

CARRIERS SHOW VICTIMS NO MERCY

ROOSEVELT WINS IN CALIFORNIA

Defeats Anti-Japanese Measure in State Legislature—Vote 48 to 28.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 4.—The Assembly late yesterday afternoon by a vote of 48 to 28 rejected Drew's anti-Japanese bill which was to prohibit foreigners from owning land in California.

This decisive vote sounds the death knell of all anti-Japanese legislation at this session of the Legislature. The Senate already has gone on record in the report of the committee which declared against the passage of any bill aimed at the Japanese.

There was a large audience in the Assembly this morning to hear the debate on the anti-Japanese bill.

Drew, of Fresno, author of the anti-Japanese bill, made a strong speech in advocacy of his measure. He declared that the President was not opposed to his bill as it was now amended, and that he was so informed in a letter from the President received today. He added:

"We must keep the Japanese out of this country and we must prevent them from owning land in California. Only the Government at Washington has the power to keep them away from our shores, but it is for the Legislature to say whether or not they shall own property here."

"I wish to dispel the idea that seems to have gained wide circulation that my bill was the result of union labor agitation. When I introduced it two years ago I had never heard of the Asiatic Exclusion League. It was not done for any special interest, but for the good of all the people of the state."

EMPLOYING HATTERS IN A DILEMMA

Some Contradictory Statements of What They Are Going to Do, But Don't.

Although the National Hat Manufacturers' Association has announced that its members will re-open their struck factories with non-union men on February 8, there is, however, the greatest confusion among them since the beginning of the strike. President Mundheim, of the association, keeps the reporters of the capitalist newspapers busy with new statements, each one giving a contradictory plan of the reopening of the hat factories. The first of these was reported that a contract for 5,000 strikebreakers has been made with a "leading detective agency." Later this was denied. Last evening President Mundheim issued another statement in which he is playing the strikers. He said:

"The association will not, I believe, make any deal with any strike breaking agency, whatever any of the individual members may do. We have decided to give our old employees the first chance in opening our shops, so as to save our trouble, if possible. I don't believe many of them will return, however."

The strikers are amused over the "best chance" of the hat makers. They declare that any union man can get the "first chance" any time he wants to turn traitor to his fellow. The reason being, they say, that the employers know full well the worth of a union man compared to a scab. The union is settling down to a long struggle, making all preparations necessary. It is reported that the strikers at the shop of Crofut & Knapp, South Norwalk, Conn., removed their tools from that factory Wednesday.

UTAH WILL NOT ACT AGAINST THE JAPS

People of That State Are Content to Have Aliens Do Certain Work.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 4.—A careful canvass of those members of the Legislature thought to be pro-labor in sentiment indicates that there will be no legislation effecting Japanese passed at this session. So far as can be learned there is no likelihood that anti-Japanese legislation will even be introduced. In Utah there is little, if any, anti-Japanese sentiment. Many of that nationality are employed on the railroads and in the best fields of the state, and their employment in these capacities is quite generally accepted as a matter of course. Even public contractors on municipal work in Salt Lake employ Japanese, and they work side by side with laborers of other nationalities, without comment or discrimination.

NURSE GIRL SAW SICA

He Was Standing in Front of Wilhelm Home She Now Says—Alibi Attacked.

If what a sixteen-year-old girl says proves to be credible Nicholas Sica, the Italian real estate dealer of Newark, who is held a prisoner under suspicion of having shot and killed Justice of the Peace Frank Wilhelm in the basement of his home, at 448 High street, in that city on Monday, will find the chain of circumstantial evidence very tight about him. Anna M. Saitau is the girl, and yesterday



she told Chief of Detectives Carroll that she had seen Sica in front of the murdered man's house at a time when the man under suspicion claims to have been miles away from that place.

Anna Saitau is a nurse girl employed by the family of Dr. Jules Levy, who lives at 450 High street, next door to the house where Wilhelm and his wife lived. Yesterday the nurse girl, who had been reading all she could find in the papers about the tragedy, told her father, John Saitau, of 61 Boyd street, and later told Dr. Levy that on Monday night a few minutes after 6 o'clock she saw Sica standing in front of the gate that leads to the basement door of the Wilhelm house. She had known the man while he was a boarder in the Wilhelm house. Sica was acting nervously, so the girl later told the detectives, and she marked his unusual manner as he tipped his hat to her and walked down High street and across Springfield avenue, where he disappeared from her sight.

When Carroll and Detective Sergeant Tuttle had put Sica through a severe cross-examination on Tuesday, following his arrest on suspicion of the man set forth an alibi to account for his movements on Monday. This did not correspond with statements made by Mrs. Mary Wilhelm, whom the police hold pending further investigation into the case, and in the light of the tardy revelation made yesterday by the Saitau girl Sica's alibi may be worthless.

TO INCREASE PLANT

Mexican Light and Power Company Plans Improvement.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4.—The Mexican Light and Power Company is preparing to increase its plant from 50,000 to 124,000 horsepower, and to accomplish this it will construct thirty kilometers of canals and tunnels to bring water into use from rivers now untouched. Other improvements will be made, regardless of whether it is to become combined with the Mexico Tramways Limited, or remains an independent company. Furnishing light and power for the greater part of the federal district.

BRANDENBURG IN NEW YORK.

Samuel Bell Thomas, counsel for Broughton Brandenburg, has expressed the belief that his client is still in the city, and acting on his statement District Attorney Jerome has announced that he will consider a proposition to vacate the forfeiture of Brandenburg's bail if he will surrender voluntarily. Detectives were sent out yesterday in an attempt to locate Brandenburg, but they have so far met with no success.

FIRE PANIC IN BROADWAY HOTEL

Early Morning Blaze Chases Chorus Girls in Negligee Into the Street.

Every fire alarm in the Hotel Albany, 41st street and Broadway, began clanging at 3 o'clock this morning, and at the same moment the two hundred guests in the hotel were ordered by telephone to hurry to the office.

Almost immediately fire, which had started next door in the four story building at 1445 Broadway, spurted up through the roof, and when the flames shot over against the brick wall of the hotel, some one in the larger building yelled "Fire!"

None of the guests in the hotel took time to dress. Such an exodus of undressed chorus girls Broadway has never seen. They came from the nine floors in swarms, screaming as they came. Some carried dogs, all carried bags, which they said contained their jewels.

There are also some men registered at the hotel. They leaped down the steps in their pajamas, and soon the lobby was filled with barefooted men and women in every new design and color of night dress. Such was the excitement that a few sprinted to the street, but the snow on the pink feet of the girls stood on the cold marble corridor sweeping until it was suggested that more comfort could be found by standing on the lounges and chairs. Then, amid the sobs of women, the bark of small dogs and suggestions for "things that could be had in the bar" from the men, the firemen began their work.

The house at 1445 Broadway has been on fire four times in the last eight months. These fires have always been of sufficient danger to empty the Hotel Albany. The first floor of the building is occupied by a saloon run by George Horn, who recently came here from Chicago. The three upper floors are occupied by Rigoletto's restaurant.

HEAR! OH HEAR! YE UNEMPLOYED

If You Were Only Goats the United States Government Would Feed You.

There is joy among the goats today, for 3,000 of them are to enter the Government service under civil service rules.

The only qualification required is that they must be able to eat anything. This makes the goats of Harlem, of Hoboken and of Jersey City eminently eligible, for they are all able as well as willing.

The advertisement of Uncle Sam is expected within a day or two. It will call for 3,000 goats. Angora preferred, capable of getting away with anything from a camel's hair shirt, a Paterson theatrical poster the editors have rejected, or a "Time's" editorial, to the bushy chaparral of the National forests.

These 3,000 goats, after they have been measured by the Bertillon system and put through a few jiu jitsu sprouts, will be taken to the bush-covered foothills of California to eat away the vegetable growth and thereby protect the forests.

The forests in California's foothills have been at the mercy of fires for many a decade, and the condition is getting serious. The busy growth springs up quickly about the trees and grass. A spark gets busy, the dry grass burns and leads the flames to the trees, and in this way whole areas are devastated.

The 3,000 goats selected are to be spread out over a wide area. It is presumed they will get their instructions direct from the White House. At any rate they will be expected to begin immediately to eat lanes in the forests. No matter what stands in the way, they must masticate and digest it.

The goats will be so trained and drilled that each lane eaten will be three hundred yards wide. The open places will divide the forests into patches or squares, like a checker-board. As one relay passes over and disposes of the hardest portion, auxiliary squads of goats will follow and crop the remnants close to the ground.

THE SUBWAY GOLD MINE

Gustavus Myers Will Tell in To-Morrow's Evening Call About the Colossal Graft Extracted from the City by Belmont and His Conferees.

The story of the New York subway graft is one of the most unique in the history of municipal mismanagement.

Gustavus Myers will follow up his articles on Franchise Bribery and Fraud with an account of the subway graft.

This will appear in the Evening Call to-morrow, Friday.

Mr. Myers traces the history of the New York subway from the beginning, the manner in which Belmont's company obtained control and the enormous profit and unusual privileges which the Interborough now enjoys.

It doesn't seem possible that all that this account of Myers' tells can be true, but it is true, every word. You will want to read about the Subway Gold Mine in to-morrow's Evening Call. You will want your friends to read it.

To make sure of getting your copy of the Evening Call to-morrow order it from your newsdealer. Insist upon his handling it. Take no excuses. The Evening Call depends upon its friends for extending its circulation.

PITTSBURG RACE WAR THREATENED

Negroes Say They Won't Tolerate Conditions and Police Chief Tells Them to Begin.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—"It is a crime for a negro to wave his hand at a white woman; at least I consider it so and will act accordingly," said Captain of Police Murray, of Pittsburgh, who has charge of what is known as the "Hill district" which is now in a state of terror over attacks on white women by negroes, in police court yesterday morning where 128 negroes arrested last night were having a hearing.

Yesterday afternoon quite a few of the higher class negroes of Pittsburgh gave interviews to the police, declaring that if they did not stop there would be bloodshed, that negroes were now going armed to protect themselves from hysterical white women, etc. They predicted a race riot.

When Superintendent of Police Thomas A. McQuaid heard this he said: "Just let any one start anything and we will finish it. Those fellows who are talking had better keep their mouths shut. We are going to get rid of a lot of bad negroes now in Pittsburgh and we will send any one who tries to protect them to the workhouse with them."

POLICEMAN WAS BITTEN

Prisoner Tries to Escape from a Patrol Wagon.

Anthony Hovort, 25 years old, a policeman attached to the East 25th Street Station, is taking a day off by reason of injuries received in a patrol wagon this morning en route from the station house to the Night Court. Hovort had a troublesome prisoner in his charge, one John Deloro, 21 years old, Felero, who was one of a crowd of men who, the policeman said, were engaged in the early morning snow balling of passersby at Third and 42d street.

As the patrol wagon approached the Night Court, Felero, the policeman told Magistrate Green, tried to make a getaway. Hovort says he used his nightstick, which was sufficient argument to bring the prisoner to his senses; not until, however, Felero had used his teeth and his finger nails in an effort to escape. The policeman's right hand was severely bitten and his face and ears were painfully scratched, which is why Hovort is taking the day off. Magistrate Green held Felero until to-day on a charge of hurling snowballs on Third avenue.

