# STORY OF COLOSSAL HOLD-UP IN THIS ISSUE

All the News

The Weather: Warmer; partly



PEBRUARY 5, 1909.

Vol. 2-No. 31

FRIDAY,

Says Americans Are Scared by Big

Words-Monopolists Merely

People's Agents.

we should meddle with other people's

business. These railroad and gas peo

ple are merely our agents," declared

Judge William J. Gaynor in address-

"Men like Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Har-

afterward," continued the Judge.

agents of the government. A franchise

is merely a permit, and because

Americans like big words, the ordi-

nary man regards the word franchise

ought to think the way they do.

Roasts Gas Trust.

Hotel Astor.

with awe.

that is to blame."

NEW YORK

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

Price One Cent.

## And So Does Roosevelt.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 5 .- It children from the publc schools.

The measure passed the Assembly call changed his vote from "No" "Yer," gave notice that to day he sentence.

Ild move to reconsider the vote by Meanw ch the bill was passed. It will reire forty-one votes to carry Leeds'

Two other less "offensive" bills had en side-tracked at the urgent ret of the President.

Within an hour after the unexed passage of this bill Governor Hett received the following teleam from President Roosevelt:

What is the rumor that the Caliornia Legislature has passed a bill xeluding the Japanese children from the public schools? This is the most ffensive bill of all, and in my judgment is clearly unconstitutional and of should at once have to test it in the courts. Can it be stopped in the egislature or by veto?"

The Governor at once sent a reply, the nature of which he declined to take public now. He requested an amediate answer, in the meantime selluing to discuss the Assembly's stion. nia Legislature has passed a bill

rch Corporation came up again Assembly yesterday when the of Assemblyman Ward authorizhe House of Evangelists in the of New York to dispose of its ty and become dissolved was

was declared by Assemblyman llier, of Manhattan, that the e of Evangelists owns property \$50,000. "Before we send this he said. "we should fine just what connection exists be-Trinity and St. James', which

cea Trinity and St. James', which the apparent beneficiary of this in the apparent beneficiary of this in the transfer, and the to know it.

The Trinity Corporation has been in a high handed manner, and conduct with regard to its tenema and other property is a publicated. I believe the subject of the ard bill should be investigated. The bill, however, went to a third ding, on the ground that opporting for debate would be afforded as it came up for final passage. It made that a Republican member of Amenby, from Manhattan intends to introduce a bill aimed at

### **LADING PEATURES OF** TO-MORROW'S EVENING CALL

or Under the Traction Trust. description of conditions under employes of the New York system work, with a special cartoon by John F. Hart.

on the Inside." Another article g the operations of the loan

-Another chapter of Gus-Myers' absorbing story of s With the Girl Who Works." rd of the series of special articles

hn's Biography."-Conation of Harry Chapin Plummer's Woffington."-Charles Reade's ig romance continued. an's Department."—Edited by

and Girl's Department." d by Bertha Mailly al articles by Robert Hunter

pelin and others. The Evening Call from your er. Insist that he handle it.

## JANER INDICTED **BY GRAND JURY**

## e California Assembly Acts Abduetor of Loerch Child Is Charged with Assault---Capital Offence.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5 .- Joseph N. is predicted to-day that one of the Janer, the Brooklyn man who is t fights ever waged in the Cali- charged with abducting twelve-yearnia Legislature will result in the old Catherine Loerch, was presented ort to kill the bill excluding Japan- yesterday by the grand jury on a charge of rape. The state's attorney is preparing the indictment, which will a vote of 46 to 28. Assemblyman be returned by the grand jury to-day. er Leeds, of Los Angeles, who at A conviction on the charge would carry with it the possibility of a death

Meanwhile the little girl will be detained at the House of the Good Shepherd until she is wanted as a witness in the Criminal Court. It was expected that her mother would arrive in this city some time this afternoon.

The witnesses against Janer yesterday were the little girl, the proprietress of the house on Calvert street where the girl was taken by Janer. Detectives Kahler and Pohler and Captain of Detectives Pumphrey and Dr. A. Samuels, who made the examination.

