

All the News  
All the Time

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

Regular Edition

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

Vol. 1—No. 118

WEDNESDAY

NEW YORK

OCTOBER 14, 1908

Price One Cent.

DEBS, IN WHIRLWIND TOUR OF GREATER NEW YORK, FINISHES WORK IN STATE

Thousands Gather in Hamilton Fish Park, Rutgers Square, Manhattan, and Congress and Prospect Halls, Brooklyn, and Cheer the Closing Speeches.

The Enthusiasm and Numbers of the Hippodrome and American Theatre Audiences More than Duplicated in Second Oratorical to Debs. Brooklyn Citizens of all Parties, Defrauded by B. R. T. and Chained by McCarren, Crowd the Halls.

The Lower East Side of New York saw the greatest demonstration in its history yesterday afternoon when Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, visited it and gave his thousands of supporters an opportunity to express their devotion to him and his cause.

Great as the demonstration was, it would have been greater still if it had been held at a later hour, which was impossible on account of Mr. Debs' engagements in Brooklyn in the evening.

From Hamilton Fish Park, where Mr. Debs first appeared and spoke, to Rutgers Square, where he ended his talk, the automobile in which he rode was surrounded and followed by a crowd that packed the streets through which he traversed and leaped over into those adjoining until nothing but a surging, tumultuous mass of humanity could be seen.

At Rutgers Square it required all of the skill and discipline of a large force of policemen to make way for the Debs automobile to the centre of the square, where he was to speak. When the Socialist leader at last reached the spot he turned and looked down upon a vast sea of faces that extended as far as the eye could reach. And the enthusiasm was as unrestrained and heartfelt as the crowd itself was huge. It was impossible to have every one in that crowd hear what was said, either by Debs or any of the other speakers, but that didn't seem to matter to the crowd, for they applauded and cheered anyway. They were there to show their regard for the greatest working class champion in America—and they showed it.

The First Meeting.

There were between six and seven thousand people assembled at Hamilton Fish Park when Mr. Debs arrived at 5 o'clock. During the forty-five minutes previous to his arrival speeches had been made by Jacob Panken, candidate in the Eleventh Senatorial district; Robert Hunter, candidate in the Sixth Assembly district; Morris Hillquit, candidate in the Ninth Congressional district; J. G. Phelps Stokes, candidate in the Eighth Assembly district, and Frank Bohn, William Karlin acted as chairman.

Morris Hillquit, speaking of the apathy in the old parties, said: "No apathy exists in the Socialist party. It is because Socialism stands for principles. A time there was when the Socialist counted their votes by the thousands, when the Socialist vote was a mere handful. But the time has come when Socialism is a power and a potent factor in the national affairs of this country."

He spoke on the difference between the petty issues of the old parties and the broad principles of the Socialist party.

"This is the real issue," he said. "It matters very little whether Taft or Bryan will be elected, but it will matter much when the Socialists will get a million votes. One million in 1898 meant two millions in 1912."

Mr. Stokes spoke on the progress Socialism is making all over the country, as shown by the large audiences that fill the halls of the Socialist meetings. "A little while ago," said Mr. Stokes, "the people who were Socialists, but who were too practical to throw their votes away, justified their act by telling us that we had no chance. That time is gone, the Socialists, at least in New York, have as much chance of being elected as any candidate of any of the old parties."

He described the fight that the old political parties had to make last year to defeat Hillquit. "Morris Hillquit beat the Republican candidate, and he would have beaten the Democratic candidate, too, were it not for the Independence League. Hillquit is beaten also, with the help of illegal voters, which figure so prominently in the strength of the Democratic party."

Bohn was speaking when Debs, ac-

companied by his brother Theodore, S. M. Reynolds and Charles Lapworth, arrived. The "Red Special" band struck up the "Marseillaise" and when the cheers of welcome had subsided, and only then when Mr. Debs had motioned for silence, he said:

Debs' Speech. "This magnificent reception of my comrades and friends of the East Side fills my heart with joy. It gives me strength for the struggle and tells me that the hour of our victory is near at hand.

"The 'Red Special' has been from coast to coast, and everywhere vast crowds have greeted us as we came to them to bear the message of Socialism.

"The whole country is ablaze. It lies with us to create out of this superb passion for social justice the new and glorious era of the brotherhood of man.

"I could not resist the appeal of my comrades to come to the East Side, because I know that here we see the ugliest forms of capitalist exploitation. The abject misery, the joyless lives, the wretched tenements and their toll in pauperism, in broken lives, in disease and death, lead us to consecrate our lives anew to the struggle for the emancipation of man.

The Children's Lot. "My heart goes out especially to the teeming thousands of dear little children whose lot it is to be born here, to suffer here, and, alas, for too many of them, to die here. Their play-life knows only the cold companionship of asphalt streets and foul gutters. Some of them have never seen a flower. And even the broad white sands and the great wholesome ocean, that laps these shores so near, will never see the play of their little feet.

"I cannot tell you what is in my heart. I must spare myself for the many, many engagements that are to follow too quickly one another during the next few days, but I have come here to beg you to do your duty, to fight as you have never fought before.

Commends Candidates. "I want to commend to you with all my heart my comrade, Morris Hillquit. You can and must send him to Congress to fight your battles there. From his childhood he has been ardent in your service and his entry into the Congress of this United States will be a victory of which the workers of the entire world will be proud.

"I need say little of my other comrades here. You know them and love them. But the working class of no country has more loyal friends and more devoted servants than your candidates for the Assembly—Hunter, Stokes, Pine and Mally—and your candidate for the Senate, Jacob Panken.

"It is not for me to speak of the great work they have already accomplished in the cause of humanity. All the world knows that. It lies within your power now, you who have suffered more through the monstrous industrial and social system, to strike an effective blow for your own emancipation."

A Growing Throng.

As soon as he had concluded his speech, Mr. Debs, guarded by police in order to prevent the crowd from reaching him, rushed at once to an automobile. The "Red Special" band climbed in another, the candidates and newspaper men crowded into two more and the procession started.

Every foot of the way was through a cheering, ever-growing concourse of people. The cars were completely surrounded as they went slowly along Pitt street to East Broadway and thence to Rutgers Square. Down out of the tenements and workshops, swarming through the side streets, came the people, like a stream of turbulent water bursting from a breaking dam.

Good natured and orderly as the people were, that there were no casualties of any kind was due to a

TAXICAB STRIKERS PEACEABLE

Union Official Says "Newspapers Are Lying About Us."

Another effort was made early this morning to discredit the striking chauffeurs by the throwing of an explosive on the sidewalk in front of the tent occupied by the New York Taxicab Company at Eighth avenue and Fifty-sixth street. No damage was done; no arrests were made, but a rumor was instantly spread that the strikers had thrown a bomb. The police, after an investigation this morning, were unable to say whether the explosive was a bomb or a fire-cracker.

"Some newspapers are evidently working in league with the New York Taxicab Company," declared Albert Oliver, secretary of the Chauffeurs' Union, "and they believe that by printing stories of riots and men going back to work will discourage us. But I want The Call to say that our men are too intelligent to believe this pack of lies printed daily by these newspapers."

Mr. Oliver also said that the story printed in an evening paper yesterday that thirty-two strikers went back to work is not true and that the ranks stand as solid as ever.

Strikebreakers Have No Licenses.

Joseph Murphy, business agent of the union, accuses the company of sending out strikebreakers with fictitious licenses and that some of these men have no licenses at all. The strikers caused the arrest of four strikebreakers for these offenses and all were released on \$100 bail, each furnished by the company.

On account of the incompetency of the strikebreakers who endanger the lives of their passengers, James R. Reagan, proprietor of the Knickerbocker Hotel, yesterday secured the revocation of the license allowing the New York Taxicab Company to keep their taxicabs in front of the hotel. It is believed that the other hotels will follow the same course.

The strikers are receiving financial support from the union. It is expected that if the strike continues the men will be paid regular weekly strike benefits.

TAFT NEEDS "THE VOTES."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb and all the New York men among the White House employes will go home to vote.

great extent to the firm and yet moderate handling of the throng by the one hundred police, under the direction of Inspector Burrell, who showed himself both capable and considerate.

Remembers East Side.

At Rutgers Square, where the cheering kept up incessantly for many minutes, Debs reiterated the sentiments he expressed at Hamilton Fish Park. He also reminded the audience that it was on the East Side that he received his first welcome as a Socialist years ago, for that reason he had a special interest in them and his heart was always touched by the evidence of their warm regard for him.

Immediately after he stopped speaking, Debs entered the automobile with his escorts and was taken to Brooklyn for his evening meetings.

For hours after he had gone Rutgers Square was full of people listening to Socialist speakers at several different places. Among the speakers were Morris Hillquit, Max Pine, candidate in the Fourth Assembly District; Alexander Irvine, Jacob Panken, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Ross Pastor Stokes, Samuel Stodal, Victor Buhr, William Karlin, William Mally, J. G. Dobson, Solomon Cutler, Nathan Stripniker, E. T. Noben and others.

CHARGES WERE LIES

Evidence Against Strikers Easily Refuted.

By MORTON BOHN.

MEDIA, Oct. 13.—The defense sprung a surprise upon District Attorney McDade to-day in producing three witnesses whose testimony carried the District Attorney off his feet, and it was some time before he recovered.

The first part of the surprise was the testimony of A. Bostwick, who testified that one day in the latter part of May, between 2 and 3 o'clock, he was riding home on his bicycle. He had reached Traifor Mill No. 3, where he noticed two trolley cars standing on the track at the foot of the hill, and one car at the top of the hill; there were six men standing together by the side of the car at the top of the hill, all of whom he judged to be the crews of the three cars, owing to the fact that they all wore Chester Traction Company uniform hats. Two of the men got on the car and started it down the hill in the direction of the two cars and then jumped off the car and boarded another car that had come up in the meantime and rode away on it along with the four men they had been talking to.

On reaching the bottom of the hill he found the three cars in a wreck and a number of children were running around them.

This testimony was corroborated by Mr. J. P. Gill, a constable in that district, and also by Miss Emily Stevenson, who said that after the wreck there were only two men present, the rest of the crowd being small children and women. The testimony of these witnesses is a flat denial of the testimony of Superintendent Jack of the Chester Traction Company, who tried to put the responsibility for the wreck on the striking motormen and conductors.

A number of alibis were successfully established, and many witnesses were called to establish the good character of the defendants.

It was a rough day for the District Attorney, who resembled a bull having a red ray flouted at it.

Court adjourned very early to allow counsel to prepare to sum up, which will be done to-morrow.

Judge Johnson, before discharging the jury for the day, admonished them not to talk over the matter. The accused men all expect an early acquittal.

SCHENECTADY AROUSED.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—A great Socialist party ratification meeting was held here last night. Turn Hall was packed, a hundred standing all the time.

John Spargo spoke for one and one-half hours to good advantage. Spargo was probably never in better form, and his flaying of Taft, Bryan and Hearst was heartily applauded.

SESSION WILL BE STORMY.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The French Parliament opened for the autumn session yesterday. Only the usual routine work was attended to. Great interest is expressed in the interpellations which will be brought up by Jaures, Sembat and other Socialist deputies regarding the government's attitude in the Morocco question and the strike troubles.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF REMOVAL.

The New York Evening Call will move from its present quarters, No. 6 Park Place, to 442 Pearl street, on Saturday, October 17. Communications intended for The Call should be so addressed after that date.

In our new location we shall have the use of a press which will admit of running off eight or ten pages. It will very soon be necessary to increase the size of the paper on account of the increase in our volume of advertising. Already we are obliged, on Friday and Saturday, to drop our own ads and to cut down the amount of regular matter in order to accommodate our outside advertising.

In our new quarters we shall be able to have all of our office force on one floor and also our presswork will be done in the building. Under our present arrangement our press is at a distance from our composing room, which occasions much delay and the use of a great deal of messenger service. Our new plant will afford elevator service and many advantages which we do not now enjoy.

Do not forget the new address, 442 Pearl street, on and after Saturday, October 17.

RIOTING IN LONDON

7,000 Police Repulse Women from Parliament.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—At 8 o'clock last evening a suffragette succeeded in penetrating the House of Commons. She rushed to the center of the floor and shouted shrilly:

"Stop discussing the children's bill and attend to women first!"

A brief struggle in front of the table followed with an attendant, who carried the woman, kicking and squealing, in his arms into the lobby.

The suffragettes succeeded in keeping the streets of Westminster in a turmoil for hours, causing many hundreds of policemen to perspire severely.

The net result was thirty suffragettes and a dozen unemployed men arrested and a few persons at a hospital for injuries, none of which was serious. Stones were thrown in one scrimmage.

The five suffragette leaders, including Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond, who were summoned yesterday to appear in the Bow street police court to answer for having issued a manifesto inviting people to aid the suffragettes in storming the House of Parliament, failed to appear in court, and warrants were issued for their arrest.