VICTORY FOR PURE MILK.

New Orleans Board of Health Beats Dairy Interests.

V. Nathan trans yesterday received a telegram from New Orleans informing him that the victory had been won by those who are seeking to stamp out tuberculosis in the long and bitter fight against dairy interests that were trying to repeal the law for the use of the tuberculin test by which tuberculous cattle are weeded out of herds. Health Officer William T. O'Reilly telegraphed to Mr. Straus as follows: "Council adopted city Board of Health tuberculin test ordinance last night. We thank you for your assistance." Mr. Straus had written a letter in support of the tuberculin test and had sent this telegram. "To stamp out consumption the tuberculin test is absolutely necessary."

HASKELL BLASE OVER HIS ARREST

Takes It as a Matter of Course ---Refuses to Make Any Statement.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Feb. 4.—Governor Charles N. Haskell is attending to his duties at the state capitol today as though there was no such thing in the world as an indictment in a land fraud case such as was found against him and seven other citizens by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday. The Governor had no statement to make regarding the case other than that he was glad that his opponents had now come out in the open.

The others who were indicted under the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government are: Clarence W. Turner, a capitalist; Walter R. Eaton, secretary of the Indianapolis Contracting Company, and Haskell's business manager; William T. Hutchings, an attorney; Albert Z. English, an insurance man, who is at present in Los Angeles for his health; Frederick G. Stevens, a cattle owner; and Jesse Hill, real estate operator.

Turner, Eaton and Hutchings surrendered themselves as soon as they were notified of their indictment, and bonds of \$5,000 each were furnished for them. A bond in the same sum is expected to be given by Governor Haskell to-morrow and by English. What Hill and Stevens intend to do is not known, as it is thought that both are out of the city at present.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR KIDNAPPING

Brooklyn Man Who Ran Away with Child Faces Very Serious Charge.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Charged with a felonious assault that is punishable with death in this state, Joseph Janer, of 274 Claason avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was arrested shortly before noon yesterday by Detectives Pohler and Kahler, of the local force, and after having his picture and measurements taken for the Bertillon bureau was committed without bail for the action of the grand jury. The arrest of Janer was made at the request of the Brooklyn police, who have a warrant for him on the charge of kidnaping eleven-year-old Katherine Loersch, daughter of Ernest Loersch and Mrs. Freda Loersch, of 343 Claason avenue, Brooklyn. The girl was also picked up by the police this morning, and she at first denied that she had been kidnaped by Janer, or that she had feloniously assaulted her since she left home. Under a severe questioning, however, she broke down and made a signed statement accusing Janer of such assault. She is held in the matron's care at the Central district police station.

When Colonel Sherlock Swann, president of the Police Board, was assured that Janer was guilty of a more heinous offense than kidnaping in this city he called up Governor Crothers by telephone and requested that he be registered as a fugitive in the case to the Brooklyn authorities.

Janer and the Loersch girl arrived in this city from New York on Monday night and went to Wendler's Hotel, at 400 North Calvert street. Yesterday he moved with the girl to a boarding house known as the St. Elmo, at 611 North Calvert street, kept by Mrs. Elizabeth Duke. At both places the man registered as Paul and Florence Newhoff, passing the girl off as his daughter.

The Baltimore detectives arrested Janer in the barroom of Wendler's Hotel, picking him up from a description. He was under the influence of some stimulant and did not seem to know exactly what he was doing. At detective headquarters Janer finally admitted his identity, and when confronted by the Brooklyn authorities with the charge of kidnaping entered a denial, saying the child's mother had given him permission to bring her here.

MEXICO'S NEW SHIP

Reception Planned to Welcome Largest Vessel to Navy.

SALINA CRUZ, Mex., Feb. 4.—Cablegrams received here state that the General Guerrero, the Mexican warship recently completed at Liverpool, has just left Buenos Ayres on its way to this port. It will stop, however, at Salina, Peru, en route. The boat has five officers and ninety men and is little larger than an American revenue cutter, yet is the largest in the Mexican Navy and is the eighth vessel in the navy. It will be for coast guard work principally. A big reception is being planned for its arrival here. Two of the vessels of the Mexican Navy are sailing craft.

WORK OF LOAN SHARKS COVERED BY SECRET CODE

Operations Conducted with a View to Avoiding Publicity—Intending Borrower Must Go Through Much Red Tape—Indirect Methods Favorite Medium of Transacting Business—Victims Persecuted to Limit of Endurance.

By "ONE ON THE INSIDE"

(Written Specially for the Evening Call.)

(Continued from yesterday's Call.)

The business of usury, on an extended scale in New York, as it applied to workmen on salary loans, began about 1890. The chattel loans have existed for many years prior to that.

There were such things as "shop shysters," who loaned money to their fellow employees, prior to that time, but it was not necessary for the borrower to assign his salary over by the drawing up of papers, the substance of which are never understood by the borrower. Legal paraphrasing, that is so much Greek or Sanscrit to them.

It frequently occurs that a man or woman is suddenly confronted by an unlooked for emergency—and most emergencies are unlooked for by the members of the working class nowadays. Very few indeed are the amounts of wages received that allow of any surplus, so when one of these occasions arise, it is next to useless to try to borrow a sufficient amount from one's friends, for the friends of working class members are all on about an even basis as regards material conditions. They are compelled, therefore, to resort to the loan shark to get the required, or near the required, amounts.

How the Business Began.

About 1890 there appeared an ad. in the "World" that announced to the reader that a Mr. Adams, who did a considerable business in New York, considered business in New York, wanted columns for awhile, and soon these gentry were doing a flourishing business.

Some of them were specialists—that is, they only loaned to a certain class of borrowers, and for instance, John Mulholland for a time made a specialty of loaning to public employees only. Others of the loan sharks loan to telegraph employees exclusively. Others, again, to bank clerks and salesmen, and so on.

The Ossified Man.

Some of the old timers will probably remember the ossified man. One of the Dunlap brothers, who did a considerable business in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

Thousands of stories could be related regarding him, but he can be best presented to the reader by the following: He was a religious enthusiast. Being practically a helpless cripple, on account of a disease he had that was causing his entire body to turn to bone, he was unable to do much except think and plan. His days were spent in his various offices, of which he at one time had six, directing the work of his employees. His business was an exceptionally profitable one.

During the evening he would go over on the great East Side in a large van with a few other people and they would pray and sing hymns in the endeavor to Christianize the Jews. Many times they were driven off by the enraged people of that vicinity, who were especially vicious in his dealings with his victims. After conducting business for about nine years, he died, leaving a large fortune.

John L. Dunlap.

His brother is still doing business, although a fugitive from justice. He has several offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Providence, R. I. Of all the sharks in the business, he and his wife are the "toughest" schemers. Associated with them and conducting the Providence or home end of their business, is one W. W. Wilcox, alias Adolph Schwind, alias Lloyd L. Lloyd, and many other aliases. They do business in their several places in New York under various names.

There are two Chesterkirks offices, one at 202 Broadway and another on 42d street in the Spalding building. Walter Graham at 155 Nassau street is another. H. A. Courtright is a "supposed" lender at Providence, R. I.

How Business Is Done.

Their method of doing business is as follows: An applicant gives his pedigree to the girl at the desk where he applies, who tells him that they make no loans, but are brokers who will try to arrange their loan.

They try to extract a fee of one dollar in advance, but if they cannot get the dollar, they get the borrower to sign a note on the back of a card, agreeing to pay one dollar as soon as loan is consummated, or, if not paid then, the cost of collecting same must be paid also.

The girls will give no information as to the amount of money the borrower will get. This is arranged by the investigator, who must see the borrower at work personally and make sure that they are anxious to get an indorser to every loan they make, so that in the event of the borrower losing his position, they have the indorser to depend upon to get their money from.

An Air of Mystery.

There is an air of mystery pervading these Dunlap offices, of far more noticeable a character than any of the others.

There is never any one who can speak authoritatively in any one of the offices. The method of transacting their business is worthy of a better cause. They have a regular code for communication that would be hard to excel. There are six loans made by these people in any way, from a fifteen dollar loan to a thirty-five dollar loan.

The Secret Code.

The code method is arranged as follows:

If a borrower states the amount he wants, there is on each application blank a list of loans and beside each amount is a word, as for instance:	
15.00 gain	25.00 gainor
15.00 gain	25.00 gainor
20.00 gained	35.00 gainor

Two application blanks are filled out, one of which is mailed direct to Adolph Schwind, on Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., the other goes to the indorser in any way. They make his report to the main office in New York, they send on by telegraph, the words opposite; the amount to be loaned.

Avoiding Complications.

The Providence office in the Bangin building sends a check signed by H. A. Courtright direct to the borrower. Thus they get around the possibility of the New York office getting the money in any way. They even refuse to cash H. A. Courtright's checks, but they will sell a check to the borrower and send on in repayment of the loan.

John L. Dunlap and his indorser sign a power of attorney (blank) giving to (blank) the power to sell a series of notes aggregating the amount desired to the highest bidder and acting for the borrower, as he would do, were he personally present.

"Protecting" Notes.

If the money to repay these notes is not on hand on the exact day agreed upon, the notes are "protected" and an additional charge is made of \$1.25 in the case of an unindorsed note, and \$1.50 where a note is indorsed.

When a note is protested a card is sent to the New York end and a concern know as the (C. C. C. C.) Coast Cities Collection Company, E. C. Newlin, manager, Lafayette street, Brooklyn, and Nassau street, New York, duns the borrower for the amount of the note, plus the protest fee.

No excuse is taken. The loan sharks work upon the principle that all men are liars and cheats, hence they are legitimate prey.

An Old Case.

Some years ago, about 1901, Mr. John L. Dunlap transacted some business with one of the employees of Macy & Co., then at 14th street and Sixth avenue. He had endeavored to put the screws down too hard with his arbitrary protest fee charges and the victim rebelled.

This came to the notice of Mr. Straus, who had criminal proceedings brought against Dunlap, who was arrested, but was released on bail and was supposed to have skipped. He left 73 West 11th street for a short time, but the business went on uninterrupted.

It is quite possible that the public officers of New York City are not aware of any of the above facts. It is even possible that our "learned" and "very active" District Attorney is so busy preparing defenses for the insurance and traction grafters and crooks that he can't get around to these matters.

Someone will—some day.

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 Benevolent Ass'n, etc.

ATTACKS VIVISECTION

Miss Lind-of-Hageby, of England, Has Clash with Doctor. Dr. Norbune B. Jenkins, of 175 Fifth avenue, was hissed down as he attempted to correct Miss Lind-of-Hageby, of England, the principal speaker at the meeting of anti-vivisectionists held last night at Carnegie Lyceum.

ASBESTOS IN CANADA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Consul Paul Lang reports from Sherbrooke that asbestos has been discovered near Eastman, Quebec, and that several companies have organized to develop the new mines. The consul continues: The Oxford Mountain Railroad is near these properties, and a spur will be built from the main line to the mills, which are already in course of construction.

