

READ ABOUT IT IN THIS ISSUE

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

Last Edition

Telephone 2271 Worth.

All the News All the Time

The Weather: Fair and continued

No. 27

MONDAY

NEW YORK

FEBRUARY 1, 1909.

Price One Cent.

GOMPERS SAYS, "I AM UNDESIRABLE"

AS A FREE UNBESMIRCHED CITIZEN UNTIL BRANDED OTHERWISE BY A COURT'S ORDER. ADVERTISED NOW AS CRIMINAL

The last time I appeared before the Central Federated Union I was a free and unbesmirched citizen, but by a court's order I am now branded an undesirable citizen," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the Central Federated Union yesterday.

Mr. Gompers said that he never goes to attending meetings of central labor bodies and local unions, even though the detail work done there is beneficial to most people. He condemned the disenfranchisement of the residents of the District of Columbia, where the A. F. of L. has its headquarters.

"There is one thing to which I would like to direct attention, and that is the trend among some public men in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people. The Senate is entirely too far away from the control and direction of the people. Under present conditions a presidential candidate with a popular minority may have a majority of the electoral vote. An effort is being made to take the judiciary away from the direct control of the people. Judges who are venal and corrupt should be impeached and removed. The ruling powers are breaking away from the people because they no longer trust the people.

Will Uphold Rights.

"We should register our demands. Our industrial rights and interests as workers should be made certain against the industrial autocrat as well as the judicial tyrant. I shall not yield my willingness or consent to any judge who by process of injunction seeks to deny constitutional rights, the right of free speech, free press and free assembly. They are rights too sacred to be yielded. In case of a dispute with an employer a judge tries to rivet the laws and lips of man permanently and to stifle the expression of feelings engendered by great wrongs.

"Suppose you told a man living in a pest hole of a house not to live in it. The proprietor might get an injunction preventing you from talking about the defect in the house. The injunction against the officers of the American Federation of Labor is opposed to all the principles of the Constitution. Our forefathers fought and died for these principles. I shall not quit talking, despite any injunction. I have reverence for the courts, but no respect for some of the judges. With these only are we consulting. We don't want to be placed in a position of defiance to the courts. We simply want the rights of American citizens. I hope the higher courts will sustain our contention that freedom of speech and liberty of press will not be a rising vote of censure against the British Trade Union Congress and the International Labor Congress at Austria.

Will Go to Europe.

Mr. Gompers announced that he will be a delegate to the British Trade Union Congress and the International Labor Congress at Austria. The following resolutions, submitted by the Wilmington Central Labor Union, were referred to a committee of thirty in charge of the demonstration to protest against the jail sentences of the labor leaders:

"Under the Constitution an outlaw of this American Republic Judge Danaher Wright has no power to enjoin Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison from exercising their constitutional rights to freedom of speech and freedom of publication, or to deny them the right of a public trial by jury of their peers.

"Judge Wright should be impeached for attempting to enlarge his powers and thus nullify the Constitution of this country.

Police as Strikebreakers.

That Central Office detectives are working as strikebreakers against the locked out teamsters at Rankin, Charles and West streets, is the charge made by Delegate Shea, of the Teamsters' Union, before the Central Federated Union. He said that 52 plain clothes men, getting \$2,000 a year, are on the job.

SCHEME TO TORTURE POUREN MAY FAIL

ATTORNEY BOLTS RUSSIA'S PLAN TO KEEP PRISONER IN JAIL SIXTY DAYS LONGER.

The attempt on the part of the Russian Government to keep Jan Janoff Pouden in jail for sixty days longer was fought vigorously last Saturday by his attorney, Simon O. Pollack, at the hearing before Commissioner Hitchcock. He pointed out the fact that the State Department in Washington was misinformed of the true nature of the case when it advised that the extension be granted.

"Under the treaty they are bound to perfect their case within forty days," said Mr. Pollack. "Under the revised statutes they have sixty days for that purpose. If the Government does not perfect its case within said time, the prisoner must be discharged, since there is no jurisdiction. The stipulation extended such jurisdiction to forty days, and the court cannot require new jurisdiction unless by stipulation, which the accused refuses to grant.

"The Russian Government's papers make out no case on which to warrant an extension of time. Nothing specific is alleged. They do not even assert positively that the Government has any evidence to submit. It is clear that no attempt was made to obtain such proof. No notice for a commission was served upon the attorney for the accused. No commission was obtained. No notice of any kind that evidence would be taken was served upon the attorneys here or upon the attorney in St. Petersburg designated by the accused for such purpose. When the forty days had expired the application was not renewed. Counsel for the demanding government did not object to the commissioner closing the case for both sides. The affidavit of the demanding government does not show that any efforts had been made by it to procure proof in rebuttal.

Russia Acts in Bad Faith.

"It is clear that this application is made in bad faith and to the only purpose of procuring this trial in unison with the tactics of the Russian government followed in this case, as it had been manifested in obtaining a writ of prohibition against Commissioner John A. Shields, questioning the authority of our State Department and the jurisdiction of our courts in the matter, which writ was subsequently set aside by Judge Ward. The intervention of the State Department is not a direction to the Commissioner to grant this motion under all circumstances. It only appeals to his judicial discretion, and deponent believes that the State Department is not a direction to the Commissioner to abuse his judicial discretion in the matter. Deponent is informed that the State Department was not advised by the Russian government that it had forty days in which to present proof in addition to the sixty days under the statutes, and believes that had the State Department been advised about said stipulation, no appeal to the judicial discretion of the Commissioner would have been made."

Mr. Pollack told the Commissioner that Herbert Parsons, who is associated with him in the defense of Pouden, had a conference with President Roosevelt, as a result of which the President had promised to consult Secretary of State Robert Bacon.

The purpose of this conference between the President and the New York Congressman was to inquire into the order of the State Department. The State Department requested that Commissioner Hitchcock give the Russian Government a delay, during which to get their additional evidence. Mr. Pollack asked that the stipulation upon this motion be postponed until the result of the President's consultation was made known. The Commissioner put over the hearing until next Saturday.

Delegates Abraham and Kelly were elected delegates to the conference.

Hatters' Strike Unchanged.

Delegates Carmody of the Hatters' Union, reported that the strike situation in his trade is unchanged. He asked that a committee be sent to the city authorities requesting them to pay the men's hats made in union label shops.

Delegate Modest of the Clearmakers' Union, reported that the work of amalgamating the butchers' unions of this city was progressing.

The delegates of the Rockdrillers' Excavators' Unions presented a resolution protesting against the new system of city bookkeeping as it delays the payment of city employees. It was endorsed. Delegate Meade, of the Steamfitters' Union, asked that a letter be sent to the Secretary of the Navy in which protest should be made against the ruling of the Board of Wages for steamfitters' pay in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He said that the wages offered were not the prevailing rate but that of scrub employees. His request was granted.

