

All the News All the Time



Last Edition

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

Vol. 2—No. 4 TUESDAY, NEW YORK, JANUARY 5, 1909. Price One Cent.

MITCHELL STANDS FIRM

Will Maintain Liberty to Speak, Write and Buy Where He Pleases. WANTS WOMEN ORGANIZED Urges Equal Payment of Men and Women and Suffrage, at Big Meeting.

John Mitchell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and who was sentenced to nine months in jail for contempt of court in the Bucks case, made a stirring address on unionism and judicial interference in labor struggles before an audience that packed the Manhattan Trade School, No. 209 East 23d street, last night.

"Had I known," he said, "when I agreed to address you, that I was to be sentenced to imprisonment, I would not have made that promise. I suppose many would wish me to discuss the injunction proceedings and the learned judge's decision, but this is not the time and place for that."

"I shall in the future, however, give those who care to know, my impressions of that decision. It shall be given in temperate language, and I shall not, during all my life, preserve my dignity."

Unions the Only Protection. Mr. Mitchell said that the union was the only protection to the workers from the present industrial system. "An employer to-day is like a rudderless ship in mid ocean," he said.

MAYOR McCLELLAN SENDS MESSAGE

Defends His Own Administration and Explains the Stretching of Debt Limit.

Mayor McClellan sent his annual message to the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The message is very long, and is partly a defence on the municipal administration, much of it going to explain that the stretching of the city's borrowing to the debt limit was due not to prodigality on the part of his administration but to inherited obligations. He states that while in the five years he has been in office corporate stock to the amount of \$299,409,000 has been sold for, raising money, \$151,330,602 of this was issued for the purpose to which the city was committed prior to 1904.

CITY LAYS OFF MEN

About 200 Supernumeraries Lose Jobs in Queens Borough. Lawrence Grasser, President of the Borough of Queens, has added fully 200 supernumeraries, who drew good salaries from the city, to the army of the unemployed.

DUMA OPPOSES CZAR

Death Sentence for Strikers Too Much Even for Reactionary Body. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—The Duma is agitated at the severity of the sentence imposed recently upon strikers at Yekaterinof, and the President, M. Khomykoff, had an audience with the Emperor yesterday, in which the opinion of the Duma was communicated to him.

COLD WEATHER COMING

Weather Bureau Says It Will Reach Here by Wednesday. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The weather bureau yesterday made the following special forecast: "The disturbance mentioned in last Saturday's special forecast has reached eastern Minnesota, preceded by the expected high temperature to the eastward and southward and followed by the cold high area to the north-westward. The cold wave will reach the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley last night and Tuesday, the Ohio Valley and lower lake region Tuesday night and the middle and north Atlantic states Wednesday. It will also be colder in the South Wednesday and Wednesday night. Owing to the wide extent of the Western high area it is probable that the cold will be the most marked of the present season thus far.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Big Blast Is Recorded as Earthquake by Sensational Morning Papers. ONLY ONE PERSON INJURED Farmer Hitching Horses Is Knocked Unconscious by the Shock—Trenton Thought It a 'Quake.'

PLYMOUTH, Pa., Jan. 5.—An explosion of dynamite at the Keystone lime quarries of Charles Warner & Co., near here, early last evening shook the country for miles in every direction. Sixty employes of the company, mostly Italians, had just left the place for their homes. William Freas, a farmer, while hitching horses near by was knocked unconscious by the shock. He was the only man hurt. The warehouse, office and blacksmith shop of the company were blown to kindling wood.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The rattling of windows, accompanied by a slightly perceptible tremor of the earth's surface, at 5:30 yesterday afternoon made thousands of persons in this section think that there had been an earthquake. Subsequent investigation, however, indicated that the shake was caused by the explosion of dynamite in quarries in Plymouth County, Pa.

DIES TO KEEP FAMILY

Young Girl Kills Self So That \$300 Insurance Will Keep Others from Starving. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Pressed by the needs of her family, seventeen-year-old Jennie Joyce drank poison so that the \$300 insurance that she carried should go to feed her sisters who were out of work. The girl lived with her sister, Mrs. William Salt, and the latter's husband. For several months Salt has been without employment and the family was in reduced circumstances. Work had been promised within a few weeks, but there were no resources with which to tide over the interval. Miss Joyce worked in a factory, where she earned small wages, but when she talked with her mother over to her sister.

AN APPEAL TO CALL READERS.

Millions are spent for advertising the goods you and other people consume. This money is what keeps most papers alive. The Call needs support more than any other paper, and its readers must be instrumental in securing it. Its readers must organize their purchasing power and place it at the disposal of this paper. Join the Call's Purchasers' League and carry a C. P. L. card. Buy of Call advertisers only, and have each purchase entered on your C. P. L. card. This practice will build up your card. It will also help other people talk about The Call and how it succeeded. If you have made one resolution for the new year, make another: To give Call advertisements the preference when making a purchase. If you have a C. P. L. card showing that you have bought of Call advertisers goods to the amount of \$15 or more, don't keep it any longer, but return it at once to us. We need these cards to convince people that our readers patronize our advertisers. Besides, you can get a book free in exchange for your card. Read our book list and offer.

KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY LIVING ON THE FAT OF THE LAND WHILE THEIR SUBJECTS PERISH

GAS CO. REFUSES TO PAY

\$5,000,000 Should Be Paid Back Within a Month, Says Judge. Lacombe. More than \$5,000,000 of the \$9,000,000 excess funds collected by the New York Gas Trust will be refunded to consumers immediately as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the 80-cent gas law—the final victory in the long fight waged for cheaper gas. Judge E. Henry Lacombe, of the United States Court, by whose order the gas companies deposited all money collected in excess of the 80-cent rate in the hands of Commissioner Shields, declared that the refunding could be begun within a month and completed in three or four. This opinion applies only to the funds of consumers on the books of the Consolidated Gas Company. Of the total amount in the hands of Commissioner Shields the largest part is money collected from consumers by the Consolidated Gas Company. It amounts to \$4,987,011. The other companies' quotas are: Mutual, \$2,107,000; New York Gas, \$1,235,523; Standard, \$1,005,282; Central Union, \$711,269; and Northern Union, \$274,292.

ROOK BOOMED FOR KNOX'S JOB

Opposition to Oliver May Come from Editor of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 5.—Colonel Charles A. Rook, editor of the Pittsburgh "Dispatch," is being urged to become a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed P. C. Knox. When announcement was made that Senator Knox had accepted President-elect Taft's offer to become Secretary of State, Colonel Rook was one of the first to be mentioned as a likely successor to Mr. Knox. His many friends throughout the state assured him of support and members of the State House and Senate declared that if he were a candidate they would be for him. At a large, attended meeting of Typographical Union No. 7, of Pittsburgh, Colonel Rook was unanimously endorsed for United States Senator. Eugene Merz, president, and C. Q. Lafferty, secretary, signing the resolutions.

HAINS ON STAND

Examination of Alleged Accomplice Continues To-day. Thornton Jenkins Hains began his second day of testimony this morning, and it was the turn of former District Attorney Darrin to attack the strong attack made by the witness which the witness built up about himself on his direct examination yesterday, and there was much curiosity to see whether Darrin would be able to trip him in any essential detail. Those who took note of the cool, self-assured way in which the defendant regarded the prosecutor yesterday whenever the latter made an objection, concluded that Mr. Darrin would have to be sharp indeed to trip the man who had been studying out for months the situation in which he finds himself to-day, and whose entire time has been devoted to preparing for this most searching questioning. One thing struck out clearly in the minds of those who heard the remarkable story yesterday—for remarkable it was, Thornton Hains is a good actor. Had he devoted his energies to the stage instead of novel writing, he would probably have made a success of it. His every gesture and the very tone of his voice was intensely dramatic. He didn't give the court room crowd any chance to grow apathetic. Whether illustrating his words, or describing the manner in which the hair or reciting the story of his own actions at the time of the shooting, his voice was vibrant and he threw his whole being into what he said. As he reached the climax and his voice rose until it penetrated every corner of the court room—a court room of which the acoustic properties are not the best—and every one in the silent audience was clearly describing the manner in which the shots were fired he testified: "I heard shots, one, two, three, four, five, six—like that"—he accompanied each count with a sharp rap of his hand on the table in rapid succession sounded exactly like pistol shots. Again, when he told how he pointed at Roberts with the exclamation, "Don't you shoot. Get back—get back. Get away—you cannot hurt this man, he is my brother," his voice rose to its fullest pitch and his eyes narrowed as he pointed his index finger at the man for a moment, as if aiming a revolver. There were those hearing that who could not help but think that it would go good to stand in front of Thornton Hains, armed and with his temper aroused. But what kind of an impression did all this realism make upon the twelve men in the jury box? A Long time was hard to read. It also may be depended upon to do the unexpected. The faces of the twelve—from the hard headed old Scotchman in the second row to the tall, impassive Indian, Jardine—were like so many masks. Only, when it was all over for the day, one of the jurors was seen to smile as if incredulous. Some may have thought Thornton Hains was a bit too dramatic to carry conviction. Others were of the opinion that he had made a strong impression on the jury. All this was only guess work. Mr. Darrin promised to consume a great deal of time in the effort to make breaches in the strong story of the witness. He had prepared for a siege of hours. Then, after the cross fire Mr. McIntyre may take the witness again on redirect examination and then a long string of witnesses will be called in rebuttal. The verdict may be in before Saturday. Mrs. Annis sat in the court room yesterday and listened scornfully to the story of Thornton Hains. Mrs. Birchfield, who was with her to decide and this jury is a puzzle.

