

All the News All the Time

THE CALL

Last Edition

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

Vol. 1—No. 183 THURSDAY, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1908. Price One Cent

BUTTERICK IS SCORED

Hunter Ridicules "Policies" of Non-Union House.

Editor of Pater Publications That Their "Humanitarian Editorial Policy" Does Not Go Well with Their Anti-Labor Union Record—Refuses to Contribute.

In a reply to a request from the editor of the non-union Butterick publications for articles on sociological questions, Robert Hunter, author of "Socialists at Work," "Poverty," and other works, exposes the "humanitarian editorial policy" of the union smasher, Mr. Hunter ridicules the attempt of the Butterick company to pose as promoters of the sociological progress of America. He points pertinently to the record of this company in its persistent refusal to recognize the union of the compositors.

Dear Sir—I have received several letters from you asking me to make suggestions for your publications, and also to write something for them upon some sociological question.

As I give nearly all my time to writing upon such topics, and as I would like to assist every good movement for the common weal, I am glad to have to refuse to the Butterick publications any assistance along these lines.

Unions Stand for Progress. I consider that there is no other agency in America so powerful in achieving human happiness for men, women and children as the trade union movement. What it has already accomplished in bettering the conditions of life for the toiling masses simply cannot be over-estimated. It has raised the status of a portion of the working class from one of abject misery to one of comparative comfort.

Respectfully yours, ROBERT HUNTER, Butterick Publications, Butterick Bldg., N. Y. City.

Dear Sir—I have your letter of December 3, in which you ask me this question: "When the Butterick Commission is held on January 1, will its establishment on the eight-hour basis, leaving the matter of the recognition of the union closed, would still feel that the Butterick Company was standing in the way of the sociological progress of America, and that it was following a business policy which destroys human happiness?"

KAUFMAN IN 39TH

Defeats Jim Barry at California Arena.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 31.—After thirty-nine rounds of terrific battling, Jim Barry, of Chicago, was defeated at Jim Jeffries' Vernon arena last night by Al Kaufman, the big Californian.

Seldom has the Coast seen a gamier fight than Barry made. With both hands broken in the twentieth round, he fought with even honors for ten rounds longer, and then put up a losing fight until the thirty-ninth round, when his seconds threw up the sponge to save their man from further punishment.

RELIEF COMING.

HARTFORD, Dec. 31.—The Connecticut branch of the Red Cross Society, through its secretary, Mrs. Sara J. Kinney, of this city, issued an appeal to the citizens of the state for contributions to assist in the work of aiding the survivors of the earthquake in Sicily and Southern Italy.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 31.—Governor James H. Higgins has issued an appeal to the people of Rhode Island to contribute to the relief of the earthquake sufferers of Southern Italy and the island of Sicily. The Governor has asked the main branch of the Red Cross Society to act as custodian of the relief fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Mayor Edward H. Taylor has issued a proclamation calling attention to the earthquake disaster in Italy, reminding the people of San Francisco of the generous aid extended to this city which suffered from a similar though less devastating catastrophe in 1906, and asking that contributions be made to the California branch of the national Red Cross Society for a relief fund.

It is the union, and the union only, which gives them the power to make these demands. As individuals the employer could deal with them as he pleased. They would not dare make demands, and while good employers might, if they chose, listen to them, bad employers might, if they chose, drive them to the very limit of human endurance.

Open Shop Against Unions.

It is exactly that problem which presents itself in the question of the recognition of the union. The good employer, who does not recognize the union, may take to the very best workmen he can find, regardless of whether or not they are union men; but the bad employer takes a different line of action. One by one, without the least disturbance of his affairs, he forces out the union men and finally fills his shop with non-unionists. Then he decides that a recognition of wages or an increase in hours has certain advantages. This is such a common experience that the unions have finally come to realize that the employer who is unwilling to recognize the union is usually working to destroy it.

Very truly yours, ROBERT HUNTER, Butterick Publications, Butterick Bldg., N. Y. City.

It is generally believed that if the Butterick Company will give the eight-hour day to its non-union employees, it will be done in a way that will confuse sympathizers of organized labor that it has become "fair" again. This company does not employ a single member of the Typographical Union No. 6, and is at present prosecuting the officers of that union for an alleged violation of an injunction which has secured against the union printers.

HOW THE END CAME

Marquis Di Ruvo, Messina Survivor, Tells of Horror.

CATANIA, Dec. 31.—The Marquis Di Ruvo tells this account of the disaster:

"I have just returned from Messina, which city was absolutely destroyed. The spectacle is a terrifying one. The ruins are a prey to the roaring flames. A great conflagration broke out immediately after the earthquake and devoured all that the shocks spared.

"Nearly the entire population is buried in the debris, and calculations place the total number of survivors at only 10,000. Thus the dead at Messina alone will reach the stupendous figure of nearly 100,000. "Help from the outer world is at last beginning to reach the stricken city. The British armed cruiser Sutlej has steamed in from Malta, and she has been followed by the Russian battleships Slave and Czarevitch and the armored cruiser Admiral Makaroff.

"The officers and men of the two navies are giving every possible aid, yet their task is a fearful one under the pelting rain. Open air hospitals are being installed in what were once the streets of the city.

"The sights on every hand are so moving and so tragic that it is almost impossible to describe them adequately in the terms of the human language. The utmost depths of anguish and suffering seem to have been plumbed, and the imagination stands aghast before the effect of this catastrophe.

"The garrison of Messina perished in the ruins. The people who survived unhurt cannot escape from the vast smoldering tomb in which their kinsmen, wives, husbands, parents and children lie.

"The sea is closed to them for the want of food, and the most cruel extremes of hunger and thirst. Here and there they can be seen searching eagerly for some morsel to eat or water to drink, but the completely dry dust and debris yield them nothing.

"At every turn some lamentable scene meets the eye. Men and women, half naked and terribly injured, are seen imploring for relief. The hospitals and chemists' shops have disappeared, and there are neither drugs nor surgical instruments. "Government officials from Catania, however, are on the spot and doing their very utmost. A Catania fire brigade has also arrived and is working with the Russian sailors to extinguish the fires.

"An Italian battleship reached Messina and has landed a number of seamen and soldiers, while troops are on the way from Catania and Naples, but it will take at least a year to remove the dead from under the ruins.

