

All the News  
All the Time

# THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

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A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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THURSDAY

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## LAWS COVER UP TRACTION GRAFT

### RUSSIA STILL SEEKS BLOOD

#### Czar's Legal Hounds Try to Get Jan Pouren by New 'Evidence'

The Executive Committee of the Bourne Defense Conference met Tuesday night, at 230 East Broadway. The members were greatly elated over the news of the State Department's decision to refuse the surrender of Rudowitz, whose extradition had been demanded by Russia. It was taken for granted that, if this refusal was based on the political character of the offenses charged, the extradition of Jan Pouren must be covered by similar considerations.

#### Russia Asks More Time.

On the 22d of January counsel for Russia appeared before Commissioner Hitchcock, making a formal demand for an additional sixty days' time to be given the Russian government for procuring and presenting evidence in rebuttal. This demand is not based on any legal claim counsel might have, but is moved as a matter of favor. At the same time there appeared before the Commissioner a United States District Attorney, who stated that he came at the request of the State Department, where the Embassy of Russia had applied for the good offices of the Department in backing up the request for the additional time. The Assistant District Attorney stated that the State Department hoped that the Commissioner, in his judicial discretion, might find it possible to grant the request in the interests of justice.

#### Czar's Hirelings Suppress Facts.

It is very characteristic that this official Russian document suppresses deliberately two vital facts, viz: That copies of the affidavits containing the substance of the new evidence which was offered in the proceedings before Commissioner Hitchcock were furnished to the Russian Embassy in Washington by Secretary Root's order as early as February 13, of last year, and were also in the possession of the Russian attorneys. That thereafter counsel for Russia was fully informed as to the nature and character of the evidence to be offered by the defense, and that more than three and a half months have elapsed since, surely time enough for Russia to put in affidavits in rebuttal if it had any.

#### Faking Up Evidence.

Meanwhile there appeared in the press a telegram dated St. Petersburg, January 25, manifestly inspired by the Russian government, alleging that they had secured new evidence in the Pouren case as to the various murders he was alleged to have committed, and other acts of common felony. This dispatch showed plainly the character of the evidence that Russia is preparing to spread on record. It has not been procured in a way to have any value under our rules of evidence.

### JUSTIFIES SUICIDE THEN COMMITS IT

#### Yiddish Writer and Sociologist Urges National Park for Those Who Are Tired of Living.

Wearry of wandering the streets of New York and seeing no reason why suffering human beings should continue to live, Abraham London, scholar, traveler and writer, yesterday ended it by inhaling illuminating gas. He had planned death several weeks ago. On New Year's Eve, when all the town was merrymaking, he entered the undertaking establishment of Frank Campbell, on West 23d street. There he met Manager Buckingham and casually asked the price of cremation. An itemized statement of cost amounting \$66.10 was prepared for him. Taking a roll of bills from his pocket, he paid Mr. Buckingham the amount specified and made out the following memorandum, which, indorsed by the undertaker, was found upon his body at his lodgings, at 521 West 24th street:

"Dec. 31, 1908.  
"Frank E. Campbell—You will kindly attend to my cremation as I have requested when my time comes. Very truly, ABRAHAM LONDON."

A long essay written in Yiddish on "The Sanity of Suicide" was found in his room.

#### Justifies Suicide.

"The joy of living has gone from me," he wrote. "When she departed, then went my hopes and aspirations. I now would seek her in the illimitable void. My blooming years have faded, and I am lonely and despondent. I shall seek another world, with calm assurance that there is peace. I am tired of wandering around the roaring streets of New York. The only hope is to find rest in another world. I wish no ceremonies over my body. Do with the ashes as you please. Throw the mback to the earth from which they came."

Then London speaks of the necessity of a Federal park where those respondent may seek death with no interference.

"It is a man's duty to help nature to kill off all those who cannot fight against human beasts," he wrote. "I cannot understand why the Divine Power allows cripples to live."

In another letter, London said the little money he had left was to be divided as follows: \$1 to the landlord, for wasted gas; \$2 to the policeman, \$3 for a gratuity for the cremator, and \$2 to John Daly, a messenger. All his clothing was left to Landlord Haas.

London was well-known in the restaurants along lower Second avenue and on the East Side. He was known as a forceful writer upon sociological questions. In politics he was a Socialist.

#### ARREST EMPLOYMENT AGENT.

#### Commissioner of Licenses Prosecutes Head of Kristic Institute.

Thomas Kristic, proprietor of the "Railroad Reporter" and head of the Kristic Institute, at 503 West 42d street, was held in the Tombs Court yesterday in \$1,000 bail for examination to-day on the charge of running an employment bureau without a license. The complainant was John N. Bogart, Commissioner of Licenses, who told Magistrate Walsh that at least twenty persons had complained to him of Kristic, who recently served a six months' sentence for a like offense.

It is alleged that many Italians paid Kristic \$10 each to become members of the institute, with the understanding they would get jobs with the New York Central. They got the jobs, he said, but kept them only a few weeks.

where alleged witnesses have been trumped up are the natural conditions existing under a state of martial law, with executions galore and the White Terror of Cossack autocracy.

#### Outrageous Demands.

"If the State Department in Washington had been fully informed of the facts as stated it is inconceivable that it would have used its political influence in backing up the outrageous demands of the Russian government, whose main purpose is to keep Pouren longer in jail, where he has been confined now for over a year without having violated any law or ordinance of that country."

"It is to be hoped that the State Department, placed in the possession of the full facts, will immediately withdraw its recommendation to Commissioner Hitchcock, so that the latter may decide next Saturday according to his unbiased judgment as an upright judge."

### HARRIMAN IN CENTRAL

#### He Is Elected a Director Along with New President—May Control.

E. H. Harriman went into the New York Central Board yesterday with W. C. Brown, the new president, directors Samuel F. Barger and C. C. Clarke retiring. The new men replace men who have long been intimately associated with the Vanderbilts and whose experience goes back to the time of the Commodore.

Mr. Barger was the dan of the New York Central Board. He was chosen a director in 1869. He was an intimate friend of Commodore Vanderbilt and of his son William H. While Mr. Barger was the oldest in point of service on the Central board, Mr. Clarke entered the finance department of the road in th days of the Commodore, even before the Central had acquired the Hudson River road, and in the course of time became treasurer. On his election as treasurer he was made a director. From the standpoint of length of service with the road Mr. Clarke had no equal in any department.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28.—E. H. Harriman spent twenty minutes in Richmond aboard his private car yesterday on his way to New York. He has been South to recuperate. He says he is not sick, however, and that he is ready to get back into harness as soon as he gets to New York.

"Does your election mean that you are going to take active charge of the workings of the road?" Mr. Harriman was asked.

"It seems that you want to be lawyer, court and everything. Haven't I told you that I won't talk?" Mr. Harriman said with a smile. "Isn't it enough that I am a director? I am certainly not responsible for the manner in which the Vanderbilts look after their interests. I am looking after my own."

### SCHOOLBOY INSANE

#### Overstudy Is Attributed as Cause—Sent to Bellevue.

Jacob Leffen, a schoolboy, aged seventeen years, driven insane by study, was taken from his home at No. 256 East Broadway, to Bellevue Hospital, for treatment.

Medical authorities will make an investigation of the case, for it is not thought that his attack will be permanent.

His insanity does not appear, so far as the authorities were able to learn, to have taken a suicidal or violent mania.

#### SOCIETY PROTECTS SAILORS.

Encouraged by a decision of the United States District Court the Seamen's branch of the Legal Aid Society has begun war against all persons who collect fees for obtaining employment for sailors and other employes on vessels.

The society has obtained the conviction of Domingo Crespo, who was accused of collecting \$5 each from two coal passers for obtaining employment for them on the Morgan line steamship the Creole. The men declared that when they were taken aboard they were treated as stowaway. Crespo pleaded guilty and Judge Sheffield imposed upon him a fine of \$25. Under the Federal statutes it is illegal to charge a sailor a fee for obtaining employment for him.

#### THE VANDERBILTS' LABOR RECORD.

In Saturday's issue of The Evening Call, Gustavus Myers begins a new and most important chapter of his "History of the Great American Fortunes." It deals with the Great Labor Movement of 1886, and the part played by the Vanderbilts and their allies in the crimes against labor, culminating in the judicial murder of November 11, 1887.

Even those who have missed the earlier chapters of Myers' valuable work can profitably take it up with the beginning of this new chapter. Begin here, and you won't want to miss a single instalment of the series, which will appear regularly on Saturdays in The Evening Call.

## RUSSELL SHOWS HOW DUAL EXISTENCE HIDES TRICKERY

### TRINITY CHURCH TO BE INVESTIGATED

#### Bill Before Legislature to Probe Charges Against Pious Corporation.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The exposure of greed of the Trinity Corporation and the inhuman way in which, acting as a landlord, it treats its tenants, resulted in the introduction of a bill in the Legislature by Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier for a state investigation to ascertain if the wardens and vestrymen of the corporation of Trinity Church have exceeded the corporate powers granted to it by the State of New York.

The bill creates a commission of fifteen—five to be appointed by the Governor, five Senators and five Assemblymen. It is to make careful inquiry into the corporate powers, granted to the corporation of Trinity Church, May 6, 1897, by letters patent and acts amendatory passed June 27, 1794; April 17, 1784, and January 25, 1814. The commission is to ascertain if this patent and amendatory acts do not grant "the right and equal privileges for the common benefit of all of the inhabitants from time to time, inhabiting and to inhabit within the said city of persons in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church." The commission is also to learn if the grant limits these to the small number of corporations composing the congregations of Trinity Church and its chapels; by whom the powers of the corporation have since been exclusively exercised; the amount of money expended by the corporation in building free churches, in destitute parts of Trinity parish, as originally constituted in the counties of Westchester, New York and Queens, and many other matters concerning the right of the corporation.

A number of Episcopal Church members who believe that Trinity vestry is not administering its vast estate in accordance with the charter and the spirit of its endowment are supporting the bill. The principal point at issue is whether the great landed estate conferred on Trinity many years ago was intended for the benefit of the entire Protestant Episcopal Church of New York City or merely the one congregation that now possesses it.

#### Whitewashed in 1856.

Trinity was investigated by a legislative committee in 1856, but escaped with a whitewash. During the inquiry William Jay, grandfather of the William Jay who now is senior warden of Trinity, was the sharpest critic of the corporation. He addressed a letter to the Rev. Dr. Berrian, the rector, that is especially applicable to the present situation. This letter has been resurrected by the "Churchman" and printed in the current issue. Some extracts from it are as follows:

"The wise and beneficent application of the wealth of your opulent corporation cannot be a matter of indifference to any friend of the church. Nothing valuable and permanent is to be gained by concealment, exaggeration or misrepresentation. You, sir, complain grievously of the extravagance and absurdity of popular belief in relation to the property of Trinity Church. If such be indeed the popular belief, and if that belief is deemed injurious to the church, it seems to me the obvious and simple way of disabusing the public is not by declaiming against exaggeration, but by telling the exact truth about your property.

"A long rent roll is neither a test of

#### "TALKS WITH THE GIRL WHO WORKS."

"Talks With the Girl Who Works" is the title of a series of articles written specially for The New York Evening Call by Gertrude Barzani. They will begin running in The Evening Call on Saturday next, January 30. Miss Barzani's writings on topics of particular interest to working women are already well known to hundreds of thousands of people. She is an active worker in the labor movement, and one of the organizers of the Women's Trade Union League. She has made a special study of the conditions which surround the girls who have

### "STAND UP FOR THE RIGHT TO SIT DOWN"

#### The Strap-hangers' League is on the job. It has made the Public Service Commission sit up and take notice.

The Strap-hangers' League is on the job. It has made the Public Service Commission sit up and take notice. The Strap-hangers' League is on the job. It has made the Public Service Commission sit up and take notice.

Let every indignant Strap-hanger get out on the street with a League card in his hat and we will see the effect in no time.

We have started one good order—to the B. E. T.—out of them already. If we keep at them they will have to come to time in Manhattan.

