years. Among the 110 death sentences pronounced by them was one against Edouard Vaillant. Gambetta obtained from parliament a general amnesty in 1879, and Vaillant returned to France and became a militant politician, as before. In 1884 he was elected municipal councillor of Paris; in 1892 he was seated in parliament for the thickly populated workmen's quarter around this cemetery of Pere Lachaise where the victims of both sides lie buried together.

"The dozen and a half members of parliament advance to the wall, on which the red wreaths of remembrance are hanging. The others are held back by 150 policemen and 250 guards. Jaures has his deputy's scarf across his ample chest, his overcoat on his arm, and a cynical reporter notes that a drawer leg is loose and hangs white over his black shoe. Vaillant steps forward and begins to speak.

"Citizens, Comrades, we are here to glorify the Commune, and we shall again take up its work without faltering."

"M. Lepine, who as prefect of police has his instructions from the government to permit no speechmaking, interrupts: 'No, no—enough!'"

"Let him speak!" says Jaures, but Lepine plants his short, slight person directly in front of Vaillant, who goes on unperturbed.

"We are here to protest against all repression and to salute the victims of reaction."

"M. Lepine interrupts once more: 'Se here, you are not in parliament—no speeches!'"

"One of the bystanders observes softly: 'He is going to finish the ceremony!'"

"The prefect of police of Paris rises to his full height: 'Finish! You don't know him. I have known him twenty years. I tell you he doesn't know how to finish!'"

Vaillant easily squelched.

"Vaillant hears this and walks away; and all the sections of the long procession, separated and encased by policemen and troops, pass in long files before the wall. Each one uncovers as he passes. Only a few venture to cry 'Vive la Commune!'—for they are on their good behavior. According to orders, their red flags rolled up. They pass on between the protecting lines of police to another gate of the cemetery, where yet other policemen and guards see that they disperse, and that the procession breaks up for the day. It took them three hours to defile before the wall. At 7 o'clock all was over. There had been not a single arrest, not a moment of trouble. M. Lepine, who had been on the field six hours, retired smiling.

# BUREAU OF LABOR ON RAISE OF PRICES

### Interesting Statistics Also Given on Cost of Living, Wages and Hours of Labor.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The annual report on wholesale prices just published by the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, in Bulletin No. 87, shows that wholesale prices in 1909, as measured by the 257 commodities included in its recent investigation, advanced 3 per cent over the wholesale prices in 1908, but with this advance, they were still 3.3 per cent below the average of 1907, the year of highest prices within the period 1890 to 1899.

Wholesale prices in 1909 were 14.5 per cent higher than in 1900; 41 per cent higher than in 1897, the year of the lowest prices from 1890 to 1909; 12 per cent higher than in 1890; and 26.5 per cent higher than the average price for the ten years 1890 to 1899.

The highest point reached in 1907 was in October, from which month there was a general decline until August, 1908. Beginning with September, 1908, there has been a monthly increase without a break up to March, 1910. Wholesale prices in March, 1910, were higher than at any time in the preceding twenty years, being 7.5 per cent higher than in March, 1909, 10.2 per cent higher than in August, 1908, 21.1 per cent higher than the average yearly price of 1900, 49.2 per cent higher than the average yearly price of 1897, and 33.8 per cent higher than the average price for the ten years 1890 to 1899.

Of the 257 articles for which wholesale prices were obtained, 125 showed an increase in the average prices for 1909 as compared with 1908, 21 showed no change, and 101 showed a decrease.

Of the nine groups under which the commodities are classified, six showed an increase in price in 1909 as compared with 1908, the largest percentage of increase being in farm products, namely, 15.0 per cent. Lumber and building materials increased 4.0 per cent, food, etc., 3.4 per cent, cloths and chemicals 1.8 per cent, and the miscellaneous group increased 5.0 per cent. The three groups in which the wholesale prices decreased were house furnishing goods 2.0 per cent, fuel and lighting 1.1 per cent, and metals and implements 0.5 per cent.

The average wholesale price of raw commodities for 1909 was 5.0 per cent higher than in 1908, while in March, 1910, it was 15.5 per cent higher than the average for 1908, and 5.9 per cent higher than the average for 1909. The average wholesale price of manufactured commodities for 1909 was 1.4 per cent higher than for 1908, and in March, 1910, it was 7.2 per cent higher than the average for 1908, and 5.7 per cent higher than the average for 1909; the March, 1910, price also showed an increase of 1.0 per cent over January, 1910, and of 0.5 per cent over February, 1910.

Among the articles showing marked increases in price in 1909 were choice to extra steers, which increased 24 per cent from February to November; cotton, which advanced 59.2 per cent from January to December; heavy hogs, 26.7 per cent from January to December; light hogs, 35.9 per cent from January to December; hops, 204 per cent from January to November; Elgin creamery butter, 36.9 per cent from May to December; dairy butter, 52.9 per cent from March to December; winter wheat flour, 44.2 per cent from January to June; lard, 37.3 per cent from February to December; short clear bacon, 46 per cent from February to December; short rib bacon, 46.4 per cent from February to December; milk, 88.9 per cent from June to December; coke, \$1 per cent from June to October; rubber, 71.9 per cent from February to October.

In addition to the article on Wholesale Prices, Bulletin 87 contains interesting statistics regarding prices of wheat, bread, wine, meat, butter, and rice in Milan, Italy, from 1801 to 1908, also a summary of a report "Cost of Living of the Working Classes in the Principal Industrial Towns of Belgium." In regard to wages and hours of labor, an article is presented entitled "Wages and Hours of Labor of Union Carpenters in the United States and in English-Speaking Foreign Countries," and a summary of a report on "Earnings and Hours of Labor in British Building and Woodworking Trades."