PHONES ON SANTA FE

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—It was announced yesterday that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad would operate the entire line from here to the Pacific coast by telephone instead of by telegraph. The substitution will be carried on as rapidly as possible. The entire cost will be about \$2,000,000.

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Unless Something Is Done Deaths of Survivors Will Be Greater than That of Victims.

STENCH SICKENING 10 MILES AT SEA

Soldiers Are Parading the Streets or Acting as Escorts for Royal Investigating Parties While Subjects Dying of Starvation Are Begging to Be Shot. Special cable to The Call. ROME, Italy, Jan. 5.—Italy is practically murdering the survivors of the recent earthquake, and unless some speedy action is taken by persons capable of handling the situation the death list of survivors will be greater than that of the victims of the disaster. Every press dispatch from this city is so censored that it is impossible to let the civilized world know what is taking place in the cities of the dead. About all that is allowed to leak through are messages pertaining to valiant work of the King and Queen of Italy, who are living on the most costly of delicacies on board a sumptuously furnished ship, while tens of thousands around them are starving of hunger and begging to be shot.

Only yesterday more than 500 persons, taken aboard the ship at Messina, died after they had been presumably saved by the Italian government. Hundreds of soldiers have been rushed to the scene, who are spending their time walking through the ruined city or acting as escort for the King and Queen. No effort is being made to take the survivors away in the ships that have reached Messina. Instead of taking them aboard and carrying them to other cities, where they could at least breathe fresh air, they are forced to live in these cemeteries of unburied bodies, the stench from which is sickening ten miles at sea. This is what Italy is doing for her subjects. True, several thousand of the victims have reached other Italian cities, where they are being well cared for by the populace, but the less fortunate who have not either the physical power or the resources to seek places of refuge, are being slowly tortured to death by the inefficiency of the Italian government. Information collected from the survivors of the earthquake who have reached Rome or Naples establish the fact that there was, for days after the disaster, utter lack of relief organization. Large numbers of victims who ought to have been saved died of hunger, cold and neglect owing to the confusion. Much valuable time was lost and the authorities overlooked many small villages in Calabria and Sicily, which remained for days unaided while the inhabitants starved. Even cities to which the survivors were conveyed, such as Rome, are suffering from disorganization. It seems that the five hundred survivors who arrived in Rome yesterday were lodged in the Santa Maria Hospital in the Vatican because no other place had been prepared for their reception. The behavior of the survivors themselves has been, in most cases, utterly selfish. Their sole thought was their own safety and, when they could, they escaped, leaving the injured behind them, without a thought of rescue. With few exceptions it was a case of every-one for himself. The Marquis Seralo says that many of the survivors at Messina behaved in a mostly cowardly manner.

A WISE ITALIAN.

Says That Roosevelt Earns Salary by Butting In. EASTON, Pa., Jan. 5.—When Judge Stewart in the Naturalization Court yesterday asked Francesco Due, a would be citizen, what duties were performed by the President of the United States, the applicant hesitated for a moment. Then the judge said: "How does the President of the United States earn his salary?" "Quick as a flash came the answer: "By interfering with everybody else's business." Every one in the court room was convulsed with laughter. Due was fairly accurate in his answer to the general question and received his papers.

TO DEFEND RUDOWITZ League of Political Refugees Has 200 Branches.

Secretary of National Organization Reports Great Activity Throughout the Country—Czar Guilty of Fraud—Is Not Entitled to Any Rights.

Special to The Call. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 5.—John C. Chase, chairman of the National Organization Committee of the Political League of America, has returned from an extensive trip throughout the country. He reported at the meeting of the organization that the committee had got into touch with 200 branches of the league outside the city of Chicago, the branches being located in 50 different states. He submitted for approval the form of the organization letter to be sent to those branches, and the letter was approved by the central council. He further reported that on Monday night he had personally organized the Milwaukee branch of the league with a large membership, and that A. J. Welch had been elected secretary of the central council.

Will Distribute Literature. The literature committee was ordered to have printed at once a pamphlet containing a resume of the Rudowitz case, written by Charles T. Hallinan, editorial writer on the Chicago Evening Post, the complete text of Dean Wigmore's review of the evidence, a digest of the speech of William J. Calhoun, and extracts from the famous "roture pamphlet" of the second Russian duma. This pamphlet will be sent to organizers for the league in 25,000 centres throughout the country. George B. Leonard, secretary of the Milwaukee branch of the Political League Defense League and one of the leading lawyers of that city, has arrived in Chicago to attend the meeting of the league.

In discussing the treaty with Russia, Secretary Leonard gave out the following interview: "It is one of the elementary principles of law that a contract in order to be of binding force must be entered into between the parties who are in law competent to make contracts. "In civil contracts a child or insane person are incapable of entering into binding contracts or obligations. A treaty is a contract between nations, and it is a well recognized principle of international law that each party to a treaty must be competent to enter into a contract. "The treaty now in existence with the country in 1893 and ever since has not attempted to recognize the principle that every person accused of a breach of law is entitled to trial.

Accused Czar of Fraud. "On November 24, 1904, the semstvos and municipalities, meeting in a national convention at St. Petersburg, submitted a petition to the Czar, asking for the reform of the recognition by the government of the right of every accused person to a trial. The Czar waited over a month before giving a reply, and only when defeat after defeat had overtaken the Russian army in Manchuria and just five days before the fall of Port Arthur he issued his memorable ukase of December 27, in which he made the promise of legal trial of all persons accused in the part of the Russian Government if it is found by the United States Government if it is found by its treaty with Russia."

"Has not that treaty been entered into by fraud and misrepresentation on the part of the Russian Government? And has our Government any right to maintain an extradition treaty with a lawless government like that of Russia?"

GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK, Kings County, 375-379 FULTON AND 554-556 ADAMS STREETS. The Trustees of this Bank have declared interest at the rate of 4 PER CENT.

per annum on all sums of \$5.00 to \$1,000—entitled thereto on December 31, 1908, payable on and after January 19, 1909. Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, President. JULIUS LEHRENKRAUS, Treasurer. F. KOCH, Secretary.

LAUNDRIES. COMMONWEALTH HAND LAUNDRY. 140 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Send a postal for wagon to call any of Greenpoint or Long Island City.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS. READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Buy Less than in any other place. The Quality of the Books. All published by the Socialist Party.

CASTRO OPENED UP

By Dr. Israel, of Berlin—Deposed Despot Doing Well.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, was operated upon early yesterday morning by Professor Israel.

The operation was of a serious character, but at 2 o'clock this afternoon the surgeons in answer to an inquiry stated that their patient was doing well. Professor Israel was assisted in the operation by two members of his clinic. The operation lasted three hours and five minutes. It was far more difficult and hazardous than was expected. Six assistants helped Dr. Israel. Very little chloroform was used. An entirely new system of local anaesthesia by local injection was chiefly employed.

After Castro recovered from the effects of the chloroform that was employed he insisted upon giving out the following: "I am satisfied, now that I have been operated upon, that the whole world will know that I did not come to Europe to evade responsibilities and that I did not imagine even for a moment what was going to happen in Venezuela."

Senora Castro remained at the Espanade Hotel while the operation was being performed. It is not expected that Castro will be able to stir for fifteen days.

SOCIALIST WINS

Toronto Reporter Elected Member of the Board of Education.

By GORDON CASCADEN. Correspondence to The Call: TORONTO, Jan. 5.—In the Toronto municipal elections, held New Year's Day, James Simpson, a member of the Socialist party of Canada, was elected to the Board of Education. Owing to property qualification restrictions, the Socialist party was unable to nominate candidates for the Board of Control and the Board of Aldermen. But five candidates were nominated—one for the Mayoralty and four for the Board of Education. The vote for the Socialist party candidates was: For Mayor—James Lindala, 1,745; for the Board of Education—James Simpson, 1,065; Wilfred Gribble, carpenter, 1,053; F. H. Sangster, attorney, 765. James Simpson was a member of the Board of Education for several years. He is vice president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and one of the best known Socialist and labor men in Canada. The other active members of the Socialist party, Wilfred Gribble acting as provincial organizer.

Several by-laws were submitted to the electors and the women's vote in the election was important—license reduction. Toronto with a population of 340,000 people, will now have only 110 barrooms, and both the temperance and liquor interests ascribe the result to the women.

AGITATION IN BROWNVILLE.

Feeling that the establishing of a club and reading room is something essential to the development of the Socialist movement in Brownville, Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. of the Socialist party of Kings County, has taken steps to realize this plan and asks that everyone who is interested send their donations to and communicate with B. Wolff, treasurer, 431 Howard avenue, Brooklyn.

THE UNEMPLOYED WILL MEET.

A Call Sent for a Convention by Chairman of Committee. James Eads How, chairman of the National Committee for the Unemployed, has called for a convention to be held at St. Louis on January 23, 24 and 25 by all the unorganized and casual working people of America and Great Britain, to decide at a form of relief to meet the approaching hard winter.

