









### TRUST'S SKIN GAME LAID BARE

#### Report Shows There is No Shortage of Cattle.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The exact methods of the Beef Trust are laid bare again today by a report of the Bureau of Statistics on the movements of live stock and hog products in April and the first four months of the year.

The very time when dispatches from Chicago are announcing war on meat and are ascribing it to a shortage of cattle due to scarcity of feed, the report of the Bureau of Statistics tends to show there is no shortage.

As shown by the government report the live stock receipts at the principal Western markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Denver, were greater than any since 1907.

Moreover, the aggregate receipts of stock at these seven markets during the four months of the present year were greater by far than during the same four months of any year since 1907.

In the same time, the receipts of live stock at Chicago and St. Paul, have been somewhat less than those of January, which were the largest. The receipts in April, which include cattle, calves, sheep, horses and mules, were 1,125,000 head, a gain of over 3 1/2 per cent when compared with 1,125,000 head received in April, 1912, and 48 per cent when compared with 782,407 head received in April, 1911.

The total receipts at these markets during the four months of the present year were 15,133,769 head, an increase of 13 1/2 per cent over the 13,340,000 head during the same period in 1912 and 49 per cent over those in 1911.

In a review of live stock at Atlantic ports, the report says: "The receipts of live stock at the four Atlantic seaport cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore during April, 1913, amounted to 1,125,000 head, showing an increase of 13 1/2 per cent over the receipts of the same period during the first four months of the present year were 15,133,769 head, an increase of 13 1/2 per cent over the 13,340,000 head during the same period in 1912 and 49 per cent over those in 1911."

The value of domestic meat and bone exports in April, 1913, 1912, and 1911, was \$1,264,804, \$1,264,804, and \$1,264,804, respectively. The value of these exports for the ten months of the present year, \$9,178,367, is slightly less than that of the same period in 1912, which was \$9,789,307, and 11 1/2 per cent greater than that of the same period in 1911, which was \$8,249,307.

The value of the aggregate exports of domestic meat products in April, 1913, was \$1,264,804, an increase of 13 1/2 per cent over the receipts of the same period of the present year, which was \$1,117,000, and 11 1/2 per cent over the receipts of the same period of the present year, which was \$1,117,000.

April, 1913, shipments of live stock products from Chicago, 1,125,000 pounds, shows an increase of 13 1/2 per cent over the receipts of the same period of the present year, which was 1,125,000 pounds, and 11 1/2 per cent over the receipts of the same period of the present year, which was 1,125,000 pounds.

Representative Edwards, of Georgia, introduced a resolution directing the Attorney General to investigate the Beef Trust with a view to securing the control of the prices of meats in the States.

**THE IN ROYALIST FIGHT.**  
MAY 31.—Four persons were killed and twenty others wounded in a battle between a band of Royalists and a band of masked men near today. Bombs were thrown and the melees. The Royalists were from Aveiro, where a number of the band had been acquitted by a tribunal of conspiracy against the Republican Government.

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**WILBUR WRIGHT'S FUNERAL TODAY**  
City of Dayton Will Suspend Business During Hours of Services.  
DAYTON, Ohio, May 31.—Wilbur Wright's funeral will be held from the family residence on Hawthorne street tomorrow afternoon, according to plans made today by the family. The exact hour has not yet been decided. The city of Dayton is preparing to pay a mark of respect to the memory of its distinguished son by suspending business as far as possible during the hours of the funeral. A proclamation issued by Mayor Phillips calls upon all Dayton citizens to pay this tribute to the late inventor and aviator.

**DIES IN CELL BEFORE BEGINNING LONG TERM**  
CAMDEN, N. J., May 31.—Walter Severns, of Clementon, who was to have started from the county jail here today for Trenton to serve fourteen years in the State prison, was found dead in his cell this morning.

**LILLIAN GRAHAM SUES STOKES FOR \$100,000**  
Lillian Graham wants \$100,000 from W. E. D. Stokes, proprietor of the Hotel Ansonia, because he had her arrested following the pistol play which she and Ethel Conrad participated in at the Varuna Apartments, 225 West 80th street, June 7 last. She instituted a suit yesterday for that amount in the Supreme Court and it was stated that Ethel Conrad will sue for the same amount as soon as her lawyer can have a guardian named for her, she being under age.

**BANK WRECKER ROBIN TAKES A SHORT STROLL**  
Joseph G. Robin, the bank wrecker, with the aid of a habes corpus writ, gained temporary freedom from the Tombs yesterday and appeared in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, where he heard arguments on his affidavit attacking several attorneys on charges that they collected, illegally, \$15,000 in counsel fees from the Northern Bank, of which he was president. Decision was received by the court.

**RUNAWAY HORSE HURTS CHILD.**  
Had Previously Thrown Down Policeman and Driver of Wagon.  
A runaway horse, dragging a delivery wagon, swerved to the sidewalk at Third avenue and 76th street yesterday, striking 4-year-old Agnes Walsh, of 1309 Third avenue.

**STUPEL**  
Men's Furnisher and Hatter  
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### REBELLION TRICK TO HELP GOMEZ?

#### Theory That Cuba's President Fostered Revolt to Enhance Political Standing.

HAVANA, May 31.—The delay in attacking the rebellious negroes in Oriente Province today revived the theory put forth at the outbreak of the rebellion that the movement was really fostered by the Gomez Administration to enhance its political standing, which was on the wane.

With the exception of the attack on the property of the Spanish-American Mining Company at Daiquiri yesterday, there has been no real damage from the malcontents. Although there are many big sugar mills and valuable property in the black belt, none have been threatened, and the little looting heretofore reported has been the work of isolated bands of thieves who prefer stealing to working and would rob, revolution or no revolution.

The open defiance of President Taft by President Gomez in protesting against the landing of American marines and by declaring that Cuba can take care of her own internal affairs has polarized Gomez with the native Cubans. The big property owners in the island are not worried, as they realize full well that America can be depended upon to "pull the chestnuts out of the fire" if the revolutionary movement should gain any real strength.

Expert politicians here believe that much of the misinformation circulated in the United States, especially at Washington, comes from the little group of Havana correspondents, who are rabid annexationists and who have openly boasted that they will eventually force annexation.

It is the general opinion of all the well informed merchants and officials in this city that if the negroes really mean to oppose the government, and actually have a grievance, which is generally doubted, they will be able to conduct a guerilla warfare in the Oriente Province indefinitely, and wear out the entire Cuban army and deplete the national treasury without the necessity of attacking foreign property except for the purpose of robbery.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—With 100 American marines on board the gunboat Paducah in the harbor of Daiquiri, the landing of the first American force on Cuban soil since the last intervention is expected to occur at any hour.

The Paducah left Guantanamo at 7 o'clock this morning to carry marines to Daiquiri on receipt of the report of the destruction by the negro rebels of property of the Spanish-American Iron Company, an American owned corporation at that place. Commander G. G. Mitchell, in command of the Paducah, has authority to land his marines if he deems it "necessary" or advisable to insure the protection of American property. Though it is known that the Paducah has arrived at Daiquiri, the Navy Department has no report that Commander Mitchell has landed any force.

The extent of the destruction of property at Daiquiri by the negroes was learned today. They burned the stable, office, dwelling house, kitchen and locomotive house at a small settlement nearby, called Borraco, and also burned a store and several small buildings in La Playa.

President C. F. Rand, of the Spanish-American Iron Company, called today at the State Department and expressed anxiety concerning the safety of American "interests" in the Santiago districts. Rand was of the opinion, however, that intervention by the United States should be avoided if possible, and that it would be best if the Cuban Government could be brought to afford protection to American property.