Mrs. Drummond was the first recalcitrant suffragette captured. Her arrest was followed by that of Miss Pankhurst.

Crowds began gathering in front of the House of Commons shortly after noon. No disorders had occurred at sundown. The police placed a double cordon at all the approaches to Parliament Square and broke up all crowds, keeping the throng on the move. Squads of police from all directions were hurried to the scene and large bodies of reserves were quartered within the Parliament building.

Trouble was also expected from another quarter. Trafalgar Square had been occupied all day by a large gathering of the alleged unemployed, who were holding a demonstration.

The police were compelled to arrest their leader.

The police arrangements for the evening were very comprehensive. Five thousand policemen, mounted and on foot, were still on duty, and a large additional force was held in reserve. Police boats guarded the terrace.

At 7:30 o'clock everything was peaceful in the vicinity of the House of Commons.

Two suffragettes then made a bold dash for the House, decked with the suffragettes' colors—green, white and purple—but the police captured them without difficulty and marched them off to Scotland Yard.

The most difficult point for the police to protect was the broad sanctuary at the northwest end of Westminster Abbey, where the women's most vigorous attack was concentrated. As they came from Caxton Hall with a resolution demanding votes it was here, at the embouchure of Victoria street, the police cordon prevented the women's progress.

There the suffragettes, supported by a number of the unemployed, endeavored to beat down police resistance. Occasionally a bedraggled

PROSPECT HALL IS PACKED

Brooklyn Also Gives Great Reception to Leader.

Presidential Candidate Eugene V. Debs was greeted by an enthusiastic crowd at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, last night, where he made an address to a large audience.

He reached the hall about 10 o'clock, and as soon as he made his entrance he was cheered for fully fifteen minutes. Every one stood up, shouting and waving flags. The meeting, which was called to order at 8 o'clock, was presided over by W. W. Passmore.

During his remarks Mr. Debs said the Socialistic meetings during this campaign are most extraordinary. The course of the "Red Special" across the entire continent has been marked by one continuous and tremendous demonstration. It has taken a long time, he said, to arouse the workers, but they are awakening at last, and thousands upon thousands are this year severing their relations with the capitalist parties and joining the Socialist party, which is the hope of the working class and their emancipation. Socialists can now be found everywhere. The shops, the mills and the offices are filled with them.

This year we are going to fill the Legislature with them. We are going to send the first working class representation to the Congress of the United States. It will be the beginning of the end of capitalism and the end of the beginning of Socialism.

Among the other speakers were Dr. C. L. Furnam, Alexander Irvine and Charles Lapworth. An overflow meeting was held in the streets near the hall to entertain those who were unable to enter the hall.

MORE STRAWS.

A secret straw vote taken yesterday among employees and employers occupying the Fox Building, Franklin square, gave the following result: Debs, 43; Taft, 37; Bryan, 19; Hagen, 3. The Socialist vote last year was 7.

A straw vote taken by the World at the Grand Opera House last night resulted as follows: Bryan, 193; Taft, 52; Debs, 17; Hagen, 13. The same voters in 1904 were divided like this: Roosevelt, 134; Parker, 23; Debs, 7.

COLLECTIVIST DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Collectivist Society will be given to-night at Kail's Park Place Restaurant. The subject for the after-dinner talks will be "How Should Handicaps be Fed?" The speakers will be Morris Hillquit, Edmond Kelly, George W. Alger, James B. Reynolds, Partley J. Wright and James R. Brown. Tickets are one dollar and may be procured at the Rand School, 112 East Nineteenth street.

woman, always with the green, white and purple colors, would be arrested and marched away between two stalwart constables. Up to 6:30 half a dozen arrests had been made.

It was 8 o'clock and the House was almost somnolent, when it was shocked into gasping dumbness. A woman rushed to the center of the floor and began yelling at the speaker.

The members were too amazed to cry for order. They had a momentary picture of an excited female with outstretched arms being suddenly lifted by a big attendant and carried like a bale of goods into the lobby. The whole incident occupied ten seconds. After brief laughter debate was resumed.

She was Mrs. Symons, formerly an active suffragette.

She says that when she went to the House she had no idea of entering the chamber, but when in the lobby she became impressed by the contrast between the turmoil outside and the calm within and felt an uncontrollable desire to wake things up. She therefore sent her card to Mr. Idris, a member, asking for an order of admission to the women's gallery. He was about to get the order when she rushed passed him to the chamber.

THOUSANDS HAIL DEBS

East New York Aroused by Socialist Enthusiasm.

"If you are true to yourselves, if you go to the polls resolved to act in your interest and that of your families, the Socialist party will receive a vote on November 3 that will sound the death knell of capitalism."

With these words Eugene V. Debs, Socialist party candidate for President, closed a ten-minute speech that electrified the 2,000 people who filled Congress Hall in East New York last night and called forth a volley of cheers that made the building tremble.

When Debs arrived at 9:15 his entrance was the signal for one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in Brooklyn. The enthusiasm that had shown itself earlier in the evening by the hearty applause accorded to the remarks of Franklin H. Wentworth of Salem, Mass., and the singing of Caroline V. Karna, of New York, now reached its climax. Men, women and children sprang to their feet, waved red flags and cheered for Debs and the Socialist party with all their might.

Seuchert's Band joined in with the "Marseillaise," and it required the combined efforts of Debs, Stephen M. Reynolds and Chairman William Koenig to finally quiet the outbreak. After his talk Debs left at once for Prospect Hall, where another immense audience was awaiting him.

In the opening speech of the evening, Mr. Wentworth likened the Socialist pioneers to Columbus and the present social phenomena to the pieces of driftwood that had reassured the daring voyager and led to the discovery of the New World. "Multiply the faith of Christopher Columbus 10,000 times and even then you do not approximate the strength of that social faith, before the progress of which the empire of capitalism is tottering," said he.

After a scathing review of things as they are, Mr. Wentworth referred to President Roosevelt's anti-race suicide theories as follows: "I wish the women of America had the courage to say: 'We will bear no more children until you men make this world a fit place for them to live in.'" (Great applause.)

"It is quality, not quantity, that we want. One Wendell Phillips or Eugene V. Debs is worth more than 10,000 Frank Goodings or Harry Orchard."

"It is easy for Roosevelt to talk about raising large families. He doesn't have to support his. If the capitalists are so concerned about the number of children, then why in God's name don't they try to have some of these already born?"

Speaking of child labor, he said: "When Socialism comes into power the child slaves will walk out of the factories and the gentlemen of our leisure class will walk in."

The meeting was closed with a powerful speech by Barnet Wolf, in which he reminded the workers of the terrible responsibility resting upon them, and urged them to save their children from becoming the victims of capitalism by abolishing it and establishing the co-operative commonwealth.

A collection of \$52.57 was taken up for the Socialist campaign fund.

NO MORE BALD HEADS.

Keene, Hair Specialist, Says Baldness Is Unnecessary, and Proves It.

The interest incident to the wonderful work that is being accomplished in Baltimore by William Keene, President of the Lorrimer Institute, continues unabated. Many cases of baldness and faded hair of years' standing have been remedied by the remarkable preparation which is being distributed from Mr. Keene's laboratory, and its fame is spreading far and wide. As a consequence, thousands of persons are using this remarkable hair food with gratifying results.

What seems to make this treatment more popular is the fact that free trial outfits are sent by mail prepaid. Those who wish to try it are strongly advised to write to Mr. Keene at the Lorrimer Institute, Branch 22, Baltimore, Md. They will receive the full trial outfit free of charge, and much useful information about the hair, which will put them on the road to a rapid and certain improvement.



PARTY DOING GOOD WORK UP STATE

By JOHN SPARGO. Special Correspondence to The Call. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—If one may judge by the interest in the meeting a big increase in the Socialist vote is certain.

Saturday night I spoke at Albany to a fair sized audience. Sunday afternoon I spoke at Troy to the largest audience ever seen in the city at a Socialist meeting.

The comrades had the "nerve" to engage the opera house and charge admission, and a splendid crowd turned out. Rarely have I seen an audience so wrapt and spellbound, and I drove Socialism home mightily hard.

Sunday night I spoke here in Schenectady in the largest church to a great audience.

In August last I was one of the "lecturer-instructors" at Silver Square, N. Y., at the Y. M. C. A. Summer Training School, and spoke on "Civic Patriotism and Public Health."

Well, when the Y. M. C. A. secretary here heard that I was coming for Monday, he went to the local organizer and asked if I could not be secured for Sunday afternoon for the Y. M. C. A. to repeat my lecture on "Civic Patriotism and the Public Health."

The organizer, not knowing I was to speak in Troy at that hour, said yes. So the Y. M. C. A. got out a record-breaking crowd, including leading members of the medical profession, heads of the great works here, members of city government, etc.

Just before I got on the platform in Troy, along came the Y. M. C. A. secretary with some local comrades from here. I must leave Troy and go to Schenectady! That was, of course, out of question. Finally, I agreed to come over here for the evening if they could get their crowd together again.

So they went back post-haste. Would the audience come back in the evening? Sure! But, said they, this hall is not big enough. Can't we get the First Reformed Church? They got it. So at 7 o'clock I spoke to a big audience here in the big church. Not Socialism, of course—except as indicated in stating the social causes of disease. But it helped for all that. The health officer and the leading physicians said that the lecture had done "immense good" to the city and "given a great impetus to the proposed medical inspection of public schools." To-day the thing is the talk of the place.

To-night I speak here at a ratification meeting. The call is sold here at the factory gates.

EAST AND WEST ARE READY FOR SOCIALISM

By OTTO M'FEELEY. (Workers Press Association.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Now that the New England trip of the "Red Special" is over and it can be seen in connection with the work in other sections, there seems to be no difference. On the whole this Eastern country is as ready to hear the Socialist message as is the fresh West.

The meeting in New Haven, in the shadow of Yale University, was, in some respects, a notable affair. It was the end of a very big day, and the parade organized by the workers in the college town was the best of the entire trip. It was formed in almost perfect military style and showed good discipline, something which Socialist parades often lack.

Red torches made the course brilliant, the presence of women attracted the attention of thousands and the trade unions in line gave the procession strength.

There were two bands in the procession, a fine local musical organization and the "Red Special" band, which was given the place of honor at the head.

Bridgeport joined Sacramento and Buffalo last night, and did not crowd the meeting place.

Stamford, Port Chester and New Rochelle this morning turned out crowds of from 1,000 to 2,000. At Port Chester, the Simons Manufacturing Company, which has a big factory facing the railway station, posted a notice that any employee who desired to attend could have a half-hour off with pay.

At New Rochelle the train left Debs, Theodore Debs, Stephen M. Reynolds and some others. They took an automobile for Yonkers, where a meeting had been arranged.

STRAW VOTE IN DENVER.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 12.—After the arguments for the different political parties had been ably presented by the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, Socialist; Senator Thomas M. Patterson, Democrat; Congressman Robert W. B. Denoyne, Republican, and John Hipp, Prohibitionist, a straw vote of the audience gathered in the Grace M. E. Church, resulted as follows: Debs, 178; Bryan, 189; Taft, 128; Chaffin, 21.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS

READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Nearly 1,000 described in our new free catalog. The Question of the Hour. All pamphlets and leaflets at lowest prices.

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY. CLEARING HOUSE FOR ALL SOCIALIST LITERATURE. 230 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Call Library Vote FOR THE MOST POPULAR ORGANIZATION

I VOTE FOR.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Address Letters to Library Editor, THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL, P. O. Box, 1624, N. Y. City.

THIS COUPON GOOD FOR ONE VOTE ONLY.

FREE LIBRARY CONTEST

For the Most Popular Organization.

Any Trade Union, Labor Organization, Social Club, Singing Society, Socialist Party Local, Fraternal Organization, Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., can enter this contest.

The prizes will be:—

- First prize.....\$300 Library
Second prize..... 200 Library
Third prize..... 100 Library

THIS CONTEST WILL END AT THE GRAND CARNIVAL AND FAIR OF THE CALL. To Be Held in February.

Socialist Notes.



McCann's, 210 Bowery

ATTENTION. All local organizations of the Socialist party should see that every piece of literature handled by them bears an advertisement of The Call, something like the following: "If you are afraid of Socialism, read The Call. At all newsdealers," or "Hear both sides. Read The Call until Election Day," etc.

Wednesday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

- 23 A. D.—Catherine and Madison Sts. Jack Gearty, W. A. Patterson, Max Myers.
4th A. D.—Cortlandt and Grand Sts. F. L. Quinn, Thos. O'Shaughnessy.
14th A. D.—Thirty-eighth St. and Third Ave. Samuel A. Stodel, P. H. Donohue.
17th A. D.—Ninth and Third Sts. and Columbus Ave. J. C. Frost, R. R. Sackman.
19th A. D.—118th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. J. G. Dolan, J. A. Neven.
20th A. D.—Cortlandt St. and Third Ave. Robert T. Paine, Jennie Potter.
23rd A. D.—116th St. and Third Ave. H. Spang, Alb. Aushbaum.
24th A. D.—47th St. and Willis Ave. Wm. D. Lightbrown, Miss F. M. Gill.
25th A. D.—174th St. and Bathgate Ave. Samuel Edelstein, J. H. De Witt.
27th A. D.—Thirty-eighth St. and Broadway. Thos. Potter, Miss J. A. Dahme.