CHURCH REUNION TO-NIGHT.

Among those who will speak at the Plymouth Church, Orange street, Brooklyn, to-night, at the Plymouth Church Reunion, will be: Mr. C. W. Dietrich, secretary of the M. C. A.; Prof. Francis X. Carmody, Hon. George J. Corey, ex-Minister to Holland; Prof. Homer C. Bristol, and Gen. King. The public is invited.

CALL FAIR.

Organizations Will Please Take Notice. A great Fair will be held for the benefit of The Call from April 5 to April 10. Branches of the Socialist Party and all the other labor organizations are requested to take notice and kindly send the date for the town festival in a way that the same will not conflict with the Call Fair. The Call Fair Committee.

FINANCIAL.

Comrades—If you can invest \$25 with me once. We have a machine that will revolutionize the printing industry. It will be placed on the market in a short time. A great opportunity for investment. J. J. Spence, Secretary, 139 Howard street, Saginaw, Mich.

FOR RENT.

Left suitable for manufacturing or printing business. Located in East Broadway. Three lights up. Immediate occupancy. Low rent. Apply by letter or phone to The Evening Call, 443 Pearl street. Phone 3271 West.

Socialist Notes.

Notices of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 P. M., unless otherwise specified.

To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 19th A. D.—250 West 125th street. Important. Every member must be present. 26th A. D.—44 East 104th street. Debate after business meeting. 31st A. D.—250 West 125th street. 34th A. D.—3299 Third avenue. Discussion on "The History of Socialism" and the "Life Work and Influence of William Morris."

BROOKLYN. Lectures.

"Concentration of Wealth" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by H. W. Laidler before the 17th. D. At the regular business meeting many important matters will be discussed and votes cast for national committee.

Richmond County. All Socialists along the North Shore are asked to attend a regular meeting of the local at the house of Hermann J. Feuerstein, 3322 Richmond Terrace, Marine Harbor. Election of officers will take place.

HOBOKEN. Branch 1.—333 Jefferson street. Business.

NATIONAL. The weekly "Bulletin" issued by the National office contains the following interesting information:

Proposed Referendum. Local Portland, Oregon, moves: That the national constitution of the Socialist party be amended as follows: Article VI. Sec. 1. The National Executive shall be composed of seven members, six of whom shall be elected by referendum of the party by referendum vote, and the National Secretary, who shall act as an ex-officio member and shall preside at all meetings of said committee. The term of office to be two years and no person shall be eligible to membership on this committee who has not been a member of the party at least three years prior and continuous to the date of receiving nomination. The call for nomination shall be issued on the 15th day of September of odd numbered years. Each local shall be allowed to nominate six candidates. Thirty days shall be allowed for nominations, fifteen for acceptances and declinations and fifty for the referendum. The six candidates receiving the highest number of votes to be declared elected to membership on the executive committee, provided however, that no two candidates shall be elected from the same state. In case of two members having been nominated from one state and having received highest number of votes the one having received the larger number of the two shall be declared elected from said state.

One nomination from locals in three different states or nominations from at least five locals in one state, shall be necessary to place candidates name upon the ballot. Vacancies on the executive committee occurring between times of regular election shall be filled by candidate having received highest vote in order at election at which executive committee was selected.

Sec. 2. The six members of the executive committee shall receive a compensation \$30 per month and their wages and transportation while traveling to take their seats and to their respective homes after their term shall have expired. They shall be required to attend all meetings and other work at headquarters with such additional help as may be necessary from time to time in addition to their duties as members of the national executive committee, and they shall render continuous service of eight hours per day while holding office. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to send out as many national organizers without expense to the different states as the finances of the party will permit.

The national secretary shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as other members of the executive committee. The same rules shall govern nominations and election. The national secretary shall receive a wage of \$1,500 per year. He shall serve as executive committee-man from the state in which he held membership at time of receiving nomination and no other member shall be allowed from said state.

Dues in the Socialist party shall be 20 cents per month, of which ten cents shall be for the state and ten cents national. In cases where foreign speaking nationalities shall be organized in the Socialist party, five cents of the national dues received from said foreign speaking locals shall be used to keep up a local and translator of said nationality.

The passing of these amendments to the constitution of the Socialist party shall annul all previous clauses and amendments to said constitution that are in contradiction to said amendments.

The change in dues shall take effect immediately upon carrying. The change to salaried executive committee shall take effect and a new committee elected to take their seats January 1, 1910.

New Condition.

The new constitution, taking effect January 1, 1909, contains the following: You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 53d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. Always Something New. We handle all union made merchandise.

CALL MAN ON ROAD.

All comrades and Call boosters in the New England States are asked to look out for The Call's representative, B. Gottlieb, who is traveling through those states in the interest of this paper. Comrade Gottlieb is authorized to take subscriptions for Call stocks and bonds and should be enthusiastically welcomed.

PUBLIC OPINION

Would Help Strikers, Says Cutting—Audience Has Grave Doubts.

R. Fulton Cutting, president of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, was the speaker of the evening at the after service open meeting of the Church of the Ascension Sunday night, and his discourse on "Trade Unions and Public Opinion" aroused considerable comment.

Mr. Cutting spoke of the brick-makers strike at Perth Amboy, N. J., which occurred about six week ago, and during which several workers were shot down by deputy sheriffs, and showed conclusively that the wages of from 90c. to \$1.15 received by the brickmakers was not enough to support the workers without the assistance of charitable organizations.

The speaker characterized the immediate raise of wages by the brick companies to \$1.30 and \$1.40 as an admission of the fact that they had been exploiting their employees unmercifully before.

Mr. Cutting believed that the strongest weapon of the labor unions in the fight for better conditions was public opinion, which he was sure would be on their side if they made a fair statement to their employers of what increased wages meant to them. He gently chided the unions for not taking a more active part in the fight against tuberculosis, although admitting that the Typographical Union was doing a good work against the great White Plague.

In the discussion that followed several speakers expressed skepticism about the bosses being moved by public opinion or a statement of the living conditions of their employees. The Rev. Percy Grant criticized the carping spirit of many reformers and revolutionists who could see no good in anything which they didn't do themselves, and declared they should be thankful for all good work.

Sol. Fieldman said that the bosses in general could do no different than they were doing, and that the only real solution of the labor question was the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth.

Alexander Irvine believed in doing constructive work as well as advocating the ultimate end—the overthrow of capitalism. He declared that the shibboleth of the Socialist party in the coming Mayoralty campaign ought to be "Not a single dark room in New York." Irvine also said that the Socialist party and the labor unions should make a more active part in the campaign against tuberculosis, etc.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Cutting said he had nothing but approval for what Mr. Irvine had said.

CHICAGO WORKERS TO PROTEST.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Chicago Federation of Labor will hold a protest meeting on Lincoln's Birth Day, February 12, against the decision of Judge Wright imposing a jail sentence on President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor. All labor organizations of Chicago and Cook County were requested to unite in holding protest meetings on "the birthday of that great emancipator and fighter for human freedom, Abraham Lincoln."

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon, of Local New York, of the Socialist party, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions toward the campaign fund: A. K. & S. K., Branch 158, 25c; A. K. & S. K., Branch 158, 50c; Socialist Liedertafel, \$1.25; United Engineers, No. 1, \$1; Carpenters' Union No. 513, 30c; Carpenters' Union No. 90, \$1; A. K. & S. K., Branch 179, \$2; J. Besold, 25c; Karl Fuchslocher, \$1; Rose Schneiderman, 50c; Morris Wachenberg, 25c; L. Wachenberg, 25c; M. Lerner, 25c; Chas. G. Teche, 25c; Fannie Menkowitz, 10c; Dora Menkowitz, 10c; Joseph Rosenberg, \$3.75; Louis Weisberg, 25c; Annie Norman, \$1; Max Epstein, \$1.50; Ida Rapoport, \$1; Nathan Shindler, 50c; Rudolph Lang, 25c; George Gunther, \$1; Johanna Murdoch, 50c; Newton Murdoch, 50c; A. Leikner, 50c; Ernest Hovelling, \$1.50; Otto Knoll, \$1; Joseph Penta, 25c; A. Rodman, \$1; H. Mihalun, 50c; H. Lehman, \$1; L. H. Gibson, \$1; Ida Ginsberg, \$1; Jul. Hirsch, \$2; Anna Kaplan, \$2.25; Elias Wolf, 50c; Carl Steffman, 50c; Max Lebram, 50c; Mathilde Lee, \$1; Henry Ordway, 50c; H. Ledermuller, 25c; J. Heinrich, 50c; H. Lehman, \$1.50; AUG. Landes, 50c; V. Pick, \$1; P. Vlag, \$1; W. Rayn, \$2; L. R. Beuf, 25c; James Looplooff, \$2; D. Michalowsky, 50c; Mrs. Wm. Bingham, \$1; Special Diamond, 50c; Wm. Bingham, \$2.25; Mrs. Louise Assel, \$1; R. Ginsberg, \$1.15; Dr. D. Stern, \$2; J. Steig, 50c; L. Gilbert, \$1.10; P. Schaffer, 25c; I. Block, 10c; Franz Lohd, 50c; Jos. Haas, \$3.50; Richard Fohle, \$2; Mrs. G. Schindler, \$1; Lena Schubert, \$1; E. Baumelster, 50c; Max Hagen, \$1.45; Ernest Hehling, 25c; Fred Karte, \$1; G. Marks, \$2.10; Fred Wenderoth, \$1; Jacob Wottitz, 50c; Louis Gardthausen, \$1.75; Ernest Springer, \$2; Arthur Cooperstock, 50c; Lena Rabinowitz, \$1; M. J. Kramer, \$1; Carl Hennig, \$1; John Muller, 25c; Carl Scholz, \$1.50; Joseph Sachs, 50c; Aug. Schaper, \$2; Paul Zajacek, 25c; L. J. J. Birken, 50c; H. Schindler, 50c; John Assel, 75c; Wilhelm Tyras, 20c; Peter Zaun, \$1.10; Anthon Anderson, \$1.10; Arthur Latner, \$1; Jos. Vogt, \$1.50; William Karlin, 50c; J. Ohnesorge, 50c; John Adam, \$3.40; W. Christensen, 50c; R. H. Wallace, \$1.50; Philip Vork, 25c.

