

RUSSELL ASKS "WHO GOT THE MONEY?"

SHIPWRECK VICTIM DIES— JACK BINNS WAS REAL HERO

Wireless, Operator Who Stuck to the Key After Half of His Cabin Was Taken Away, Alone Saved the Passengers on the Republic from Watery Graves.

Eugene Lynch, of Boston, whose wife was killed in the sinking of the White Star liner Republic with a collision with the Italian liner Florida off Nantucket on Saturday morning last and who was severely injured, died at 4 o'clock this morning at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

Some time after the accident Lynch was removed to the Italian liner, and on account of his serious condition was not transferred to the Baltic, being brought to the city on the disabled Florida.

Jack Binns the heroic wireless operator of the Republic who saved the lives of all on board by his message, tells his story as follows:

"The collision took away half of my office. It was a little one. The lights were all out, and I had to work in lanky darkness under the protection of but half a shell for a covering. I knew where the key was, for I had become accustomed to it during the trip. As I was flashing the last of the messages my dynamo went out of commission because the engines were covered with water. My work would have been in vain had it not been for the compressor.

"While the ship was sinking I grew suddenly hungry. I had no food in my cabin, and the thing I wanted most, a cigarette, was lacking. I had an unlighted stub in my mouth, but that was all. Five hundred cigarettes which I placed in a tin box on the shelf had been carried away when the Florida's bow copped off the roof.

"At last the pangs of hunger grew so intense that I decided to search for food. There was none on deck, so I stood for a moment and tried to determine where the kitchen might be. I dived down along the companionway, and after I had been swimming around for a few minutes I located some almonds and two biscuits. I ate them like an earthquake sufferer."

The Florida, with her bows stove in and crumpled up like a pasteboard box, lay at pier 42, Brooklyn, this morning waiting till her owners could decide where to send her for repairs. The pier was the center of attention for a crowd that blocked the water front at times, and sought to get a glimpse of the injured ship.

Captain Hanson spent some time this morning in conference with the agents of the Lloyd Italiano line. He could not be seen in regard to the happenings of the ill-fated cruise.

The bodies of the three dead of the Florida's crew were prepared for burial to-day. Two of the victims were mere boys: Balogero Mareschilli, sixteen years old, and Salvatore D'Amico, the fourteen-year-old cabin boy. The third, Pasquale La Valle, was twenty-three years old. All but D'Amico were from Naples. He was from the region of the earthquake near Messina, and driven out from his home by that disaster was just starting in to work in the transatlantic trade.

D'Amico's body was recovered from the wreckage of the forecastle for the crew on the way in to port. The two other bodies were not pried loose until last night after the Florida reached her pier. All were beyond recognition from the frightful crushing in of the forecastle.

The Florida's bow, which once stood in an overhanging, arched, yacht stem, is reduced to a tangle of twisted steel beams and crumpled plates, all the way from somewhere below the water line up and back for thirty feet. The whole forward end of the ship sloped steeply down into the water, in a rough descent of wreckage. The real bow of the Florida is no longer her wrecked stern portion, but the watertight forward bulkhead just aft. Against this bulkhead some of the wreckage it is thought, but the partition has held tight since the hour of the collision. With her bow reduced to a bouquet of scrap iron and nothing but an inner keelson between her and the deep sea, the Florida does not look like a vessel under present conditions.

There was a throng of Italian authorities and shipping men to greet the plucky little ship on her arrival yesterday evening after her limping way to port from the scene of the disaster off the Nantucket shoals. Count di Massaglia, Italian Consul general at New York, was the first to climb aboard the Florida. He then came ashore down the bay, and made his way up to Captain Hanson on the bridge and embraced him, after the Italian fashion.

Oscar L. Richard, the agent of the Florida, came aboard while the Florida was at anchor, with Alfred E. Berner and Albert Egelhoff. All greeted the captain with warm congratulations. The general opinion seemed to be that

WHEN THE BALTIC ARRIVED

Big Crowd Waited on Pier—Messina Survivors.

Thousands of people besieged the dock of the White Star line yesterday noon when the Baltic came in, bringing the survivors of the ill-fated Republic and the injured Florida. There were excited men and women, eagerly waiting to make sure that their kin were among those who were saved. Some were overcome with grief and collapsed with the strain of uncertainty. Men looked solemn and women gave free vent to their tears; husbands comforted their wives and young girls staggered beneath the intensity of the catastrophe.

As soon as the gangplanks were laid there was a rush for those who were spied by the cravettes on this side. There were touching scenes as men embraced and spoke with joy of the lucky escape from a horrible death. Mothers hugged their children tenderly and told them of the dreadful suspense they had suffered since the moment that the news first reached them. There were hand-

Ship That Sank, Submarine Bell System; Inventor of Wireless That Brought Aid

STEAMSHIP REPUBLIC

SUBMARINE SIGNAL

WILLIAM MARCONI

SUBMARINE SIGNAL

LIGHTSHIP WITH SUBMARINE BELL

Science robbed the sea of an army of victims and averted what might have been one of the most appalling ocean disasters in history when the wireless telegraph and the submarine bell system brought prompt aid to the White Star liner Republic and the Florida, of the Lloyd Italiano line, after their collision off Nantucket Mass. In a few seconds after the Florida crashed into the Republic in the thick fog fully twenty steamships, revenue cutters and signal stations caught the Republic's wireless distress signal flashed in the code letters "C Q D." The Lorraine and the Baltic also caught the helpless steamer's submarine bell signals. Flashing the reply that they were coming to the aid of the Republic and the Florida, the two big liners began steering for the scene of the disaster, using the submarine bells as a means of ascertaining the direction of the ill-fated ship. Meanwhile several revenue cutters, having received the wireless signals, hastened to the

MINE EXPLOSION ENTOMBS THIRTY

Nine Men Will Surely Die and the Others Will Probably Meet Same Fate.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 26.—Thirty men are believed to be entombed in the Orando mine of the United Coal Company, at Bossard, near here, as the result of a terrific gas explosion which occurred about eight o'clock last night, shortly after the night shift had gone to work. At a later hour twelve men had been taken out, and their condition is critical. Nine of them will die.

Mine officials say that there is hardly any hope for those yet remaining in the mine, but rescuers are working heroically to reach them. The superintendent, his assistant and the pit boss were in the part of the mine where the explosion occurred. Mr. Logan, the superintendent, has just been reached, but he will probably die.

Mine Inspector Biewer, of this district, says that reports reached him that the entombed men cannot survive and the number may exceed thirty. The Orando mine is located in the Gazous territory, but it has been fortunate in having but few accidents. It is a drift mine and the entombed men are about a mile from the opening. The Orando was operated with modern machinery, but the miners were allowed to wear cap lamps.

ARTILLERYMEN DEAD

Drank Denatured Alcohol; a Fourth Is Dying.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 26.—Three members of the Coast Artillery at Fort Dupont are dead, and the fourth man who partook of denatured alcohol on Saturday evening is not expected to live through the day. The dead men are Kirsland W. Airfield Graham, of Ohio, a member of the 45th Company; Private Martin Berry, whose home is in Georgia, and Samuel Albright, a cook of the company. The latter died this morning. His home was in Tennessee.

BACON'S NEW OFFICE

Nomination to Succeed Root Confirmed by Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Robert Bacon, will remain as Secretary of State until the inauguration of President Taft, when he will be succeeded by Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate shortly after it was received from the President. Mr. Root will be in Albany on Wednesday and Thursday, and will go from there direct to Hot Springs, Ark. He will return to Washington shortly before the inauguration.

NO COMPLAINTS HERE

The forty-ninth annual statement of the Home Insurance Company shows substantial gains; the assets increased \$1,704,048, and are now \$31,708,048; the insurance in force (\$88,368,000) is more than \$2,000,000 greater than at the beginning of the year.

WHAT DID METROPOLITAN DO WITH SIX MILLION DOLLARS?

"STAND UP FOR THE RIGHT TO SIT DOWN" Slogan of the Strangers' League Organized to Protest Against the Traction Trust.

"Stand Up for the Right to Sit Down." That is the Slogan of the Strangers' League.

Are you pushing it along? It's easy done while you are going home at night hanging to a strap.

Just pass out Strangers' Cards. Wear one in your hat.

Protest against straphanging and overcrowding. Protest against dangerous and indirect transportation conditions.

Protest until something is done to remedy these conditions.

The Strangers' League will compel action.

Get cards at the following places:

- MANHATTAN.
- The Evening Call, 443 Pearl street;
- 175 East Broadway, Jewish "Daily Forward"; 243 East 84th street, Labor Temple; 345 Eighth avenue; 350 West 126th street; 325 East 84th street; 432 Grand street (Meisel's Book Store); 3233 Eighth avenue (Oberdorfer); 3320 Third avenue; Eureka Book Store, 4th avenue and 6th street.

BROOKLYN.

- 910 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn Labor League; 218 Flushing avenue (Garfield's Drug Store); 477 Atlantic avenue; 1321 Broadway, Brook & Sankin; 1736 Pitkin, Brownville, Noah Kaskin; 444 Howard avenue, O. Jansse; The Shop of The Home Crafts, 230 Tompkins avenue.

Follow up Russell's revelations with protest through the Strangers' League.

MUST HAVE \$20,000

Congressmen Cannot Live on Less Than That Sum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—All of the last week Congress heard much talk on the needed increase in salaries for Congressmen.

Colonel Phil Smith, of Peoria, Ill., a millionaire several times over, sent to some of his friends at the capital copies of an interview he gave to a Chicago reporter wherein he stated that no gentleman could live in Washington for less than \$20,000 a year, and this started the talk.

Congressman Tawney, of the Appropriation Committee, said that he had known of two or three families that had managed to get along on \$20,000.

John Wesley Gaines said that while members of Congress got a salary of \$7,500 a year, still at the end the House restaurant got it all.

It costs Senator Lodge \$25,000 a year. If Senators Depest, Aldrich, Hemenway, Elkins, Scott, Warren, Wetmore, Penrose, Kittredge, Crane, Dixon, Dupont, Keane or Guggenheim spent less than \$20,000 they deceive the public.