Jewish.

- 24 A. D.—Montgomery and Madison Sts. Louis Steiklin, N. Stupacher.
4th A. D.—Hedge and Grand Sts. Max Goldovsky, L. Davidson.
17th A. D.—Lewis and Houston Sts. B. Gottlieb, Chas. E. Fromer.
5th A. D.—Broome and Norfolk Sts. Miss Pauline Newman, J. Bernstein.

Italian.

- 24th A. D.—112th St. and First Ave. Antonio Cravello, Publico Mastella.

Irish Socialists.

An open air meeting will be held at 125th St. and Seventh Ave. under the auspices of the Irish Socialist Federation. Walsh Brady and Shanahan.

Business.

Broox Agitation Committee—3309 Third Ave. Important.

BROOKLYN.

- 23 A. D.—Bridge and High St. L. Baker, Dr. C. L. Furman.
23 A. D.—Hamilton Ave. and Columbia St. Tim Murphy.
5th A. D.—Broadway and Reid Ave. M. Abramson, H. Blum.
12th A. D.—Sixth Ave. and 10th St. S. R. Schwartz.
12th A. D.—Grand St. and Bushwick. S. Schwartz.
14th A. D.—Bedford Ave. and South Second St. E. H. Donohue.
17th A. D.—Nestrand and Greene Ave. A. Trope, H. W. Laidler.
18th A. D.—Classon Ave. and Bergen. S. R. Schwartz and others.
21st A. D.—Cook and Hamilton. Shaf. to, Nicks, Shlansberg.
21st A. D.—Boorum and Bushwick Ave. I. Polansky.
21st A. D.—Pliskin and Thattford Ave. H. G. Miller, Pauline Newman.

Business.

14th and 13th A. D.—Eckford and Colyer St. Special.

QUEENS.

Regular business meeting of Local Astoria at Pessler's Hall.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The great event of the day will be the Debs meeting at Elks Hall, York and Henderson Sts., at 7:30 p. m., and consequently no other meetings will be held. Debs will be assisted by a number of able speakers.

NEWARK, N. J.

Bowery and Market St.—Sol. Fieldman.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

National Organizer J. Edward Morgan will lecture on "Panics, etc." at Saenger Hall, Fourth St. and Elizabeth Ave. Admission free.

TROY, N. Y.

The local agitation is being actively carried on and a big vote for Debs and Har-

HATS.

IF YOUR HAT IS AS GOOD AS McCANN'S It cost MORE.

McCann's, 210 Bowery (Opposite Rivington Street.)

ford is certain. John Spargo's lectures were well attended and the newspapers gave very good reports.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Charles T. Peach, candidate for governor, was the principal speaker at the twelfth anniversary celebration of Brewery Workers' Union No. 129 Saturday night, and his talk on "Trade Unions" was heartily cheered.

The work of National Organizer Geo. W. Woodley has been very effective and many new members are joining the local.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The state organization is sending Tim Murphy of New York on an agitation tour. His dates are as follows: Oct. 14, Wilkes-Barre; 15, Sayre; 16, Williamsport; 17, Uthsville; 18, Hefers; 19, Du Bois; 21, North Warren; 22, Girard; 23, Erie; 24, Meadville; 25, Oil City; 27, Franklin; 28, Sharon; 29, Grove City; 30, Renfrew; 31, Kittanning; Nov. 2, Altoona.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Thursday's Meetings. Germantown and Manheim—H. V. Kenyon, J. Hughes. Germantown and Columbia—R. Miller, Geo. Neven. Germantown and Diamond—A. Oldbrich, M. Bantz. Fifth and Balbridge—A. Lauter, C. Paterson.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Thursday's Meeting. Wood and Diamond—Goff, Williams. Almida St., Hazelwood—Holmes. Beaver and Washington—Connor, Hubbard. Main and Penn—Meng, Wilson.

Candidates.

The Socialist ticket for Allegheny County is: Representatives in Congress—Twenty-ninth District, J. W. Blayton; Thirtieth District, Wm. Adams; Thirty-second District, Thos. F. Kennedy.

Senator in the General Assembly—Fortieth District, W. F. Miller; Fort third District, John D. Miller; Forty-fifth District, Joseph H. Haney.

Representative in the General Assembly—First District, Fred L. Schwartz, G. Stockdale; Second District, Edwin E. Miller, John C. Sunday; Fourth District, Isidore Kerber, Samuel Mirvis; Sixth District, Benjamin E. Wood; Seventh District, James Asdale; Eighth District, John Borje; Ninth District, Joseph Forbach, E. C. Hahn, W. G. Pope; Tenth District, James G. Grossman; Eleventh District, Joseph E. Faulk, Albert W. Bouth, H. M. Wilson; Twelfth District, David Bowen, James Darnley, John Daraley, Wm. Huslen; Thirteenth District, J. F. Cooper, George T. McConnell.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2—G. W. Wilson.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3—Joshua McElree.

Registrar of Wills and Ex-Officio Clerk of Orphan's Court—C. E. McCready.

Physiotherapy—E. J. Douthett.

Clerk of Courts—G. L. Robinson.

County Controller—E. A. Silvia.

Recorder of Deeds—W. L. Wilson.

County Treasurer—Alfred Leach.

Director of the Poor—Turi Delp.

County Commissioners—J. S. Holmes, A. F. Meng.

NEW CLASS AT RAND SCHOOL.

Paul Radin to Begin Course on "Primitive Culture" Next Sunday.

New methods of investigation and new conclusions in the study of anthropology have sent to the scrap heap a good many theories that have passed as scientific for years. Mr. Paul Radin's course on "Primitive Culture" to be begun at the Rand School next Sunday, October 15, will review this revolution in the science and present the new data and conclusions. Anthropology is a study of exceptional importance for Socialists, and a large class should welcome the new course. The lessons will be given from 2 to 5 every Sunday. No tuition will be charged.

When you buy of The Call advertisers, mention The Call and show your C. P. L. card.

JAMES R. KEANE & CO.

25 YEARS THE LEADER.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding

Everything for Housekeeping

THIS STORE'S WONDERFUL GROWTH HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY GIVING ITS PATRONS THE VERY BEST THAT THE MAKERS PRODUCE AT THE LEAST POSSIBLE PRICE, CONSISTENT WITH HONEST MERCHANDISING.

Our Liberal Credit Accommodations are Yours for the Asking.

This big establishment has been reconstructed from cellar to roof. It never presented such splendid attractions as now. We have spent many Thousands of Dollars, and much time, knowledge and care in assembling a stock of HOUSEHOLD GOODS well designed and constructed. We want you to come in some day and get acquainted with us. Let us prove the many reasons why you should buy from us. We want to show you our completely furnished rooms so you will know just how our goods will appear when placed in your home. We want to show you some of the extraordinary values in each department. It will be interesting and profitable.

An Elegant Furnished Apartment, \$75; actual value, \$100

A 5-Room Apartment Furnished with Up-to-date Furniture, \$125; actual value, \$150.



- BRUSSELS CARPETS: Beautiful patterns, very durable; worth 75c. a yard, special price.....55c.
VELVET CARPETS: Very rich coloring, the new olive green; regular price, \$1.25 a yard; special price.....85c.
AXMINSTER CARPETS: In a variety of designs, splendid weaves, very fashionable; worth \$1.50 a yard; special.....\$1.00
BRUSSELS RUGS: In a variety of pretty patterns; very serviceable; \$x12; special price.....\$13.98
AXMINSTER RUGS: Very fashionable patterns, \$x12; special price.....\$19.50
WILTON RUGS: Richest colorings, artistic patterns; \$x12; special price, \$29.00
CARPETS MADE, LAID, LINED, FREE OF CHARGE.
SPECIALTIES—Our Contract Department is always ready to submit estimates for the Real Estate trade, also for furnishing Houses, Hotels, Clubs and Lodge Rooms.

1351-1353-1355-1357 Third Ave., East side of the ave., bet. 77th & 78th Sts., one block above L station. Open Every Evening. Write for New Booklet.

Monster Mass Meeting!

ELECTION NIGHT Grand Central Palace Socialist Reunion COME and HEAR the ELECTION RETURNS

Once a Customer always one Praas & Miller "The Furniture Center." Broadway, Linden & Quincy Sts., 8th Fl.

Metal Beds and Bedding

ALL the sanitary, substantial and satisfaction-giving sorts are shown in assortments that we are proud to call to your notice. The exact Beds, Mattresses, Springs, etc., every buyer is ardently seeking will be found nowhere in broader or better assortments than here. Unreliable makes are entirely absent, yet prices go as low as anyone can desire.

- Enamel Beds, \$2.75 and up.
Brass Beds, \$10.50 and up.
Box Springs, \$10.50 and up.
Felt Mattresses, \$7 and up.
Feather Pillows, 75c. and up.
Hair Mattresses Made to Order or Re-made by skilled hands.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of New York and Rev. A. L. Wilson of Ridgefield Park, N. J., will address a meeting to be held in State Street Theatre, Trenton, on Sunday, Oct. 15, at 2:30 P. M. This meeting is called under the auspices of the Socialist local. The general subject of the discussion will be Socialism.

PH. HERRSCHAFT,

691 Broadway, Brooklyn. HATS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, ETC. 10c allowed on all Hats at \$1.50 and upward.

MEDICAL.

SPANERS

HYDOPATHIC INSTITUTE treats all acute and chronic diseases—women's nerve diseases, rheumatism and paralysis. Special rates for those in moderate circumstances. 1638 Ave. A, near 86th St.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The right Piano at the right price see the popular O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS, 1512 Third Ave., near 10th St., and 829 Third Ave., near 131st St.

THE APPEAL OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

An article explaining the ideas and purposes of the party will appear in THE INDEPENDENT

For October 15, 1908, WRITTEN BY EUGENE V. DEBS

Candidate of the Socialist Party for President of the United States. Copies may be obtained for 10 cents apiece from The N. Y. Evening Call. Send orders to Circulation Dept., 6 Park Place, New York City.

ED-U-KA-SHUN

Regents Cooper Union For those wishing to study a profession: law, medicine, dentistry, engineering, pharmacy, certified accountant, nurse, agriculturist, teacher, librarian, etc. For those who want to enter the Cooper Union Free Engineering School. Special classes in higher mathematics and science for those who want to enter the 2d or 3d year of Cooper Union.

Civil Service English For those who want a government position: letter carrier or postal clerk; in Police or Fire Department; in the Custom House or Immigration Bureau; tenement house inspector, plumber, carpenter, electrician, engineer, nurse, pharmacist, bookkeeper, etc. Mr. Harry Rubin, for six years in the employ of the city, and now Deputy Clerk at Treasurer's Office, Police Headquarters, supervises our Civil Service Department.

Classes for Beginners. Reading, writing, spelling, elementary grammar, letter writing, etc. A course of 6 months, 150 lessons, for \$15. Classes in higher English, grammar, composition, literature, rhetoric, elocution.

MANHATTAN PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Established 1902. Chartered 1903. Abraham Rubinstein, LL. B., LL. M., Principal. Isidore Yasuna, Manager. DOWNTOWN SCHOOL, 200 EAST BROADWAY. UPTOWN SCHOOL, 1549 MADISON AVE., CORNER 165TH ST.

CONCERT 8-9. DANCING 9-2.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL GIVEN BY THE FORWARD CLUB

Tuesday Evening, October 20, 1908 At ARMORY HALL, 12 Maverick Sq., E. Boston For the Benefit of the New York Evening Call.

MR. FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH WILL ADDRESS THE AUDIENCE. TICKETS, 20 CENTS.

Tickets may be obtained at the Civic Service House, 112 Salem Street; at the Boston Lunch Room, 86 Cross Street, and Fingold's Lunch Room, 219 Chambers Street, Boston.

Stern's Insectago Roach Salt Established 1895. Sold by all Dealers. Agents wanted. JULIUS STERN, 644 Columbus Ave., N.Y.

WE ARE READY WITH OUR Fall Line of SUITS and OVERCOATS LEVY BROS., Popular Clothiers and Tailors 53 CANAL STREET, Cor. Orchard, NEW YORK CITY. Readers of The Call are cordially invited to inspect.

COAL! COAL!

Winter is Coming! You will need Coal soon to make the fireside glow against winds that blow and drifting snow.