"The catastrophe surprised the people, while they were asleep, which helps to explain the immensity of the loss. The prison collapsed and many of the prisoners escaped, so there were a number of desperadoes let loose upon the ruined city. "The Custom House, railway station and all the other great buildings and institutions have disappeared. Not a single official or public functionary remains in the streets, which were so completely destroyed it is impossible to find one on a way post.

"The offices of the Bank of Italy have been wrecked, but the safes and strong rooms remain intact with the treasure in them. "Some of the dead have already been recovered from the ruins and have been buried in the public gardens. Search for the wounded and the uninjured in the debris is being vigorously prosecuted. There is a hope that every man, woman and child who perished yesterday, after the earthquake, further rescues will be made."

PRINTERS FAVOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

Typographical Union No. 6 will aid in the work of getting signatures for a petition which the National Woman Suffrage organization will send to Congress. President James Tole, of "Big Six," said yesterday: "I believe women have just as much right to vote as men; that they would vote as intelligently and that their advent into politics would be for its good."

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MESSINA VISITED BY A SECOND EARTHQUAKE KILLING MANY OF THOSE WHO SURVIVED

Fate of Reggio Has Been Solved—City Was Swept by the Sea and Not More than a Score of Persons Out of the Entire Population of 35,000 Escaped—Inquiries Fail Ominously to Reveal the Fate of Bajorara Where 10,000 People May Have Perished.

MESSINA THREATENED WITH PESTILENCE—STENCH FROM BODIES OF THE DEAD IS FEARED

Injured in the Ruins of the City Are Being Slowly Roasted to Death in the Fires Which Have Broken Out in a Dozen Places and Rescuers Can Do Nothing to Save Them—No Report Has Come from Any Place on the Coast Between Messina and Taormina—The State Department at Washington Has Undertaken Task of Trying to Locate 500 American Travelers Supposed to Have Been in Southern Italy—American Cities Raising Funds.

ROME, Dec. 31 (10 A. M.).—Messina is doomed. A second earthquake late yesterday afternoon has laid waste the entire city. Those buildings that withstood the first awful shocks have been razed to the ground and the suffering survivors who took refuge in them are dead. Reports indicate that only those who left the city during the early part of the day have escaped, the second shock having caught those who were unable to leave.

Never in the modern history of the world has there been such destruction of life as is seen on every hand. The Straits of Messina are choked with a jam of dead bodies and ships are unable to pass through them. The streets of the city are littered with bodies of the dead and the awful stench arising threatens disease to the few who have so far escaped death from the fire, flood and earthquake.

Among the ruins are hundreds of living, pinioned down by the falling walls. Rescue parties have attempted to reach these, but all to no avail. Fires are breaking out on every hand and the next few hours will see the wreckage of what was once the city, a roaring furnace. The cries of the injured as the fire reaches them and slowly roasts them to death is appalling. In almost every case it is impossible to reach them and all the rescuers can do is to try to make a place of refuge for those who have escaped unhurt.

It is impossible to estimate the number of dead. The government claims that not more than 115,000 perished, while persistent reports say at least 200,000 are dead. Other and alleged wild rumors say the number will reach 250,000.

With each hour's tidings the Italian disaster grows in extent. It can now be said that Messina as a city is no more.

Messina, in flames, shaken again by new earthquakes, with a remaining population estimated at not over 10,000 survivors, with ruins encumbered with countless injured suffering a slow martyrdom, now offers a scene of disaster calculated to paralyze the courage of the rescuers.

The immense work of succoring the city, which has been barely begun, has as yet scarcely left an impression on the crying needs of the ruined city.

The King and Queen of Italy now in the vicinity of Messina are both working without rest in their efforts to advance the labor of rescue. The King is personally in command of the whole rescue organization and Signor Orlando, Minister of Justice, is at his side. The Queen is engaged in personal rescue work amid the ruins.

The King and Queen last night visited the ruins of Reggio, across the strait.

As indefinite as ever remains the extent of the human loss. There are, however, some terrible indications, in the absence of accurate estimates.

Minister Orlando telegraphs to Rome that 10,000 troops must be hurried to Messina alone to bury the dead.

Naples, Catania and Palermo have become the ports of entry of a mournful procession of ships, each the bearer of hundreds of the injured from Messina. Among several vessels the Russian cruiser Makaroff reached Naples last night with 500 wounded.

Telegraph communication with Messina is re-established, but monopolized by the government for emergency use. The King has, however, telegraphed to Rome the conditions at Messina. They call for every exertion.

The living imprisoned in the ruins are dying by thousands. Fires are creeping gradually through the fallen structures of the city, bringing death to the helpless.

The streets have vanished. With the rest they are entangled masses of ruined timbers and masonry.

The terrible warning floats about the city that the unburied are breeding a pestilence.

Every medical supply is short. Twenty times as many physicians and nurses are needed.

The authorities are only to-day beginning to take note of the lesser but more complete disasters at the smaller places about the strait.

Not a score of persons have been reported who saw the fall of Reggio. Anxious inquiries fail ominously to reveal the fate of Bajorara, where 10,000 may have perished. Palmi, with 15,000, has suffered damage and mortality not easily to be calculated. Not a single report has come from any place on the coast

between Messina and Taormina. At Taormina some of the foreign visitors are reported to have escaped.

The Department of State at Washington and Ambassador Cocom at Rome have started on the huge task of learning tidings of the 500 or more American travelers supposed to have been sojourning in southern Italy at the time of the earthquake. Report places the Americans in the Hotel Trinacria, at Messina, when it fell. Various parts of southern Italy were 400 New England tourists. Long lists of Americans caught in the devastated region come from Philadelphia, Chicago and also other Western cities.

ROME, Dec. 31.—Survivors are beginning to arrive at Montebello from Reggio. They include three young girls, who were inmates of the convent of San Vincenzo at Reggio. They covered the distance from Reggio, eighteen kilometers, alone. They state that the convent collapsed and that seven out of twenty-one nuns were killed outright. The rest were buried in the ruins. The girls had a marvelous escape by jumping from windows. They arrived in a pitiable condition, as their nightgowns were their only clothing and they were famished and half frozen.