Join the organization. Stand up for the Right to Sit Down!

You can get cards at

#### MANHATTAN.

The Evening Call, 442 Pearl street; 175 East Broadway, Jewish "Daily Forward"; 243 East 84th street, Labor Temple; 585 Eighth avenue; 250 West 125th street; 232 East 84th street; 422 Grand street (Mischel's Book Store); 238 Eighth avenue (Oberdorfer); 2309 Third avenue; Eureka Book Store, 4th avenue and 8th street.

#### BROOKLYN.

919 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum; 218 Flushing avenue (Garfield's Drug Store); 477 Atlantic avenue; 1321 Broadway, Brook & Sankin; 444 Howard avenue, O. Jasse; The Shop of The Home Crafts, 239 Tompkins avenue; Max Leibowitz, 1633 Pitkin avenue; Aronson Bros. & First, 61 Belmont avenue; Smith & Director, Rockaway, corner Pitkin avenue; C. O. Loebel, 1808 Pitkin avenue.

Follow up Russell's revelations with a protest through the Strap-hangers' League.

#### MAY CENSOR GUESTS' TALK.

#### Mrs. Leveridge and Others Don't Want Socialism in Public Schools.

Suffragists, Socialists, all kinds of "ists," in short, will have to refrain from presenting their "lectures" at public schools, if Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge, chairman of the local school board of district No. 4, and Grover Whalen and W. H. Dunnell, of the same board, have their way. In the report of the board, just issued, Mrs. Leveridge and her co-workers assert that invited guests of the schools, when asked to "address the pupils," have a dreadful way of befuddling the tender minds of the children with all kinds of subjects they aren't fit to grapple with at all. Mrs. Leveridge would stop all that by inquiring of visitors what they propose to talk about.

orthodoxy nor a warrant to impose creeds on others. Now, instead of keeping your wealth in one magnificent, shining heap, attracting the gaze and sharpening the appetite of patriotic demagogues and speculators, divide it into numerous safe and profitable investments, where thieves cannot approach, and where it will yield a rich and permanent "usury" to Him to whom it rightfully belongs.

"Unless Trinity shall speedily begin to disencumber herself of her vast possessions she will, I am persuaded, afford a striking illustration of the 'sore evil' mentioned by the wise king of riches kept for the owners thereof to their hurt."

## Traction Trust Organizes Under New Jersey and New York Laws to Effect Shady Transactions—The Remarkable Story of the Third Avenue Wrecking Deal.

This is the seventh article on the New York Traction Trust by Charles Edward Russell. Do you know why so many corporations are formed under the laws of New Jersey? Russell explains it to-day. Have you been reading this series? It began on January 20. It is of most vital interest to you. You can get the back numbers at the office of The Evening Call.

This is your fight. Enlist. It has just begun. Do you want decent Traction in New York city? Join The Strap-hangers' League.

### 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.

### Transactions That Hide Dishonesty.

It will, I trust, be understood that I am giving here only typical illustrations of the methods by which the Metropolitan's indebtedness was piled up until the concern sank beneath the weight and receivers were appointed.

It would take too much space to follow all the details and ramifications of these matters. I need only to say that the general system was followed in making other "changes in motive power" and in other like operations.

That is to say, there appears repeatedly in the reports of the subsidiary companies items of alleged expense that are obviously and manifestly either exaggerated or impossible, and all these items were practically added to the total indebtedness, ON WHICH, BEING IN THE FORM OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THE PUBLIC IS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE INTEREST.

But there are some other phases of the Trust's operations that ought to be described, and I take them from "Lawless Wealth," as follows:

"The Metropolitan Street Railway Company was organized under the laws of the State of New York. The Metropolitan Traction Company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey. These companies were co-existent, had the same amount of capital stock, the same ostensible purposes, the same management, but the Metropolitan Traction Company, being a New Jersey corporation, was not obliged to make public report of its transactions. When, therefore, the syndicate bought a branch line for \$100,000 and sold it for \$1,000,000, it ALWAYS SOLD TO THE METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY (where the record of the affair was lost), and the Metropolitan Traction Company of New Jersey SOLD TO THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, and back of this transaction no investigation could go, because it was a transaction between corporations of different states, and under our wise system this protection to dishonest corporations is absolute and perfect.

"That little fact explains why most of such corporations doing business in the State of New York are incorporated in New Jersey. The New York courts can have almost no control over them, there is no reason why the New Jersey courts should interfere with them, and thus, to all intents and purposes, THEY ARE INDEPENDENT OF AND SUPERIOR TO THE LAW OF ANY STATE.

"The Metropolitan Traction Company of New Jersey seems also to have had another function in concealing the disappearance of moneys mysteriously missing from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York. Thus when, in 1898, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company issued \$15,000,000 of additional stock, \$6,000,000 thereof, it will be remembered, was to redeem outstanding debenture certificates. These debenture certificates were issued in October, 1897, to pay for property purchased from the Metropolitan Traction Company.

"In September, 1896, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had issued, and delivered to the Metropolitan Traction Company, \$13,000,000 of stock, in payment of other properties and securities purchased from that company. That is all the information made

(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.

USE THIS COUPON TO HAND IN YOUR VOTE.

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

The organizations receiving the largest number of votes will get the following prizes: First Prize... \$300 Library (or a handsome hand-made Emblem Banner).

This contest will end Saturday, April 10, at 8 P. M. In case of a tie the prize will be divided between the contestants.

Those sending in coupons by mail should see to it that their letters have sufficient postage.

Here is the way the record stands up to January 27:

Table listing various organizations and their vote counts, including Turn Verein Vorwaerts, Bakers' Union No. 1, and others.

Flashlight Picture of Nashville Court During Cooper-Sharpe Murder Trial



ARROW INDICATES COL. COOPER.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 28.—The five hours' session of the Criminal Court yesterday was consumed in the examination of more than thirty witnesses in the case of J. S. Leigh, who was indicted on Wednesday last as one of the jurors to pass upon the case of Col. Duncan B. Cooper, Robin J. Cooper and John D. Sharp, charged with the murder of ex-Senator E. W. Carmack.

It was charged by counsel for the state that on the day Leigh was selected as a juror he was under the influence of liquor and that on the day previous he was drunk and also that he had expressed an opinion in the case. Witnesses for the state and the defence were introduced, and when court adjourned it was understood that the decision of the judge would be rendered to-morrow.

After most of the witnesses had appeared and given their testimony Juror Leigh was sent for and the charges were explained to him on request of counsel for the state. Leigh admitted that he had drunk liquor on the day he was chosen as a juror, but denied that he had said that Carmack should have been killed long ago.

He said that on the day he was selected as a juror he was in full possession of his faculties and had not stated, as was related by witnesses, that he was satisfied Mr. Sharp had had nothing to do with the killing and that the Coopers were provoked to do the shooting. He did not know how many drinks he had taken the day he was selected as a juror or on the day previous, saying: "I can't keep up with a little thing like that. He said he could do without whiskey, but preferred not to do so if he could get it. Leigh admitted that he was partisan against ex-Senator Carmack in his race for the Governorship and the United States Senatorship.

OH! MRS. CARUSO

How Could You Do So?—Here Again, Yes?

The Hotel Knickerbocker was not communicative last night about a report sent to the newspapers that Enrico Caruso's wife had arrived from the other side, come to the hotel, demanded to see the tenor, who lives there, and had finally been turned away after a lively little time. Caruso was abed when the inquiries were made and they would not disturb him.

MAYOR ARRESTED

With Others Near Messina Charged with Graft.

ROME, Jan. 28.—A strong earthquake shock lasting three seconds was felt yesterday at Messina. Twelve prominent citizens of the Comune of All near Messina, including the Mayor, have been arrested for appropriating food and other necessities intended for the use of the earthquake survivors.

PINCHOT'S DECISION

Declines Reception to Visit Friend Who Is Ill.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 28.—Before leaving Albuquerque last night for Washington, Gifford Pinchot, Chief United States Forester and personal friend of President Roosevelt, declined to attend a reception in his own honor, in order that he might visit at the bedside of Joe Santucci, a former messenger in his office, now ill here with consumption. The forester had to drive four miles to see the sick man.

HIGH DEATH RATE

VERA CRUZ HAD 2,116 DEATHS TO 872 BIRTHS LAST YEAR.

VERA CRUZ, Mex., Jan. 28.—This is the race suicide city of Mexico. During the last year the records show 872 births and 2,116 deaths, 451 of the latter being from tuberculosis. This is the largest death rate compared to the birth rate in any city of Mexico.

MEXICO'S CENSUS.

Government Plans to Take It in One Day.

MEXICO, Jan. 28.—The Mexican Government is going to take the national census in one day, October 21, 1910. The Governor of each State will have charge of the work in his State. The Jefe Politicos will have charge of their respective districts and the chief of police of the various towns will have charge of their towns, dividing the city into small blocks or squares and assigning some municipal employe to each of the districts so that the census can be taken in a few hours on the day set for it.

TWO FALL FROM SCAFFOLD.

While working on a scaffold sixty feet from the ground in front of 321 19th street, Brooklyn, yesterday, Max

HALF A BILLION NICKLES.

During the last fiscal year, there have been collected in the subway and elevated lines in Manhattan, 466,870,268 nickles. The annual report of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to the Public Service Commission, which has just been issued, shows many other interesting facts concerning the two lines.

CITY CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Philip Bloch, Secretary of the Board of City Magistrates, finds in his report to that board for 1908 that native born Americans figure at the top of the list in the police courts, far in excess of any other nationality. Another fact, according to Mr. Bloch's statistics, is that the Jew in comparison with the offender of other persuasions, is practically no offender at all. Their offense, he says, is generally nothing more serious than a violation of some city ordinance.

NEW THEATRE PLANNED.

Negotiations are about completed which will result in the building of a theatre on the site of the old dwelling at 113 to 123 West 43 street. Edward Margolies, president of the Margolies Realty Company, has the matter in hand and as soon as the lease is signed the old building on the site will be razed. The theatre will be opposite the Elks' site for a new clubhouse, and near the Army and Navy Club.

OFFICERS OF TWO SHIPS WHO WILL FIGURE IN REPUBLIC INQUIRY



Notwithstanding the heroism of the officers and men of both the Republic and the Florida the Nantucket collision which caused the sinking of the White Star liner is to be rigidly investigated. Captain Ruspini, of the Florida, says he was on the bridge at the time of the collision, and that every man on the ship did his duty. The conduct of Captain Sealby and Mate Williams, of the Republic, in sticking to the sinking ship, stands out as one of the most thrilling episodes of recent times. The little sketch in this picture shows how the men clung to the ship until half of her was under water and her bow was reared high in air.

INVESTIGATION IS STARTED

Inquiry Into Cause of Florida-Republic Disaster Will Result in Libel.

Proceedings were looked for to-day by which the White Star Company would file a libel upon the steamship Florida, as the first legal step toward a suit for damages for the sinking of the Republic by the Florida, as a result of the collision of last Saturday morning. An action is expected in the Admiralty Courts that will loose the fixing of the responsibility for the accident.

The White Star Line has retained as special counsel in the matter of the Republic claims John Parker Kirlin, of 27 Williams street. Mr. Kirlin will collaborate on the case with the regular attorneys of the line, Robinson, Biddle & Benedict. Mr. Kirlin has already been engaged in the reading of the statements of the Republic's officers regarding the occurrence, as embodied in their typewritten testimony given to the company.

The question of the speed of the two vessels at the moment of the collision in the fog promises to give grounds for much contention. The Italian liner's officers maintain that she was going at half speed. Those of the Republic say that the Republic was proceeding at a very slow and perfectly safe rate. It is likely that the lawyers of either side will severely attack the

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS

READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Nearly 2,000 described in our new free catalog, 'The Question of the Hour.' All pamphlets and leaflets at lowest prices.

WELSHES BOOK COMPANY. 30 DELAWARE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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.