CRIPPLED LINER ST. LOUIS ARRIVES

WAS TWO DAYS LATE AND COMES TO HER DOCK WITH BROKEN RUDDER—HAD NEARLY 1,000 PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

With a broken rudder and more than forty-eight hours late, the big American line steamship St. Louis, Capt. John C. Jamison, came slowly to Quarantine this morning. Tugs had met her at Sandy Hook to tow her into her docks. There were nearly 1,000 passengers on board. The St. Louis had a rough passage over. Wireless messages told of her accident, and it is supposed that she has steered her way into port with her propellers, traveling at three-quarter speed. The despatcher also said that all were well on board, and for that reason no uneasiness was felt. Previous to her arrival the company agents had no news as to the extent of her injuries or the seriousness of the mishap which crippled her.

The St. Louis doubtless ran into the same stormy weather that delayed the Mauretania, the White Star liner, Arable and other stanch craft. The supposition is that the St. Louis ran into the head winds and high seas of last week, and that a big sea swatted her under the counter and put her rudder out of commission.

ELECTROCUTED

Governor Slayer of Two Policemen Pays Penalty.

OSISSING, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Salvatore Governale, who in 1907 killed two policemen in New York City, was put to death by electricity in Sing Sing prison to-day. Three contacts were given before the man was pronounced dead.

Electrician Davis, who conducted the execution, says that a small and wiry man such as Governale offers more resistance to the electric current than does a big, stout man.

Governale was pursued by Policemen Secher and Silleck after a shooting in Washington Square. The policemen were in citizen's clothes, and he turned and killed them both with his revolver. His arrest followed after a hard fight, in which half a dozen other policemen took part.

SOCIALIST AND CAPITALIST MEET IN STIRRING DEBATE

Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. George J. Corey Present Opposing Views Before Big Audience.

That the people of this city are intensely interested in the intelligent discussion of social problems was well illustrated last night by the enthusiastic audience of 3,200 persons that filled Carnegie Hall to listen to the debate on the "Comparative Merits of Socialism and Capitalism," conducted under the auspices of the Christian Socialist Fellowship.

The debaters were the Hon. George J. Corey, ex-consul to Amsterdam, for capitalism, and George R. Kirkpatrick, of The Evening Call Lecture Bureau, for Socialism. Mr. George Goebel, a national organizer of the Socialist party, acted as moderator, and the Rev. John D. Long, general secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, presided.

The meeting was opened by the singing of "The Torch of Liberty," "Victory," and the "Marseillaise," by Mrs. J. W. Gates, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Josephy Horodas. After the applause following the music had subsided, Dr. Long announced the battle for social justice was a battle of brains, and consequently the Socialists believed in holding debates whenever possible.

REORGANIZED TRACTION TO BE ROCKEFELLER'S OWN

BAREFOOTED IN STREETS

FIRE DRIVES FORTY FAMILIES OUT OF THEIR HOMES EARLY THIS MORNING INTO COLD—FIREMEN DO GOOD WORK.

Two score families were driven to the street in the early hours to-day, many women and children in their night clothes, and barefooted, by two fires.

The first was in the store of Rachel Merowiz, on the ground floor of 243 East 77th street, a six story tenement. Twenty families were in the building and hurried outside until the blaze, which did \$150 damage, was put out. While the firemen were at work many of those driven out were taken in by neighbors until they could return to their homes.

46 DROWNED

British Steamship Is a Total Wreck Off Melbourne.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 1.—The British steamship Clyn Ronald is a total wreck near Edithburg, and the captain and forty-five of the crew were drowned. Most of the sailors were Asiatics. Eighteen members of the crew, including twelve lascars, were saved.

SKULL FRACTURED HE'LL GET SQUARE

TILEMAKER REFUSES TO TELL POLICE WHO ASSAULTED HIM—"YOU'LL FIND DEAD MAN," SAYS HE.

With his skull fractured and a lacerated wound of the cheek, a man who said he was Patrick Fox, a tilemaker, of 753 First avenue, staggered into Bellevue Hospital last midnight. For awhile he refused to tell how he received his injuries, but after several detectives from the East 23d Street Station had questioned him, he said he was hurt near a dance hall, at 36th street and Ninth avenue, during a free-for-all fight.

Fox was placed in a surgical ward. He refused to answer the question of the surgeons, and the hospital officials notified the police. Detectives Sylvester and Watson were sent from the station.

The injured man when he saw the officers, said: "I know who you are, and where you came from, but you won't get anything out of me. Some day I'll attend to this matter myself, and then you'll find a dead man on Tenth avenue."

By continued effort the detectives learned of the fight at the dance hall, but they were unable to induce Fox to tell the names of his assailants. Dr. Hooker took a piece of glass an inch square from the tilemaker's cheek. The wound had been made with a broken bottle, the surgeons thought.

TWO MORE DAYS OF SNOW—PROSPERITY

UNEMPLOYED MAY FIND JOBS—EXPOSE BY EVENING CALL MAY STOP PETTY GRAFT.

The second instalment of prosperity that struck the city this winter, in the form of snow, may provide more work for the unemployed. The contractors do not do the job satisfactorily and Commissioner Edwards said last night that he would put 2,000 men to work at 25 cents an hour.

Mr. Edwards received complaints from his snow removal office yesterday that the trolley companies had failed to clean up 14th street, 23d, 54th and parts of Third avenue and 59th street. Then he wrote a letter to Chairman Wilcox of the Public Service Commission.

Will Stop Graft. The existence of petty graft, in holding up poor laborers for 25 cents for the privilege of doing the work, exposed by the New York Evening Call, made the Commissioner talk plainly on the subject.

"If any man who goes to get work is held up by a grafter I'd like to know about it first thing," said Mr. Edwards. "If anybody is tackled for 25 cents as payment for his job just let him notify me immediately. I need men and a lot of men need work, and petty larceny in between."

I won't stand for any of this cheap snow. Mr. Edwards adopted a new plan for getting a jump on the snow Saturday night and yesterday. He issued orders to his sweepers for each home of them to bring along two men he knew to help him shovel.

"I suppose," said Big Bill in general order to the force, "that each one of you knows at least two good men who are husky enough to pile up snow and who need the money. Hire them yourselves, put them on the job with you, see that they work squarely, and I'll pay the bills."

The plan worked pretty well, he said yesterday. Most of the sweepers' acquaintances looked like large money and the volunteers were busy along the main streets part of Saturday night and all of yesterday. The snow fighters built mounds all along the main streets ready for the wagons to-day.

JEROME, IT NOW.

United States District Attorney Stimson has written to District Attorney Jerome that he will gladly communicate to him any evidence he may obtain tending to establish that the "World's" Panama scandal was a criminal libel and that he will be glad to have in turn any evidence that Mr. Jerome may secure; also that he would not consider an independent investigation by the state authorities an unwelcome interference with the federal proceedings.

Russell Says This Will Be Result When Receivers Have Picked Metropolitan System to Pieces—Completes His Analysis of Existing Traction Conditions and Points Out Remedy for Them.

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. Author of "Soldiers of the Common Good," "Where Did You Get It, Gentlemen?" "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.

So this is the true nature of the street railroad business as it has been conducted in this city for the last twenty years.

The real purpose has been not to transport passengers and derive a profit therefrom, but to secure control of the property, issue upon it bonds and stocks for the benefit of those on the inside and dump upon the community the necessity of providing the interest and dividends on such stocks and bonds.

