

HANOFF POUREN, RUSSIAN REFUGEE, WILL BE RELEASED---CZAR FAILS TO SECURE VICTIM

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

All the News All the Time
The Weather: Rain to-day.
Vol. 2—No. 13 FRIDAY, NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1909. Price One Cent.

SCORE VICTORY AGAINST BLACKLIST

Baltimore Garment Workers Win Important Decision After Months of Litigation.

B. A. Langer, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, Bible House, received a telegram last evening from General Executive Board Member A. Gordon, Baltimore, Md., to the effect that the garment workers in that city had won the case against the firm of Silverstein & Sons for blacklisting. The facts of the case are as follows: The firm of Silverstein & Sons had notified one of the members of local union No. 6, a Mr. Joseph Wilner, to call at the office, when he was paid off and discharged. The reason given was that he had told another cutter he could get more money by asking for it; that he was working below the standard. A few days later, a member of Local Union No. 6, of Baltimore, found the following letter and handed it to Mr. Wilner: "Baltimore Clothiers' Board of Trade: Sylvan H. Lauchheimer, Secretary. To all Clothing Manufacturers of Baltimore: "Dear Sir—I am in receipt of the following letter from Messrs. Harris, Silverstein & Sons, clothing manufacturers, of this city, which explains itself.

"We desire to call your attention to Mr. Joseph Wilner, a union cutter, who was formerly in my employ. WE WOULD REQUEST YOU TO SEE THAT HE IS REFUSED EMPLOYMENT IN ALL ASSOCIATION ROOMS IN BALTIMORE. He was the chief chairman of my cutting room, and in addition to this, he has been a source of trouble. In other words, he has been trying to discourage my work. He is looking for a cutter yesterday, and when he went to work this morning he told him to insist on more money, otherwise we suppose they would have made it unpleasant for him. He came down and stated his demand, to which we acceded, but thought we would be better off by discharging Mr. Wilner, who was the cause of the disturbance. We think it no more than right that the association should have sent out the blacklist while Wilner was still in the employ of the firm of Silverstein & Sons. Two of the best attorneys in Baltimore were engaged to prosecute the suit.

"Sylvan H. Lauchheimer."

The case was tried, Judge Elliott, in charging the jury asked that a letter written by Silverstein and his co-members in the Baltimore Clothing Manufacturers' Association, did not do injury to the plaintiff. The jury, therefore, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the case was dismissed. The case was immediately appealed to a higher court.

JUDGE AGAINST THE UNION

When the case was tried, Judge Elliott, in charging the jury asked that a letter written by Silverstein and his co-members in the Baltimore Clothing Manufacturers' Association, did not do injury to the plaintiff. The jury, therefore, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the case was dismissed. The case was immediately appealed to a higher court.

OLD AGE PENSION BILL

Senator Raines Is Against Proposition, but Will Test Legislature.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW MESSAGE

Vetres House Bill Saying That It Is Monopolistic—Against Public Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President has to-day returned to the House of Representatives, without his approval, bill 17707, which provides that William H. Standish be authorized to construct a dam across James River in Stone County, Mo. The President says in part: "The bill gives to the grantee a valuable privilege, which by its very nature is monopolistic, and does not contain the conditions essential to protect the public interest. "Believing that the National Government has this power, I am convinced that its power ought to be exercised. The people of the country are threatened by a monopoly far more powerful because in far closer touch with their domestic and industrial life, than anything known to our experience. A single generation will see the exhaustion of our natural resources of oil and gas and such a rise in the price of coal which will make the price of electrically transmitted water power a controlling factor in transportation, in manufacturing and in household lighting and heating. Our water power, which is fully developed and wisely used is probably sufficient for our present transportation, industrial, municipal and domestic needs. Most of it is undeveloped and is still in national or state control. "To give away, without conditions, this, one of the greatest of our natural resources, would be an act of folly. If we are guilty of it, our children will be forced to pay an annual return upon the capitalization based upon an estimate of the value of the water power. They will find themselves face to face with powerful interests entrenched behind the doctrine of 'vested rights' and strengthened by every device which the ingenuity of lawyers can devise. Long before that time they may have very probably had a consolidated interest controlled from the great financial centers, dictating the terms upon which he citizen can conduct his business or earn his livelihood, and not amenable to the wholesome check of local opinion.

"Let Out Corporations. "The great corporations are acting with foresight, eagerness of purpose, and vigor to control the water powers of the country. They pay no attention to the public interest and are not interested in the constitutional law respecting navigable streams except as it affords what has been aptly called a 'twilight zone, where they may, without constraint, derive from any special privilege the means for their perpetuity of land for reservoirs, conduits, power houses and transmission lines to replace the existing statute which authorizes the administrative officers of the government to impose conditions to protect the public when any permit is issued."

TAFT BELIEVES IN U. S. CONSTITUTION

Declares in Speech That It Is Sufficient to Guard Country and Protect Private Property.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 15.—Judge Taft declared his faith in the United States Constitution in a speech to a delegation from Anderson, S. C., last night. He said: "I know that sometimes the Constitution seems to be in the way of direct effectiveness. The division under our system by which the central government is limited to certain things and the state governments carry on other things sometimes seems to work against the rapid carrying out of some of the reforms, as, for instance, the conservation of our natural resources and perhaps the regulation of railroads and the suppression of those abuses which have crept in with our marvellous progress in the combinations of capital.

WILL PAY HIS FARE

Great Northern President Takes State Job That Bars Him from Passes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 15.—Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, will pay fare on his own road hereafter when traveling in Minnesota.

300 BREWERS STRIKE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—Three hundred men employed in the plants of the Home, American and Indianapolis brewing companies struck and walked out yesterday. The strikers include the keg and bottle drivers, the brewery workers, engineers and firemen, cooper, stablesmen and laborers. These companies have called in their solicitors and traveling men and used them as drivers and in other positions. The brewers, including the Terr-Haute, Anheuser-Busch, Pabst, Schlitz, Jung and Miller, which are not yet affected, met yesterday afternoon and decided to refuse to sign the contracts for the year of 1909, in which the brewery workers ask for increases ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per week.

MANY BILLS PUT UP TO CONGRESS

Law Makers Get Busy—Want to Raise Wages of "Our Servants"—Other Measures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Many bills were reported to or introduced in Congress yesterday, the principal ones being as follows: The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported to the Senate by Senator Cullom. It includes provisions for increasing the salary of the President to \$100,000 annually, inclusive of travelling expenses; of the Vice President to \$26,000, and of the Speaker of the House to \$20,000. Provision is made also for increases in the salaries of federal judges as follows: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$13,000; associate judges, \$11,500; circuit judges, \$10,000; district judges, \$9,000; chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, \$10,000; chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, \$9,000; chief justice of the Court of Claims, \$5,000; associate judges of the Court of Claims, \$7,000. The provision for increasing the salaries of federal judges also includes a readjustment of the pay of other court officials.

During a brief consideration of the Postal Savings Bank bill Senator Carter offered a substitute for the section relating to the payment of interest on deposits. The new section provides for the payment once each year of 2 per cent on deposits of not less than one dollar nor more than \$500 and accumulated interest. It includes the view that there could be no vote on the measure at the present session. Mr. Carter and Mr. Hopkins combated the idea.

Chairman Jenkins, of the Judiciary Committee of the House, introduced a bill prohibiting the marriage of any negro to a white woman.

IMMIGRATION ABUSES

C. F. U. Investigate Charges of Government Supplying Strikebreakers.

The Committee on Immigration of the Central Federated Union, of which William A. Coakley secretary, held a meeting yesterday in the Germania Bank Building, 190 Bowery, at which C. L. Green, inspector in charge at the Information Bureau of the United States Immigration Service, was present.

He was questioned in regard to the charges that women and men were sent as strike breakers to a cigar factory in Pennsylvania where there is a strike, on the promise of \$2.75 a week while they were learning and \$1.75 a thousand for cigar making afterward. The committee wanted to know the functions of the bureau, what it was doing in the way of finding employment for idle people and if it was used for sending people to act as strike breakers. Mr. Green denied that he had sent the people to the cigar factory. He said that agents looking for help came to the bureau, which was established to distribute aliens when they arrived here to places where the work could find work. The committee was not satisfied when the conference was over. Secretary Coakley of the committee said that it would hold a series of meetings and ask the central body throughout the country to meet and take measures to have the law amended so as to prevent immigrants from being sent to any place as strike breakers.

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ANOTHER SECRET SERVICE SCANDAL

Government Agent Catches Men with \$25,000 Bank Rolls, Looking for Rinehart Jury.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 15.—United States authorities went to the Monongahela House at 8 o'clock last night and arrested George W. Worie, brother-in-law of Cashier J. B. C. Rinehart, and Joseph L. Smith, a rich business man of Waynesburg, charging them with attempting to bribe a jurymen in the Rinehart case.