Officials of both the State and War departments were today unable to find anything encouraging in respect to the Cuban situation. It was learned today that the negro leaders are giving receipts for property confiscated by them, these receipts being signed in the name of Estenos who, with Iveset, is the head and shoulders of the uprising. This procedure is taken to indicate that Estenos contemplates an attempt to completely overthrow the Gomez Government and assume the Presidency himself. It had previously been supposed that Estenos was simply playing for a favorable agreement with the Gomez administration, whereby he would gain for himself and his comrades political recognition.

**KILLED IN U. S. SHIP.**  
Coal Pacer Dead, Two Hurt, at the Charleston Yard.  
BOSTON, May 31.—Lungshoreman Patrick Roscoe was killed under an avalanche of soft coal today, and Timothy Carrigan and John J. Shea were partially buried in the slide while the three were loading a coal hoist in the hold of the United States collier Hester, at Charleston Navy Yard.

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**ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI CASE STIRS ITALY**  
Chamber of Deputies Discusses Action of Bay State Mill Bosses.

ROME, May 31.—In the session of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Cabrin took occasion to condemn the Italian Consul in Boston for his imperial attitude toward the striking textile workers in Lawrence, Mass.

He stated that the actions of the "consulate" had brought upon it and the government which it represents the contempt of Italian workers in the United States.

In reply, Deputy Scales, the vice secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, insisted that the Italian "consulate" had done its duty and had obtained justice for the Italian victims of the violence of the authorities.

The Deputies of the Left and the working class of Italy in general are extremely dissatisfied with this reply. It shows that the Government of Italy does not propose to go to the aid of Arturo Giovannitti, the labor organizer who is in prison, together with Joseph Ettore, and in danger of being railroaded to the electric chair for another's crime.

It is a certainty that Deputy Cabrin will not let the matter drop, but will at an early date bring the case up again in the Chamber.

The Socialist Journals of Italy are devoting much space to the agitation in the United States for the release of these men, and are wishing all success to the workers and are confident that the workers will be able to accomplish what Italian diplomacy either does not know how to secure or is unwilling to attempt.

**WANTS \$30,000, AS HIS LEGS ARE NOT MATES**  
Six physicians connected with St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, Drs. John B. Rushmore, Charles P. Gildersleeve, Thomas M. Brennan, William G. Siegel, W. J. Donahue and Frank H. Birmingham, are made co-defendants in an unusual damage suit by which W. L. Le Bas, an interior decorator of the city, hopes to recover \$30,000. The case came up yesterday before Justice Crane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, when Dr. Philip Brennan, who also is a lawyer, made a motion for a change of venue.

According to the papers in the case Le Bas was injured at Patchogue on November 29, 1910, when his left leg was broken twice. He was attended by a local physician, who set the leg temporarily and sent him to St. Peter's Hospital next day.

As a result of treatment by the doctors, Le Bas says, one leg is now shorter than the other, causing intense mortification. The attending physicians enter a general denial and say the man was properly treated after he reached the hospital.

**FALLING GIRDER HURTS FOUR BRIDGE WORKERS**  
Four iron workers were seriously hurt and four others barely escaped injury when a nine-ton girder being hoisted to its place on one of the new steel tower supports of the Williamsburg Bridge, at the Brooklyn end, fell forty feet yesterday, striking within a few inches of the spot where the eight men were working and bruising four of them off the granite foundation.

**SLAYS BUSINESS RIVAL.**  
BOSTON, May 31.—Lugie Nazaro, a grocer, shot and instantly killed Felipe Vauti, a business rival, today, following a dispute over buying supplies for their respective stores. He was locked up on a charge of murder.

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### BROOKLYN PROTESTS AGAINST OUTRAGES

#### Big Meeting Raps Acts of Lawlessness in Many Cities.

About 1,000 Brooklynites last night packed Independence Hall, Osborn street and Pitkin avenue, Brownsville, to register their protest against the imprisonment of the Lawrence strike leaders, J. J. Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti, and the unconstitutional cancellation of the citizenship of Leonard Olson by the United States Judge Hanford, of Seattle, Wash. The meeting was held under the auspices of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. Socialist party. A. Globos acted as chairman.

Harry Watson, the first speaker, denounced the government of the State of Massachusetts for its unjust stance in the recent victorious textile strike and the imprisonment of two of its leaders, and the unlawful action of Judge Hanford.

Hyman Lurio spoke of the outrages at San Diego, where the "vigilantes" took the law into their own hands. He was followed by E. Vladek, who spoke in Jewish.

Nicholas Aleinikof also denounced Judge Hanford and condemned Governor Foss for not taking action when the "Cossacks" brutally prevented the children of the Lawrence strikers from going to Philadelphia.

The nomination and election of Roosevelt would verge us upon civil war," was the statement of Bouch White, Socialist writer and speaker. The arrest of Ettore and Giovannitti in Lawrence, the suppression of free speech in San Diego by violence that recall the Middle Ages, and the lawlessness of Judge Hanford's citizenship decision in Seattle," he continued. "Tell a tale of the breakdown of constitutional government. That breakdown we are met tonight to deplore.

For, strange as it may strike upon the ears of some, Socialism stands for the sovereignty of law. We cherish the balloting booth, parliamentarism, a seemingly ordered administration of affairs. But in this, our stand for constitutionalism, we Socialists are going more and more lonely. The third term candidate who is seeking to fasten himself upon this republic and who is the greatest destroyer of American ideals which this country has seen, is a Pied Piper with a swelling train of dupes. His has been one career of self-glorification—an unprincipled trampler on the rights of the sickling, a breaker of covenants, sticking to no hesitance to compass his ends at any price.

Totally alien to his makeup in respect for law, the patience to wield human beings from within, educating them by democracy's mild way. And yet his hypnotism seems to be effectual.

"On quitting the Presidency he chose as the title by which he should be known, 'Colonel,' a title bought with his father's money—for the 'Rough Riders' was a publicity device made possible by his inherited wealth. He sports a military uniform. In the accoutrement of war he delights. Now, he means the success of law. It is a resort to teeth and toe nails. It signifies the bankruptcy of reason as the ruling power in humanity, and inaugurates a regime of dynamite and destructive damnation. Flamethrowers and substitutes bombs, and rattling guns for mass meetings. Let him gloss it as he may, let him mouth his phrases about constitutionalism, this 'Colonel' who stands for militarism. And militarism means murder.

"Who is putting him forward? From what money bags came the \$1,000,000 spent already on his campaign? From a clique of financial malefactors. As a gift? Financial malefactors make no gifts. 'Tis an investment. By collusion with him, their President bought and paid for, they trust to suck it back out of us, sweat of our brow, blood of our hearts. Los Angeles, Lawrence, Pennsylvania, San Diego," say they, 'be taken an upsurge of the proletariat mass. We will need a military man to repress them, to the end that our pillage may continue.'

"Socialism preaches revolution. But it is a revolution through the ballot box, and therefore carries with it the civic awakening which would curb that revolution within the banks of order and conservatism. None but the experienced can know the difficulties of our task. Extreme is the restiveness of the toiler, and violence seems to offer a quick and easy relief. To hold back this flood tide of excitement and guide it into the slow channels of political action, is straining our energies. With a military direct actionist maniac in the Presidency, we would be unequal to the task. Taking their cue from the White House, the forces of malcontentment would infer law to be in abeyance and power to belong to the brutalist. Wide would swing the flood gates, letting loose the muddiest tide seen upon earth since the French Revolution."

Resolutions were adopted demanding that Ettore and Giovannitti be released, that Olson be granted the citizenship which had been canceled and denouncing the San Diego authorities for the suppression of free speech.

Copies of the resolutions will be sent to Governor Foss, of Massachusetts; Governor Johnson, of California; the Governor of Washington, and the local press.