VICTORY IN FRANCE.

Socialists Elect Two Deputies and Increase Their Vote. PARIS, Dec. 27.—The recent victories of the Socialist party in the elections to fill two vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies have inspired the members of the party with renewed energy and it seems probable that a number of Socialist Senators elected at the elections of January 17 will take place a week from to-day.

The newly elected deputies are M. Cabrol, of the second district of Vitefranche, in Aveyron, and M. Ducarrouge, of the second district of Charente in Saone-et-Loire. The most remarkable feature of these victories was the enormous increase in the Socialist vote.

M. Cabrol received 7,521 votes against 6,247 for his Socialist opponent, Louis Bux, while the vote in 1906 was Radicals, 9,980; Clericals, 4,299; Socialists, 1,836.

M. Ducarrouge received 6,841 votes against 5,359 for his Radical opponent, Louis Bux, while the vote in 1906 was the vote was Radicals, 11,920; Nationalists, 3,215; Socialists, 1,827.

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', Gents' and Children's Umbrellas.

PUBLIC OPINION

Would Help Strikers, Says Cutting—Audience Has Grave Doubts.

R. Fulton Cutting, president of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, was the speaker of the evening at the after service open meeting of the Church of the Ascension Sunday night, and his discourse on "Trade Unions and Public Opinion" aroused considerable comment.

Mr. Cutting spoke of the brick-makers strike at Perth Amboy, N. J., which occurred about six week ago, and during which several workers were shot down by deputy sheriffs, and showed conclusively that the wages of from 90c. to \$1.15 received by the brickmakers was not enough to support the workers without the assistance of charitable organizations.

The speaker characterized the immediate raise of wages by the brick companies to \$1.30 and \$1.40 as an admission of the fact that they had been exploiting their employees unmercifully before.

Mr. Cutting believed that the strongest weapon of the labor unions in the fight for better conditions was public opinion, which he was sure would be on their side if they made a fair statement to their employers of what increased wages meant to them. He gently chided the unions for not taking a more active part in the fight against tuberculosis, although admitting that the Typographical Union was doing a good work against the great White Plague.

In the discussion that followed several speakers expressed skepticism about the bosses being moved by public opinion or a statement of the living conditions of their employees. The Rev. Percy Grant criticized the carping spirit of many reformers and revolutionists who could see no good in anything which they didn't do themselves, and declared they should be thankful for all good work.

Sol. Fieldman said that the bosses in general could do no different than they were doing, and that the only real solution of the labor question was the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth.

Alexander Irvine believed in doing constructive work as well as advocating the ultimate end—the overthrow of capitalism. He declared that the shibboleth of the Socialist party in the coming Mayoralty campaign ought to be "Not a single dark room in New York." Irvine also said that the Socialist party and the labor unions should make a more active part in the campaign against tuberculosis, etc.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Cutting said he had nothing but approval for what Mr. Irvine had said.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Consult This Column Before Spending Your Money. Advertise Here for Results. RATES: EACH LINE. 1 short line..... 10c 2 consecutive times..... 20c 3 " " "..... 30c 4 " " "..... 40c 5 " " "..... 50c 6 " " "..... 60c 7 " " "..... 70c 8 " " "..... 80c 9 " " "..... 90c 10 " " "..... 1.00

The Market Place for Call Readers and Advertisers.

UNION MADE HATS. Well Known East Side Hatter, M. ROSENBERG. Washington Brand Hats, A Full Line of Men's, Boys' and Girls' Caps. 272 Grand St. New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Large and small furnished rooms, near "L" station; Socialists preferred. 301 W. 140th st., room 9.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

A comrade desires a light, warm, comfortable room in Flatbush section; also breakfast. Address B. A. J., Call Office.

UMBRELLAS.

A Useful Holiday Present is a SIMON'S FINE Silk Umbrella. 37 Avenue A.

BADGES, BANNERS, ETC.

BADGES, BANNERS, ETC., Union Made. 125 Clinton St. New York. Branch: 2305 3d Ave., bet. 120th and 121st St.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. Poehland, violin maker and repairer; music and musical instruments; old violins, Edison phonographs and records. 1734 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MEETING ROOMS TO LET.

Large meeting room to let, Washington Division S. P. Headquarters, 477 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Wanted—An elderly man to help a janitor; good home and small salary; no drinking man need apply. 20 E. 100th st.; basement; Mr. Jaffe.

Wanted—Energetic men with some experience in soliciting advertising.

Call between 9 and 6 P. M. The Call, 443 Pearl st., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Strong woman to do general housework. Twenty minutes from Brooklyn via L. I. R. R. Address B. K. care Call.

Wanted—A pleasant, middle aged woman or young lady to do general housework and take care of baby.

would prefer a person of some intellect who wishes to make herself a part of the family and a good home. Samuel Berkman, 359 Central avenue, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

Situation wanted, preferably as a carpenter, by a comrade, a Russian refugee who served three years in Siberia because of Socialist agitation; will do anything to make a living. Communicate with Wm. Mackenzie, 677 Nassau st., Brooklyn.

Once a Customer Always a Customer



"The Furniture Store" Broadway, Linden and Quincy Sts., BROOKLYN

A Notable Display of Thoroughly Good Office Furniture The Handsomest, Most Convenient and Substantial Styles Offered at Special Prices.

MEN WHO NEED NEW DESKS, Chairs, Tables, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Etc., to brighten up their offices will be interested in our display which is very extensive and extremely well selected. Latest designs in golden and weathered oak and mahogany are shown in all worthy grades.

It is worthy of mention that many of the finest suites of offices in the city, including those of several large banks, were furnished entirely by us.

GOOD ROLL TOP DESKS AS LOW AS \$12.50

Small cost. Great results. Classified column.

DR. PH. LEWIN, Surgeon-Dentist 211 E. 140th St., Bronx.

COAL! COAL!

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 cannot accept orders for delivery to East N. Y., Williamsburg or Ridgewood sections of Brooklyn or above 140th Street in The Bronx.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS TO COAL DEPARTMENT. The Evening Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York.

CALL LECTURE BUREAU

THE ELOQUENT EXPONENT OF SOCIALISM. GEO. R. KIRKPATRICK Has been engaged as speaker for the Bureau. Socialist Party locals and other educational organizations in the Eastern States wishing to hear him should communicate with the Bureau at once for dates. Terms liberal. Send all communications to CALL LECTURE BUREAU, 442 Pearl Street, New York City.

The Socialist Vote Increases Only Through Education

Get aside a few evenings this winter for serious study that others may be enlightened by our propaganda. Comrade John Spargo, in his excellent book, "The Common Sense of Socialism," 25 cents (paper), recommends a careful reading of the following books on Socialism:

Biographies of Socialists

Memoirs of Karl Marx, by Wilhelm Liebknecht. Cloth, 50c. Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Reformer, by Eduard Bernstein. Cloth, \$1.00.

History of Socialism

The History of Socialism, by Thos. Kirkup. Cloth, \$1.00. French and German Socialism in Modern Times, by E. T. Wey. Cloth, \$1.00.

General Expositions of Socialism

Principles of Scientific Socialism, by Chas. H. Vail. Paper, 25c; cloth, \$1.00. Collectivism, by Emile Vanderelde. Cloth, 50c.

Socialism as Related to Special Questions.

The American Farmer, by A. M. Simons. Cloth, 50c. Socialism and Anarchism, by George Pic anoff. Cloth, 50c. Poverty, by Robert Hunter. Paper, 25c; cloth, \$1.00. American Pauperism, by Immanuel Ledoff. Cloth, 50c.

The Philosophy of Socialism

The Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels. Paper, 10c; cloth, 50c. Evolution, Social and Organic, by A. M. Lewis. Cloth, 50c. The Theoretical System of Karl Marx, by L. E. Boudin. Cloth, \$1.00. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by F. Engels. Paper, 10c; cloth, 50c. Mass and Class, by W. J. Ghent. Cloth, \$1.25.

RAND SCHOOL'S NEW TERM

Special Courses for Socialist Workers in Coming Campaign.

The new bulletin of the Rand School is just out. The second term will begin on Sunday, January 16, and close on Friday, April 30.