Both prisoners were locked in the central police station after two rolls of money aggregating \$25,000 each had been taken from them. The arrests came within two hours after the jury in the Rinehart case had received its instructions from Judge Young and had retired to deliberate. The arrests were made by Edward C. Hains, a United States secret service man who has been working on the Rinehart case since the petit jury at Waynesburg disagreed so mysteriously some weeks ago over another Rinehart case. Smith and Worie both refused to make any statement, but sent for attorneys. Formal charges will be made against them this morning by the United States District Attorney.

The information which eventually led to the arrest of Smith and Worie was brought to the United States authorities by a man named Williams, of Ambridge, Pa., which is the home of one of the jurymen, whose name is not made public by the authorities. It is said that two men supposed to have been Smith and Worie, visited a real estate man named K. R. Wagner, at Ambridge, on last Tuesday, and after looking at some real estate broached the subject of the Rinehart trial.

BIG GAS MEETING

Thousands of Citizens Demand that 80-Cent Law Be Enforced.

Cooper Union was filled last night by thousands of gas consumers who had come to voice their satisfaction with the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the 80-cent gas rate law was constitutional, and to insist upon its immediate enforcement. A resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of fifty to communicate with the Attorney General and the Public Service Commission requesting that measures be started at once to compel the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiaries operating in New York to obey the 80-cent gas law, and to repay the consumers at the earliest possible moment the excess charged accruing since May, 1906.

DYNAMITE KILLS TURKS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.—Three artillery men were killed and four seriously wounded yesterday by the bursting of a dynamite cartridge while they were making preparations for blowing up a ship wrecked near Seraglio Point.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL BEGINS TALKING ON TRACTION

ON Wednesday, January 20th, 1909 IN THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL.

What do you think about our street cars? Are your feet sore from strap-hanging? Are your arms sore from extra walking? Is your pocketbook sore from extra fares? Do you know why? Charles Edward Russell is writing a series of articles exclusively for The Evening Call, which will tell you why. He knows.

THESE SPECIAL ARTICLES BEGIN

"Traction Lost and Lost Transfers"

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1909

Remember the date. Don't miss a number.

TICKET SPECULATING IS NOT ABOLISHED

Board of Aldermen Messed Things Up in Enacting Ordinance and Traffic Goes On.

According to an opinion given by Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling the ordinance enacted by the Board of Aldermen to abolish theater ticket speculation is without effect. This means that the street traffic in tickets will probably go on as usual instead of going out of existence to-day, as was intended.

The Board of Aldermen enacted its ordinance on December 1 last and it was to go into effect at midnight last night. But Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling has discovered that the Aldermen have so confused matters that they have left the city with absolutely no ordinance at all on the subject of ticket speculation.

FIRE PANIC; TENANTS JUMP

Although Their Escape Was Not Out of They Dropped from Windows—Hard to Reclaim.

The occupants of a five story tenement at 109 Avenue B, were thrown into a panic at 1:30 this morning by a fire in the basement which is occupied by S. Wulner's Hungarian restaurant. There were sixteen families in the building, numbering about 100 persons.

ROOSEVELT'S BARBER

Carried on the Rolls as a "Special Accountant" at a Salary of \$1,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The recommendation of the auditor for the Navy Department that Congress provide more clerks for his office on account of the great pressure of work there has raised a question as to the employment of William E. Dulany. Nearly a year ago, Dulany, who has for several years past been President Roosevelt's barber, was appointed as a "special accountant" in the office of the auditor for the Navy Department at a salary of \$1,000, but he has never performed any duty in that office. He is still on duty as the President's barber at the White House, where before Mr. Roosevelt ordered his transfer to a \$1,600 job in the auditor's office, he was carried on the rolls as a mercenary at \$900 a year.

JAPAN TO RETALIATE

Will Send Fleet to the Pacific Coast Soon.

TOKIO, Jan. 15.—The Japanese government has not reached a decision in regard to the proposed visit of a Japanese fleet to the Pacific coast of the United States. The Admiralty officers are, however, considering plans for dispatching two cruisers, for educational purposes, on a trip to Hawaii, San Diego, San Francisco, but not to touch at Panama.

HORRIBLE JAIL CONDITIONS

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 15.—Governor Campbell yesterday submitted his message to the legislature. He recommended among other things that a thorough investigation be made of the state penitentiary system. It has been fully charged that men and women convicts are inhumanely treated and that no effort at their reform has been made. A legislative committee will be appointed to make the investigation.

'DRYS' AND 'WETS' IN COMBINATION

Both Elements United to Defeat Kern for Election to the Indiana Senatorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—John W. Kern was beaten for the Senate nomination by Benjamin F. Shively in the Democratic caucus this morning by a combination of the temperance and brewery elements, a thing that was never contemplated by any of the leaders and one that had caused a distinct surprise in all parts of the State.

Stephen B. Fleming, a State Senator, was the man who engineered the deal, and the fact that Fleming is himself a brewery owner and has been the special target of the temperance people for years, makes the case even stronger than it would otherwise be. While Kern was not regarded as the special representative of the temperance sentiment of the State, it was known that his saloon enemies were opposed to him because of his work for the Nicholson bill when he was a State Senator. Because Slack had voted for local option the same element was opposed to him, and it was the hope of Kern, who entered the caucus with the largest pledged vote, that Slack's friends would come to him if the contest was narrowed to him and Shively, the latter being supposed to have been the special target of the saloon people who were arrayed against him.

ROJESTVENSKY DEAD

Car's Admiral Who Commanded Fleet That the Japanese Annihilated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, retired, died here yesterday. The report came from Berlin on July 21 of last year that Admiral Rojestvensky, who commanded the Russian fleet in the Russo-Japanese war, had died at Bad-Neuenahr, Hesse, of heart disease. Subsequently it was learned that it was another Russian of the same name who had died.

PLOT REPORTED

Unconfirmed Story of Republican Arrests and the Garrison in Readiness.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The "Express" prints a story from Lisbon, completely unconfirmed, of a Republican plot. It says that many arrests have been made, that the garrison, strongly reinforced, is kept constantly under arms and the crew of the warship in the Tagus are kept in readiness to land.

NO VERDICT IN HAINS' CASE

Jury Out Since Yesterday Afternoon Has Not Yet Agreed.

All night long Flushing waited for a verdict which would tell the story of the five week's fight of the state to send a man to punishment for the death of another—of the defence to save Thornton J. Hains from the electric chair and send him forth a free man.

It was the strangest, the weirdest night watch in all the history of Flushing, perhaps, just as the trial just ended was the most noted murder case ever fought out in the old building on Broadway. It was a night of speculation and a night of false rumors. A night of well nigh intolerable strain for some of relaxation for others who had gone through more than a month of nerve wracking toil and now saw the finish of their work. The stenographers, for instance, packed up their belongings and went home smiling. They had taken more than a million words of testimony, and now their work was completed, they were bound for a well earned rest. But for others there was no rest—not for Mr. Darrin, the prosecutor, whose most important case had now reached its crucial point; not for Justice Crane, who remained up all night waiting for a verdict; not for Mr. McIntyre, chief counsel for the defence, who was on the point of collapse and went about the court house looking like a ghost, sitting at frequent intervals if there was any news from the jury, and not for the man most concerned, the pale, haggard defendant, who tossed and pitched on his bed all through the long hours. Nor was there even a cat nap in the locked chamber, where the twelve men of the jury—one of them so battered and bruised that he could hardly hold up his head—wrestled and argued over the evidence without coming to any decision.

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THE CALL LIBRARY VOTE FOR THE MOST POPULAR ORGANIZATION.

I VOTE FOR... NAME... ADDRESS... THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL, P. O. Box, 1694, N. Y. City.

"LABOR" THEME OF ZUEBLIN'S LECTURE

Second of series on "The Common Life," at the Berkeley Theater.

Professor Zueblin gave the second of his courses of lectures on "The Common Life" before the League of Political Education Thursday morning.

The standard of living of the workingman of any country, said Prof. Zueblin, "determines the welfare of that country."

The lowest standard of living in the United States, he said, is to be found upon table covering and implements in eating.

"Other evidences of a conscious standard of living are the use of separate garments for moments of leisure, the Sunday suit of the working man, the possession of comforts and so-called luxuries in the home, such as the piano and plush furniture.

Articles of conspicuous adornment form another evidence of these standards, the gorgeous lamp placed in the window, the treasuring of the spinning wheel of the great grandmother.

The general standard of the American people may be epitomized by the habits of the country family, since America still essentially a rural people, in having Sunday suits and dining at noon.

The legitimate American standard of living is that of the farmer, the great masses do not rise even to this humble standard.