- PRICES: WHITE ASH, for domestic use, any size; per ton.....\$6.50
WHITE ASH, in quantities for mercantile use; per ton.....\$6.25
RED ASH, for domestic use; per ton.....\$7.25

Single ton orders will be charged twenty-five cents extra for putting away in bin.

Orders for two tons or more will be put in bin without any extra charge.

WE CAN DELIVER COAL ANYWHERE IN MANHATTAN, BRONX, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN.

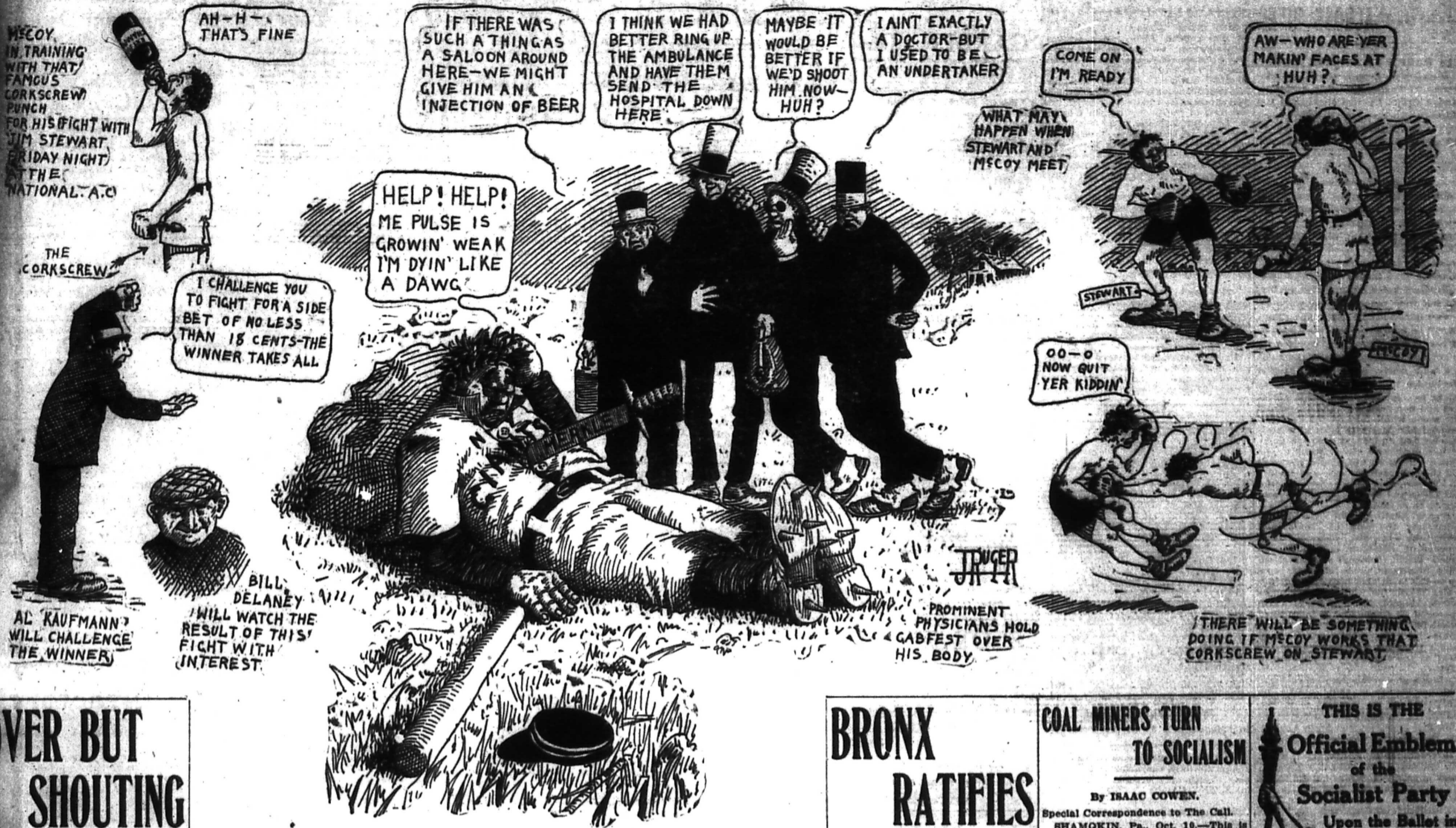
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS TO COAL DEPARTMENT.

The Evening Call, 6 PARK PLACE New York.

Do not remit money with orders, but pay on delivery. Each order means a commission for The Call, and costs you no more than elsewhere.



WHEN IMMOVABLE DUBS MEET MR. IRRESISTIBLE FORCE.



OVER BUT SHOUTING

Cubs Have Practically Landed Championship.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—In almost ideal baseball weather Detroit received its third defeat in the present world's championship series, and Chicago needs to take but one more game to reach its hold of the title and the pennant. All the conditions surrounding the game were as good as could be wished. The sun was bright and warm and the playing ground in perfect condition.

The result of the game, somewhat due to baseball luck, so called, yet served to display most clearly the difference between the two teams. Chance's men were steady as a rock and not a bobble marred their play.

The work of Joe Tinker was especially great on the defensive, while he did not star at bat. Twice he went deep into the grass back of third, grabbed an ordinary safe hit and converted it into an out at first by a marvellous stop and throw, the speed and accuracy of which compelled even the partisan Detroiters to cheer him.

All through the game the Cubs threatened to make runs and in only one inning were they retired without getting a man as far as first base or better. Detroit, on the other hand, experienced the greatest difficulty in even getting a man on, the side being retired one, two, three in six of the nine innings. Detroit succeeded in getting one past second and only one other past first.

Manager Chance named as his pitching selection Mordecai Brown, while Jennings pushed young Eddie Summers to the front to twirl for the home hopes. Eddie's twirling record is a lot worse than the base hit column shows, as he never got away with one inning without either being hit or passing a man, except in the seventh, where he was saved from being hit for a double through Sam Crawford's great catch. Jennings took him out in the eighth to let Jones go to bat and then sent in hard luck winners to pitch.

While Chicago threatened all the time, yet the two runs they acquired in the third would be as yet unrecorded had it not been for a little wildness on Summers' part, a poor throw by Schmidt, which resulted in a technically stolen base, and two mistakes, one of them so by inches only. The score, Chicago, 3; New York, 0.

RAND SCHOOL RESTAURANT.

If you want to make Socialists you should bring your friends or co-workers to the Rand School restaurant. We feed Socialism to them with the lunch for 20 cents from 12 to 3 P. M., and with dinner from 5 to 8 P. M., for 50 cents. Arrangements for after theatre parties can be made by telephone.

KID MURPHY BEATS JOE COSTER.

Kid Murphy and Joe Coster, both aspirants for the bantamweight championship, were the star attraction at Brown's Gymnasium last night in the main bout of six rounds. Murphy won an easy victory, beating Coster in every round of the fight. Murphy scored a clean knockdown in the first round, the bell saving Coster from a probable knockout.

In the semi-final Sandy Williams won from Bob Wilson, the latter breaking his arm in the second round. George Hoey and Charley Goldman fought six rounds to a draw. Young Mitchell drew with Wally Coogan in four rounds.

That venerable deepwater heavy-weight champion Tom Sharkey, acted as referee of the bouts, and received a rousing welcome from a crowded house.

BOUT AT PRINCESS.

What should prove one of the fastest and hardest fought six round bouts of the fall boxing season is the star bout between Jimmy Gardner and Charlie Sieger, at the Princess Athletic Club, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, to-morrow night.

Gardner is one of the classiest welterweights in the country, having several rattling fights with Joe Gans to his credit, and in Sieger, the Hoboken iron man, he will meet a rugged, rushing slugger, who will carry the fight to him from start to finish.

SCRAPPY NOTES.

(By William J. Guilfoyle.) The Whirlwind A. C. will hold its weekly boxing show next Thursday night. In the star bout of six rounds Jack Lowmyer will meet Joe Shep. This promises to be a good fight, as great rivalry exists between these two boys, both claiming the newsboy's championship. Four other bouts between good boys will precede the star bout.

Berty Keyes, Jimmy Kelly's protegee, has been matched to box six rounds with Jack Goodman at the Manhattan Casino the latter part of this month.

Packey McFarland, the Western Heavyweight, is now located at Stratford, Conn., where he is preparing a severe course of training in preparation for his fight with Leach Cross, to be held at the Fairmont A. C. Wednesday, October 21.

Kid McCoy, who is engaged to fight Jim Stewart at the National Sporting Club on Friday night, is rounding into shape at Marlboro-on-the-Hudson. Recent reports declare his condition perfect. The Kid is confident of an easy victory.

**MARTIN DERX,**  
MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
693-695 BROADWAY,  
Bet. Manhattan Ave. & Debevoise St.,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EIGHT HOUR LAW LEGAL

Court of Appeals So Decide in Metz's Suit.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—The validity of that section of the labor law providing that no workmen upon public work "shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in one calendar day," is upheld by the Court of Appeals in a decision handed down to-day. The court in substance holds that a violation of this law is justification for the withholding of payments for such work from contractors.

The question came up in an action begun by the Williams Engineering and Contracting Company of New York to compel Comptroller Metz, of New York, to pay two installments aggregating about \$14,000 on a contract for the completion of sewers. Nearly \$700,000 is involved in this contract. The Comptroller contending that the contractor had violated the eight-hour law, and did not pay the prevailing rate of wages.

In an opinion, Judge Vann says in part: "The Legislature now has the power and had when the present labor law was enacted to fix and regulate the hours of labor on public work by limiting them to eight hours in one calendar day, and to provide that when that limit is exceeded no officer of state or municipal government shall be permitted to pay therefor from funds under his official control."

SOCIALISTS BEAT "REPS."

By GEORGE MANSELL. Special Correspondence to The Call. JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—This town was thoroughly aroused last night when Stanley Clark made a stirring appeal to the voters to cast an honest ballot. The court house was filled and people stood up at the back of the hall to listen to the Socialist speaker. Friday night the Republican party held a "Rousing Rally" with a drum corps attachment, and the net result was seventy-three people to listen to the flow of "oratory."

Clark electrified his hearers and at the close of the meeting a collection of \$11.95 was turned over to the local to help carry on the campaign. The workers of this town are beginning to think, and when the name of Eugene V. Debs was mentioned the old court house fairly shook with the applause. Unless all signs are misleading this town will be heard from on November 2.

FICTITIOUS NOTES USED TO DEFRAUD

Fifty depositors, Rumians and Hebrews, of the private bank of Polowe, Mogilewsky & Werner, at 391 Grand street, which was put into bankruptcy on September 29, hovered about the corridors of the United States District Court yesterday. Some one had posted a notice on the doors of the bank that if the depositors would go to the United States District Court clerk's office they would get their money.

In the afternoon, Leo Oppenheimer, receiver, examined employes of the bank before United States Commissioner Alexander. Two clerks testified to fictitious and forged notes discounted in other banks and money obtained on them. Any names that came to the mind of the clerk at the time were put in. One of the clerks said the manager had told him he would be discharged if he did not make out these notes.

A record of bad notes and good notes was kept in a book and the bad notes were distinguished by numbers. All notes from No. 33,000 upward were bad and all from 4,000 upward were good. Mr. Polowe at first denied that he knew anything about the bad notes, but he finally broke down and admitted that these fictitious notes had been used for more than two years past.

ROCHESTER AROUSED.

Great Interest Shown in Wanhope's Recent Meetings.

By JOSHUA WANHOPE. Special Correspondence to The Call. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 12.—That people here are anxious to hear the arguments of the Socialist party was evidenced Saturday night when 350 people climbed up five flights of stairs to hear me speak in Old Fellows' Hall.

On Sunday I spoke in the Labor Lyceum to an audience of fully a thousand. Intense interest prevailed and much discussion followed the meeting. I spoke on "Why you should vote the Socialist ticket." A Democratic heeler spoke for Bryan and was duly trimmed by the local Socialists in the general discussion. I closed the meeting by answering a Prohibitionist objector.

The Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, a famous Rochester heretic, came out flatfooted for Socialism last night in the Lyceum Theatre. He had a congregation of about 1,000. He told them the Socialist movement was the only one which regarded human life as sacred, and placed it above property. He said the movement would infallibly win. It was God's spirit moving a man, he said.

When you buy of The Call advertisers, mention The Call and show your C. P. L. card.

BRONX RATIFIES

Ebling's Casino Scene of White Heat Enthusiasm.

Several hundred of the Bronx Socialists tore themselves away from the Debs demonstration on the East Side last night to attend a ratification meeting at Ebling's Casino, 156th street and St. Ann's avenue. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bronx Borough Agitation Committee, combining the Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, to boom George E. Starring for Congress and Sam Eiges for Assembly.

Dr. E. P. Robinson was chairman of the meeting, and he made some brisk remarks about the capitalist unable to control their hirelings—professors, editors and clergy—to keep the workmen in subjugation. He traced the development of the Socialist movement from the shop, through the magazine and newspaper, up to the pulpit, and concluded by saying that those who still maintain on fooling the workmen find it a hard task, thanks to the growing intelligence of the laborer.