Immensely greater profits lie in these operations than pertain to any mere business of transporting passengers.

Kindly bear in mind, also, that while these operations were going forward in New York EXACTLY THE SAME OPERATIONS WERE PRODUCING EXACTLY THE SAME RESULTS IN CHICAGO AND PHILADELPHIA.

From all of these operations colossal fortunes were made by the men on the inside, fortunes that a generation ago would have been thought utterly impossible.

The True Reason for Vile Conditions.

In each of these cities the local surface transportation system was left wrecked and a burden upon the community from which alone can come the interest on all these securities.

So, as I told you in the beginning, this is exactly the reason why we lost the transfers. It is the reason why we must pay ten cents for transportation that formerly cost us five. It is the reason why you can see every morning and evening so many shop-girls and other wage-workers tramping the streets, where they formerly rode. And it is the reason why we must hang to the straps and endure the frightful overcrowding and abominable indignities that we suffer in these cars.

This is where the securities came from on which the receivers must find the interest and dividends, and find it by extorting from the public this increased tribute for poor service.

And are we through with the story yet? Not at all. There is still another chapter to come.

What Is Yet to Come.

It is quite well known in Wall Street that when the receivers shall have finished this work and the system is sufficiently picked

(Continued on page 3.)

LOAN SHARKS AND THEIR PREY.

By "One on the Inside." A Striking Series Written Especially for The Evening Call.

"Loan Sharks and Their Prey" is the title of a series of articles which will commence in The Evening Call of Wednesday, February 3. They have been written especially for The Evening Call by one who prefers to be known at present as "One on the Inside." These articles constitute a startling expose of the methods of the loan sharks, the species of human beings who extort huge sums of money from the poor and unfortunate and who make profits out of the grim necessities and hardships which the existing social system visits upon the working class. The proposed introduction of a bill during the present session of the state Legislature at Albany having for its avowed object the restriction of the operation of the loan sharks makes this series timely and appropriate. It is reported that the loan sharks are combining and raising a fund of \$50,000 for the purpose of defeating the

THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST

The Call Library Vote.

I vote for... Name... Address... This contest will end Saturday, April 10, at 6 P. M. In case of a tie vote the prize will be divided between the contestants.

USE THIS COUPON TO HAND IN YOUR VOTE.

Table listing various organizations and their vote counts for the Call Library Contest. Includes groups like Turn Verein Vorwaerts, Young Men's Prog. Org., and various unions.

CONTROLS 77,000 MILES OF TRACK

Remarkable Power Possessed by E. H. Harriman—Greatest Railroad Stock Manipulator.

"Nothing, unless perhaps the assurances that the great trade boom of 1906 was under way again, played a larger part in the Stock Exchange demonstration of last November and December than the rumors of what new roads Mr. E. H. Harriman was about to capture, of what railway directorates he was about to enter, and of what deals he was about to consummate," says the New York "Evening Post."

"Even after the stock speculation generally had spent its force, New York Central within a month ascertained a 15-point rise on the confident assertion that 'Harriman would go upon the board.' Last Wednesday he went upon it. The stock rose one point, and then fell back three; perhaps that was merely the traditional 'realizing on good news'."

"Mr. Harriman's present position in the railway world is familiar. It is not at all probable that he personally owns such investments in any great number of railroads, as would of itself make his power formidable. But colleagues whose investments are larger than his own and who have virtually 'pooled' their holdings with his, have materially extended the scope of power and the use of \$131,000,000, raised through use of Union Pacific's credit, to buy shares of other companies with which Union Pacific as a railway had no immediate connection, added immediately to it."

Table showing mileage for various railroads: Union Pacific (5,916), Southern Pacific (9,731), Illinois Central (13,378), Erie (13,281), etc.

Question of "Dictatorship."

"A little more than two years ago, when the open directors of the 'railway dictatorship' had displayed itself, Harriman made a speech at Kansas City, in which he repudiated that charge. He then declared: 'The impression prevails that I control more miles of railroad than any other man. That statement is made frequently. I deny it. It is not true. I do not control one mile of railroad. I do not believe in any one man or any one company controlling vast interests of this kind. There are fourteen or fifteen thousand persons who cooperate in the control of railroads and other corporations in which I am interested.'"

"There is no doubt of one side of it. Most people will, however, class the reasoning with the logic of the schoolmen. Wall Street looks not for metaphysical distinctions, but for hard facts, and the hard facts are that Harriman fully exercises the control desired. If any one doubts it, let him try to discuss the policies of the year in a Harriman company's annual meeting. 'It is not always fair to accept a telegraphed account of an official conversation of the state reporters, but the comment ascribed to Harriman, in Thursday's Richmond dispatches regarding his election to New York Central's board, was at any rate accepted on Wall street as correctly stating the position.'"

"So far as the New York Central is concerned, I can say this: I was elected to the board of directors. I am going to serve in that capacity, and look after my interests. The Vanderbilt and anybody else can look after theirs. 'As between Harriman's interests and the Vanderbilt's interests, recent history of the New York Central gives a fair notion of which will be looked after best; but that is not the point. Nor do Harriman's admitted great ability as a railway executive, and the fact that he could, by personal supervision, probably make a more profitable road of the Central than it has been made, touch the real core of the question. The Stock Exchange got as far as these considerations in its performance with New York Central stock last month, but it got no further, and it did not get within a mile of the real question contained in the spread of Harriman control.'"

"What the situation obviously means is, that an ambitious railway dictator is rather rapidly getting into his grasp the greater part of the country's transportation industry; that he has freely used the surplus and borrowing powers of one corporation to buy stock, and therefore control, in others; that he is at least as much of a factor in Stock Exchange speculation as Jay Gould ever was; that he admittedly dabbles in politics, and that it was only by a narrow chance that he missed getting similarly under his control in 1907, the Equitable Life Assurance Company with its enormous capital resources."

TRACTION TO BE ROCKEFELLER'S OWN.

(Continued from page 1.)

to pieces, THE WHOLE THING IS TO BE REORGANIZED AND PASS INTO A NEW OWNERSHIP.

Whose? THE STANDARD OIL INTERESTS THAT ALREADY OWN OUR GAS SUPPLY AND SO MANY OTHERS OF OUR UTILITIES.

What the service will be like then anyone can easily surmise by referring to the 80-cent gas war and reflecting on the quality of gas furnished a long suffering public here in New York.

In view of these facts, can you think of anything stranger than that any national being should cling to the belief that we can deal with these troubles by preserving and regulating them?

We had in the Public Service Commission the very perfection of the idea of regulation. Beyond this form of regulating it is not possible to go. Here is all the regulation that can be devised.

And the only result was that we lost the transfers and the commission would not even inquire the reason why we lost them.

And the next turn in events will be that this vast system will be added to the possessions of the greatest monopoly in the world, which will thereafter have its still more completely and in new ways at its mercy.

The surface railroads of the Greater New York are capitalized at about \$800,000,000, of which easily \$600,000,000 is water, on which we furnish the interest and dividends in the ways I have pointed out.

Traveling in a Circle.

There are also other things to be considered.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company owes the city of New York \$12,000,000 in unpaid taxes.