The standard of living has a double character, that is, it is instinctive and concerted. The instinctive standard is that we cannot imagine ourselves deprived of and still live.

"Progress toward this is epitomized by the establishment of a national minimum, such as has been established, for example, by the London County Council for scrubwomen.

"Our nearest approach to a national minimum standard is in the matter of education. We set fourteen years as the legitimate age for a child to leave school.

"In respect to work itself, under conditions to-day, our objects to get a living, and quality of workmanship a lost when we do what we are doing because we are paid to do it.

"It is objected that there are men who scamp their work. This is not wholly the workingman's fault. The man who is driven to his work cannot be the best workman.

"William Morris says that every man who is willing to work should be insured work to do because there is so much cheap labor to be had.

"The reason there is so much unpleasant work to do is because there is so much cheap labor to be had.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALIST READERS: The Call is a weekly newspaper published by the Socialist Party of America.

ALL KINDS OF REFORM

Salary and Patent Medicine sharks Beware!

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—A bill of Assemblyman Gluck's requires the disclosure of the ingredients of patent medicines to the State Health Commissioner and on the labels.

Minor under 14 are to be admitted between 2 and 4 P. M. on school days, and at any other time.

A bill of Mr. Cuvillier provides for three night sessions of the magistrates' courts, instead of one, at present, and providing additional clerical assistance for the night courts.

Salary loan sharks will be interested in the bill of Assemblyman Hericks making it a misdemeanor to charge more than 2 per cent a month on loans in anticipation of salary.

EXPLOSION KILLS SCORES

Hundreds Entombed—Many Workers Slaughtered.

VEZSPRIM, Hungary, Jan. 15.—Two hundred and forty coal miners were entombed yesterday in the Auka mine by an explosion of fire-damp, followed by a dust explosion and fire.

The fire has been held to one locality and it is hoped that the remainder of the entombed miners will be rescued alive.

The town of Veszprim lies 60 miles southwest of Budapest, and has a population of 15,000, composed mostly of Magyars.

The general standard of the American people may be epitomized by the habits of the country family, since America still essentially a rural people, in having Sunday suits and dining at noon.

DON'T MAKE THAT MISTAKE.

Read This Before You Part with Your Money.

Spending your money with people who do not advertise in The Call is a mistake—that is, if you are really desirous of helping your paper.

If you do not see advertised all what you want to buy, or if stores advertising are not convenient to you, write us at once, stating the kind and grade of goods you want to get and how much money you expect to spend.

Write to firms whose advertising you would like to see in The Call. Mention the amount of money you have spent with them during the year.

Keep up the good work of organizing the purchasing power of Call readers.

Continue to direct trade into the stores that advertise in The Call.

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ASKS BINGHAM TO FURNISH PROOF

Mayor of Paterson Wants Police Commissioner to Make Good on Talking.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 15.—Mayor McBride has sent a letter to Police Commissioner Bingham to-day asking him if he said, as reported in the press, that the Black Handers of New York and the anarchists of Paterson were in a scheme to destroy property and divide the spoils.

"It was bad enough when a harem scum magazine writer could take a fling at this city's good name. It got worse when apparently respectable journalists and magazine writers threw mud at us.

"I believe an injustice has been done to General Gingham. I hardly believe he made the statement. One thing is certain, the man responsible for the falsehood published will be severely punished if I can bring it to pass."

STATEWIDE CAMPAIGN

Suffragettes Plan Meetings to Begin Next Monday.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The New York State Woman Suffrage Association will hold a series of meetings in this state, the chief speaker at which will be the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

HOLD UPS IN MEXICO.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 15.—News from Torreon, Mex., is that Juan, a mail carrier between Bodeo and Durango has been murdered and robbed of mail bags containing over \$600 cash.

"Traction Loot and Lost Transfers." Sensational articles by Charles Edward Russell. They begin next Wednesday.

THE SUSTAINING FUND.

Good words from Dr. Halpern: "Enclosed find check for \$10, another instalment on my pledge. Glad to see The Call lately improved in all directions."

Chas. Binklerood, Miss Ella Burton, Dr. Abel Bowen, Joseph S. Brown, M. M. Bartholomew, Louis A. Derr, Fred Genn, Joseph Gigandet, Rudolph Herrman, Martin Hultqvist, Dr. Julius Halpern, Theo. Jekert, J. O. Jasmay, Edward Lindgren.

THE BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT. Claremont av. e. s. 50 ft w of 120th st. for a one story brick chapel, 200 x 200; Union Theological Seminary, of 700 Park av. owner; Allen & Collins, architects; cost, \$250,000.

ONLY UNION LABEL CLOTHING CAN BE BOUGHT AT BLUM & CO., 117 Canal St.

WE HAVE A LINE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

Suits and Overcoats from \$11.00 Up. ALSO TO MEASURE FROM \$15 UP. GIVE US A CALL.

M. & A. KATZ Department Store 831-833 3d Avenue, near 51st Street.

With a few exceptions, we still have a good assortment of Ladies' Muslim Underwear at greatly reduced prices.

Save Our Coupons. They Are Equal to 4 Per Cent. Discount. Open Evenings.

PARLOR SUITS, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Pianos & Phonographs. \$1 WEEKLY. Write for New Booklet. Open Evenings. 351-57-55-57-3rd Ave. Bklyn.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

New League Will Ask Congress to Appropriate Funds. The National League for Industrial Education, whose object, it is claimed, is to foster co-operation in the promotion of industrial education, was formed yesterday afternoon at 439 Lafayette street.

It is to be accomplished primarily, it is planned, by inducing Congress to enact the Davis bill. The measure provides for an appropriation to the respective states equal to one per cent. per capita for instructing teachers in the science and art of industrial education.

Practical education is to be given in the mechanic arts and industries, and will include vocational training for both sexes, as well as courses in household economics, dressmaking and similar branches for women.

LIVE LIKE JOHN D.

Rockefeller's Physician Says "Exercise: Don't Worry or Eat Too Much."

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15.—Dr. H. Biggar, physician and close personal friend of John D. Rockefeller, denied yesterday a report that Mr. Rockefeller was suffering from rheumatism.

"He will live to be a hundred years old," said Dr. Biggar, "by these simple rules: First, he avoids all worry; second, he takes plenty of exercise in the open air; third, he never overloads his stomach, and always gets up from the table a little hungry."

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January Sale of "Shulman Quality" SUITS and OVERCOATS. 3,000 Winter Suits and Overcoats. Manufactured by us for this season's wear at 1-4 to 1-3 less than former prices. Suits and Overcoats, \$6.75. Suits and Overcoats, \$8.75. Suits and Overcoats, \$10.75. Suits and Overcoats, \$12.75. 5,000 Pair of All Wool Trousers at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50. Reduced from \$2.00 and \$4.00. One Price. Marked in Plain Figures. Your Money Back for the Asking Is Our Guarantee. 77 & 80 BOWERY, SHULMAN & SONS, Near Canal St & t New York.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN POUREN CASE

Russia Cannot Contradict Evidence Given in His Defense—Roosevelt Believes Prisoner a Political Offender. The prospects are bright for Jan Janoff Pouden, the Russian revolutionist whom the Czar tried to extradite, and in a few days he may be a free man.

Simon O. Pollock, one of the attorneys for Pouden, was happy when the news came that Russia has nothing to say in denial of the testimony.

"It is plain," he said, "that the Russian government knew at the very beginning that it cannot contradict the evidence of the witnesses. It simply held the unfortunate man for forty days longer in jail. In fact, they took more than the time allowed them. The zeal with which the Russian government tries to torture that man, were there any other evidence, would be enough to convince everybody that he is a revolutionist."

Roosevelt Favors Pouden. From Washington comes the report that President Roosevelt and the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor had a long conference yesterday on the subject of the right of asylum in the United States for political refugees, and went into a number of cases now pending before the State Department, the labor leaders present were Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, John D. Lannon, James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris, D. A. Hayes, William D. Huber, Joseph F. Valentine, and John D. Alpine.

As to Jan Pouden, it was declared that the offences charged against him, for which the Russian government is seeking to have him extradited, are of a political character entirely, and that there is no positive evidence against him warranting his extradition.

The President expressed himself in entire sympathy with the purpose of the matter as presented to him, and will have a careful investigation made, but expressed dissent from the criticism of General Porfirio Diaz.

THE BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

Claremont av. e. s. 50 ft w of 120th st. for a one story brick chapel, 200 x 200; Union Theological Seminary, of 700 Park av. owner; Allen & Collins, architects; cost, \$250,000.

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SOME OPINIONS: "You have a good paper. I am glad to subscribe, even though I cannot always read it on account of my business. I am always trying to get someone else to read it. It is the daily paper that we needed badly."

FREE LECTURES TO-NIGHT. Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue; "Prussia and the Great East." Professor James T. Shotwell.