Rescue work has been organized at Messina and it is proceeding satisfactorily. Squads of soldiers and sailors are fighting the fire, burying the dead and distributing food to the destitute. A large force is employed in clearing away the ruins, rescuing the victims from them and conveying the wounded to the warships, which are transporting them to neighboring towns which did not suffer by the earthquake.

There has been an influx of fugitives into Catania. The sight of the wreckage of earthquake so alarmed the Catanians that the panic is becoming uncontrollable. Crowds of the lower classes are carrying the holy veil of St. Agatha in procession through the streets of the town, all praying and imploring the mercy and intercession of the saint.

The town of Santmaria has been destroyed, fifteen hundred of the inhabitants being killed and as many badly injured. ROME, Dec. 31.—Another earthquake shock has completed the ruin of Messina. What buildings were left standing after the first shock and tidal wave, were toppled over and many of the rescuers were buried in the ruins. It is believed now that the number of dead will exceed 200,000, though an entire estimate by the Minister of Marine placed the figure at 150,000. More than 110,000 perished in Messina and Reggio alone.

Apparently half the population of Calabria and eastern Sicily have perished. Thousands are dying in the ruins, rescue being impossible.

The damage to property will be several hundred millions. "Messina is a cemetery and Reggio is like Pompeii," is the description given in a dispatch. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena were in Messina at the moment of the second shock. The dispatch telling of it does not state whether their majesties were in danger.

The news has not been published here. The government authorities are silent. Indeed, they have sought constantly to conceal as much as they or any other man can know of the dread results of this catastrophe. Two slighter shocks were felt at Messina early.

The uneasy earth terrified the people of Palermo, a flight shock driving them in the street where most passed the night. Shocks in Syracuse and Pizzo and violent quakes on the island of Laticia, forty miles off the north coast of Sicily, have caused further panic. And rumblings of the volcano Stromboli added terror.

Communication with the Aeolian Islands, twenty-five miles north of Sicily, is interrupted. It is evident that the line is broken, and it is feared that the islands also have been devastated. The largest of the group is the island of Lipari, and the capital town has a population of 12,000. The Minister of Marine now esti-

mated at 150,000 the number of lives of earthquake and tidal wave victims. The number of those who were killed, but whose bodies were not recovered, was not known. The number of those who were injured, but whose injuries were not reported, was not known. The number of those who were missing, but whose whereabouts were not known, was not known.

Nothing has come yet from one of the most populous villages and towns on the east coast of Sicily. It is possible that the earth shook like a tree, the sea retired, only to return, overwhelming walls and houses, and sweeping hundreds from their dwellings. The mechanism of debris, and the possibility of being crushed against the walls and buried, that is the surface of the mercurial sea.

It is frightful to know that thousands of persons must be lying on under ruined houses, their lives slowly starving. For it is impossible to get to them, even in the rescue parties, which are being organized there.

The British and Russian warships are giving valuable assistance to the Sicilian coast. But their mission is impossible, even to pieces against the sea, and the coast is being fully laden. The tidal wave that swept Reggio, across the strait from Messina, flooded the city to a depth of three feet. Some of the houses along the water front were swept from their foundations and dragged out to sea.

Twelve miles of the railway between Reggio was destroyed. A train added to the terror of the scene. Messina was blasted out to sea, and the city was completely isolated. Reggio disappeared in silence without a cry.

A dispatch from Tripoli says that a few Reggio survivors are wandering in the desert, and are being sought almost for food.

Practically all the pupils of Reggio College perished. The buildings located on the heights at Reggio alone escaped destruction. The Cathedral of Reggio is a heap of ruins. The local prison collapsed and the convicts, calculated to number 1,500, lost their lives.

A gathering of travelers who were at the railroad station awaiting the arrival of a train, were crushed to death by the debris of the building. It is known whether foreigners were among them.

All the railroad stations in a radius of twelve miles from Reggio have been destroyed. A train, which was on its way to Reggio, was stopped by the water. The sea is still angry. A torpedo boat left Santa Venera for Reggio, loaded with provisions, but she had to turn back on account of the bad weather. A telegraphic message from Reggio, after in the name of which Reggio was the center says: "Reggio has been almost completely destroyed. The local director of the railway and the convicts are dead. Messina and Reggio look like Pompeii." The sea front at Reggio has been completely swept away, according to statements of refugees. It is a mass of wreckage from the buildings, and kind that were in the harbor. It is almost impossible to approach Reggio by sea or land. For a distance of twelve miles from the city, the bridges and footpaths have been swept away. The ground is a mass of wreckage. It has been impossible to get into Reggio since the earthquake. It is believed that there are 12,000.

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EARTHQUAKE

(Continued from page 1.)

A great number of people in the ruins of the city of Messina... The earthquake shock apparently broke the hotel building in half...

CAUSE OF "QUAKE"

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31.—Professor William H. Brewer, for many years head of the department of agriculture and geography at Yale, said yesterday in speaking of the Sicilian earthquake...

BILLS FAVORED BY UNIONS

Workingmen's State Federation to Urge Measures at Albany. Local unions in this state affiliated with the American Federation of Labor received a notification yesterday of the legislative program for next year of the Workingmen's State Federation...

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HAINS DEFENCE ABOUT FINISHED

Only Witnesses Yet to Be Called Are Persons in His Immediate Family.

John F. McIntyre, in charge of the defense in the trial of Thornton J. Hains, at Flushing, for the murder of William E. Annis, was sufficiently recovered from his illness of yesterday to resume his post this morning.

PAPER TRUST GETS WISE

A resolution "that it is the policy of this company to manage its timberland and those of its subsidiary companies under the methods of practical forestry..."

LESS MONEY FOR UNCLE SAM

During the year which is about to close the duties collected at this port under the direction of Colonel Fowler, Collector of Customs, aggregated \$176,582,492.53.

THE SUSTAINING FUND.

We have to-day issued to friends of the paper 500 special invitations to buy Call Bonds. There is a special invitation here for you, for which we trust you will not wait.