# RELIGION IN AMERICA.

Less Than One Person in Three Belongs to Any Church Here.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—According to the census bureau at the present time there are approximately 32,926,445 communicants or members of all religious denominations in the United States.

Of these the various Protestant sects furnish 20,287,742 and the Roman Catholic Church 12,679,142. For purposes of comparison the bureau divided the principal cities into four classes, those having a population of 200,000 or more, constituting the first class; those of from 100,000 to 200,000 the second class; those from 50,000 to 100,000 the third, and those from 25,000 to 50,000 forming the fourth class.

Of the Protestant aggregate there were 1,478,145 or 7.3 per cent in the first class cities; 4.7 per cent in the second class, and 7.4 per cent in the third and fourth classes combined, while 50.6 per cent were found outside of the larger cities.

Of Roman Catholics there were 3,378,453 or 27.9 per cent in the first class cities; 11.3 per cent in the second class; 13 per cent in the third and fourth class combined, and 47.8 per cent outside the principal cities.

# AGED COUPLE ILL; SAVINGS STOLEN

### Bank Wrecker in Jail But Worse Plight Besets Faithful Old Man and Wife.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—While U. G. Walker, president of the wrecked South Cleveland Bank, was seated at his attractively set breakfast table Friday eating the last home meal before his departure for the penitentiary at Columbus, Andrew Heffer, seventy-four, a tottering old man who has tasted nothing but the bitter in life, was peering into the fence corners of his yard, 4108 East 91st street, searching for eggs.

A woman, her hair white and her face lined with suffering, sat at the window watching the old man as he searched. When he stooped, straightened and turned to the window holding up an egg, a smile flashed him an answer, and with a chuckle of satisfaction the old man stumbled on to the next corner where he knew there was another nest.

Andrew Heffer has always been a hunter—not for eggs, but for happiness, health, a mere pittance upon which he and the little sad-faced woman could live.

Two years ago the old man and the little woman had a talk. It was just a hard week's work and the man was tired. "Pa," the woman said, "how much money have we in the bank now?"

The husband went slowly over to the clock, opened its door and took out a bank book. Under the lamplight they figured laboriously.

"It's near a thousand dollars, ma," said the man proudly.

"Pa, you're too old to work. You can't stand it any more. If we're careful we can live on that thousand, for neither of us has long. I'm getting worse instead of better, and I'm afraid to stay all day alone," said the woman.

That was the talk—the contract between the old man and his wife to rest a few years before death. It all happened before the South Cleveland Bank failed—before U. G. Walker lost out in juggling the funds of many poor people like the Heffers.

One afternoon in January—the couple remember it well, for it was the end of their life's vacation—a neighbor woman rushed into the room. "Have you any money in the South Cleveland Bank?" she asked.

Proudly the bank book was displayed. Very little of the principal had been touched.

"It's failed and we've all lost our money," the visitor cried.

Andrew Heffer did not understand. Neither did the sick wife. How could a big bank fail, and if it did fail, how could they lose their money? It had only been given the bank to keep for them.

Fearful, however, lest the news be true, yet doubting that such a thing could happen, Andrew Heffer donned a frayed coat, kissed his wife and left the house. The bank never seemed so far away before. He could see the building up the street blocks before he reached it, and there was a long line of people on the sidewalk in front. Most of those standing in the line were women, but there were some old men like himself. Every one told the same story—the bank had failed.

Saturday a reporter dropped in on the couple. They had just finished giving thanks for their meal.

"Come in and take a seat. We are a little crowded, but it's home," said the pale woman.

"And you're welcome to it," added the old man, straining his eyes in the direction of the visitor.

Then the visitor told them that U. G. Walker, who had lost their savings, was in the penitentiary to pay the penalty for his deeds.

There was silence. Then the woman spoke.

"He couldn't have known how it would hurt us. It must have been a mistake, for he didn't look like a bad man. It made Andrew's heart heavier and it hurt me—I'm not well—so it put us in a bad fix. But it must have been as God willed it."

After wiping his beard with his napkin Heffer added:

"No, sir; we don't say a word of blame. If he had known how hard we worked and how long I saved to give me just a little more than she needed, I know he'd a-been more careful. Maybe he was trying to make his folks happier and he judged wrong—he couldn't have meant to do it."

It is on such simple faith that banks are built and juggled.

# LIES BY MEXICO'S AGENTS EXPOSED

### Dispatch From Yucatan Refutes Statement That Maya Revolution Was Completely Crushed.

The following dispatch, which came out of Yucatan late Saturday night, completely refutes the statement of Diaz's mouthpieces that the rebellion of the Maya and Mexican slaves has been crushed out:

MERIDA, Mexico, June 11.—The defeat of the Maya Indians at Valladolid and the capture of that town by a large force of government troops under command of Colonel Lara, which took place yesterday, seems to have been only a temporary victory. The scattered bands of Indians have collected again a few miles beyond Valladolid, where another engagement will probably take place.

More than 200 federals and Indians are reported to have been killed in battle at Valladolid. The Indians looted the municipal treasury of the town and carried off a large store of arms and ammunition.

Arrivals from the interior report that General Ignacio Bravo, commander of the 10th Military Zone, with headquarters at Chan Santa Cruz, the Maya capital, is hemmed in by Indians and that he has had a number of lively engagements with the rebels.

General Bravo is at the head of an army of 1,000 men, and orders were sent to him by special messenger last Monday to move to the relief of Valladolid with his soldiers.