M. & A. KATZ Department Store. 831-833 3d Avenue, near 51st Street. WE ARE OFFERING FOR THIS WEEK MEN'S FANCY VESTS, at 95c. Regular Prices \$1.50 to \$2.00. SAVE OUR COUPONS. They are equal to 4 per cent. discount. OPEN EVENINGS.

DEUTSCH BROS THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE. Our Lease Expires and we are forced to sell our large stock of Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedding, etc. At 50 cents on the dollar for CASH OR CREDIT. \$50 worth of goods, \$1 a wk. \$75 worth of goods, \$1.50 a wk. \$100 worth of goods, \$2 a wk. COMBINATION BOOKCASE. 8.98 for \$18 Combination Bookcases, quartered golden oak finish. 1342-1344 3rd AVE & 58th AVE A COR. 77 ST. & COR 4 ST.

The Socialist Vote Increases Only Through Education. Set aside a few evenings this winter for serious study that others may be enlightened by our propaganda. Comrade John Spargo, in his excellent book, 'The Common Sense of Socialism,' 25 cents (paper), recommends a careful reading of the following books on Socialism: Biographies of Socialists, History of Socialism, Economics of Socialism, Socialism as Related to Special Questions, The Philosophy of Socialism. STOCK YOUR LIBRARY NOW. ORDER FROM BOOK DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK EVENING CALL, 443 Post Street, NEW YORK CITY.



MINERS DENOUNCE WRIGHT'S DECISION

May Injunctions Un-American and Unconstitutional—Defeat Labor Party Scheme.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—The decision of Judge Wright and government by injunction were denounced by the United Mine Workers' convention in a resolution adopted yesterday.

The United Mine Workers of America emphatically unreservedly protest against the sentences and threatened imprisonment of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor.

The action of Justice Wright in the cases can never be accepted with any degree of justification by the mine workers of America. We maintain that there was no violation of the law of the land by our fellow workmen, and that all their acts complained of were strictly within the rights as guaranteed to every citizen of this country by our Constitution and organic law.

We note that the Sherman anti-trust law was never intended by Congress to apply to labor unions, and the construction placed thereon by the Federal courts is destructive of the usefulness and only purpose of the law for its protection and advancement.

We further protest against the uncalled-for and extreme bitterness of the arraignment of the defendants in Justice Wright's unparalleled in judicial proceedings in the courts of our land. We regard his action therein and the scope thereof as a direct blow against our individual liberties as workers and against the rights of the people. We consider the penalties imposed as unjust, unreasonable and shockingly excessive.

We denounce government by injunction, as sought to be enforced by some courts, as an American unconstitutionality and void. We deny the right of courts to issue injunctions against officers or members of labor organizations, while contending for their rights, for alleged offenses, not committed in the presence of the court, without notice to the parties concerned. In seeking to bring about a change in the injunction laws, as interpreted by the courts, we have no desire to attack property rights. They must be safeguarded, but there are other rights that should be regarded—the rights of man.

We can never agree that labor organizations are trusts. They are voluntary in character, and formed for the protection, advancement and general welfare of the toilers of the land. We concede the rights of judges to punish for contempt offenses committed in the presence of the court. But we most emphatically deny the right of any court to punish for offenses committed not in the presence or hearing of the court, unless the accused is offered a trial by a jury of his peers.

We demand of Congress a speedy enactment of a law which will prevent courts from changing their procedure in contempt and injunction cases, so that notice shall be served on defendants in labor disputes and a jury trial afforded before punishment is inflicted. A convention voted down a resolution proposing that the organization take the lead in forming a political labor party.

GIRLS STAND PAT

Hat Trimmers Vote to Continue Strike Until Victory Is Won.

Three hundred enthusiastic girls were present at a meeting of the striking Hat Trimmers in the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon. Their president, Miss Melinda Scott, was in the chair. Reports were read from all the factories of New York and Brooklyn. Only those factories using the union label are now running. The seal shops are all closed.

The girls unanimously voted to stick by the men until the label is put back in the factories. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Phillips, president of the United Hat Workers, and by Miss O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League.

PRINGLE NOMINATED AGAIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President again sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of John D. Pringle, editor of a labor newspaper at Pittsburgh, to be appraiser. The nomination was submitted earlier in the session, but because of local opposition from Senator Knox and the Republicans in the House the President withdrew it. It is understood that the President has compelled the withdrawal of the opposition. Pringle was one of the leaders of organized labor who opposed Gompers and came out for Taft in the late campaign.

SHE WANTS TO KNOW

Miss Annie T. Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, who is a leading member of the women's department of the National Civic Federation, conferred yesterday at her home with ex-Assemblyman Samuel Prince, delegate of the Cigar Packers' Union to the Central Federated Union, about the conditions surrounding factory workers. It is said that she takes interest in such things.

LECTURE IN BROWNSVILLE

The Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street, Brooklyn, will be packed by an interested audience to hear Morris Hillquit lecture on "The Practical Achievement of the Socialist Movement." To-morrow night, it is assured by the heavy advance sale of tickets reported by Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. of the Socialist party of Kings County, which has charge of the affair. All the thinking people of Brownsville will be there, and a great meeting is assured. There will also be music and recitations.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

MANY KILLED AND HURT BY LOOTERS

Annual Report of Traction Trust Shows Increase in Casualties—"Business" Was Good.

The report of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the year ended June 30 last, covering the operations of both the subway and elevated railroads, was made public Wednesday by the Public Service Commission. The report shows that the total earnings from railway operations were \$24,699,565.25, an increase of \$1,796,925.47 over 1907.

The total railway operating expenses were \$10,722,694.66, an increase of \$1,129,363.63. The total operating income was \$13,976,870.59, an increase of \$459,060.90. The surplus for the year was \$3,700,659.36, a loss of \$15,784.34 from the total surplus was \$4,924,906.18, a decrease of \$1,087,242.52. The dividends on stock were \$3,150,000, leaving a surplus on June 30 of \$1,831,742.59, an increase of \$2,502.17. The total assets are \$78,341,199, an increase of \$9,799,876.

The report of passengers carried shows that the number paying five-cent fares was 466,870,268, an increase of 23,997,756. There were 3,211 accidents causing personal injury. No record was kept for the previous year. Fifty-three persons were killed, an increase of 14, and 3,868 persons were injured. The number for the year previous is given as only eighty-five. The heaviest travel was in March, 1908, when 43,991,000 persons were carried. The subway carried the most passengers, 290,040,776, and the Third Avenue Elevated came next with 122,624,925. The Sixth Avenue was third, with 84,054,338.

According to the report for the quarter ending September 30, the net income from the subway during that quarter was \$300,501.91, while the elevated lines, instead of showing a net income, showed a loss of \$209,312.47.

According to this report, the subway actually earned \$509,812 more than the elevated lines. This difference is due to the fact that the elevated lines paid rentals of \$1,462,855 for the quarter, while the subway paid \$436,772 in rentals, figuring the interest and sinking fund charges to the city under this heading. The gross income on the elevated lines was \$1,835,969, while the gross income from the subway was \$1,354,382.

A BRAND FROM THE BURNING

Mrs. Jinks—My husband doesn't play poker any more. He promised me not to. Mrs. Blinks—Doesn't he play anything at all? Mrs. Jinks—He says he only plays Pharaoh; must be some Biblical game.—Syracuse Herald.

The Call Publishers' League

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

President, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes; First Vice President, Mrs. Anita C. Block; Second Vice President, Mrs. Alexander Irvine; Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. Bertha Howell Malloy; Treasurer, William Butcher; Manager, August F. Wegener. Offices, 442 Pearl St., N. Y., Telephone, 2371 Worth.

Special Distribution of The Call

To circulate The Call will build up the circulation. To secure more advertising will increase our income. Both points are of great importance and should be considered by every reader and organization.

The Ridgewood comrades made a start for a special house to house distribution, to take place next Sunday morning, and our South Brooklyn Branches will distribute The Call free on Saturday. In each case 3,000 copies will be handed out carefully.

These 6,000 copies will reach at least 20,000 readers. This is good Socialist propaganda. Advertising of the respective localities will be carried under a special heading in these Saturday issues, and to patronize these new and our other advertisers will be a thing for our readers to take care of. Patronize our

Now, we want to hear from comrades and organizations that are interested in this plan and who are ready to go to work.



MUST HAVE MEANT HIM. Nell—I really think May is in love with you. Ned—Do you really? Why? Nell—I heard her remark yesterday that homeliness in a man is not really a fault, but a sign of character.

DENVER IN LINE

Thousands of Citizens Demand Liberty for Political Refugees.

(Special to The Call.) DENVER, Col., Jan. 25.—As the result of an immense mass meeting to protest against the extradition of political refugees, held in the People's Tabernacle, and addressed by W. H. Leonard, Lena Morrow Lewis and William D. Haywood, of the Socialist Party, a branch of the Political Refugees' Defense League was formed and an active campaign for the release of Jan Janoff Pouden (Russian), and Magon, Villarral, Rivera and Sarabia (Mexican) will be conducted.

Resolutions read, in part, as follows, were adopted: "We demand that the right of asylum which shielded Kossovich and Carl Schurz and thousands of other European revolutionists be not undermined and evaded and disregarded in the interest of the most despotic governments yet remaining on the face of the earth."

"We demand that the interests and desires of American holders of Russian government bonds. "And be it further resolved, That we call upon the working class of America to arise in their might and save our Russian and Mexican comrades, even as they saved Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from being judicially murdered.

ELECTS OFFICERS

At the last meeting of the Political Science Association at University Settlement, 184 Eldridge street, the following officers were elected: President, T. Alexander; vice president, H. Rothstein; recording secretary, W. Dorfman; financial secretary, J. Turchinsky; treasurer, O. J. Marquies; editor, Morris Hoffmann. All those interested in political, social and economic questions are invited to attend the regular meetings which take place every Thursday evening at 8 P. M.

GREAT AMERICAN LINE

One of the teachers who has a class of foreigners in the Boston evening schools decided to give them an examination in American history. "Where and by whom was the first railroad built?" was the first question. One of the men pupils said in reply: "The first railroad was built in America. It was built down South. It was called Mason and Dixon's line."—Boston Herald.

The Bronx Preparatory School

480 E. 172d St., cor. Washington Ave. Regents, Civil Service, Cooper Union and College Entrance; Elementary English. Samuel M. Shack, B. S. (Columbia), Principal.

WORKERS OF ALL RACES MUST STAND TOGETHER

Declares the Rev. Miller to Enthusiastic Audience—Shows Up Capitalist Tricks.

A large audience of mixed color and nationality vigorously applauded the Rev. George Frazier Miller's lecture at the Brooklyn People's Forum Sunday afternoon. With an intensely appealing voice and sincerity shown upon his dark face, Dr. Miller truly exemplified his own statement that "there is but one race, the human race, whether one has a white skin or black, or red or yellow."

Mr. Miller quoted from Carlyle, who said, "There is a 'dandy' class and a 'drudge' class, and the latter is growing more and more all the time." He showed the gradual obliteration of the middle class and that the final struggle will soon be between the capitalists and the workers.

"And right here," he said, "I wish to speak of the needed enlightenment which we workingmen—for I consider myself one—require. I mean the division of forces in the ranks of labor. The purpose of the capitalist class is to have labor divided against itself, so as to retain the mastery of the situation."

"The capitalists hold in reserve a group of men for but a single purpose. This group you do not see. "Some time ago in Illinois there was a great strike, and horns of black laborers were sent to the South to break it. It is always so. When white labor goes on strike colored workers are brought to take its place, as witnesses the recent Galveston strike of longshoremen. Labor should unite, heart and soul, with labor, black or white, or any other kind of labor—all should unite and feel that the cause of labor is one. The capitalists try to play the white labor against the black, and create a class. That is the capitalist purpose. Socialists will not make a successful attack against entrenched capital so long as labor is divided. So long as white labor refuses to work side by side with black labor, so long will there be black scabs.