- M. Abrahamson, S. Bronberg, Julien Barton, Carl Classen, A. W. C., L. Domeratsky, N. Erlich, I. Epstein, A. English, G. English, Chas. Frank, Walter Fulliam, S. Greenberg, Dr. Greenberg, Dr. H. Guckman, N. T. Herbst (2), S. Halpern, J. L. Hillsgrum, W. P. Hamilton, Dr. W. C. Hager, Henry J. Imbody, T. J., Valerie de Kermen, I. Ktatin, M. W. Longfellow, Ernest Lilienthal, Mohliver Organization of the Bund, John Martin, Jacob Muller, Gertrude Mawson, Dr. M. Misligh, R. G. Martin, Andrew G. MacLean, H. Rubin, Victor Schneider, Berthold Scherzinger, Jacob Stoffman, Aug. Sauter, Carl Sempendorf, Mary R. Sanford, Clarence Schultes, Harry T. Smith, J. J. V. R., John J. Witt, Miss K. M. Ward, A. A. Williams, Silas White, W. S. & D. B. F. Br., 75, (5 bonds)

Write your name on the form below and write it in 1908:

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TMID CANADIANS.

WINNIPEG, Can., Dec. 31.—The proposal to purchase all the terminal elevator interests of grain growers, which has been before the three Western provinces of Canada for consideration, has been turned down, as the provinces are afraid of incurring such large financial obligations.

THE CALL IN BOSTON.

All friends and readers of The Call in the New England States are reminded that our Boston office is at No. 230 Washington street, near the office of the "Globe." Comrades are always welcome.

Ph. Herrschaft

691 Broadway, BROOKLYN. Hats, Trunks, Ladies' Gant's and Children's Umbrellas.

Fraas & Miller

New Year's Greetings

We extend the compliments of this joyous season to our patrons and the public, and take this opportunity of expressing our thanks for their liberal patronage during the past year.

INDIANA COUNTIES "DRY"

Great Rejoicing... the Temperance Folks of That State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—In two counties in Indiana—Wabash and Lawrence—for the first time, there has been a test on the liquor question in the state, voted Tuesday under the new law for county option and against the saloons.

Last night there was rejoicing on the part of the temperance forces not only in the counties affected, but also throughout the entire state.

In the city of Wabash Sunday school children paraded the streets during the voting, and headed by members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, visited the polling places.

The election on the part of the temperance element in Lawrence County is particularly enthusiastic because the fight between the anti-saloon people and the adverse element has been going on for the last two years.

Seventeen saloons in Bedford and four in Collette will close their doors by or before April 1.

The temperance victory in Wabash County will dispose of twenty-one saloons. Most of these will go out next month, with one or two holding over until next October.

You won't need to keep a cash account of personal expenses if you use your C. F. L. membership card all the time.

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I want to send you without cost or obligation a complete table of contents. This table contains among other things the list of the Sacred and Secular Documents included in this work and is alone worthy of a most important place in your library.

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SEMERICH AND BONCI IN PUCCINI'S "BOHEME"

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

Giuseppe Puccini's opera, "La Boheme" was the offering at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening.

In "La Boheme" we have a work which impresses the beholder by the vivid contrasts which it effects.

The last evening's presentation was of a pleasing and satisfying character.

M. Campanari appeared in all his old-time glory as Marcello in the first act, especially delighted the audience by his comedy and his musical phrasing.

There have been past seasons at the Metropolitan wherein Maestro Spetrino would have been welcomed as the chief-de-musique of the institution.

What little the chorus has to do in this opera was satisfactorily performed.

New American Music Heard.

"You rising moon that looks for us again— How oft hereafter will she wax and wane;

Among the original instrumental and vocal compositions by American musicians which were introduced at the first of three concerts of the New York Centre of the American Music Society given in Mendelssohn Hall.

Forto Rican Workers Visited by Dread Disease—Federation Plans.

By Victor Candamo.

At the fifth annual congress of the Federation of Labor, it was resolved to raise \$1,000 for the purchase of a printing plant and \$9,000 for the establishment of a co-operative carpenter business.

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FLATS AND SHARPS IN THE LOCAL SCALE.

H. C. F.

A Tetractini "Tosca?" I am told that Signora Luisa Tetractini, the brilliant Florentine soprano of the Manhattan Opera House.

"Fedora" with Labia. And what's this? That Signora Maria Labia has essayed with "un successo straordinario" the heroic role of Fedora in Umberto Giordano's beautiful setting of the Sardou romance?

Destiny Recital in Chicago. Mme. Emmy Destiny, the Bohemian soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, who has won merited plaudits as the Marta of the new Eugen d'Albert music drama, "Tiefenland," and as Santuzza in Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and who is to appear in the title role in "La Wally," when Catalani's opera has its initial presentation in this country.

Fortcoming Operas at the Manhattan Opera House last season, will be revived at the Hammerstein institution next Wednesday evening with Miss Mary Garden as the mysterious Princess.

Another new comer in the cast will be M. Vieulle, who will sing the part of King Arkel, a role which he created in Paris in the Little Yvonne.

"The Tales of Hoffman" will be presented on Friday evening with the regular dramatic personnel.

On Saturday night another revival will be presented, "Crispino e la Comare" (The Cobbler and the Fairy), with Mme. Tetractini as Annetta, the cobbler's wife, will be presented.

The young Russian violinist, Mischa Elman, will be heard for the third time at the Cleofonte Campanari concert, next Sunday, January 2, when he will play Golo's Symphony Espagnole, "Air" (G string), by Bach, and "Zephyra," by Hubay.

FEVER KILLS MANY

Forto Rican Workers Visited by Dread Disease—Federation Plans.

By Victor Candamo.

At the fifth annual congress of the Federation of Labor, it was resolved to raise \$1,000 for the purchase of a printing plant and \$9,000 for the establishment of a co-operative carpenter business.

RESTAURANTS.

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PHYSICAL CULTURE FOODS!

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THE STAGE

ADVICE TO DRAMATISTS.

Miss Lena Ashwell's great success in management at the Kingsway Theatre, London, where she has so far produced three new plays, all successes and all by previously unknown dramatists, makes anything that tends to throw light on her methods worthy of consideration.

1. Get a good simple story.

2. Let it be human and appeal to all kinds of people, so that it will be of interest to those in the stalls as well as in the gallery.

3. Do not let too many things have "happened" before you raise the curtain.

4. Centre your interest on one or two people; limit the number of characters as much as possible.

5. Write in simple colloquial English.

6. Read what you have written aloud and hear whether it sounds natural.

7. Learn to criticise your own work; cut all unnecessary lines so that the "action" does not drag.

8. Avoid all monologues and asides.

9. Do not change your scene in the middle of an act.

10. Do not have more than four; three are preferable.

11. Let your acts be not longer than about 25 to 35 pages in typewriting, and no shorter under any circumstances than 18 pages.