Janer will be kept in jail until the day of his trial, as bail has been refused.

The little victim was the principal witness. She subsequently retold her story to the matron of the Criminal Court, in whose custody she is placed

temporarily. She said:

"Last week Mr. Janer, who has visited our house for several years, asked mamma whether I could go to Baltimore with him. She said that I might and this the said that I JUMPS ON TRINITY

Baltimore with him. She said that I might, and that she would join us as soon as paps, was dead and buried. On Monday Mr. Janer came for me and I did not want to go, but after he had got the tickets he made me go. I cried and begged him to let me stay at home, but he said that I might go and that I would have to go with him. We came directly to Baltimore and Mr. Janer took me to a hotel for the night."

Here the child told the indignities she had undergone. As she concluded she said:

"He made me say to everybody that

"He made me say to everybody that I was his daughter and that my name was Florence Newhoff and that his name was Paul Newhoff."

## FIREMEN FIGHT TO SAVE HORSES

Stables of Lion Brewery.

Three valuable horses in the private stables of Mrs. Valentine Schmidt, of 807 Fifth avenue, were destroyed by fire at 152 West 108th street, at 3:30 o'clock this morning. Three other horses in the Schmdit stables were rescued by the firemen after a hard fight, and ten horses in an adjoining stable, belonging to the Lion Brewery, were got out by the police and fire

men.

The fire is supposed to have started in the first floor of the building at No. 154, a two-story structure. The ground floor was used as the cabinet department of the brewery, and stored in it were varnishes and paints and dry wood. On the upper floors were stabled the ten brewery horses.

The lower floor of Mrs. Schmidt's stable was used for the storage of carriages and light driving vehicles, and the floor above for her horses.

When the firemen arrived in answer to a call sent in by Policeman Hoder, of the West 190th Street Station, the brewery horses were led down the runway to the streets. Most of these horses were quiet old fellows, used to excitement. Then the firemen went to rescue the six horses in the adjoining stable, every one of them a high spirited, well bred animal. The horses were frantic. With their coats the firemen managed to blindfold three of them and get them to the street. The three others refused to be saved and fought the firemen off with teeth and hoofs, until the floor reollapsed and they went down to death.

The building loss was about \$2,000.

death.

The building loss was about \$2,000. Several times this amount could not have purchased the three horses that were killed. The fire started from defective insulation, the firemen believe.

#### WALL PAPER MEN COMBINE.

Thirty manufacturers of wall paper, representing the largest wall paper mills in the country, met yesterday in the Hotel Victoria and organized the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association of the United States. A call for the meeting had been sent to practically all the heads of wall paper manufacturing companies in the country, and nearly all responded.

bond.

A resolution was passed in the tower house of the Legislature yesterday condemning the indictment returned against Governor Haskell. A similar resolution was offered in the State Senate, which went over until to-morrow on objection to it of Senator Reuben Roddy (Democrat), of Ida, the bank guaranty law's author. Thirty manufacturers of wall paper,

## SUPREME COURT TELLS

Refund May Start in Ten Days-Injunction Helps Company.

United States Commissioner Shields eceived this morning the mandate from the United States Supreme Court pursuant to that Court's recent decision in the gas case.

The mandate officially notifies the Circuit Court of the reversal by the upper court of the decision in favor of Gas Trust in the 80-cent litigation and directs the paying out of the \$9.-117.392 of the consumers' money held by the Circuit Court,

Commissioner Shields will go into date and ask the Circuit Court for explicit instructions. It is expected that the Court will order him to arrange payment to the consumers at

Commissioner Shields does not ex pect that the actual job of paying off can be started inside of ten days. can be started inside of ten days.
Extra forces of clerks will have to be pressed into service by the company, and the sorting of bills will take at least a week. Much of this work has been done already, but there will be a huge quantity of it when the bills begin to come in.