There will be eight classes. The courses on Public Speaking (George R. Kirkpatrick), Statistics and Economics (Prof. I. A. Hourwich), Composition and Rhetoric (John Barry) are continued from the first term. Prof. Franklin H. Glendon will have a new course on "Social Evolution," E. M. Salt one on "American Industrial History," and Albert Lee one on "The History of Civilization." John Spargo will have a course on "Applied Socialism," a development of his course given during the previous term.

A course of particular importance in view of the approaching municipal campaign is the one on Socialism and Municipal Government. This will be a sixteen-lecture course with two-hour sessions beginning Wednesday, January 12. It is intended to prepare speakers, writers and other workers for effective service in the coming campaign.

The lectures will be given by specialists in the study of municipal problems, department officials and others especially fitted to give information regarding the city's governmental machinery. These lectures will be discussed and interpreted in the light of the Socialist party's attitude toward municipal reform. An opening lecture will be given by Mrs. Iris Hillcutt. The class will be under the general direction of W. J. Ghent.

THE RAND SCHOOL RESTAURANT

SPORTS

WAS BURNS VICTIM OF 'DOUBLE CROSS'?

Did Jack Johnson double cross Tommy Burns in the fight at Sydney? Sporting men in various cities would like to have this point cleared up...

According to the rumor that is in circulation just now, Burns thought he had Johnson fixed; that is to say, he got a promise from the negro to lay down, and in that way making the result sure...

I have excellent reason for believing, said a veteran referee and matchmaker who is a friend of Fitzpatrick, as this topic was discussed yesterday...

Anybody that knows Fitzpatrick will tell you that there isn't a crooked hair in his head, but I'll bet that if Burns put him away in France, he would be possibly \$10,000 richer...

ERNE BEAT CROSS IN FIERCE BATTLE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Young Erne, of this city, and Leach Cross, of New York, fought a fast six-round battle last night before the Washington Sporting Club...

In the early stages Erne outfought Cross at all points. He rushed the Gothamite around the ring, and the latter began to use foul tactics so openly that he was warned...

QUAKERS ARE HEALTHY

Report Shows Low Death Rate in Philadelphia for Last Year. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The report of the Director of Public Health and Charities Neff shows the death rate for last year to be the lowest in the city's history...

INCREASE OF IDLE CARS

The fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association shows a further large increase in the number of idle cars in the two weeks ended December 23. There was an increase of 19,800 box cars and 20,778 coal and gondola cars available...

BY SPECIAL DELIVERY

When I've a quarrel in my mind With one who's far away To scorching letters I'm inclined In which I say my say...

RESTAURANTS

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM

LENOX Union Goods

CAFE

THE VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT

STADLER BROS. DAIRY RESTAURANT

NEW THIRD AVENUE CARS

GOOD BOUTS AT THE LONG ACRE A. A. TONIGHT

THE OLYMPIC ATHLETIC CLUB

BOOTS AND SHOES

DRUGGISTS

MEAT MARKETS

PRINTING

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

S. SCHREIBER

GEO. J. SPEYER

BREAD BEARING

INTERESTING TEST

PORTO RICANS TAKE STRAW VOTE ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

Correspondence to The Call

SAN JUAN, Dec. 28.—Great interest is being shown in the straw vote being taken on the various questions affecting the relations of the island of Porto Rico with the United States...

WOMAN LAWYER WHO ACTED AS ONE OF THE COUNSEL FOR BEECH HARGIS, THE YOUNG KENTUCKY FEUDIST, WHEN HE WAS TRIED FOR MURDERING HIS FATHER

THE STAGE

A FUNNY FARCE AT THE NEW GERMAN THEATER

THE VERSATILITY OF THE STOCK COMPANY AT THE NEW GERMAN THEATER

THE CHARACTERS IN THIS FARCE ARE TYPICAL OF THE PRACED AND PROCELOIC, WHO WORSHIP THE UNIFORMS OF THE FATHERLAND

COMING NEW PLAYS

NEW PLAYS THAT ARE DUE IN NEW YORK WITHIN THE NEAR FUTURE

ON THE SAME DATE CHARLES KLEIN'S LATEST PLAY, "THE THIRD DEGREE," WILL APPEAR AT THE LIBERTY THEATER

ON JANUARY 25, MRS. LESLIE CARTER WILL APPEAR AT THE LIBERTY THEATER

THE HOLIDAY RECORD

THE HOLIDAY WEEK CLOSING WITH SATURDAY NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE MADE HISTORY FOR THE NEW YORK HIPPODROME

HITS SUPERVISORS

MISS JACOBSON DECLARED THAT THE SUPERVISORS INSIST ON TOO MUCH EMPHASIS ON THE POLICY OF THE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

THIS WEEK'S VAUDEVILLE

EVAN TANGUY WEEK AT KEITH AND PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER

JOHN D., JR., IN COURT

APPEARS IN PEONAGE LABEL CASE AGAINST HEARST'S "AMERICAN"

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., APPEARED BEFORE MAGISTRATE MOSS IN THE CENTRE STREET POLICE COURT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND STREET THEATER

BERKELEY THEATER

VOTES FOR WOMEN

SHOE STORE

BOOTS AND SHOES

LAUNDRY

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS

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HOW SLATE IS DUG.

In the minds of most people, especially if they are young people, slate is closely associated with mathematical computations and with roofs; but it is now used for many things besides school slates and roof coverings. Out of it are made sidewalks, the walls of dwellings, floors, stairways, door and window sills, chimney caps, fence posts, bath tubs, mangers, mantelpieces, blackboards and many other things.

It can be sawed and worked so accurately that bath tubs and cisterns are made perfectly water tight simply by joining the edges of the slate together.

It is so useful a material it is naturally a source of wealth wherever it is found; and there are deposits in Great Britain, Italy, France and other European countries, as well as in several parts of the United States. The most productive American slate beds are in the central and eastern parts of Pennsylvania.

It is so good out of the ground by means of blasting, holes being bored into it with steam drills. With derricks and hoisting chains the rough slabs are lifted to the edges of the quarry, and then they are rolled on trucks to the shanty of the splitter. The slabs form naturally in layers, and the splitter, following the grain or "rib" with a large chisel, separates the blocks into strips of the proper thickness for roofing slate.

Then the slate passes through a cutting or trimming machine, where, by the blows of a heavy knife, the irregular pieces are cut into rectangular "shingles." Boys often operate this trimming machine. Afterward the slates are piled up in squares, each pile containing enough to cover one hundred square feet of roof.

In the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania quarries are entirely of fine, black slates which they are made are smoothly sawed, and the walls are exceedingly substantial. A Pennsylvania factory where various articles are manufactured from slates contains three horizontal saws twelve feet in length, each of which is furnished with seventy-five cutting diamonds. Probably these are the most expensive saws in the world; for each one costs five thousand three hundred dollars. There are also in the factory diamond gisaws, a circular saw, four planers, and other slate working machinery.

The huge horizontal saw that works one of the blocks of slate is lowered by a ratchet at the rate of a quarter of an inch a minute. The saw would cut iron or steel at the same rate. Water is played on the saw to keep it cool and wash the slates free from the cut.

After the sawing, the block is planed by being moved back and forth by machinery, under a firmly fixed chisel. Then it is polished, much as marble and granite are, by means of a rapidly revolving disk of cast iron called a rubbing bed, which is kept covered with a sprinkling of fine sand continually saturated with water. The slate is bored by means of diamond pointed drills.

Slate land was once so little valued that the tract on which the famous Chapman quarry in Pennsylvania is situated was sold for a pint of liquor. The subsequent owners have taken millions from it—Sunday Magazine.

MAKING GOOD COFFEE.

The secret of good coffee is an immaculately clean coffee pot, fresh boiling water and good material. It is better to pay a little more for your coffee and use less in quantity than would be necessary in the cheaper grades. The coffee pot should be thoroughly washed and scalded after every meal and coffee never allowed to stand in it. If it gets discolored put a little baking soda in it once a week or so. Fill with cold water and let it come to the boiling point. Take care that the spout and strainer are perfectly cleaned. Rinse and dry thoroughly.

A LESION OF THE PURSE.

Medical Student—What did you operate on that man for? Eminent Surgeon—Two hundred dollars. Medical Student—I mean, what did he have? Eminent Surgeon—Two hundred dollars.—Judge.

DIFFERENT.

"Going to the theater again? But you can't see the piece." "Yes, but not in my new frock."

DEBTORS' JAILS IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

In 1829 it was estimated that 75,000 persons were annually imprisoned for debt in the United States, and at that date the practice had been abolished in at least two states, namely, Ohio and Kentucky. In 1830 the estimated number of individuals imprisoned on account of debt was: In Massachusetts, 3,000; in New York, 10,000; in Pennsylvania, 7,000; in Maryland, 3,000; or a total of 23,000 in four states.

The average of the debts for which persons were deprived of their liberty were small—under \$50. In the jail at Dedham, Norfolk County, Mass., out of a total of fifty-two debtors confined within its walls only nine owed more than \$50 and sixteen owed \$10 or less.

A local society for the relief of debtors confined for small debts proposed the release of fifteen persons, whose debts added together amounted to only \$122, an average of less than \$9.

In a jail located at Hudson, N. Y., in the course of the year ended September 29, 1830, a total of 169 persons were committed for debts; of this

number forty-nine were held for "rum debts." In Philadelphia forty cases were recorded in which the sum total of the debts was only \$23 40¢—an average of less than 60 cents each.