"The thing to do is for labor to unite and disregard any geographical relationships or 'race' relationships. Wherever labor or trade unionists cry out for full recognition, cry out for the full rewards of their own labor, and yet stand against any man who cries out for the same, they are injuring their cause. "During the discussion a man got up (who proved afterwards to be Henry Golden, the former Democratic and Bryan leader) and stated in terse, emotional sentences, that for years he had been a 'thick as mud,' but now his brain was clearing, and 'soon, I hope to be a worker among the doers, a member of the Socialist party."

TO THE CARNIVAL WORKERS

We are glad to announce that our appeals asking for helpers in connection with the work for the carnival and fair are now beginning to come in. A few comrades have already informed the committee of their readiness to visit labor organizations in behalf of the fair, but we need a great many more, or else it will be physically impossible to cover all the ground which should be covered to get the results we are looking for. Will you, therefore, Comrade, as you read this, make up your mind to help more, or else to be a member of the fair, and tell him the nights in each week you can devote to this purpose. There is no better work to be done at present for the cause than to act immediately as suggested above.

PEOPLE'S HOSPITAL FAIR

Arrangements for the fair for the benefit of the People's Hospital, to be given at the Army Building of the 22d Regiment next month, are progressing very nicely, and from all indications it will be one of the most attractive ever given in this city. Some very interesting features will be a daily vaudeville and entertainment, a drill from the 22d Regiment, and a Gypsy Camp. Another novel feature will be dolls dressed by our prominent actresses and sold by these actresses themselves. On every about 500 young ladies will be on duty every night. A perfume booth under the direction of the Young Folks League of the hospital will be one of the features. In fact, there will be 25 booths of all kinds of merchandise, which will be beautifully decorated.

POSTPONED MEETINGS

Because of the desire of the Bronx Boro Socialists to attend the debate in Carnegie Hall between Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick and Hon. Geo. J. Corey, next Sunday night, there will be no evening lecture at the Metropolitan Theater on that date. For the same reason the lecture by William Malloy for the same date by the West Side Agitation Committee of the Socialist party, at 555 Eighth avenue, will not be given. Because of the big protest meeting at Cooper Union to-night, the business meeting of the 9th A. D. of the Socialist party has been postponed until to-morrow evening.

SCHOOL GROWS—HELP WANTED

The second session of the Socialist Sunday School, of Branch 24, "Workmen's Circle," of the Bronx, was very largely attended. Many new children were enrolled, and the 270 seats will soon be filled. Before the children are divided into classes, two more teachers must be added to the two who have already volunteered. The committee in charge hopes that some one able to lead the classes in singing will respond to its long standing appeal. Any one willing to aid in the work should call at 9:30 A. M. at Jacob's Bronx Theater on Sunday, January 31, and Chairman Samuel W. Elges will place him at his post.

SOCIALIST NOTES

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

To-Night's Meetings

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Protest Meeting. Cooper Union will be the scene of one of the greatest affairs in the history of the party when the thousands of revolutionists meet under the auspices of Local New York to show their contempt for Judge Wright's decision in the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison case, and to insist upon the liberation of Jan Janoff Pouden (Russian), and Magon, Villarral and Rivera (Mexican). The slogan will be "No extradition of political prisoners." Among the able speakers who will address the crowd are John Spargo, Morris Hillquit and Joshua Wanhope. The chairman will be James G. Kanely.

Business. 3d and 10th A. D.—234 East 10th street. 12th A. D.—Rand School, 112 East 19th street. 24th and 29th A. D.—229 East 101st street. 28th and 30th A. D. (Branch 1)—250 West 125th street.

BROOKLYN. Special. Members of Branches 1, 2, 3 and Finnish Branch 4, 9th A. D.; Branch 1 of the 17th A. D., and Branch 1 of the 18th A. D., are notified that a general district meeting will be held at Union Hall, 53d street and Fourth avenue. A new division organizer will be elected, and other business transacted. As this will be a very important meeting, every member of the Brooklyn division is expected to be present.

Business. 5th and 23d A. D. (Branch 1)—15 McDougall street. 21st A. D.—181 McKibben street. QUEENS. Branch Wyckoff Heights will hold a special "Women's Suffrage" meeting at Gimpel's Hall, Oneudonck avenue and Bleeker street, Ridgewood. Members are earnestly requested to invite their lady friends and wives, as well as the general public. Several able speakers will address the meeting.

NEWARK. Business. 12th Ward—Labor Lyceum, 18th avenue and 10th street. 14th Ward—Greier's Hall, 127 16th avenue.

ORANGE. There will be a business meeting of the branch in Eagle's Hall, Cone street.

WEST HOBOKEN. 3d Ward (1st Precinct)—Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen street. Business.

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J. At the semi-annual meeting of Local Essex County, held this week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Corresponding secretary, J. J. Quinn; recording secretary, J. L. Jaggars; financial secretary, T. O'Leary; treasurer, E. L. Klump; house committee, Donaker, James, O'Leary, Semel and Greenbaum.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. There will be a regular meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the Christian Socialist Fellowship Thursday evening, January 28, at 8 o'clock, in the Church of the Advent, York avenue above Buttonwood (5th and Buttonwood). A full attendance is desired.

AUBURN, N. Y. James Connolly, editor of "The Harp," spoke at the Court House Saturday evening to a large and interested audience, largely composed of citizens of Irish birth. Mr. Connolly touched upon the attitude of the church in Ireland towards the working class, and he handled this delicate subject with great tact.

His talk made a most favorable impression and is the subject of a discussion in the street this week. The Auburn "Citizen" gave a two and a half column report of the speech, and the report was complete and satisfactory in every way. The Rev. Gifford, of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, will speak here February 13 and 14.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY, PA. The reports for December from fifteen branches show a total membership of 1,007, with 734 in good standing. During the month 117 members were admitted, while 36 withdrew or were suspended. Two new branches were organized recently, namely, Beech View and West Allegheny. Great preparations have been made for the reception of Mrs. May Wood Simons, of Chicago, who will speak in Wilmerding the 26th, and at 481 Liberty avenue, Pittsburg, the 31st, and his crowds of the Jewish Branch meetings. Prof. Leo Gerechter will furnish piano music at the Pittsburg meeting.

TORONTO, CANADA. "Bloody Sunday" were held in Toronto on Sunday last. In the afternoon services were conducted in the Finnish Hall, West Adelaide street, under the auspices of the Young Men's Socialist Club, an organization of young men formed for the purpose of educating the youth along Socialist and class-conscious lines. The platform was decorated with a large memorial flag of black, on which was inscribed in white letters, this Yiddish motto, "Glory to those who gave their lives on Bloody Sunday." Addresses were made in Yiddish by members of the Jewish Branch of Local Toronto, S. P. of C., and by members of the Y. M. S. C. The members of the Russian Branch sang Russian revolutionary songs. The afternoon service was well attended. In the evening the club rooms of the Jewish Branch were crowded when similar services were held under the auspices of the Jewish Branch. The membership of the Jewish Branch is increasing. Viadok, a noted Jewish orator, will speak in Toronto on February 12, on "The Political Situation in Russia," and on February 14 on "The Ideology of the Russian Youth." The Young Men's Socialist Club was organized on September 15, 1907. It is doing valuable work and will hold a concert on January 30 at 185 1/2 West Queen street.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN KINGS COUNTY

Organizer of Local Kings County—Julius Gerber, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

Sub-Divisions. 1st and 2d A. D.—Meets third Friday in the month at 477 Atlantic avenue. Organizer, J. Markwalter, 441 Gold street. 3d A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays, at 550 Hicks street. Organizer, Sam Weisblat, 119 Backett street.

4th A. D.—Meets second Tuesday, at 81 Bartlett street. Organizer, David Schiffman, 76 Hart street. 5th and 23d A. D. (Branch 1)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, at 15 McDougall street. Organizer, Henry Barna, 1795 Atlantic avenue. 6th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at 223 Stockton street. Organizer, George Sitt, 64 Whipple street.

7th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Fridays, at Marquering Hall, 615 Sixth avenue. Organizer, Charles Brach, 224 17th street. 8th A. D.—Meets third Friday, at 556 Baltic street. Organizer, Philip Kennell, 556 Baltic street. 9th A. D. (Branch 2)—Meets second and last Thursdays, at Union Hall, 53d street and Fourth avenue. Organizer, William Hourigan, 531 51st street.

9th A. D. (Branch 3)—Meets second and fourth Fridays, at 519 5th Fifth street. Organizer, Robert Bock, 447 7th street. 9th A. D. (Branch 4)—Meets first and third Sundays, at P. M. 4221 Eighth avenue. Organizer, Mikko Pehkonen, 323 42d street. 10th A. D.—Meets third Wednesday, at 411 Adolph street. Organizer, Robt. Lackey, 186 Washington avenue. 11th A. D.—Meets first Tuesday, at 508 Franklin avenue. Organizer, Frank Marr, 177 Classon street. 12th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at Day's Arena, Sixth avenue and 9th street. Organizer, J. R. McMahon, 176 Garfield place.

13th A. D.—Meets second Friday, at 317 Montrose avenue. Organizer, Fred Nieman, 502 Lorimer street. 14th A. D.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 238 South 3rd street. Organizer, A. Pauly, 266 Metropolitan avenue. 15th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at 555 Graham avenue. Organizer, John M. Lockwood, 23 Russell street.

16th A. D. and Branch 1 of the 9th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Fridays, at 2700 F. Hamilton avenue. Organizer, C. W. Cavanaugh, 1524 59th street. 17th A. D.—Meets second Tuesday, at 670 1-2 Gates avenue. Organizer, Wm. T. Hall, 1532 Fulton street. 18th A. D.—Meets first and third Fridays, at 1199 Flatbush avenue. Organizer, J. A. Behringer, 1199 Flatbush avenue.

19th A. D.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. Organizer, A. Tull, 53 Varick street. 20th A. D.—Meets third Wednesday, at 87 Hamburg avenue. Organizer, Wm. Spuhr, 1386 Greene avenue. 21st A. D.—Meets third Thursdays, at 181 McKibben street. Organizer, I. Polesky, 244 Berry street.

22d A. D. (Branch 1)—Meets second and fourth Fridays, at 675 Glenmore avenue. Organizer, Wm. Harbers, 151 Richmond street. 23d A. D. (Branch 2)—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Halsey street and Central avenue. Organizer, Chas. Mayer, 583 Central avenue.

24d A. D. (Branch 3)—Meets Saturdays, at 725 Glenmore avenue. Organizer, Mikko Marcessa, 723 Glenmore avenue. 25d A. D. (Branch 2)—Meets Mondays, at Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue. Organizer, Louis Rogel, 238 Highland street. 26th A. D.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Concordia Hall, Prospect avenue. Organizer, E. Van Kollen, 1016 59th street.

LECTURE BY GOMPERS. President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is to open a series of lectures given at the East Side Parish Hall, 9 Second avenue, to-night. Mr. Fred E. Tasker, chairman of the East Side Parish Commission, will preside, and Prof. Charles Sprague Smith will give an introduction to the Course of Ethical Social Lectures, of which this will be the first at this point.

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MEETING HALLS

The Best Paper to Advertise Meeting Halls Is The Call. Call readers will kindly consult this column before selecting a meeting place. They should also show this column to the proprietor of the hall where they are to be held, and recommend that he advertise in their paper.

LABOR TEMPLE 245-247 E. 34th St., New York. Workmen's Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone, 1660 79th. Free Library open from 9 to 10 P. M.

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KINGS COUNTY REPORT. Organizer Gerber, of the Socialist Party, Gives Valuable Data. The annual report of Organizer Julius Gerber, of the Socialist party of Kings County, submitted at the meeting of the central committee of the local during the past year, contains a great deal of useful information.

It shows that the organization have increased from sixteen assembly districts and one language branch at the beginning of 1909 to sixteen assembly districts, with one party organization, two assembly districts with two branches, one assembly district with four branches, three organizations covering two assembly districts each, and three language branches, one Dutch and two Italian, at the commencement of 1909.