**MINISTER QUITS CHURCH.**  
Resigns Position After Being Caught in Hotel Room With Woman.  
KOKOMO, Ind., May 31.—Confessed last week by two of his church brethren in a room in a hotel at Minneapolis where he had resided with an unknown woman as his wife, and being a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, C. C. Caswell, of this city, superintendent of the Logansport District of the North Indiana Conference, has resigned his position and severed his connection with the church. The woman was from Indianapolis.

Caswell had been a member of the North Indiana Conference twenty-four years and when he was charged with the commission of the crime he was a member of the same.

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### POLITICAL DATES FOR THIS YEAR

New York Secretary of State Makes Public Election Program to Be Followed.

ALBANY, May 31.—The political calendar for the current year was today issued by Secretary of State Edward L. Tanzansky.

The fall primaries will be held on September 17 and the general election will take place on Tuesday, November 5. Among the important dates are the following:

August 20 to August 27, meetings of committee for the purpose of designating candidates for primary election.

August 20 to August 27, party certificates of designations to be filed with Secretary of State and Custodian of Primary Records.

August 20 to September 1, independent certificates of designations to be filed with Secretary of State and Custodian of Primary Records.

September 1, last day for filing designations of designations.

September 17, fall primary day. Primary held from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

September 26 to October 4, party certificates of nominations to be filed with Secretary of State.

September 26 to October 11, independent nominations to be filed with Secretary of State.

October 1 to October 11, party certificates of nominations to be filed with Board of Elections.

October 1 to October 10, independent certificates to be filed with Board of Elections.

October 1 to October 11, certificates of party nominations for town offices to be filed with town clerks and Boards of Elections where town meetings are held at time of general elections.

October 1 to October 10, certificates of independent nominations for town offices to be filed with town clerks and Boards of Elections where town meetings are held at time of general elections.

The days of registration are October 11, 12, 13 and 10, and the registration places will remain open on those dates from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m.

### FISH PEDDLER DROPS DEAD.

Police Find \$1,737.50 in Pockets and Two Money Order Receipts.

Abraham Weisman, a fish peddler, dropped dead of heart failure yesterday at Orchard and Eldridge streets, while on his way to the market. The police found \$1,737.50 in his pockets, and two money orders showing that he sent \$900 to his family abroad.

It is said that Weisman came to this country about two years ago.

### AGED MAN KILLED BY FALLING BIPLANE

Sixteen Others Injured When Machine Crashes Into Crowded Grandstand at Seattle Aviation Meet.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 31.—Following the plunge of a Wright biplane into a crowded grandstand, the local flying meet was today called off. The death toll this morning was one dead, one dying and fifteen injured, six of them women.

Raymond Chapman, a 16-year-old boy, was at the hospital in a critical condition. The man who was killed was identified as George Quimby, 35 years old, of Galesburg, Ill. He died as he was being carried in an auto ambulance to the hospital.

Of those among the holiday crowd in the grandstand boxes who were hurt, it was not believed any will die. The aviation meet's start had been delayed yesterday because of high winds and the disastrous flight of a single aviator was the first of spectacular consequences.

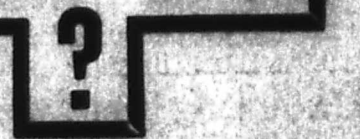
In an endeavor to escape crashing off the head of an unknown man who ran across the track as the flyer was careening down the aviation field at the Meadows late in the afternoon of the rate of fifty miles an hour, Aviator J. Cliff Turpin suddenly turned his machine upward and toward the grandstand.

Turpin at the same moment lost control of his machine and dashed to the terrific speed of almost a mile a minute into the first tier of boxes, maiming several persons. Then, with the engine shut off, the dead weight of the descending craft struck down into the mass of spectators below. Turpin himself escaped with only minor bruises.

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MORE STORIES OF PEACE OVERTURES

Mexican Rebels Expect Settlement—U. S. Calls Orozco's Bluff.

EL PASO, Tex., May 31.—Mexican rebel officials declare that two peace commissioners have visited Orozco this week. They say one came from Madero and offered to allow the rebels to name the President's Cabinet if they would lay down their arms and recognize him as President. He even offered Orozco the post of Minister of War, the rebels assert. The other commission, they claim, comes from the contesting faction in Congress which offers to oust Madero if the revolutionists will recognize that body and lay down their arms. The German colony of Chihuahua today decided to follow the example of the American colony and send its women and children to El Paso on the first train. Application was made to the rebel officials today for permission to leave. The rebels are entrenched at Bachimba Pass, south of Chihuahua, and the federals are working north toward them as fast as possible, repairing the destroyed railroad. The federals assert that the rebel command in the rear have been driven away from the vicinity of Torreon. The rebels claim that they held Torreon and have the federals cut off from their supply base. Chihuahua, the rebel capital, is still cut off from the United States border by choice, as the rebels refuse to run trains except for military purposes. Today a train was sent from Juarez to Chihuahua to one Col. Pascual Orozco, commander of the Juarez Garrison, to consult with his son, the rebel commander in Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—United States Consul Letcher, at Chihuahua, Mexico, today received instructions to demand of General Orozco, the rebel leader, an explanation of the threats emanating from revolutionist sources that the insurgents would wreak personal vengeance on Americans in North Mexico because of the attitude of the United States Government regarding the shipment of arms across the border. Letcher was instructed to remind General Orozco that such threats, which have been circulated under General Orozco's name, are extremely dangerous and cannot be ignored by the United States. The rebel leader will be emphatically told that talk of reprisals against the life and property of Americans is out of keeping with all civilized observances. The instructions to Letcher are in effect to call General Orozco's bluff if it is a bluff and force him either to admit the responsibility for the anti-American utterances or repudiate them altogether. Reports received say that conditions in the States of Sinaloa, Guerrero, Morelos, Oaxaca and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec are extremely bad.

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ARCHBALD SOUGHT TO GET LEASES ON MANY CULM PILES

quest to hold conferences with Watson regarding the settlement. After you heard of the judge's interests or activity," asked Clayton. "Yes, sir," said Truesdale, after we had heard of it. "Every opportunity the Marion people got," said Truesdale, they rehearsed their extravagant claims and charges in the newspapers—tried their case in the papers. The Lackawanna head said Judge Archbald requested Vice President Loomis to give Attorney Watson a hearing last August. The judge had not requested the conference if it wouldn't have been held," said Representative Webb, of North Carolina. "Well, not so soon probably," President Truesdale replied. The railroad official's testimony bears directly upon former charges that Archbald was a partner of Watson to "split" a large commission of the Marion property, could be sold to the railroad at a good price. Tells of Conference. Vice President Loomis told of a conference held with Judge Archbald at Scranton in August, 1911. The trouble between Boland and the Lackawanna was discussed. Judge Archbald suggested that probably the difficulty could be amicably adjusted. It is the policy of our company," the witness said he told the judge, "to settle any case out of court on a fair basis. Judge Archbald then suggested if Loomis would call on Attorney G. M. Watson he would find that the particular case could be settled on a fair basis. Loomis had one of his representatives call on the Bolands and wrote Judge Archbald there was no prospect of a settlement with the Bolands owing to the demand made by them. Judge Archbald replied in a letter dated August 28, 1911. The judge expressed regret over the failure of the negotiations and ventured the hope that the matter might yet be settled without recourse to the courts. It was brought out that Watson was not an attorney of record in the case. The witness was asked if it did not strike him as peculiar that Watson was brought into the case as a mediator at the instance of Judge Archbald. Loomis replied in the negative. "Who do you think the judge was representing in this transaction?" asked Representative Webb. "I looked on him as a friend of our company and a friend of the Bolands and thought he merely wanted to patch up the trouble," responded the witness. Thought it "Friendly Act." "Did it not strike you as unseemly on the part of Judge Archbald that he should appear in a transaction of this kind?" "No," replied the witness. "I looked upon it as a friendly act of the judge." Loomis said so far as he knew this was the first case of the kind within his knowledge wherein Judge Archbald had shown an interest. "Did the judge ever suggest that the lighter cases might be settled out of court?" asked Representative Webb. "No," responded the witness. C. L. Munson, of Williamsport, Pa., a lawyer, who practiced before Judge Archbald, was asked if he had contributed to a fund subscribed by lawyers to send Judge Archbald to Europe. He replied in the negative. The witness said he was asked by Searle, clerk of Judge Archbald's court, to contribute to a testimonial in the form of a purse that it was proposed to present the day the judge sailed. Munson declared he refused to make a contribution, as he thought the proposal was unethical, and that it would be improper for either judge or practitioner to participate in such an affair. Munson spoke in the highest terms of Judge Archbald as a jurist and as a man. Owing to pressure of other business the further consideration of the Archbald case was postponed until Monday.