J. Adam Rebe, who hails from Minnesota, said: "Why, with the exception of our garbage collectors, I dare say that everybody in town spends as much a year as I do. My table—I have one just like the insurance companies—is as follows:

- Family of five children \$15,000.
- Family of ten children, \$21,000.
- Family of fifteen children \$22,500.
- Family of twenty children, \$40,000.

LOCKS OUT MINERS

Arizona Company Declares War on Union—Workers Stand Firm.

GLOBE, Ariz., Jan. 26.—Every mine in the Globe district was closed yesterday and 4,000 men are idle. The shut-down came as a result of the order of the Old Dominion Company forbidding Albert Wells, an organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, to enter its ground and establishing a rule that all employees must get passes on leaving the mine or smelter and present them on returning to work, the passes to be taken up each day.

Wells is said to have gone into the mines with the aid of union men operating the hoists and to have held union meetings inside the mines in working hours. When his activities became too pronounced the Old Dominion ordered the mine closed indefinitely, and all other mines followed suit.

The W. F. M. declares that the right of organization will be fought for to the bitter end and a hard struggle is in prospect.

Large Sums Mysteriously Disappeared in the Course of Expert Manipulation—Issuing More Stock, Borrowing More Money, Swelling Expense Accounts, and Yet There is No Trace of What Became of the Money Thus Realized.

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

Author of "Soldiers of the Common Good," "Where Did You Get It, Gentleman?" "The Greatest Trust in the World," etc.

This series began in The Evening Call of Wednesday, January 20, 1909. Back numbers can be had at the rate of 2 cents each.

(Continued from yesterday's Evening Call.)

"Some public comment was aroused by this discrepancy, and in the annual report of the Metropolitan, issued June 30, 1902, an attempt was made to forestall any further criticism, for there appears this item:

"Correction of error in 1902, in charging Track and Roadway and Electric Line Construction to Engineering and Superintendence, \$62,787.90."

"This, of course, shifted the charge from one account to another."

"BUT IT DID NOT EXPLAIN WHAT HAD BECOME OF THE MONEY."

Yes, there must certainly be master cooks in the Metropolitan kitchen. As observe this further specimen of their art:

The New York Stock Exchange has a rule that a company seeking to list new securities must file with the governors a sworn statement of its condition.

Some More Curious Items.

In May, 1904, the Metropolitan Company desired to list on the Stock Exchange a fine lot of newly warranted bonds, fresh, and just out of its prolific garden. So it filed the required statement. It contained one very curious item, to-wit:

"Fourteen thousand shares of Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad stock and National Cable Construction Company license right and privileges, \$5,522,015.32."

"Now, of course, these two items had no possible right to be amalgamated, because the Broadway and Seventh Avenue stock could have no connection with the Cable Constructing Company's license. BUT BEYOND EVEN THAT, HERE WAS THE CURIOUS FACT THAT THE VALUE OF THE CABLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY'S LICENSE AND PRIVILEGES WAS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING. These things consisted of a permit to build a cable railroad, but a permit to build a cable railroad is worth nothing in New York, for the cable as a motive power has been long and forever abandoned. Hence here was something seemingly dishonest.

"The value of 14,000 shares of Broadway and Seventh Avenue stock was at that time about \$2,200,000."

"It appears, therefore, that the cooks of the Metropolitan tried to show the assets of the concern to be \$7,722,000 greater than they really were."

"But these were by no means the only triumphs of those capable artists."

"Thus in 1901 the Metropolitan reported this item: 'Amount due from Lessor Companies, June 30, 1901, \$2,245,598.78.'

"The next year, 1902, this item reappears as follows: 'Balance due from Lessor Companies, June 30, 1901, \$5,245,598.78.'

Expert Manipulation.

"In other words, in one year the same item had been swollen \$3,000,000. In a region wholly given up to expert manipulation we shall always expect many instances of rapid and abnormal development. But no system of manipulation would seem to account for an item that one year is \$2,245,598.78, AND THE NEXT YEAR BECOMES EXACTLY \$3,000,000 GREATER."

It was by such means the indebtedness was rolled up that confronted the receivers when they took charge of the property in October, 1907.

Of course, they were in no way responsible for the indebtedness nor for the general situation. Their duty was to get the means to pay the interest and dividends on these stocks and bonds. How the stocks and bonds came into existence they could not stop to inquire.

The Only Way to Get the Money.

"They must get the money. There was no source from which they could get the money except from the public. THERE WAS NO WAY EXCEPT BY ABOLISHING THE TRANSFER."

"These quotations bearing upon the 'Lawless Wealth,' published by these matters I am allowed by the B. W. Dodge & Co., 41 West 27th Street, New York City, to make street, New York City."

(Continued on page 3.)

THE CALL LIBRARY VOTE

FOR THE MOST POPULAR ORGANIZATION.

I VOTE FOR... NAME... ADDRESS... THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL, P. O. Box, 1624, N. Y. City.

EMPLOYING MATTERS ARE CATSPAWS

Alden Freeman Says Owners of the Struck Factories Are Being Hoodwinked.

That the hat manufacturers who are involved in the strike are being used as a catspaw by an alleged aspirant to power in the hat industry is the charge made by Alden Freeman...

PITTSBURG MAN WHO TESTIFIES IN HARRIMAN MAN



Henry C. Frick, the Pittsburgh multimillionaire, has been called as a witness in the Government case against the Harriman railroads.

ROOSEVELT MAY RUN

When He Meets an Elephant in the Jungle. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Roosevelt had an interview with Captain Fritz Duquesne...

SLICK POLITICIANS

Wisconsin "Stalwarts" Block Investigation of Serious Charges.

By WM. M. LEISERSON. Correspondence to The Call. MADISON, Wis., Jan. 24.—Last week nothing of importance happened...

ARE VICTIMS OF COCAINE.

Cocaine among the thousands of laborers on the Catskill water system, according to the Board of Water Supply, has become more dreaded than any other evil that has appeared there.

C. P. L. REMINDERS.

Call Readers interested in the Purchase of Ladies' Shirt Waists, Ladies' Underwear, Men's Fleece-lined Underwear and Men's Shirts will find some very attractive goods offered at special prices this week by M. & A. Katz...

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS

READ SOCIALIST BOOKS Early as described in our new free catalog. The Question of the Hour. All pamphlets and leaflets at lowest prices.

LOCAL NEW YORK SOCIALIST PARTY

Joint Grand Protest Mass Meeting Against the Decision of Judge Wright and the Extradition of Political Refugees.

COOPER UNION, 8th Street and 4th Avenue.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, '09, 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS—Morris Hillquit, John Spargo, Jos. Wanhope, Jas. G. Kanely.

ADMISSION FREE!

Let every reader of The Call attend this protest mass meeting and join with the Socialists in voicing their protest against this unjust decision and at the same demand freedom for the political refugees.

CAPTAIN OF THE REPUBLIC AND ONE WHO WENT TO HIS AID



Few men have shown truer bravery or displayed more coolness in a sea disaster than did Captain Sealby, of the White Star liner Republic, when his ship was sinking off the Massachusetts coast after the collision with the Florida.

HOLD LIFE CHEAP

Foreigners' Mere Possession of Weapon Temptation to Kill.

Justice Dowling, of the Supreme Court, while sentencing six men yesterday who had pleaded guilty to various degrees of murder remarked that the evidence in all the cases before him showed that human life was held very cheaply by the foreign born population of New York.

UNCOVER MORE LAND FRAUDS.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Jan. 26.—Government officials now in Muskogee assert that no fraud in town lots ever investigated will equal the stupendous proportions of that now being made in the Government case here.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA;

WHEN WILL THE ADS. BEGIN TO COME?

Call Purchasers' League: As a comrade and reader of The Call since its first number I have always been interested in its progress.

IT IS TIME TO START TO WORK.

No further explanation is needed. To get Philadelphia advertising our readers will only have to organize what money they spend.

TWO C. P. L. MEETINGS IN BROOKLYN ON WEDNESDAY

Call Purchasers' League meeting in Brownsville will take place on Wednesday, January 27, 8 P. M., at the home of Mrs. B. Schwarzman, 318 Osborn street.

MEXICAN MINERS STRIKE.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26.—Reports from Pachuca say that more than 200 men employed in the Camelia mine have gone on strike because the company wished to increase the daily working hours from 10 to 12.

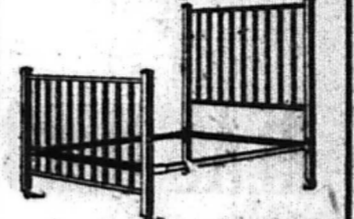
MANY HURT IN WRECK.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Jan. 26.—The Cobalt special express from Toronto was derailed near Jocko, on the Northern Ontario Railway, three Pullmans going over an embankment.

Fraser & Miller "The Furniture Store" 110 Broadway, London and Quincy Sts., BROOKLYN

BEDDING

No Lower Prices Than Now Every item in this remarkable sale of bedding spells opportunity for the buyer—purchase now and profit by the special reductions offered on everything in this line.



Brass Beds and Cribs

The newest designs of leading manufacturers as low as \$10.50.

Iron Beds and Cribs

Many novel effects in this line of high-class beds, prices beginning at \$2.75.

Hair Mattresses, Cotton Felt Mattresses and Woven Wire and Upholstered Springs of all grades and descriptions.

HANDLE RAILROADS WITH CARE.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Legislation hostile to the railroad interests of the United States, passed by or pending in state legislatures or enacted by or pending before Congress, is condemned in a petition of the Merchants' Association of New York City, submitted to the House and Senate yesterday by various members of the New York delegation.

GOLD MEDALS FOR WRIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to award gold medals to Orville and Wilbur Wright for services rendered the science of aerial navigation in the invention of the Wright aeroplane was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Harding of Texas.

The Call Purchasers' League

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

OFFICERS: President, Mrs. Ross Pastor Stokes; First Vice President, Mrs. Anita C. Block; Second Vice President, Mrs. Alexander Irvine; Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. Bertha Howell Mally; Treasurer, William Butcher; Manager, August F. Wegener. Office, 442 Pearl St., N. Y., Telephone, 2271 Worth.