12. Avoid topics of the hour, as by the time the play is read and produced such topics are likely to be stale.

13. Write on modern life if possible.

14. Study the best modern English dramatists, such as Ibsen, Pinero, and Jones, for instruction; Shaw and Wilde for dialogue.

15. If you read foreign authors study Brieux, Donnay and Capus in French; Sudermann, Hauptmann and Schnitzler in German; Braccio in Italian.

THE GERM OF A PLAY.

Sardou sat working at a scenic adaptation of Voltaire's "Candide" and it hung fire, not because there was no prospect of a dinner, but because his pipe was empty and he had not a penny wherewith to buy tobacco.

Picking up a scrap of paper off the matted floor of the tobacco shop he was about to light his weed when the words "Marie Laurent" caught his eye.

"This innocent letter of a mother to her boy," he said to himself. "Supposing, however, it had been the letter of a woman to her lover, and falling by a similar accident into the hands of the woman's husband, wishing to light his cigar—"

The suggestion led to his play, "Les pates de Mouches" ("A Scrap of Paper.")

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

"The Devil," as presented by Henry W. Savage, with Edwin Stevens in the leading role, will begin an engagement at the Holis Street Theatre, Boston, on January 18.

Mme. Tetractini saw Marie Cahill in "The Boys and Betty" at Wallace's Theatre Monday night, and the press went over the excellent performance of the actress applauding the Tetractini travesty of grand opera.

The name of the new Clyde Fitch play which Charles Frohman is to produce in Washington the last Monday in January is to be "The Happy Marriage."

Charles Frohman has decided that Miss Billie Burke will continue at the Lyceum Theatre in "Love Watches" to and including Saturday, January 23, after which she will appear in Boston, and then sail to fill her London engagement in the play.

Mrs. Annie Yeaman is under contract with William Morris to appear next week at the American Music Hall.

Mme. Hanake, the Japanese tragedienne, is due to return to New York on New Year's Day on the Cedric. She will be seen next Monday at the Lincoln Square Theatre.

Daniel Frohman has arranged with Liebler & Co. for the appearance of Eleanor Robson at the Lyceum on Monday evening, January 25, in "The Forty Large Issues each week being fully printed, 10 c. a copy, \$1.00 a year. Jack London's new story, The Dream of Debs, sent in January.

To Aid Italian Sufferers.

The Shuberts have offered the Hippodrome for a performance in aid of the sufferers of Southern Italy and Sicily. The managers also offer to supply all the talent needed to make the benefit a success.

JAPAN DOES DIRTY WORK FOR CHINA

Mikado Periodicals Publishers of Progressive Chinese Magazine—Well Paid for Job.

Correspondence to The Call.

TOKIO, Dec. 4.—The Socialists and Liberals of this country are greatly incensed by the government's persecution of the "Minpoa," which the Chinese revolutionists have been publishing from Tokio.

Its principles are well known as being Nationalism and Socialism. Its ideal is "China for the Chinese People."

Since its first publication, the "Minpoa" has scrupulously avoided any utterance against the Japanese government or people.

As the "Minpoa" upholds the doctrine of revolutionism, it has, of course, been the eye sore of the present government of China.

Lately, however, the Japanese government has come under the direct influence of Toun Show-ye, Governor of Fintin (China), who is on his way to the United States and is at present stopping at Tokio.

The Japanese government has been bribed by this Governor from China; and it has been arranged that if the Japanese government would by any means crush the Chinese revolutionists residing in Japan, this Governor, representing the Chinese government, would, in turn, hand over to Japan several wards the holding rights of the Shin-fan Railway, Fu-Shun coal mine and Jua-Do Kiena.

It is important to note that the suppression of the paper has thus come under the rule of international diplomacy.

In consequence the twenty-seventh issue of the "Minpoa" magazine has been suppressed by the Japanese government under the pretense that it has violated the newspaper regulations.

It is further ordered that its coming issues would also be suppressed if any revolutionary essays are printed. So Japan is crushing the Chinese revolutionists, and in turn will, no doubt, make a big bargain in Manchuria.

B. L. Chang, editor of the "Minpoa," is determined to keep up the fight for liberty as is shown in the following manifesto issued by him:

"We hold that without a change in the present dictatorship, Japan and China there will be no safety of the Chinese Empire and there will be no peace in the world. It is for this reason that we have been struggling for the last twenty years against the alien Manchian government, which has been the ruling power in China. This government is inhuman and despotic. We must, therefore, substitute this present government for a national government, which has been the instrument of her machinations, and in order to screen her deeds, has ordered the newspaper not to publish anything about this selfish diplomatic move.

"We publish this to bring home to those who have common sense the chameleon character of the Japanese government, and at the same time the crooked policy of the Chinese central government."

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THE MAGAZINES

The January number of "Willie's Magazine" Gaylord Wilshire... Mr. Wells says: "The peculiar... of the Marxist teaching is this..."

GENEE SAYS DANCING INSURES HEALTH

Adeline Genée, the famous London dancer, believes that dancing is the only method through which a girl may become graceful and physically perfect.

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A LIFE FOR A LITERATURE. No doubt it is possible for a writer to go far through the exercise of a finely attentive docility.

OUR DAILY POEM

FAREWELL THE OLD. Chill grips the midnight hour: Peals forth from yon church tower A sad farewell—

SOME RECIPES

Potato Soup. Pare and cut into dice three potatoes, cover with water, add a piece of butter and a little onion if liked.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND STREET THEATER. Matinee, Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat. Holiday Mat. Fri.—New Years Day.

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THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals.—From the Socialist Platform.

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY. National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 126 Washington Street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East 44th Street, New York. You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing for you to do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share the year round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1908.

THE CALL

This newspaper is owned and published by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a New York corporation. Published daily except Sunday. Office and place of business, 442 Pearl St. New York. W. W. Page, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary.

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DOES HEARST SPEAK FOR ROOSEVELT?