BRANDT'S APPEAL NEXT WEEK

ALBANY, May 31.—The appeal of Foulke E. Brandt, former valet of M. L. Schiff, from a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division, First Department, which ordered his return to Clinton State Prison at Dannemora to serve the remainder of his thirty years' sentence, has been set for argument before the Court of Appeals next week.

CIVIL SERVICE MEN PLAN FIGHT

CHICAGO, May 31.—A mass meeting was held tonight by federal civil service employees for the purpose of considering plans to defeat proposed measures affecting their standing, salaries, and promotions. The Chicago branch of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association issued this call.

Paris 1912

Cafe Monopol VIENNA RESTAURANT.

PETER ROTZ, 145 2d Ave., opp. 29th St.

SOCIALIST PARTY, UNION HILL, N. J.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC

WILL BE HELD AT

Kroebel's Boulevard Park

SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1912

DANCING, BAZAAR, PRIZE FOWLING. Admission 15 Cents. To Commence at 2 P. M. MUSIC BY PROF. ARNOLD.

BRONX SOCIALISTS HOLD MERRY FAIR

Dancing, Music and Laughter Delight Hearts at the Labor Lyceum.

The fair for the benefit of the Bronx Labor Lyceum, at 705-707 Courtlandt avenue, which opened on Decoration Day, is attracting the Socialists of that borough and the surrounding little suburbs every night. All those who have attended the affair once "come back." No other amusements are entered into by the pleasure-seeking Socialists, as all the evenings which the fair is still to be held have been booked by them as taken. Pretty girls and blithe-some youths, little babies and bearded patriarchs, all are smiling with pleasant recollections of joyous anticipation at the fair's success. Nightly the hall is crowded. Lights glow, sparkling booths, fancy decorations and dreamy music, all help to make the fair a fairland of pleasure. Jostling crowds greet each other nightly and genial handshakes express the pleasure of the Socialists as they again meet their fellow workers and comrades in arms. Some good gent must have taken a monstrous trowel and dug up the prettiest spot he could find in Esavaria and transferred it to the basement of the Labor Lyceum. The "Genioses" who wander into the "Bayerische Bier Stub" spend many pleasant hours listening to the Tyrolean Yodelers. The Bayerische Bier is the genuine "shuff" cool and sweet, it explains the congenial disposition of the German "Genioses."

MUCH PROFIT IN RUNNING A TAXI

Independent Bosses Say There's Big Swag in Business, Even With Reduced Rates.

Running a taxicab is a profitable business, according to some of the testimony heard yesterday by the committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to inquire into the question of taxicab rates and special stand privileges. One of the witnesses called was Michael J. Bird, one of the independent owners who have lowered their rates to about half what is charged by the companies. He told the committee that allowing for all expenses, including depreciation of his machine and tires, he cleared a profit of \$5.50 a day, even on the reduced scale of charges which had been agreed upon by the independents. Alderman Willard, chairman of the committee, and A. K. Wing, of county, for the larger owners, questioned Bird at some length. Wing asking if it were true that his taximeter registered time and distance traveled at the same time. "Yes," was the response. He said that he could get along very well under present conditions "so long as they prevailed." Wing wanted to know what he meant and he said that an "unfair Police Commissioner" might make things disagreeable for independent men under the law which provides that after 10 o'clock at night independent owners may stand as close as ten feet from crossings, at the side of the street, waiting for fares. Commissioner Waldo, he said, saw to it that taxicab men were treated fairly as to this phase of the law. "You don't mean, do you, that any violation of the law is now being winked at, do you?" demanded King. "Of course not," was the response. William Thiel, of 354 West 52d street, said that he was one of the sixty independent taxicab owners who, on May 7, resolved to reduce their rates of fare to 30 cents for the "first haul" and 10 cents for each additional quarter of a mile. Alderman Willard asked him: "Are you satisfied with the reduced rate?" "Yes, perfectly," was the response. "Would you be willing to operate at an even lower rate?" asked Alderman Marks. "Yes, if private hackstands were abolished," was the reply. Robert McAdam, another member of the Independent Taxicab Owners' Association, offered like testimony as to the profitable nature of the taxicab business operated under reduced rates.

FATHER FINDS DEAD DAUGHTER IN CROWD

Hurrying from school to her home to get her father's lunch, Lizie Canevari, 10 years old, was knocked down and instantly killed by an automobile at Hudson and Spring streets at noon yesterday.

WINIFRED ANKERS NOW OUT ON BAIL

Supreme Court Justice Putnam accepted a bond for \$2,000 yesterday as bail for Miss Winifred Ankers, the former employe of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, who was acquitted last Wednesday, of the charge of causing the death of several babies by placing oxalic acid in their food. A second indictment is still pending, but as the facts in the two cases are virtually the same it is not likely that the second indictment will ever be brought to trial.

ONE KILLED; EIGHT HURT ON JOY RIDE

John Egan, 21, of 244 Mount Hope place, the Bronx, was killed, William McNulty, 29, of 222 East 12d street, was fatally injured and three girls and five other men were injured in an auto accident, near Rockaway, yesterday.

Where Today? To Clason Point

THE NEW GREAT BEARS. J. E. Linn was the host.

SAYS TOBACCO TRUST IS STILL ON THE JOB

Charles Dunblin, counsel for John A. Loeber and Elina Loeber, independent tobacco dealers in business as E. Loeber & Co., who have a suit pending against the American Tobacco Company, brought under the Sherman Law for treble damages aggregating \$400,000, yesterday asked Federal Judge Noyes for leave to join the Loeber & Co. Tobacco Company as a party and that the "active" part of the very same individuals who had managed the affairs of the company.

MANY MOORS ON WARPATH

French Troops May Have to Suppress 50,000 Tribesmen. PARIS, May 31.—It is thought likely here that desperate fighting may be in store for French troops now in Morocco before troubled conditions there are materially bettered. Fifty thousand armed natives have gathered in the Tan region. While some think they are waiting for an attack from the French before they will fight, others profess to believe that the natives will be driven out.

STANDS PAT ON BILLS

MONTREAL, May 31.—When in Quebec courts must reveal the bill or not at all. That is the decision of Judge Laurin, who today refused to let a man who claimed to be an ancestor to testify after appearing on his word of honor against the bill.

SPORTS

CARDS BEAT GIANTS

Giants Slow Up a Bit After Nine Straight Victories and Lose to Bresnahan's Men, 5 to 1.