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Call Purchasers' League: As a comrade and reader of The Call since its first number I have always been interested in its progress.

IT IS TIME TO START TO WORK.

No further explanation is needed. To get Philadelphia advertising our readers will only have to organize what money they spend.

Price, quality of goods, service, etc., being substantially equal, we, the undersigned members of The Call Purchasers' League, residing in the

Assembly District, Borough of... hereby pledge ourselves to divert our trade from all other stores, and patronize only such stores in this vicinity as shall advertise regularly in the columns of The New York Evening Call.

Table with columns: Name, Address. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

TWO C. P. L. MEETINGS IN BROOKLYN ON WEDNESDAY

Call Purchasers' League meeting in Brownsville will take place on Wednesday, January 27, 8 P. M., at the home of Mrs. B. Schwarzman, 318 Osborn street.

Another C. P. L. meeting will be held on the same day at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

HOLZWASSER & CO. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M. Our 1909 Catalogue Mailed Free Allowed on All Cash Sales. Liberal Credit Terms. 1417-1423 THIRD AVE. BET. 80 & 81 ST.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, FAMOUS WIT, WHO IS ILL AT HIS LONDON HOME



NEGLIGENT, THAT'S ALL!

Sentence Suspended on Mine Officials Held Responsible for 10 Lives.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 26.—Superintendent George W. Steele, of the Mount Lookout colliery, of the Temple Coal and Iron Company, and Mine Foreman John L. Williams, of the Warrior Run colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, were yesterday found guilty of negligence which resulted in two disasters, one causing the death of twelve and the injury of thirteen, and the other the death of six and the injury of five men.

RAID BOXING CLUB

Riot Follows Attack of Police on Dry Dock "Sports."

One of the most sensational raids ever made in New York was enacted last night at the Dry Dock Athletic Club, No. 443 East 10th street.

BETTER THAN I EXPECTED.

When I made the special holiday offer to give one year's subscription to THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL with every subscription for the LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES, I had not anticipated so many inquiries from Socialists who are really interested and not merely curiosity seekers.

THE LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES.

For there is no set of books that holds a higher place in public and private libraries, or that is more highly valued by those so fortunate as to possess it.

REMEMBER—THE LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES is not an encyclopedia nor a history. It is more than either—it is a compilation of the ORIGINAL SOURCE DOCUMENTS to which all compilers of encyclopedias and histories must go for their knowledge.

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "NEW YORK EVENING CALL" FREE.

The number of sets available are limited. Send for particulars at once. DON'T WAIT until you are too late. Mail the coupon TO-DAY.

SAMUEL A. BLOCH THE BOOKMAN—Not the Lawyer, 681 N. Oakley Ave., Box B, CHICAGO, ILL. I am interested in The Library of Original Sources. Forward by return mail full particulars and price. If your proposition appeals to me and I take the books you will send me THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

FAST SKATERS WHO WILL MEET IN BIG CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST



Many of the best amateur skaters in the country will enter the skating contest for the championship of the United States and Canada at the Duquesne Gardens, Pittsburgh, on January 29 and 30. The most interesting contestant among the entries is Edmund Lamy, the eighteen-year-old amateur champion. He is called the "Saranac Lake Whirlwind." Other contestants of prominence are Joseph Miller, W. Sutphen, and Harry Chapin Plummer.

SPORTS

By A. W. COLLIER.

DRISCOLL VS. MARTO AT FAIRMONT A. C.

Fans at Sea as to Who Will Win—They Seem to Be Evenly Matched.

This is certainly a good week for the fans in this city. Thursday night Johnny Marto meets Jim Driscoll, one of the cleverest boys that England has sent over to us in a long while. Driscoll has made good in every fight that he has been in since landing here and is sure that he can get the best of Marto in this contest. Many of the local fans figure that Marto will have no trouble in getting the verdict over the Englishman, while Manager Harvey and his constituents think that Driscoll will have a cinch and are resting easy. A victory for Marto seems plausible, considering the fact that he will have many advantages in his favor, combined with his thorough knowledge of the game. Marto if he had been handled properly would have been higher upon the ladder of fame than he is. The only defeat he has against him is with Young Loughrey, and that was only a technicality. At that time Loughrey weighed 142 and Marto only 132. And there you are. Outside of that bout Marto has a clean record. Marto will find Driscoll one of the shadiest and slickest men he has ever tackled. He knows every point of the game and combines with shiftness a punch as hard as a strong lightweight. The weight, 132 pounds at the ring-side, gives Marto the advantage by six or eight pounds, and there is little doubt that Driscoll will have to show the best that is in him to win out. All in all it will be a good scrap, and the boys that win will know that they have been in a fight. The contest will be in the knowledge that the one who gets the verdict will have a chance of meeting the winner of the Murphy-Moran bout, which takes place at the National Athletic Club Friday night. Why wouldn't they scrap?

JONES MEANS IT.

Former Manager of White Sox Has Abandoned Baseball.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 26.—Fielder Jones, manager of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, and who is now a resident of this city announces positively that he really has retired from the game for good and all. Jones says his business interests in this state as well as Washington, requires his presence here at all times, and he announces that he is compelled to give up the game because the future of my family, if not myself, requires that I assume active control of the interests of myself and brother here in Oregon and Washington. My brother and I have large timber holdings as well as a number of splendid acreages in this state, which are in need of our immediate attention. "No, I have no quarrel with Comiskey. I have parted with friends and I hope the mutual regard will be a lasting one—at least it will be on my part. I realize that a man cannot play baseball always, and for the simple reason that I do not wish to play until compelled to retire. Fielder Jones is done with the greatest game ever played, and you can set that down as positive and final."

PACKY M'FARLAND COMING.

Johnny White, manager of the National Athletic Club, yesterday received the following telegram from Packy McFarland, manager of Packy McFarland's team: "On way to New York to meet any man at weight. Manager White replied that McFarland could have a match with Murphy, Cross or the winner of the Driscoll-Marto match. He can also have Moran, if Moran is willing, but it is doubtful that the little Englishman would consent to take on McFarland at less than 120 pounds at 6 foot 2 1/2. McFarland cannot make a mistake."

STAGE CHILDREN TO BE LOBBYISTS

Headed by "Mary Jane," Young Actors Will Ask for Change in Child Labor Laws.

Gretchen Hartman, who is "Mary Jane" in the play "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," was appointed Sunday chairman of the committee to represent the stage children of this city before the Committee on Child Labor at Albany, in an effort to get these children taken away from under the supervision of the Gerry Society. Gretchen is eleven years old. Robert Tansy, who played with Robert Edson in "The Offenders," Louis Espouit, who is in Arnold Daly's company; Morin Fuller, who is in "The Traveling Salesman"; David Ross, who used to be in "The Midsummer Night's Dream" with Annie Russell, and Gordon Kahn, who plays the violin but can't do it in public because the law is against him, were put on the committee with her. They range in age from seven to eight to twelve. The children met at the Galety Theater yesterday, and with the assistance of Lee Kugel, organized themselves into a permanent association. Fred Forbes, of the "Peggy Macree" company, is president, and Frances Fuller Golden, of "The Traveling Salesman" company, secretary. The project is to substitute for the supervision of the Gerry Society over stage children that of a committee composed of a clergyman, a lawyer and a representative actor or theatrical manager.

STRONG CARD AT BROWN'S A. A.

At Brown's gymnasium to-night two heavyweights will meet in a six round bout. They are Jack Fitzgerald and Billy Harned. Fitz is a Philadelphia boy, and is a strong, rugged chap with a nasty wallop. He is known to be a tough customer, and makes good whenever he is scrapping. Harned, who has been in retirement for some time, but who is known to be as game as they make them, is going to bid for popularity to-night by his contest with Fitzgerald. He has the best of the bout he will continue in the fltic game, so he has every incentive to make good, and he is going to try to do so. There is no doubt that the fans will see a war. There will be three four round bouts and a semi-preliminary of six rounds. The bill is a good one from top to bottom, and the membership will turn out in full force, as Brown gives a good return for the money.

BASEBALL NOTES.

George Stallings, manager of the New York Americans, arrived at the New York American League headquarters yesterday from his Georgia plantation. Stallings will be in the city about two weeks and then will go to his cotton fields again. There until his players report in Macon for their spring training. The players will leave New York March 2 for the South. Stallings says they will go by rail. They will be sent out to New York players within the next few days. Stallings said there was nothing new regarding Elberfeld. "I have had letters from the Kid, he is always in which he says he is quite willing to play in New York again, but whether he will be kept or traded is something I don't know about as yet. As a matter of fact, we have so many players that it won't be an easy matter to make a final selection. "I see that no account has been taken of Engle by those who have been speculating on my outfield. Engle may be found in the outfield. He played third base at Newark, but he is a natural outfielder and a strong hitter and base runner. Willie Keeler hasn't stopped playing the outfield yet, either. Demmitt, Cree, Hemphill, Conroy and McIlven all have had chances. "Coming up on the train to-day I read in a Washington paper that Johnson would open the season against us that it would give the Washingtons one game, and that he would repeat in the fourth game, thus giving the Washingtons a good start. That may be true, and then, again, it may not. It is possible that Johnson may not have all his speed that early in the spring and that we might beat him. At least we will try to."

SEIGER MEETS WILSON AT WHIRLWIND FRIDAY NIGHT.

Friday night the Whirlwind A. C. has Joe Seiger and Bobby Wilson for a ten-round bout. This goes ought to be a hummer. Wilson is a wicked puncher, and can stand the gaff, but Seiger is a marvel for punishment, and that he will run the limit is doubted. Seiger showed in his fight with Young Otto, a few weeks ago, that he is a dangerous customer, and at no stage of the game was anxious to take any chances. As Wilson has about the same reputation for gameness there is nothing left for the fans to do but wait until the bout is over, and then choose for themselves—that is, if the contest runs the full number of rounds. There will be three four-round contests, and a semi-final of six rounds, between good local boys. The star bout should pack the house. It will be full of tobacco.