"The President Should Intercede for Them" is the headline of the New York "American" editorial on the case of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison. The conclusion of the article is as follows:

We believe that the prompt and mental system. It would give to vigorous intercession of the Executive labor, to labor's many friends, and to us this stage would do much to re-establish the equilibrium of confidence in the justice residing in the people and good feeling between the Executive and the administration of justice in our country. It would carry with it the idea of the value and through the clemency of the court meaning of the checks in our government would be most timely and most wise.

We cannot agree. We can see no good reason why the President should "intercede." There is no question about Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison having committed the acts for which they have been sentenced; there is no question that they committed those acts knowingly and deliberately; there is no reason to suppose that they now repent of their conduct or are willing to refrain from such actions in future. A pardon by the President or a remission of sentence by the Court which pronounced it would be nothing but an act of individual mercy to these three men. As such, it would be an insult to them and an injury to the labor movement for which they stand. It would leave the precedent established and untested, that officers of labor unions are to be considered law-breakers and worthy of imprisonment if they do their duty and help in boycotting the enemies of organized labor. It would leave that precedent to be invoked at any opportune moment by the capitalists against any leaders or members of the labor movement whom they might really wish to crush. In that sense it would be an injury to the labor movement. And it would be an insult to Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, because it would leave upon them the brand of the law-breaker who has escaped just punishment by the mercy of the authorities, and would subject them, in the eyes of their friends, to the suspicion of having privately made their peace with the enemies of their class.

Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison ought to be proud of what they have done. We have no doubt they are. They are not criminals to be pardoned. They are citizens and workingmen who have exercised their rights and performed their duties, who are being persecuted for so doing, who have been wronged by the court, and whose wrong is to be redressed.

Either "the administration of justice" is a part of the execution of the people's will, or it is something apart from and above the people. The "American" seems to hold to the latter theory, when it wishes to "establish good feeling between the people and the administration of justice." For our part, we object to the theory. If the administration of justice is something else than an agency for doing the people's bidding, then the sooner the people realize the fact and bring the judiciary down to its only proper function, the better. Let us have no "good feeling" between the people and the usurpers of arbitrary power.

The "checks in our governmental system," of which the Hearst paper speaks with such reverence, have no value and no purpose except to impede progress, to fetter the democracy, to keep the propertied classes in power. The federal judiciary, in particular, with its power of injunction and its power of declaring laws unconstitutional, were expressly devised to prevent the will of the masses of the people from being carried into effect. Anyone who has made more than a superficial study of American history knows that. What we want, what any twentieth-century newspaper professing to be progressive ought to desire, is not to "give labor a feeling of the justice residing in the triune wisdom of the government," for such a feeling would be a dangerous delusion, but to give all men a clear understanding of the way in which this system of checks and balances works harm to the masses.

Executive pardon for Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, or the remission of their sentences "through the clemency of the court" at the President's intercession, would probably be good politics for Mr. Roosevelt to play. We thus understand its advocacy by the Hearst paper, which has of late developed into a personal organ of the Rough Rider President. So far as the three officers of the American Federation of Labor are concerned, and so far as the labor movement is concerned, it would be a gross miscarriage of justice. The reversal of their sentences and the abrogation of the legal ruling under which those sentences were pronounced are imperatively necessary to them and to the working class.

"I don't want to get into the Gompers class," said Mayor McClellan as he left the city in order to evade service of an injunction. Mr. Gompers may well congratulate himself on being spared such company.

In bringing its action against Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, the Bucks Stove and Range Company alleged that it was suffering grave and irreparable damage as a result of the boycott placed on its scab products. In a statement given out to the Associated Press this week the same company alleges that the boycott has not seriously impaired its business. Which time did Mr. Van Cleave tell the truth?

Louis F. Post in the "Public" says: "The Socialist party having fallen back in its vote, has lost the power of frightening the Leslie M. Shaws." We don't know about Mr. Shaw, but we do know that the Socialist party has not fallen back in its vote. Wake up, Mr. Post. The world moves, and the procession will get 'way by you, if you don't look out.



A NEW DUET.

DEATH OF THE SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA.

By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

Some time ago "Collier's" issued a statement that the Socialist propaganda was dead or sleeping. That is sad news to Socialists. Let us see if (as we fear) it is true. "Collier's" in making its affirmation, compared our present quiescence with our strenuous activity at the time of the last Presidential election, at which time we were acknowledged by "Collier's" to be flourishing like the green bay tree. Now to our task of noting how we have fallen back in the past four years. In 1904 we had about 15,000 party members, each disseminating the gospel of Socialism. To-day we have shrank to only about 50,000. In 1904 we had a large gap in our work where an English daily was absent. To-day we have lost that gap and have had to accept the bitter humiliation of seeing the "Chicago Daily Socialist" and the "New York Evening Call" handing out the good stuff to a total of 70,000 readers. In 1904 the "Appeal to Reason" boasted 150,000 subscribers. To-day it has only 215,000, and prints special editions of a scant three million. In 1904 literature sales had not reached more than half the noxious profusion of to-day. Alas! We are losing ground! In 1904 the Mover-Haywood case was still in the future. To-day the verdict of "Not Guilty" has reached millions of persons and advanced Socialism more than years of steady "plugging" could have done. Our loss is terribly apparent. In 1904 the Christian Socialist movement, the various Socialist clubs and study classes were far less developed than to-day. Here, too, we see the same falling off noted elsewhere by "Collier's." In 1904 union labor as a whole was practically indifferent to political action. To-day it is declaring for political action, and we fear, may have to become Socialistic in order to make any effective progress toward emancipation. Yes, we are rapidly going down and out. Other factors could be cited to show the decline and fall of the Socialist propaganda, but these will suffice. A few such straws will show as well as a whole haystack full which way the wind is whistling. "Collier's" has made its point. We acknowledge the com. The Socialist propaganda is not only dying; it is actually dead and "laid out." All that remains is to bury it. No flowers, please.

IMMORTALIZING SCIENTISTS.

In an article on "Everlasting Monuments to Scientists" Leopold Ehrlich says in a Berlin paper: "The stones finally crumble and the bronzes may be destroyed. Younger generations have their heroes and forget the names of those who have gone before. But making the name of scientist a part of the universal scientific language is an indestructible monument. The men who gave the name of Ohm in honor of George Simon Ohm to the unit of electric resistance; ampere, the unit of electric current; to perpetuate the name of Andre Marie Ampere, and volt, in honor of Alessandro Volta, to the unit of electro-motive force, handed these names to the people of all times to follow. The cablegram should have been named for Field as the wireless message has been for Marconi, and the incandescent lamp would burn just as well if it were known as an 'Edison.' The suggestion that the kilowatt hour should be called a 'kelvin,' for the scientist who preferred to be called Thompson, should be carried out, and thus another worthy name would be made imperishable."