STRIKERS MAKE GAINS

Many More Pantmakers Return to Work Under Union Conditions. The Kneec Pantmakers' Union, through Business Agent Wiesenfeld, announced Wednesday that the 100 girls employed by Picker & Co. and Kramer & Co., who went out on strike Tuesday for union conditions, had won their fight and returned to work.

BANDITS CAPTURED

Mexicans Caught by Rurales Will All Be Shot. VERA CRUZ, Mex., Feb. 4.—The band of Mexican bandits an thieves that has been operating in Morelia has been captured by the Rurales under Captain Castillo. The rurales surprised the bandits in camp and took them without a fight. It is the same band of outlaws who battled with Mexican troops at Nancho Pass and killed one of the posse. They will all be shot.

MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO. An Apartment Furnished Complete \$99. YOU CAN PURCHASE Grand Rapids Furniture on our LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM.

YAQUIS STILL ARMED

Their Failure to Give Up Guns Indicates Another Outbreak. NOGALES, Sonora, Mex., Feb. 4.—Mining men from the interior of Sonora are alarmed because the Yaqui Indians when they come in to surrender are not bringing any firearms with them. It is the belief of Americans in the state that the Indians mean to start another outbreak shortly, and that they are not sincere in their peace talk.

GOVERNOR ELECTED

Mexico Town Declares a Week of Festivity and Celebration. PUEBLO, Mex., Feb. 4.—Governor Macio Martinez has entered on a new term of office for four years, for which he has just been elected. A week of festivities has been declared.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS. READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY. CLEARING HOUSE FOR ALL SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

MCGOWAN PROMISES TO PAY BREAD LINE

Accepting Call's Suggestion to Arrange System of Payment That Will Avoid Graft and Delay.

There is hope that the poor bread liners will be paid for the snow cleaning they occasionally do for Commissioner Edwards. The Evening Call's letter to the president of the Board of Aldermen sent yesterday brought a favorable reply in which it is promised that measures will be taken at once to arrange a system by which these people will get their money without losing large discounts and without suffering a long delay.

Mr. McGOWAN. A thousand emergency men of the bread line who have been shoveling snow gathered yesterday at the stable, Avenue C and 17th street, in response to a notice that they would get their money. But the difficulty in which the horrible system placed that department proved too great, and after the money and the money were gotten together the plan of paying had to be abandoned.

ELEVEN JURORS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN

Cooper Case Looks as Though It Was Nearing Time of Trial.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 4.—The fact that eleven jurors had been selected in the case of Colonel D. B. Cooper, Robin J. Cooper and John D. Cooper, charged with the murder of ex-United States Senator E. W. Carmack, and that the investigation as to the competency of Juror James Whitworth to continue service, would be decided to-day, attracted another large crowd to the Criminal Court Building this morning to hear the ruling of Judge Hart in the Whitworth matter.

TOO HOT FOR BEAR

Jack Frost Packed in Snow to Keep Him Cold. Mr. Honraday's new hear up at the Bronx Zoo is better to-day, thank, but he still has a good deal of fever, though the celebrated bear specialist Dr. Walt Thuman says that he is no longer quite as much in danger of apoplexy.

DEFENDS DR. WILEY

Mr. Lever, of South Carolina, Attacks Opponents of Chief Chemist. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—"The reference board of consulting chemists" appointed by President Roosevelt to supervise the findings of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, under the pure food and drug act, yesterday got a blow from Representative Lever, of South Carolina.

AWFULLY HARD

Great Northern Railroad Is Only Making 25 Million a Year.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4.—The semi-annual statement of the Great Northern system for the six months ending December 31, 1919, shows a decided falling off in the income of the road, as compared with the six months ending December 31, 1917.

CAN'T IDENTIFY

Barnard J. Costello, one of the city employes, said he could not identify anybody because the books were not checked in his raid the night before. James Cleary was also unable to do anything, he said, because he had to have the numbers of the men, and that were in the books. Altogether, fewer than twenty men were gotten money, and the bringing of the prisoners only served to inflame the waiting men. Finally the men were told to return to-day for their money.

CARUSO FOR MRS. GOULD'S TEA

Caruso, the famous tenor, will sing at Mrs. George J. Gould's musical tomorrow afternoon at the Plaza. Michka Elman, the violinist, will play.

THE LABOR LEADERS RECENTLY SENTENCED TO JAIL AND THE JUDGE WHO SENTENCED THEM

Advertisement for a book or publication featuring a portrait of a man and the text 'THE LABOR LEADERS RECENTLY SENTENCED TO JAIL AND THE JUDGE WHO SENTENCED THEM'.

Fraser & Miller. Once a Customer Always a Friend. "The Furniture Guide".

Compare Prices

Comparison will convince you that our prices are decidedly lower and assortments immeasurably larger than any offered in So-Called February Furniture Sales. Don't take our word for it—investigate. This is the acknowledged Headquarters for Good Furniture at Moderate Cost.

RESIGNS PRESIDENCY

Mrs. De Rivera Draws Fine Point of Ethics in Suffrage League. Mrs. Belle De Rivera, who will be a candidate to-morrow for the presidency of the New York City Federation of Women's clubs in the election at the Hotel Astor, has sent in her resignation as president of the New York Equal Suffrage League, a position she has held for six years.

SUBWAY SIDE DOORS TRIAL

The first trial of the side door cars in the subway will be made to-morrow. Two trains equipped with the new cars will be put on experimentally by the Interborough Company, and a careful observation of their working will be made to see whether they prove more effective in handling the crowds. Pneumatic devices controlled by the guards operate the doors.

STRIKING CARPENTERS WIN

The strike of the union carpenters against the employment of non-union men at the Hudson-Fulton Memorial building, 149th street and Walton avenue, was won by the union yesterday and the men went back to work.

FORCE OF HABIT

"Habits are hard to break," said Walter Prichard Eaton the other day. "Perhaps you've heard of the automobile enthusiast who bought a motor boat." "He took a day's instruction in the art of managing it and keeping the machinery in running order, and then started out on his first trip alone. It was late in the afternoon when he returned home. He came in by the back way. His clothes were wet and his hair was hanging over his eyes in strings." "John!" exclaimed his wife. "What on earth—?" "It's all right, Mary," he hastened to assure her. "No, I didn't upset. Everything's all right. But when I had been out on the water a couple of hours something went wrong with the motor and—"

THE 212th DAY IN "THE CALL"

Advertisement for men's and ladies' furnishings. Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Suspenders, etc. SIG. KLEIN 50 & 52 3d Ave. and Assistants Near 10th St., N. Y.

SPY SYSTEM ATTACKED

Russia Agitated by Government's Connection with Asaf.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The case of the provocative agents, Asaf and Lopukino, which came up in the Duma yesterday in the form of an interpellation, continues to be the sole topic of conversation among the people, and the local press is filled with the details of the incident. Asaf, who was the head of the Fighting Russian Socialists, while he was in reality a government spy, and Lopukino, former Director of Police in the Department of the Ministry of the Interior, is charged with the Asaf revelations. Asaf is now in hiding and Lopukino is a prisoner in St. Petersburg.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Gas Companies Will Try Both Ways to Knock Out 80-Cent Law.

In an effort to avert the 80-cent gas rate, the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiaries will send out their gas bills on an 80-cent basis this month and throughout the year. Then, men close to the Gas Trust say, the trust will be in a position to show to the court that the 80-cent rate is confiscatory and cannot stand the test of law. John A. Garver, one of the most prominent of the Consolidated lawyers, said Wednesday, the practical test of the law will be made in the present fiscal year.

INDIAN GOLD

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.—The amount of gold taken from the mines of India during six months ending September 31, 1919, was \$70,647,000, valued at \$5,001,973, all but \$15,906 coming from Mysore.

Deutsch Bros

OUR LEASE EXPIRES and we are forced to sell our large stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDDING, ETC. CASH OR CREDIT. At 50 Cents on the Dollar, for \$50 worth of goods, \$1.00 a week. \$75 " \$1.50 " \$100 " \$2.00 " \$150 " \$3.00 " \$200 " \$4.00 (OPEN EVERY EVENING) 1342 3d AVE., cor. 77th St.



THE PRESIDING JUDGE AT THE COOPER TRIAL

CAPITALISTS SCARED

Afraid of Being Swallowed Up by Gigantic Organizations. Speaking at the twelfth annual dinner of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., bible class Wednesday night, Mr. Arturo S. Pratt, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, declared that it was necessary to give up some of the individualistic tendencies to secure the great blessings of co-operation and organized effort. "The problem," he said, "is to keep ourselves from being swallowed up by the very organizations we have created." Ex-Secretary Shaw agreed with Mr. Pratt. "I am an individualist," he said, "and while with Secretary Root I am a Hamiltonian, I believe in a strong central government. I believe the individual should be there."

M. & A. KATZ Department Store

831-833 3d Avenue, near 51st Street. SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK 100 dozen Ladies' Hose at 19c or 3 pair for 50c. REGULAR PRICE 25 CENTS. SAVE OUR COUPONS. They are equal to 4 per cent. discount. OPEN EVENINGS.

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.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN SNOW REMOVAL FRAUD

City Has Been Victimized for Years, Says Commissioner Edwards, Looking for Men Higher Up.

At least five more men implicated in the gigantic snow ticket fraud, unearthed by Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards and Deputy Hogan, will probably be arrested to-day as a result of a clean breast which David Jacobs, one of the prisoners, has made.

David Jacobs is a foreman employed by the contracting firm of Daly & McBean, and who has admitted to the District Attorney that he was engaged in illegal traffic in snow removal tickets, made a clean breast of the whole matter when his examination was continued yesterday.

OUR DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Adopted by the National Convention of the Socialist Party at Chicago, May, 1908.

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only through these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible.

To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the sources of life of others.

As the economic power of the ruling group it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders who own only property in its manual and mental labor power—the wage worker—or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers.

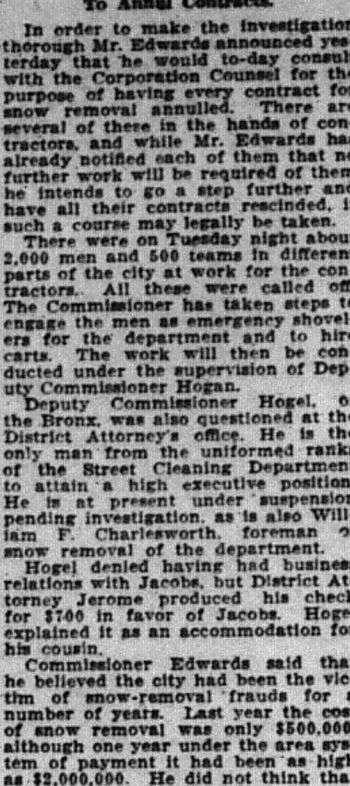
The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic. A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage-working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hands of the dominant class.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climaxes of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

NAVY CAPTAIN UNDER CHARGES AND OFFICER WHO ACCUSED HIM



CAPT. QUALTROUGH

An occurrence which caused a sensation in navy circles was the arrest of Captain Edward F. Qualtrough, of the battleship Georgia, of Rear Admiral Sperry's fleet, on charges of intoxication preferred by Rear Admiral Wainwright. Captain Qualtrough was

SPECIAL FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

A special car was chartered to carry the suffragists to the hearing on the equal franchise bill last year. A special train will be required this year. It will leave the Grand Central Station at 8:30 A. M., February 24, for Albany, where the legislative hearing will be held, both in the afternoon and the evening, in the Assembly chamber.