The military railroad and telegraph

# CORNELL CONCERNED ABOUT YOUNG JEWS

### (Continued from page 1.)

ain't nothin' you can't buy from Tom many.

"Just listen a minute: I got tired of me old job, just like Cornell did. The hours was too long and the pay wasn't steady. I saw a lot of fellows getting theirs in this game and I decided to get into it. The police like me because I'm on the level with them. When I ain't on the level or go broke they'll get me. The ones that's broke or crooked are the only ones they'll get unless the societies get after the police and they got to throw a black flag. That's all. Give my regards to Cornell, and tell him I'm ready to cut just as soon as he can suggest something better. And say, tell him he'll soon get a promotion, too."

**TROLLEY INJURES MANY.**  
Funeral Party Wrecked and One Old Woman May Die.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 12.—One of the New Haven line express trolley cars ran into a hack full of mourners late this afternoon, making kindling wood of the vehicle, threw the driver, William Delaney, twenty feet, threw both horses to injury and shook a sixty-year-old woman, Mrs. Anna Bergen, so she may not live.

The others in the hack, all near relatives, James Bergen, sixteen; William P., were piled over the old lady and have painful contusions and some broken limbs. They were returning from the funeral of Mrs. Fillmon Ladd, sixty-eight, a close friend of the Bergens. Doctors say the injuries of all are problematical.

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N. Nathan, 49 Ave. B, bet. 3d and 4th Sts.  
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Ch'li & Greenberg, 55 Canal St.

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G. Oberdorfer, 14th St. & 8th Ave.

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Klein & Alter, 23 2d Ave., bet. 2d and 3rd Sts.

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85 Bleecker St., 31 Walker St., 2078 Seventh Ave., 220 Fulton St., 104 & 151 Pearl St., 27 Beekman St., 106 East 22d St., 615 8th Ave.  
An experiment: take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread, 10c.

Cafe Monopoli, 145 Second Ave., cor. 2nd St.  
Marion Private Restaurant, 111 E. 106th St.  
Kantons Lunch, 31 Walker St.  
Kantons Restaurant, 118 E. 104th St.

**RESTAURANTS AND HALLS.**  
Dreyer Hall, Clinton Hall, 211 E. 104th St.  
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Labor Temple, Manhattan.  
Arlington Hall.

**STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS.**  
Paul Tannock, 104 E. 14th St.

**TRUNKS AND BAGS.**  
Thomas G. Hunt, 600 Sixth Ave.

**WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.**  
Gustav Siglitz, 600 Columbus Ave.

**WATER CURE MASSAGE.**  
Frank T. Knevelsky, 500 W. 12nd St.

### BRONX.

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
Sam. W. Elgin, 665 E. 17th St.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
Levin's Smart Footwear, 2291 2d Ave. (104th St.)  
A. Nathan, 210 Westover Ave.  
Also 1027 Westchester Ave.  
Goldberg's Union Shoes, 2291 2d Ave., 104th St.

**CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.**  
Travis, 34 Ave., opp. 181st St., L. Station

**DRUGGISTS.**  
K-Lax Chocolate Laxative, 10 Cents.

**DENTISTS.**  
Dr. A. Gordon, 1794 St., cor. Washington Ave.  
Dr. Ph. Levin, 590 Brook Ave.

**FURNITURE AND CARPETS.**  
Fier & Co., 150th St. & 3d Ave., Bronx.

**INSTRUCTION.**  
Bronx Prep. School, 1613 Washington Ave.

**BROOKLYN.**

**BUTCHERS.**  
Joseph Kunz, 1212 Myrtle Ave.

**BAKERY.**  
L. Jahn, 24 Hamburg Ave.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
241 Knickerbocker, KARLAGE, 1097 Fulton St.  
Greenblatt, 1184 Myrtle Ave.  
L. Gutter, 650 7th Ave.  
H. Treibitz, 1794 Fifth Ave.

**MADE SHOES CO.,** 102-4 Myrtle Ave.  
Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House.

Charles Mohr, 128 Wychoff Ave.

**BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.**  
Charles Butter & Egg Co., 1404 Broadway

**CLOTHES AND TAILORS.**  
Henry Heller, 271 Hamburg Ave., cor. Gracie St.  
F. Pfeiffer, 437 Knickerbocker Ave.

**CIGAR MANUFACTURER.**  
C. F. Gochheimer, 1871 Myrtle Ave.

**DENTISTS.**  
Dr. B. M. Cantor, 66 McKibben St.  
Dr. R. Bit, 1621 Fifth Ave.  
Dr. L. M. Rubin, 294 Pennsylvania Ave.

**DEPARTMENT STORES.**  
Lindner & Berger, 1004 Fulton St.  
The Berlin, Broadway, cor. Wiloughby St.

**DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS.**  
Tuman's Pharmacy, Fifth Ave. & Wyona St.  
L. Schlenker, 522 Knickerbocker Ave.

**DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.**  
Miller's Bazar, 514 Covert Ave.  
Arnon Bros. & Firm, 1184 Myrtle Ave.  
L. Berger, 200 Atlantic Ave.  
Mayers, 219 Oudendijk Ave.

**ELECTRICIAN AND SUPPLIES.**  
B. & L.-J. Bychower, Pres., 1204 Conoy Isl. Av.

**FURNITURE, ETC.**  
Smith & Director, Fifth, cor. Rockaway Ave.  
Frasz & Miller, Broadway & Quincy St.  
L. Schwartz, 157 E. 11th St.  
Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 3815 84 Ave.  
Sant & Kahn, 222 Knickerbocker Ave.

**FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.**  
I. Goldberg, 17 E. Broadway  
L. Goldberg, 11th St., cor. Rockaway Ave.

**GROCERIES.**  
K. Deventhal, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C

**GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN.**  
C. E. Grau, 1610 9th Ave.

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS.**  
John Berens, 207 Covert Ave.  
Martin Ders, 200 Broadway

**HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.**  
Max Lehorwitz, Hatter and Gent's Furnishings, has removed to 1500 Fifth Ave., bet. 84th and 85th Sts.

**G. O. Loebel,** 1205 Fifth Ave.

**Arnold's,** 600 Broadway, cor. Whipple St.  
Walker, 1468 Fulton St.

**LAUNDRIES.**  
Schneider's Laundry, 1524 Myrtle Ave.

**MILK, CREAM, ETC.**  
High Ground Dairy Co., 462 Madison

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**  
E. Poshland, 1704 Broadway

**MILLINERY.**  
Myrtle Millinery, 1223 Myrtle Ave.

**OPTICIANS.**  
M. Shapiro, 1720 Fifth Ave.

**UNION LABEL PRINTERS.**  
J. E. Feudtner, 1779 Fifth Ave.  
Louis J. Salzman, 421 Grattan Ave.

**SURGEON DENTISTS.**  
Dr. Isidor Rustianoff, 421 Grattan Ave.

**SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES AND ROBBERIES.**  
S. D. M. Motor Cycle, etc.,  
1, Yonkers, 2763 Atlantic Ave.

**STATIONERY, RUBBER STAMPS.**  
Chas. Koehler's Son, 1181 Myrtle Ave.

**TEA.**  
White Rose Ceylon Tea, At Your Grocer

**UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.**  
F. E. Sussler, 126 Atlantic Ave.

**WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.**  
A. P. Schwartz, 120 Wychoff Ave.

### Massachusetts Advertisers Directory

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**BARBERS' SUPPLIES—RAZORS—CUTTING REPAIRING.**  
C. F. Clamps, 141 Portland St., Boston

**BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston.**  
Herman Brandt, 1219 Washington St.

**CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston.**  
Oliver & Anderson, 3 School St., Boston  
Reddish & Apple, 202 Washington St.

**HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.**  
Boston.

H. Harris, 1077 Washington St.; 742 Devon St.

**UNION READY AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING—Roxbury.**  
H. Dana & Co., 1119 Columbus Ave.

**CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING—Boston.**

S. Goodman, 149-150 Chambers St.

**UNION MADE LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Boston.**  
Chas. Finkel Co., 14-16 Cambridge St.

Imported Macaroni, Italian Groceries, Olives, G. Saravaso & Son, 12-17-64 Richmond St., Boston

**PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS—Boston.**  
Dr. Geo. W. Galvin, 24 W. Newton St., Boston

Dr. M. J. Koolker, 679 Warren St., Roxbury  
Office hours, 9-5 and 9-12 p.m. Tel. Roxbury 150

Dr. Samuel W. Reynolds, 97 Chambers St.  
Eye examined, treatment supplied. Tel. 5073 Myrtle

**SHOE REPAIRING—Boston.**  
Sudbury St. Shoe Repairing Co., 51 Sudbury St.  
Repairs: shoes repaired while you wait

**SURGEON DENTIST—Boston.**  
I. Friedman, 45 Chambers St.

**SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS**  
Boston.

M. Andelman, 201 Tremont St.

**UNION MADE BADGES—MONTHLY UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOSE NOVELTIES.**  
A. E. Lopez & Son, 3 School St., Boston

**UNION MADE CIGARS, BOX TRAYS, MAIL ORDERS—Boston.**  
BOSTON SMOKER, Boston

Dr. J. Alabaster, Maker, 15 Elm St., Boston, Mass. Tel. 266-4 31st  
Mail orders filled.

**528** 10c. Cigar.  
J. Alabaster, Maker, 15 Elm St., Boston, Mass. Tel. 266-4 31st  
Mail orders filled.

**PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS—Boston.**  
L. Nathan, 125 Leonard St.

**UNION MADE HATS—Boston.**  
"Athlete", 4 Tremont St.

**UNION LABEL PRINTERS.**  
Sigmund Sells, 176 Roxbury St., Boston  
A. E. Lopez & Son, 3 School St., Boston  
L. E. Feudtner & Son, 11 Washington St.

**CIGARS, POOL, PERIODICALS.**  
Lynn.

H. E. Cotter, 742 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass.

**COAL AND WOOD DEALERS.**  
Lynn, Mass.

W. F. Conroy, 115 Pleasant St.

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass.**  
Roberts, Union Labels, Cigars, Suspenders, Cor. Monroe and Commercial Sts.

**UNION LABEL HOSIERY.**  
Lynn, Mass.

Wholesale and Retail, McCain, 5 Duffen St



WOMAN'S SPHERE Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Avenue, New York City.

NAME OF AN ORGAN GRINDER

By Langdon Everard.

perhaps half-mad, half-blind, rampant, unclean, with hair that strays, with a battered hat (designed, think in mid-Victorian days), smug-comic beggar days, overture to "William Tell," whirling wrist, his head side-ways, he churns a Spanish tarantelle.

passes through this waltz's and, under, as with leaden gaze, superior humankind, (you me and you), in a haze, carrying through the crowded ways? We kicked him when he fell; his feeble mind's ablaze. What hidden fiend within him dwells?

times, I think 'twere well to bind this broken creature, ere he raise hand to strike! Subdued, con- sidered, he should be safe from him all ways. Death may, full soon, close the accusing eyes; cold Death may quell hatred which that glance be- trays. (The grave is surer than a cell!)