The city refuses to build more subway to relieve the terrible and increasing traffic congestion.

The city has no money to provide it is by taking it from her living.

There is something more in this that we cannot deal with here. But if you have any question about the physical results upon the women that stand all day at their work and then must hang to straps for an hour maybe at night, as they journey home, you should proceed and carefully read the opinion of Dr. Jacob on this subject.

It will, I think, illuminate this subject in a new and startling way.

Come, let us be reasonable. We have had enough of these impositions upon our long enduring public patience. There must be a limit. We cannot go on in this way. For every reason of decency and humanity and regard for the future and of self-respect, this sort of thing has gone on long enough. The cure for it all lies in the hands of the people. With their votes, and in no other way, they can remedy all this.

It is utterly baseless to waste any more time in dosing the symptoms while we maintain the disease.

Let us try the Socialist program. Nothing else will do the slightest good in this work.

FIGHT TO SAVE DENVER CHILDREN

Judge Lindsey, Jane Addams and Others Discuss Question at City Club.

Benjamin B. Lindsey, Judge of the Juvenile Court, of Denver, was the principal speaker Saturday, at the fourth of the winter series of luncheons arranged by the City Club. The subject for discussion was "The City and the Children." Other speakers were Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, president of the Juvenile Protective League, of Chicago; Richard Watson Glider, Austin G. Fox, William Jay Schieffelin, president of the Citizens' Union; Robert J. Wilkin, Justice of Special Sessions, in Brooklyn, and Dr. E. R. L. Gould, President McAnery of the City Club presided.

Judge Lindsey said, in referring to the recent election in Denver, that if it had not been for the women who vote there, the professional gamblers, the saloonkeepers, the politicians and the public service corporations would have made short work of the Juvenile Court. He said that it has been the women of this country who have brought about legislation for children. He told of an incident during the recent campaign when boys in knickerbockers took part. One of them, while making a speech, was interrupted by a ward politician, who said: "Kid what yer makin' so much noise about? Yer ain't got even a vote."

"No," said the young fellow, "but my mother and sisters have votes, and they are all going to vote, the right way when they know the conditions."

Corruption Chief Foe.

"Our troubles began," Judge Lindsey said, "when I tried to make a fight over the children outside as well as inside of the courts. We had heard the city gravely say that there was no money for public playgrounds. We had seen the men who had contributed money year after year, to give some of the children such temporary aid as outings in the country, corrupt the politicians and steal the franchises in our public streets. But for them there would have been plenty of money for playgrounds, and we saw that it was general proportion of corruption that we had to fight against."

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS

Read Socialist Books. Nearly 1,000 described in our new free catalog. The Question of the Hour. All pamphlets and books at lowest prices.

OUR COMPLETE HOME OUTFITS ARE EASY TO BUY

Advertisement for home furnishings including 3 Rooms Furnished for \$48.75, 4 Rooms for \$79.50, and 5 Rooms for \$122.00. Also mentions 'The Hold Up Man' and 'The Radical Review'.

MYERS TO EXPOSE FRANCHISE BRIBERY

In line with its avowed intention to continue the campaign on the Traction Trust and to enforce the remedy for Traction conditions in New York, The Evening Call will to-morrow publish an article by Gustavus Myers.

"Traction Franchises Got by Bribery and Fraud" is the title of an article by Gustavus Myers, which will appear in The Evening Call to-morrow.

This is in line with The Evening Call's campaign on the Traction Trust and for better traction conditions in New York.

FAMOUS BEAUTY NAMED IN ENGLISH DIVORCE SENSATION



MRS. MABEL ATHERTON

After Strombach's furlough had expired and he did not return his friends here concluded that he had decided to remain in Russia. Yesterday, however, a clipping from a newspaper of October, 1907, was received in the city. This stated that Strombach had been arrested at his mother's farm by soldiers and shot, after a court martial in which two witnesses had appeared against him. No particulars of the case were related.

Philip Strombach, of Phenixville, Pa., a brother of the victim, called the attention of the German Trades Union Association to the facts. The resolutions passed at the meeting, after consulting the facts given above continue: "Whereas, Strombach had no connection with any revolutionary propaganda in Russia, nor was he at any time connected with the Russian army; therefore, he is 'Resolved, That we, citizens of the United States, do most emphatically call upon the United States Government to take immediate action on this outrage and make a prompt and instant demand upon the Russian Government for a full explanation, apology and reparation, so far as it can lie in the power of the Russian Government to make reparation.'"

Advertisement for 'Grass & Miller' featuring 'The Russian Butcher' and 'Kills American'.

Advertisement for Wilton Rugs, featuring various designs and prices.

Advertisement for 'RUPTURE CURED' with details on medical treatment and costs.

Advertisement for 'RUSSIAN BUTCHER KILLS AMERICAN' with details on a political case.

Advertisement for 'PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—In a resolution passed at a mass meeting held at the German heater yesterday to protest against the extradition of political refugees, the United States Government was called on to take immediate action to obtain from Russia apology and reparation for the death of Frits Strombach, a soldier of the United States army, a veteran of the Philippine war and a former resident of this city, who, according to information received yesterday, was put to death by the Russian authorities while on a furlough in that country to visit his mother.'

Advertisement for 'Wear the HALA SHOE \$2.50 UNION MADE, F. S. HASLACH, Manufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear, 841 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.'

Advertisement for 'SOCIALISTS FEED YOUR CHILDREN ON H. C. WILL'S ZWIRBACH. IT MAKES GOOD, STRONG SOCIALISTS. For Sale at All Groceries and Delicatessen Stores. If you cannot buy at your grocery address: 610-614 Coney Island Ave. BROOKLYN.'

Advertisement for 'THE AUGUST BEBEL' with details on a book or publication.

Advertisement for 'MAILERS' RECEPTION' at the New York Mailers' Union, No. 6, 150 East 58th Street.

Advertisement for 'HER INDORSEMENT' by a woman who had handed him a check to cash.

Advertisement for 'MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO' featuring high grade furniture and liberal credit terms.

Advertisement for 'White Star Laundry Company' located at 1525 Avenue A, Near 80th Street.

Advertisement for 'B. N. LEFKOWITZ' at 2 & 3 1/2 AVENUE C, COR. HOUSTON STREET, N.Y.







THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN SWEDEN.

(By K. E. P. NYMAN, in London "Labor Leader.")

The first Trade Unions in Sweden were founded in 1850, and are by many regarded as transformations of the old guilds.

By and by the Swedish labor movement adopted Socialism. Soon after the year of rebellion, 1848, the Swedish historians could record that some Socialistic and communistic agencies were at work, and several translations of the works of Saint Simon, Cabot and other Socialists and communists were made.

Of the Socialistic pioneers in Sweden, two deserve to be mentioned. The author, C. W. Bergman, wrote his "The Social Question" in 1848, and the councillor, N. H. Qviding, a "Critique of the Swedish Law," was published in 1871-73.

The first Socialist agitator who worked among the Swedish working people, and who still is in the ranks of the Swedish Socialists, is August Palm.