In the mandate, as sent by the Supreme Court, costs of \$15,998 are ordered assessed against the gas company for expenses incurred in the appeal. In directing the repayment of

pany for expenses incurred in the appeal. In directing the repayment of consumers' money withheld by the company the mandate says: "The Circuit Court will proceed to make distribution of the fund which has accumulated in its hands pursuant to the offer contained in the company's bill and by reason of the terms of the injunction order heretofore granted by that court." that court."

#### Legal Tangles.

It, has been discovered that since March 30 the Consolidated Gas Company has been in contempt of court. It has not obeyed the court's order that it shall pay into the hands of Commissioner Shields every month all moneys collected in excess of the 80-cent rates, although no other mitigating or relieving order is on file.

The clerk of the court admitted that no relieving order was ever issued by Judge Hough or any other judge. When the matter was called to the attention of Commissioner Shields he said he knew nothing about it. He had no order releasing the Gas Trust from compliance with the previous arrangement.

Counsel for the Gas Trust assert that they were relieved of obedience to the court order, that there was a

verbal arrangement.
The Gas Trust may profit by its own failure and refuse to pay back to con-sumers the money it holds, which should have gone into the hands of Commissioner Shields, but which was

Nearly \$3,000,000 is at issue, according to the figures in Commissioner shields's possession. If the company should refuse to pay back this sum there may be no way in which it could be collected, for the decision under which the excess money was paid in was negatived by the decision of the United States Supreme Court handed

United States Supreme Court handed down on January 4.

It has developed that the New York Mutual Gas Company's feason for not accepting the 80-cent rate is that it cannot do so without disobeying an injunction order. The injunction was obtained by Peter Reid and Sarah Baar, stockholders of the New York Mutual, to restrain the company from accepting the legal rate.

Now the officers of that company assert they are willing and anxious to obey the law but cannot because the

obey the law but cannot because the United States Circuit Court has re-strained them from accepting the eighty-cent rate, and they cannot disobey the injunction.

## HASKELL WILL SUE ROOSEVELT

Conspiracy with W. R. Hearst.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 5.-Gov. ernor C. N. Haskell left last night for Muskogee to give \$5,000 bond for his appearance to answer the indictment returned yesterday in the

The Governor still charges the indictment up to a conspiracy between President Roosevelt and W. R. Hearst to discredit him. It is main-tained by Haskell's friends that the Governor will bring suit against Roosevelt as soon as the latter re-tires from the Presidency, similar to the \$600,000 suit against Hearst. Business men of Guthrie were solic-ited to-day to sign the Governor's bond.

## MLLIONS IN **JUDGE GAYNOR SHQWS UP FRÄNCHISE BLUFFS** DISAGREES

#### After Being Out All Night "There are a lot of pin-headed men With Decision, Is brokers and that sort, who, whenever the Legislature tries to regulate trusts **Discharged** and railroads, run around asking why

After deliberating all night the jury n the trial of William Gow, charged ing the Portia Club, Thursday, at the with the larceny of \$145 000 from the Borough Bank, of Brooklyn, of which he was a director and principal stockriman and Mr. Gas Company are do- holder, announced to Justice Crane ing our business first and their own in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, early to-day that they were unable to agree They conduct business as the licensed Thereupon they were discharged by the Court.

It was learned that the jury stood eight to four for acquittal.

District Attorney Clarke said after the disagreement that he would at "Don't say that Roosevelt talks too once proceed to prosecute Gow under much or that he has lost a button, the other, indictments against him Europe used to say that Frederick the growing out of the wrecking of the Great had lost several buttons. The Borough Ban little follows think the big fellows \$27,000 ball. Borough Bank. Gow is still under

#### Out Yesterday.

"Every principal commodity we use The jury was sent out at 5:08 is under trust control. It is done by o'clock yesterday afternoon. After rebates under different names. There five hours of deliberation they camare no rivals in flour and other staples in and asked to have the testimony of and, my God;" said the Judge, burst-Richard Jones, president of the Oriing into wrath, "you know there are ental Bank of Manhattan, read to no rivals in oil. I don't blame the The reading of that testimony them. people who do these things. I rather took almost an hour and a half, after admire them. It is the government which the jury again went back to