Joe Willis, a pitcher with a fixed smile and left handed speed which darted by with a hop and a shoot, wandered into the Polo Grounds yesterday with the aid and comfort of Roger Bresnahan and other St. Louis Cardinals brought the winning carouse of the Giants to an abrupt halt. With no great fuss, but with business like procedure, the Cardinals beat the Giants by a score of 5 to 1, and only the dreaded mallet of chief Meyers saved the leaders from a whitewash. The chief mallet his way around by means of a home run, the only one among the few New York hits that bore any fruit.

BROOKLYN SUPERBAS WIN DOUBLE VICTORY

Wee Willie Keeler, in the role of acting manager, led the Brooklyn in a double triumph over the Boston Nationals at Washington Park yesterday, the scores being 9 to 3 and 8 to 3. Bill Dahlen was laid up with an attack of stomach trouble and could not appear in uniform, so Keeler, his able lieutenant, handled the Dodgers with expert judgment. He assigned the box to Yingling, a compactly built and nervy southpaw, who was secured from Toledo last fall, and the youngster pitched gilt edged ball in the first game. He showed great speed, a puzzling cross fire and unfinishing courage.

WORLD TYPOS WIN

Third Straight Victory for Union Printers' Baseball League Leaders. Who Beat American Team, 7 to 5.

In a snappy game at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon, the World printers' team defeated the American boys by a score of 7 to 5. The game was replete with fancy stops and sensational catches. Anderson pitched well, as did O'Brien, but the former's team mates gave him better support. George Bund smashed the ball to the clubhouse, but it required all his speed to make the circuit. The game was played in the fast time of one hour and twenty minutes, which is a record for the printers' league. The score:

Table showing scores for Cardinals vs Giants, Brooklyn Superbas vs Boston Nationals, and World Typos vs American.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Table showing standings for National League and American League.

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1912 Edition of The Union and Social Directory. Come, Phone, or Order by Mail. Men's and Ladies' Furnishings. Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overall, Sweaters, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc. Union Label Clean Make. SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 Third Avenue Near 10th Street, New York.

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UNION AND SOCIAL DIRECTORY. 1912 Edition of The Union and Social Directory. Come, Phone, or Order by Mail. Men's and Ladies' Furnishings. Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overall, Sweaters, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc. Union Label Clean Make. SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 Third Avenue Near 10th Street, New York.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings.
Brooklyn Day German Group—24 1/2th Street.

Open Air Meetings.

7-107th Street and Lexington Avenue. Speakers, Louis Weiss and School students.

Auxiliary Meets Tonight.

Belmont Auxiliary will meet at Dr. Winora's, 2128 Hughes Street, near 181st Street, at 8:30 P.M.

Robert Lansdowne.

Young People's Educational Ass'n. The Young People's Educational Ass'n will meet this evening at 106-707 Courtlandt Avenue.

Branch 2 Meets.

The regular meeting of Branch 2 on Tuesday evening, three new members were admitted.

was decided that the Executive Committee should raise a fund for the defense of Etter and Giovannitti.

As additional candidates to the Agitation Bureau. It was decided to hold a meeting on Tuesday, June 4, for the purpose of voting on candidates to the State convention.

Women's Conference Tomorrow.

A conference, called by the Women's Committee, Local New York, will be held at the Labor Temple, 243 East 34th Street, tomorrow at 2:30 P.M.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings. Executive Committee—357 Wilcox Avenue.

County Convention Tonight.

The county convention of the Socialist party of Kings County will be held this evening at the Brooklyn Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle.

SOCIALISTS ARE DESIRABLE

They will have an opportunity to spend their vacation this year at Long Beach. The proprietress of the Sea Cottages, 280-282 First Avenue, is making special low rates for Socialists and radicals in her effort to bring places with congenial people, bathing, sanitary conditions, clean rooms and excellent board.

Address Mrs. Mascha, 231 East Eleventh Street, New York.

GRAND FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Bronx Labor Lyceum. At 705-707 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx. From Thursday, May 30, to Sunday, June 2, 1912, inclusive. Admission, 10 CENTS

All Advertisers' Directory

MANHATTAN, MASSACHUSETTS, SICAL TURE, etc. Directory of various services and businesses.

avenue, for the purpose of electing and instructing delegates to the State convention. All delegates are requested to attend.

Correction on Minutes.

In the minutes of the Central Committee of Kings County as printed in Tuesday's Call, the action of the committee in regard to the borough meeting and the report of delegates to the national convention was incorrectly stated, owing to a mistake of the secretary.

QUEENS.

Open Air Meeting. The first open air meeting of the campaign of Local Queens will be held tonight on the corner of Myrtle Avenue and George Street, Ridgewood.

Branch Corona.

The regular monthly and business meeting of Branch Corona No. 1, takes place tonight in H. Kraemer's New Hall, corner Myrtle Avenue and Locust Street.

Rockaway Beach.

Branch Rockaway held its regular meeting last Wednesday. The organizer of Local Queens County, Comrade Becker, was present.

The report of the committee for securing a Socialist tent on the beach was received. It was not a very favorable one, for no suitable tent has yet been secured.

ASTORIA.

Local Astoria will hold a special general meeting tonight at Klein's Hall to elect the delegates to the State convention.

NEW YORK.

There will be a meeting of the County Committee at party headquarters, Mount Vernon, on Sunday, June 2, at 2:30 P.M.

Utica.

George R. Lunn, Mayor of Schenectady, will speak at Alhambra Theater, Utica, Sunday, June 3, at 3 P.M.

NEW JERSEY.

Hudson County. Percy Sulc, of Orange, will speak at Bay Street and Newark avenue, tonight. All comrades and sympathizers in the vicinity are invited to attend.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

155-157 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

Class for Socialist teachers meets at 256 Central Avenue, at 8 P.M., with Maud Thompson as leader.

Jersey City.

The Socialist party of Union Hill has arranged for a picnic to be held tomorrow in Kroebe's Boulevard Park.

North Hudson County.

The Socialist party of Union Hill has arranged for a picnic to be held tomorrow in Kroebe's Boulevard Park.

Trenton.

All party members living in Trenton, N. J., are invited to attend the next meeting of the recently formed Socialist Literary Society.

Essex County.

A regular meeting of the Essex County Committee will be held tonight. All delegates should be present.

Bergen County.

Regular meeting of the County Committee, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hackensack, at 2:30 P.M., Sunday, June 2.

Hackensack.

Street meeting at Main and Warren streets tonight at 8 O'clock. Speakers, George Finer and William G. Lightbown.

Guttenberg and West New York.

There will be a special joint meeting of the four branches in Guttenberg and West New York Monday evening, in King's Hall, 552 11th Street, West New York.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meetings Today and Tomorrow. Today—14th Ward Branch, open air meeting.

Tomorrow—38th Ward Branch, Nicetown, Cayuga Theater, German town avenue and Cayuga street, 2:30 P.M.

21st Ward Branch, Roxborough, at the Talmage Sunday School, 2:30 P.M. Speaker, Beaumont Sykes.

34th-44th-46th Ward Branch, 5222 Haverford avenue, 8 P.M. Speaker, Milton Scott Lytle; subject, "Crimes of Capitalism."

HARTFORD, CONN.

Roland D. Sawyer, of Ware, Mass., will give an illustrated lecture under the auspices of the Socialist Sunday School of Hartford at Socialist Hall, 235 Asylum street, Monday, June 2, at 8 P.M.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma Socialists are organizing so rapidly that their movement is threatening to swamp the State in November. Over 200 chapters to new locals have been issued since January 1, and the total number of locals and branches is now 274, with a dues paying membership of nearly 8,000.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

George Rumpler, of 316 Eldert street, Brooklyn, would like to get in touch with the organizer of the New York Fellowship Farm. We know nothing in detail about the farm.