In 1889 the Social Democratic Labor party of Sweden was founded at the Trades Union Congress in Stockholm.

Table with 2 columns: Year, No. of Members. 1889: 8,000; 1900: 45,000; 1904: 54,000; 1906: 69,000; 1907: 101,929; 1908: 135,358.

The growth of the Social Democratic Labor party of Sweden was thus from January 1, 1907, till January 1, 1908, 31,459 new members.

When we consider that Sweden has a length of 900 miles, a breadth of 240 miles, and a population of only about six millions, we must admit that the growth of the party has indisputably been rapid.

The propaganda activity of the party has increased no less remarkably. The money strictly spent on agitation in 1906 to 1907 was 25,772.44 kr. in 1907, 43,662.32 kr. (£1,165) raised by pamphlets specially written and printed for the agitation.

The press of the Social Democratic party has also grown rapidly during the past few years. While in Great Britain, with its several millions of workmen, not a single Labor or Socialist daily journal exists, the Socialists in Sweden have published seven daily papers, with a total edition of about 100,000 copies.

The party issues six papers published three or four times a week, with a total edition of about 40,000 copies; two semi-weekly papers, with 8,000 copies; and three weekly papers, with a total of 10,000 copies.

The number of the Swedish working trade union papers is twenty-five, which papers at least are read by 150,000 subscribers. Nearly all of the craft papers are issued monthly.

At the end of last May the congress of the Social Democratic party of Sweden was held in Stockholm.

Among the questions left to the congress there was one of great interest. Two "Young Socialists," accused for their anarchist propaganda against the ranks of the party.

Editor Hinkel Berggren, the leader of the "Young Socialists" in Sweden and an eminent orator, is a well known figure in the revolutionary movement in Russia, and is much to be credited the autocratic Russian government.

When the general elections to the Swedish Parliament—the Riksdag—took place last October, they were held for the last time under the "old system"—that is to say, under obsolete and aristocratic electoral laws.

The results of the last election were that all parties more or less surprised. The Conservatives, who went to the polls with the cry, "Front against Socialism" and who were full of confidence, were rather badly beaten by the united left.

Port Jervis—Theodore Hendrickson, 14 Hammond street. Poughkeepsie—J. C. Rothery, 3 Mansion street. Queens County—Wm. Burkle, 27 E. 212 street, New York City.

Social Democrats worked together, and in many cases voted to the poll with the same list of candidates. It is true that the Swedish Social Democrats in many instances gave the Liberals a rather good opportunity, in consequence of which they have been much blamed for their policy at the Swedish election.

The Liberals especially have every reason to be content with the result. They gained several new seats from the election. But as far as I can see, the Social Democratic leaders only did their duty to the Swedish workingmen.

But the Swedish Social Democrats also have no reason to be discontent at the result. In 1906 the first Socialist party in Sweden found its way into Parliament. In the general election of 1907 no fewer than 15 Socialists were successful; and in the by-elections their number was increased by two more.

In 1902 there were, officially, 9,000 Socialist voters; in 1905 they had increased to 24,000, and in 1908 to 53,000. But in reality the numbers were much higher, and the approximate totals of Socialist voters were, as "Social Demokrat" states, 90,000 in 1902, 192,400 in 1905, 200,000 in 1907, and 75,000 in 1908.

In Sweden there is also an Upper House, but as is the case in England, this survival from olden times will, sooner or later, disappear.

Strength of the Unions. The Land organizations, with which in one way or another one may compare the trade unions in England, has recently issued its protocol of the last congress of organized labor in Sweden.

Some facts may be of interest. From December, 1900, to December, 1907, the membership of the organizations has increased from 37,235 to 226, of which number 16,883 were women. When, besides these, we have about 75,000 organized workmen, we can estimate the forces of organized labor in Sweden at about 260,000 working men and women.

It is expected that the Socialist press in Sweden will soon be increased by two new daily journals, the "Social Democratic" and "Socialist," which are to be published in a small country like Sweden.

At the end of last May the congress of the Social Democratic party of Sweden was held in Stockholm.

Among the questions left to the congress there was one of great interest. Two "Young Socialists," accused for their anarchist propaganda against the ranks of the party.

Editor Hinkel Berggren, the leader of the "Young Socialists" in Sweden and an eminent orator, is a well known figure in the revolutionary movement in Russia, and is much to be credited the autocratic Russian government.

When the general elections to the Swedish Parliament—the Riksdag—took place last October, they were held for the last time under the "old system"—that is to say, under obsolete and aristocratic electoral laws.

The results of the last election were that all parties more or less surprised. The Conservatives, who went to the polls with the cry, "Front against Socialism" and who were full of confidence, were rather badly beaten by the united left.

Port Jervis—Theodore Hendrickson, 14 Hammond street. Poughkeepsie—J. C. Rothery, 3 Mansion street. Queens County—Wm. Burkle, 27 E. 212 street, New York City.

CALL READERS' DIRECTORY. Convenient for the Readers :: :: :: Profitable for the Advertiser. The Call Readers' Directory appears in every issue of this paper.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC., BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS, LADIES' & GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BOOTS AND SHOES, CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, DRUGGISTS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. BARBER, BOOTS AND SHOES, BUTCHER, BUTCHERS AND FISH MARKET, COAL, CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, CIGARS AND STATIONERY, COAL AND WOOD, CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM, CLOTHING, CLOTHES AND TAILORS, CROCKERY, CUSTOM TAILORING & HATTER, DENTISTS, DRUGGISTS, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ACCESSORIES, DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE, ETC., GENTS' FURNISHER, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND FURNISHINGS, HARDWARE, TOOLS AND PAINT, HATER AND HABERDASHER, HATER, HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, JEWELRY AND OPTICIAN, LADIES' TAILOR, LAUNDRY, LADIES' & GENTS' FURNISHINGS, MEETING HALLS, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, MILK, CREAM, ETC., PAPER, TWINE AND SUNDRIES, PHARMACIST, PHOTOGRAPHER, PHOTOGRAPHERS, PIANO INSTRUCTION, PRINTER, RHEUMATISM CURE, SHOES AND RUBBERS, SHOE REPAIRING, SHIP AGENCY AND STATIONERY, SURGEON DENTIST, UPHOLSTERER & MATTRESS-MAKER, WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.

OUT OF TOWN. SHOE STORE, BOOTS AND SHOES, LAUNDRY, CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS, TRUSSMAKER, HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER, WE DO LINO TYPE COMPOSITION AT LOWEST PRICES, THE CALL 442 PEARL STREET, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COAL! COAL! WHITE ASH for domestic use, any size; per ton \$6.50. WHITE ASH, in quantities for manufacturing use; per ton \$6.25. RED ASH, for domestic use; per ton \$7.25.

PEG WOFFINGTON THE ROMANCE OF A FAMOUS ACTRESS

BY CHARLES READE.

Episodes to Previous Installment. Peg Woffington is a beautiful actress, with whom Ernest Vane, a wealthy gentleman from Shropshire, is fascinated.

Vane finds that Mrs. Woffington had been married four times and is rather merciless in her dealings with men. He is warned by Sir Charles Pomander, a friend of his, not to fall in love with her.