It was apparent the jury wanted Referring to the 86-cent gas case light on the final steps taken by Gow Referring to the 80-cent gas case I Judge Gaynor said

"The gas company cannot run its mains through the streets without the consent of the government, and so they must charge every man alike. When it seemed that the gas company was charging too much the Legislature took the matter up. There was a thorough investigation with experts, an honest man like Governor Hughes looking into it, and it was decided to reduce the price to 80 cents. Then the gas company went to the courts and got an injunction and tied up the 80-cent law, and that was done by a gentlemanly United States Judge. They said they could not get reasonable and his friends to raise the \$1. 000,000 to form the International Trust Company, Gow's pet concern with which he hoped to merge the Brooklyn and Borough banks. Jone testified that on September 36, 1907. Gow, Howard Maxwell and John S Jenkins called on him in the Oriental Bank and obtained a loan of \$250. 000, on the security of the Borough Bank for that amount and two notes ne by Jenkins and another by Burr,

Bank for that amount and two notes, one by Jenkins and another by Burr, etchi law, and that was done by a gentlemanty United States Judge. They all the property of the states Judge. They all they could not get reasonable dividends, and the government will not allow a man to be deprived of his property. On that ground they got the injunction. But if they water their stock and get unconscionable dividends, then we are being deprived of our property.

The case was tried before a reference, and were experts called in?

Say emphatically they were not. The company piled its property up on the basic, its stocks and bonds (and the Lord knows they have enough of these). Then comes in the big word franchise, their permit to open up the street, and they say that is worth \$13,000,000, and the Master in Chancer, was independent of the state of the two they in all conscince should we have to pay interest on the franchise? They say it is worth \$18,000,000, and the Master in Chancer, they got it for nothing), and if it goes up to \$20,000,000, \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000, are we going to be allowed to criticise the courts, of course, it will. "A man over 40 years old does not grow much, and I can understand when he has been looking at one side a long time his brain has hardened or softened so he can see but one side. But finally this got up into the Supreme Court, and then if came tumbling down on their heads. To make us pay interest on the franchise would be not only an absurdity, but a gross injustice. When the price of a commodity goes down the returns should be increased. It increases the number of consumers and the amount consumed. That is an understood fact of political economy."

Bank for that another by such is good. 15500.000 in the his portant point. It was for the trust company consisted of the trust company. The company is a such that is a understand when he has been looking at one side a long time his brain has hardened or softened so he can see but one side. But finally this got up into the Supreme Court, and then

Castro may be impeached accord QUALTROUGH ACQUITTED ng to Count Luigi Aldrovarri, Italian Charge d'Affaires to Venezuela, who arrived here yesterday on the steam ship Zuba. Castro, under the Constitution, is still President, and General Fleet Captain Charged with Drunk-Gomez is really only acting President the Count says. In order to give Gen eral Gomes regular legal standing in GIBRALTAR. Feb. 5.-Captain accordance with the Constitution it Qualtrough of the battleship Georgia will be necessary to impeach Castro.

has been acquitted by the courtmartial before which he was tried on
the charge that he was under the influence of intoxicants at a reception
given at Tangier by Samuel R. Gummere, the American Minister.

The decision of the court will not
be announced officially until it has
been approved by Admiral Sperry.

will be necessary to impeach Castro.

This will be done it is said, on the
ground of an order said to have been
cabled by Castro to P. M. Cardenas.
former governor of a department.
commanding hifn to kill Gomez in
the rioting which followed Castrothe rioting

The Amazing Story of How New York City **Built the Subway and Then Handed It Over** to Belmont and Company---Immense An Profit on Investment of Water.

#### By GUSTAVUS MYERS.

Author of "The History of Public Franchises in New York City," "The I tory of Tammany Hall," "The History of the Great American

(Continued from yesterday's Evening Call.)