James Bell, keeper of the debtor's jail in New York, in a document submitted to the State Senate stated that in 1815 729 persons were confined to the jail under his control for debts under \$25 each. Nearly all of these would, he asserted, have served except for the bounty of the Humane Society. Bell himself was compelled to beg for fuel to keep them from freezing.

He specifically mentions the cases of Dins Lyman, imprisoned for three years for a debt of less than \$50, and of George Riley, imprisoned for six years, also for a debt of less than \$50. Both of these men were supported while imprisoned by charity. In other states, as Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the creditor was required to provide for the board of the imprisoned debtors. When this was not forthcoming the debtor was discharged.—Yale Review.

POSTCARD INVENTOR DEAD.

The man who invented the picture postcard died recently in Germany. His name happened to be Schwartz. No one cares who started the printing of illustrated cards ready for mailing, yet millions of them are in transit daily. They are a valuable medium of communication; indeed, they may be said to be a powerful stimulant to correspondence.

A traveler reaches a new town to stop for a night, and at the news stand or cigar stand or the soda fountain finds a collection of "local" cards. They are cheap, and in five minutes as many of them can be addressed, stamped and mailed, sending to five different friends information of location and words of greeting.

The receipt of a card from a tourist is gratifying. It is pleasant to be thus remembered. But if it were not for the pictures the cards would not be sent, for most people hesitate to use plain postal cards in polite communication, and only a few travelers take time or trouble to write letters. It is impossible to measure the educational effect of the picture postcard. They have given to people in all corners of the world glimpses of foreign parts which they never hope to see. They have stimulated interest in geography and history, and have in many cases evoked a desire to travel.

It was inevitable that the postcard should cause a flooding of the mails. Postal authorities have bewailed the practice, but their complaints have fallen on deaf ears. Herr Schwartz was honored with a monument contributed by the employees of the postoffices of the world, but he deserves to be set down in the records of this wonderful age as the inventor of one of the most popular and useful methods of communication ever devised. He truly helped to girdle the earth.—Washington Star.

POOR SANDY.

The young Scotchman never liked his mother-in-law and this weighed heavily on the mind of his wife, who was ill.

"Call her husband to her side she said to him, 'Sandy, lad, I'm varra ill and I think I'm gang to dee, and before I dee I want you to gie me a promise.'"

"I'll promise," replied Sandy. "What is it?" "Weel, I ken that when I dee I'll have a fine funeral, and I want you to ride up in front in a carriage wi' my mother."

"I've gied ye my word, an' it's nae me that's gang back on that, but I'll tell ye one thing, ye've spoilt the day for me."—Success Magazine.

THE CALL

442 Pearl Street, New York

THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST

For the Most Popular Organization.

Table listing various organizations and their membership counts for the contest. Includes groups like 25th A. D. Soc. Party, Carpenters' Union, and various local clubs.

OUR DAILY POEM

THE FOOLISH LITTLE BOY.

By J. J. Montague.

That little boy I know downtown Don't never get no time to play. He has to keep a huntin' round For sticks an' scraps o' wood all day.

He says his father says that coal Has got so high that ev'ry one Must pretty near trade off his soul To get a quarter of a ton.

An' so he's kept a workin' at The job o' gatherin' firewood. An' says he gets so tired that He'd skip the country if he could.

I think he's got no sense at all To work as hard as that, don't you? A gatherin' wood to last the Fall. An' all the hull long winter through.

His father ought to move away From that there cold an' dirty street. An' come some place round here to stay. Where radiators make the heat.

An' then that boy could play with me. An' get so strong an' happy, for He always could be warm, you see. An' never haf to work no more.

POPULAR READINGS

Charles Dickens. "Fine, fresh hearty fellows they seem." "The night before, glancing from the window—" "Wery trew, pilled Sam; 'me and the two waiters at the Peacock, has been a pumpin' over the independent voters as supposed there last night by 'houseing' 'Pumping over Independent voters' exclaimed Mr. Pickwick—" "Yes," said his attendant, "every man slept v'ro he fell down; we dragged 'em out, one by one, this mornin', and put 'em under the pump, and they're in reg'lar line order, now, Shillin' head the committee paid for that 'ere job."

"Can such things be!" exclaimed the astonished Mr. Pickwick—"Lord bless your honest sir," said Sam, "why where was you half baptized?—that's nothin' that ain't!" "Nothing," said Mr. Pickwick—"Nothin' at all sir," replied his attendant. "The night before the last day o' the last election here, the opposite party bribed the bar maid at the Town Arms to hocus the brandy and water of fourteen unpolled electors as was a stoppin' in the house."

SOME RECIPES.

French Stew. French stew will make a savory change in meat dishes. Put into an earthen dish two and one-half pounds of stewing beef cut in small slices, a large carrot, three onions, three round tablespoons of pearl tapioca, a heaping table-spoonful of bread crumbs, a table-spoonful of vinegar, one-eighth of a pound of butter, salt and pepper. Cover tightly after adding a little water, and bake in a moderate oven five or six hours.

Angel Cake. Whites of eight large or nine medium eggs, one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, one cup of flour, one-half teaspoonful cream of tartar, pinch of salt added to the eggs before whipping, flavor to taste. Sift measure and set aside sugar and flour, whip eggs to foam, add cream of tartar and whip until very stiff, add sugar and fold in (always using a spoon to mix cakes with), then flavor and fold in, then flour and fold in lightly through. Put in a moderate oven at once. Will bake in about 25 minutes; should not take longer, as baking too long dries out the moisture and makes them tough and dry. Put in moderate oven—too hot for butter cakes and not hot enough for biscuits. If the cake is properly mixed it will raise above the pan. When it is done it begins to shrink. Let it shrink back to the level of the pan. Watch carefully this stage, and when it shrinks back to the level of the pan take it out of the oven and invert immediately, rest on center tube, let hang until perfectly cold, then cut the cake loose from around the sides and center of the tube. Knock back the slide, insert knife and cut loose from the bottom; turn out.

Boiled Lemon Pudding. One-fourth pound of flour, one-half pound chopped suet, one-half pound bread crumbs (white), two eggs, two lemons, one-quarter pound cornstarch, one pint milk, one-half teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon salt. Mix together the flour, cornstarch, chopped suet and bread crumbs; add to the milk the soda and salt, the grated rinds of the lemons and two eggs, well beaten; stir together and add to the flour. When partially mixed add the juice of the lemons and finish mixing. Wet and wring out a pudding bag, dust it with flour, put in the mixture and boil steadily for three hours. Serve with hard cream sauce.

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THE SUSTAINING FUND

The Call Sustaining Fund acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the week ending January 2. Please report errors and omissions to Anna A. Maloy, care of The Call, 442 Pearl Street:

Table listing names and amounts of contributions to the sustaining fund. Includes names like Helen Hill, Katherine Hill, E. C. Pledge, and many others.

THE CALL PATTERN

7789



MISSES' AND GIRLS' BACK APRON Paris Pattern No. 2739

All Sizes Allowed. Made up in plain colored chambray or plain, checked or figured gingham, this is a most serviceable garment for the school girl. The apron is loose and comfortable, completely covering the dress and therefore protecting it from all dirt. The lower edge is finished with a deep hem and the back is fastened with small pearl buttons. The upper edge is gathered into the low round collar and the full sleeves are gathered into cuffs of the material. If desired, the upper edge may be cut in low-neck outline and oversleeves may be used instead of the long sleeves. A wide, square pocket ornaments either side of the front, or these may be omitted, if desired. The pattern is in six sizes—4 to 16 years. For a girl of 10 years the apron, as in front view, requires 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 3/4 yards 28 inches wide, or, as in back view, including oversleeves, it needs 3/4 yards 27 inches wide, or 3/4 yards 28 inches wide. Prices of pattern, 10 cents.

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Form for an evening call pattern coupon, including fields for name, street, city, and state.

(This must be put on coupon.) To obtain the pattern above, fill out this coupon and enclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, New York Evening Call, 442 Pearl St., New York City.

Table listing names and amounts of contributions to the evening call pattern fund. Includes names like Rand School Restaurant, 21st and 27th A. D. Manhattan, and many others.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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The Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism. By John Spargo. "The torch which all the prophets from Moses to Jesus bore aloft is today being borne by Socialist agitators. Not an apology, but a challenge. The Church on one side and Religion with Socialism as its pretenses on the other. Spargo flings down the gauntlet. Will the Church take it up? Handsomely bound, 50 cents; postage 5 cents extra.

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National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago, New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East 84th 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.

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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 fellow-men, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals.
—From the Socialist Platform.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1909.

THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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FIGHTING THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson is reported as saying that if he could have at his disposal sixteen millions of dollars during the next five years, and if the city and state would enact and enforce the necessary legislation, he would be able to reduce the amount of tuberculosis in New York City to a practically negligible quantity. The legislation he is reported as especially desiring includes authority to segregate tuberculous patients until cured, thus preventing them from spreading infection; to establish sufficient hospitals and sanatoria and provide proper medical care, nursing, and food and other necessities for the sick; to do away with the power of any neighboring taxpayer or tax-dodger to interfere with the establishment of a sanatorium by getting an injunction against it on the ground that it injures the value of his property; and, finally, to provide for the wants of wives and children dependent upon the victims of the disease, so that they should not fall into extreme poverty and themselves contract the disease in consequence.