Public School 14, 225 East 27th street; "Popular Gems of American Poetry." Dr. J. Thornton Sibley.

Public School 36, 224 East 89th street; "Charles Dickens." Llewellyn Powys.

Public School 33, Domicile and Clark streets; "Calhoun, His Career and His Theories." Algeron Lee.

Public School 46, 215 East 20th street; "Daniel Webster." Gilbert H. Crawford.

Public School 96, 145th street and Eighth avenue; "Berlin and Military Life in Germany." Professor Henry Zick.

Public School 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 177th street; Across the New England States." Dr. Edward B. Crowell.

Public School 138, Avenue A and 17th street; "Problems of Population and Poverty." Professor James Walter Crook, of Amherst College.

Public School 160, Suffolk and Rivington streets; "Shock, Wounds, Bleeding, Burns and Exposure." Dr. William Weiss Sassefer.

Public School 46, 215 East 20th street; "Folk Tales of Ireland." Miss Ruth Sawyer.

Public School 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 177th street; "The Causes of the Revolution." Dr. Roland Thompson.

Public School 3, Third avenue and 16th street; "Story of the Declaration of Independence." Miss Mary V. Worstell.

Public School 3, Moshulu Parkway, Bedford Park; "Edgar Allan Poe." Dr. Henry Newman.

Public School 17, Fordham avenue, City Island; "What to Do in Simple Accidents." Dr. Isabelle D. Barbour.

Public School 32, 183d street and Beaumont avenue; "Algiers and Algeria." Miss Jennie Pomeroy.

Public School 52, Jerome avenue and 134th street; "Shock, Wounds, Bleeding, Burns and Exposure." Dr. John N. Bassin.

Public School 26, Castle Hill avenue, Untonport; "Our Native Birds." Clinton G. Abbott.

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SPORTS

BATTILING NELSON VISITS PRESIDENT

Compliments Him on His Ninety-eight Mile Ride—Said "That It Was a Great Stunt."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Battling Nelson, lightweight champion pugilist of the world, had a long talk with the President at the White House yesterday.

"I am proud of the inscription," said Nelson, "and I am going to frame it and hang it in the parlor of my home in Hedgesville."

"Yes, I complimented him on that ninety-eight mile ride he took Wednesday. Say, that was a great stunt. It was a great stunt for anybody, but especially for him, because he ain't any spring chicken."

MURPHY-MORAN BOUT

Tommy Murphy, the local lightweight, and Owen Moran, the clever English featherweight, have been matched to meet for ten rounds in the main event at the next stag of the National Athletic Club, on the night of January 29.

CHICAGO WILL BID HIGH FOR CY YOUNG

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Both Charlie Murphy and Charlie Comiskey are after Cy Young with hot foot and eager hand. Both have the idea that great old pitcher would be the biggest attraction that could be secured for a Chicago team.

"Cy Young is placed on the baseball market the Chicago National League Club will bid as high as anybody for him," said President Murphy.

"I am aware, of course, that there will be something like fourteen other bidders after the great old boy, but I'll make as good an offer as the other fellows, and maybe a little bit better."

Mr. Murphy would like to add Detroit to his list of bidders for the pitching art, to the west side roster. He could well afford to do it, too.

MILLIONAIRE-DOLLAR KID WINS FROM KID BIDD.

Al Schumaker and Sammy Smith failed to get together in their six round tilt at the Dry Dock Athletic Club last night. The house was manager and the pug refused to display themselves before empty chairs.

MFARLAND WON'T TRY TO KNOCK OUT RYLAND.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 15.—Packey McFarland is in great shape for his battle with Dick Ryland here to-night. Packey is right on edge, and has a pound below the required weight, 135 pounds.

DONLAN TRAINS WITH BORANDO

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Two athletes of world-renowned fame, Mike Donlan and Dick Borando, worked out together on the running track on the Lake Front yesterday.

THE STAGE

BERNSTEIN'S PLAY AT THE NEW GERMAN

Henri Bernstein's play, "La Griffe," was produced for the first time on the American stage last Wednesday night under the German equivalent "Die Krallen" (The Talon).

It must have been hard for the author to find a man so foolish and a woman so wicked as the couple around whom he built his play, but once having found them, the rest was easy sailing.

Achille Cortelone, the editor of a Socialist paper and old enough to know better, falls in love with Antoinette, twenty-eight years younger than himself, the daughter of one of his employees, a corrupt person, who urges the marriage for the money.

The man at the head of the opposition, Vincent Leclere, an Englishman, who has been flirting with the young wife, and in one scene the husband asks him to cease his attentions to the wife.

Leclere refuses, and the old man, shaken in health, neglects by his rival, following the tumultuous applause that always greets her at the finale of every work in which she appears.

Mme. Tetrazzini was in superb voice and delighted the multitude present by her execution of the florid and exceedingly difficult cadence of the soprano role in "Crispino e la Comare" and the solo in "The Carnival of Venice."

Mlle. Severina, in the "impossible" part of La Comare, sang agreeably, while the other singers and the chorus accomplished a smooth and elegant presentation of the time-worn comic opera.

In "I Pagliacci," Mlle. Espinasse, substituting for Mme. Agostinelli, who had never loved him, the people surround the house and a stone is hurled at Cortelone.

There is nothing unusual in the plot except the wickedness of the woman. It was easy for Bernstein to find an old man deprived of sense and force him to marry a girl twenty-eight years his junior, especially when the man was unsuspecting, honest and a Socialist member.

The young wife is exceedingly pretty—this providing her with the "claws" which she uses to grip the great old times. She exchanges lovers with the frequency an extravagant woman changes hats.

She flirts and kisses and deceives with a facility that makes her a model for the young wife of the "claws" which she uses to grip the great old times.

Henrich Marlow was good as Vincent Leclere. He invested his part with a dignity that proved even too much for the beautiful Antoinette, Martha Spier, as Anna, Cortelone's daughter, apparently felt out of her element in a part that was somber.

Facility is Miss Spier's strong point. Carl A. Bauer, as Deutera, the bad father of the bad wife, acted badly cast. He inclined too much to buffoonery.

"GOD OF VENGEANCE" PLAYED FOR BENEFIT

The benefit performance of David Kessler and his company in "The God of Vengeance," given at the Thalia Theatre Thursday evening, was a grand artistic success.

The play, written by Sholem Ash and directed by the artist, is based on the trade of the profession. Yekel Tebapchovich, an ignorant, brutal man and his wife, a former wanton, have accumulated wealth by maintaining a house of ill-fame.

They have one young daughter for whom the father tries to secure protection and preserve her purity by sending her to a convent.

Between Acts 2 and 3 Jacob Panek introduced George R. Kirkpatrick, who made a brief and eloquent appeal for support for the Evening Call.

RICCI AND LEONCAYVALLO DIVIDE OPERA EVENING

"Crispino e la Comare" (Crispino and the Fairy), a three-act opera buffa, the composition of two brothers, Luigi and Frederigo Ricci, which was brought out originally at the Teatro San Benedetto, in Venice, February 28, 1850, was the offering at the Manhattan Opera House on Wednesday evening, with "I Pagliacci."

It is through the instrumentality of Charles B. Booth, the young son of the Rev. (General) William Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, that the People's Symphony Concerts are enabled to produce "Finlandia," he having not only requested the organization to bring out the work, but personally assumed the expense incident thereto and furnished the score.

The overture to Carl Maria von Weber's grand opera, "Der Freischutz," the Fourth Symphony of Ludwig van Beethoven, Johann Sebastian Bach's D-minor suite for string orchestra, are the other offerings to be presented at the concert announced.

As for Sir Jules Benedict's variations upon the "Carnevale di Venezia" of Nicola Paganini, which closed the performance of the Ricci opera and was really the piece de resistance of the evening.

Mme. Tetrazzini was in superb voice and delighted the multitude present by her execution of the florid and exceedingly difficult cadence of the soprano role in "Crispino e la Comare" and the solo in "The Carnival of Venice."

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A PERFECT CINCH

The poet tribe should not repine about the good year 1909. For it were easy, I divine, To find a rhyme for 1909.

A bard may reel off line on line Upon the theme of 1909. I want no better snap for mine Than such a year as 1909.

And other bards will doubtless sign A vote of thanks to 1909. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Russell writes on Street Car Steal. "Traction Lot and Lost Trainers," Beginning Wednesday. Boost the circulation.

THE DIVORCE PROBLEM

"Divorce is a remedy for evil rather than an evil in itself," declared Chief Justice Emery, of Maine, in a recent address. Marriage is defined as a civil institution, established by law for the benefit of man, and he suggested that the divorce laws could be perfected in three ways—first, by granting no divorce until husband and wife have lived apart for a year; second, by publishing the suits in the daily papers; third, by giving the court authority to delay hearings, if necessary, so that they cannot be rushed through as is sometimes the case now.