The total number of party members at the beginning of 1908 was 229, which 599 were in good standing. During the year 1908, 475 applications were admitted to membership, the end of the year there was a membership of 1,350, of which 1,000 were in good standing. The financial part of the report shows that the local's income from December 17, 1907, to December 17, 1908, was \$2,845.84, while the expenses were \$2,760.48, leaving a balance of \$85.36. The local's liabilities December 31, 1908, were \$499.80, and its assets \$110.59.

Organizer Gerber's report of the presidential campaign of 1908, which was submitted at the same time as the annual one, shows that 719 station meetings were held during the campaign, with excellent results. At the beginning, June 15, there were only ten speakers in the field, while at the end in November, there were 50. Great work was done in the way of literature, 409,190 pieces of which were distributed, not counting some thousands of extra copies of The Call.

There was a total cash income of \$2,845.84, while \$1,915.38 was paid out. Outstanding campaign liabilities are \$570.46, while the assets amount to \$234.71, leaving a deficit of \$335.75.

DIED.

All friends and acquaintances are hereby notified that our father, J. Flick, died at his home on Monday, Jan. 25, 3 P. M., after a short illness. The procession leaving the body from the home of the deceased, 482 69th st., to the Fresh Pond Crematorium will leave on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 28.

LOUIS A. FLICK, FRED E. FLICK, REGINA HERTLE, Children.

Money spent with Call advertisers will bring more than 25 per cent interest to The Call. Better than money in a bank at 4 per cent. Don't you think so?

SPORTS
By A. W. COLLIER.
LOUGHREY TOO MUCH
FOR PADDY SULLIVAN

Paddy Sullivan, of Brooklyn, was outfought last night by young Loughrey, of Philadelphia, at the Sharkey Athletic Club.
In eight of the rounds Sullivan was smashed and battered all over the ring and on three or four occasions was on the verge of a knockout.

MURPHY MEETS
MORAN TO-MORROW

Own Moran finished his training yesterday and started for New York from Lakewood to rest up for his ten-round contest to-morrow night at the National Athletic Club with Tommy Murphy.
"I was never in better shape in my life," said Moran, after his last session with his sparring partner, Eddie Toy.

DRISCOLL VS.
MARTO TO-NIGHT

Jem Driscoll, champion feather-weight of England, will meet Johnny Marto in a ten round contest at the Fairmont Athletic Club to-night. The little boxer will give the husky West siber about ten pounds in weight. It will be the nearest test he has been in since his arrival in America.

MARATHON SET FOR MARCH 17.

Shrub, Longboat, Hayes and Dorando in Big Race.
The Marathon boom that has had the country in its grasp in the last few months will reach its zenith on St. Patrick's night, March 17, when they will sport a public race without saying, when the caliber of the men who will strive for the laurels is taken into consideration. The four flyers who will be brought together are the fastest distance runners in competition.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Harry Pulliam, president of the National League, acting on a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at their last meeting in New York, has engaged special counsel. The man who will represent Pulliam and the National League legally, should the occasion arise, is Charles W. Smeeth.

MODERN EDUCATION
STRANGLES ABILITY

So Declares Harold Gorst, English Lecturer, at Berkeley Theater.

Mr. Harold Gorst, of London, England, son of Sir John Gorst, lectured at the Berkeley Theater, on Wednesday afternoon, under the auspices of the League of Political Education, selecting as his subject, "The Curse of Education." Mr. Robert Erskine Ely, president of the league, presided. The theater was crowded, and after the lecture five-minute discussions took place, in which prominent educators expressed themselves.

"Our whole system of education not only suppresses individual talent, but nips in the bud all possibility of normal progress and development. The malevolent influence causing this arrest is not evolution, but the artificial scheme which society has imposed to train the mind.
"The end of education is to fit men and women to fill their position in life, their destiny, as we may call it:
Destiny of Women.

"Girls present diversity of ability and character, but they have a common destiny, to be the mothers of the race. The interests of the few who do not for any reason fulfill this destiny must be subordinated to the interests of the majority. So the system of education must say how it prepares girls for the duties of motherhood. No such series of a practical nature has ever been attempted.
The Future of the Boy.
"The destiny of the boy is different. He intends to enter some trade or profession, to become an artisan or laborer. It is the business of a genuine system of education first to find the natural ability of the boy and then to cultivate it.

"Boys of the wealthier classes in England are put through a monotonous process of cramming. Boys of the poorer classes go through the same thing. Our education is a vigorous campaign against the thinking process. At fourteen years of age our boys are incapable of the slightest initiative, and this is the curse of education.
"The death of genius to-day is due to the system of education which arrests the process of development of imagination by pounding facts into the brain."

The True Education.
Mr. Gorst then outlined the growth of the faculties of analysis and synthesis in the child, observable in the desire to destroy toys. These faculties should be followed up in the elementary schools by skilled teachers.
"The worst feature of our elementary education is the cruel deception it practices upon the poor. It leads parents to believe that their children are going to be fitted by it for their work in life.
"The higher education, also a monotonous, thought-destroying process, produces a glut of men in the intellectual market and competition must drive many to the wall.

Out of the Shadows.
"A new principle of a more rational system would develop individual talent, it would sweep away all the present schemes. It would bring children out of the shadows of a world of book knowledge into a flesh and blood world. It would replace the schoolhouse with workshops, laboratories, kitchens, gardens, etc., in which it would be the function of experts to recommend to parents a course of special training. No child should enter such a selective school under seven years of age.
"Onto such schools could be grafted so much general education as would insure the development of the child's full talent. Such a change in methods would take place that nothing should be made irksome to the child, and the imagination should be encouraged in every way.
"Ultimately in the competition of nations, the race will belong not to the nation with the biggest battalions, or the most complete isolation, but to the nation which shall discard the old system of crushing of thought and rear up a race with imagination and all individual talent developed. Such a nation will be assured of the greatest industrial and intellectual supremacy the world has ever seen.
Others speak on Education.
Dr. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Schools of New York, followed Mr. Gorst in a five minute address, saying that much of what Mr. Gorst advocated was being attempted through the kindergarten and the introduction of manual training.
Dean Russell, of the Teachers' College of New York, said that in the United States we have two types of schools, the traditional one of England for the favored few, the other for the many. Our problem is to so organize the school work as to give free scope to the individual genius and at the same time to mold the mass in conformity with the ideal of social stability. Class and mass schools are far from us, although in time we may have them.
Mr. Charles Rand Kennedy, author of "The Servant in the House," followed and held that we have art in plenty, but no artists; politics, but no real citizens; theology, but no saints. When we have learned that to attain these things, it is well worth while to perish, then we shall be able to dispense with colleges and schools.
Dr. Leipsiger, in charge of the lecture courses given in the public schools, said that the solution of the problem will be in recognition of the teacher's place in society and adequate payment for his or her services.
Mr. Gorst closed the discussion with a few remarks, mentioning as a remarkable educational experiment the Children's Theater of New York.

GRIGGS ON "ART AND THE HUMAN SPIRIT"

Noted Scholar Began Series of Seven Lectures at Hudson Theater Last Tuesday.

On Tuesday afternoon, at the Hudson Theater, Mr. Edward Howard Griggs gave the initial one of a series of lectures under the auspices of the League for Political Education on Art and the Human Spirit, the remaining six of which are to be given on successive Tuesday afternoons in February and March.
Mr. Griggs prefaced his lecture by a few remarks on the part art should play in the life of all of us, though even among the educated, the wealthy, the socially elect, there is often no realization of its deeper significance. The real function of art should be to take the passing event and raise it to its highest significance, to dignify the life of the moment. But if it is a mere fringe, an extraneous something, it is altogether wrong. Wagner's and Schiller's Essays, Leonardo da Vinci's Notebook, and Lessing's Laocoon are our only guides to give us any deeper conception of the true meaning of art.

Mr. Griggs spoke of the true function of the Fine Arts in our American life of to-day, and under the term Fine Arts he included the simple ones of music, sculpture, painting and poetry. Architecture brings in a question of utility, of fitness to an end; and dramatic expression—as in opera and the theater—includes all of the others. He divided his subject broadly into these heads: What is art? What does art do to the artist who creates? What does art do to the student who appreciates?
Art must have the common basis of human experience expressed in it. All arts were gathered in the one form of early Greek worship—poetry, music, and the arts springing from the religious dance, painting and sculpture. Aeschylus, Michael Angelo, Beethoven, gigantic, titanic, were brothers across the centuries. Elements of all art are simple and universal—only form is new and different—changing art brings only a new equation of old forces.

Art is the interpretation of human life through the medium of personality in a definitely limited form. It must be adequate and harmonious, though not necessarily pleasing. The most realistic art only interprets—it never copies—it couldn't. The great artist interprets, not what nature is, but what nature says to him.
Great art has an element of restraint—it lifts and awakens the imagination, and then bids it go onward. It must complete the circles (which are never completed in life) and show the part in its relation to the whole. There must be atmosphere to fuse the different elements and give an ideal impression. Above all it must represent the fragment in its true relation to the whole. Given in this way evil is detestable—tempting no one to follow in its footsteps.
L. H. W.

the nation with the biggest battalions, or the most complete isolation, but to the nation which shall discard the old system of crushing of thought and rear up a race with imagination and all individual talent developed. Such a nation will be assured of the greatest industrial and intellectual supremacy the world has ever seen.
Others speak on Education.
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BETWEEN THE SCENES.
Tom—That was a narrow escape for the leading lady—the scenes came together and held her tightly between them.
Dick—Caught in the act, as it were?

OLD MUSIC SAVED BY FRANKO FROM OBLIVION

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

Sam Franko's Concerts of Old Music are come to be an established institution in the intellectual life and progress of Metropolitan New York—and deservedly so. For the work accomplished by each season's series is to be summed up not alone in the undoubted educational results achieved, but in the contribution made to the wealth of music composition currently in vogue of many scores resurrected from the shadowy realm of centuries departed. Scores, I may add, that are dependent only upon their artistic worth and virility and beauty for continued recognition, once they are so rescued from the past. Then, educationally, what a fund of knowledge and revelation is there in store for the individual who follows studiously the delivery by Mr. Franko and his associate artists of every program.

At the second of these concerts for the present season, which was given in Mendelssohn Hall, Tuesday evening, the array of old music presented comprised an A-major sonata, for strings and piano, of Georg Matthias Monn; a concerto, in A-minor, for orchestra and two pianos, by Conrad Friedrich Hurlebusch; a "Theme and variations," for strings and two horns, from Mozart's divertimento, in D-major, and Haydn's symphony No. 13, in G-major. Bach's concerto "cantata," No. 53, "Schlage doch, gewuenschte Stunde," with organ and orchestral accompaniment, constructed upon bell notes, was a solo offering.

An orchestra of twenty-five players gave an excellent rendition of the Haydn symphony under Mr. Franko's direction, accomplishing particularly gratifying results in the gracious largo movement. Likewise, the Mozart number was acceptably given, and the two unfamiliar works by Hurlebusch and Monn were delivered with exceeding care, but little inspiration, so that their academic, rather than their quaint, characteristics were the feature of the performance of these. The tone of the violins in the sonata was quite without a semblance of musical beauty.

The Bach cantata proved to be most interesting. Carl O. Deis, at the organ, providing the part for that instrument, and Miss Lorraine de Anna, the soloist, phrasing with artistic surety and effect. The bells utilized in the presentation of this composition were lent the conductor by Victor Herbert.

Gorgozza Sings in Four Tongues.