AGED WOMAN STARVING

Thrown Out by Relatives, Mrs. Curran Ate Nothing for Four Days. Mrs. Hannah Curran, 75 years old, with no home, was taken from the home of an acquaintance, Mrs. Katherine O'Toole, at 409 Hudson street, Wednesday to St. Vincent's Hospital, and the entry on the hospital book opposite her name read, "Suffering from starvation."

AUSTRALIA'S MINERAL OUTPUT.

SYDNEY, Feb. 4.—The mineral output of Australia up to the end of 1907 reached \$3,350,969,703, and as there was a further production in 1908 amounting to probably no less than \$97,320,000, the total is now about three and a half billion dollars, of which fully two and a half billion dollars represent gold.

BUY SUB CARDS.

There have been a good many responses to our offer of seven dollars' worth of subscription cards for Five Dollars. Comrades find that it is an easy matter to secure subs when they are armed with a bunch of sub cards. They sell as readily as tickets to a bull fight—and do infinitely more good.

ATTENTION, BROOKLYN!

The third and last debate between Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick and Hon. George J. Corey takes place Wednesday, Feb. 5th, 1909, at Pearl Hall, 475 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association

FRIDAY, FEB. 5th, 1909, 8 P. M. at Pearl Hall, 475 Pearl St., N. Y. City. ALL MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN THE NATION

- National Secretary—J. Mahlon Barnes, 150 Washington street, Chicago. Secretary to International Bureau—Morris Hillquit, 220 Broadway, New York. STATE SECRETARIES: Alabama—Thomas Freeman, Fairhope. Arizona—Harriet M. Kenesh, Globe. Arkansas—W. R. Snow, Huntington, California—H. C. Tuck, 838 17th street, Oakland. Colorado—Lewis E. Flinton, 328 West Fourteenth avenue, Denver. Connecticut—Samuel Elvy Boardley, Shelton. Florida—A. C. Hill, box 237 St. Petersburg. Idaho—T. J. Conroy, Emmett. Illinois—J. O. Bentall, 150 Washington street, Chicago. Indiana—May M. Strickland, Box 417 Anderson. Iowa—W. C. Hills, 743 West 19th street, Des Moines. Kansas—J. E. Snyder, Girard. Kentucky—Walter Lanferdick, 504 Washington avenue, Newport. Louisiana—W. F. Dietz, Lake Charles. Maine—Norman W. Leonard, R. F. D. No. 1, Thomaston. Maryland—H. C. Lewis, 418 Equitable Building, Baltimore. Massachusetts—Jas. F. Carey, 693 Washington street, Boston. Michigan—C. Lockwood, 1012 Eggleston avenue, Kalamazoo. Minnesota—J. E. Nash, 45 So. 4th street, Minneapolis. Missouri—Otto Pauls, 212 So. 4th street, St. Louis. Montana—Jas. D. Graham, Box 908, Helena. Nevada—Lora Harris, Sparks. New Hampshire—W. H. Wilkins, Box 511, Claremont. New Jersey—W. B. Killingbeck, 62 William street, Orange. New York—U. Solomon (acting), 239 E. 24th street, New York. North Dakota—Arthur Bassett, Fargo. Ohio—John G. Willert, 718 W. Superior avenue, Cleveland. Oklahoma—Otto F. Brantetter, Norman. Oregon—Thos. A. Sladden, 309 Davis street, Portland. Pennsylvania—Robert E. Ringler, 623 Walnut street, Reading. Rhode Island—Fred Hurst, 1923 Westminster street, Providence. South Dakota—M. G. Opsahl, Sioux Falls. Tennessee—S. Friedman, 176 South Main street, Memphis. Texas—W. J. Bell, 106 W. Erwin street, Tyler. Utah—Jos. MacLachlan, First National Bank Bldg., Ogden. Vermont—John Osg. 49 Maple avenue, Barre. Washington—Richard Krueger, Shafter Bldg., 1414 Second avenue, Seattle. West Virginia—Geo. E. Kline, Mechen. Wisconsin—E. H. Thomas, 344 4th street, Milwaukee. Wyoming—C. F. Hackenberg, Box 24, Kammerer.

PRESS IS INCENDIARY

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Because the executive board of the Silk Dyers and Helpers of Allentown, Pa., has issued a circular stating the bad conditions of the silk dyers and helpers of both cities and urging that they take a stand to remedy them, the local newspapers are printing sensational stories of expected riots, troops, etc.

DEAD CHILD UNBURIED.

Little Girl Brought to Death—Father Out of Work. Helen Scheib, four years old, a parasite, was burned to death Wednesday while sitting in her chair in her home at 480 Cherry street, the family—father, mother and seven children—live in three rooms. They lack the money to provide a burial for Helen.

CANADIAN FARM CROPS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—Official Canadian statistics put the value of farm crops in the Dominion during 1908 at \$452,000,000, divided as follows: Nova Scotia, \$20,000,000; New Brunswick, \$28,000,000; Quebec, \$80,000,000; Ontario, \$186,000,000; Manitoba, \$66,000,000; Prince Edward Island, \$9,408,000; Saskatchewan, \$37,000,000; Alberta, \$14,000,000. British Columbia, not available.

CALL WORKERS' COLUMN

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NEW BOOKS DEBS

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William Trautman

will lecture on "The Platform of the Industrial Workers of the World" AT 181 McKIBBEN ST., BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4.

WILL GIVE DATA TO LEGISLATORS

Believing that legislators when introducing measures to modify the tenement house law are not aware of the damage they do to the tenement dwellers, the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society has issued the following circular to the members of the Legislature: "During each session of the Legislature since 1901 various bills have been introduced, generally by new members, seeking in some way to weaken the provisions of the present tenement house law. None of these bills has ever passed. Few have ever been reported out of committee. I understand that a number of similar bills have been prepared for introduction at this session. Bills of this nature often appear harmless on the surface, and it is difficult for a member not familiar with the technicalities of the Tenement House law to appreciate, at first glance, the serious import of such measures. The result is that often, without the slightest conscious desire on his part to remove from tenement dwellers any of the protection to which they are entitled, a member introduced a bill which would be a step toward their ruin. This committee will be very glad to give to any member of the Legislature who desires it the benefit of its expert knowledge on any bill in advance of its introduction."

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JUST PUBLISHED THE CRISIS, for Trade Unions, by Robert Hunter. THE OPEN SHOP, by Clarence S. Darrow. 10 cents each; 50 cents a dozen. You need these pamphlets for your propaganda work. SAMUEL A. BLOCK, The Bookman, 651B Oakley Ave., Chicago Ill.

CENSUS OF PEKIN. Recent Count Shows that Population Has Been Overestimated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Misses William W. Finkhler, formerly published statistics showing the census of the population of Peking made during 1908 by the Imperial Chinese Home Office (Min-Cheng-Pu) and the new division of the city into wards and police districts. Mr. Finkhler summarizes the returns: The census was made by "families" and these in turn were divided into "principal families" and "additional families," or into "principal tenements" and "subordinate tenements." The total number of families in the inner of Peking was given as 78,000, and in the outer or Chinese city as 44,998, making a total of 123,000 families.

Recent Japanese official works give the number of people per household in the urban districts of Japan as about 4.98. An unofficial census made in 1907 of the city of Swatow, Kuang-tung Province, works out 4.98 per household, and the unofficial census of 1891 of Wen-chou, in Chekiang Province, 5.14. Chinese officials and others who have been consulted on the question think that in the case of Peking the number of people per household is probably higher than in other localities in China, some saying that it should be reckoned as high as 5.5, think that 5.5 may be taken provisionally as a fair approximate average. This would make the present population of Peking, exclusive of the suburbs (but they are unimportant), 693,044 persons.

THOSE AMIABLE LADIES. Balls—Dich says I grow prettier every time he sees me. Estelle—You should get him to call more often.—Illustrated Bits.

The Hold Up Man. By Clarence S. Darrow. Will appear in the International Socialist Review for February. Other noteworthy articles in the same number are: The Dream of Debs, by J. L. London, concluded from January. Socialism for Students, by Joseph E. Cohen, fourth lesson. Must the Proletariat Organize? by Karl Kautsky. How Ten Saved the Business, by Mary E. Marcy.

SPECIAL NOTICE. NEW JERSEY TRADE UNIONS. Are you affiliated with the Labor Secretariat of New Jersey? SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE WORKING CLASS? We set, call or write to make office, Room 507, Union Building, 9-11 Chatham street, Newark, N. J. Phone 2100 Newark.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. LARGE, convenient, nicely furnished, with all modern and moderate prices. 220 East 75th st., 22nd.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING. Consult this Column Before Spending Your Money. Advertise Here for Results.

MEETINGS. Insert your meeting announcements under this heading. Only 5 cents a line.

FOR SALE. ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica, 22 vols., good as new, cost \$45; at your own price. Hardup, care The Call.

HAMILTON TERRACE MARKET. Choice meats, poultry and provisions. 2619 Eighth Ave., bet. 135th and 140th Sts. Orders promptly delivered. W. Werner, Mgr.

GROCERIES AND VEGETABLES. Fischer's, 2619 8th ave., near 140th street. Staples and fancy groceries, butter, eggs, tea and coffee. Order called for and delivered.

INSTRUCTION. PREPARATION for Cooper Union, regents, colleges, civil service, red-man, transman, topographical, structural draftsman, by practicing engineer. Mendell, 122 St. Mark's place.

TEA AND COFFEE. Try 5 lbs. good coffee for \$1.00. Mail order attended to. The Royal Coffee Mills, 420 E. 81st St., N. Y. City.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. E. Poshland, violin maker and repairer; music and musical instruments; old violins, Edison phonographs and records. 1794 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SPORTS
BY A. W. COLLIER
KEYES HAS BEST OF SULLIVAN

Keyes, formerly of Philadelphia, but now of Gotham, earned a decision over "Kid" Sullivan, the veteran little fighter of Washington, D. C. last night at the Sharkey A. C. Although Keyes did not fight his usual snappy style, he beat his opponent decisively. He landed by far the more blows and he was the aggressor all times. At the end Keyes was smiling, fresh and unmarked, while Sullivan's cheek bones were bleeding and he showed signs of fatigue. The bout was void of spectacular action, but it was consistently clean and fast throughout. Keyes began by landing a stiff right to the Kid's jaw. Sullivan struck the return and before he had fully recovered the Kid landed a heavy right on the ear. Sullivan played for the most of the time and landed several hard right and left swings. There were many blows swung in the third, but few of them landed. Keyes was wild and the most of his blows curled around his opponent's head or struck the shoulder. In the fourth both boys mixed it a bit and each landed several swings. Some of them were effective and honorable. Sullivan had a knack of stopping Keyes' left swing in this round. Sullivan had a slight advantage of the fifth round. After he had received a good stiff blow on the ear the Kid landed a heavy right and left to the face and body, and was better than Keyes at the infighting game. Honors were even in the sixth, but from then on Keyes had things practically his own way. Norton, who is usually, however, landed squarely with the result that Sullivan was on his feet until the bell ended the bout.