Henry Frank, who was scheduled to speak, sent a letter saying that illness in the family prevented his appearance. Guy Miller, whom the chairman introduced as "the man who comes from the battlefield of Colorado," followed with a strong speech. He prophesied a remarkable change in the conditions of the country for the coming quarter of a century. "The class that has been silenced through the ages," he said, "has at last found its tongue. Not only man is asserting his rights, not only to economic improvements, but to culture and education. The Socialist movement is not only an industrial movement, but a movement for a better and higher life."

Cultivate Men Instead of Potatoes.

Mr. Victor Buhr spoke in German, and dwelled on the necessity of an educational movement for workmen. "If we spend as much time on cultivating potatoes as we do on cultivating classes of men," he said. He made a strong appeal to the Germans of this country to spread the principles of Socialism and to continue here the work so well begun in their "Fatherland."

The music for the evening was furnished by the Socialist band.

JEROME TO "DISPOSE" OF CASES.

It is the intention of the District Attorney to dispose of the indictments for forgery and conspiracy against George R. Scroggum, who was chairman of the international policyholders' committee in the insurance fight. The trial has been put on the calendar for Friday, but it is likely to be postponed to give John B. Stanchfield, counsel for Scroggum, a chance to argue a demurrer to the indictments.

COAL MINERS TURN TO SOCIALISM

By ISAAC COWEN.

Special Correspondence to The Call. SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 10.—This is one of the centres of the hard coal country, known as District No. 9 of the United Mine Workers. There are about 40,000 miners in this district, but not more than 10,000 are organized. The organization, according to statements of those who are in a position to know, has practically lost the little it gained, through the settlement of the big strike in which the President of the United States took a hand. The worker's position is no better. They work just as hard, with no certainty of employment. In fact they work only three days per week now. The cost of living still keeps up, while their purchasing power has been reduced one-half. Large numbers of miners live in shacks while producing wealth for the parasites.

But with every dark cloud there is a silver lining and the miners are beginning to see things in their true light. The Socialism movement is taking a firm hold. The Call is sold from the Union News Company's stand at the Reading Depot, and its sales are steadily increasing. The Socialists are making great sacrifices for the cause. P. Meddan is an endless chain for work. He never stops and has the hard coal district at his fingers' ends. We held one good meeting here and the outlook for a good vote for Debs and Hanford is bright.

CHALLENGE OPPONENTS.

Socialist Assembly Candidate Puts It Up to Old Partyites.

Anxious to hear what his opponents have to say upon the really vital questions of the present campaign, E. D. Smith, Socialist Party candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-third District of Brooklyn, has sent the following letter to the Republican and Democratic candidates:

"Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1908.

"Hon. Isaac Sargent,

"Hon. Michael Beck,

"Gentlemen—I understand that you gentlemen represent the Republican and Democratic parties respectively as candidates for Assembly in the Twenty-third Assembly District of Brooklyn. It so happens that I am the other candidate, the only workingman's candidate, representing the Socialist Party. No doubt you are aware long ere this that the question of Socialism is one that you will have to combat not only in this campaign, but in all others. As the chosen representative of the Socialists of the Twenty-third Assembly District of Brooklyn, I hereby challenge you gentlemen, either singly or jointly, to a debate on issues of the day agitating the minds of the voters and citizens of our District.

"This letter goes to you by registered mail in order that its receipt may be assured. I beg to advise you that I intend to read a copy of this letter of challenge at all the meetings I address, and also am to-day sending copy to your bosses, the district leaders, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, the Brooklyn Standard-Union, the Brooklyn Chat, the Brooklyn Weekly Record and the New York Evening Call. "Your early reply to this communication and challenge will be very highly appreciated by me.

"Yours very truly,  
E. D. SMITH."

THIS IS THE Official Emblem of the Socialist Party Upon the Ballot in New York State.

A vote under this emblem is a vote for the Socialist Party

DEMOCRATIC LEADER FIGHTS BAKERS' UNION

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Democratic politicians here have been thrown into a panic by the discovery that Roger C. Sullivan, boss of the Cook County Democracy and a Bryan supporter, is the owner of the Sawyer Biscuit Company, where the bakers' union has made several attempts to organize the employees, but has failed, owing to the opposition of the management.

"While the Sawyer Biscuit Company styles itself as 'independent,' the bakers union considers it a branch of the National Biscuit Company, the cracker trust, which broke up the union in the cracker concerns of Chicago a few years ago.

"We have no agreements with any of the cracker concerns in Chicago," said the secretary of the bakers' union. "The National Biscuit Company broke up the organization in these places some years ago, and in trying to organize some of them since we have always failed and always considered that we had to fight the trust. The last attempt to organize the employees of the Sawyer Biscuit Company was about two years ago.

"As far as practical bakers are concerned, such a place would hardly employ more than three or four; the balance of the employees would be helpers, packers, etc., consisting mostly of girls and boys at from \$3 a week to about \$10 or \$12 a week."

HAS ROOSEVELT BRIBED KEEFE?

Last night the press bureau of the National Democratic Headquarters gave out for publication this statement:

"It was stated at the National Democratic Headquarters to-night that President Roosevelt, by promise of office, has succeeded in having one of the big men of the American Federation of Labor desert President Gompers in his advocacy of the election of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency. The labor leader in question is Daniel J. Keefe of Detroit, president of the International Association of Longshoremen and one of the vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor.

"The Democratic Committee alleges that Keefe and the President were closeted for several hours in Washington Saturday, Oct. 3, and the offer of being named Commissioner General of Immigration, made vacant by the death of Commissioner Yarrant, was made in consideration of Keefe repudiating Mr. Gompers and the executive council of the federation."



ALLEN SINGS NEDDA ACROSS RIVER

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER. Eugenio Leoncavallo's music-drama, "I Pagliacci," was sung by the Italian Grand Opera Company at the Majestic Theatre, in Brooklyn, last night, special interest attaching to the performance by the appearance of Miss Lucy Allen in the role of Nedda. This English soprano, who first came into prominence in New York as a soloist with Caruso on one of his concert tours, achieved success during the Manhattan run of the Alhambra, forces at the American Theatre in opera bouffe and light grand opera, such as "La Traviata," "Lucia," "The Barber of Seville." She possesses a voice of agreeable quality, but not wide range or great volume. The music of the strenuous "Pagliacci" is totally beyond the capacity of her lyric soprano, and her attempts to cope with the exactions of the modern and heavy work proved futile. Her tones in the upper register, as might be expected, were weak, colorless and non-sustained, and frequently she was a whole tone off the key. She enacted her part with temperate zeal and an evident desire to make of it a distinctive study. Only in the lighter and less impassioned phrasing did she approach the ease and facility of expression of which her Violetta, her Lucia and her Rosina have shown her to be capable. Signor Adolfo Pacini entered with spirit into the role of Tonio, and while he brought thereto many touches of individual conception and much bright comedy and vocalized most intelligently, he failed to come up to the invariable histrionic nobility which marks his work in other characters. Signor Eusebio Torre again appeared as Canio and accomplished excellent results, musically. The Tonio of the representation was Signor Giuseppe Zara, who made the most of the small and unsatisfactory part. Chorus and orchestra worked hard, and not always in vain, toward the realization of an effective ensemble. Signor Giuseppe Angelini-Fornari conducted.

THE THEATRES

Miss Clarice Mayne, who is known as the English Eisle Janis, arrived from Glasgow to-day and will make her American debut at the Colonial Theatre next week. Miss Mayne, who is under contract to Percy Williams for appearance at his several vaudeville houses, is said to be one of the cleverest of the young women mimics in London. Among her imitations are those of Marie Lloyd, Cicie Loftus, Claire Romaine, Yetta Tilley and other equally well-known London stage favorites. Miss Mayne neglected to notify her manager, Mr. Williams, as to the time of her sailing to this country, and his first intimation of her presence here was when the young woman walked into his office and announced herself. Henry W. Savage left New York for a flying trip to Italy last week, to be gone four weeks. "The Merry Widow," now in its sixth week at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, is still playing to more than capacity and giving every indication of remaining for months.

Louise Rutter, who played the title role in "The College Widow" for two seasons, is now taking the part of the Saucy Elsa in Henry W. Savage's "The Merry Widow," now in its sixth week at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, is still playing to more than capacity and giving every indication of remaining for months.

Jeanette Le Beau, in "Me, Him & I" at the Yorkville.

Proceeding by Mascagni Opera. Preceding the Leoncavallo work, the one-act opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," was given, with Signora Duca-Merola as Santuzza. She was in excellent voice and carried very successfully her difficult task in representing Mascagni's pitiable heroine. Signor Torre was the Turiddu, singing most acceptably the music and acting in a manner befitting the tragic role. As Aldo, Signor Zara repeated his comprehensive impersonation, and in the brief, but interesting part of Lolo, Signora Georgianna Strauss added to the good results that have been attained by her in "Aida" and "Trovatore." Signora M. Bossi handled conscientiously the work allotted to "Mamma" Lucia. Signor Gaetano Merola had the orchestral delivery in charge and got such response as might be expected from a force numbering thirty instrumentalists. The choral department of the production was commonplace.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

The Australian management of Miss Katharine Goodson, the English pianist, cables her American manager: "Goodson stupendous success Melbourne." This success is not surprising because Miss Goodson is no stranger to Australia, having toured there four years ago. From Australia Miss Goodson comes to America for her third consecutive tour in this country, which will comprise not less than sixty-five concerts in the principal cities, many of which will be with orchestra. Her first recital is slated for February 19.

RATIFICATION IN THE TENTH.

At a great mass meeting that will be held in Beethoven Hall, 218 East 57th Street, Friday night, October 16, the Socialist party will ratify the candidacy of Morris Brown for Congress in the Tenth District.

BOARD.

American family will give good, substantial board to two mechanics; terms moderate. 155 Clifton pl., near Franklin ave., Brooklyn.

STRIKE TROUBLES IN ITALY.

NAPLES, Italy, Oct. 14.—Grave disorders have occurred here because of the strike of the metal workers of the Miami and Sirovetti Company, and over 500 persons have been arrested. At a mass meeting held by the 2,000 strikers it was voted to continue the fight to a finish.

THAT ABRUSSI-ELKINS MATCH.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Rome correspondent of the Telegraph asserts that he has the highest authority for saying that the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Elkins will certainly marry very soon.

"INJUNCTION BILL" UNREPENTANT

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Oct. 14.—William H. Taft labored yesterday with laboring men who shouted for Bryan and for Debs. He visited the manufacturing towns of northern Ohio, the home of steel workers, the makers of pottery and of matches for the match trust. Mr. Taft spoke in the opera house at Lorain to pottery workers and shipbuilders. There were cheers for Debs, and the candidate said: "Mr. Debs is a Socialist. Mr. Debs is logical. He is opposed to the institutions of this country as they have been established by the Constitution. He has a right to be, if he chooses, provided he accomplishes his purpose by legal and non-violent ways. I am not going to criticize Mr. Debs, but I am going to state his proposition." The candidate repeated his oft-told story of the railway union strike engineered by Debs and of Taft's punishment of Debs and Phelan. He added: "And if in issuing an injunction and punishing a man like that a judge, following his oath, is to be voted against and kept out of the Presidency, that is the privilege of the voters of the United States if they take that view. But I mistake my men, I mistake the intelligence and patriotism of the American voters if they are not going to stand by judges who do their duty and carry out the law as the law is interpreted to them."

When you buy of The Call advertisers, mention The Call and show...

CALIFORNIA BRANDY RYE WHISKY I. GOLDBERG'S

AMUSEMENTS.

New York. AT THE GARDEN Devil

GRAND STREET THEATRE. Cor. Grand and Christie sts. Week starting Mon. Mat. Oct. 12.

GAITEY THEATRE, 46th St. and Broadway. "THE TRAVELING SALESMAN."

HIPPODROME Twice Daily, at 2 & 8. Spectacle-Circus-Ballet

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Electrical Show

WEBER'S, 112 2nd St., E. 53rd St., Madaison Sq. PAID IN FULL

CAFES. The Quilters Cafe, For Ladies and Gents

LENOX Union Goods. CAFE Imported, Western and Eastern Beers on Draught.

S. JOHN BLOCK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Max N. Maisel, 422 GRAND STREET NEW YORK.

A SELECT STOCK OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN BOOKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Table with 2 columns: Book Title, Price. Includes Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Tyn dall and other scientific writers.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. Maxime Gorky's Three Best Stories: Tchelkash, Malva and Twenty-Six and One.

When you buy of The Call advertisers, mention The Call and show...

SOCIALIST MEETINGS.

22d A. D., English Branch, Will meet to-night at Labor Temple. 20TH A. D., BROOKLYN, S. P.