FLATS AND SHARPS IN THE LOCAL SCALE. H. C. P.

"Finlandia," the latest symphonic poem from the pen of Jan Sibelius, the Finnish composer, will be presented by the People's Symphony Concerts, under the direction of Franz X. Arens, as the concluding number of the society's third program of the season, in Carnegie Music Hall, next Friday evening.

It is through the instrumentality of Charles B. Booth, the young son of the Rev. (General) William Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, that the People's Symphony Concerts are enabled to produce "Finlandia," he having not only requested the organization to bring out the work, but personally assumed the expense incident thereto and furnished the score.

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FAMILY RESORTS. St. Brendan, Musical Entertainment, Columbus Ave. and 103d St.

SHOES. Weingarten, Men's Samples, 112 Livingston St.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 191 8th Ave.

FURNITURE, ETC. J. D. Flattau, 3264 8th Ave.

TRUNKS AND BAGS. Thomas G. Hunt, 430 6th Ave.

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GENTS' FURNISHINGS. S. Graebler, 1631 2d Ave., 84-85 St.

TEAS AND COFFEE. Wholesale Prices for "Call" Steamer

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. Raphael De Nat, 1500 Madison Ave.

PHARMACIES. Eschenb & Shapiro, 2231 Fifth Ave., cor. 126th St. N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. H. Osterwald, 1571 Ave. A.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. David Grossman, 1474 Ave. A.

DRUGGISTS. Hand's Pharmacy, 736 Home St.

WINE AND LIQUORS. Wines, Liquors and Bottle Beer

CLOTHING. Richards Co., 423 6th Ave.

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. S. Abrams & Son, 3523 8th Ave.

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DRUGGISTS. 218 Stanton St., cor. 192 Second Ave.

JEWELERS. S. Graebler, 1631 2d Ave., 84-85 St.

UNION BARBER SHOPS. A. Berger, 76 Clinton St.

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JEWELER. L. Gittleman, 502 Brook Ave.

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TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE JEWS.

DR. MAURICE FISHER, IN THE MEDICAL RECORD. Some authors have maintained that the ritual dietary laws practiced by Jews are responsible for the lesser number of deaths from tuberculosis among them. As is well known Jews before pronouncing meat as fit for human consumption (kosher) subject every carcass to a thorough examination by an expert. Special attention is paid to the condition of the viscera, particularly the lungs, pleura, liver and spleen. Those animals whose lungs present any adhesions to the thoracic walls or adhesions to between the lobes of the lungs, or in small nodules are discovered scattered over the surface of the lungs are pronounced unfit for human consumption. It has been stated that bovine tuberculosis is thus prevented from gaining a foothold among the children of Israel. In the light of our present knowledge of the origin and spread of tuberculosis, some of the foremost authorities (Calmette, Behring, and others) being of the opinion that tuberculosis is more often acquired by ingestion than by inhalation, the Jewish dietary laws should be an excellent preventive when strictly adhered to; but as a matter of fact, all the evidence is against this view. In Eastern Europe, where the Jews follow the dietary laws, strictly adhering both to the letter and spirit of the sacred ordinance, there is more consumption among them than among their coreligionists in Western countries who disregard the dietary laws in part or completely. In Germany, France, England, Italy, etc., where the majority of the native Jews are constantly eating in Christian restaurants and many are not particular to procure kosher meat at home, there is less consumption among them than in Eastern Europe, the East End of London or the East Side of New York City, where the poor, as they generally are, pay the most exorbitant prices for meat which is or is alleged to be kosher. The incidence of tuberculosis among Jews depends more on their economic and social environment than on racial or ritual affluence. In Berlin, where there are as many as 100,000 Jews, there is but little tuberculosis among them. The death rate of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1905 was 2.31 in 10,000 Jews. In Vienna, where a large proportion are on a high plane economically, but where many poor Jews are found, the death rate is higher than in Berlin, reaching 13.1 for pulmonary and 17.9 for all forms of tuberculosis. In Budapest and Bukharest, where the rates are higher, 21.93 and 25.6 respectively. In Galicia the poverty of the Jews is appalling; in fact, I do not know any other people where the mortality is met with in the small towns of Austria Galicia. It is there where we have found the highest rate of mortality among Jews, reaching 36.64 in 10,000. The influence of economic conditions on the incidence of tuberculosis among Jews is well illustrated by the conditions in New York City. In a recent report of the Charity Organization Society I find the following typical table of the cases of tuberculosis registered in New York City. Altogether there were in Manhattan and the Bronx registered with the Board of Health 10,225 cases of tuberculosis in 1,000 Jews, 1,000 Gentiles, 1,000 Negroes, 1,000 Irish, 1,000 Polish, 1,000 Italian, 1,000 Russian, 1,000 Bohemian, 1,000 Hungarian, 1,000 Slav, 1,000 Armenian, 1,000 Greek, 1,000 Syrian, 1,000 Persian, 1,000 Chinese, 1,000 Japanese, 1,000 American born, 1,000 foreign born, 1,000 total. The Jews have the highest mortality, while in the Thirty-first Assen-

POPULAR READINGS

PHILOSOPHY AND NATURE. By George Meredith. Philosophy hides us to see that we are not so pretty as rosepink, nor so repulsive as dirty drab; and that instead of everlastingly shifting those barren aspects, the sight of ourselves is wholesome, bearable, fruitfully, finally a delight. Do but perceive that we are coming to philosophy, the stride towards it will be a giant's—a century a day; And imagine the celestial refreshment of having a pure decency in the place of shame; real flesh; a soul born active, windbeaten, but ascending. Worse than that alternative dirty drab, your recurring rosepink is repulsive as a dirty drab, and that the filthy fall; for Nature will force her way, and if you try to stifle her by drowning, she comes up, not the fairest part of her uppermost. Peruse your Realism, really your current philosophy, yet yet embraced Philosophy. As she grows in the flesh when discreetly tended, Nature is unimpeachable, flower like, yet not too decoratively a flower; you must have her with the stem, the thorns, the roots, and the fat bedding of roses.

THE LABOR UNION.

The labor union does not make any pious pretensions. It makes no claims as a religious institution. It has been too busy to build ceremonies and creeds. Its hands have been so busy lifting up the weak and feeding the hungry and wiping away the tears from the human eye that it has not schooled itself in sanctimonious attitudes. In its devotion to the busy and practical things of life it has often made mistakes. Its leadership has been much led by the strong or the weak philosophical or theological distinctions. If religion means a selfish seeking for personal salvation—a desire to get to heaven at any cost; if sanctification means getting away from the scenes of sin and suffering—snuggling the soul in some secluded sanctuary sealed against the sighs of sorrow and woe; then the labor union is the most irreligious of all unsanctified institutions in the world. Carle says that all true work is religion. The labor union aims to make good workmen and to make good work for them. It asks that the man who works shall have good pay for his work and a say in his work. It insists that the worker shall be intelligent and self-respecting; that he shall think and hold his head up beside his employer as a Christian and citizen. It teaches the strong to help the weak, the skilled to help the less skilled, each to contribute to the good of all. It takes the child from the factory and puts it in the school. It takes the woman from the sweatshop and puts her in the home. It places chairs behind the counters of the stores for the weary girls who are obliged to work long hours for small pay. It places vestibules on streets and awnings for the workmen. It finds jobs for the idle, builds homes for the widows and orphans. Could a holy God ask more of a human institution?—The "Citizen."

SWAMP SCIENCE.

Swamp science is more profound than is popularly supposed. There is a widespread idea that swamps, purely as such, are a disease breeding ground. The swamp experts declare to be pure prejudice. There are swamps and swamps. And no non-alluvial swamp can be objected to on hygienic grounds. The Dismal Swamp is said to be free from malaria. Even the dark water of such swamps is drinkable and credited with special virtues by some authorities. Now that it is becoming a regular feature of the malarial swamps, always reputed "malarial," have been robbed of most of their terrors. Most swamps, Dr. Roland Harper thinks, should be preserved because they are so well adapted to forestation, because they protect the sources of streams, because they are refuges for wild game and rare plants, and, lastly, for the beauty. It has been stated that there is no evidence in literature that the beauty of natural scenery, even of mountains, was fully appreciated anywhere up to a century or two ago. Even yet few people can see beauty in a swamp, and many regard them with aversion but they will probably be appreciated more hereafter than they are now. Nature undefiled is said always to be beautiful. And swamps become regular to the nature lover only when they are partly drained or contaminated with rubbish or sewage. Dr. Harper thinks there is no need of hastening the disappearance of our swamps. There is more abiding beauty which will disappear too soon than that they will interfere with health and progress by remaining. Too much interference with nature's equilibrium in order to clear up unexpected disastrous consequences and scarcity of timber and increase of floods may not be the worst results of the contemplated wholesale destruction of the swamps.—Chicago Tribune.