She, however, encourages Vane and they enjoy several weeks of mutual confessed love. Pomander tries to institute an intrigue with Vane, but little black slave, Pompey, reports to him the progress that Vane was making.

Triplet, a poor playwright, tries to sell a tragedy to the manager of the theater. His wife and children have been starving and it is important that he should sell the play. But it was rejected. He is in despair when he meets Mrs. Woffington, who promises to use her influence with the manager.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued. Sir Charles who had returned to see whether—as he fully expected—she had told Vane everything—and who at that moment, perhaps, would not have been sorry had Mrs. Woffington been starting and it is important that he should sell the play.

CHAPTER XII. James Triplet, water in his eye, but fire in his heart, went home on wings. Arrived there, he anticipated curiosity by informing all hands he should answer no questions.

"Of course I have. She is going to give me a sitting. 'At what hour of what day?' said Mrs. Triplet, with a world of meaning. 'She did not say,' replied Triplet, avoiding his wife's eye.

"Hush, my dears," said the mother; "let your father write. Comedy seems to give you more trouble than tragedy." James, added she, soothingly. "Yes," was his answer. "Sorrow comes somehow more natural to me; but for all that I have got a bright thought. Mrs. Triplet, listen, all of you. You see, Jane, they are all at a summer-house, except the poor dramatic personae, except the poet."

Triplet went on writing, and reading his work out: "Music, sparkling like the massive plate, rose-water in the hair, and perfume, that shall I have three sorts of fish? I will! I have cheap in this market. Ah! Fortune you wretch, here at least I am your master, and I'll make you know it."

"And so am I," cried a girl. "That is an absurd remark. Lysimachus," said Triplet, with a suspicious calmness, "you can't be hungry three hours after breakfast."

(To be continued.)

SOCIALIST SERMON.

Brotherhood of Man" was the theme of this week's sermon by Rev. Long D. D., general secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship...

SERMONS OUT OF CHURCH.

By CHARLOTTE FERKINS GILMAN. The Healthy Sabbath.

(Copyright 1905 by C. P. Gilman.) That is what holy means—healthy. To keep one day in the week healthy is better than not having any...

JACK LONDON REPORTED ILL.

A dispatch from San Francisco brings the news that Jack London is sick in Sydney, the Shark has been laid up in the Solomon Islands...

THE MEN WHOM DIAZ DREADS.

By JOHN MURRAY. Synopsis of Previous Installments.

John Murray, editor of "The Border" of Tucson, Ariz., starts for Mexico just before the outbreak of last year to interview the revolutionary leaders...

OUR DAILY POEM

A VISION. By William Dean Howells. Within a poor man's squalid home I stood...

NIETZSCHE AND THE INVALID.

An invalid lady who often met Nietzsche found him the gentlest, kindest and most sympathetic of men...

Our Daily Puzzle.



POPULAR READINGS

ROMEO IN FLUSH. By Charles Dickens. "Your health, sir," said Sam. "I like your conversation much. I think it's very pretty..."

THE CALL PATTERN

Advertisement for 'The Call Pattern' featuring a woman in a tuckered shirtwaist and a coupon for a Paris Pattern No. 2500.

Advertisement for men's furnishings including shirts, collars, suspenders, and neckwear.

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.

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!'"

Advertisement for 'DRINK White Lily Ceylon Tea' with the slogan 'Second to none Ask your grocer for it.'

Advertisement for 'OPTICIANS' with the slogan 'DON'T LOOK FOR BARGAINS When you are troubled with your eyes Have your eyes examined at COMRADE R. L. BECKNER'S OPTICAL PLACE.'

Advertisement for 'DENTISTS' featuring 'Dr. JOHN MUTH, DENTIST, 61 2D AVE. Bldg. 2D and 3TH STS.'

Advertisement for 'DR. A. CARR, SURGEON' with 'Special Liberal Prices for Comrades, 123 E. 64th St., cor. Lexington Ave.'

Advertisement for 'DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST, 22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.'

Advertisement for 'DR. A. RITT, Dentist, 1621 Fifth Ave., corner Eighth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.'

Advertisement for 'PHARMACISTS' featuring 'George Oberdorfer, Pharmacist, 222 E. 12th St., cor. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.'

Advertisement for 'Special Combination Offer' for 'N. Y. Evening Call AND Wilshire's Magazine For One Year \$1.00.'

Advertisement for 'Workers of the World, Unite.' with the slogan 'This is the appropriate inscription to be found on every one of the self-filling fountain pens we are offering to our readers.'

### THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

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

# THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

### THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

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

You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing for you to do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share the year round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

MONDAY,

FEBRUARY 1, 1908.

## 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. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary.

Office of Publication, 442 Pearl St., New York.  
Telephone 2271 Worth.

Boston Office: 230 Washington St.

Philadelphia Office: 1305 Arch Street.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

ONE YEAR.....\$2.00 THREE MONTHS.....\$ .75  
SIX MONTHS.....1.50 ONE MONTH......25  
Make all remittances payable to The Evening Call.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class, mail matter.

### INVESTIGATING THE UNEMPLOYED.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature at Albany to establish a commission to investigate the conditions and causes of unemployment and report next year. It will probably be passed, for it is not likely to hurt any powerful interest, it will provide jobs for a few experts to do the work and a few politicians to take the credit, and it will enable Assemblymen and Senators who vote for it to go back to their constituencies and lay their hands upon the places where their hearts ought to be, and avow that they have shown earnest solicitude for the welfare of the worthy poor.

But what good is it going to do?

If unemployment were a new thing; if it were something which had never yet been studied; if it had not been a chronic feature of our capitalist system for several decades; if the army of the unemployed had not been a standing army for the last two generations, growing to such magnitude as to become a national danger every few years, and then shrinking to its normal proportions of a million or so, but always leaving in the wake of the periodic crises a host of dead and another host of criminals, paupers, hoboes, weaklings, and degenerates, made such directly by being denied the chance to work and forced to depend on so-called charity or else to live by their wits; if able students of economic questions had not gathered and published the facts again and again, and if national and state labor bureaus, charity organization societies, and other public or semi-public bodies had not done the same work of investigation and exposition as well—if all this were not so, and if the present condition of the tens of thousands of unemployed in this state were not one of crying present need, then there might be some sense in the proposed investigation.

But all these things are so. Everyone knows—or everyone can know who takes the slightest trouble to find out—that vast numbers of honest, industrious, and temperate men and women are standing unwillingly idle, and have been standing so a great part of the time for more than fifteen months; that they have denied themselves every luxury and even the commonest comforts, rather than appeal to charity; that they have spent their little savings, so hardly accumulated through previous years of patient toil; that they have sold or pawned their little treasures—the wife's poor bits of jewelry, the husband's best overcoat, the parlor furniture they were so proud of—in order to get food and clothes for the children; that they have worn themselves out and grown sick at heart tramping the streets and begging for a chance to work; that they are suffering from positive hunger, from cold yet harder to bear, from lack of any proper place to sleep, from maddening anxiety lest to-morrow be even worse than to-day; that they are being forced, by added hundreds every week, even in this city alone, to the choice of stealing and going to jail and giving up all hope of ever again living an honest life, or lying down to die of actual starvation (which the Board of Health records will dignify with a longer and less offensive name), or jumping into the river or in front of a moving train (as so frightfully many do from day to day), or of standing in the breadline or begging on the street and letting themselves slip down into the depths of hopeless pauperism.