Fast Skaters Entered for Championship Honors at International Tournament



EDMUND LAMY
A POETIC PRINTER
Writes Invitation in Verse for "Big Six's" Annual Ball.
CLARENCE GRANGER
PHIL KEARNEY

The international skating championship races in New York City on February 8, will attract the fastest skaters in this country and Canada. The skating enthusiasts of the country will have an opportunity to see Edmund Lamy, the Saranac Lake speed marvel, at his best and in competition with such men as Clarence Granger and Phil Kearney. Invitations have been extended the following amateur skaters: Lot Roe and Fred Robson, of Toronto, regarded as the two best amateurs in Canada; O. Bush, of Montreal, a one-armed skater; Ollie Southon, of Long Branch, N. J., one of the fastest skaters in the East; A. C. G. Anderson and Harry Kead, of Chicago; C. Fischer, of Milwaukee, and C. Ahroth, of Duluth. The New York Athletic Club's team also will enter several of the events.

CHASE REINSTATED TO GOOD STANDING

"Hal" Chase is again eligible to play with the Highlanders. "Garry" Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, officially announced yesterday that the young man had been returned to the good graces of the organization which he left so unceremoniously in the season of 1908. The penalty for Chase's quick jump to the West is a fine of \$200. This must be paid before Chase may take the field with the New York Americans, but there is no doubt that he will be paid. No special rebuke is administered to Chase beyond the criticism which usually accompanies the admonition of the supreme court of baseball to be good and not to do it again. It will not be necessary for Chase to sign another contract with the Highlanders for when he quit the New York team last summer he was under contract for the season of 1909 as well as that of 1908. The text of the National Commission's ruling is as follows: "The commission has made quite an examination into this case and we would feel inclined to reinstate this player without inflicting any penalty had it not been for the way he played with and against teams harboring ineligible players. His application, therefore, for reinstatement is granted, conditioned he pay a fine of \$200, which fine will have to be paid to the secretary of the commission before Chase will be eligible to play in any club operating under organized baseball." Jake Welmer, of the New York Nationals, was reinstated conditionally upon his paying a fine of \$150.

WAR ON SPECULATORS

Theater Managers Encouraged by Favorable Decision Renew Fight. The decision rendered by Justice Peter A. Shells, of the Municipal Court of the Second Bronx district, in the suit brought for \$500 damages against Keith & Proctor by Walter Jacobs, encouraged the managers of the playhouse to put out an extra force of employes looking for speculators last night. Jacobs sued the theater people for excluding him from the Fifth avenue house in December because he had bought a ticket on the sidewalk. The case was tried before Justice Shells and a jury. The Justice ordered a verdict in favor of the defendants, maintaining that the managers had the right to exclude persons if they were so disposed. The plan to combat speculators which was tried last evening was to have employes watch on the sidewalk, follow into the lobby any one seen buying from speculators, and the man at the door was instructed to refuse admission to them.

WALSH WANTS \$7,500.

Chicago's Great Spittball Twirler After Big Increase. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3.—"Make it as strong as you please and put it as stiff as you like, that I don't sign with the White Sox again unless I get \$7,500," said Ed Walsh, the pitcher, who is here coaching Yale's pitching staff. Walsh freely discussed conditions in Chicago, he said. "Charley Comiskey, the Chicago owner, has treated me well except in money matters. He has been too close. Now, I think that the people of Chicago feel that I earned a much bigger salary last season than I received. I think that they feel that I am worth the nine all that I ask. I certainly don't sign for them unless I receive it. Walsh was asked about the retirement of Manager-Fielder Jones and said: "I have no idea that Jones will be with the team again next season." He was asked whom he thought would be his successor as manager and said that he could not state, but personally he felt that Billy Sullivan was in every way qualified to make a great manager.

DRISCOLL AND CROSS TRAINING HARD FOR GO.

Jem Driscoll, the English champion, and Leach Cross, the local lightweight, are working like beavers for their ten-round bout, which takes place at the Fairmount A. C. on next Wednesday night. Driscoll is getting into condition at Westchester, while Cross is doing his training at John's roadhouse on Jerome avenue. Charley Harvey, manager of Driscoll, announced last night that he is ready to sign up for Driscoll to box the Attell. If the latter will consent to take him on before February 20, he will be the day on which Jim will fight for his home town, Wales. Cross is certain that he will make a better showing against the clever Englishman than Johnny Marto did, he claims that he will make a smashing battle of it, and expects to win across one of his swings to Jem's net.

BIG FIGHT FOR NEW YORK.

Attell and Driscoll Want to Battle in Metropolis. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—Negotiations for a fight in New York between Abe Attell and Jem Driscoll, the English champion, are being narrowed down to a definite proposition from Attell that he will meet the

"HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY" MENDELSSOHN LETTER

Vivid Color and Lightsome Gayety Enlivened Missive from Pressburg. By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER. (Continued from yesterday.) From Pressburg, in Austria-Hungary, one of the most characteristic of Mendelssohn's letters was sent by the youthful tourist to his brother, and, as the reader will readily observe, the missive painted in vivid colors a word picture of the coronation scene whereof he was a witness. In part, the letter follows: Peals of bells, drums and music, carriages, people hurrying in all directions, everywhere gay crowds, such is the general aspect around me, for to-morrow is to be the coronation of the King, which the whole city has been expecting since yesterday, and are now imporing that the sky may clear up and wake bright and cheerful. The grand ceremony, which ought to have taken place yesterday, was obliged to be deferred, owing to the torrents of rain. This afternoon the sky was blue and beautiful, and the moon is now shining down tranquilly on the tumult of the city. To-morrow at a very early hour the Crown Prince is to take his oath (as King of Hungary) in the large market place. He is then to go to the church in grand procession, attended by an whole array of bishops and nobles of the realm, and afterwards ride up the Koenigsberg, which lies opposite my windows, in order to wave his sword afterwards to the quarters of the globe. In token of his taking possession of his new realm. This excursion has made me acquainted with a new country, for Hungary, with her magnates, her high dignitaries, her Oriental luxury, and also, her barbarism, is to be seen here, and the streets offer a spectacle which is to me both novel and striking. We really seem to approach closer to the East, the miserable, obtuse peasants or serfs, the troops of gypsies, the equipages and retainers of the nobles overloaded with gold and gems, for the grandees themselves are only visible through the closed windows of their carriages, then the singularly bold national physiognomy, the yellow hue, the long moustaches, the soft foreign idiom—a language and an indescribable expression of savage stupidity and indifference. Then came a couple of sharp, acute looking students of theology, in their long blue coats, walking arm in arm. Hungarian proprietors in their dark blue national costume, court servants and numbers of carriages every moment arriving, covered with mud. I followed the crowd as they slowly moved up the hill, so able to be attracted to the dilapidated castle which commands an extensive

NEGRO HIRES SPECIAL CAR.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 4.—W. T. Vernon, colored, register of the United States Treasury, now on a speaking tour in Oklahoma, escaped the restrictions of the separate coach law by chartering a special car in which he rode during his stay in Oklahoma. He entered the car at Caldwell, Kan. The cost of the private car, estimated at \$400, will be borne by the negro citizens of the different towns at which Vernon speaks.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A certain father who is fond of putting his boys through natural history lessons, is often surprised by their mental agility. He recently asked them to tell him "what animal is satisfied with the least nourishment." "The moth!" one of them shouted confidently. "It eats nothing but holes."—Youth's Companion.

NEGRO GHOST WHIPS MAH'N.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The Fighting Ghost, of Merchantville, defeated Peter Maher, the Irish champion, in six round bout in the wind-up at the Wayne Athletic Club last night. The Ghost, who is a negro, proved too slippy for Maher, and the Irishman was not able to land his famous wallop. After the first two rounds Peter tired, but managed to stay the limit.

PITCHER FERGUSON BALKS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 3.—Cecl Ferguson, the pitcher traded to Boston by the New York Giants, yesterday returned his contract unsigned, and says that "while he does not want to join the "Holdout" Club he will not play for the salary offered.

FIND NAPOLEON'S CAST

Disappeared from New Orleans City Hall Forty Years Ago. ATLANTA, Feb. 4.—The bronze cast made from the death mask of Napoleon Bonaparte, taken by Dr. Francesco Antommarchi, who attended Napoleon on the island of St. Helena, and by him personally presented to the city of New Orleans in 1836 and which mysteriously disappeared from the New Orleans City Hall some forty years ago, is in the possession of Capt. W. G. Roone, of Atlanta, who has had it for eighteen years. Recently it was announced from New Orleans that the city had instituted search for the cast and yesterday Captain Roone announced that he had the relic. Captain Roone declines to say how he came into possession of the cast, but says he will give the information to the Mayor of New Orleans. Captain Roone is a native of Louisiana, and a prominent railroad man, retiring only a few years ago from the presidency of the Mexican National. The cast in Roone's possession is engraved to show it was given to New Orleans by Antommarchi when he visited the city.

WANTED—A CHAUFFEUR. "Wanted—a chauffeur, both sober and clean, to clean and repair. And when he's not driving to wait on the door. And manage the pony with care. He must sleep in the stable, and take his meals out. The chickens and pigs he must feed. And keep all the lawn and the grass borders mowed. And the garden he also must weed. He must work every Sunday, and clean all the boots. He must milk and attend to the cow. And put up the clotheslines and beat out the rugs. And to polish the windows know how. For duties like these the munificent sum Of ten dollars a week he will get—The woman or man who inserted this Is in want of a chauffeur as yet. —Evening Sun.

AN UNRELIABLE DOG. "Come right on in, Sambo," the farmer called out. "He won't hurt you. You know a barking dog never bites." "Sure, boss, ah knows dat," replied the cautious colored man, "but ah don't know how soon he's going to stop barkin'."—Success Magazine.

Coffee Sale BRUNSWICK BLEND 20c "Four-O" Mixed Tea 40c GILLIES COFFEE WASHINGTON ST. 253-259

Stageland

GENERAL NEWS NOTES. Miss Isabel Irving, whose delightful performance in Percy Mackaye's comedy "Mater" is vividly remembered, will act in comedy and serious roles, both in American and England, under the direction of Charles Frohman. Her next appearance in New York will be in "The Flag Lieutenant," to be produced by Mr. Frohman in September. Next spring Miss Irving will create the role of an American widow in a new play by Mr. W. Somerset Maugham, to be produced in the Duke of York's Theater, London.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND STREET THEATER. Cor. Grand and Chrystie Sts. Matinee, Mon., Wed. and Sat. One Week, Starting Monday Matinee, February 1. MISS LOUISE BEATON (Mrs. A. H. Woods) in RACHEL GOLDSTEIN.

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK is situated on the border of the beautiful Bronx Park, and is the largest strictly Union Park in New York. To get to the park, take the Subway to West Farms, two blocks from the park, or the Third Avenue "L" to 149th St. and transfer to West Farms train. All Bronx cars go direct to the park. Transfer at 177th St. and Tremont Ave.