ETHICS OF PRODUCING CLASSES.

Among the producers two fundamental convictions have arisen and gained general acceptance. They are:

THE NOBLE SCIENCE OF WAR.

"Having discovered a projectile that will pierce any armor," said the seeker for information, "what will be the next step?" "To find an armor that no projectile will pierce," answered the naval expert. "And then?" "We must find a projectile that will pierce any armor."

A NEW PSALM OF LIFE.

Let us then be up and doing, All becoming money kings; We may some day be endowing Universities and things. Lives of billionaires remind us That we've got to own the stock If we want to leave behind us Libraries on every block.

THE LORDS OF LABOR.

They come! They come in a glorious march! You can hear their steam-steeds neigh. As they flash through Spill's triumphant arch. Or plunge 'mid the dashing spray. Their bale-fires in the mighty forge. Their life-pulse throbs in the mill; Their lightning shiver the gaping gorge. And their thunders shake the hill. Chorus: Ho! These are Titans of toll and trade, The heroes who wield no sabre; But mightier conquests repeateth the blade That is borne by the Lords of Labor. Brave hearts, like jewels, light the sod— Through the mist of commerce shine— And soul flash out like stars of God From the midnight of the mine. No palace is theirs, no castle great, No princely, pillared hall; But they will laugh at the roofs of state 'Neath the Heaven which is over all. Each bares his arms for the ringing strife That mauls the sons of the soil; And the sweat-drops shed in their battle of life Are gems in the crown of Toil. And prouder their well-worn wreaths, I trow, Than laurels with life-blood wet; And nobler the arch of a bare, bold brow, Than the clasp of a coronet. Then hurrah for each hero, although Unblown by the trump or tabor; For holier, happier far is the meed That crowneth the Lords of Labor. —James MacFarlan. (Died in poverty in Glasgow, 1862.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Justice."—In the first place, do not forget that the United States Supreme Court about a year ago declared unconstitutional a law forbidding railway corporations to blacklist workmen for belonging to labor organizations. The law, as interpreted by the courts, robs the absolute right of the capitalist to deny employment to the workmen, for any reason or for no reason. But it now denies to the workmen even the right to announce to other workmen his reasons for declining to purchase the goods offered for sale by particularly hostile capitalists. Further, consider that the different economic positions of employers and workmen are such that there is no possibility of "fair play" between them; the capitalist has the overwhelming advantage under any form of law; the rulings involved in the Gompers case simply increase that advantage on the side of the capitalist, and render the play still more foul. "Why this class distinction?" you ask. Because classes exist. Because the wealth of some persons and the poverty of others puts them in different classes, whether they will or not, and under modern conditions of industry, makes the two classes hostile in interest. So long as these two classes of parasitic capitalists and proletariat producers exist, there will be a class distinction between them. There will be fair play in economic life only when this class distinction disappears through the social ownership of the socially necessary means of production.

S. W.—There are numerous collection agencies which make a business of collecting bills from business workmen, etc., retaining a certain proportion of the amount as their commission. You will find the addresses of such agencies in the business directory. You can, of course, sue the contractor for the money he owes you. For that purpose you will have to put the matter into the hands of a lawyer, and pay him a fee. We do not know of any way to prevent these people from running bills and then delaying or refusing payment, so long as anyone will trust them. If you know of others to whom they owe money, you might consult with those other creditors, and perhaps it will be possible to bring some kind of a joint action, or by the joint threat of legal action, to induce them to pay.

J. C. Harden.—The total population of the United States, according to the census of 1900, was 76,302,357. Of these, 39,659,242 were males and 37,244,145 females; 65,343,302 were native, and 10,460,955 were foreign-born. Between 1890 and 1900 the total population increased 21 per cent. The number of males increased somewhat less than the number of females. In other words, the excess of males was less in 1900 than in 1890. The native population increased 25.5 per cent, and the foreign-born population only 12.4 per cent, so that the proportion of foreign-born residents in 1900 was less than in 1890. The white population increased somewhat more than the colored population.

K. T.—November 29, 1906, was the twelfth day of Kislev in the Jewish calendar. S. Berman.—Two weeks before the Jewish New Year, your age was Saturday, April 7, 1894.

RESPECT FOR LAW.

Editorial from the "Chicago Daily Socialist." The only defense that is made of the sentence passed upon the officials of the American Federation of Labor is that it was necessary to preserve respect for the law. The editorials on this subject all take the same text—that any resistance to a court injunction threatens the very foundation of society because it is an attack upon law. Those who dare defend Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are called anarchists, opponents of law and order and various other choice names. This is the position which has always been taken by those who have succeeded in seizing the government and utilizing it to their private advantage: It was so with the holders of chattel slaves. They met every attack upon their ownership of human beings with the cry that their opponents were trying to disrupt the union, or were lacking in respect for the Constitution. So far did this go that Garrison was accustomed to allude to the Constitution as a "covenant with hell." Yet we build monuments to Garrison to-day and exorcise the names of those who denounced him. When the ruling class of the United States abolished the right of trial by jury in labor cases and substituted "government by injunction," when its supreme court usurped the power to override the legislative branch and declare laws unconstitutional, it laid the foundation for revolt against such class made law. It was such actions that created a con-