"TOSCA" WITH ITALIAN CAST AT MANHATTAN

Cavalieri Makes First Appearance at Hammerstein House as Puccini Heroine.

Harry Chapin Plummer.



By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

Giacomo Puccini's three-act grand opera, "La Tosca," based upon the Sardou drama of that name, was sung in Italian at the Manhattan Opera House last night, and brought forward, in the role of Floria Tosca, Signorina Lina Cavalieri, who made her initial appearance in the performing company of the 34th street institution, Giovanni Zenatello, as Mario Cavaradossi, and Mario Sammarco, as an excellent ensemble tone, and the off-scene chanting in the second act was in pleasing contrast to the spirited declamations of the principals at this juncture. Maestro Campanini gave a most painstaking and impressively beautiful reading of the orchestral score of the opera, and particularly of the music of the last act. Margaret Rabold heard in Song Recital.

Margaret Rabold Heard in Song Recital.

Margaret Rabold, a soprano soloist, was heard in a recital program in Mendelssohn Hall, yesterday afternoon, by an audience of exceptionally good size and proportionate enthusiasm. Arthur Whiting, three of whose piano compositions—"When I Am Dead, My Dearest," "The Sunrise Wakes the Lark to Sing," and "A Birthday"—concluded the array of lyrics, was Miss Rabold's accompanist. The early Italian pieces displayed the exceeding clarity and sweetness of the singer's voice and showed, too, her undeniable surety in phrasing. These were Alessandro Scarlatti's "Monteverde," "Gange and Claudio," and "Lasciateci morire," the pianoforte instrumentation of the latter being remarkably colored for a composition of more than four hundred years old. Three Irish folk-songs, in which she was particularly good, the Marriage, especially delighted her hearers, were sung by Miss Rabold. In two groups of Brahms and Greig leader the soloist gave evidence of an intelligent conception of the message of both composers named as conveyed in their beautiful scores. Brahms' "Der Schied," "Am Sonntag morgen," and "O Liebliche Wägen," and Greig's "Ein Schwan" she was obliged to repeat. Plentiful applause followed Miss Rabold's rendition of each of the songs, and the Whiting compositions were particularly well received.

Stageland

"THE DAWN OF A TO-MORROW" IS WORTH WHILE.

It is a great pleasure to be able to write down "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" a genuine, unqualified success—a success not only from the dramatic standpoint, but from the standpoint of the progressive social drama. It is a play which will vie with "The Witching Hour" in its exposition of an interesting, thoughtful idea, and which suggests "The Servant in the House" and "The Silver Box" in its accurate and appealing presentation of certain social conditions, social types and social tendencies. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, by this play, has shown herself to be not only a woman with a special message to convey, but one also with human sympathy and a deep sense of social responsibility. She has not allowed her belief in the power of thought to keep her from recognizing the fact that her recognition of the part which forces other than the one she propagates play in the shaping of human lives and human destiny.

Her play is so full of sincere sympathy with the down-trodden men in the social struggle that it becomes in certain scenes an almost painful picture of life in the slums of London. Even if the idea which she expresses were to be taken away from the play, still the social powerfully drama of acute social interest, because the characters and situations possess within themselves the qualities which imbue them with sincerity and truth, and the story of the play carries on its merits. The second act alone is a triumph in its presentation of a dramatic situation evolved from the conflicting elements of love, fear, hope and despair. This situation, as one might expect, is a study in the unending, though set in a sordid scene, that has been projected in a modern play. From beginning to end this act is one which grips the mind and touches the heart. Here that Mrs. Burnett may play the full benefit of an admirable presentation at the Lyceum Theater on Monday night. There was not a part in the long cast that was not well assumed, and which did not give the audience a distinct pleasure from every other. To this fact, and to the exceptionally good stage management, was due the enjoyment of an unusually satisfying performance.

The central figure of "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" is a young girl, the daughter of a slum-dweller, named "Glad." This girl has imbibed some New Thought ideas while in the hospital. She is trying to put her ideas into practical use when she is disclosed to the audience as a young girl, who has been identified by her name as Glad. She has been given up as incurably diseased by eminent physicians, who have determined to kill himself. In order to do so without chance of being identified he has dressed himself in shabby clothes and sought the poorer quarters of the city. He comes to the street, and is once more identified by Glad. She applies her remedy of getting him to thinking of something else and he is diverted from the path of suicide. Dandy, driven to bay, comes back to the Blossom Court to see "Glad" before he is "nabbed" by the police, as he will be sooner or later, and taken to Newgate to "swing." He hides in the garret of "Glad's" lodgings. She sees him and he does not commit the crime for which he is hunted. There is one man who can clear him, Mr. Oliver Holt, the nephew of Sir Oliver, who had met Dandy on the street at the moment when he was being taken to Newgate. He is a profligate who has been waiting anxiously for Sir Oliver's death in order to inherit his fortune. In his wanderings through the dark purveys of London in search of sensual gratification, he has met Glad, and has asked her to become his mistress, offering her all that she has never had in the shape of clothes, food, shelter and comfort. She has succeeded in resisting Sir Oliver Holt's rooms and asks him to save Dandy by reporting the truth about the latter to the police. Mr. Oliver refuses, and then offers to do so providing Glad will give herself up to him. "Glad" will do this, and in the power of thought works out her own rescue, and puts Mr. Oliver in a position where, in order to save himself, he has to tell the truth to the police. 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Public Education Column

The Call is glad to announce that arrangements have been made to give systematic attention to the problem of how we are to educate the next generation.

NEW COMMITTEE CAUSES FLURRY

New York Teachers Are Discussing Secret Conciliation Body Just Revealed.

The principal question at present which is being generally discussed among the public school teachers of New York city is that of the revision of the city charter which would carry with it consideration of the Davis bill of 1900, under which the salaries of teachers are regulated.

Mrs. Hill, chairman of the Teachers' Association, reported that she had just completed work by interviewing Comptroller Metz, who said that no revision of the charter would affect salaries now being paid to employees of the city.

The president, Mr. Gross, was then called upon for an explanation of the so-called Conciliation Committee, of which he was one of the members in question.

The Socialist Vote Increases Only Through Education

Get with a few evenings this winter for serious study that others may be enlightened by our propaganda.

- Biographies of Socialists: Memoirs of Karl Marx by Wilhelm Liebknecht, cloth, 50c.
Practical Socialism as a Social Movement by Edward Bernstein, cloth, 50c.
General Expositions of Socialism: Principles of Scientific Socialism by Charles H. Van Vorst, paper, 10c.
The Philosophy of Socialism: The Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels, paper, 10c.
History of Socialism: The History of Socialism by Thomas E. Clary, cloth, 50c.
Economics of Socialism: Marxism Economic by Ernest Untermann, cloth, 50c.
Socialism as Related to Special Questions: The American Farmer by A. M. Simons, cloth, 50c.
The Philosophy of Socialism: The Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels, paper, 10c.

MANUAL TRAINING AND LABOR UNIONS

Instructor Noyes' Views on Important Subject Given to the Evening Call.

Mr. William Noyes, Instructor of Manual Training in Teachers' College of the City of New York, was interviewed by a representative of The Call and talked freely about his views on the subject of industrial training.

Teachers Do Not Protest. With the exception of the two aforesaid members of the Committee appointed by the Association, the action of the members in joining the "Conciliation Committee" as private persons, whereas they were asked, as Mrs. Hill said, because they were members of the Teachers' Association, aroused no protest or discussion among the members, who are delegates representing the teaching bodies of their respective schools.

TEACHERS' PAY. The demand by the teachers for increased pay rests upon the increased cost of living, while the demand on behalf of the teachers rests upon the growing appreciation of the value of the teachers' services to society.

FAILURE OF EDUCATION. Our education has been too mathematical and too analytic; it has trained the individual for self-reliance at the expense of his relationship to his fellows.

THE CHILDREN. Agriculture may be necessary to our wealth, but child culture is necessary to our well. After all, what is needed is simply to give the child the same change that we give the cabbage.

cheaper for employers to have the workers educated by the state. The movement for industrial education is not a new thing, and the only question is, "What shape shall it take?"

Shall Workers Stand Aloof? "Now, if the trades unions provided they survive the introduction of a universal system of industrial education, which I assume and which is another question, if the trade unions, I say, would demand a high standard of intelligence and craftsmanship of men before they enter the union, they would raise the whole class of intelligence and have a powerful effect upon all industrial school systems.

"If the workman will look at this movement as one which will give him the intelligence which he needs, and which no system however shrewdly devised by the employing class to raise the standard of skill for their own benefit can fall to increase the intelligence of the workers so trained.

The Hope of Industrial Education. "In general I would say that the industrial education which is the most hopeful means of increasing the general intelligence of the community. Large numbers of skilled workmen will not result in greater oppression of the working class, because the skilled workmen are not now so numerous as they are filled with wholesome and 'holly discontent,' and the higher the standard of living which they insist upon having.

"In Germany the workmen have more representatives in the National Parliament than the workmen of any other country, partly because, I am confident, of the consistent and thorough system of industrial training which has been maintained there for forty years, with the resulting increased intelligence of the working class.

"However, social forces are in the air and economic laws are bound to work out, and whatever raises the general intelligence of the workers is bound to work to the ultimate good of its members.

"Then, again, even if there were no hope of a change from the capitalist system, life in community of skilled workmen would be preferable to one in which the workers are unskilled. Given intelligence, capitalism cannot crowd down the demand of the people for a higher standard of living."

The discussion on industrial education will be carried on in succeeding issues of The Evening Call by statements from trades unionists and educational writers on the question. Miss Helen Marot, secretary of the Women's Trades Union League, will have something to say of its effect on women in industry.

COAL MINERS JOIN PROTEST. COALPORT, Pa., Jan. 26.—United Mine Workers' Union, Local No. 1402, has adopted resolutions of protest against the sentencing of President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, to jail for contempt of court. The miners urge the continuance of the unfair list.