Emilio de Gorgozza made his appearance in recital in Mendelssohn Hall, Tuesday afternoon, before a very large audience, with Harry C. Whittemore assisting, not only as accompanist, but as the solo performer of several pianoforte compositions. French, Italian, Spanish, German and English songs were included in the baritone's interesting program, all of them being of a romantic character.
A group of three Spanish ballads—"En Calera," "Canto del Presidario" and "El Celoso"—by Alvarez, displayed the nobly beautiful voice of the singer to greatest advantage, while affording M. de Gorgozza an opportunity for the play of his finely schooled eloquence in delivery. Chansons, by Caesar Franck, Widor and Paganini, were his French contributions, while Handel and Gluck arie were ancient composers whom he interpreted. Schumann's "Mondnacht" and Brahms' "Feldensamkeit" were among his German lieder, and Sidney Homer's "Requiem," Howard Brockway's "A Dream," and Horatio Parker's "The Lark Now Leaves Its Wat'ry Nest," were rendered by the soloist in English.
Moszkowski's weighty "Caprice Espagnole," Faure's "Romance sans Paroles," Lidor Philipp's "Barcarolle" and Emil Fargues' "Etude de Concert" were the pianoforte solo entertainingly presented by Mr. Whittemore.

THE GREAT POE.

"The late Charles Elliot Norton," said a Bostonian, "used humorously to deplore the modern youth's preference of brawn to brain.
"He used to tell of a football game he once witnessed, Princeton had a splendid player in Poe—you will remember little Poe?" and Professor Norton, thinking of "The Raven" and "Annabel Lee," said to the lad at his side:
" 'He plays well, that Poe.'
" 'Doesn't he?' the youth cried.
" 'Is he,' said Professor Norton, 'any relation to the great Poe?'
" 'Any relation?' said the youth, frowning. 'Why, he is the great Poe.'"

Stageland

THE DEATH OF COQUELIN.

The most famous actor of France, next to Sarah Bernhardt, is dead in the person of Benoit-Constant Coquelin, who passed away at Pont-aux-Dames, Seine-et-Maire, on Tuesday last. We quote the following from an appreciative biography of M. Coquelin published in the New York "Evening Post":
" M. Coquelin was born in Boulogne on the 25th of January, 1841, and was the son of a baker. It was intended that he should adopt his father's trade, but fortunately for all lovers of good entertainment, his natural inclination and ability soon led him in the direction of the theater. He gained admission to the Paris Conservatory in 1859, becoming a pupil of the distinguished actor, M. Regnier, who soon recognized in him one of his most promising pupils. From the first the youth



BENOIT CONSTANT COQUELIN
The Great French Actor Who Died on Tuesday.

exhibited extraordinary capacity. In less than a year he won the second prize for comedy, and made his first appearance on the stage of the Theater Francais in the character of one of Moliere's lackeys, parts for which he appeared to have been born. Before he was thirty years old he had been elected a societaire, and established himself as one of the leading attractions of the famous house. His small, compact, but vigorous figure, his exuberant vitality, his humorously expressive face, and his vibrant voice, all qualified him for comic parts, especially those of a broad or farcical character, but to this natural equipment he soon added artistic acquisitions which opened to him a wide range of romantic and eccentric drama. He could control nearly all the springs of laughter, was master of many varieties of simple pathos—although he could seldom sound the deeper chords—and could play heroic parts upon occasion, so long as the profounder emotions were not involved. For a number of years he was seen most frequently in plays of the classic repertory, but by degrees he drifted into the more modern drama. One of his early triumphs was in "L'Aventuriers," his Don Anibal furnishing one of the most striking examples of humorous, yet realistic, intoxication known to living memory. This was to be one of his great successes in America later on.

M. Coquelin early established what may be called a second reputation by his extraordinary felicity in the recitation of witty, pathetic, and humorous poetry. His delivery of these tid-bits was a wonderful illustration of finished elocutionary art. Without the faintest trace of labor or affectation, he interpreted the humor or sentiment of the extract—fable, satire, lyric, or what not—with delicious emphasis and unsurpassable delicacy of utterance. It was absolutely free from all exaggeration, whether of gay or tender sentiment, and where poetry was concerned, preserved all the music of the rhythm, without any effect of monotony. His admirable declamation—clear, rapid, musical, and sonorous—was always a prominent feature of his more notable impersonations. As he became more famous, and perceived opportunities of wider renown and greater fortune, he began to grow restless under the restrictions of his contract with the Theater Francais, and a notable theatrical quarrel was the sequel. The minister or public instruction objected to the provincial tours which he had undertaken and declared that he must confine his public appearances to the Francais, or forfeit the pension to which he was entitled. He declined to yield and severed his relations with the theater. A legal battle then began, Coquelin crossing the Rubicon by signing agreements for his first American engagement. The fight lasted for three years, when a compromise was effected, the actor returning to the Francais (in 1889), with the understanding that he should act there for six months, in the year and be at liberty to play where he chose during the remainder of the time. Thereafter, M. Coquelin made frequent tours in France, England, and elsewhere, until

his final retirement from the Francais. "In this country his artistic success was instantaneous and complete. His most characteristic performance, perhaps, was his Mascarille, long recognized as a masterpiece, but he made many other notable successes, among which may be mentioned his Don Anibal, in "L'Aventuriers," with its wonderful drunken scene, his Tartuffe, his old soldier in "Alphonse," and his farcical triumph in "Les Surprises de Divorce." Another impersonation that was greatly admired, especially for its admirable declamation and its noble death scene, was his Cyrano de Bergerac in Rostand's famous play. But he was not at his best as a picturesque or romantic actor, many-sided as were his abilities. A proof of this was given in his highly unimaginative interpretation of the part of Mathias in "The Bells," and in his correct and clever but uninspired performance of Laborsiere in Sardou's "Thermidor." It was in the eccentric comic vein that he most excelled. At the time of his death he was busily engaged in preparation for what he hoped was to be the greatest triumph of his career.

Julian Ellings, Victor Moore, George M. Coban, Edith Leonard, Montgomery and Moore, Tom Lavin, Sam Ryan, Frank Pearty, the Empire City Quartet, Jerome and Schwartz, Clifford Crawford, Matthews and Ashby, Hoey and Lee, Cliff Gordon, Carter De Haven and Flora Parlan.
Edith Ellis says the episode in her comedy, "Mary Jane's Pa," of the husband here being employed as his wife's hired girl, is not half as improbable as some people profess to believe. It is an actual occurrence, the author declares.
FREE LECTURES TO-NIGHT.
De Witt Clinton High School, 32nd street and Tenth avenue, "Experiences of a Soldier in the Philippines," Frank C. Kunkel.
Public School 6, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue, "The Panama Canal," Dr. Edwin B. Sisson.
Public School 35, 41st West 21st street, "The Baby's Night to Health," Miss Edith Howe.
Public School 46, 166th street and St. Nicholas avenue, "Earthquakes and Volcanoes," William T. Bishop.
Public School 51, 53rd West 19th street, "The Man That is Down and Out," Orlando F. Lewis.
Public School 62, Meyster and Hester streets, "Unconsciousness," Dr. Henry E. Sawyer.
Public School 64, 10th street, east of Avenue B, "Joan d'Arc," Professor Georges Castagnier.
Public School 52, 74th street and First avenue, "Cuba To-day," George H. Seward.
Public School 86, 96th street and Lexington avenue, "Marcus Aurelius," Dr. Allan P. Ball.
Public School 119, 133d street, near Eighth avenue, "How Switzerland is Governed," Dr. William Fairley.
Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street, "Unconsciousness," Dr. D. H. M. Gillespie.
Public School 159, 241 East 119th street, "Merchant of Venice," Richard A. Purdy.
Public School 170, 111th street and Fifth avenue, "The City of Mexico," Isaac F. Smith.
Institute Hall, 218 East 166th street, "The St. Lawrence and the Thousand Islands," Dr. Charles R. Shinn.
St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Green streets, "Rome, a New View," Arthur Stanley Riggs.
Morris High School, 164th street and Houston road, "What Music Signifies," Dr. Henry G. Marchant.
Public School 13, Overing street, Westchester, "Folk Songs of Germany," Walter L. Rogert.
Public School 16, Maulda street, Wakefield, "The Production of Steel, from the Ore to the Steel Rail," Dr. Byron C. Mathews.
Public School 37, St. Ann's avenue and 147th street, "Much Ado About Nothing," Mrs. Frances Carter.
Public School 34, Amherst avenue, Van Nest, "Central America," John H. Geare.
Lafayette Hall, Alexander avenue and 187th street, "Snakes," Raymond L. Ditmars.

BUILDING NEWS.

St. Lawrence Av. e. s. 125 ft s of Beacon St. for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x33; A. C. Olson of 2623 Deane Av. owner; A. H. Olson, architect; cost, \$5,000.
Lind Av. w. s. 345.5 ft n of 166th St. for a three-story brick dwelling, 26x58; Angelle De Julio of 655 Deane St. Brooklyn, owner; A. H. Martin, architect; cost, \$4,600.
Freeman St. n corner of Stebbins Av. for three three-story brick stores and dwellings, 43x113x36, 37x36, and 35x42; Mrs. Mary L. Fynn, Jr. of 1379 Bristol St. owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, \$18,000.
Kinella Av. e. s. 374 ft e of Broadway Av. for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Rachel Bailey of 588 Van Nest Av. owner; Charles Bailey, architect; cost, \$5,000.
Alterations.
Items involving less than \$5,000 omitted.
Elizabeth St. 165, to a three and four story brick, 16x26; E. O. Barr, East Orange, owner; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, \$5,000.
166th St. 501 West, to a five-story brick tenement and store; A. Walker, trustee, of 1 West 51st St. owner; R. R. Davis, architect; cost, \$17,000.

AN ANXIOUS TIME.

With February 23 looming up in the middle distance, the young teacher thought she saw a good chance to inculcate patriotism in her young charges.
"Now, what little boy can tell me anything about George Washington?" she asked sweetly. Then selecting the boy attached to the hand which seemed to be waving the most frantically, she said, "You may tell, Willie."
"Boss, num, we git a holiday on his birthday."

AMUSEMENTS.

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BENEFIT FOR CHILDREN.

A monster benefit in aid of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children is being arranged by Messrs. Coban and Harris for Sunday night, February 7. It will take place at the New York Theater, and the list of stars who have already signified their willingness to appear has assumed mammoth proportions.
Among the names already received are: Anna Held, Blanche Ring, Josephine Coban, Emma Carus, Lucy Weston, Maude Nugent, De Wolf Hopper, Charles Bigney, Raymond Hitchcock, George "Honey Boy" Evans,

PEG WOFFINGTON THE ROMANCE OF A FAMOUS ACTRESS

BY CHARLES READE.

Synopsis to Previous Installment.

Peg Woffington is a beautiful actress with whom Ernest Vane, a wealthy gentleman from Shropshire, is fascinated. Through the influence of Sir Charles Pomander he is taken into the green-room and introduced to her and to Colley Cibber, the playwright. A discussion is carried on in which Cibber makes satirical remarks about the people in the cast. Vane finds that Mrs. Woffington had been married for a long time rather mercenary her dealings with men. He is also warned by Sir Charles Pomander, who wanted her for himself, not to fall in love with her. Vane tries to stay away from the green-room but after several nights comes back. Mrs. Woffington encouraged him. She allowed him to bring her gifts on condition that they be inexpensive. Several weeks passed during which she enjoyed the rapture of a confessed mutual love. Vane planned an evening at his house to entertain her, Mr. Cibber and Mr. Quin, when a letter from Pomander came announcing his return to London. Sir Charles Pomander had arrived several days before he disclosed himself to Mrs. Woffington, during which time he succeeded in bribing Pompey, her little black slave, and he told her of all that transpired in the house.

(Continued from yesterday.)

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

The family had not enough to eat. Think of that! They felt gnawing and faintness often by day. Think of that! Fortune was unjust here. The man was laughable, and a goose, and had no genius either for writing, painting, or acting; but in that he resembled most writers, painters, and actors of his own day and ours. He was not beneath the average of what men call art, and it is art's antipodes—tread-mill artifice.

Other fluent ninnes shared gain and even fame, and were called "pen-men," in Triplett's day. Other ranters were quietly getting rich by noise. Other liars and humbugs were painting out-o'-doors indoors, and eating mutton instead of thistles for dredged stinging-nettles, yclept trees; for block-tin clouds; for butter's pantry seas, and garret-concealed lakes; for molten candy-sugar rivers; for arid atmosphere and sunless airs; for carpet nature, and cold, dead fragments of an earth all soul and living glory to every cultivated eye but a routine painter's. Yet the man of many such mediocrities could not keep the pot boiling. We suspect that, to those who would rise in life, even strong versatility is a very doubtful good, and weak versatility ruinous.