ENVY.

has become a cruel maze, in which we're meshed by some dark spell. The waltz a dies irae plays and hammers out the waltz of Hell!

RACE PREJUDICE.

By H. S.

face flushed and her eyes spark- ing with excitement, Mary flung the open, and rushing into the room, stepped into the nearest chair. "That woman," she uttered half aloud, "would have done anything to her. What are you so mad about? You act as if a cyclone had struck you. My brother remarked as he passed the

enough to make anybody with red blood in his veins mad," replied. "That old thing!"

excitement soon passed over, she looked preoccupied all day. Her work was not done as light-heart- edly as usual. Late in the afternoon, they were alone, her brother asked why she was so serious. "I'll tell you," she replied. "Opposite me this morning there sat an ignorant young negro. Next to her I saw a young man with a little later, the man, holding the car, replied the word, sat down next to her; and she, I should have said, she and the negro into the next pas- sage as she were so much clay. I was naturally dumfounded, but she paid no attention to her, and I was so indignant. Then I saw her for one of those who kiss hands and lick the feet of those

HENRY L. SLOBODIN

Survey and Counselor at Law. Removed to 300 Broadway, Room 302. Telephone 4943 Worth.

LOST AND FOUND.

OR STOLEN.—Bank book No. 100 of the German-Saving Bank in the City of New York, corner Fourth Street and 14th street, issued to Robert A. Mattern. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. If returned to the bank on the 15th day of June, 1910, a duplicate will be issued.

MUSICIANS AND CONDUCTORS

read their national weekly and stand on the standing of their country throughout the country. Subscription \$1 per year; 10c per copy. M. C. P. O. Box 1624, New York City.

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HOW "STATESMEN" LOVE THE PEOPLE

Walk Through Washington Corridors Shows Congressmen Busy Mail- ing "Dope" Postage Free.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Anybody who walks through the corridors of the House office building these days doesn't need any further reminder of the fact that this is campaign year.

Piles of mail bags clutter the halls of the building and extra clerks are pressed into service to assist in the mailing of literature to the folks back home, all of which literature is designed to draw attention to the fact that their representative in Congress is on the job.

It has been more than usually "talky" in the house this session. Members feel inclined to voice their views on pretty nearly everything under the sun. "Leave to print," has been granted oftener than usual. And all this adds to the weight of literature being prepared for home consumption.

To the desire of members to get into print on all topics is attributable in part at least, the length of the present session of Congress. It is campaign year, and no representative intends to let an opportunity go by to deliver his views. These same speeches, of course, are printed in the Congressional Record. But the Record only gives them a limited circulation. When the representative desires that folks back home shall know that bit of oratory, he has the government printing office print the speech in leaflet form, and sends the tracts broadcast through his district, under his frank. It only costs his "clerk hire" to address envelops.

There have been other evidences of the love which members bear the dear folk at home during the present session. An attempt was made to print a million copies of a very interesting publication recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, but it was popularly called "Uncle Sam's Cook Book"—the million for use of senators and representatives. Another coterie of members tried to secure an in-

crease appropriation for farmers' bulletins. During the winter the Department of Agriculture was kept busy sending out seeds in response to members' requests.

The most convincing evidence of all that this is campaign year, however, comes in the anxiety with which members regard the votes, as chronicled in the Record. The member knows that the newspapers and the Record tell his constituents just how he votes on such and such proposition. He knows that his folk will want to know just how he votes, and if his name isn't recorded, either as an aye or a no, just why he wasn't on hand to vote.

It, therefore, has become not at all unusual to have a member arise and ask that the Record be corrected in the vote to show that he was unable to present on account of illness. Representatives are finicky about pairs," too.

These are individual efforts. Of course, the congressional campaign committees, cull through the Record, and take extracts from various speeches which they think make good campaign reading and incorporate them into a handbook for the information of the voter. Usually a good, fat bill providing for nice public buildings in various cities where things don't look promising, is also pulled through. If a member is a Republican and a Regular, he can usually count on the powers that be, giving him a little boost of this sort—a new postoffice for Squeedunk, which really doesn't need a building, but whose townspeople are tickled to think how much "pull" their honorable representative must have.

But the visitors to the house these days can hear more soothing talk about the "toilers" and the "common people," and the "rights of man," and all that, than any other session.

JUST WATCH AND SEE.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Weather Bureau issued this bulletin today: The week beginning June 13 will open with generally fair weather throughout the country except that there will be a continuation of showers Monday in northern New England, and Monday and Tuesday on the South Atlantic coast and in Florida.

The general pressure distribution over the North American continent and the adjacent oceans is such as to indicate the week as a whole will be one with less than the normal rainfall over practically the entire country and with temperature near or above the normal over the Southern and Eastern states and the Middle West.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

TONIGHT.

Branch 7—Southwest corner of 11th street and Madison avenue. Speakers, Rose R. Spanier and Jean J. Caronell.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Branch 2—Northwest corner of 7th street and Avenue C. Patrick Quinlan and Jean J. Caronell.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Branch 5—Southwest corner of 15th street and St. Nicholas avenue. John Flanagan and Timothy Walsh.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Branch 2—Southeast corner of Madison and Catherine streets. Rose R. Spanier and J. C. Frost.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

Branch 3—Northeast corner of 10th street and Second avenue. Patrick Quinlan and Fred Harwood.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

Branch No. 2, Arbuter Street, Brooklyn. Meetings every Monday at 8 o'clock. Our officers: John Bailey, 68 McKillop st.; Aaron Boeckh, 62 McKillop st.; Fin. Sec., J. Fishbein, 105 Varot st.; Hospitaler, R. Kam-inelnie, 303 Gates ave.; sec. rec., J. Cohen, 202 Orchard.