WHERE TO DINE WELL. LITTLE HUNGARY 257 E. Houston St. Table d'Hote Dinner. Hungarian Gypsy Band and Royal Non-Solitan Mandolinists and Singers. Evenings.

RESTAURANTS. STADLER BROS. DAIRY RESTAURANT, 23 West 17th Street, Bet. 5th and 6th Aves. New York.

VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT, 103-5 William St. N. Y. NOONDAY LUNCH. PHYSICAL CULTURE FOODS.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM, 125 PARK BOV. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

FREE LECTURES TO-NIGHT. "The Rise and Fall of the Federal Party." Miss Jennie M. Davis, at Public School No. 113, 133 street, near Eighth avenue.

"Dante," Joseph Gavan, at Public School No. 86, 94th street and Lexington avenue.

"The Home, the School and the Law." Mrs. Lillian W. Betts, at Public School No. 1, 513 West 41st street.

"The Great Ice Age." William T. Elsing, at Public School No. 46, 157th street and St. Nicholas avenue.

WE DO

LINOTYPE COMPOSITION AT LOWEST PRICES.

THE CALL 442 PEARL STREET GOOD WORK. PROMPT SERVICE.

PEG WOFFINGTON THE ROMANCE OF A FAMOUS ACTRESS

BY CHARLES READE. (Continued from yesterday.) Synopsis to Previous Instalment. Peg Woffington is a beautiful actress with whom Ernest Vane, a wealthy gentleman from Shropshire, is fascinated. Through the influence of Sir Charles Pommander he is introduced to her and finds that she had been married four times and is rather mercenary in her dealings with men. She, however, encourages Vane and they enjoy several weeks of mutual love. Pommander tries to institute an intrigue and he succeeds in persuading Vane to follow her to a place where she is supposed to have kept an appointment with a man. The find, however, that the man is only Mr. Triples, a poor playwright, whose wife and children were starving and to whom Mrs. Woffington brought food. Both men are ashamed and Vane promises not to suspect her of any deceit. Pommander gets up another scheme in which he hopes to prove that Vane is a married man. Sir Charles, arrived in Bloomsbury Square, found that the whole party was assembled. He had therefore ordered his servant to parade before the door, and, if he saw Mrs. Vane's carriage enter the Square, to let him know, if possible, before she should reach the house. On entering the house, Mr. Vane and his guests were in the garden—a very fine one—and joined them there. Mrs. Vane demands another chapter, in which I will tell the reader who she was, and what became her husband had for his liaison with Margaret Woffington. CHAPTER XV. Mabel Chester was the beauty and toast of South Shropshire. She had refused the hand of half the country squires in a circle of some dozen miles, till at last Mr. Vane became her suitor. Besides a handsome face and person, Mr. Vane had accomplishments his rivals did not possess. He read poetry to her on mossy banks an hour before sunset, and awakened sensibilities which her other suitors shocked, and they them. The lovely Mabel had a taste for beautiful things, without any excess of that severe quality called judgment. I will explain. If you or I, reader, had read to her in the afternoon, amid the smell of roses and agitations of the mavis, the hum of bees, the twinkling of butterflies, and the tinkle of distant sheep, something that combined all these sights and sounds and smells—say Milton's musical picture of Eden—"Paradise Lost,"—she would have never been let on "Kew," she would have instantly pronounced in favor of Eden; but if we had read her Milton, and Mr. Vane had read her Triples, she would have an unhesitating preference for "Paradise Lost." She was a true daughter of Eve; the lady who, when an angel was telling her and her husband the truths of heaven in heaven's own music, slipped away into the kitchen because she was so hardy as to hear the story at second-hand, encumbered with digressions and in mortal but martial accents. When her mother, who guarded Mrs. Vane like a dragon, told her that she was not rich enough, and she really must not give him so many opportunities, Mabel cried and embraced the dragon, and said, "Oh, mother!" The dragon, finding her ferocity disappearing, tried to shake the dragon's goods would cry and embrace the dragon till it melted. And by Mr. Vane's uncle died suddenly and left him the great Stoken Church estate, and a trunk full of Jacobines and Queen's shawls—his own hoard and his father's. Then the dragon spoke comfortably and said: "My child, he is now the richest man in Shropshire. He will not think of allowing you to steal your heart." Then Mabel, contrary to all expectations, did not cry, but, with flushing cheek, pledged her life upon Ernest's love and honor. And Ernest, as soon as the dragon dropped from him, he turned to Mabel and said that was their first grief; but they bore it together. And Vane was not like the other Shropshire squires. His idea of pleasure was something his wife did all about. He would walk and eat with her, and read to her, and composed songs for her and about her, which she played and sang prettily enough, in her quiet, lady-like way, and a voice of angel dropping from her mouth. Then she kept her eye upon him; and when she discovered what dishes he liked, she superintended those herself; and, observing that he never failed to eat of a certain lemon-pudding, she had that originated, she always made this pudding herself, and she never told her husband she made it. The first seven months of their marriage was more like bliss than any man could wish for. Mabel told Mabel that her husband was a mortal, and not an angel, sent to her that her days and nights might be unmix, uninterrupted heaven, she could hardly have realized the information. 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THE FARMERS, THE FERTILIZER TRUSTS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

By B. M. W.

The Fertilizer Trusts. Farmers east of the Mississippi even those who patronize them, do not realize the power and significance of the two fertilizer trusts, the American Agricultural Chemical Company and the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company, which operate in the North and South, respectively. In fact, farmers generally do not understand the immensity of the fertilizer industry which has grown rapidly during the last twenty years, until now the total value of the products is close to a hundred million.

According to their own statistics the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company controls about 50 per cent. of the Southern business, which means that the farmers of the South patronize them to the extent of nearly a million tons per year. The American Agricultural Chemical Company is equally strong in the North. Both are gaining in strength each year. At the close of their year, June 26, 1902, it was found that the first named company had increased its output 26.26 per cent. besides having orders for 100,000 tons which the railroads could not move. Consolidation still continues. In 1900 the number of firms in the fertilizer industry were 422; in 1905, but 400, although the capital invested in the business had increased about ten millions. If this does not awaken the farmers to the significance and trend of business, perhaps, when they realize that they will now proceed to hand over the costs for both sides in the recent court proceedings of the Federal Government against the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company, it will mean something.

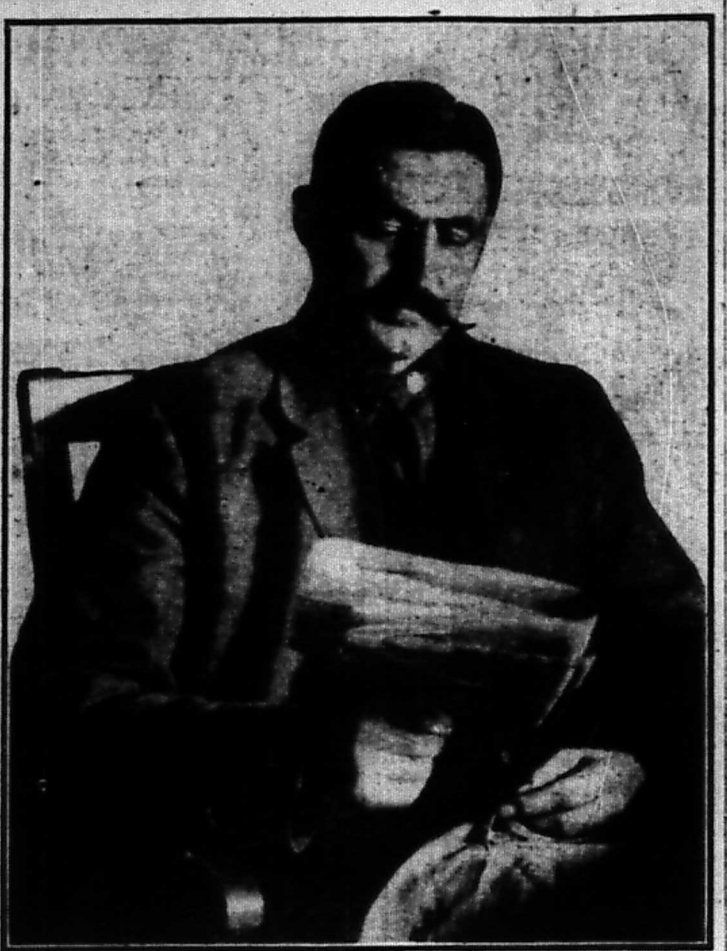
This case was opened April 24, 1906, four counts of the indictment being put under the first section of the Sherman act, which is as follows: "Every contract, combination in the form of trusts or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

Roosevelt's Boast to Bryan. In his letter of September 27, to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Roosevelt says: "To show the difference between deeds and words I compare the record of this administration with the record of one of your most prominent supporters at the moment, Mr. Olney, Attorney General under the last Democratic administration. Under this administration a mass of such cases have been brought, including the cases against the Northern Securities Company, against the Beef Packers, against the Federal Salt, against the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, against the Standard Oil Company and others. In a number of these cases the Government has already succeeded by injunction and otherwise. Some of the cases are now pending. In hardly any important case against great law-breaking corporations has the Government yet suffered final defeat. As will be noted, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company is one of the concerns against which Mr. Roosevelt thought a case was still pending, while at that very time the printers of the organ of the fertilizer manufacturers were setting up, or had already had set up, the following: "Announcement has been made from the Middle District of Tennessee by the United States District Attorney (Nashville), that further prosecution of the fertilizer manufacturers' case has been abandoned."

Toddy Careless as Usual. Since Roosevelt says: "In hardly any important case against great law-breaking corporations has the Government yet suffered final defeat," he would naturally conclude that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, along with the others named, is a great law-breaking corporation, in fact, he should not have called any of them law-breaking until they had been so proven. No person is safe from criminal prosecution who classes with "great law-breaking corporations," one which the Circuit Court could not find guilty.

Of course, Mr. Roosevelt says it does not mean final defeat, but it is supposed to be much more difficult to convince the Supreme Court of law-breaking, so in all probability, the Attorney General will have heavy work for some time. The Sherman Law may be constitutional, but it is yet to be proven adequate, and it is our opinion that subsequent verdicts will show that corporations cannot be found guilty of criminal acts under it.

Neither Will Overwork. The Attorney General will have some work to show that trusts are organized to restrain trade, when the fact is they want all the trade they can get; they are organized to produce at a minimum cost, to increase their business and thereby increase their profits. Restraining trade would mean decreased profits. The trusts might have had a sneaking idea that the effect of great corporations and vast concentrations of capital would be to make outside capital



CHRISTIAN RUDOWITZ.

The revolutionist who was released on Thursday, January 28, having been saved from the bloody hands of the Russian Czar by the united action of the workers and liberty loving people of this country.