At last, the bitter, weary month was gone, and Triplett's eye brightened and glowed. He dressed his hair, and, while the family craved, lectured his family. First, he complimented them upon their deportment in adversity; hinted that moralists, not experience, had informed him prosperity was far more trying to the character, put them all solemnly on their guard, and to Lucy, at last, five, that they were mortuary and so, and must be pleased to abstain from "involent gladness" upon his return.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," continued the cheerful monitor. "If we have been hard up this while, we should not come with a full relish to meat three times a week, which, unless I am an ass—and I don't see myself in that light," said Triplett dryly, "will, I apprehend, be after this manner of thing."

"Dear James, to oblige me!" "That alters the case; you confess it is unreasonable!" "Oh, yes! it is only to oblige me!" "Enough!" said Triplett, whose tongue was obedient to get behind his wife, and shrug his shoulders to Lycimachus and the eldest girl, as who should say, Viola bien une femme votre mere a vous!

At last he was off in high spirits. He reached Central Garden at half-past ten, and then the poor poor fellow was sucked into our narrative whirlpool. We must, however, leave him for a few minutes.

CHAPTER IX.

Sir Charles Pomander was detained in the country much longer than he expected. He was rewarded by a little adventure. As he cantered up to London with two servants and a post-boy, all riding on horses ordered in relays beforehand, he came up with an antediluvian coach, stuck fast by the roadside. Looking into the window, with the humane design of quizzing the slaves who should be there, he saw a young lady of surpassing beauty. She altered the case; Sir Charles instantly drew bridle and offered his services. The lady thanked him, and being an innocent country lady, she opened these sluices, her eyes, and two tears glistened down, while she told him how eager she was to reach Lon-

come me. I desire to be alone for half an hour." Machiavel bowed; and, instead of taking offense, said in a tone full of feeling: "Ah! I give you pain. But you are right; think it calmly over awhile, and you will see I advise you well."

He then made for the theater, and the weakish personage he had been playing upon walked down to the river—almost ran, in fact. He wanted to be out of sight. He got behind some houses, and then his face seemed literally to break for fear of confinement—so anxious, sad, fearful and bitter were the expressions that crossed each other over that handsome countenance.

What is the meaning of these hot and cold fits? It is not Sir Charles who has the power to shake Mr. Vane so without some help from within. There is something wrong about this man!

CHAPTER X.

Machiavel entered the green-room, intending to wait for Mrs. Woffington, and carry out the second part of his plan. He knew that weak minds can not make head against ridicule, and with pickaxe he proposed to clear the way, before he came to grave, sensible, business love with the lady. Machiavel was born a man of talent. If he has been a silent personage hitherto, it is merely because it was not his cue to talk; but later, otherwise, he was rather a master of the art of speech. He could be insinuating, eloquent, sensible, or satirical, at will. His personage sat in the green-room, in one hand was his diamond snuff-box, in the other a richly laced handkerchief; his clouded face responded by his side.

There was an air of success about this personage. The gentle reader, however, conceived a dog's cold nose see how he was to defeat Sir Charles, who was tall, stout, handsome, rich, witty, self-sufficient, cool, majestic, courageous, and in whom were united the advantages of a hard head, a tough stomach, and no heart at all.

This great creature sat expecting Mrs. Woffington, like Olympian Jove awaiting Juno. But he was mortal after all. For when he saw the serenity of that adamant countenance was disturbed; his eye dilated; his grace and dignity were shaken. He gazed at his handkerchief into one pocket, his snuff-box into another, and forgot his cue. He ran to the door in unaffected terror.

HE KNEW BETTER.

A member of the Nebraska Legislature was making a speech on some momentous question and, in concluding, said: "In the words of Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary, 'Give me liberty or give me death!'" One of his colleagues pulled at his coat and whispered: "Daniel Webster did not write the dictionary." "No," nothing replied the speaker. "Noah built the ark!"—Buffalo News.

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM AT RAND SCHOOL.

The Rand School Course in Socialism and Municipal Government, the opening of which was postponed for two weeks, begins Wednesday, January 27, at 7 o'clock. The introductory lecture will be given by Morris Hillquit. This course will be of the utmost value to party workers and all who can should attend. Nominal tuition fees.—Adv't.

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THE DEADENING EFFECT OF PRISON LIFE.

An English Suffragette's Experience. An interesting view of the deadening and demoralizing effect of prison life is presented by Dr. Helen Bourchier, the English suffragette, who served a month in Holloway Prison...

LETTERS FROM THE COUNTRY.

THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS. To the Editor of The Call: Sir.—We called a meeting at Humptown to consider and report on the earthquake which has recently appeared in our midst.

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.

PARISHIONERS OF STEPNEY. A British steamer arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday with four babies on board, all born during the voyage from Valparaiso. The news of this event is supplemented with the statement that although the parents are Spanish and Portuguese, the four children "under an old law" are British subjects and parishioners of Old Stepney, London.

A GLIMPSE OF THE REAL

The following suggests some very plausible conclusions that a native of the North Pole or an inhabitant of the earth a thousand years hence, might draw from "history." The article is both amusing and interesting. The following is an extract: "No history is true, but some history is truer than others. The only way to measure the comparative truth of the things that are printed about the past, near or remote, is to measure the man who sets them down."

THE CALL PATTERN. One of the newest designs for the fashionable walking skirt is here shown. The innumerable gores make it particularly stylish, but great care must be taken when making the pattern that the stitching is evenly done, otherwise most of its style will be lost, besides giving it a homemade and untidy appearance.

THE SUSTAINING FUND. The Call Sustaining Fund acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the week ending January 23. Please report errors and omissions to Anna A. Maley, care of The Call, 442 Pearl street.

MAUD MULLER IN WINTER. Maud Muller on a winter's day went out to scoop the snow away; she cleaned the steps and sidewalks, too; her fingers and her nose were blue. The Judge came walking down the street; on Maudie he had long been sweet; he doffed his hat and made a bow; his feet slipped out; he came down—snow!

OUR DAILY PUZZLE. Begins with F and ends with L. It sometimes cooks, and wears as well. Excited all of you've ever heard. Then try and guess this puzzling word. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE. (In center at bottom of picture.)

SOEMER PIANOS. Intending purchasers of a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS Piano, or Piano and Self-Player combined, should not fail to examine the merits of the world-renowned SOEMER PIANOS. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. Telephone 4055 Sturtevant.

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DR. PHIL LEWIN, Surgeon Dentist, 111 E. 14th St., Bronx. DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE, SURGEON DENTIST, 1180 Madison Ave., Corner 87th St., Telephone 3336 79th.

DR. A. BERLIN, DENTIST, 22 East 106th St., Cor. Madison Ave. DENTISTS—Brooklyn. DR. A. RITT, Dentist, 1621 Fitch Ave., corner Neponset, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Dream of Deke BY Jack London. Will appear exclusively in the International SOCIALIST REVIEW for January and February. SOEMER PIANOS, 125 East Broadway, New York.

PHARMACISTS. PURE NORWEGIAN OGD LIVER OIL. George Oberdorfer, PHARMACEUTICAL, 232 5th Ave., near 12th St., Madison Ave., cor. 12th St., Eighth Ave., cor. 14th St.

LAUNDRIES. COMMONWEALTH HAND LAUNDRY, 140 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. NEW BOOKS 'DEBS His Writings and Speeches. By Stephen M. Reynolds.

The Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism. By John Spargo. The torch which all the prophets from Moses to Jesus bore aloft is today being borne by Socialist agitators.

THE DEAR OLD GENEROUS TRIBUNE.

Editorial from Chicago "Daily Socialist." The Chicago "Tribune" has discovered that the Teachers' Federation is a mean, selfish organization. It is trying to get more wages for its members. The "Tribune" scolds away at that organization as follows: "Again and again the Teachers' Federation has proved that its leadership considers singly the benefit of the teacher, no matter what the conditions, no matter what the cost to pupils or public. Its war cry is always: 'Give us more pay!'"

POPULAR READINGS

WAKE UP! By Ralph Waldo Emerson. Let a man, then, know his worth and keep things under his feet. Let him not peep or steal, or sulk up, and learn with the air of a charity boy, a leech, or an interloper in the world which exists for him.

OUR DAILY POEM

A YEAR'S DREAMS. By Ethel Carnie. Since the Christmas bells last rung We have woven many a dream Time the tyrant harsh has flung Headlong in his hurrying stream. Never care, O, never care! We will weave them yet more true, Brighter, sweeter, yet more rare— Laughing, singing—I and you. Since the carollers sang clear: Resolutions fine and pure: As the snow-melt we did rear I ask, ago, come not again, What's the good of weeping, then? As the sun-like melts the snow, Resolutions, like white men, Come to nothing; sing, "Heigho!"

WOMAN WHO MAY PRACTICE IN U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Mrs. Clara L. Powers, assistant register of probate for Suffolk county, is the only woman in Massachusetts who is entitled to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States. She was admitted to practice in that court at Washington in 1896 on motion of Attorney-General Griggs, and was recommended by Hoses M. Knowlton, the late Attorney General of Massachusetts.—Boston Record.

JUST REALISM.

"Advertisements on the scenery!" exclaimed the star. "That's carrying commercialism really too far." "It isn't commercialism," exclaimed the manager. "We want the scene to look like a real meadow, don't we?"—Tit-Bits.

THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

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

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, I. M. Burns, 120 Washington St., Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 235 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.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1906.

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

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ABROGATE THE TREATY, ANYHOW.

It is to be hoped that decision of Secretary Root in the case of Christian Rudowitz, refusing the order of extradition demanded by the Russian government, will not prove to "have a string to it," as did his action in the similar case of Jan Janoff Pouden a few months ago.

Commissioner Foote in Chicago ruled that the evidence presented by the Czar's government against Rudowitz proved him to be a common criminal, not a political offender, and therefore justified his extradition. This ruling the Secretary has overruled. When this ruling is followed, as it ought to be without delay, by an order for the release of the refugee, we shall be sure that it is a favorable ruling.

Commissioner Shields in New York made a similar ruling against Pouden, whose case was closely similar in all respects. The Secretary refused to sign the order for Pouden's extradition, but gave the Czar's government a chance to reopen the case before Commissioner Hitchcock and make another attempt to get the refugee into its bloodstained hands. Meanwhile, Pouden has been held a prisoner in the Tombs, a postponement of sixty days has been allowed for the Czar's representatives to bolster up their case, and now they are going to ask for yet another sixty days' delay.

Even if Pouden should be released after the next hearing, which is set for Saturday, he would be the victim of a monstrous injustice at the hands of the governments in St. Petersburg and in Washington. For participation in a movement for political liberty and progress in his native land, he has been imprisoned for more than a year in the United States already. A year of his life has been taken away from him, and can never be returned.

The best we can hope from the authorities at Washington just now is that both these men will be speedily set at liberty and the horrible suspense ended under which they have been laboring.

But that will not satisfy us. Secretary Root is quoted in the dispatches as saying that his ruling in favor of Rudowitz will not constitute a precedent; that it is based on facts peculiar to this one case—which is a plain enough word of encouragement to the Czar's agents to continue hounding refugees in this country and getting them shut up in American jails for such terms as suit the pleasure of statesmen and lawyers friendly to the Autocrat.

This practise should be stopped. It should be made impossible for the Russian government to annex the American Department of State to its infamous Third Division and make American magistrates and wardens do the dirty work of Russian spies and jailers. The only way to stop it is to get the extradition treaty abrogated and prevent its renewal until such time as Russia shall have established at home the right of habeas corpus, of speedy and open trial by jury, of freedom of speech and the press, and shall have abolished the use of torture in her prisons.

Let the agitation against the treaty go on.

MINE HORRORS CAN BE PREVENTED.