EUGENE GABRIEL, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry

Just to Get Acquainted. Send twelve cents in coin or stamps, with your name, and I'll send you one dozen beautifully written cards flourished in different styles.

NOTICE! ISRAEL PRISANT Up-to-date GENTS' FURNISHER

Wear the HALA SHOE \$2.50 UNION MADE, F. S. HASLACH

FOR SALE. For Sale—Shoe store and repair shop, equipped with modern machinery.

HEL! WANTED—FEMALE. Mme. Berger's Employment Agency

SITUATIONS WANTED. Rodman—Cooper Union student, 21, 3 years' experience as rodman.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Nicely furnished front hall room with bath.

PRINTING. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS 15 SPRUCE ST. NEW YORK

EX. KIEL LIPSCHITZ, UNION PRINTER, 69 Canal St.

S. SCHREIBER, Union Power Printer, Best facilities for sheet work.

GEO. J. SPEYER, 183 William St. Commercial, Trade and Society Work

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL, 6 Park Place, New York.

A. DOBROW, A Full Line of Dress Trimmings, 54 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn

Arm and Torch Emblem Pins, 10 Cents Each, 75 Cents a Dozen, N. Y. Evening Call, 6 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

HALLS.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM. (Workingmen's Institute.) 929-935 Willoughby Ave., Bklyn., N. Y.

NEW CLINTON HALL, 151-153 Clinton St. Hall for Balls, Weddings, Concerts and Mass Meetings.

LAUNDRIES. COMMONWEALTH HAND LAUNDRY, 140 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DON'T LOOK FOR BARGAINS. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined at COMRADE B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER, 1499 3d Ave., Det. 84th & 85th Sts.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. Buy regular 6-ft. \$1 rawhide buggy whips of Pick Co. and insure liberal cash profits to The Call.

FINANCIAL. BIG STRIKE, BISHOP CREEK. Write us for prices on Bishop Creek Gold.

"O. K." They Say! Our clients think we're all right; here's their word for it.

THrice Weekly Directory. Advertisements under this heading appear Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DELICATESSEN & LUNCH ROOMS. M. Rosoff & Bro., 15 Graham Ave.

CIGARS, STATIONERY. Ehrlich, 16 Court St. and 382 7th Ave.

DRUGGISTS. Baker & Vickory, 635-635 2d Ave.

RESTAURANTS. Klein's (Hungarian), 86th St. & 2d Ave.

VOICE CULTURE. Francisco Torre, Room 2, 53 W. 29th St.

Advertising Department, The Call, 6 Park Place, New York.

Please insert the enclosed advertisement in Call Readers' Directory for ... months, occupying ... lines. I enclose in payment, \$..... Name, Address,.....

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Build Your Home. on one of the choice lots we are selling in the most beautiful section of the Bronx.

WEBER & HILL, 368 East 149th St., N. Y. (Open also Sundays.)

PHYSICIANS. DR. MARK BLOCK, 111 East 7th Street, Bet. 1st Ave. & Ave. A, NEW YORK.

The X-RAY SPECIALIST. DR. I. LOEWENKOPF, of Vienna, can see your sickness with his wonderful improved X-Rays and cure you.

STATIONERS. SOCIALIST BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CIGARS AND STATIONERY. THE PROGRESSIVE BOOKSTORE.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

Call Readers' Directory. Advertisements under this heading are set up like those below.

BAKERS. F. A. Scheffer, 1463 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.

BOOK STORES. Ginsburg & Rothkopp, 1829 Pitkin Ave., Manhattan.

BOOTS AND SHOES. B. Hahn, 2649 8th Ave., near 145th St.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, ETC. D. F. Higgins, 3119-23 3d Ave., Bronx.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. A. Warschauer, 358 W. 125th St.

CIGARS, STATIONERY. Ehrlich, 16 Court St. and 382 7th Ave.

DRUGGISTS. Baker & Vickory, 635-635 2d Ave.

RESTAURANTS. Klein's (Hungarian), 86th St. & 2d Ave.

VOICE CULTURE. Francisco Torre, Room 2, 53 W. 29th St.

DENTISTS.

DR. L. HERMANN, Surgeon Dentist, 165 HENRY ST., Between Jefferson and Rutgers Sts., New York.

Dr. JOHN MUTH, DENTIST, 61 2D AVE., Bet. 3D AND 4TH STS., Bedgewood, FILLINGS, as well as operations painlessly performed.

DR. A. CARR, Dentist, 425 E. 84th St., near Lexington Ave.

DR. NEUMAN CHESN, SURGEON-DENTIST, 649 East Ninth Street, Corner Avenue C, New York City.

DR. ELIZABETH S. HORWITZ, DENTIST, 1430 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 116th St., NEW YORK.

DR. A. RITT, Dentist, 1821 Fifth Ave., corner Hightstown, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PHARMACISTS. George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST, Prescriptions a Specialty, 2393 8th Ave., near 124th St.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. ARONSON BROS. & FIEBER, Brownsville's most progressive store at 81 Belmont Avenue.

GROCERIES. I. Gory, 1236 Brook Ave. M. Resnick, 1512 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.

HATS. Hawes Hat Co., 635 Broadway, Manhattan.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS. Sig. Klein, 50-52 3d Ave., Manhattan.

MEAT MARKETS. Edward Kell, 3710 2d Ave., Bronx.

MEN'S FINE TAILORING. A. Hirtwell, 91 E. 19th St., Manhattan.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Sig. Klein, 50-52 3d Ave., Manhattan.

NEWSDEALERS, ETC. Nr. Clothing Store, cor. 72d St. & 2d Ave., Manhattan.

RESTAURANTS. Klein's (Hungarian), 86th St. & 2d Ave.



# VANDERBILT MILLIONS FRUIT OF BLACKMAIL

## How the Commodore Laid Foundation of Vast Holdings.

Myers in His "History of Great American Fortunes" Reveals for the First Time the Operations Which Gave Control of Immense Wealth into Small Family.

That the immense Vanderbilt fortune had its foundations in the black-mailing operations of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt conducted on a wide scale is the interesting revelation made by Gustavus Myers, the well-known historian, in his work, "History of the Great American Fortunes."

Mr. Myers backs up this revelation with a statement of facts which is irrefutable. This is the first time these facts have ever been brought out in any work.

The History of the Great American Fortunes is being published serially in the New York Socialist, and is a copyrighted work. This is its original publication. It is by far the best work of the kind that has ever appeared in this country. It reveals an astounding amount of research and every statement is substantiated by citation from original documents. It will probably be issued in book form when its serial publication in The New York Socialist is concluded.

Its thoroughness, completeness and dispassionate relation of essential facts make it a most valuable and unique addition to the economic history of the United States.

The following extracts from Mr. Myers' work deal directly with the foundation of the Vanderbilt fortune, which is represented as one of those gripping pre-eminently from the ability and enterprise of Commodore Vanderbilt. Just what kind of ability is used may be seen by the facts here related.

The truth is that the bulk of Vanderbilt's original millions were the proceeds of extortion, blackmail and theft. In the established code of business the words extortion and theft had an unmistakable significance. Business men did not consider it at all dishonorable to oppress their workers, to manufacture and sell goods under false pretenses, to adulterate prepared foods and drugs, to demand the very highest prices for products upon which the very life of the people depended and at a time when consumers needed them most, to bribe public officials and to hold up the government in plundering schemes. These and many other practices were looked upon as commonplace of ordinary trade. But even as burglars will have their fine points of honor among themselves, so the business world set certain tacit limitations of action beyond which none could go without being regarded as violating the code. It was all very well as long as members of their own class plundered some other class, or sought one another, no matter how oppressively, in accordance with understood procedure. But when any business man ventured to overstep these limitations, as Vanderbilt did, and levy a species of commercial blackmail to the extent of millions of dollars, then he was sternly denounced as an arch thief. If Vanderbilt had confined himself to the routine formulas of business he might have gone down in failure. Many of the bankrupts were composed of business men who, while sharp themselves, were outgeneraled by abler wharfers. Vanderbilt was a master hand in despoiling the despoilers.

How did Vanderbilt manage to extort millions of dollars? The method was one of great simplicity; many of its features were light out in the United States Senate in the debate of June 9, 1858, over the Mail Steamship bill. The government had begun, more than a decade back, the policy of paying heavy subsidies to steamship companies for the transportation of mail. This subsidy, however, was not the only payment received by the steamship owners. In addition they were allowed what were called "postages"—the full returns from the amount of postage on the letters carried. Ocean postage at that time was enormous and burdensome, and was especially onerous upon a class of persons least able to bear it. About three-quarters of the letters transported by ships were written by emigrants. They were taxed the usual full rate of twenty-four or twenty-five cents for a single letter. In 1851 the amount received for trans-Atlantic postage was not less than a million dollars, three-fourths of this sum came directly from the working class.

### Corruption of Officials.

To get these subsidies in conjunction with the "postages," the steamship owners by one means or another corrupted postal officials and members of Congress. "I have noticed," said Senator Toombs, in a speech in the United States Senate on June 9, 1858, "that there has never been a day of a department strong enough to resist steamship contracts. I have noticed them here with your Whig party and your Democratic party for the last thirteen years, and I have never seen any head of a department strong enough to resist these influences. Thirteen years' experience has taught me that wherever we allow the Postoffice or Navy De-

partment to do anything which is for the benefit of contractors you may consider the thing as done. I could point to more than a dozen of these contracts. . . . A million dollars a year is the power that will be felt. For ten years it amounts to ten million dollars, and I know it is felt. I know it perverts legislation. I have seen its influence; I have seen the public treasury plundered by it."

By means of this systematic corruption the steamship owners received many millions of dollars of Government funds. This was all virtually plunder; the returns from the "postages" far more than paid them for the transportation of mails. And what became of these millions in loot? Part went in profits to the owners, and another part was used as private capital by them to build more and newer ships constantly. Practically none of Vanderbilt's ships cost him a cent; the Government funds paid for their building. In fact a careful tracing of the history of all of the subsidized steamship companies proves that this plunder from the Government Treasury was very considerably more than enough to build and equip their entire lines.

One of the subsidized steamship lines was that of E. K. Collins & Co., a line running from New York to Liverpool. Collins debauched the postal officials and Congress so effectively that in 1847 he obtained an appropriation of \$387,000 a year, and subsequently an additional appropriation of \$475,000 for five years. Together with the "postages," these amounts made a total subsidy for that one line alone during the latter years of the contract of about a million dollars a year. The act of Congress did not, however, specify that the contract was to run for ten years. The postal official, by what Senator Toombs termed "fraudulent construction," declared that it did run for ten years from 1850, and made payments accordingly. The bill before Congress in the closing days of the session of 1858 was the usual annual authorization of the payment of this appropriation as well as other mail-steamship appropriations.

### Vanderbilt's Huge Loot.

In the course of this debate some remarkable facts came out as to how the government was being steadily plundered and why it was that the postal system was already burdened with a deficit of \$5,000,000. While the appropriation bill was being solemnly discussed with patriotic exclamations, lobbyists of the various steamship companies thrust themselves with influencing or purchasing votes within the very halls of Congress. Almost the entire Senate was occupied for side as if they were paid attorney-pleaders for the interests of either Collins or Vanderbilt. Apparently a bitter conflict was raging between these two millionaires. Vanderbilt's subsidized European line ran to Southampton, Havre and Bremen; Collins to Liverpool. There were indications that for years a secret understanding had been in force between Collins and Vanderbilt by which they divided the mail subsidy funds. Ostensibly, however, in order to give no sign of collusion, they went through the public appearance of warring upon each other. By this stratagem they were able to ward off criticism of monopoly, and each got a larger appropriation than if it were known that they were in league. But it was characteristic of business methods that while in collusion, Vanderbilt and Collins constantly sought to wreck each other.

One senator after another arose with perfervid effusion of either Collins or Vanderbilt. The Collins supporters gave out the most suave arguments why the Collins line should be heavily subsidized, and why Collins should be permitted to change his European port to Southampton. Vanderbilt's retainers fought this move, which they declared would wipe out of patriotic capitalists. It was at this point that Senator Toombs, who represented neither side, cut in with a series of charges which dimayed the whole lobby for the time being. He denounced both Collins and Vanderbilt as plunderers, and then, in so many words specifically accused Vanderbilt of having blackmailed millions of dollars. He reminded the Senate of the granting eleven years before of enormous mail subsidies to the two steamship lines running to California—the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the United States Mail Steamship Company, otherwise called the Harris and the Sloc line. He declared that Vanderbilt, threatening them with both competition and a public agitation such as would uncover the fraud, had forced them to pay gigantic sums in return for his silence and inactivity. Responsible capitalists, Senator Toombs said, had offered to carry the mails to California for \$550,000. "Everybody knows," he said, "that it can be done for half the money we pay now. Why, then, should we continue to waste the public money?"