CALL READERS' DIRECTORY

Convenient for the Readers :: :: :: Profitable for the Advertiser. The Call Readers' Directory appears in every issue of this paper. Advertisements under this heading are set up like those below. No order can be accepted for less than three months.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW: S. John Block, 333 Broadway. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.: Progress Book Store, 333 E. 54th St. BOOTS AND SHOES: The Bates Shoe, 191 8th Ave.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX. BOOTS AND SHOES: Lewin's Smart Footwear, 3291 3d Ave. CIGARS AND STATIONERY: S. Mendelson, 1361 Boston rd. & Union av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. BARBER: C. M. Calender, 4899 5th Ave. BOOTS AND SHOES: Frank Koslow, 1745 Pitkin Ave.

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THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST

For the Most Popular Organization.

- Any Trade Union, Labor Organization, Social Club, Singing Society, Socialist Party Local, Fraternal Organization, Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., can enter this contest. The prizes will be—
First Prize \$300 Library (or a handsome hand-made Embroid Banner).
Second Prize 200 Library
Third Prize 100 Library

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THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS OF THE CALL ARE A FIRSTCLASS MEDIUM TO REACH BUYERS.

IN THE MAGAZINES.

"Among the many striking developments of the present age," says the editor of the "Craftsman" in the February issue of that magazine, "none is more pronounced than the growth of Socialism. Its following has become so numerous and its propaganda so widespread in Europe and America that at first flush it appears to constitute a serious menace to capital and property. As its ranks are mainly recruited from the wage-earning classes, Socialism is, to all intents and purposes, a labor movement and its activities play an important part in the conflict between Capital and Labor. It is, in fact, the most uncompromising antagonist of Wealth and Private Ownership." The editor then proceeds to demolish Socialism. But his recognition of its growing strength is the important and significant thing. His attempts at demolition—how many times Socialism has been demolished!—need not detain us here. The "Craftsman" is a useful and progressive journal, in the main. Among the articles in the present issue worthy of special mention are: "Is American Art Captive to the Dead Past?" by William L. Price; "The Real Drama of the Slums as Told in John Sloan's 'Luchings,'" by Charles Wiener Barrell, and "The Great White Plague; Its Cost, Cure and Prevention," by Charles Harcourt. "Current Literature" for February, like the "Craftsman," has something to say in regard to the growth of Socialism. "One of the challenging signs of the times," it remarks, "is to be found in the growing strength of the Socialist appeal to literary men. Socialism is leaving its impress not merely on the political but on the intellectual life of the day. It has appealed to men of genius as far apart as Maxim Gorky and William Morris, and has colored the best work of Rudyard Kipling and Anatole France. Here in America it has tinctured the Arcadian dreams of Mr. Howells, the lurid visions of Jack London, and the noble poetry of Edwin Markham. This issue of 'Current Literature' in which these sentiments are voiced prints informing articles on Edgar Allan Poe, 'The Ichnaeal of American Letters,' and on John Milton. Milton, it appears, was the great anarchist of his day. He justly regarded the bourgeoisie in words that have never been surpassed, for the freedom of the press; he believed in a greater freedom in every department of life, even in the relation of the sexes. 'Paradise Lost' was a cry of his discontent. England was not ready for freedom.

SOCIALISM REFUTED.

PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY—By Andrew Carnegie. Doubleday, Page and Company: \$1.40. Mr. Carnegie's latest book, "Problems of To-day," is almost interesting because of the array of references, the complacency of successful selfishness, and the volubility of egotism displayed in its pages. The chattering loquacity of Roosevelt as the mentor of mankind is equalled only by the bustling verbosity of Carnegie in his favorite role of counsellor to the wage-slaves of the world. Carnegie is satisfied with—Carnegie. He is glad to be enticed into telling how he became so great a man in so small a world. He yearns to help others become very great—like Carnegie. John L. Sullivan, typical bull-necked bruiser, wins a prize-fight, and—wonderful!—logically rushes to the lecture platform to enlighten the world on the ethics of Ruskin, the chiroscuro of Rembrandt and other urgent topics germane to uppercuts, solar-plexus knockouts and the like. Andrew Carnegie, typical rhinoceros in the jungle of modern capitalism, makes a killing—wins a huge prize, and at once—with the buffoonery born of moral obtuseness—mistakes his blood-stained fortune for unquestionable proofs of his mental and moral fitness to write books and give lectures for the moral betterment of mankind. "Problems of To-day" was plainly enough written to obstruct the progress of Socialism. And it is not natural that Carnegie, bloated with plunders and shrivelled with greed, should object to having the swamps of capitalism drained? Mr. Carnegie says: "Because revolutionary Socialism requires a change in human nature, it calls for attention," and then, with bungling forgetfulness he proceeds to write a book on Socialism. Socialism is mentioned and "answered" at least once in almost every page of the book. In the two hundred and eighty chapters of the book there are ten chapters—Wealth, Labor, Wages, Thrift, The Land, Individualism, versus Socialism, Variety versus Uniformity, Family Relations, The Long March Upward, and Mr. Expediencies with Railway Rates and Rebates. Carnegie's best service in the book is to illustrate and demonstrate how perfectly and complacently ignorant of books a cheap-pitch patron of libraries actually is. He tells us that Socialists will learn with great profit that Carnegie has gone to the bottom of the philosophy of Socialism. Probably two score of "fundamental weaknesses of Socialism" are discernibly and lucidly laid out and then the Socialists are "utterly routed from their false positions" repeatedly. Carnegie finds "the very foundations of Socialism" seven different times and each time "the very foundation is widely different from the other six very foundations." The cheerful-courage of Carnegie's ignorance actually engages the reader's admiration—and sympathy. As usual in such books on Socialism, much space is devoted to denial of what he never mentions. He tells us that Socialists seriously rehearsed and aged replies are valiently launched by the patriotically unctuous Andy. Mr. Carnegie understands the "labor problem" perfectly, of course. "Can't be solved," he says, "because it is not a labor problem." He says: "The laborer himself would most benefit the workers, there is no hesitation in the reply: To avoid liquor and gambling. . . . Here is the issue of greatest importance—the question of the wage. Carnegie never hesitates—when giving advice." Page 37—"The equal distribution of wealth is one of the loudest cries of the Socialist." "Venerable chestnut." Page 38: "The fact that the majority of the members of the laboring classes, in the aggregate, are great capitalists." (Here, as usual, Mr. Carnegie, speaking out of the fullness of his misinformation, reveals a pathetic generosity of area of unutilized brains; his logical imagination is refreshingly crude—that is, Carnegiean. That the book is written in rigidly scientific spirit is shown by his contemporaneous neglect of the conflict between the data and the conclusions. More than half of all the families in the United States have no homes of their own, and more than one-fifth of all the homes in the land are mortgaged. On pages 8 and 9 Carnegie gives the fact that about six hundred and eighty thousand "rich persons" own twelve times as much as thirty-eight million working class people own. And yet he speaks of the laboring classes as great capitalists." Page 87: "The vast majority must work to live." And, page 137: "The Socialists should reflect that it was under immutable laws decreed from the beginning of time, that an open book to the intuitive Carnegie—just as it is, apparently, to the Salvation Army warriors whose easy revolutions concerning the intentions and aims of the laboring classes, are the same. Universal are the wonder and envy of their less gifted listeners.) Page 144: "The survival of the fittest means that the exceptional plants, animals, or men which have the needed variations from the common standard—the fruiting forces which leave the whole." (Here Carnegie becomes biologist and speaks with the prompt concinnity of bigoted shallowness. To Carnegie it is clear that the environment is always what it ought to be, fosters what is "needed" in the best possible sense and that adjustment is the main thing, forgetting that successful adjustment to a particular environment may require a variation more or less of the environment, or a king or a steel king for example. Intelligent, purposeful modification of environment never occurs to this intuitive sociologist. Such scientifically purposeful modification of environment might, indeed, unfortunately change human nature after a while to the extent even of eliminating the tiger, the hug and ape. Perhaps Carnegie's richest contribution to history and economics is the cheering discovery that though in the past the laborer was at a disadvantage, to-day, under the wage-system, he is free. Thus, pages 33-54: "Now in this progress the laborer has not failed to share with the employer. If we contrast what he was with what he is, the difference is great. He was once a slave, then a serf who did manual labor. . . . Till recent times he was not paid in cash. Now he is a freeman, and sells the labor of his mine-owning buys, both equally independent." (The unemployed tease and coax the capitalist's haughty refusal—and accept the wage-earners at last "equally independent." Later Carnegie explains how "Labor will conquer capital," yet "both enjoy full freedom." Carnegie would solve the vexing problem of great fortunes by an inheritance tax, the terms of which "one-half of the deceased millionaire's board should go to the state—when the estate exceeds \$5,000,000." The solution is statesmanlike, marks Carnegie once more a genius, since such a tax would be levied on the Rockefeller children only the modest sum of \$400,000,000. Pages 144-167: "Socialism, with its equal conditions of life and equal incomes, must tend to evolve the common assembling town, the aggregation of members in one common building, and all the features of the barracks. . . . The result of this must be

OUR DAILY POEM

ON THE MARCH. By Ernest McGaffney. Close up! for the lines are thinning, a man drops now and then Out of the ranks and into the grave as a stone from a sling is hurled, For the battles of peace are raging, and women as well as men Are fighting a common enemy all over the waiting world. The circle is narrowing slowly; the struggle will come at last, For the hunt goes on, and the quest is sharp, by either night or day, And never a beast by God create has equalled or surpassed "The Nero-like ferocity of a nation brought to bay." Close up; did a comrade falter, and fall with a fatal wound? Another shall step and take his place as the waves press on at sea. And death be dead, and the spoil of worms, slow rotting under ground. Than flaunt in a slavish servitude the banner of the free. The cloud of the future thickens, the shades of the past arise, And a lurid light, like a far-flung torch, carves light in the darkened space. And the lowering tops of a thousand spires dash down before mine eyes Where starving hosts of the people meet with Mammon face to face. Close up; with song and laughter; for the oil and corn and wine Shall all be ours in after days, and faces fair to see; By the strength of many, and might of right, as precedents divine. Will we gather the harvest and shear the flocks in seasons yet to be. And forever our banner is justice, and justice our AVATAR; As never a man, a humble born but our brother he is known, And red on the scroll of ages hence will we scrawl the sign of war Where the cycles reap in armed men the discord they have sown.