THE FIRST YALE PLAY. Let not the present members of the Yale Dramatic Association imagine that their generation is the first to distinguish itself on the stage, writes a correspondent of the "Yale Alumni Weekly." It appears from the following statement, which is cut from "Hartford County Memorial History," I, 586, the letter of Mr. Eliot being credited in a note to Centennial Papers of the General Conference of Connecticut, that Yale actors were the pioneers of the theatrical art in Hartford; and they furnished not only the actors but the playwright for a part of the program: "The drama may be said to have made its entry in May, 1778, as a letter written by the Rev. Andrew Elliot, of Fairfield, to his father informs us. 'Could you think it? On Monday evening, in election week, in Hartford, the Capital of the State, in the Court House, the place where the Fathers of the Senate meet, at the most public time, and in the most public manner, was acted "Tancred and Sigismunda," by the Junior Sophister Class of Yale College, who had been forbidden to act the same at Glastonbury (where they have lately studied), and who embraced the opportunity of vacation and secured the Court House for the purpose. To this succeeded a farce of their own composing, in which Gel's Burgoyne and Precot were introduced. To keep up the characters of these Generals, especially Precot, they were obliged (I believe not to their sorrow) to indulge in very indecent and profane language. "The audience consisted of the Gentry of Hartford and the vicinity, and a number of strangers, among whom were Dr. Rodgers and Mr. Tenent. 'Thou'st strong' Gentlemen were very much offended at the profane language introduced. "What adds to the illegality is that the actors were not only dressed agreeably to the characters they assumed as men but female apparel and ornaments were put on some, contrary to an express statute. Besides, it cost the lads 160 to prepare for the exhibition."

TWO BOYS. Alonzo is a likely boy; he's full of spirit. He keeps a-thrown' gems o' thought promiscuous 'round the place. An' strives with an' mother in a manner most polite To get us to take notice when our grammar isn't right. He shaves at least three times a week; Alonzo's mighty neat. An' he's expert in his judgment about things that's good to eat. His brother's kind o' different. He the Capital built much fur show. Bill saws an' splits the firewood an' he shovels off the snow. The sewin' circle compliments the family now an' then About Alonzo; sayin' he's the nicest of young men. But as fur me an' mother, we jes' do as parents will. Defyin' neighbors' comment. We are mighty strong fur Bill. We like to hear the stompin' of his feet out in the shed; We like to hear his laughin' way of hollerin' to be fed. It ain't but a partial, but our hearts is all aflutter. Fur that boy who splits the firewood an' who shovels off the snow! —Washington Star.

ON THE FIRING LINE. By MONOSABO. We have not heard of Mr. Bryan addressing any mass meetings in behalf of Mr. Gomper's. Binns was a hero at \$12 a week. Now, if he had been making as much as Morgan or Rockefeller, why, he would have waded ashore with the Republic under his arm. So Mr. Rockefeller's pastor is afraid that the broad-liners, whom he describes as "bums," may become a menace to the community. Not so great a menace, however, dear doctor, as the "bums" higher up. And while Cleveland Moffett was at it, why didn't he call his play "The Bottle" with characters red-nosed, like the typical "Socialists," which capitalists' journals delighted to picture some thirty years ago? A great deal of fuss has been recently made in Cleveland by people who proposed to "live as Jesus did." We have not heard of any Standard Oil stock being sold and the proceeds distributed among the poor. What was it Jesus said to the rich young man who aspired to be his follower? Jeff Davis a poor deluded Senator from Arkansas, has recently been making another speech in behalf of his bill which, he says, would kill gambling on the Stock Exchange. Permanently, because "the stockholders and only classing to his stockholders that operating ferric under the capitalist and Tammany spoils system, ostensibly as city properties, and operating them under Socialism would be as different as day and night? Haul in your straw man!

THE ARK UP TO DATE. Little Richard had been given a lovely ark for Christmas. It contained everything you could think of—elephants, butterflies, spotted cows, blue monkeys, green cats, yellow dogs with purple spots, and a Noah and Mrs. Noah standing at strict attention. But it didn't contain everything little Richard could think of. One day his father came upon him placing a couple of tiny splinters in man's first boat. "And what are they, Richard?" inquired the perplexed parent. "Why," replied Richard, "dem's microbes. Dere must 'a bin a pair o' microbes in de ark!" And, when you come to think of it, so there must—John Bull.

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OUT OF TOWN. THE ARK UP TO DATE. Little Richard had been given a lovely ark for Christmas. It contained everything you could think of—elephants, butterflies, spotted cows, blue monkeys, green cats, yellow dogs with purple spots, and a Noah and Mrs. Noah standing at strict attention. But it didn't contain everything little Richard could think of. One day his father came upon him placing a couple of tiny splinters in man's first boat. "And what are they, Richard?" inquired the perplexed parent. "Why," replied Richard, "dem's microbes. Dere must 'a bin a pair o' microbes in de ark!" And, when you come to think of it, so there must—John Bull.

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

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
 National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 120 Washington Street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 230 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.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1909.

THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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THE RUSSIAN REVELATIONS.

The revelations dealt with in Tuesday's interpellations in the Russian Duma are more than interesting; they are of the highest importance. While all persons well informed about Russian affairs have long known both that there were many revolutionists in the government service and even in its higher ranks, and also that there were police spies in the revolutionary ranks, probably few suspected the extent to which either the one or the other of these conditions prevailed.

The discovery that Azeff, for years an active member of the so-called Revolutionary Socialist or Terrorist organization, and in recent years a member even of its central committee, has all along been a spy, in regular communication with the heads of the secret police, is of course a terrible shock to the whole revolutionary body. While he was accused as a spy some two or three years ago, the suspicion was not generally believed and he was able to convince his comrades that the charge was unfounded, so that he was again chosen to a place in the central committee, from which he had resigned. It is now certain that the accusation was true then, and that it would have been true even if made several years earlier.

On the other hand, it is an equal shock to government circles to learn that Lopukin, former governor of one of the Baltic provinces, and afterward holding a high position in the imperial police service, has been in sincere sympathy with the revolutionary movement and, while ostensibly performing his duties in the suppression of revolutionary agitation, has actually for a number of years been keeping the revolutionary bodies informed of the plans and movements of the army of government spies who were on their tracks.

In no other country in the world, perhaps, could such conditions prevail in so high a degree, though they are characteristic of every country in which a reactionary despotism is struggling for its life with a great popular movement of revolt, where the complete absence of political liberty and civil rights prompts the opposition to adopt the methods of conspiracy and violence, and where the government must rely on a gigantic system of espionage to combat the underground forces. Despotism necessarily breeds plotters and assassins on the one side and spies and corruptionists on the other. And, by setting all the best moral and intellectual forces of the nation in deadly opposition to government and the law, its sets both the honest and the corrupt to working at cross purposes and by devious ways for their respective ends, so that moral standards become confused, acts which ordinarily would inspire all humane and honorable men with nothing but horror become deeds of splendid heroism, and on the other hand plain fidelity to official duty becomes repugnant and impossible to men whose ideals are not limited to the narrowest of personal interests.

The Russian government service in all its branches has long been notoriously corrupt—more corrupt even than our American city administrations. Bribery and embezzlement by officials, high and low, in the army and navy, in the police, in the fiscal departments, in the judiciary, in the commissariat, everywhere, has been recognized as the rule rather than the exception.

Such corruption in the real sense of the word has not seriously disturbed the minds of the Czar and the bureaucracy. They have taken it for granted; have considered it as an evil, perhaps, but as an unavoidable evil, inseparable from their own existence, as indeed it is; and have only occasionally made spasmodic efforts to punish offenders who carried their corrupt practices too far for the safety of the government itself.

But it is quite a different thing to the rulers when they find that men in high official position are violating their pledges of office, not to enrich themselves by taking bribes and stealing public funds, but to undermine the Autocracy and advance the cause of liberty and progress by giving valuable information to the government's enemies, the organized champions of the people.

The secret police has for a number of years, ever since the revolutionary movement assumed really formidable proportions, depended upon the provocator as one of its most important agents. The provocator makes his way into the revolutionary organizations and is there the most revolutionary of the revolutionaries. He proposes and assists in the planning of assassinations and expropriations, only to have them discovered at the last moment and his dupes arrested and imprisoned, exiled, or put to death. Sometimes—very frequently, indeed, in these latter years—the acts planned by the provocators are even carried out, and the arrests made afterward. This is now known to have been the case with the killing of Plehve, Sipiagin, Sergius, and several other high officials. It is hard to say, in such cases as these, whether the police blundered or whether the execution of the plots were deliberately permitted. It is certain that the police knew of the plot against Plehve; that only a few hours before his assassination, the head officials at St. Petersburg were asked by their subordinates whether it was not time to make the arrests, and that they answered in the negative. Did they miscalculate the time at their disposal? It is possible. Did the subordinates deceive them as to the details, so as to throw the blame of failure on the highest authorities and prove their own vigilance and the necessity of increasing their numbers and their pay? It is possible. Or were the very highest authorities in the capital willing to sacrifice Plehve, who had already fulfilled the sum of his villainies and was perhaps getting to be an incubus on the Czarism, thus at one stroke ridding themselves of a hated colleague and hoping that the Terrorist "outrage" would react in the mind of the world in favor of the Autocracy? That is by no means impossible.

What is certain, and all that is certain so far, is that the police



"THE SPAN OF LIFE."

THE MONSTER WOMAN SUFFRAGE PETITION.

By MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

Under the auspices of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, a monster petition to Congress is now being circulated throughout the country. It asks that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the different states removing the political disabilities of sex as those of color were once removed in a former one. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, is chairman of the Petition Committee, and Mrs. Florence Kelly, so well known to all Socialists for her long and strenuous efforts for the prohibition of child labor in the United States, is the vice chairman. Jane Addams is a member of the Advisory Board. Mrs. Catt's office is in the Martha Washington Hotel, 29 East 29th street, and thence a mail of about three hundred letters a day is being dispatched to all parts of the United States.

Within the past few weeks 50,000 petition blanks have been sent out, not haphazardly, but on request of those who offer to fill them. These alone afford space for over one million names. This will be the largest petition ever presented to Congress on any subject. It will eventually go to Washington on a box car, if not a train of them, and its enormous proportions and the ceremonies attending its presentation will command the attention of the whole country. All signers are requested to set down their occupation after their name. Upon the completion of the petition the names will be listed by occupation. It is proposed to show just what kind and sort of people in the United States want suffrage. We shall know how many self-supporting women have signed; how many home women; how many "workingmen"; how many professional and business men, etc. Each portion of the petition thus classified will be presented to Congress by some man or woman who suitably

represents that element of the petition. This petition will accomplish several things. Its vast proportions and the great gathering of women at Washington when it is presented will be an answer to that last hedge behind which the objector always hides, "when women want it they will get it." It will also give the British women now engaged in the most heroic struggle for the suffrage that women have ever made, material to answer Mrs. Humphrey Ward's false statement that suffrage sentiment is dead in the United States. Most of all, it will be an enormous piece of educational propaganda. At this moment probably at least one thousand persons in all parts of the country are engaged in the discussion of the suffrage question provoked by a request to sign the petition. This personal discussion and propaganda will continue daily and hourly until the petition is complete.