All this is very well—as a utopian dream. Let us be quite frank, and recognize that it is nothing more. The city and state of New York are not going to spend sixteen millions of money and legislate against property interests for the extirpation of a disease that affects chiefly working people—not so long as the propertied classes control the government of city and state, as they do to-day. Some concessions they will make, if pushed hard enough by the scientists and sincere philanthropists on the one hand and by the working people in their industrial and political organizations on the other. The statement made by Dr. Hutchinson, which we have no reason to doubt is absolutely true in every particular, may serve a useful purpose as a means of propaganda, as serving to awake large numbers of persons to the fact that consumption is a scourge as preventable as it is disastrous. But it should not be considered as a practicable program of action for the crusade against the Great White Plague. And probably Dr. Hutchinson perfectly well understands this.

Among all the practical suggestions made in connection with this matter none is more important than that brought out by Mr. John Martin at the same session of the Tuberculosis Exposition on Sunday—namely, the necessity of having on the statute books and having actually enforced laws to prevent the building of any more tenements of the common and immensely profitable type which now serve as a gigantic and very efficient laboratory for the breeding of tuberculosis germs; and, along with that, the enforcement of the now flagrantly violated tenement code, especially the provisions prohibiting the existence of dark rooms. Air and sunlight in the homes of the masses of the people—those are the two greatest immediate desiderata. Only the business interests of the landlords and the voters' apathetic submission to those business interests stands in the way.

HOLY JOHN ON THE EARTHQUAKE.

A good many people, having the habit of always trying to find a reason for every happening, instead of contenting themselves with the effort to find a cause, have been sorely puzzled by the horrible events in Sicily and Calabria. It all seems so senseless, this sudden and indiscriminate blotting out of hundreds of thousands of lives. And they don't like to think that there is anything senseless in the universe.

Holy John Wanamaker has come to their rescue. Speaking before the Young Men's Christian Association at Atlantic City on Sunday, Holy John explained that the earthquake is "a visitation of the Almighty for men's disregard of the law delivered on Mount Sinai." He continued: "The great spell over the country to-day is the belief that money, no matter how gotten, is well gotten. But there comes a time when God's patience is exhausted, and He breathes upon the sea, even as He did upon the Mediterranean."

This is interesting, indeed. To be sure, it is a little hard to understand the principles upon which Mr. Wanamaker supposes his God to proceed. If there is any country in which the old moralities are being disregarded and in which the spell of money-getting is at its height, surely the United States is that country. And if there is any country in the civilized world where the people are simple and pious in the ancient fashion, where the modern rule of money is but little felt and where the fear of God is before men's eyes in the sense that it was in the days of Moses, that country is Southern Italy, including Sicily. Yet, according to Holy John, instead of breathing upon the waters adjacent to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, or any of the other great centers of the cult of Mammon, God has visited his wrath upon the poor Italians in order to express his impatience with our characteristic American sins.

Holy John evidently sets up a God in his own image to terrify his confiding hearers—an irritable, cruel, unjust, pompous egoist—let us say, a department-store owner vastly magnified. Such a divinity, if the common folk would only believe in him, would no doubt be a valuable property for Holy John and his class—especially if they would also believe in Holy John and his friend Baer as that divinity's authorized interpreters.

For our part, we doubt whether most people will take the interpretation seriously. The majority will probably rather agree with that St. Louis clergyman who said he would rather go to hell than worship a god who would slaughter the many innocent for the sins of the few guilty.

Gradually men are learning, and getting beyond that state of naive superstition which enables a Holy John or any other such



AN EXPECTED TOTAL ECLIPSE—HUH!

HENRY WATTERSON: PATRIOT.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The other day I saw a statement of Henry Watterson, of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," that presented Henry to me in a new light.

He was lamenting the downfall of the Democratic party. He saw rising in the foreground the frightful specter of Socialism, and his heart froze within him.

He commented upon that specter. To him it represented THE MOB, a ferocious, demoniacal MOB, without mind or morals; a hungry, drunken horde, bent upon madness and ruin.

As this spectre arose to mind he saw THE DELUGE sweeping away in blood all the institutions of society and ending all in chaos.

And he gathered about him his friends to hear his last words of wisdom.

"The Democratic party should hang together," he said, "whether they succeed or not, because if it should go to pieces nothing would remain between our institutional system and THE DELUGE except the Republican party and that vast monster, THE MOB, tame enough when fed and clothed, but very destructive when turned loose hungry upon whatsoever it may devour."

The Democratic party can never be again a really vigorous fighter, he fears, but it must not yield the field to the Socialist vandals.

Weak and faint, suffering as it does from a mortal attack of mental, moral and physical paralysis, it must stand between "our institutional system and the deluge."

It must serve to confuse, divert and ward off "the mob." It must save from the frenzy of an unbridled populace our beloved institutions.

We are too sick to win, Henry says, but, my loyal friends (he speaks now to the faithful few gathered about him), "Fingy" and "Hinky," "Judge" Parker and Colonel Bryan, Tim Sullivan and Johnny Powers, "Monk" Eastman and "Humpty" Jackson, "Jolly Roger" and "Taggy Tom," "Yon Yonson" and "Mosie" Wetmore, we must hang together!

Henry waited a moment for comment. Eastman and Jackson agreed, but they doubted whether "hang" was just the right word.

A number of the auditors arose to say that "The Mob" was certainly to be feared, and especially those who are so visionary as to work for a living.

Tim said the lodging house vote was safe enough, but that the Socialists were a bad lot.

They didn't hang around the Bowery, and rarely came into his joint. They studied books; he couldn't

understand why unless it was to learn how to make bombs.

"Hinky," Johnny and "Fingy" agreed to what Tim said, and added that Socialists were most all discontented workmen.

Not all of them, said Tom, some of them are millionaires. I don't know 'em personally. They don't come to French Lick, but one night a young fellow working the faro bank told me he knew one of 'em at Groton.

Henry was growing impatient at this rambling talk, and, rising again, he resumed his oration.

We must hang, I mean stand, together, friends. Remember the glorious history of our party. Think of what it was before the war, think of what it is even to-day in the South, think of it as still mistress of our noble metropolis with—its teeming millions.

Shall we falter because the people, blind to iniquity, have chosen to reward the unselfish labor of years with defeat? Shall we think of mere office, or shall we think of our country? he asks. No, men, we serve but a humble purpose, yet was ever purpose more noble?

Let us remember Horatius (who's that, ask "Fingy" and "Hinky" in one breath. Sounds like an Etyllian. But Henry goes on as one inspired). Horatius, gentlemen, Horatius, who with Titus Herminius and Spurius (sounds like a bum quarter, mutters Tim) Lartius defended, at the peril of their lives, the bridge which led to Rome. (Applause.)

We must not think of ourselves, he continues, but of our beloved country. If we do this our glory shall never die and our epitaphs shall be written in the hearts of all mankind. If we but stand true we shall yet save our institutions from The Deluge, and those illustrious but misunderstood statesmen, Jeff Davis and Ben Tillman, Stephen Elkins and Boies Penrose, Depew and Platt, Aldrich and Guggenheim, from the hands of The Mob.

As he concluded tears were in the eyes of his admiring auditors. Reporters rushed over to Mr. Bryan and asked him whether he would consider the nomination in 1912. He said he was much moved by the noble utterances of his friends, and, whereas he would prefer to remain in private life, yet "Whereupon a sinister look came into the faces of the friends of his bosom, and "Fingy," "Hinky," "Taggy Tom," Tim, "Monk" and "Humpty" adjourned to the hospitable bar of the Galt House to fortify themselves against the coming of THE MOB.

LETTERS FROM THE COUNTRY.

Editor of The Call:
Sir:—It is the consensus of opinion as expressed by our ablest and most acute statesmen, who possess special powers in microscopic observation and are well acquainted with the interior workings of our commercial system and the occultism of the Republican party, that prosperity has come to stay.

When the announcement reached me through one of the local newspapers I was endeavoring to thread a needle, with a view to repairing an almost indecently disrupted pair of pants. Whereupon I ceased the futility of trying to penetrate that eye with that thread, and applying a little tar to the exposed part of my cuticle, I resumed my pants with a beatific faith which only the Republican angels that have gone before us can appreciate.

My landlord, who only yesterday sent a peremptory ultimatum for that two dollars back rent, due since 1906, will now be easily placated. I will send him this cutting (Oh, that I had ten thousand of them) and he will come down to embrace me. He keeps a sweatshop near the Bowery, and he will say:

"Peter, I have been an impudent and unkind landlord unto you; but I did not know that prosperity had come, and I did not know that it had come to stay. Forgive me, oh, forgive me. Never mind that two dollars. And as for this month's rent—forget it. I will hasten back to my sweatshop, whereon such a frost has lately

set in. I will show them this cutting of yours. And let their pores will once more open freely for fourteen good hours a day. For is it not true that prosperity has come to stay?"