To get the city to pay out public money in building a rapid transit subway, and then make a CLEAR NET PROFIT OF MORE THAN \$2,500,000 A YEAR—this is what August Belmont has a ceeded in doing.

No, this is not fiction. It is "municipal ownership" as run by capitalists for capitalists.

THE CREDIT AND CASH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK BUILT THE SUBWAY. The people of the city get nothing from it but OVERCROWDING. Belmont and his associates get CLEAR YEARLY GIFT OF SEVERAL MILLIONS. YOU PAY THE BILL. This is the sham kind of "municipal ownersh the people have been deluded into voting for and are getting.

If you want to know how municipal ownership works out under capitalist administration please follow the subjoined facts.

The bonds New York City issued for the construction of the subway amounted to about \$50,000,000.

### \$10,000,000 Profit in Building.

IN THE VERY BUILDING OF THE ROAD A PROFIT WAS MADE BY THE BELMONT COTERIE OF PROBABLY \$10,000,0000-not much less at any rate.

So here was \$10,000,000 MADE BY THE INSIDE RING before the road was even opened.

But this is not all. In the opinion of those who have consider the matter carefully THE ENTIRE ROAD WAS EQUIPPED FROM THE PROFITS ON THE COSTS OF CONSTRUCTION.

#### Got Subway Without Dollar's Expense.

IN OTHER WORDS, THE COMPANY GOT THE ENTIRE ROAD WITHOUT ANY REAL EXPENSE TO ITSELF. IT PRACTICALLY DIDN'T HAVE TO PAY ONE CENT FOR THE ENTIRE STRETCH OF THE ORIGINAL SUBWAY.

This was certainly an extraordinarily rich gift. But Belmont got other rich presents. THE INTERBOROUGH RAILWAY COMPANY DOESN'T

HAVE TO PAY A SINGLE DOLLAR IN TAXES. Although nominally its lease runs for fifty years, yet it practically endures for seventy-five years.

LIMITED AS THIS FRANCHISE IS, IT IS VALUED, IR. RESPECTIVE OF THE EQUIPMENT, IN WALL STREET AT

Wall Street knows what the present and potential value of the lease is. THE SEVENTY-FIVE YEAR LEASE ALONE IS CONSIDERED BY WALL STREET SHARPS TO BE WORTH ALL OF \$60,000,000 AND PROBABLY \$75,000,000.

#### Doesn't Have to Pay Taxes.

Yet the company does not have to pay a single dollar in taxes on franchise or equipment.

THIS IMMUNITY FROM TAXATION IS WORTH FROM \$75,000,000 TO \$100,000,000 DURING THE SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS. If the company had to pay taxes on equipment and franchise it would be assessed at present at probably \$300,000 a year for equipment, and \$700,000 a year for franchise tax-in all, \$1,000,

IT SEEMS TO BE CLEAR, THEN, THAT A GIFT OF \$75.0 000,000 AT THE VERY LEAST HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO BELMONT.

Now let us have a look at the profits from the operation of the

(Continued on page 3.)

# Claims

enness Freed.

## THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST

The Call Library Vote. cialist Party Local, Fraternal Organization Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., etc., can ente The organizations receiving the larges Editor, New York Evening Call, number of votes will get the following prizes: P. O. box 1634, N. Y. C. This for one (or a handsome hand-made Emblem Banner.) Second Prize ..... 200 Library Third Prize ..... 100 Library st will end Saturday, April 10, at 6 P. M. In c of a tie vote the prize will be divided between the contesta

Those sending in coupons by mail should see to it that th

COLLEGE MEN WILL

Edwards Will Employ Them as

Checkers to Snow Carts.

Mr. Edwards went to the Corpora

tion Counsel's office yesterday to find

might go ahead and hire men and

The investigation of graft in snow

tickets has brought out incidentally

the fact that many of the men em-

VIOLATES KEY LAW

Charges Against Santa Fe

Railroad.