E. F. Healdton—The Roosevelt story was a real joke.

CHILD KICKED TO DEATH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 31.—Kicked by a horse on her father's farm in Elizabeth Township last night, 4-year-old Alletha McFadden died today.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN

Straw and Panama Hats

MARCUS

UNION HAT STORES

260 East Houston Street, New York

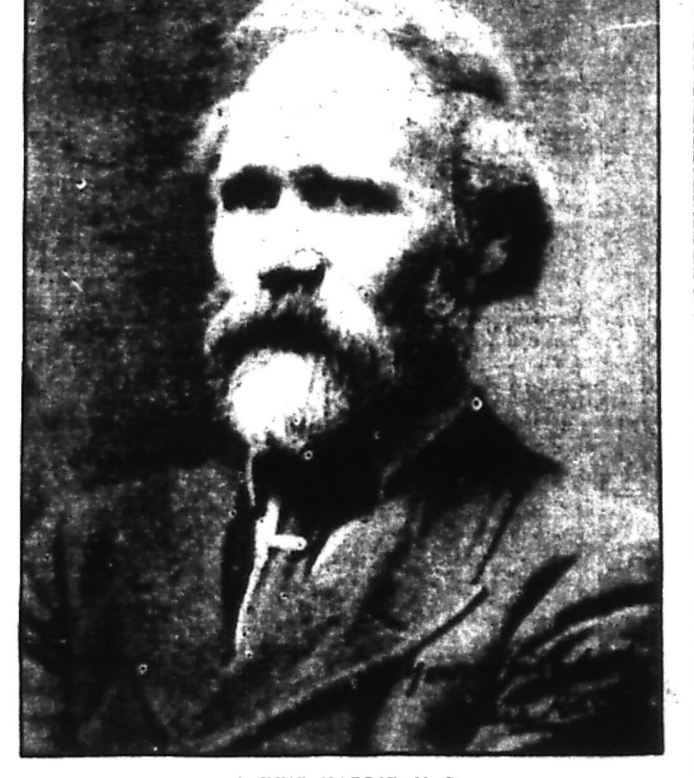
1736 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn

J. KEIR HARDIE ANXIOUS TO AID IN SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN

(By National Socialist Press.)

CHICAGO, May 31.—James Keir Hardie, one of the most militant workers for the emancipation of the workers of Great Britain and known over the world as an official of the British miners and a Socialist member of Parliament, is expected to be one of the prominent figures in the Socialist Presidential campaign this fall.

Hardie has been greatly impressed with the reception given Karl Legien, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, who is now touring this country under the auspices of the Socialist party and the American Federation of Labor.



J. KEIR HARDIE, M. P.

He has also been a frequent visitor to Continental Europe, where he has often spoken before large Socialist gatherings, thus getting a broad view of the world Socialist movement.

During a visit to India and Australia he made an extensive study of the conditions prevailing in these possessions of the British Empire, and has been a consistent opponent in Parliament of Britain's policy of exploiting her subjects in the former country.

Hardie is among the older members of the labor movement in Great Britain, having been born in Scotland, August 15, 1856, of working class parents, both his father and mother being Scotch. He was at work in the mines from his seventh to his twentieth year, when he was elected secretary of the Lancashire Miners' Union.

He was elected to the British Parliament from Merthyr-Tydvil, where the present congress of the British Labor party is being held. Hardie is widely known as a frequent contributor to magazines and reviews.

Among the recent demands for the services of Debs and Seidel are two hailing from Alva, Okla., and Albia, Iowa. The Socialists of Alva, one of the best "red" towns in Oklahoma, says that they want Debs in August or September, claiming that they will be satisfied to get Seidel about one month later.

NEW SYNDICATE FOR SOCIALIST PRESS. Announcement has just been made to the Socialist and labor press that a new bureau is to be opened for the purpose of furnishing a news, picture and feature service to working class publications.

The new organization is the National Labor Syndicate, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, the home of the Milwaukee Leader, Wisconsin's new Socialist daily.

Some of the best artists and writers in the country have been enlisted under the banner of the new syndicate, among them being Art Young, Gordon Nye, C. D. Rhodes, Frank E. Wolfe, Emanuel Julius, Carl Sandburg, Chester M. Wright, Joseph E. Cohen and others well known to the nation's labor press.

Three cartoons each week, volumes of special matter, feature stories and editorial comment of the latest sort, with a thorough review of the labor situation nationally each week, are some of the things promised.

New photographs of events in the labor world will be furnished, the syndicate promises, as well as special news treatment of the subjects they illustrate. The service will start, it is expected, on or about June 10.

NEW YORK FELLOWSHIP FARM. The New York Fellowship Farm group held its second meeting Thursday evening at Smith & McNeil's restaurant.

WOMEN DUG FROM RUINS. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 31.—The walls of an old building owned by the Merion Salt Company, which was being wrecked, collapsed shortly before noon today. Nine workmen were buried in the debris. The men were dug out, some in an unconscious condition. An examination at the hospital to which they were taken showed that none was fatally hurt.

LESS BEER FOR A NICKEL. CHICAGO, May 31.—The wholesale price of beer is to be raised 50 cents a barrel tomorrow, according to an announcement made by the official organ of the local brewers' association.

THE UNION HATTER. H. Rosenthal. 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE. Two floors from Broadway, Brooklyn.

Official Labor News of Greater New York. All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the unions concerned.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION.

By George Behrend. The Leather and Carpet Slipper Makers of Greater New York have just won a victory as they have won their strike.

The slipper makers have increased their wages from 10 to 20 per cent. They were out on strike just five weeks and were supported by the International Foot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The last seven manufacturers to settle were Mr. Fertel, 108 Attorney street; Mr. Abrams, 259 Wallabout street; Mr. Greenberg, 238 East 8d street, New York; Mr. Frost, 155 Attorney street, New York; Mr. Lichtstrahl, 164 Eldridge street; Mr. Goodman, 360 Cherry street; Mr. Rosenfeld, 236-244 Eldridge street.

As many as use slippers to demand the union label when buying same. The members of Local 155 are very thankful for the good work done by the Hebrew Trades of which E. Weinstein is the secretary.

THE AUGUST BEBEL HOUSE. Capital Hill, Westchester, N. Y. 21 NEW PERRY AVE. N. Y.

Drink "Peter Brew" The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. Y.

Reingold Beer Brewed and Bottled by S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BERNHEIMER & SCHWARTZ PILSNER BREWING COMPANY. 127th to 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.

UNION LABEL. Brewers of PILSNER, EXPORT PILSNER, WÜRZBURGER BEER, ALES AND PORTER.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty. This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION. When Buying Caps for Yourself and Children.

HENRY FRAHME Trussmaker. 1400 THIRD AVENUE. Ret. 84th & 94th St.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK. When you see trouble with your eyes...

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE. 215 East Broadway, Tel. 1234 Grattan.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTZ, Expert Optician.

DENTISTS—New York and Brooklyn. DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave.

Dr. Ph. Lewin. 350 Brook Ave. Cor. 148th St. Bronx.

George Oberdorfer N. W. Cor Eighth Ave. and 129th Street.

Pharmacist THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

PARKS AND PALMS HARLEN RIVER PARK AND CASINO.

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PRINTERS. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS. 15 Spruce St. PRINTERS, New York.

GEO. J. SPEYER & Printer. 125 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York.

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The New York Call
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE
Published daily and Sunday by Workingmen's Co-operative Publishers.

THE WAITERS' STRIKE

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

The sympathies of the public ought to be strongly and persistently manifested with the waiters of New York.

These men have been the victims of some of the worst, most intolerable and most preposterous conditions that are known anywhere, even in this country of industrial injustices.