OUR DAILY POEM

THE HARLOT'S HOUSE. By Oscar Wilde. We caught the tread of dancing feet. We loitered down the moonlit street. And stopped beneath the Harlot's House. Inside, above the din and fray. We heard the loud musicians play. The Treuer Lieber Herz of Strauss. Like strange mechanical grotesques Making fantastic arabesques The shadows raced across the blind. We watched the ghostly dancers spin To sound of horn and violin Like black leaves whirling in the wind. Like wire-pulled automatons, Slim silhouette skeletons Went sliding through the slow quadrille. Then took each other by the hand. And danced a stately saraband; Their laughter echoed thin and shrill. Sometimes a clockwork puppet pressed A phantom lover to her breast. Sometimes they seemed to try and sing. Sometimes a horrible marionette Came out and smoked its cigarette Upon the steps like a live thing. Then turning to my love I said, "The dead are dancing with the dead. The dust is whirling with the dust!" But she, she heard the violin, And left my side and entered in; Love passed into the House of Lust. Then suddenly the tune went false. The dancers wearied of the waltz. The shadows ceased to wheel and whirl: And down the long and silent street, The dawn with silver-sandaled feet, Crept like a frightened girl.

AMERICA OWNS LARGEST DAMS IN THE WORLD.

Three of the largest dams in the world are in Uncle Sam's country. The Shoshone dam, with a height of 226 feet, and with the extremely short length of 175 feet, will store 456,000 acre feet of water; the Pathfinder dam, 215 feet high and 224 feet long will store 1,055,000 acre feet; and the Roosevelt dam, 284 feet high and 1,080 feet long, will store 1,284,000 acre feet. The most notable structure comparable to these huge water works is the Assuan dam, which will be larger than any of them after the work of increasing its height has been completed. It will then impound 1,860,000 acre feet of water.

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SOCIALISM OF FOREIGN BIRTH.

It is often advanced as one of the reasons why Socialism cannot and should not succeed in these United States, that it is of foreign birth and therefore un-American. Yet those who advance this unreasonable reason fail to perceive the utter inconsistency of their attitude. For mark you, gentle reader, these same individuals will fall over one another in their efforts to pay homage to a foreign made duke, and count it an honor to have him grace their mansions with his presence. Opera stars of foreign birth, too, are welcomed, and society will readily pay its easily earned money in order that it may be privileged to listen to their dulcet strains. Foreign actors and vaudeville performers are also welcomed, and can demand salaries that run into four figures. Clothing of foreign make for Mr. Magnate and millinery and lingerie for Mrs. and the Misses Magnate are also appreciated. Foreign dogs, whether of the English bulldog, German dachshund or French poodle breed, are likewise welcomed. Foreign lecturers, especially those of the W. H. Mallock brand, are received with open arms. Yes, all the foregoing and many other things of foreign birth are received with hearty greetings. But when anything bearing the brand of socialism is offered them—"Skiddoo! Reason for the heckle comes in a loud and persistent chorus from these self-same individuals, who will sometimes pride themselves upon their spirit of fair play and impartiality. condemnation shall be pronounced here upon the numerous things of foreign birth that are welcomed to this free and enlightened country. But we must insist that the opponents of Socialism shall be fair and consistent in their arguments when attacking it. Where capitalism reaches its highest stage, there will Socialism thrive the most. That is why this country serves as good ground for the seed of the Socialist seed. Ere long it will be found flourishing like a young tree, spreading its branches far and wide, and beneath its sheltering boughs the oppressed shall find happiness and peace. Foreign dogs, known, in fact as well as in theory, the meaning of the Brotherhood of Man.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

Transparent leather is the latest. The making of china ware is the oldest industry. The silkworm cocoon yields 1,000 yards of fiber. There are neither convents nor monasteries in Norway. A Belgian named Hullos discovered the use of coal as a fuel in 1649. Wine is so plentiful in Spain that, after a good vintage, it will often sell at two cents a quart. Opium in the Orient kills 160,000 a year. Alcohol in the Occident no doubt excels that record. Circassians owe the length of their beautiful lashes to the fact that in childhood they are trimmed regularly once a week. "Telepheme" is a proposed new word for "telephone message." If "telegram" why not "telepheme"? The Walton master key is capable of opening 22,000 different locks, as against the 125 different locks that the ordinary master key will open.

ELECTRICITY BEST POWER FOR LAUNDRY.

Electrical washing is the story of the contemporary laundry, where the electrical motor is used to provide an individual drive for the various machines. The principal advantage of electricity over steam is said to lie in the fact that many of the machines are idle for the greater part of the time, and the driving motor of such machines need only be consuming power when its services are required. In addition to this, greater variations in speed are possible with the electric motor, and the machine may be driven at exactly the speed desired. No overhead shafting or belts are used, thus doing away with the dust and dirt which accumulates in the steam laundry.

PADEREWSKI'S DIET.

Prior to his appearance at a concert Paderewski would not think one for a piece of the finest turkey or for the most toothsome Christmas pudding ever made. On a concert day he eats nothing until he has concluded except one soft-boiled egg. When it is over he takes a hearty meal, which he enjoys thoroughly, as his appetite is excellent, although he is not averse to poverty. This is dreadfully true when the two go together. For where they go together the luxury of some spells poverty for the rest. But the luxury that all might have by earning it, would that be a cure?—The Public.

LUXURY AND POVERTY.

A thoughtful clergyman has remarked that "luxury is as great a curse to the human race as poverty." This is dreadfully true when the two go together. For where they go together the luxury of some spells poverty for the rest. But the luxury that all might have by earning it, would that be a cure?—The Public.

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 EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1909.

THE EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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. Pasage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary.

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UNIONS AND WORKERS' LIVES.

It should not be forgotten that the Lick Branch mine in West Virginia, where one hundred and six workmen were killed by an explosion on Tuesday, like that at Zeigler, Illinois, where twenty-six were killed on Sunday, is a non-union mine. The Pocahontas region, in which so large a proportion of the gigantic mine disasters of recent years have taken place, is, in fact, the one weakest spot for the United Mine Workers in all the coal-mining districts of the United States. There is evidently a close connection between labor organization and safety for the workers. And it is not only in the mining industry that this is true.

"HOPE DELAYED."

A year ago the capitalist press announced that the "financial flurry" was over and prosperity was returning. Eight months ago, and again seven months ago, and yet again six months ago, they announced that prosperity positively had returned. Four months ago they said that prosperity was only waiting for Republican victory to make her entrance. After election they said that prosperity was delaying the appearance until Taft should name his Cabinet. Now they agree that Taft has named his Cabinet, and yet we see the breadline growing longer, the employment bureaus overcrowded, the charitable institutions besieged, and in the trade papers we read such words as these, which we quote from the "Iron Age" for the current week: "There is a feeling of some disappointment, even among those who refused to join in the chorus of exuberant predictions of last November. There is no snap in the demand, and what requirements there are come in a hesitating way. New business is light all along the line."

THE ECONOMICS OF THE STORM.

Dwellers in the rural districts or in small towns may welcome a timely snowstorm. But in a city like New York it is more than a nuisance, it is from many points of view a genuine disaster. There is nothing lovely about the "beautiful snow" in New York. It means an added shade of greyness in the already gloomy dingy sky. It means added dirt, indoors and out. It means difficulty and delay in getting home from work and back to work in the morning. It means wet feet and fear of the gripe, to say nothing of the chance of a broken leg or a sprained ankle from slipping on the sidewalk, or the chance of getting run over at the crossing. It impedes travel and traffic, ties up the street cars, and chokes the crowded ways with a mass of slipping and stumbling horses, stalled vehicles, and swearing drivers. Three inches of snow means an immense money loss, not only to the municipality itself, but to the whole business community.

Yet this miserable nuisance, this veritable disaster produced by a fall of snow in such a congested city, although it means loss to the propertied classes and discomfort or hardship to so many thousands of persons, means hope and joy to other thousands, and those the most in need of some ray of hope and joy. Ten thousand men got a chance yesterday to earn a couple of dollars shovelling up and carting away the snow from the streets which they could not have earned but for the storm; and doubtless as many more were able to earn a few dimes by cleaning sidewalks and stoops and areas. A hundred thousand were gladdened by the coming of the storm, each hoping that he would be one of the fortunate individuals to get a day's hard and ill-paid work.