Workmen's Circle, Branch 150, meets 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month at 190 First Ave., New York. Secy., H. Wahn, 121 East 121st St. J. Szaabich, secretary, 314 East 121st St.

WOMEN'S NIGHT COLLEGE DEPENDS ON CITY APPROPRIATION.

Arrangements will be made to open evening courses at the Normal College without compensation to professors, if the city will take over the work in January. Following the announcement some weeks ago that there was a probability that the Normal College would inaugurate evening classes, a large number of inquiries have come to the college from applicants for admission to the courses. Many of the applicants have taken it for granted that the work will begin and are preparing to enter.

The opening of the evening courses is contingent on an appropriation being received to maintain the work. If, however, the city fathers approve the plan and provide for the support of the undertaking after January 1, 1911, which is the earliest that an appropriation can now be made available, the college faculty intends to begin work in October, 1910, generously carrying on the instruction till January, 1911, entirely for the sake of their interest in the undertaking.

The classes will be open to the women of the several boroughs of Greater New York who have the training represented by the college entrance requirements. These requirements are approximately equivalent to graduation from a high school, though they may also be met by passing examinations on work done independently.

With a few exceptions, it is proposed to duplicate in the evening any course now offered in the college when the course is demanded by enough students to justify its being given. The titles of the departments of instruction in the college indicate the scope of instruction thus open to women who, for one reason or another, are unable to attend the regular day classes. The departments are those of natural science, English language and literature, Latin and Greek, music, pedagogy and psychology, German language and literature, mathematics, chemistry, and physics, French language and literature, history and political science, art, physiology and hygiene and physical training.

The purpose of the Normal College is to give an opportunity to acquire a proper college training to every woman in the city who is prepared for it and is willing to make a sacrifice to obtain it. Emphasis is placed on the fact that while a degree will be conferred on those who thus satisfy the requirements for the bachelor's degree, these evening courses are meant primarily as an opportunity for better training and greater usefulness and more culture, rather than as an avenue to an academic distinction.

Attention is also called to the fact that this work is strictly under-graduate, and leads to no degree except the bachelor of arts. On the other hand, this undertaking does furnish the graduates of the Normal College, who completed their work when the college offered a shorter course than it does at present, an opportunity to supplement the work then done, and to place themselves on the same academic level as is occupied by more recent graduates.

For information in regard to credits, hours and registration application may be made to Professor Edgar Dawson, Department of History, Normal College.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Progressive Literary Society.

The Progressive Literary and Debating Society announces a lecture by Jack Walsh, entitled "The I. W. W. as a Means of Direct Action," this evening at the clubhouse, 1461 Third avenue, at 8 o'clock. Preceding the lecture Louis A. Baum will read Shelley's masterpiece, "To the Men of England." An interesting and instructive evening is vouchsafed to all who attend. Free admission and discussion.

DENTISTS—BROOKLYN.

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SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS.

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MANHATTAN ST. 18, near Amsterdam, 4-1 rooms, bath, \$16 and \$18; new improvements, \$11-16.

8TH AVE. 204 (125th St. station)—Three rooms, decorated; bath, hot water, radiator; \$11. 10TH AVE. 600 (near 43d)—4 rooms; tub; toilet; \$11-16.

9TH AVE. 750-4 rooms; stationary tub; large, light room; 2d floor; rent \$8. All improvements; \$11, \$13, \$15; payments weekly; no disbursements.

11ST, 444 W.—Three front rooms, \$11.50; rear 2 1/2 improvements; half month free.

31ST, 527 W.—3-4 rooms, improvements, \$11-14; half month free.

631, 179 W. 3rd, Columbus and Amsterdam apts. decorated; bath, hot water, radiator; \$11. 311, 101 W.—4 large, light rooms with bath; all conveniences.

107TH, 165 W.—4 apts., light rooms; near Central Park; ranges, boilers; \$12-\$15.

107TH, 89 W.—3 front, light rooms, tub, range; small family only; \$10.

114TH, 300 W.—3 rooms, bath; light, airtight; hot water supply; rents moderate.

123D, 150 W.—4 rooms and bath, hot water; \$12.

143D, 270 W.—3 rooms, bath, all improvements; \$17; 1 and subway.

143D, 300 W.—5 large, light rooms, bath, hot water; \$20; 2 weeks free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

AVE. C, 183, corner 10th st.—2d floor, two large rooms to let; \$8.

MADISON AVE. 1586-6 light rooms and bath, hot water supply; \$22-24.

30 E. 40th—Elegant single flat, 6 rooms, bath, rent \$32; allowance for janitorship, \$10.

107TH, 214 E.—3 1/2 large room apartments; hot water; bath; rent \$18-\$21.

24TH, 497, 5th AVE.—4 nice front rooms; \$10; hot water; bath; \$10.

11ST, 530 E.—4 large, clean rooms, tub, toilet on each floor; \$10, \$10.50, \$12; 2 weeks free.

40TH, 227 E.—4 beautiful rooms, hot water; \$12-\$15; Janitor.

78TH, 222 E.—4 light rooms; hot water; \$12 up; half month free.

78TH, 243 E.—4 front handsome light rooms; bath; hot water; elegant; \$16-\$17.

43D, 511 E.—near Park—Four rooms and bath; improvements; \$15; half month free.