To aominable hours there have been added petty tyrannies, monstrous restrictions, organized larcenies in the shape of what are called fines, and a system of penance difficult to understand or even to believe unless one is familiar with the trade.

Every one that has lived at hotels (as I chance to have lived for many years) must rejoice that at last the waiters have revolted and wish heartily that they will succeed in their moderate demands for something approximating justice.

I see that a part of the press regards the protests of these men in a

humorous light. I wish some one would explain to me where the humor lies. If one of the humorists were to endure for a day the hardships and material wrongs that have been the uniform lot of the New York waiters every day in every week of every year, I believe he would revise his conception of true humor.

To tell these things to Socialists is superfluous. Socialists will understand readily the outline, at least, of the situation. But to sympathizers that are not Socialists and do not understand the reasons why, I should like to say that when the waiters refuse all offered terms that do not include recognition of the union they are taking the course that is absolutely wise. More than most workers, they are exposed to peril if they neglect this precaution.

warning of what might happen anywhere at any time.

Only by strictly maintaining and extending the union can the men hope to keep any improvement that they may win from the present effort.

If the union is broken up conditions will inevitably drift back to the old evils.

Besides better terms of employment, there ought to come from this movement a better recognition of the useful and therefore honorable nature of the waiter's employment. Society can no more get on without him than it can get on without railroad engineers or telegraphers or ship captains.

What We Are "Up Against"

By MIRA TUPPER MAYNARD.

The real question in society or politics is one of dynamics. We all know the Chinaman's surprise when he saw the electric car: "No pusher, no pullee, goy like — blazes — allee samee." The "pusher and pullee" was there, however, if he did not see it.

Entrenched wealth has possession of the government. Most persons see that. The entrenchments are strong and high. They have withstood the fire of all the political poyguns turned against them for two generations.

Imagine trying to "regulate" or "bust" trusts with any such hodgepodge battalions as are the "progressive" factions of either party! If they were altogether and alone it would be a childish game at the best.

The Socialists alone realize what they are up against. They alone face the fact that they are planning a tremendous task.

Why can the Socialists expect to accomplish their big tasks when the insurgents are helpless to get their little reforms?

The Socialist party represents but one class—the producers, the exploited. Its members all know what they want, and they want the same things.

Britain's "Reserve Army of Industry"

One of the significant features of the present great transport workers' strike in England is that we hear little or nothing of "scabs" and strike-breakers being employed to take the place of the men who have quit work.

In the railroad and coal mining strikes a few months ago the same feature was lacking. Apparently no attempt was made by the employers in this direction and the matter is perhaps worthy of some attention.

Years ago in Great Britain it was a common practice to import "black legs," as they are called over there, from neighboring continental countries. In recent strikes there was no such thing, and it may perhaps be accounted for by increased solidarity on the part of the continental workers, which would result in an international strike, or a recognition of the increasing danger of the practice from the growing resentment of millions of British workers.

But what about the great mass of native unemployed? How comes it that they were not utilized? The kingdom has always well over a million adult men unemployed at any given time, and another million at least of casual workers, who could apparently be utilized in such emergencies with the bait of a slightly increased wage.

The transport workers are now on strike. Any one who has visited any of the great British seaports, like Liverpool, London, Hull or Cardiff, if possessed of average powers of observation cannot have failed to notice the countless thousands of unemployed men who haunt the waterfront and inhabit the slum districts within the radius of the great docks and the shipping generally.

What impressed most in Ireland was the cheerfulness of the people. Journeying from Dublin to Belfast, I covered twelve counties and did not see a sour face in one of them. Men whistled at their work and women sang.

I recall riding along a village street in a jaunty car having to pass under an orange arch. The horse shied, but the driver only winked.

Going along a road outside of the same village we heard some one singing "The Moon." Presently we came to the singer, an aged man cutting turf in a bog. The work was hard and he was up to his knees in water.

"What do you get for this work?" I asked. "A shilling a day," he replied. "How can you live on that?" "Indeed, I have often had to live on less."

"I have often had to live on less," he said, and he resumed where he had left off. "Bold and undaunted, stout brave Brennan on the Moor."

Going through a graveyard, I saw a very aged woman seated on a grate placidly knitting a stocking. "Don't you feel lonely?" I asked her. "Deed I don't," she said. "I am among my friends."

"Are all your friends here?" "No, sir; it would take a bigger graveyard than this for all my friends."

Sitting in front of my hotel in Dublin one night, a number of young men came marching by keeping perfect step and time to a lively tune they were whistling.

"Where are you boys going?" I asked. "To a wake, sir," was the answer. And on they went. At the review in Phoenix Park by

emergencies require an extra number of hands beyond the regular workers employed. show beyond doubt the enormous numbers of these people and their desperate need.

Why has not this vast horde been used to break the transport workers' strike? Here is a "reserve army" much greater than any American Continental seaport can show, but it is seemingly not utilized.

In all probability the real reason is that it is too hunger-tricken, too spent, too weak to do work which requires any considerable muscular effort, and that the employers know this, and simply will not trouble to make an experiment which they know is certain to fail for this reason.

In Great Britain, we notice that of late years a new term has come into being to describe certain portions of the "reserve army" in question. This term is, the unemployable man, and many discussions have dealt with him as a gradually forming "problem."

At any rate it would seem that British capitalism has so effectively muscled the strikebreaking ox on whom they depended to tread out the corn when difficulties arose on the industrial thrashing floor, that the animal has become so weak through starvation that he is no longer servicable.

The King and Queen, like the black pugilist, were but incidents to open the veins of an exuberance that wishes the whole world well.

It was Carliste who wrote that the only solution to the Irish question was to sink the island and keep it under water for twenty-four hours. Were that done, I have no doubt there would be enough men and women survive to people the island with an Irish race as ever.

It is impossible to overestimate the influence of property in the civilization of mankind. It was the power that brought the Aryans and Semites out of barbarism into civilization.

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They are up against. They alone face the fact that they are planning a tremendous task. They know they are proposing a veritable revolution at the ballot box and they prepare accordingly.

The whole bakery, though they have met and the party is organized that and.

The pusher and the pullee—the great consideration. The class organized politically is accomplished what a condensation could not win with twice the effort.

Hence Socialists, casting an increased vote, force concessions the complete victory of another could not secure.

Hence, the Socialists with a majority in the nation will be able to effect a complete reconstruction more easily than reforming it could obtain some slight improvement.

thousands of just such students rolled.

Standard of living of the natives, illustrated by the recent Lawrence when the immigrants stubbornly break the strike, and owing to the success the illiterate succeeded in the standard of living of the natives.

But some say that the Lawrence situation is a disturbing element. By a reservation, however, it may be the illiterate class will not leading spirits of the disturbing.

As a general rule the letter are noted in more than one language.

The strike of the illiterate Lawrence and the anxiety of the owners to get them back to work that the former are after all a vital element in the production of in this country and that

much less afford to get those that it could if the legal means the illiteracy test tests minds to strain.

The illiteracy test accordingly all other qualifications. It takes for granted that no honest, trustworthy, capable, man in his right mind would be content with an opportunity of learning how to write.

The men who are wearing a cloth, who are digging America's building America's railroads, many of them would not come necessary requirements.

Can it be said that the early of this country could all read and Thomas Lincoln, the father of abolition, was taught by his wife. Hence, how to read and write, is the father of abolition, would not have been qualified to see in this country of the when he married. Andrew Jackson President of the United States not have commenced the preparation for admission, he being in the age of 20. Lammont, the Boston philosopher, would not be admitted at the age of 12, when he began to read and write. In fact, he began to read and write in his childhood.