That bundle of shingles which I ordered for the roof I will now countermand. That pig which I was going to kill to-morrow to pay the rent, and because I could not feed it, is reprieved. That five dollars I was about to borrow from Jones, with so much reluctance, for winter's firing will not be solicited; for prosperity has come to stay. I was going to attend a midnight watch service to repent of my sins and turn over a new leaf for 1909, with a view to economy. But now I feel my soul is safe—a little thirsty perhaps, but safe. I will give, if I can, a drink and stay as I am. For prosperity has come to stay.

You may send me ten copies of the Jersey edition of The Call daily, to be paid for out of Tat's administration. For prosperity has come to stay.
FARNER PETER.

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS."
He is a rude and disagreeable man who fails to accommodate a woman with the street car seat which he has paid for; but a street car manager who neglects to supply a lady with a seat which she has paid for is usually counted as a polite and amiable person.—Butte Inter-Mountain.

IN VIEW OF RATE LEGISLATION.
"Do you think that the railways will yield anything?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "I am confident that whatever happens they will continue to yield a profit."—Washington Star.

imposter to play upon their fears by posing as a spokesman for a god of wrath. Gradually they are learning that it is futile to look for a reason for such events as the Italian earthquake, or for natural phenomena in general; that the important thing is to understand their cause—which is a very different thing from reason—and, by understanding the cause, to learn how to control or prevent or escape them.

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

By JOHN M. WORK.

Has it ever occurred to you that there has never been a time since civilization began when everybody in the world had enough to eat and wear and a place to lay his head?

It is true.

And much less has there been a time since the dawn of civilization when everybody had the comforts of life.

Still less has there ever been a time since the beginning of civilization when everybody had access to the mental, moral and spiritual advantages of the world.

At various times and in various places the primary reason for this has been that there was not enough in existence to supply everybody. It also used to be true that in some localities, on account of lack of machinery and modern appliances, scarcity of natural aids, skill and knowledge, all men did not have sufficient physical ability to produce enough for all.

But the main reason for the fact that not all men have had enough to eat or possessed the comforts of life or had the higher privileges of life is that a few have possessed the good things and the many have not had

enough to give in exchange for them. At the same time the present social system has not only not guaranteed each citizen an opportunity to earn a living, but it has decreed that he must starve if he cannot pay his way, unless someone sees fit to give him degrading charity.

The many have produced the wealth.

The few have possession of it.

The many who produced the wealth are in want for nearly everything worth while.

The few who never do anything useful are surfeited with excessive luxury.

This condition is bad for both.

Socialism provides the golden mean between these two extremes.

This condition is wholly due to the fact that a few are permitted to own the things which the many must use in order to make a living.

Socialism says that those things which must be used collectively shall be owned collectively.

Then the people who do the necessary and useful mental and manual work will receive the full benefit of their labor.

And poverty will become a thing of the past.

THE ARMY OF MAN.

We pace behind the creaking plough
And herd the sheep upon the hill,
Over the craftsman's bench we bow
With plane or mallet, file or drill;
We of the army, in all lands
Doing the world's work with our hands.

On windy seas we drag the trawl,
And hew through primal rocks the road,
We string the arches, raise the wall,
And guide the cranes that lift the load;
We of the brotherhood, who dare
The work of all this world to bear.

Night comes; we rest not. Hark the scream
That heralds through the darkened land
The rushing whisp of shining steam,
Of stokers or goes at our command;
Oh, hear the vessels with afloat
Creak hooting through the mists of night.

Our outposts toll through wind and rain,
Amidst flat fields, on rolling downs;
Our grimy regiments bear the strain
Of strife within the sunless towns;
And he who labors not survives,
Saved by the shelter of our lives.

Long has the march been, hard the way,
With many conflicts we are worn,
Still on we press without display,
Lovers of delicate living scorn
The people's ranks nor the pride
That burns through men with man allied.

With man responding to the call
Of Brotherhood in every land,
Before whose spirit wrongs shall fall,
Whose powers with every age expand,
Under whose flag at length unfurled
Shall march all nations of the world.
—J. W. F., in London Labor Leader.

SAVING THE SANCTUARIES.

A movement is on foot in England "for the preservation of natural sanctuaries," meaning thereby the beauty spots of mountain, lake and field.

The modern eye, trained in the environment of "long unloved streets," has become strangely insensible to the beautiful in nature.

Scenes of entrancing loveliness, scenes of classic charm, are being ruthlessly desecrated or destroyed for commercial ends. The shrines of the gods are disfigured by unsightly advertisements.

Where the nymphs of Diana were wont to hold chaste revels 'neath the moon we are exhorted to "Try Pull's Famous Baking Powder."

By streams made sacred by the wild sweet pippings of Pan—polluted to-day with the refuse of sweated industries—we are confronted with shrieking reminders that "Smugg's Thirty Shilling Suits are Best."

Over landscapes once Arcadian, smoke, soot, ink and ashes are vomited from the volcanic craters of Greed.

Rank this among the worst features of the capitalist system. When Socialism comes, meadows, groves and streams will join the voices of their rejoicing with ours; they too will be liberated from an intolerable tyranny.

—McGinnis, in Brisbane Worker.

THE CONQUEROR.

Drunken with victory, their hordes surge by;
Prone with the dead am I; but through the smoke
Glimmers the face of Truth, for whose dear sake
I fight or die, or wear the captive's yoke.
—L. H. Hammond, in Harper's.

THE STRUGGLE.

By JAMES ONEAL.

Mrs. Caroline Dreher knew when her husband died, leaving children to her care, she would have to battle with the world alone. The dread event had occurred, and made the future black was that feeble health would not permit her to engage at steady labor. But her Catholic faith sustained her as she struggled to provide for the three. Somewhere up above the blue was there was One who watched and cared for the faithful. Hell surely was the portion of one whose only wish was the desire to see her little live. Somewhere in the wide world there was room for such as she, mother with the maternal instinct fined through centuries of travail and pain.

But hell seemed imminent. Little by little her strength was sapped and they grew poorer. Somehow the opportunities the papers referred to never matured. Her God would be witness that she had not waited for them. She had sought them. She had prayed for them, prayed fervently, passionately, in tears she prayed with her heart split as each day revealed her the hell of being poor. It was no longer imminent. It was here, and embraced the three also, Joseph and Bernard.

Bernard, 17, and Emily, 16, went to work, to work as only children do, a modern sweaters' den. They had some, but struggle as they would, the tide of poverty, the deepest poverty, slowly closed about them. The papers ascended and the tears fell. Mrs. Dreher seemed to be one of the weaklings to whom "God in His finite wisdom" did not "give control of the property interests of the country."

The little store of household goods a brace went, and even the furniture found its way into the storehouse of the pawn broker. The rent man was relentless, the neighbors were helpless, and the roar of traffic in Third avenue seemed to be the answer to the world outside to her despairing appeal.

One morning she called Joseph away from a group of boys and, giving him some cake, put him to bed. The woman across the hall heard him singing. It was the first time she had heard him sing since the death of her husband. The glad tidings spread that Mrs. Dreher was giving vent to some stroke of good fortune in melody. Others listened and heard her singing, and some to the door with lighter hearts and a trace of tears in their eyes. The singing finally died away and Joseph, the neighbors surmised, was asleep.

Bernard returned home in the afternoon. The neighbors' conjecture was correct. Joseph was asleep. So was his mother. His hands had been carefully folded across his breast and a card on which was the picture of St. Albertus had been placed in his hands. In her hands was her own certificate of first communion and confession, and a small cabinet which contained two small wax tapers and a crucifix. A rubber gas tube led from the kitchen stove into the bedroom and the gas jets were turned on. It was evident that she prayed, and as she sang it proved a death chant to the two.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HARDIE AND OTHERS.

Editor of The Call:
In your issue of December 20, appears another article by Robert Hunter entitled "Who is a Marxist?" in which he quotes from M. Beer to the effect that Keir Hardie has grasped the principles of Marx better than any other man in the Socialist movement and has done more to further the interests of Socialism than Blatchford, Hyndman, Shaw, or Viet or Grayson.

For my part, I do not think anyone can tell just how much any man has done for the movement. I have known Hardie and Hyndman on many occasions and think a great deal of both. Would that we had more like them in this country. But history alone can say which of them has done the most for the movement. For myself, I like Blatchford better than either, and the point I wish to get at is in regard to organization. Comrade Hunter says that Blatchford could not organize a sewing circle. Well, it all depends on what is meant by organization. Keir Hardie did not organize the Clarion party; it is the work of hundreds of men. What about H. H. Chapman and Tom Mann, for instance? Robert Blatchford and the "Clarion" have also done some good organizing. Think what about the Clarion Fellowship and the Clarion Vans? I think we might do worse than try some of that kind of organization. They have also their cycle clubs and many other things of that kind.

My own opinion is that we have too much organization, that in small circles to educate those who are already organized. I do not like the cry of getting members all the time. We have had many in our local who thought they were Socialists, who would come to a few meetings and then drop out.

Let us discuss all sides of the question. There is too much referring to authorities and not enough individual opinion. Our press should print articles on all sides, so that in small circles like ours, where we have no speakers, we could read and discuss those articles.

In conclusion, we need our Hardie, our Blatchford, our Grayson, our Hyndman, and I think each is as valuable as the other.

JAMES MASTIN.

Barre, Vt.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

"Young man, how do you intend to support my daughter if you marry her?" "By working sir." "Yes, you understand all that; but what do you want to know is whom you are going to work."—Baltimore American.