POPULAR READINGS

WOMAN'S SPHERE. By Havelock Ellis. We are prone to believe that the particular status of the sexes that prevails among ourselves corresponds to a universal and unchangeable order of things. In reality this is far from being the case. It may, indeed, be truly said that there is no kind of social position, no sort of avocation, public or domestic, among ourselves exclusively pertaining to one sex, which has not at some time or in some part of the world belonged to the opposite sex, and with the most excellent results. We regard it as alone right and proper for a man to take the initiative in courtship, yet among the Papuans of New Guinea a woman would think it indecorous and ridiculous to court a girl; it was the girl's privilege to take the initiative in this matter, and she exercised it with delicacy and skill and the best moral results, until the shocked missionaries upset the native system and unintentionally introduced looser ways. There is, again, no implement which we regard as so peculiarly and exclusively feminine as the needle. Yet in so many parts of Africa a woman touches a needle; that is a man's work, and a wife who can show a neglected rent in her petticoat is even considered to have a fair claim for a divorce. Innumerable similar examples appear when we consider the human species in time and space. The historical aspect of this matter may thus be said in some degree to counterbalance the biological aspect. If the fundamental constitution of the sexes renders their mental characters necessarily different, the difference is still not so pronounced as to prevent one sex sometimes playing effectively the parts which are generally played by the other sex.

THE SUSTAINING FUND

- The Call Sustaining Fund acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the week ending January 22. Please report errors and omissions to Anna A. Macey, care of The Call, 442 Pearl street. Turitz, Lisa & Tropp, weekly pledge, \$1.00; William Harbers, collector at large, stamps, 2.65; J. L. Van Nest, Trenton, N. J., on account bond, 1.00; Collected by J. L. Van Nest as follows: J. Davis, 50c; P. Napier, 50c; C. Smith, 50c; I. Karberg 50c; Robert Pearsons, Yonkers, on account bond, 1.00; W. S. Cooper, Lancaster, Pa., bond, 5.00; 16th St. Baptist Church, D. Branch J. Kinca, collector C. W. Cavanaugh, stamps, 10.00; John Histon, donation, 1.00; Anna A. Macey, donation, 1.00; Golden Wedding Gift, Augusta L. Hemberger, pledge, 5.00; Joe Grubitzer, on acct. bond, 1.00; Fred Onasch, donation, 2.00; Ludwig Lore, pledge, 1.00; Max Hagen, pledge, .50; Ed. W. Wheat, on acct. bond, 1.00; 15th A. D. Kings, two shares Bertha Hemberger, pledge, 2.00; A. Mackey, on acct. share, 1.00; Sophie R. Sharmun, Yonkers, donation, 10.00; M. Meznikoff, on acct. bond, 1.00; Sarah Prensky, Rochester, N. Y., on acct. bond, 1.00; Harry Blum, Newark, N. J., donation, 1.00; E. H. Wike, Curwensville, Pa., on acct. bond, 1.00; Celestin Coene, balance on bond, 2.00; E. N. Storer, Rowena, Pa., on acct. bond, 1.00; J. Levy, pledge, .50; R. DeNat, donation, 2.00; Workmen's Circle, Branch 2, 2.00; J. Z. Busman, collector, stamps, 1.50; Jos. Laikouf, donation, 1.00; J. Manning, Lynn, Mass., on acct. bond, 1.00; J. Zaek, pledge, 1.00; H. B. Salisbury, pledge, 4.00; Balance on bond given by Frauer Verein, Branch 7 of Newark, 6.00; John C. Kane, Long Island City, pledge, 1.00; W. G. & D. B. F. Branch 23, Buffalo, N. Y., donation, 1.00; W. Veek, Stapleton, N. Y., balance on stock, 1.00; Robt. E. A. Lansdowns, on acct. bond, 1.00; Branch 13th Ward, Newark, N. Y., on acct. bond, 1.00; C. Joscloff, pledge, 1.00; On account of receipts of concert given by Women Socialist League of 9th District, 2.00; Call office and chapel, stamps Branch 2, 3rd A. D. Kings, on acct. stock, 1.00; Carpenters Union, Local 291, bond, 2.00; John Onasch, pledge, 2.00; Thomas Davis, on acct. bond, 1.00; Sigrid Bolln, on acct. bond, 1.00; Mrs. Maria M. Schultze, five bonds, 25.00; J. A. Eberhart, donation, 2.00; The Socialist Literary Society, Philadelphia, Pa., on acct. three bonds, 3.00; J. Berman, collector at large, stamps, 1.95; Harry L. Perry, Hartford, Conn., on acct. bond, 1.00; J. Steingesser, on acct. bond, 1.00; Miss Lowy, collector at large, stamps, 4.20; C. W. H., on acct. bond, 1.00; Dwyer Branch, S. P. Dever, N. Y., on acct. bond, 2.00; C. Mass, pledge, 1.00; Saul Macklin, on acct. bond, 1.00; 24th A. D. G. J. Sessler, collector, stamps, 2.00; L. Christofferson, bond, 5.00; Charles A. Allen, donation, 1.00; Call Chapel, donation, 1.00; M. A. Kempf, stock, 5.00; B. Gottlieb, on acct. stock, 2.50; Otto Habedauk, Brockton, Mass., pledge, .25; Collected by B. Gottlieb on his New England trip as follows: S. Levin, Hartford, donation, \$1.50; New British Socialist Party Club, donation, \$3.00; Collected at Branch 31, Socialist Party, Hartford, Ct. Solo: \$1.00; S. Levin, 50c; S. Pelzer, on acct. bond, \$1.00; Miss Tubman, 50c; B. Cohn, 50c; L. Silver, \$1.00; Miss Bogin, 50c; Fannie Peizer, 50c; Two Comrades, 40c; Miss R. Silovitz, 50c; Branch 37, S. P. Hartford, \$1.10; W. S. Baldwin, New Haven, on acct. bond, \$1.00; Abbott or Cur, New Haven, \$2.50; Menner Chor, collection taken by John Warwick, \$5.50; Moritz L. Simon, New Haven, on acct. bond, \$1.00; Local New Haven, S. P., \$1.00; W. E. & D. B. F., New Haven, donation, \$5.00; Hebrew P. L. of Lynn, Mass., donation, \$10.00; L. Hoffman, on acct. bond, \$2.00; Jewish Branch 8, P. Haverhill, \$1.00; Socialist Club of Haverhill, two shares, \$10.00; P. Perry, \$1.00; Geo. Alcott, Brockton, two shares, \$10.00; John Ruskin, one share, \$5.00; C. S. Caster, Brockton, Mass., on acct. bond, \$1.00; Ph. Somskey, Brockton, Mass., bond, \$5.00; Collection taken at Workmen's Circle.

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The Dream of Debs by Jack London. Will appear exclusively in the International Socialist Review. One dollar a year, 10 cents per copy. GEORGE L. BROWN & COMPANY, 125 Nassau Street, Chicago.

PHARMACISTS. PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL (This Sarsaparilla). 1/2 pint bottle 1 quart .50c 1 pint .50c 1 gallon .75c. Full measure and quality guaranteed. George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST, Prescriptions & Specialty, 230 5th Ave., near 12th St., Manhattan Ave., cor. 12th St., Higham Ave., cor. 24th St.

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

NEW BOOKS. DEBS His Writings and Speeches. By Stephen M. Reynolds. This is an ably written biography of our beloved "Gentle" by his closest friend. Durable bound in cloth and illustrated. Sell for \$5—and worth every penny of the price. 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 leaders." Not an apology, but a challenge. The Church on one side and Religion with Socialism on its protagonist on the other. Spargo says down the gutter. Will the Church take it? Handsomely bound, 50 cents; postage 5 cents extra. BOOK DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK EVENING CALL, 442 Pearl Street, New York City.

SOME RECIPES.

Readers of The Call are invited to contribute to this department recipes which they have personally tested. Any such recipes which are used will be credited to the person sending them in. Veal with Rice. Put 20 cents' worth of veal to stew with onions and a few leaves of celery; pepper and salt. In separate pan put rice with cold water and four or five pieces of celery, and as water boils down add the gravy of stew until rice is done. Serve separately with tomatoes and mashed potatoes. To Broil Whitefish. To broil whitefish so that it tastes like planked, take fish, split it and remove bone. Then place on common broiler, broil over fire, not in broiler, meat side next to flame, and let broil slowly, until light brown. Remove from paper and season with salt, pepper, and a little butter. Garnish with chopped parsley and lemon cut in slices. Potato Rolls. Three small potatoes, oiled and mashed; one cup warm milk, two eggs well beaten, one cake compressed yeast, one tablespoon lard, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon salt, one cup potato water, one cup flour, one egg, one-half cup sugar, and one-half cup yeast. Mix well together, and pour into four in mixing; take care not to use too much flour. Let rise and work down twice. Then cut with small biscuit cutter, dip tops in melted butter, fold and place in pan, one-half inch apart. If wanted for 6 P. M. set about 10 A. M. Make Cider in Kitchen. Take as many apples as are needed for sufficient juice, wash and wipe dry, cut into quarters, to see if they are good; grind them in a meat chopper, using the finest cutter, and then put the pulp in a fine muslin bag and press through a fruit presser, and you will have the purest sweet cider you ever drank. Tarts. Make a rich pie crust and cut out with small cutter about the size of a small baking powder can. Make as many tarts and cut three holes from each with a thimble. Bake bottom and top together. After baking take apart and spread with a tart jelly (see currant). Beat white of an egg and sugar and spread on top. In the center of this place one-half thimbleful of jelly. Bake a golden brown.

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A LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

Kenyon College, at Gambler, Ohio, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lincoln by unveiling in its library, with appropriate ceremonies, a bronze tablet carrying the text of the Gettysburg address.

BALTIMORE'S BIRTHDAY.