60TH, 121 E.—3 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; all light; \$22-\$23.

92D, 84 E.—Four large, light rooms, bath, inquire janitor.

92TH, 31 E.—near Madison ave.—4 rooms, steam, hot water; rent \$10-\$11.

100TH, 215 E.—Five large, light rooms; range and boiler; \$14-\$15. See janitor.

112TH, 224 E.—Four large rooms and bath; hot water; \$12.

120TH, 121 E.—4 large rooms; hot water; \$10.50-\$11.50.

123D, 410 E.—4 large rooms, newly renovated; also house; \$14-\$17.

125TH, 121 E.—Four light rooms; bath; rent \$10, \$12, \$16 monthly; time allowed.

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1 insertion, 10c per Line. 3 insertions, 25c per Line. 7 insertions, 50c per Line. Down words to a Line.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVE. 1751-4 cozy rooms, bath; improvements; half month free.

LENOX AVE. 549 (near 125th st., subway) 2-3 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$11.

MANHATTAN ST. 18, near Amsterdam, 4-1 rooms, bath, \$16 and \$18; new improvements, \$11-16.

8TH AVE. 204 (125th St. station)—Three rooms, decorated; bath, hot water, radiator; \$11. 10TH AVE. 600 (near 43d)—4 rooms; tub; toilet; \$11-16.

9TH AVE. 750-4 rooms; stationary tub; large, light room; 2d floor; rent \$8. All improvements; \$11, \$13, \$15; payments weekly; no disbursements.

11ST, 444 W.—Three front rooms, \$11.50; rear 2 1/2 improvements; half month free.

31ST, 527 W.—3-4 rooms, improvements, \$11-14; half month free.

631, 179 W. 3rd, Columbus and Amsterdam apts. decorated; bath, hot water, radiator; \$11. 311, 101 W.—4 large, light rooms with bath; all



# The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PATRIOTISM.

Patriotic America seems rather upset by the announcement that Frank J. Gould is to become a "Frenchman." This does not mean, of course, that Mr. Gould suddenly, through the possession of money, is going to become the possessor of French culture, or one to whom the French language by right of birth becomes known. It does not mean that he will become a factor in French politics, or French thought. It merely means that, tired of America, he is going abroad to see if he can get more fun for his money than he gets here. As the news story reads, Mr. Gould is going to France for the purpose of entering on a career as a horseman. He wishes to develop his stable, and he thinks he can do it more easily and at less cost than he can do it in this country.

Of course, there are some who will cry him down for his lack of patriotism, or, rather, for his lack of Americanism. Here is he, the descendant of a man who made a fortune by robbing other men in the United States, suddenly announcing that he is going to a foreign country to spend the proceeds of Jay Gould's robberies, and the robberies of other members of the family. Surely that is the quintessence of absenteeism, of ingratitude, of snobbishness—and of tax dodging.

Not at all. Mr. Gould will find a sister on the outskirts of French society, so he will not wholly lack ton. He will also find that American dollars are quite as welcome in France as French francs. Capital knows no country; it has sensitiveness only for dividends. As there are no indications that the dividends of Mr. Gould will cease while he is a "Frenchman" there is no reason to suppose that he cannot be just as good a "Frenchman" as he was "American."

His desire to be a Frenchman has had many illustrious precedents. There is the case of Mr. Astor, a very noteworthy, or, perhaps, notorious, Englishman, born in America. He wishes to become a Member of Parliament. Already he is a squire, the owner of many publications, and a big contributor to charity. In the course of generations English society may forget that his ancestors were not well born, and may treat him decently.

Then there is the case of Mr. Richard Croker, that eminent statesman, sportsman, and exponent of the big fish in politics. He is an English-Irishman at the present time, with American connections. He stands a little better than Mr. Astor, because he has asked to be received only as the possessor of a racing stable and cash. Mr. Astor wished to be received on account of personal worth and social standing; neither of which he has, according to the heralds, though it is true he has tried hard to frame a coat of arms.

Again, there is the case of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. He spends quite as much time visiting his European provinces as he spends on his American preserves. He is a very busy man. He buys books he cannot read. He purchases pictures he seldom sees. He specializes in prints, about which he knows nothing. But he everlastingly has cash. So he is just as good a Frenchman as Italian, just as good an Italian as Englishman, just as good an Englishman as German, just as good a German as American. In other words, his financial power speaks all languages. He is as cosmopolitan as the Rothschilds, for his financial connections are quite as extensive.

Of course, those "soft-living stay-at-homes," at whom Mr. Roosevelt sneers, may not understand how a man may become a person of another race, all over night. It is just this way: A man is nothing, his country is nothing, when they are contrasted with cash, hard, cold cash. Capital is international, and a capitalist may easily slip from one nation to the other.

More patriotism, love of home, and minor things like that, are phrases thrown to the working class to keep its members satisfied. They are supposed to be concerned about "our land," "our flag," and the other things. A capitalist knows no land, except the one in which he has money invested. And, in this connection, it would be just as easy for Mr. Morgan, Mr. Gould, or Mr. Astor "to become a Chinaman," as it is for one or the other to become a Frenchman, an Englishman or a cosmopolitan. For they have money invested in China, and where the cash is there also is the heart. And where the heart is, you may be sure, is the country to which their anxious thoughts turn, and by which they swear.