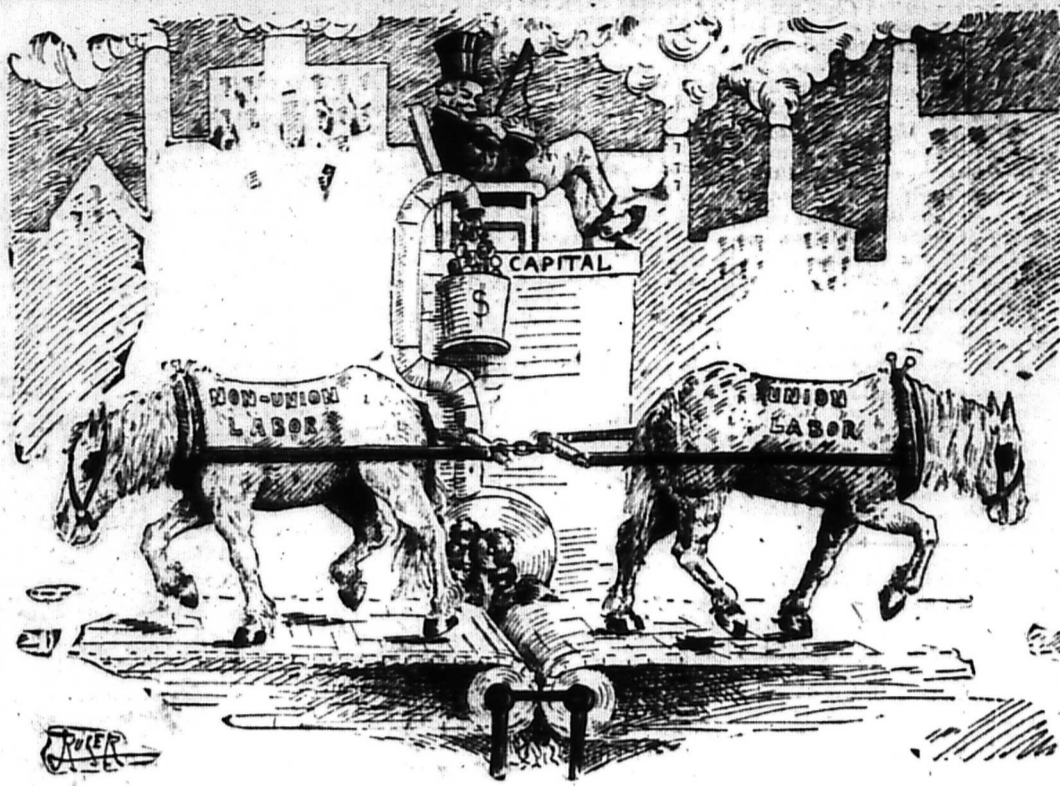
"Although," in that last paragraph, was hardly the right word. The storm was a blessing to those thousands of unemployed workers, not in spite of, but just because of the fact that it meant loss to the business and propertied classes. That is the point we have been getting at, all along.

A snowstorm imposes a heavy expense upon the business men and property owners. It is an unproductive expense, the sort of expense that is a dead loss to them. They have to pay for having the snow cleared away; and when it is done they are no better off; they are just where they were before the snow fell, except that they have paid out so much money to undo the work of the elements.

But that dead loss of theirs is other people's clear gain. Here are the unemployed, the men who are able to work, willing to work, eager to work, but denied any opportunity to do productive work, because the system of production is controlled by and for the capitalists, and market conditions are such that the capitalists can make more profits by leaving part of the workers unemployed than by employing all of them. Along comes the snowstorm and compels them to set a lot of these men to work for a day or two. That it is unproductive work from the bosses' point of view makes no difference to the men. They are not concerned in the results of their work. It is just work that they want—or, to be quite accurate, it is just wages that they want. Anything that induces or compels the bosses to pay wages for whatever kind of work, is a boon to the workers.

That is the way our capitalist society is built. That is one of its internal contradictions, one of its inherent absurdities. By the very nature of capitalism, generally speaking, loss to one class means gain to the other; and social disaster or social waste is directly beneficial to the most numerous, the most needy, and the most productive portion of society.

Bingham says he is going to retire from the Police Commission-ship. Let us hope that he is telling the truth, at least for this once.



MAKING IT EASY FOR HIM.

THE OLD TURK AND THE MARSEILLAISE.

By ERNEST POOLE.

The wet, salt, tingling air swept out of the darkness ahead. We lay far up in the bow and felt the ship under us bound with the deep silent heave of the Black Sea. The storm was washed away, the sky was fresh and dazzling, even the faint stars flashed out of the vivid blue. And the air thrilled with singing.

Only the old Turk at my feet lay as though dead. He was huddled close under the bulwark. Now and then you could see the sudden glow of his cigarette—a dull little circle of light round a long yellow hand, a red ragged turban, a face of brown wrinkles, gray glittering eyes. Then the glow died out and the face sank into darkness.

The singing was rich and gay, the singers were young Caucasian mountaineers. Homeward bound from a Russian college, they still wore on their bright blue uniforms the gilded crest of the Russian Czar; but now they had left allegiance and floggings far behind and were flying home to the Caucasus, to "Georgia," to join in the fight for freedom so long and so eagerly planned, seeming now so close. "It feels like the night before!" someone whispered.

The song was over; they lay back on piles of ropes and canvas filling the narrow bow from bulwark to bulwark, tangled in each other's arms, eyes turned to the Georgian mountains.

The mountains rose silently out of the sea close to our left, a jagged ridge of blackness; and miles behind, towering up among the stars, you could see great white peaks and fields of faintly gleaming snow. Behind us in the north a heavy jumble of clouds rolled over Russia. All day we had pitched and tossed up there in stormy seas—running from the chill of Russia's ice and snow. But here the sea was calm. Only the deep silent groaning made the ship bound and roll. I could just see the iron ropes sweep slowly, steadily back and forth across the sky. Already up from the south we felt the first welcome of the warm sea breeze. A quiet wave a trembling path of light led down to the great soft planet that sparkled over the southern horizon.

The young giant whose head lay across my knees turned his eyes and gazed at the planet. "Georgia will be free," he whispered. Suddenly he sat up, seized the thin little man sitting next and joyously rumbled his hair. The little man leaped up in a fine burst of indignation, threw himself fiercely on the big man's head and, hoisterous screech, made followed; bodies were heaved right and left; some nearly went over the bulwarks. Then suddenly all this whirled as though no one felt like laughing any longer. Heads came, faces grew tense, voices sank low. They were soon to scatter to homes all over the mountains and valleys; far apart—for the Caucasus can hold more than a million people. At least, it is only at night that every part of a great city is lit up. Architecture is great architecture after sunset; perhaps architecture is really a nocturnal art, like the art of fireworks. At least, I think many people would give up their work by night. (Journalists, policemen, burglars, coffee stall keepers and such mistaken enthusiasts as refuse to go home till morning) must often have stood admiring some black but of building with a crown of battlements or a crest of spires, and then burst into tears at daybreak to discover that it was only a haberdasher's shop with huge gold letters across the face of it.—G. K. Chesterton, in London News.

The big man; I saw the arm tremble. The big man stood rigid even to the muscles of his massive face; but soon his deep booming bass sounded husky, then died away and he stood only staring up in silence.

Two Greeks stood there, motionless, their black-bearded faces showing dark under the ship's lamp swinging above them. Suddenly one of them turned, and then both walked quickly away.

A tiny Persian boy crept up beside me. He and I were chums, for all that morning we had sat counting dolphins, he in Persian, I in English. Now I could feel his wee, bony shoulder quiver against my side. Once he piped in a shrill soprano, but his voice soon broke in a sob. He, too, stared up.

The ship bounded on. The salt spray dashed in our faces. You could feel the old passion of that song creep through veins and make throats thicken. Still the voices rose and thrilled until every man was no more himself, but only a part of all. Higher, deeper, swifter! The song had done its best. Heads thrown back, caps uplifted high and shaking voices throbbing, eyes ablaze! All the world seemed mountain-peaks, all skies forever blue.

But the old Turk at my feet lay as though dead—silent, gaunt, mysterious—in his grimy rags. Only when the cigarette glowed into his glittering grey eyes you could tell that he was laughing.

BEST PROPAGANDA.

By JOHN M. WORK.

Now that the industrial conditions are ripe for Socialism, it has been noticed everywhere among the Socialists that the results of election time are in almost exact proportion to the amount of efficient effort put forth by the membership.

But there is a best way. The systematic, house to house distribution of literature is the most effective method of propaganda yet devised. It is the literature that works during the heat of the campaign. A definite territory should be assigned to each comrade who will assist in the distributions, his duty being to put the literature into each house in his district every time a distribution is made.

THE HOBO.

"The hobo, as I understand it," said the Man from Mars, "is a fellow who will not work. Am I correct?"

"Yes, in a way," replied the Philanthropist, "although your statement ought to be qualified a little. There are people in the community who do not work, and yet they are not classed as hoboes."

"And who might they be?"

"Well, of course, I refer to those who have money. They don't have to work."