Baltimore was 179 years old Saturday. Commissioners appointed by the Provincial Assembly on May 2nd met on January 23, 1730, at the farm of Thomas Cole, situated on the northwest branch of the Patapsco River, and assisted Philip Jones a surveyor, in the laying out of a town called Baltimore Town. It consisted of sixty building lots and had streets and lanes. The territory burned over by the great fire February 7 and 8, 1904, constituted in large measure the original town.

THE LATEST IN RAZORS.

One of the latest electrical novelties for household use is the electrical razor, says the "Scientific American." The form of the razor is similar to the well-known safety type; but the razor is given the vibratory movement by means of a rotary eccentric in the handle of the device. This motion is sufficient to cut the beard as the razor is drawn across the face.

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Our Daily Puzzle. CUT OUT PUZZLE. Cut out the various pieces, place them together and form a picture of John Adams, the second President of the United States. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE. (SPECIE.)

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

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 120 Washington Street, New York City. U. Solomon, 222 East 12th Street, New York.

You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing 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.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1909.

THE 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. Ferguson, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary.

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MAN, THE CONQUEROR.

Theologians are still disputing, we believe, over the question whether or not the age of miracles is past. Some of them say that God ceased to suspend the laws of nature and work special wonders soon after the time of Christ; while others maintain that He still intervenes from time to time to do things out of the ordinary course of nature.

We shall not presume to express an opinion on that question. We have troubles of our own, and do not care to incur the odium theologium which mixing up in such controversies involves.

It is enough for us that the age of human wonder-working, and of most practical and beneficent wonder-working, is still in its full glory. Not only in the time of Christ, but even so lately as a couple of centuries ago, the man who should have talked of sending a message through hundreds of miles of space, over sea and land, through fog and storm, would have been branded as an imposter or hooted at as a lunatic; and certainly the theologians, with one accord, would have denounced his blasphemous pretensions to do what was only in the power of Almighty God and his presumptuous aspiration to interfere with the workings of divine providence by saving ships that had been predestined to go down with all on board. And, if he had actually done it, he would probably have been hounded and persecuted as a magician in league with the Devil and a rebel against the Lord's eternal decrees.

But, as old Galileo said, "The world does move, anyhow." Man is becoming wiser and stronger, all the time. The impossible of yesterday, the chimerical of to-day, becomes the practicable of to-morrow and the commonplace of the day after. One by one, the gigantic forces of nature, before which our ancestors cringed in superstitious fear, are being subdued and turned into servants for mankind or, at the least, mankind is learning to elude the attacks of those forces which he cannot yet control.

Only five years ago, the Republic, rammed and broken, her fires extinguished, lying like a log at the mercy of the waves and enveloped in a blinding fog, her bulkheads giving way one after another under the increasing pressure of the water in her hold, would have been utterly helpless. Even such of her crew and passengers as could leave her in boats would have had but a pitifully small chance of ever reaching shore and safety.

But, thanks to Marconi—and not only to him, but also to scores and perhaps hundreds of others who have worked on the same problem of wireless telegraphy and all contributed their mites to the solution of the problem, and besides that thanks to all the many who contributed to the development of telegraphy itself and to the understanding of the forces which it utilizes—thanks to Marconi and to his known and unknown predecessors and collaborators, the crippled ship was able in an instant to send out her cry for help for hundreds of miles in every direction, to announce the accident that had befallen her and to describe her exact position, so that half a dozen vessels could hurry to her assistance and save practically all of the hundreds of lives she bore.

Let sordid calculators talk of the incentive of gain, the fear of want or the hope of unearned wealth, as the only motive that can lead men to do good work. But can anyone imagine a reward of money or power or fame so rich as that which Marconi received in the consciousness of this one vast redemption of the doomed that had been worked by his invention?

Let empty theorists talk of the eternal laws of nature or of God which forbid the establishment of human brotherhood, which condemn men forever to clutch at each other's throats and struggle to rise on each other's prostrate bodies. But, in the face of such a triumph as this over one of the most awful of nature's hostile powers, can anyone reasonably doubt that we shall yet learn to control the forces of society as we are learning to control those of the external world, shall learn to save society from internal schism and anarchy as we can already save ships sinking in mid-ocean?

Let no one pretend to set limits to the powers of Man. Let us rather, rejoicing in his achievements, advance full of confidence to greater and more beneficent achievements yet to come.

NO PLEA FOR "MERCY."

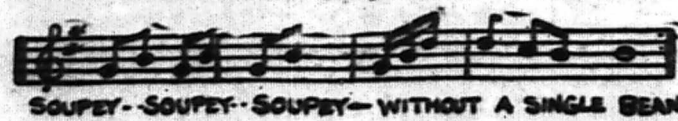
The editorial article in the current number of the "American Federationist" makes it clear that the officers of the American Federation of Labor have no intention of falling into the trap laid for them and for the labor movement by the published suggestion that the President might "pardon the offense" for which they have been sentenced to imprisonment or that a slight show of penitence might induce the court to exercise clemency and remit their punishment.

"We have not asked, and will not ask, for clemency," they say. "And we hope our friends will not urge us to pursue such a course. To ask pardon would render useless all the trial and sacrifice which our men of labor and our friends in all the walks of life have endured that the rights and liberties of the people might be restored. Such a pardon would only leave the case in confusion, and it would have to be fought over from the beginning."

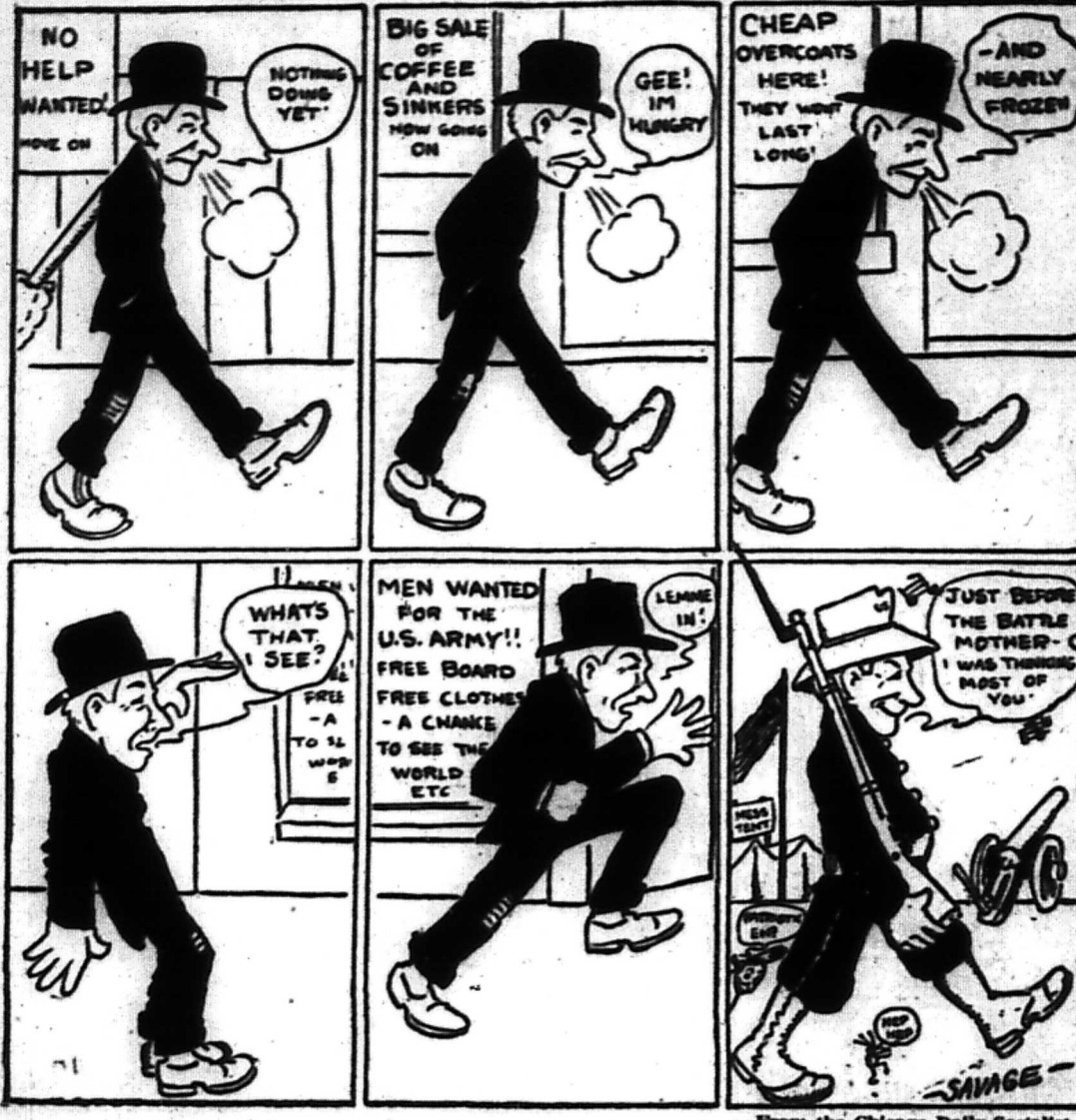
We are not surprised at this declaration, for we expected no less. It hardly need be said that we are pleased.

Those who are determined to find Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison in the wrong will, of course, sneer at them for "courting martyrdom." That is to be expected. But the sneer will not hurt if the masses of the working people stand true to their cause. It is

THE MAKING OF A "PATRIOT"



SOUPY-SOUPY-SOUPY—WITHOUT A SINGLE BEAN



—From the Chicago Daily Socialist.

REFORMING THE ANTHROPOPHAGI

By CHARLES DOBBS.

Major Lentant, a French officer possessed of the mania for finding out things, has been nosing around in Central Africa, where he has discovered that the natives practice cannibalism. Major Lentant appears to be a rather discriminating explorer, and was not content to accept this African cannibalism as a mere example of pure cussedness or perverse human nature. He even sought a reason for the native explanation that they are man-eaters because "they want to make their mouths healthy." He found this reason in the fact that the district is afflicted by the tsetse fly, the insect making it impossible for herbivorous animals to reproduce themselves. To reproduce themselves therefore the natives must be carnivorous, and as human flesh is easier to procure than any other, we have a clear case of the economic basis of anthropophagism. But Major Lentant's discovery went even further than this. He found that the African cannibals prefer the flesh of white men to their own "dark meat" because the white man is more salty to the taste.