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ANOTHER INVESTIGATION

Attorney General Wickersham has authorized an investigation into the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World in San Diego to find out whether or not they have been guilty of inciting to "sedition." The word, ordinarily, brings a shudder to all good citizens. If the Industrial Workers are sincere they are bent on overthrowing the present wage system and building in its stead a just industrial system.

With such a program the Socialists are in strict accord. That is what we intend to do. Any difference that may come must necessarily be on methods. However, this at present is not the important point. Charges of sedition have over and over again been used for the purpose of battering down some incipient progressive movement, and what is interesting now is to find out what the sedition is and how it is practiced.

The Industrial Workers have been battling for the right of free speech. Theodore Roosevelt possesses it and is cheered by hundreds of thousands for exercising it. The Industrial Workers have unhesitatingly pointed out various grave political and industrial abuses. Theodore Roosevelt has been vigorously greeted as an unparalleled leader for pointing out some minor ones.

But the Industrial Workers have been thrown into jail, subjected to all sorts of indignities, abused, railroaded out of town, threatened with lynching, and in the case of Ben Reitman tarred and feathered.

We wonder if they would tar and feather Roosevelt if he went to San Diego, attacked the courts, threatened the sacred Constitution, beat up the President, demanded the recall of judges, and generally said what he pleased. What would they do to him for exercising his right of free speech? And how does it happen that Roosevelt's utterances, whiningly denounced by President Taft, are not made the basis of a federal investigation?

It is an easy question to answer. Roosevelt is using all his denunciatory ability to keep things as they are. The Industrial Workers are fighting against the injustice of things as they are. The good citizens of San Diego, who violate every human right in protecting that justice which permits them to continue oppressing the working class, would doubtless give Roosevelt as hearty a reception as he received in the trust protecting State of New Jersey. Supposedly there are no trusts in San Diego, except as branches, but the citizens of that place are wholly alive to the interests of the trusts as a whole.

In fighting against all labor organizations and in abridging the right of free speech on the part of the workers, they are fighting effectively for the continuance of the capitalist system.

So is Roosevelt, and that is why he, who has made so much noise, who has torn things loose, who has shaken the walls, who has assailed even the judiciary, and who has denounced everything and every one he could not use, has not been made the object of a federal investigation.

In the announced investigation there is another little item of the greatest interest. It will deal with the question of whether or not the neutrality laws existing between this country and Mexico have been violated, and whether or not among the San Diego agitators there are not some pernicious persons who, while resident on American soil, have been guilty of fomenting trouble in the so-called sister republic to the south of us.

This brings back to mind the Dillingham bill and the Root amendment. It is part of the same campaign. Such speakers and workers as have appeared in this country have been working for the freedom of Mexico. This is in itself a crime. Freedom, or even a slight increase in freedom for any people, means the lessening of the powers of capitalism. Roosevelt can go to San Diego and advocate the invasion of Mexico and the chances are he would be received with rapturous acclaim. Why? Simply because through invasion "we" could impose upon Mexico just that degree of profitable freedom which in this country has resulted in the creation of trusts and in the ability to use the judiciary, the police, the militia and the criminal private detective agency for the purpose of suppressing all attempts at movement on the part of the working class.

That federal investigation is designed, primarily, to pave the way for the passage of the Dillingham bill, though it will also serve the equally important purpose of providing means for the suppression of any great working class uprising.

At present the capitalists have untrammelled free speech. The workers have not. The capitalists can go where they please and remain where they please. The workers cannot. Such a thing as a federal investigation of any acts on the part of the capitalists, which in the case of workers would be considered criminal, would never be investigated. But when a body of workers must bear the brunt of the Attorney General, at the instigation of the hero of New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, starts an investigation. But that hero would not investigate his Oyster Bay rival. No, that would reveal too much.

"THREE GUINEA-PIG BRAIN POWER"

Perhaps no public man has ever lived who could compete with Roosevelt in describing political opponents as liars and fools in so many picturesque phrases. Theodore certainly displays individuality in these matters, far above that possessed by the common or garden species of politicians. His latest in this direction is the measuring of brain efficiency in terms of "guinea-pig power."

A Congressman named Fitzgerald has been subjected to this measurement by Roosevelt, for the reason that the latter attempted to prove that Roosevelt aspired to a life dictatorship as President on the strength of a penciled memorandum in which he had made some suggestions as to alterations in the White House, and in which appeared the phrase "to be permanent during my lifetime." The Colonel declared that the accusation could only receive attention from people with brains of "three guinea-pig power."

Perhaps so. And the people who elected Fitzgerald to Congress may be reasonably supposed to be of the same type. But it doesn't necessarily follow that this completely disposes of the dictatorship idea, or that that idea rests upon any such trivial basis.

Roosevelt himself is well aware of this, and in his address at Gettysburg the same day reverted to it again, declaring that any one who harbored the idea was in need of "a nurse and a perambulator"—another exceedingly picturesque phrase, which, however, doesn't settle the matter either.

That Roosevelt if elected would play ducks and drakes with that sacred fetish, the Constitution, is an idea not by any means confined to his political opponents alone. It is probably shared by many who will support him in the coming campaign.

Taft on the same day made an address to the veterans, in which he delivered himself of a tearful plea against permitting any change in the Constitution, and urged his hearers to present a "stern and flat-like front" to any such suggestion, an allusion which any one with even three guinea-pig brain power can see was directed chiefly at Roosevelt.

An American Judge's Idea of Irish Humor

What impressed most in Ireland was the cheerfulness of the people. Journeying from Dublin to Belfast, I covered twelve counties and did not see a sour face in one of them. Men whistled at their work and women sang.

I recall riding along a village street in a jaunty car having to pass under an orange arch. The horse shied, but the driver only winked.

Going along a road outside of the same village we heard some one singing "The Moon." Presently we came to the singer, an aged man cutting turf in a bog.

"What do you get for this work?" I asked. "A shilling a day," he replied. "How can you live on that?" "Indeed, I have often had to live on less."

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An Inadequate Test

By Morris Jolles, in the Boston Globe.

The only substantial reason advanced for enacting a law providing that the ability to read and write should be a condition precedent for an immigrant's admission to the United States is the desire to exclude undesirable and in general uplift the standard of education of the population.

According to the New International Encyclopedia, in 1880 one-sixth of the population in the United States was illiterate, and in 1890, in spite of the influx of immigrants, the situation had improved so much that only one-ninth of the population was illiterate.

The International Yearbook of 1910 tells us that out of over 1,000,000 immigrants arriving in 1900 about 25 per cent were illiterate.

Should 125,000 men and women be barred on the pretext that they cannot read and write, that can be overcome by a superficial and technical knowledge and acquired by a little application?

Why are the 25 per cent of the new arrivals of a worse material than are the little over 10 per cent of illiterates already here, this being according to the United States Census the percentage of illiterates in this country in 1907?

Why are they of a worse material than the population of Alabama, 69 per cent of which is illiterate.

To make the ability to read and write a condition precedent for admission to the United States cannot be supported by the argument advanced in favor of excluding diseased persons and criminals.

Illiteracy is not criminal, neither is it contagious. On the contrary, the immigrant masses thirst to acquire an education and do not fail to take advantage of opportunities in that direction, as proved by the attendance at the night schools.

It is safe to say that the East Side in New York City has within its borders a greater percentage of ambitious young men and women striving for an education than any other section in the country.

The homes of the immigrants there are aflame with a desire and perseverance to overcome all hardships in the path toward real education. There are more earnest book readers and more earnest subjects discussed in those homes than in any other equal number of homes in the country.

There are thousands of illiterate men and women in the country who are working night and day, earning their money in order to pay their children's way through college. In the high schools and colleges of every large city in the United States

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A Brain Tickler

By ESTABLISHED ECONOMIST.

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