"I don't see the difference," rejoined the Man from Mars querulously. "It is clear that if the hobo lives without working, he doesn't have to work any more than the other man."

"Your remark would indicate that they are becoming extinct. Is that what you mean?"

"Oh, by no means. On the contrary, they are vastly on the increase. I would not look as if they were surviving. We are all on the point of putting in the Man from Mars. Now as to the other class of non-workers, you say they have worked hard at some time in their lives?"

THE BUCKS STOVE COMPANY AND A BIT OF FUN

By ROBERT HUNTER.

We may get amusement sometimes even out of tragedy. The recent decision against the officials of the Federation of Labor furnishes at least one amusing sidelight. It appears the Bucks Stove and Range Company claims it has greatly suffered by the so-called "Boycott" against its goods.

A few Labor journals have published from time to time a statement that "we don't patronize" the Bucks Stove Company. In order to get a few dollars damages, and to satisfy a personal spite, the Bucks Stove Company had the officials of the Federation enjoined and punished.

Incidentally it has managed to advertise the fact that the Bucks Stove Company is "an unfair concern," so that at the present moment there is no excuse whatever for any workman in this country to be ignorant of that fact.

Only a million or so persons might have heard of the Bucks Stove Company through the ordinary Labor publications. Now many millions know something useful about that company. The Bucks Stove Company, in other words, has advertised its Anti-Labor Union record before the entire civilized world. That's where the fun comes in.

Now, I suppose it is very dangerous for me to mention this fact. Apparently, even to speak the name of this company is now a criminal offence.

To say that they have been unfair to their workmen is also a criminal offence. To say that they have produced non-union goods is to make of yourself a conspirator in restraint of trade, and therefore I will NOT say these things.

I wouldn't think of advising any workman not to buy a Bucks stove range. That would be encouraging a Boycott. To encourage a Boycott is to commit a criminal offence.

In fact, the only reason I mention the matter at all is because it will furnish my readers with a bit of recreation and laughter. There may be some men who prefer to go to jail rather than to lose their freedom of speech. I am not such a person. I have no intention of offending the august court.

I would not think of advising workmen against buying of this "scab" concern. On the contrary, I think they ought to buy a stove of this company if otherwise their children would freeze and there is no chance on earth to get a stove anywhere else.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

GET DOWN TO BUSINESS. Editor of The Call: Permit me to express my hearty approval of Comrade Hunter's writings in The Call. The day I don't find his name over an article I feel that day's issue of The Call contains just one item less.

I hasten to say in this view of the fact that within the last few days a couple of comrades thought it necessary to direct a few shots at Comrade Hunter for one or two articles he recently wrote.

Let us suppose that, as far as the merits of those two articles go, they show that the human Comrade Hunter has nodded. But what of the ninety-nine other issues of The Call that deal out the straight goods by the same pen?—goods that go home to the average American worker? I have not seen any of these "minute men" as ready to train their guns in praise of their ally, ready to "fire away" when they are called on to do so.

It is more important to do things than to say things; let us stop splitting our dogmas; let us get down to the real business of uniting the workers.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 6. A. M. S.

EXECUTIVE HARDIE, BEBEL, ETC. Editor of The Call: There is something funny in the way Comrade Walling dispenses with Keir Hardie. It's funny and it's also pathetic. It reminds me of Landseer's painting of "Dignity and Impudence"—the big mastiff and the little poodle. Hardie's usefulness came to an end when he refused to follow Grayson's example in Parliament.

quately. "Leading" Socialists have even the tip but on a certain day given signal all the Socialist publications of the earth are to pour out a Grayson broadside and Bebel's bubble will burst! Now ain't that too bad? ALEXANDER IRVING, New York, January 6.

TWO CRITICISMS. Editor of The Call: Upon reading Charles Edward Russell's article on "The Growing Menace of Socialism" in the "Broadway Magazine," I was surprised to find a caricature in the stereotyped fashion standardised by the "wags" of the bourgeois press, of one of those plotters who was doing what he could, according to his light, to disseminate revolutionary doctrines at a time when Comrade Russell, according to his own statement, was a cub reporter, confessedly unable to get an inkling of such ideas through his head.

It is true that Justus Schwab (who is plainly the man referred to as then running a saloon in East 1st street) was an Anarchist, but that is no reason why he should be described as a wild-eyed freak; hostile to cleanliness, etc. A Socialist writer would well leave to those who know no better such cheap and stale catering to popular prejudice—especially as Justus Schwab, who lived at a time when Socialism and Anarchism were not clearly defined, came into contact with the Socialist movement in various ways creditable to himself and useful to the movement, as indicated in the respectful obituary notice in the Socialist press at the time of his death.

Comrade Russell's article also contains the astonishing statement that "The Christian Socialist Fellowship is probably doing as much as the party itself to incite the Socialist creed." The Christian Socialist Fellowship is an organization ought to be commended to the party workers, party press, and party officials as showing the extent to which their work is appreciated by trained observers.

It is true that Victor Grayson, in taking the The Call itself should have been willing to feature, in any form other than correspondence, Robert Hunter's adulations of Keir Hardie's opportunistic policies, and the same writer's sneers at Victor Grayson. Comrade Hunter seems to think it a great crime for Victor Grayson to become a Socialist at the age of 26. Comrade Hunter having been modest enough to arrive at such a decision much later in his career.

Comrade Hunter says the British Labor Party is the real Marxist movement of England. Meanwhile the International Socialist Bureau discusses the question whether it is a sufficient Socialist organization to be admitted to a seat in that body along with the Social Democratic Federation, the real and unquestionably Socialist movement of England. COURTENAY LEMON, New York, Jan. 16.

RELIGIOUS LINES RELAXING.

When a delegation of Mohammedans called on Dr. Lueger, the Anti-Semite Mayor of Vienna, a few days ago to ask that the city be closed to the recognized faiths, the Mayor expressed himself as being delighted to do so. In reporting the interview, a Vienna paper says: "As to the different religions, the Mayor Lueger thought that means could easily be found to overcome them. The delegation also said that the people of their faith had ceased to live strictly up to the old law which made a mosque unclean toward the builders of which any but Mohammedan money had been used. It was a mosque that had been reared by Christians and that the most notable treasure of the Pock Mosque was a carpet, the gift of the late Crown Prince Rudolph."

SUFFICIENT REASON. "Why do you insist upon carrying a pistol?" asked the visitor from the North. "Waah," replied the denizen of the feud belt. "We uns knait'n always be totin' a rifle."—Philadelphia Ledger.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Chas. C. White.—Certainly you should insist on the landlord giving you a receipt when you pay your rent, and for that matter on getting a receipt whenever you pay any considerable amount to anyone in any business transaction.

Geo. Rumber.—The Legal Aid Society, at No. 239 Broadway, takes up the cases of persons having claims for wages or other claims who cannot afford to employ counsel for themselves. The Labor Secretariat is an organization of labor unions for the same purpose, but its services are given gratis only to the affiliated unions and their members.

S. Abramowitz.—I. The fact of your having come to this country before you were twenty-one does not help to make a citizen of you unless your father became a citizen before you reached that age; in that case you are a citizen by virtue of his naturalization. 2. We shall answer as soon as possible.

R. C.—Commissioner Bingham gets a salary of \$7,500 a year, and wants it doubled.

E. E.—We have no idea as to the number of Socialists in the naval service of the United States. We have known of several, but have no memorandum of their names. In general, they would naturally be pretty careful to keep quiet on the subject of Socialism while in the service.

HOW THE POOR LIVE.

The collections taken up from time to time on the East Side for the Italian earthquake sufferers continue to afford the best and most illuminating study of human nature to be found in New York. They have all the good will in the world to give down there, but precious little else. And what they have they give with an abandon which puts the Philanthropists up to the blush. The poor Italians and Hebrews and Greeks give the dogs out of their backs, or if they have no cash give the canvassers with the family heard tied in the acceptance of their mite. I suppose it is because they have most of them known the hard touch of want themselves.—Morning Telegraph.

THE ILLUSION OF NIGHT.

I sometimes fancy that every great city must have been built by night. At least, it is only at night that every part of a great city is lit up. Architecture is great architecture after sunset; perhaps architecture is really a nocturnal art, like the art of fireworks. At least, I think many people would give up their work by night. (Journalists, policemen, burglars, coffee stall keepers and such mistaken enthusiasts as refuse to go home till morning) must often have stood admiring some black but of building with a crown of battlements or a crest of spires, and then burst into tears at daybreak to discover that it was only a haberdasher's shop with huge gold letters across the face of it.—G. K. Chesterton, in London News.

HIS PROFESSION.

"Yes, grandma, when I graduate I intend following a literary career—write for money, you know." "Why, Willie, dear, you haven't done anything else since you've been at college."—Exchange.