THE RADICALS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

By ROBERT HUNTER. Recently there met in St. Louis a convention of radicals, a few of those old Populists who never yet bent the knee to plutocracy. For many years now they have fought a straight fight against both capitalists and plutocrats. They could not be bribed or flattered or licked into one of the old parties. It is easy to do the popular thing. It is difficult to do the unpopular thing. These old radicals have done what their conscience dictated, whether it was popular or unpopular. The papers now report that they have decided to abandon their party and to work with us. Well, here's a hearty hand of welcome. We can't have too much of the uncompromising stuff which they are made of. But one decision of the conference amused me, and that is the call for a constitutional convention. This handful of radicals is going to send a petition to their lords and masters asking them to revise the constitution of the United States—that idol of their lords and masters. It appears to me like crying for the moon. The Constitution of the United States will never be changed by being, by petition, by any appeal whatever. It will be changed only by a political revolution which will place in power the Socialist party. A group of men who can't elect a single man to Congress is wasting its time trying to amend the Constitution of the United States. If an election to a Constitutional convention were held to-day the convention would be packed by corporation owned Democrats and Republicans, and when these gentlemen got through amending the Constitution it would be infinitely worse than even it is to-day. Why should the powers which rule this country allow us to change this Constitution when we haven't strength and unity enough now even to pass a harmless little law in Congress? Think of what a superb piece of machinery for defeating the will of the people this Constitution is. If the people want any reform measure, and make enough clamor about it, the House passes the bill and it is left to the Senate to kill it. If the people are very determined, the Senate passes the bill and leaves it to the President to kill it. But, if the people are in a rage, the House signs the bill and leaves it to the Supreme Court to kill it. Now, does any intelligent man suppose that plutocracy is going to give up political machinery like that? No, friends, it's madness. It's a wild, unreasoning, visionary project doomed in advance to disappointment and defeat. As a matter of fact, it is not the Constitution of the United States which troubles us, oppresses us and robs us. It is the ruling class which does that—it uses the Constitution as it would ANY OTHER law to carry out its will. Have you ever noticed that the Senate, the executive and the judiciary never interfere in the least with anything plutocracy wants, and that the Constitution never yet stood in the way of its obtaining what it wants? Well, remember this also. When the people come into power, the Senate, the executive, the judiciary and the Constitution will never stand in the way of anything the people want. There is not to-day a single shred of authority in the Constitution of the United States to permit the judiciary to declare a law passed by Congress unconstitutional. It is a case of pure usurpation. The Supreme Court has the power because plutocracy, which rules our Government, wants it to have the power. Even if the Constitution were changed a thousand times, even if the Supreme Court, the President and the Senate were all abolished, the people would get no more than they get now so long as plutocracy rules. Plutocracy rules in every country of Europe without a Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional. It rules in England without the King having the power to veto. It rules in England without a powerful Senate. It has only a weak, senile body of incompetents, called the House of Lords, who dare not interfere with any law that the House

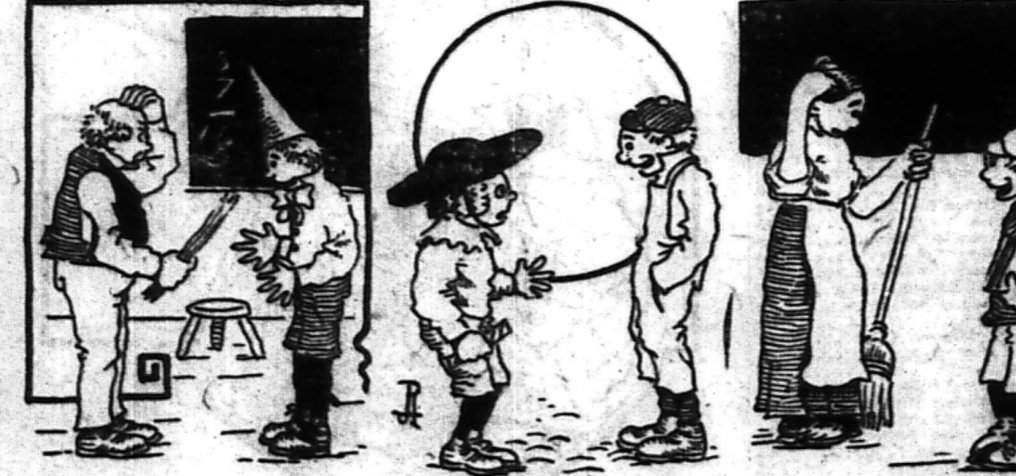
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THAT ENGLISH TEMPER. Editor of The Call: I could not help a certain feeling of disappointment when I read the article entitled "An English Temper" in the Call of December 25. Robert Hunter criticizes the behavior of Victor Grayson in the House of Commons. Mr. Grayson was suspended there because he insisted that the industrial, conservative and self-styled honorable body should take some immediate action regarding the millions of the freezing and starving unemployed in that country. It was rather rash and showed youthful lack of becoming diplomacy in trying to force the House to take up the question. But on the other hand I cannot help thinking that the situation needs some prompt attention and that he should have been supported by the other members there who are supposed to represent England's working population. Instead of supporting Mr. Grayson and proper to some people, but I am one am unable to see it in this light and do not blame Mr. Grayson for refusing to speak from the same platform with any of these "Labor members." Will you ever experience this lack of unity and indifference here, I wonder, when we some time in the future succeed in sending a number of Socialists to Congress or other law-making bodies of this country? According to certain members of the House it is possible, but if some of us should be so witness it we would feel that our fond hopes were only an illusion and our sacrifices for the cause of the working class were vain. P. THOREM. Brooklyn, Dec. 25.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Editor of The Call: The Call is not radical enough. It contains too much "warrens" to make the Socialists feel "tired." The proletariat are radical as hell and we need papers to express it and make our "class hatred" articles. G. M. Monaco, Pa. II. Editor of The Call: I ordered The Call for six months but the paper is not what I supposed it would be, and I wish you would release me. I am interested in the Call and not in a radical as hell as it is presented. The Call, therefore, instead of interesting me further in the cause, the paper discourages my looking into the subject. G. R. Northampton, Mass. (Note.—We fall back on the printing of Dante quoted in the paper to Marx' "Capital"—"Sequel to course, e lascia dir la genti"—E.A.)

THOSE BLESSED BOYS.



Teacher (trying to explain the meaning of the word "conceded")—Now, Tommy, suppose I would go around saying, look how good I am to my class, or bragging about how much I know or how good looking I am—what would you say I was? Tommy—Huh—I'd say you're a liar. Willie—Yes, indeed, my dad is a contractor. Bill—Huh, that's nothin'; my father's a contractor, too. Willie—What—a railroad contractor? Bill—Naw, a sausage contractor. He ties 'em up after 'nother man fills 'em. Mother—Well, Jimmy, did the teacher speak to you to-day? Jimmy—Yes, he asked me if there was any more at home like me. Mother—Did you tell him you're the only one? Jimmy—Yes'm. Mother—What did he say then? Jimmy—He said, "Thank heaven."