The suffragists know that they have many good friends among the Socialists. We have already received many signatures from them, but even the surface of Socialist sympathies has not been scratched. Rose Pastor Stokes took out fifty petition to fill at her meetings when she started on her Pennsylvania tour January 11. Some good friends in the office of The Call have already sent up one blank filled in the office, and have promised others. So far as we know this is the only definite Socialist co-operation we have had.

We are trying at headquarters to canvass the meetings of various kinds daily and nightly in New York for signatures. About 95 per cent. of those we ask sign. We have been dumbfounded at the unanimity of the response, but we have great and pressing need of women or men who will take the petitions and ask people to sign. If any Socialists, particularly

Socialist women, are willing to co-operate in this by canvassing Socialist meetings, we ask them to write or call for petitions at the Woman Suffrage Petition headquarters, 29 East 29th street. We know that the Socialist workers themselves are burdened with effort the year round. We would not ask them to take up this task for an extended time. The request is made for only the few winter weeks that still remain.

The suffragist movement is, and must remain, non-partisan. Economically, women are found in every class; politically, they all belong to one—the disfranchised. I recall an answer to a correspondent once published in the "Worker," which I read for several years when it was published under its old name. A reader asked if it were allowable, under any circumstances, for a Socialist to vote any other ticket. The editor replied that under a certain possible contingency it would be necessary for the whole Socialist party to desert its own and vote one of the old-party tickets. This contingency, he said, would arise if one of the old parties had declared for the disfranchisement of the working classes. The significance of this statement to our own movement is obvious. When the ballot is in question, all other party considerations must give way to that with the disfranchised, or those threatened with disfranchisement. No one can pledge the vote of women. No one party can ever control it all. Our plea must be made on one ground alone—that of simple justice. On that ground alone are the disfranchised men of various European countries making their plea to-day. We can do no more nor less. On that ground we ask the co-operation of Socialists of America in making our petition a great and decisive national roll-call on woman suffrage.

(Note.—The editor of The Call is in a position to state that Socialists have given much more aid in gathering signatures for the woman suffrage petition than Miss Reynolds is aware of. Naturally, those in charge of the petition work cannot always know the affiliations of those who are active in circulating the petitions and doing other work on behalf of equal suffrage in their various circles.)

THE DEPENDENT WOMAN.

In all the world to-day there is never so dire an energy to social growth and initiative as the petty, pious woman, who has been all her married life an admiration society for some shallow-pated man. By her very dependent position she is prone to adopt the opinions and imbibe the prejudices of the man who feeds and clothes and calls her his. Into the minds of her sons she pours those ideals of masculine success which whet their appetites for human exploitation. While they are yet but babes she buys them whips and wooden swords, and drums and soldier toys, turning their innocent play into thoughts of murder; while the literature of their growing youth is filled with heroic combats in the lists of blustering blockheads booted up in hardware.

She it is who draws away her skirts from her sister of the street; that sister who may have made struggles for personal purity, which her owned and sheltered life can never comprehend. Do not expect the woman whose husband has always kept her fed and clothed, who has never walked the street hungry, unshod, and alone, to always understand that vegetation is not virtue.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

EXACTLY.

The difference between reformers and Socialists is that the reformers pick out some one of the many evils of the capitalist system to fight, while the Socialists concentrate their whole fight on the system itself, which is the evil parent of all the lesser evils.—The American Enterprise, East Hartford, Conn.

NOT GRAFTERS, BUT GENTLEMEN.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The New York "Evening Post" comments upon the lack of enthusiasm in New York State over the selection of Elihu Root for the Senate. It would seem that a state which had been represented for some years by two broken and pathetic creatures like Platt and Dewey should make some sort of demonstration when in the place of one of them the state sends a distinguished, brilliant man of the type of Root.

To the keen observer of the trend of the times the selection of a man of Root's calibre comes not as a surprise, but merely as additional evidence that capitalism has reached a new stage in its development.

In the old days the capitalists were not always entrenched enough to select one of their own kind. The people thought they ran politics by selecting a man of their acquaintance to represent them. We had, therefore, in the Senate a few respectable political bosses like Matthew Quay and Thomas C. Platt. They pretended to represent the people, and therefore, in order to get what it wanted, capitalism had to buy these men, and it bought them.

But to-day in most states capitalism is in supreme control. When Philander C. Knox was put in the Senate from Pennsylvania in place of Quay it marked a new stage in capitalist development. He was a capitalist among capitalists. He was one of their own kind. He did not have to be bought. He believed what they believed, and he was willing to fight to the last ditch for the rule of property.

Senator Lodge and Senator Aldrich are, of course, men of this type. Indeed, all of the New England states long ago passed completely out of the hands of democracy. And now we find that Pennsylvania, New York, Colorado, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are completing the order of development.

Almost without exception the United

States Senators of to-day represent capitalism only, and the representatives there are mostly shrewd corporation lawyers and millionaires fighting for their own pockets and the pockets of their class.

The old day of politics is passing (and it is not to be regretted), and we are entering upon the European stage.

So long as machine bosses and popular leaders of the grafting sort dominated politics there was a semblance of democracy. The politicians and pretty much like Robin Hood. They held up the corporations, forced them to pay tribute to the boys, and distributed what remained among their professional following. It was a boss-controlled, thug-ordered, room-smelling democracy. But to-day is over.

Lincoln Steffens and other muckrakers have shown up democracy for sale. The machines are in disrepute, and instead of selecting good, healthy, old criminals, the people now turn to pious whitened sepulchres of the corporation attorney brand.

These men are respectable. They talk grammatically. They drink in clubs and honor saloons. They know millionaires personally and are distinguished visitors at their tables.

They cannot be bought. They are not corrupt at all in the ordinary sense. They are just gentlemen who believe that this earth belongs to gentlemen, and that if it is in their power the destinies of this nation will be ruled by gentlemen.

Charles J. Hughes, Elihu Root, Cummins, of Iowa, and Burton, of Ohio, are all good, clean, respectable men.

They will vote exactly as the grafters voted. They will pass the same legislation. But they will do it as gentlemen. They will not have to be bought. They will do it by instinct. Just as Aldrich, Lodge, Elihu Root and Knox do now, or as Steffens and Morgan would do if they were Senators.

THE MINERS AND A LABOR PARTY.

Editorial from Chicago "Daily Socialist."

The United Mine Workers gave the final slap to the effort to start an independent labor party. It was altogether too artificial. It was too evidently being manipulated from the top, and very largely by persons who were politicians first and trade unionists last or not at all. The whole thing was altogether too plainly an attempt to copy the English situation. Every argument for a labor party began and ended with very superficial parallels of the English movement. There was to be the same preliminary Socialist organization, the same pure and simple labor movement, the same "Taff Vale" case and same resulting triumph of a labor party.

The Socialists were the first to develop the evolutionary philosophy of history and to show how each nation follows a similar line of growth. But just as there are striking differences in the manner in which each individual person reproduces race history in his personal growth, so there are even greater differences in the course of development pursued by individual countries in their social and political development.

It is useless now to discuss the differences between the British and the American situation. This discussion

may well be left to the writers of the philosophy of history. There is one great fact that whatever might have been the situation a few weeks ago, the miners have given the death blow to this hope of a labor party. It is not alone that the miners are the largest union in America, although that is sufficient to dampen the hopes of those who had looked for a political movement to spring out of the trades unions. But the United Mine Workers is the organization that must necessarily have led in such a movement. It is the most radical. It is the nearest ready for political action.

Run over the list of other unions and judge which of them can hope for success in such a movement unsupported by the miners.

The miners are to be congratulated on this action. A trade union is not organized for political work. Every attempt to use the unions as political machines has proven injurious to the union and of little value politically.

The Socialist party is the logical labor party in this and every other country. If it is not recognized as such by organized laborers then there is something wrong with the party or the union men. Perhaps both need some changes and education.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HYNDMAN ON THE LABOR PARTY.

Editor of The Call:
 Apropos of Mr. Walling's criticism of the English Labor party, and Mr. Hunter's reply thereto, it may be of interest to note that Mr. H. M. Hyndman himself thinks that the S. D. P. should have joined the Labor party after the latter adopted such a striking declaration of Socialist principles at the Hull Conference, or to have offered to do so at least. I refer your readers to Mr. Hyndman's letter in London "Justice" of January 16, reprinted from the "Fall Mall Gazette." In general, Mr. Walling seems to be very poorly informed as to the British movement. As an old member of the S. D. P., I know that most English Socialists would laugh at Mr. Walling's position.

A LETTER FROM ARKANSAS.

Editor of The Call:
 I have seen a few copies of The Call, and am glad to see that my brothers of the East have a paper that so ably defends our cause.

There are no sweatshops out here in the woods, the air is fresh and pure, the water likewise. But the poor sweaters and their children must be taken care of. They are six years old, just the same. As a rule when city folk think of the country, they think of clover blossoms, of cows standing at the gate peacefully chewing their cud in the blinding twilight. I assure you that that is all that is beautiful in the farmer's lot. But here is the reality. Men of forty or fifty years, with wife and children, working hard day in and day out, are yet too poor to own a cow, or even to buy milk, and that, in a place where there is still a little of United States land to be had, and which could be improved for a small sum. Still they must pay rent to others for allowing them to exist.

The small land owner is of course a little better off, he has a cow and a few chickens, but neither he nor his family gets any of the eggs for they may bring from fifteen to twenty cents a dozen. And, therefore, must be content so that things more necessary may be gotten, such as a pair of shoes, for instance. And still there are some who give the same old fool-cry that they do not want Socialism, because they

do not intend to divide up. They seem afraid they would lose the 40 or 50 acres of poor, rocky mountain land. We had in this township, at the last election, 22 Republicans, 35 Democratic and 26 Socialist votes. I saw the Republican party born, and I hope to see it buried. For it stood for principle then, but for robbery now.

Helping the workers will decide to abolish poverty. I am yours for the brotherhood of man.

WM. W. BROWNFIELD.
 Brentwood, Ark., Jan. 26.

GOOD WORK WELL DONE.

Editor of The Call:
 I know of no better medium through which to express appreciation of work well done than through your letter column. All those who are interested in the success of working class undertakings must have been gratified at the method and system displayed in the handling of the very large meeting at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, January 31. We should congratulate Comrade George Goebel, manager of the debate, as well as every worker who assisted him upon the quiet, prompt and efficient manner in which the work was done. Every man was at his post.

This debate was held for the benefit of the Sustaining Fund, and I wish to acknowledge a service well done, no less than to call attention to the fact that the working people, when the occasion presents itself, demonstrate their ability to organize, manage and execute their tasks as efficiently, as do their masters who tax the workers as mercilessly for "wages of management."

Everlastingly yours,
 NEW YORK, FEB. 2.

LABOR EDITOR INVENTORIES.

The following resume of the life of a labor editor for a year comes from the West:
 Been broke, 300 times; had money, 62; praised by the public, 8; damned by the public, 184; been roasted, 537; roasted others, 67; taken for a prize, 2; written post cards, 624; wrote letters, 2; washed towels, 2; found money, 6; taken baths, 8; delinquent subscribers, 27; did not, 423; paid in advance, 6; got whipped, 5; whipped other fellow, 0; cash on hand at beginning of year, \$1.47; cash on hand at present, \$60.—Idaho "Unionist."