Lentant discovered that a civilized fact is worth a million mid-African theories. He notes that "whenever cattle are introduced in this region and salt is distributed among the natives cannibalism disappears." That is to say, the natives find an easier way of making a living. When it is no longer necessary to eat one's fellow men the practice ceases. The men who spent their time previously killing each other now dwell in amity. And in spite of the boasted efficacy of the struggle for existence and "the survival of the fittest" in the development of character it is found that the individual African is no worse off because he has abandoned the practice of cannibalism.

MODERN BANKING.

The modern bank was about to be examined. "Sorry to keep you waiting," said the assistant janitor to the examiner, "but the president has to have a few days to call in some collateral that he had to use to negotiate a loan in order that his wife could give a string of pearls this year and beat some one else." "Don't mention it," said the bank examiner, "I am in no immediate hurry. Still, perhaps I could see the cashier?" "You must give him a little time," said the assistant janitor, in a gently reproachful tone. "You must remember that you sent no notice that you were coming, and, of course, he will have to hustle around and get from some other bank the money he had to borrow recently to buy his boy a racing car. It was only a paltry twenty thousand, but—"

This practice of cannibalism has persisted for nobody knows how long. To live the African has found it necessary to eat his fellow man. If Major Lentant tried to demonstrate the ethical impropriety of cannibalism it is more than likely that some sable savant of the jungle triumphantly retorted that cannibalism couldn't be stopped without changing human nature and that any way it was a glorious institution because it developed great individuals by the struggle to eat instead of being eaten. It was hard, certainly, on the poor devils who were eaten, but just look at the strength and agility of the fellows who managed to get square meals! Then, too, cannibalism eliminated the unfit. If a man served as a meal for another man it was because he was a weakling and weaklings must perish in the struggle for existence. The race profits in the end. Look at the loveliness of the famous African Beauty Rose, brought into being by the destruction of many minor varieties of flower.

You can expect such philosophy as that in the African jungle, but Major

not a question of courting or avoiding martyrdom. We take it for granted that these three men have not the slightest desire to go to jail, that they prize their liberty as dearly as any others. But the alternative before them is just that of tamely submitting to the court's decree and going to jail without a protest, or still more tamely submitting and acknowledging the justice of an unjust sentence by begging for mercy, or protesting with all their vigor against the sentence and the ruling on which it is founded, offering all practicable resistance to it, and taking the consequences, whatever they may be. The latter is the only course they could pursue without forfeiting all title to respect.

We have little fear for the final outcome of the contest, if the rank and file of the working class manfully support the sentenced officials in the manly stand they have taken.

Some witty Frenchman has said that "Majorities are always wrong." If rightly understood, the saying is a true one. But the inference that minorities are always right is far from the truth.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"A MAN FOR SALE"

Editor of The Call: A few days ago Mr. E. T. O'Loughlin, of 739 Carroll street, Brooklyn, offered for sale a man, who after nine months of effort to dispose of his labor power as a skilled machinist had come face to face with actual starvation. The Call chronicled the fact that this man was offered to the highest bidder and said: "Mr. O'Loughlin is prepared to sell the man cheap, the price being food, shelter and clothing." This open offer of sale by a third party of a human laborer was startlingly significant of the economic crisis to which the glorious "land of the free" has come. The developments in the case are even more significant.

To date, Mr. O'Loughlin—whose sole aim is to get a job for a man that he needs—has received fifteen offers. Each bidder has agreed to provide the man for sale with food, shelter and clothing. Some have offered wages also, the highest sum named being \$5 a week. Before this machinist was thrown out of work by the panic he was earning \$15 a week. The return of prosperity has compelled him to auction himself off for whatever he can get. As an indication of the hopeless condition of the growing army of the unemployed this man's case is startling. Up to the time that he applied to Mr. O'Loughlin for help, the machinist had visited over 200 machine shops alone and had found in line at each of these from 50 to 200 men, every one of them desperately eager to get the job.

Of the fifteen offers received to date for this "white slave," NOT ONE HAS COME FROM A LARGE EMPLOYER OF LABOR. Not one has come from a corporation, mill or factory. Not one has come from a millionaire or a billionaire. Not one has come from any person who wishes to restore a real producer to his function. Such offers as received have come from persons who would put this man for sale into the "servant class." They can make only a "handy man" of this skilled laborer, capable of performing the most intricate and scientific machine work. The best offer for this individual who is in the "retainer class," though he probably wouldn't know what that expression meant if he heard it. Apparently this man who is waiting for the highest bidder is not to be permitted to resume his proper place as a producer of wealth, but through service to a non-producer, is to be saddled upon the backs of those who are already carrying the burden of "taking care of" those who feed and clothe and shelter all of us from Mr. Morgan down to Mr. Man for Sale.

Yesterday I commented on these words of Bourke Cockran: "There are no more Henry Clays because there are no longer vital questions of human rights to develop them." Great orators are a product of the struggle of Democracy. Oratory is stifled and often blotted out under the reign of despotism. Censured in the House of Representatives have obliterated oration there. But wherever oppression is not absolute, and human rights are at stake, oratory is an accomplished fact. In looking back over the ages we find oratory the product of certain periods only. In Democratic Greece and Rome there were orators. In the centuries before these democracies, and in the centuries after these democracies there was no oratory. Through the dead and silent East there has been in recent centuries almost no inspired voice to lead the fight for human rights and to weld by the heat of its passion into one vast movement the people's revolt. Only for brief periods in England have there been great orators. In Ireland orators have come and gone with the rising and falling of the popular revolt. Our own Revolution produced great orators, and previous to the Civil War we had a new host which arose with the popular passion, bent upon making clear the issues of the time. This bit of history is interesting for the reason that it shows how oratory is the voice of revolt against the old and a harbinger of the new. And despite Mr. Cockran there has never been a moment in the history of Christendom when more great orators were doing their mighty work than at the present.

Mr. Cockran doesn't know this fact, because he is fat and old and content, and absolutely out of touch with the greatest movement of his time. The Socialist movement of to-day is breeding a host of great orators, not only in this country, but in every country of Europe. Among its youth there are some destined to shake the very foundations of this earth. There are young men in Germany, France, Italy and Austria who promise to surpass in passion, in expression, in depth of thought, and in

height of moral appeal anything hitherto heard in the struggle for Democracy. Among the older men Jeanne France takes rank among the greatest orators of modern times. In Germany, is not only a great orator, but a parliamentarian of the rank. Both as debaters and orators the three Socialist leaders of France are perhaps without equal in the country. For humor and satire, for shafts of ridicule and withering sarcasm, there is perhaps no one in France of Herve. As a debater of supreme intellectual power, as one capable of logical and handling the complicated problems of politics and economics, it is doubtful if there is one equal of Bernard Shaw.

Even in our own country there are men who promise to maintain the highest traditions of Wendell Phillips, Henry Clay, Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams and James Otis. There is a dearth of orators in America, and there will continue to be a dearth there so long as the men who go there first sell their souls to Mammon. No one can produce oratory in the service of gold. The arts cannot be bought and sold, the very suggestion of becoming a chandler they shrivel into nothing. Oratory is the opening of the soul. It is the laying bare of the ever truth lies there. It is a thing. It is man's conscience made public.

He who has sold himself finds oratory impossible. His words are empty, his passion that of a showman, and his voice those of a merchant. And all that old school of political traders and legal retainers, whom Mr. Cockran is foremost, have no principle but self, no country, the counting house, and no God but gold.

It is an inconceivable that we should see or recognize a struggle for human rights as it is that we should seek the dawn. But that struggle is here. It is the point of dawn soon to flood the earth with its golden glory. Cockran can't see it, but you? YOU see it? And can't you hear the songs of its poets and the voices of its prophets?

Did it ever occur to you that the United States of America is the only "civilized" country in the world, except Turkey and Spain, that does not have postal savings banks, or their equivalent? Did it ever occur to you that every postoffice in the Philippines is a bank of deposit for the people's savings? Did it ever occur to you that Americans are as much entitled to this system as Filipinos? Did it ever occur to you that the lobby in Congress of our so-called national banks has defeated every effort to give us government security for our money? Did it ever occur to you that our private banks, national, state and savings, hated to let go any part of a good thing? Did it ever occur to you that a large majority of the citizens of the great republic have demanded postal savings banks for many years, and that it was the bounden duty of our representatives in the Congress to carry out the people's will? Did it ever occur to you that the Federal Government was the banking institution, the banking office would be controlled and managed by the officers of the army and navy? That these officers could lend the bank funds to themselves and their friends and families? That they would soon become innocuous? That any ideals of honor or honesty? That any officers of high rank, whose own commissions were at stake? That, under such a system, even local loss would be most impossible?

Did it ever occur to you that what other nations have done, we can do? That we are as capable of running banks as Japanese? Did it ever occur to you that we are a financial ass?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

L. Katz.—The words "capitalist" and "capitalism" have a certain well defined meaning. There are no other words that express just the same meaning. If the words are offensive, it is because the things they denote are so. By using some other words in place of them, in order to avoid offense, we should only create confusion and misunderstanding until such time as the new words are such as are generally understood as meaning just what these two words now mean; and then the new words would be just as offensive as these are now. There are capitalists in the Socialist movement—a few of them, whose intelligence and moral qualities are such as to raise them above the narrow prejudices and the sordid interests of their class. They are welcome, and we never heard them complain of the use of the words "capitalism" and "capitalist" in their legitimate sense. They understand, as we all understand, that the Socialist movement makes its attack, not on capitalists as individuals, but on the system of capitalism. It is a mistake to say that "Every man with a principle of justice is a Socialist." There are many men who are very sincerely and conscientiously opposed to Socialism, who have a certain definite conception of justice and try to live