So there is no necessity of feeling deeply over the fact that more Gould money will go to France. France is nearly as much a Gould country as the United States is; it is almost as much a Gould country as it is a Morgan or a Rothschild country. In fact, his money connections in France are probably almost as strong as they are in America. Only the workingman, with nothing but his labor power to sell, nothing but his poor little family to protect, nothing but his miserable little home to defend, is a patriot. His only foreign connections are his fellow workers in the other countries, like him, fighting against criminal poverty, poverty forced on him by the ruling class, and fighting toward a state of affairs where he will not be robbed by the men of the Frenchman Gould, the Englishman Astor, or the Chinese Morgan type of man.

We are an unfortunate country. A few days before Mr. Roosevelt finished telling the English nation how it should run things, it was announced that he had lost his voice. As soon as he sailed for America it was announced that he was vocally as earthquakish as ever. We are in for it and we might as well stand up and take our medicine.

It is announced that a book agent out in Pawtucket, R. I., suddenly turned bandit and tried to hold a woman up at the pistol's point. That doesn't sound startling. Probably the man thought he was reforming. Before this he may have been selling books of the Warner or Donnelly publishing houses.

Begin the week right by getting only union goods from the bakers. There is one in your neighborhood.

After the little excitement she caused sailing up the Hudson river, the Half Moon finds it rather hard to find permanent anchorage. If they really want to make her desirable, all they have to do is let her out for advertising purposes.

Diaz has managed to crush the rising in Yucatan. But that rising is only the beginning of the protest against the government of which Diaz is the head.

Recently two clergymen have been fined for auto speeding. Maybe they were trying to keep up with the pace the devil is setting in these days.

Mr. Seth Low surely is afflicted with a case of ingrowing modesty. Because he was a laughable and lamentable failure as Mayor of New York city, he and his boomers seem to think he would be a great success as Governor of New York state.

## REFORM IN NEW YORK.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Not long ago Pat McCarren died, and a short time after John Raines followed him.

Some time before that Dick Croker went to live abroad and Tom Platt got out of active politics.

And before any of these men lived we had political bosses, and then they came along, and now that they are gone we have others.

But heretofore our bosses have been often of the hoodlum order, the dead game sport type that went to school in a barroom.

The Republican bosses were just a little more respectable than the Democratic bosses, about a degree higher; as, for instance, a horse thief is a degree more respectable than a chicken thief.

But within the last few years we have had a reform wave, although, as Dooley says, it hasn't exactly got our feet wet; still it was a wave.

And the result of that wave was to wash into power a few clean, well-bred college men.

You can now take money up to the legislature, but you cannot bribe one of these nice, well-fed college boys who are becoming a power in Albany. In fact, they this day rule the legislature at Albany.

In the house a small group of college men control the committee on rules. They also control the other machinery of the lower house, so that today nothing is done in that body unless these young gentlemen agree to it.

And now this crowd of young college boys are dominated by James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the speaker of the assembly.

James is a natural-born aristocrat—clean, wholesome, able, determined, and these young chaps have decided to reform politics.

Their fathers had to buy legislation. They had to go to John Raines, Tom Platt, Dick Croker, Pat McCarren and Tim Sullivan, and they have had to pay to get what they wanted, and that is very annoying to an aristocrat.

And so the sons are now cleaning out the old gang and taking charge of things themselves, for they have more leisure than their fathers had.

Their money is well invested in stocks and bonds and doesn't need their active attention.

They have leisure, health, education, social standing and wealth, and so, like the young English aristocrat, they are going into politics.

And that may sound good to some

reformers "up town," but the remarkable thing about the last session of the New York legislature is that nothing the people wanted passed that body.

The income tax was killed, direct nominations was ignored and the primary bill was suffocated.

The employers' liability law is a joke and a foul insult to the working class.

In fact we could go back many years before we could find a legislature which had so notoriously disregarded the people's needs.

And yet we have good men in control. The old vulgar bosses are mostly gone, and the young lads that now hold the legislature in the hollow of their hands could not be bought by my money or your money.

The only thing that influences them is their own money, of which they have plenty, and they intend to protect it with all their reform.

And so that's what reform has done for us. It has done away with the gum shoe legislator.

There is not so much need now of a yellow dog fund or of lobbies or of graft.

The young college men are doing for themselves what their fathers used to pay Croker and Platt to do for them.

## CELEBRITIES OF THE DAY

By S. VERDAD.

In the course of my semi-diplomatic peregrinations in various parts of the three most important continents, I naturally had occasion to rub shoulders with and closely observe many rulers, statesmen and politicians, past, present, and future. Among them were six whom I have always mentally put in couples: Mr. Roosevelt and the German Emperor, President Fallieres and President Taft, and, lastly, M. Briand and John Burns. Taft I met when he was Secretary for War. Fallieres just before he became President, and both of them—of whom we are not likely to hear very much when they give up office—may be dismissed in a few words. They are both well nourished; they have both been lawyers; they have both held various state offices; they have both become Presidents of republics—the two greatest republics in the world; and they are both mediocrities. Though they have achieved a certain amount of fame since Taft acted as law reporter for the Cincinnati Times and Fallieres practiced as a barrister at Nerac, they would fain be back in their former positions. The other points that they have in common are that they both had power forced on them as stop-gaps, and that they are both anxious to get rid of it as soon as they decently can. They do so say that Madame Fallieres likes her social position as wife of the President, and is very desirous that her hubby should try to remain where he is as long as possible—a wish which he, good domesticated man, may be willing to accede to. Men's actions are often strangely determined on the faces which seem to me almost good enough for Roosevelt himself, the curators of galleries with knowledge of art, German scientists with his knowledge of everything under heaven? And is not the Kaiser, a great authority on all subjects, is not his wisdom supreme in military matters and naval affairs? 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