About a week ago a mine owners' press agency in Pittsburg gave out what purported to be the opinion of "government experts" to the effect that explosions in coal mines cannot be averted, that the real fault lies with the miners themselves, who persistently refuse to avail themselves of the means of protection which the mine owners generously provide. It would seem, according to these alleged experts, that the coal miners are afflicted with an epidemic suicide mania and willfully kill themselves by hundreds whenever they get a chance. A curious feature about this theory is that the mania would have to be considered a peculiarly American disease; for there is hardly another country where fatal mine disasters are so frequent as here.

This shifting the blame to the shoulders of the victims was accompanied by what the lay reader might suppose to be a very learned account of the causes of explosions, including a description of the different kinds of gas found in veins of coal and of the highly explosive character of one kind. It is impossible, the public was informed, to prevent the formation of "fire damp" or to tell when a "pocket" of this explosive gas may be struck; and it is only partly practicable to prevent its accumulation in quantities large enough to cause explosions if ignited by an unprotected lamp, a lighted pipe, or a spark from a miner's pick.

To any practical coal miner, or to anyone familiar with the facts, this dissertation would have been amusing, had its malign motive not been so evident.

Now has come an authoritative statement from the laboratory of the United States Geological Survey at Pittsburg, which plainly contradicts the statement given out last week, and which fully confirms the claim often made by this paper that, even with the scientific knowledge already available, it is possible to prevent most of the large mine explosions and save many hundreds of miners' lives every year.

The new statement says that by adequate forced ventilation of mines, not with dry air, but with air charged with moisture by driving a jet of steam into the air current passing through the entrance fan, the chief source of danger can be removed.

This is not news to mine workers. It is probably not news to mine owners—except such of them as never spend a day in studying the industry from which they draw their profits. But it may be news to the general public, and its publication is therefore important.

The fact is, that the greater part of the havoc is not wrought by the gas explosion itself, but by the explosion of dust-laden air which



WILLIE'S GOT 'EM.

TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

On His Attempt to Strangle the Freedom of the Press.

By GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

Those who bore Rome's imperial crown, they say Felt a strange sickness work in brain and blood, Till ever spreading like some monstrous bud Their arrogance umbraged all the world. Yet they Were ground to dust and dynasts swept away Whose grander madness rocked on ages stood, By just men's anger rising like the Flood— O boastful Tyrant for a Little Day!

Thou art not strong backward to swing the gate Of speech made free through Milton's high renown! Thine might have been the enviable fate Of one whose foot trod Mammon's altar down; Heed, lest—a braggart in a prophet's gown— The night engulf you with a nation's hate!

immediately follows. It is almost always easy to prevent the accumulation of any large quantity of gas. Indeed, this is generally done for both fire-damp and choke-damp are irrespirable, and men cannot work at all in a place where they are present in large amounts.

From time to time a pocket of gas is reached, which causes a local accumulation in a certain part of the mine. This is likely to be ignited. The better the ventilation, the less chance; but even with the best ventilation it will sometimes happen. But, if the general atmosphere of the mine be fairly free both from gas and especially from floating dust, the resulting explosion will be but a small one, in most cases causing no fatalities, at any rate not extending beyond the immediate locality.

If, however, the air throughout the mine is laden with dust, the smallest explosion of gas may cause an instantaneous combustion of this suspended dust throughout the mine. In almost all cases, it is this secondary explosion of dust that causes the greater part of the loss of life.

To use an illustration: The pocket of gas may be compared to the detonator of a bomb; while the vast accumulation of dust in the air, in a proportion favorable to instantaneous combustion, constitutes the load of dynamite within the bomb. If the bomb is empty the explosion of the cap will do but little harm; while, even if the cap has been removed, it is yet possible to explode the bomb with terrific results. Applying the simile to the mine: It is not as yet possible to do away altogether with the detonator, the pockets of fire damp but it is possible to make that detonator practically harmless by systematically removing the dynamite from the bomb, keeping the air in the mine free from dust by the presence of sufficient moisture.

Miners have known this for generations—that an abundant supply of fresh and moist air steadily pumped through all parts of the mine will prevent dust explosions.

Miners also know that the chief reason why these measures are not taken, is that the company makes bigger and quicker profits by keeping expenses down and letting the workmen take a large chance of death in one of its most horrible forms. Miners' lives are cheap; but it costs money to make a mine a safe place to work in.

In most of the European countries fatal explosions are far less frequent than here. The reason is that the mining laws are stricter and more strictly enforced. And the reason for this, in turn, is that the workmen of those countries have much more energetically used their political power for defense and attack against their exploiters.

SOCIALISM COMING.

By Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch.

Capitalism is teaching the world a lesson. Our modern world is the greatest school in organization mankind has ever seen. In past generations we were in the grammar school; since we have had the organization of to-day we are in the high school. When Socialism prevails we'll be in college. We are in the school that teaches us how to run Socialism. Everything won't be perfect then. I know of no better parallel than our democratic government. Before it was tried the people said a government by the people couldn't be conducted safely.

I make a prophecy that when Socialism is finally set up it will be a poor machine, but poor as it is, it will be the best the world has ever seen. It is in line with the great modern movement of democracy. Men said a republican form of government couldn't succeed. It has serious faults, but who would want to go back to the old form of government? Socialism is in line with modern industry. It proposes to keep all that is good in the present methods of industrial organization. Now we find all the profits in the hands of a few. The present system is a kind of bastard socialism. We believe that such men as Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Harriman and Mr. Morgan are the unconscious servants of Socialism. I believe in Socialism, for I believe it will be a great wealth producer. I believe that under its sway men will do better work.

SOCIALISM FOR WOMAN.

It has now come to pass, without any initiative on our part, that every effort made toward freedom on the part of woman is to-day branded as Socialism by the unsympathetic press. Whether we will them, or whether we will not, the cause of woman's emancipation is to be placed upon the shoulders of the Socialist. Capitalism puts it there; we have no other choice but to assume the sacred burden. I, for one, am proud and glad that it should be so. To fight for man, to fight for liberty, is joy indeed; but to feel, thrilling through every nerve, that every blow we strike for man is at least a blow for woman too, this throws about our quest the quickening light of romance and chivalry, and turns the class-conscious workman fighting for his cause into a Galahad a Parsifal, a knight of the Holy Grail.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

THE HUMAN FORM DIVINE.

A Dresden paper, in answer to the question as to the length of "the normal arm," says that it would have been well to state the height or age of the "normal man or woman whose arm was under consideration." "These," says the writer, "are considered 'normal' proportions: When these members are extended the distance from the tips of one middle finger to the other should be exactly the height of the person, and the height of the perfect human figure is six times the length of the foot. The face from the hair line to the chin is one-tenth of the whole stature. Another tenth of the stature is the distance from the wrist to the tip of the middle finger. From the highest point of the forehead to the top of the chest is one-seventh of the height of the whole body. Working by these rules, it would be easy to determine whether arms and hands are 'normal'."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AN ANSWER TO WALLING.

Editor of The Call:

I have seen another of Mr. William Walling's letters to The Call. I cannot quite see why one who has not yet seen fit to become a member of the Socialist party should feel himself chosen to defend Socialism from Laborism or any other ism. Surely there are men in the Socialist party capable of defending Socialism, and when Mr. Walling refuses to work in the party and expresses his contempt for the American party, he is scarcely the best one to step forward to maintain the purity of American Socialism.

Nevertheless it seems necessary, as he continues to pour forth letters on the subject, to correct certain misstatements.

Mr. Walling is first in error when he says that Mr. Grayson was elected "without the assistance of the Independent Labor party." Mr. Grayson was the candidate of the Independent Labor Party. He has been a member of the Independent Labor Party from the beginning, and was elected through the efforts of the Independent Labor Party. And when Mr. Walling says that Comrade Hardie did not assist Mr. Grayson, he conveys an entirely erroneous impression, because at that time Comrade Hardie was in Australia; but Philip Snowden and other members of the Independent Labor Party spoke for Grayson and elected him, and he is now paid by the Independent Labor Party.

When Mr. Walling says that some of the recent members in Parliament of the Liberal party were elected by the Liberals, he also conveys an erroneous impression. They were elected on the Liberal ticket, but at that time the Miners' Unions had not joined the Labor party. For years they have been in politics, just as the American Federation is now in politics, and certain men were elected on the Liberal ticket; but after the formation of the Labor party, the Miners' Unions, against the will of their Liberal leaders, forced them into unity with the Labor party.

A number of these old Liberal-Labor men will at the next election refuse to stand for Parliament and Socialists will take their places. That comes from the fact that the rank and file of the trade unions in Great Britain, instead of a few politicians, dictate the policy of those unions.

As for saying that no Socialist was elected in Great Britain except by the assistance of trade union votes, that hardly will condemn the British movement. As a matter of fact probably no Parliamentary candidate in Europe is elected entirely by Socialist and trade union votes. I have never known any Socialist anywhere to insist upon finding out whether the votes he receives are from Democrats, Republicans or trade unionists. A Socialist usually takes votes to mean that those voting want a Socialist to represent them, and that is sufficient. And if trade unionists are willing to vote for Socialists, certainly Mr. Walling has no particular right to object.

If it is a crime for a Socialist to be elected when three candidates are in the field, then many Socialists are criminals. As a matter of fact, when there was an effort on the part of both Republicans and Democrats to defeat Hillquit, there was no out and out separate candidates, and the Republican candidate polled a fair vote as compared with previous votes in that district. But even had the vote of the

three candidates been practically the same, and Hillquit had been elected, would that have constituted a crime on the part of Hillquit?

In a previous letter Mr. Walling said that the Socialist Democratic Federation is now having great success. "What is Hardie's help," Walling says, "rows dot ten thousand votes the day in a by-election, and came with a few hundred of winning."

This is interesting, and very in contrast with the information which comes from Mr. Walling.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Burrows ran in the Haggerston division, and the vote in that division was as follows:

Hon. Rupert Guinness, Conservative, 2,277.  
Walter R. Warren, Liberal, 1,724.  
Herbert Burrows, Social Democrat, 846.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Walling seems to have no accurate information whatever concerning the British movement.

Mr. Walling also gives the impression that the British Labor Party stands against Socialism. That is a misstatement of the facts. At a recent conference at Hull, it passed out and out Socialist resolutions as its aim "the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange."

It may also be said that it is a part of the International movement, when a protest was made by the Social Democratic Federation against its admittance into the International movement, there was only one vote against the International Executive Committee against the admission of the Labor party.

Surely Bebel, Kautsky, Rosa Luxemburg, Ferri, Adler and other Socialists ought to know a Socialist party when they see it and not to ask Mr. Walling what he thinks about it.

It seems to be more than a job, have men who do not know or will not state facts, and who are not members of any Socialist party, allowed to write papers to attack old veterans who have given their lives to Socialism. —Your fraternal comrade,

ROBERT HUNTER

Noroton Heights, Conn., Jan. 25, 1906.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Modern Student.—The selection of books which you have already made is a very good one. As to which read first, we suggest the following: "Merrie England"; "Socialism"; "The Communist Manifesto"; Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific"; Liebknecht's "No Compromise"; Ferri's "Socialism of Modern Science"; Kautsky's "The Revolution"; Hyndman's "History of Socialism"; Kirkup's "History of Socialism"; Engels' "Origin of the Family"; Bebel's "Woman"; books that you mention by Kropotkin, Tucker, Grave and Bakunin are not Socialist works, but are the property of their respective authors. After the above reading, you will find where the latter writers are wrong in their failure to understand the nature of social evolution through class struggle and economic development, and to their consequent lack of efficient method of achieving their ideals.

R. Rexan.—To-day certainly does live in the existence of a God. It is, in fact, a very earnest Christian of a very primitive type.

H. B. and others.—Don't address letters to the Editor-in-chief, you are sure that you intend to write for him and not for some of the other editors. He does not, for instance, handle the announcements of meetings and these are likely to be delayed or so addressed. In general, it is best to address letters simply to The Call or to Editor of The Call, and they will reach the right editor.