The Republican and Democratic Legislators know these facts.

And to these shivering and fainting myriads of men and women honestest than themselves they say: "Be patient. We will investigate you. We will do it thoroughly. We will take a whole year for it. If you are still alive in January, 1910, we will then think about doing something for you if, in our august judgment, you deserve our attention."

And Governor Hughes, the upright, the high-minded, the scholarly, the saintly Governor Hughes, who did not fear to brave the wrath of the leading politicians in his own as well as the opposition party when it was a question of suppressing a certain sort of disreputable gambling, either has not cared or has not dared so much as to recommend to the Legislature one little measure of relief for the unemployed.

#### THE UNEMPLOYED WANT WORK.

There is plenty of work that OUGHT TO BE DONE, for the comfort and convenience and safety of the masses of the people.

The state has POWER TO PASS LAWS AND IMPOSE TAXES to provide for taking up this work AT ONCE.

The Republican party has the governorship and the majority in both legislative houses. It could bring relief in a week if it chose. The Democratic party has a strong minority in each legislative branch. It could force the majority to act, if it chose.

How about it, gentlemen? Are you going to DO NOTHING BUT INVESTIGATE?

#### C. Q. D.

The Evening Call needs at least a thousand dollars within the next week—and needs it bad.

The issuance of The Call as an eight-page paper for the last ten days has been hailed with delight by its readers in New York and all over the country. They want it to continue in the larger form, and with all the valuable features which have been introduced and still more that are in preparation. As we said the other day, so do we.

These ten days have brought a most encouraging increase of the circulation, both local and national. The sales on all the newsstands are growing day by day, and the last two weeks brought record jumps in the number of mail subscribers. But, so far, these gains



LOOKING AHEAD.

Uncle Sam—And you say he's a good talker.  
Sallor—Aye, aye, sir; and he can swear like a capt'n.  
Uncle Sam—I'll take him. Then I won't feel lonesome after March 4th.

have not been large enough to assure the safety of the paper's existence.

Paper bills must be paid. The wages of printers, stereotypers, pressmen, mailers and deliverers, and others whose labor is necessary for getting out the paper, must be paid. Most of the expenses of publishing the paper must be paid—and not only paid eventually, but paid in cold cash the week they are incurred or very soon after. The Publishing Association is full of confidence. The readers are full of faith. The prospects of the paper are slowly but steadily improving all the time.

But confidence and faith and prospects do not pay bills. It takes real money in hand to do that.

That is why we send out this C. Q. D. message now.

We do not wish to ask for donations or loans. They will be welcome. Every individual or organization that can afford this week to give a dollar or two to the Sustaining Fund or buy a bond for five or ten dollars, or even pay an instalment of one dollar on a bond now and pay the balance later, should do so without delay.

But we especially want more circulation and more advertising. A dollar added to the business income now is just as big a present help as a dollar given outright; and it is a greater permanent help, because it will bring in more dollars for further business in the weeks and months to come.

Friends in Manhattan and the Bronx could do and should do even more than they are doing to boost the local circulation and to encourage the advertising patronage of The Call. That, along with steady support to the Sustaining Fund, is urgently needed.

Friends outside of New York County can and should help us to that thousand dollars within the present week by purchasing paid-subscription cards and selling them to their friends, neighbors, shopmates, and acquaintances.

For five dollars cash you can get seven dollars' worth of cards—two-month cards to be sold at fifty cents, three-month cards at seventy five cents, four-month cards at a dollar, half-yearly cards at a dollar and a half, and yearly cards at three dollars. The commission will pay the agent for the trouble of disposing of them. And the cash pouring into this office will keep the paper going and growing.

The success of our agents in a number of localities in this and neighboring states makes it clear that the field has hardly begun to be worked, that the harvest is ripe for the reaping, and that the reapers are all too few. The people are eager to know about Socialism and the Labor movement. They are eager to get a truthful workingmen's newspaper. They are ready to subscribe, once they see the paper and know what it is. If they cannot afford to pay for a year or six months, at any rate they will pay fifty cents for two months and at the end of that time renew their subscriptions.

We have reached tens of thousands, and got their support. But there are hundreds of thousands, even millions, yet to be reached, in these Eastern States. Most of the people have not yet even heard of The Call, to say nothing of having had a chance to read a copy.

It is necessary to go out and get them. They can be got, if a few thousand comrades, instead of a few hundred, will take up the work of interviewing them and soliciting their subscriptions.

Will YOU be one? Will YOU see that YOUR local or branch buys five or ten dollars' worth of cards THIS WEEK, that an active committee, with YOU as one of its members, takes up the work of canvassing YOUR LOCALITY and selling those cards and setting The Call to work in its task of agitation, education, and organization? Will you do it NOW?

The masses need The Call.

The Call needs the money.

What is your answer to this C. Q. D. appeal?

### THE SOCIALISTS.

And what figure do the Socialists cut in your national elections?" inquired the Man From Mars.

"Oh, none at all. None at all," expostulated the Leading Citizen.

"That's strange," rejoined the Man From Mars knitting his brow. "I understood that they had grown to considerable proportions."

"Oh, well, they have grown some, of course, but then, you know, they are such an impracticable lot of dreamers. Nothing to them, you know, positively nothing."

"That's strange," repeated the Man From Mars. "I was talking to one of them the other day and what he said rounded rather plausible."

"That's one of the main troubles with them," explained the Leading Citizen. "They're too plausible, but it won't work, you know, won't work at all."

"What do you do to combat it?" continued the Man From Mars.

"Nothing at all. Nothing at all. That would be a waste of time. The best way is not to notice them. Ignore them altogether." "Yes, but if they're wrong and yet plausible, they must, indeed, be a dangerous lot," suggested the Man From Mars.

"Quite so. Quite so," vouchsafed the other.

"But I dare say you have arguments against them which are more plausible than their own," went on the Marsian. "Arguments! Arguments!" sneered the Leading Citizen. "You can't argue with a bunch of dreamers. The idea is preposterous."

"Yes, but tell me what are the chief objections to their claims? I am looking for information."

"What are their claims?" inquired the Leading Citizen, trying his best to be polite.

"That's what I am trying to find out. I supposed you knew from the way you talked."

"Not at all. Not at all. Wouldn't waste my time on it, sir. Wouldn't waste my time."

"I thank you just the same, for what you have told me," said the Man From Mars politely, preparing to go on his way.

"Not at all, sir. Not at all. Don't mention it, I beg of you. Good day, sir."—Ellis O. Jones, in Puck.

#### ONE PURPOSE OF SOCIALISM.

Until we gain industrial freedom we remain as a nation, one small part industrially free, the great mass slave. A nation divided against itself cannot stand. Socialism, therefore, in advocating industrial democracy, is in perfect accord with the most fundamental principle of American life. Either apply the principles of democracy: all along the line or democracy itself must eventually fall all along the line.—The Rev. George R. Lunn in the February Homiletic Review.