"You give \$900,000 a year," went on Senator Toombs, "to carry the mails to California; and Vanderbilt compels the contractors to give him \$55,000 a month to keep quiet. This is the effect of your subventions. Under your Sloc and Harris contracts you pay about \$900,000 a year (since 1847); and Vanderbilt, by his superior skill and energy, compelled them, for a long time, to disgorge \$40,000 a month, and now \$55,000 a month."

"They pay lobbyists, they pay agencies, they go to law, because everybody is to have something; and I know this Sloc contract has been in chancery in New York for years. The result of this system is that here comes a man—old Vanderbilt seems to be a man I never saw him, but his

operations have excited my admiration—and he runs right at them, and says 'disgorge this plunder.' He is the knight that is robbing. These small plunderers that come about the Capitol. He does not come here for that purpose; but he says, 'For six over \$56,000 a month of this money to me, that I may lie in port with my ships, and they do it.' (6)

Thus, it is seen, Vanderbilt derived millions of dollars by this process of commercial blackmail. Without his having to risk a cent, or run the chance of losing a single ship, there was turned over to him a sum so large every year that many of the most opulent merchants could not claim the equal of it after a lifetime of feverish trade. It was purely as a means of blackmailing coercion that he started a steamship line to California to compete with the Harris and Sloc interests. For his consent to quit running his ships and to give them a complete and unassailed monopoly he first extorted \$480,000 a year of the postal subsidy and then raised it to \$612,000.

When the bill came up in the House on June 12, Representative Davis, of Mississippi, made the same charges. He read this statement and inquired if it were true:

"These companies in order to prevent all competition to their line, and to enable them, as they do, to charge passengers double fare, have actually paid Vanderbilt \$30,000 per month, and the United States Mail Steamship Company, carrying the mail between New York and Aspinwall, an additional sum of \$10,000 per month, making \$40,000 per month to Vanderbilt since May, 1856, which they continued to do. This \$480,000 are paid to Vanderbilt per annum simply to give them two companies the entire monopoly of their lines—which sum, and much more, is charged over to passengers and freight."

Representative Davis repeatedly pressed for a definite reply as to the truth of the statement. The advocates of the bill answered with evasions and equivocations. (7)

### Blackmail Charges True.

The mail steamer appropriation bill, as finally passed by Congress, allowed large subsidies to all of the steamship interests. The pretended warfare among them had served its purpose; all got what they sought in subsidy funds. While the bill allowed the Postmaster-General to change Collins' European terminus to Southampton, that official, so it was proved subsequently, was Vanderbilt's plastic tool. But what became of the charges against Vanderbilt? Were they true or calumnies? For two years Congress made no effort to ascertain this. In 1860, however, charges of corruption in the postal system and other government departments were so numerous made, that the House of Representatives on March 5, 1860, decided, as a matter of policy, to appoint an investigating committee. This committee, called the "Covode Committee," after the name of its chairman, probed into the allegations of Vanderbilt's blackmailing transactions. The charges made in 1858 by Senator Toombs and Representative Ellwood Fisher, a trustee of the United States Mail Steamship Company, testified on May 2 that during the greater part of the time he was trustee, Vanderbilt was paid \$10,000 a month by the United States Mail Steamship Company, and that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company paid him \$30,000 a month at the same time and for the same purpose. The agreement was that if competition appeared payment was to cease. In all, \$480,000 a year was paid during this time. On June 5, Fisher additionally testified: "During the period of about four years and a half that I was one of the trustees, the earnings of the line were very large. But the greater part of the money was wrongfully appropriated to Vanderbilt for blackmail, and to others on various pretexts." (8) William H. Davidge, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, admitted that the company had long paid blackmail money to Vanderbilt. "The arrangement," he said, "was based upon there being no competition, and the sum was regulated by that fact." (9) Horace F. Clark, Vanderbilt's son-in-law, who was one of the trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Company, likewise admitted the transaction. (10) It is quite useless to ask whether Vanderbilt was criminally prosecuted or civilly sued by the Government. Not only was he unmolested, but two years later, as we shall see, he carried on another huge swindle upon the Government under peculiarly heinous conditions.

This continuous robbery of the public treasury explains how Vanderbilt was able to get hold of millions of dollars at a time when millionaires were scarce. Vanderbilt is said to have boasted in 1853 that he had eleven million dollars invested at twenty-five per cent. A very large portion of this came directly from his hold system of commercial blackmail. The mail subsidies were the real foundation of his fortune. Many newspaper editorials and articles of the time mention this fact. Only a few of the important underlying facts of the character of his methods when he was in the steamboat and steamship business can be gleaned from the records. But these few give a clear enough insight. With a part of the proceeds of his plan of piracy, he carried on a subtle system of corruption by which he and the other steamer owners were able time after time not only to continue their control of Congress and the postal authorities, but to defeat postal reform measures. For fifteen years Vanderbilt and his associates succeeded in stifling every bill introduced in Congress for the reduction of the postage on mail.

(6) The Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 35th Congress, 1857-58; Vol. III, 2859.  
(7) The Congressional Globe, 1857-58, Vol. III: 2843-44.  
(8) The Congressional Globe, Part II, 1857-58: 2023.  
(9) House Reports, 36th Congress, 1st Session, 1859-60, Vol. 5: 735-86 and 829.  
(10) Ibid., 795-96.  
(11) Ibid., 824.

## THE EVENING CALL PATTERN



2613  
MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST.  
Paris Pattern No. 2613  
All Seams Allowed.  
Any of the pretty fancy wools, flannels, silks or heavy linens make up charmingly in this design, which is peculiarly becoming to a young girl with a slim figure. The plastron collar may be in the same or a contrasting color of the material, the cuffs of the full-length or seven-eighths length sleeves match the collar, and the removable chemise is of tucked silk, the buttons ornamenting the front being covered with silk. The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the waist requires 4 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; as illustrated, 3/4 yard of all-over tucking 18 inches wide.  
Price of pattern, 10 cents.

## EVENING CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 2613. Oct. 14  
Name .....  
Street and No. ....  
City.....State .....

## INSTRUCTION.

## THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

112 East 19th Street.  
Telephone: 778 Gramercy.

### AN INSTITUTION FOR THE TEACHING OF SOCIAL SCIENCE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SOCIALISM.

Classes (Evenings and Sunday Afternoons) from September to May. The Rand School Library is Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. (Sundays Included).

VISITORS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL.  
W. J. GHENT, Secretary.

The Rand School Bookstore has a large assortment of socio-economic publications for sale. Orders taken for any publication not in stock.  
Rand School Restaurant open from 12 to 2 and from 6 to 8 p. m. Regular lunch, 30 cents; dinner, 25 cents.

## Manhattan Preparatory School

Established 1902. Chartered 1903.  
Abraham Rubinstein, LL. B., LL. M., Principal

You should come to us for all information about "Education." If we cannot help you, at least, can give you full information.  
Downtown School, 209 East Broadway.  
Uptown School, Madison Ave., Corner 104th St.

## DEBS

### Socialism and the Negro

Copious extracts from his best speeches and writings. Rush these out and get them into the hands of intelligent colored voters before election. Eight pages, illustrated. Per dozen, 10 cents; 100 copies, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Wilshire Book Co., 200 William street, New York.

## A Study Course in Socialism

The International Socialist Review starts with its November number a Study Course in Socialism, prepared by Jos. E. Cohen, easy enough for a workingman to enjoy as he goes along, thorough enough to give him an insight into capitalist society that will make him doubly effective as a fighter for the Revolution. The Review including the Study Course is a dollar a year, single copies 10c. Book Bulletin free. Address: Chicago H. H. H. & Co., 155 East Kinzie St., Chicago.

## PUBLICATIONS.

## United States History

From 1492 to 1907—Condensed form important events easy to memorize. An Aid to school children and adults. Containing a list of the Presidents Washington to Roosevelt. Names of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Story of the Panama Canal. The History of the American Flag.  
Can be carried in the pocket to read daily and memorize. Sent by mail on receipt of TEN CENTS. Address: JOHN F. KELLY, Box 21, Station V, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Japanese Heat Box

An instantaneous relief for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, STOMACH ACHES, NEURALGIA, etc., etc.  
A complete set, generator and fuel, for a week's continuous use \$1, or send 50 cents for trial set with fuel for 30 hours.  
Agents wanted everywhere.

## JAPANESE TRADING CO.

111 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

If you want the trade of The Call Purchasers' League you will have to advertise in The Evening Call.

## INSTRUCTION.

## THE MOST ARTISTIC SEPARATE REPRODUCTIONS

(Photogravures, also 10 1/2 x 14 1/2)  
Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford  
10 cts. each, 15 cts. per set, 50 for \$3.00.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGER QUANTITIES.  
We have secured these by risking an enormous order and trust that all party members and Organizations will favor us with early and large orders.

BOOK DEPT., N. Y. EVENING CALL,  
6 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

## THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS OF THE CALL ARE A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM TO REACH BUYERS.

## The Call Purchasers' League

OUR OBJECT IS TO CONCENTRATE AND DIRECT THE PURCHASING POWER OF ALL CALL READERS TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE OF CALL ADVERTISERS.

OFFICERS:  
President, Mrs. Rose Foster Stokes; First Vice-President, Mrs. Anita C. Block; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Alexander Irvine; Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. Bertha Howell Kelly; Treasurer, William Butcher; Manager, August F. Wegener.  
Office, 6 Park Place, N. Y. Telephone, 2847 Cortland.

One of our members in Manhattan, writes as follows: "I am awaiting the adv. of a large dry goods store, for the purchase of the fall supply of goods. Try to get such a firm as soon as possible, as I need the goods and don't want to buy from a firm who does not advertise in The Call."

A Brooklyn member sent us a copy of a letter that was mailed by him to some advertisers:

"I am waiting the appearance in The New York Evening Call of an advertiser who can supply me with a number of things, the purchase of which I have postponed until I can favor the advertiser who favors The Call. There are several thousand in the metropolitan district just like me. The department store which first comes to the front is sure to get the bulk of this patronage, and that immediately. If the department stores wait until several go in, the patronage will be divided between them. If none of them goes in, the patronage will be given to small local stores, some of which have already advertised in The Call, and enough more of them are ready to do so to provide the loyal adherents of The Call with opportunity to utilize their purchasing power in its interests."

What do these two letters show? They show that the members of the C. P. L. are in earnest when they say: The Call is a first-class advertising medium. If you advertise in it you will get my trade. If all Call readers and C. P. L. members will say the same and act accordingly, a continuous daily increase of the advertising in The Call will be the result. If the C. P. L. will give profitable returns to present Call advertisers, outsiders will come in fast. Enrollment pledges up to date:

Previously acknowledged: \$15,000.00	Ext. Oster, N. York..	5.00	20.00
Per immediate month purchase:	Otto Seagart, N. York..	5.00	20.00
	I. Reisman, N. York..	5.00	20.00
	Sidney Glasner, N. Y.	4.00	16.00
	P. Klopfer, Bklyn..	5.00	20.00
	Edw. Klopfer, Bklyn.	5.00	20.00
	Mr. N. Butler, N. Y..	21.00	
	John S. Odum, Braintree, Mass.		10.00
	Max Wootchick, Bklyn.		20.00
	L. G. Elkin, Bklyn..	18.00	
	B. Eichenman, N. York	5.00	
	Jos. Sedlmayer, Bklyn.	25.00	
	Grand total for purchases		\$16,020.00

Brooklyn Meeting of the C. P. L. To-night, 8 P. M., at the Labor Lyceum.

## THE CALL PURCHASERS' LEAGUE PLEDGE

Sign and Send in. Date..... 1908

I hereby pledge myself and family to purchase from Merchants advertising in "The Call" goods to the amount of \$..... per month, or an early purchase amounting to \$..... provided that such stores are satisfactory to me.

Write plainly full name.....  
Address.....

ANSWER FULLY THESE QUESTIONS.  
Initiation Fee (10 Cents) enclosed?.....  
S. P. Member?..... Regular Call Reader?.....  
What department stores do you prefer?.....

## Men's Furnishings

Absolutely reliable price and quality and up-to-date. Return anything not right.  
Underwear, shirts, neckties, sweaters, collars, braces and suspenders, overalls, etc., etc.  
Waiter's Outfit. Everything for Waiters.

## Ladies' Furnishings

Underwear, Dress Sarcos, Hosiery and Kimonos, Gloves, Shirts, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Baby ready or to measure \$2.50, Outfits, etc., up.

## SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS

50 and 52 3rd Avenue, near 10th Street, N. Y. Telephone, 4085 Murray.

## TRENTON CALL MEETING

Sunday, October 18th, 2.30 P. M. AT STATE STREET THEATRE

Rose Pastor Stokes, of New York, and Rev. A. L. Wilson, of Ridgfield Park, N. J., will speak.

ALL ARE INVITED.



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

GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE:

Table showing growth of Socialist vote from 1888 to 1908.

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

For Governor.....JOSHUA WANKHOFF.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....GUSTAVE STREIBEL.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 120 Washington St., Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1908.

THE CALL

This newspaper is owned and published by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a New York corporation.

Office of Publication, 6 Park Place.
Telephones 2947 and 2948 Cortlandt.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Subscription rates for one year, six months, and three months.

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

NO LIE TOO BASE FOR SOME EDITORS.

No candidate of any party has ever undertaken such a task in the service of the cause to which he was devoted as Eugene V. Debs has been performing during the last six weeks.

For the sake of the cause he loves he has gone on when friends and physicians urged him to cancel a few dates and give himself a day of rest.

And yet, when the limit was reached Monday night, when pain and physical exhaustion and a high fever made it literally impossible for him to reach the Newark meeting, there was to be found an old-party editor in that city base enough to jest about it and insinuate a sordid motive on the part of a man whom even his enemies admit to be disinterested and generous to a fault.

An income tax, an eight-hour workday law, an old-age pensions law, a law prohibiting child labor—any of these measures, as advocated by the Socialist party on behalf of the working class, would be un-American and unconstitutional, say the defenders of capitalism.

Taft, if elected, is going to restrain the trusts. We cannot doubt it, for he himself has said it. Bryan, if elected, is going to destroy the trusts. That is a sure thing, for the Peerless One is authority for the statement.

When a strikebreaker is caught red-handed using a blackjack on a striker's head or shooting into a crowd, the capitalist press describes it as a regrettable incident or a mysterious affair, and advises "careful investigation to discover the guilty party."

If you think it would be better to spend the nation's money on useful public works, giving employment to laborers and mechanics and increasing the nation's common wealth, than to spend it on battleships, cannon, torpedoes, and other instruments of slaughter and destruction, vote for the Socialist party, the only party which, in this and in all other countries, stands firmly and consistently for international peace.

By personal instructions from John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil Company has taken a pool of its employees. The company officials refuse to announce the results, farther than to say that they indicate the election of Taft.

A man one hundred and five years old announces that he is going to vote for Taft. The first impulse is to say, he is old enough to know better. But, on second thought, perhaps he is too old to be held responsible.



He's Going to Vote for His Own Class This Time.

WILL THE SOCIALISTS SELL OUT?

By ROBERT HUNTER.

It is said now and then, "When you Socialists get into power you will be just as corrupt as those now in power."

Well, Socialists make no claim to being superior human beings. As a fact they are just as liable to go wrong as other human beings.

But have you noticed that Socialists elected to public office in this country and abroad do not go wrong?

And can you imagine why? The Socialists have great power in some places. They might get a very handsome sum for their votes.

And the Socialist papers might be "self-supporting" if they could only be induced to accept bribes.

Yet, strange to say, Socialist legislators do not go wrong and Socialist papers do not sell out.

That is a fact. And can you imagine why? In the first place they cannot. The papers, the legislators, the officials, the organizers, the whole party machinery is OWNED by the rank and file.

If a trust magnate bought a Socialist he would get burnt. He would get nothing but THAT MAN.

The day after the legislator sold himself his following would be gone, his credentials would be taken away from him, and he would no longer represent anybody or anything except himself.

When an organization is owned by a boss, the boss can sell that organization. When Thomas F. Ryan buys Murphy he buys the whole Tammany outfit—lieutenants, captains, ward heavers, and even the sheep-like voters.

But while a Socialist leader might be bought, he cannot deliver the Socialist organization, because he does not own the organization.

In fact the organization owns him. He is a servant of the organization, elected by the rank and file and often paid for his work.

He must give an account of himself frequently. The committees of the party and the membership of the party get from him reports weekly of exactly what he is doing.

He can take no step not approved of by the organization, and whenever any question of principle arises it must first

be decided by a general vote of the whole organization.

Mr. Hearst owns the Independence party and he can dispose of it at his own price. But Mr. Debs does not own the Socialist party, and he can no more sell it than a wage worker in a steel mill can sell the property of the Steel Trust.

And the same is true as regards the newspapers. No individual owns the official Socialist newspapers. They belong to the party. Their editors, their managers and their reporters are hired by the party and paid for by the party.

In other words, the Socialist party is a demonstration in Democracy.

It cannot make serious mistakes unless the people make serious mistakes. It cannot be sold unless the people sell themselves.

We hear much nowadays about the people's rule. But go up and down the land, and scan carefully every political organization, and see if you can find other political organizations in which the people rule.

The Socialists are building a nation within a nation. They are establishing democracy as they go along.

Every step forward is a step forward in democracy. From the time the party first employs an organizer and begins to sell newspapers, up to the time it takes into its hands town councils, state legislatures and even national governments, it represents the onward rush of democracy, that is to say, the People's Rule.

The party knows that it will be capable of ruling this nation democratically because it has ruled democratically every institution that has come into its hands at any stage of its advance.

When two or three Socialists first gathered together this democracy began. When thousands upon thousands joined the Socialist organization this democracy was broadened and strengthened.

When millions upon millions throughout the world came into the Socialist movement this democracy was not abandoned. It is in working order in every country of the world; in Russia and Germany as well as here.

No, do not fear. When the Socialists come into power they are not going to sell out.

No one can sell what he does not own, and no man nor any set of men own the Socialist party. It can only be sold by the rank and file, and they have about as little incentive to sell themselves as I would have, to invite a public hangman to put a noose about my neck.

THE CALL SUSTAINING FUND.

The Call Sustaining Fund acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the week ending October 10. Please report errors and omissions to Anna A. Maley, care of The Call, No. 6 Park Place:

Table listing names and amounts of contributions to the Call Sustaining Fund.

Table listing names and amounts of contributions to the Call Sustaining Fund.

Table listing names and amounts of contributions to the Call Sustaining Fund.

Table listing names and amounts of contributions to the Call Sustaining Fund.

Table listing names and amounts of contributions to the Call Sustaining Fund.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY CATECHISM ON WAR.

What is the first duty of a nation? To glorify itself and serve itself forever, and by any means which may not bring it in conflict with a more powerful nation.

What are Christian nations? Nations with large armies and navies. What is a treaty? A solemn agreement between two or more nations, which the weaker are in honor bound to obey.

What is arbitration? A means of settling disputes between nations so equally matched that one is afraid to go to war and the other does not dare to.

What is benevolent assimilation? The process of adapting the resources of the weak to the benefit of the strong. It is practiced by lions and tigers towards lambs and deer, and by Christian nations (see def.) towards barbarous and semi-civilized peoples.

What are the rules of war? Certain humane regulations which are binding on all civilized nations not engaged in actual warfare.

When is a rebellious province entitled to recognition as an independent nationality? Within fifteen minutes from the breaking out of the rebellion, provided it is situated on an isthmus and the mother country is lacking an efficient army and navy.

Edwin J. Webster, in Life.

THE LILY OF THE BOG.

By FERENC HERCZEG. (Translated by Thomas Seitzer.)

SYNOPSIS.

Juristics, an aristocratic young man, is engaged to Adele, the daughter of a peevish, conventional professor. He becomes interested in Jessi, a beautiful flower girl of whom his friend, Esentgrothy, spoke very highly.

(Continued from yesterday.)

CHAPTER IX (Continued).

After the meal the gentlemen went into the corridor to play cards, and while Juristics shuffled and dealt he could observe Jessi through the window as she walked up and down in the garden with a large shawl over her shoulders.

Juristics drew a breath of relief that everything had gone off so smoothly. He was also pleased to be alone again with Jessi. The whole afternoon they had not been able to exchange two words with each other without being disturbed.

Juristics drew back frightened—and when Juristics raised her chin to look her better in the face, he saw a pale, weeping Niobe with an expression of dull grief in her eyes.

The girl no longer repelled him, but fell into his arms and began to sob convulsively. Jessi cried; Jessi, the eternally gay, she cried as if for the first time in her life, and as if to make up now for all the occasions on which she had failed to cry.

In between her sobs she repeated again and again in a stifled voice: "Hadflusny is coming! He's coming to-morrow!"

Jessi was experiencing what many of her kind experience when they have

once had a taste for decency. She instinctively felt a strong yet hopeless desire, which made her actually sick.

Up to this time she had known only men who swarmed about her with greedy importunity, like drones about honey; only women who look at her with hostile glances, and when she praised her beauty, spoke of her in the belittling way in which we admire a handsome animal.

Up to this time Jessi thought all this had no and no other way. But to-day while usurping the sovereignty of the decent woman, to-day she learned that there is another and very different world in which a woman's beauty is not assessed at a money value.

She learned in Jessi's time in her life she had been looking upon with respectful eyes, whose neither a sullying desire was aroused, nor envy and jealousy.

The comedy of decency was at an end, and when Juristics put his arm about her shoulders, Jessi came to realizing sense of the actuality, the shameful actuality of smoke-closets, coffee houses, of powdered and powdered women of dissolute men talked obscenely. And before her mind's eye she saw the picture of the man whose coming had filled her for many days with mystic awe.

Through Juristics had no remarkable insight into the workings of the human mind, he had a conception of what was troubling Jessi's soul. In fact a drop of that bitter torment and swelling in Jessi's heart had entered his own being.

What was he going to do with Jessi? Tear her from the prime of her life? To make her his own love? The girl would not be in decency, and he himself would be playing the part of a gentleman in exploiting Jessi's weakness.

Then what was to be done? He meant to turn her to the road of virtue? What did virtue signify applied to Jessi? At best it signified some coarse workman for a husband or a petty trader in the suburbs, who would make her clean up the house and cook his meals—provided the situation were not more awful and were not a drunkard or a brute.

Even a worse fate awaited her on the path of virtue if she remained a maid: long nights at the sewing machine, eyes weakened by overwork, and hands horny from loss of this beautiful, blooming child born for something better, for wealth and splendor, and enjoyment!

As if she suspected what was passing through Juristics' head, or as if he was aware from some decision of her fate, Jessi looked into his face with anxious disquietude. Then she tried her eyes and said in the muffled tone of weeping women:

"I'm stupid, am I not? I ought to be laughing instead of crying—did you feel so good in my whole life as to-day?"

Perhaps she wanted to thank him for his joy, for she bent over to Juristics and, smiling behind his tears, whispered:

"Kiss me, if you want to!" He kissed her on her wet eyes. The girl calmed herself and leaned her head confidently on the young man's shoulder, and stared before her with her wonted meditativeness.

Juristics thought she had fallen asleep, but each time he bent down to look at her, he met Jessi's eyes smiling up at him.

(To be continued.)

OUR ULTIMATUM.

We are they whose bugle rings, that all wars may cease.

We are they who will pay the Kings their cruel price for Peace.

We are they whose steadfast watchword is what Christ did teach—Each man for his brother first, and Heaven, then, for each.

We are they who will not falter—many swords or few—Till we make this earth the altar of a worship new;

We are they who will not take from palace, priest, or code, A meaner law than Brotherhood—a lower Lord than God.

—Edwin Arnold.

WE WANT ALL TO BE FREE.

When one man is overfatted by luxury, another man must be starved to that extent. When one man is surfeited with opportunities there is somewhere another man whose life is incomplete.

I protest against a society which is so hideously out of focus. I protest against the starved lives of the world, the lives without rest, without sunshine, without art, without music, without travel, without any opportunity to rise above the level of vulgar mediocrity.

I want all men and women to be free, free to develop the whole heroic stature of manhood and womanhood. I want a complete life for every human being, lived in an atmosphere of fearless liberty.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

"WHO'S WHO IN CONGRESS." The Managing Editor of The Call thanks those who were kind enough to send him copies of "Who's Who in Congress" in answer to his published request. No more copies need be sent.

A VISION.

By WILLIAM CUNNANE.

I stood on the Bridge of Fancy, And gazed thro' the shadows below Into the depths of nature.

Where the River of Life did flow, I saw the humanity race Of poor, harkny waters On to the Sea of Eternity With every increasing pace.

There at the foot of the mountain, Right at its very source, I saw the Crags of Slavery rising To stem the Water's course; But higher mount the Waters, Stronger grows the Flood— And the barriers are swept forever, Nature's laws are good!

I saw the waters roll and tumble Away far up the stream As if ruled by a hand incarnate Instead of a god supreme; Between the Banks of Serfdom I heard the Waters shriek and howl, tushing, roaring, then moaning, Like the wail of a sinking soul.

And then as in gathering fury, With loud and mighty roar, Over the Rocks of Wage-dom The Human Waters pour, Flung, leaping, seething, Madly they whirl and spin As if in ceaseless torment ever For some deadly sin.

With heart now sad and heavy I crossed the Bridge and gazed "Way down Life's troubled River To where the Social Light was raised, And showing in the distance dim The Commonwealth that long ago Was proclaimed by Us to Them.

Join The Call Purchasers League and put your purchasing power at the disposal of The Call