#### DOUBTFUL AN OVERSIGHT.

The "Tribune" has not yet halted the employment of fifteen thousand more white slaves in the red light district as a sign of prosperity.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Twenty-five thousand hatters have been locked out. By order one hundred thousand or more persons have been deprived of work and of the means of livelihood.

They are said to have the right to life. But that's a joke. They have the right to sit down and starve, to go forth and beg, or to wander over the earth in search of work.

It is winter. The snow is here. The days and nights are bitter cold, and twenty-five thousand hatters are locked out.

Over the factory door the Bosses have written: "We don't patronize Union Labor."

For a year now times have been hard. All workers have been much unemployed. Winter is now here. Fires must be kept. Children must have shoes. The days are cold, and twenty-five thousand hatters are locked out.

Suppose the workers of New York City should start up Fifth Avenue and pull down the palaces which shelter one hundred thousand people. That would be violence.

Suppose the hatters should take possession of the factories and insist upon the right to work. That would be violence.

Suppose Samuel Gompers said that hereafter Union Labor would not patronize non-union hatters. That would be a boycott and a penitentiary offence.

But in a committee room in a big hotel the hatters' association sits comfortably and says, "We do not patronize Union Labor. We have locked out twenty-five thousand men, and starvation will bring them to terms." That is law and order.

Let any man restrain trade and he will be crushed. The militia, the police, the private detectives, the judiciary, and the whole power of the government will immediately bear down and annihilate him.

Let any man restrain life, lock out from livelihood men, women and children, force them to slow starvation, and the militia, the police and the judiciary will stand by and enforce the sentence.

If starving workmen should come out of their cabins to talk, to protest, or to denounce, they would be seized and cast into prison.

Deprive the Butterick Company of the sale of its miserable fashion plates, deprive the Bucks Stove Company of the sale of its stoves, and you will face prison.

Deprive men of the sale of their labor, lock them out from their means of livelihood, condemn them and their families to starvation, and the government with all its immense power will sustain the boycott.

God pity the poor. It is winter. The snow is on the ground. The nights are cold, and twenty-five thousand hatters, with their wives and babes, are locked out.

### THE CRUELTY OF CHARITY.

Editorial from Cleveland Press.

You are a father or a mother we will assume, if not, the instinct that makes of us all parents in our souls will make you understand.

You can imagine, or you know, the thrill and the agony that comes with the hurried telephone message to the family physician, the hours of moaning and agony, the intense desire to know if the little stranger—in part you, in part another, fused by love—is perfect in every limb, capable of becoming a joy for life, the child of your heart, to give you the anxiety you would not part with, and at last to close your eyes for the last time, and to stand beside the dark mouth the earth opens to receive your cold clay; or is perhaps deformed, a daily pain and sorrow, and dearer for that very fact—but in any case yours. Yours by the saddest tie that can possibly be imagined.

Or you know the vision or the actuality of the little coffin covering the hope that never blossomed. Or still more awful, the larger one that shrines the mother that gave her life for the life of the race.

Mrs. Charles Ormsby, of Chicago, had gone down into the Valley of the Shadow as demanded by motherhood seven times. Her three babies were suddenly made seven by a terrible ordeal in which she bore four babies at a birth.

She was poor. Her husband deserted her three months before the four babies were born. So she went to theaters and amusement parks and exhibited herself and her four babies—"the Ormsby quads," as the slang of the day called them—for money. Starving is an inconvenient thing.

The authorities stopped her. Somehow the tender morals of society, which felt no compunction at her poverty, were scandalized by the exhibition of her strange fate. The Ormsby quads dropped out of sight and society quieted down.

The other day, however, this terrible woman who had four babies at a birth and dared to be poor, was found with her dolls in a squalid shanty. Instead of dolls with eyes "that really shut," these babies were playing with rags and old bottles and other "treasures." In a dirty corner was a dirty bed in which the seven little Ormsbys slept. In the oven four plump kittens were housed, and chickens roosted on the rickety chairs.

Society, in the form of the Chicago juvenile court, drew up its immaculate skirts. This would never do! There were "homes" and "industrial schools" where these mites of humanity would be so much better off.

The morals of the babies were not looked after. Johnnie, aged eight, wiped the tears from his dirty face and said to the policeman, "You let me alone, go down you!"

So the seven were taken away from Mrs. Ormsby. They went to spick and span institutions where their morals may be looked after, and Mrs. Ormsby went back to her hovel to find the rags and old bottles with no dirty little hands to fondle them, to hear the kittens mew disconsolately, to comfort herself with the chickens, to look over into the dirty bed once all

too populous, and to wonder why she had gone down into the Valley of the Shadow of Death and given herself to these babies to be so stripped and be left.

"Can't you leave me just one?" she sobbed. But society—the uncomfortable and well fed and well clothed society which is all powerful with courts and institutions—coldly said no.

Is it necessary for charity to be so cruel? Is the best institution as good a thing for babies as the worst mother who loves her children? Could not Chicago find some way to rid of the dirt and squalor without tearing mother from babies?

Shelley speaks in one of his poems of the tears of charity which turned into millstones, as they fell, and crushed the poor. Mrs. Ormsby may not read Shelley, but don't you suppose she would understand that poem?

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### HOW SOME ARE MADE SCABS.

Editor of The Call:

The trade union always condemns a scab, not realizing that often it is the union itself that is the creator of the scab, by accepting honest working men from joining it.

I have recently come here from London, and the day after applied to the union of my trade, presenting my union card from London, and was told it would be accepted, they sent me \$26 initiation fee; not having the money, I could not join, and, therefore, had to get work in a non-union shop, although I did not like it, and at a miserable wage. Eight months ago I was laid off, and am still out of work.

On January 5 I answered an advertisement for a cabinet maker, and out of about twenty men was the lucky one.

On going to work, I was accosted by a man who told me that the shop was on strike and that he was a picket. Despite my need, I did not go to work. The picket asked me why I did not belong to the union, and I told him. He then referred to his local, saying that they would take me without money. There they asked me if I had money. I told them I did not, but would pay them as soon as I found work. They then sent me to the executive committee, which was to meet the following Friday.

The executive committee also asked me for money and again I told them my story. They then asked me to come to a meeting the next Tuesday. I told them it looked as if they would deal with me so that I would have to work in places I did not want to. They said they would leave that to my choice.

I was present at the Tuesday meeting where my application was read before the body. On hearing that I had no money, laughter rose from all sides. The chairman explained my position and declared that I said that if they did not accept me I would be compelled to work for the boss whose place was on strike.

I do not know whether I was misunderstood or purposely misrepresented, for what I said was that I would be compelled to work where I did not like to. I was not allowed to correct the misstatement. One of the men there took the floor and declared: "To hell with him, if he wants to work, let him go to the devil," and many other such vulgar expressions. A vote was taken, and my application was defeated by a large majority.

Where is their consideration and their reasoning? Are there not thousands becoming scabs just because of such treatment? I, of course, will not become a scab because I am a Socialist.

DAVID GRANDITER, New York City.