OR MONEY BACE:
THE SUMMER TAYOR
NEVER falls—6 reasons WET:
1—It breather with and yields to ever
appropriate gale from the control of beat,
1—10 pointed made, 100 monel part
to for fash. 30 coulds bushed
1—10 promuse on spine or liffactor.
1—10 promuse of liftactor.
1—10 promuse of liftacto

deed themes. Bot De rapture, but per manually curse!

THE BUNKER TRUSS CO., Fourth Floor, Roum 605, 67 West 682 St., cor. Sixth Are., New York City.

carts to help his own force in clear-

ing the streets.

out if he could cancel the snow con

## TRACTION TRUST MAKES CONCESSION CLEAN THE STREETS

Receivers Actually Attend Hearing of P. S. C. and Promise Things. Judge Favors Gang.

As a result of the experiments held by the Public Service Commission last fall new safety devices may be installed on all the street cars in this tracts now standing, and also if he city within the year. This hope was expressed yesterday at a hearing held by the commission, at which repreentatives of all the surface car line companies favored some such device s the commission intends ordering.

mentatives of all the surface car life companies favored some such devices as the commission mental ordering.

The receivers of the Metropolitan street Railway Company were represented by Arthur H. Masten, James J. Quackenbos and Crom Root, peneral manufactures and company were represented by Arthur H. Masten, James J. Quackenbos and Crom Root, peneral manufactures and company the surface of the Third and the manufactures of the Chird and the Metropolitan had been making tests of its own. Mr. Masten told the commissioners that the company favored wheel guards While Mr. Whitridge to operates in decentral the company favored wheel guards While Mr. Whitridge to operate in decentral the company favored wheel guards While Mr. Whitridge to operate in decentral the company favored wheel guards While Mr. Whitridge to operate in the company favored wheel guards While Mr. Whitridge to operate in the company favored wheel guards While Mr. Whitridge to operate in the company favored and the projecting fenders on the figure of the Metropolitan street and the projecting fenders and proved a failure is Manufattan, and had on occasions proved a contributory cause of accidents.

Oren Root said the projecting fender had proved a failure is Manufattan, and had on occasions proved a contributory cause of accidents.

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Oren Root said the projecting fender had proved to the failure of the manufattan, and had on occasions

terday to the effect that the naonal executive board had exceeded its authority in suspending the officers of the Indiana District for having disan order that the miners should return to work in the Hudson Mine pending the adjustment of the

This was essentially a reversal of the convention's action of a few days ago in approving the course of President Lewis and the executive board in their general action in this matter, and indicates that the delegates will pass ome measure giving a new interpretation to the sections of the organization's constitution defining the authority of the national body in its relation of the district body.

ACTORS CO-OPERATE ON BILL.

Henry De Veaux, president of the resterday that the Actore Society, the Connedy Club and the American So-ciety of Magicians have decided to co-operate with his organization in supnt to the emplo gency law regulating the com a to be paid for procuring the



OTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS

READ SOCIALIST BOOKS one described in our new from section of the Hour." All p VILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY ALL COCIALIST LIVEBATURE

## TRAGEDY FOLLOWS IN WAKE OF LOAN SHARKS' PERSECUTION . tion, Social Club, Singing Society, So-

14.4. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.

**Workingman with Large Family Hounded by** Usurers, Lost His Job and Was Finally Driven to Death---How Companies Trace Delinguents and Get New Victims.

> By "ONE ON THE INSIDE." (Written Specially for the Evening Cail.)

(Continued from yesterday's Call.)

A little incident at this time will g a long way to show the vindictive ounds the victims that fall his way During the year 1902 a man named William Cunningham, who was employed as a bookkeeper for the firm of Acker, Merrill & Condit, in their place at Chambers street and West Broadway, made a loan with John L. Dunlap.

The Cunningham Case.

The Cunningham Case.

Mr. Cunningham was the father of a family of small children, and although the salary he got would be supposed to support the average New York family, it did do so until there came a long stretch of sickness.

Doctor and medicine bills are not usually calculated for by the average family when they arrange their incomes so as to meet their economic expenses, and so Cunningham's case was not unusual on that account.

He was a reticent sort of man, and although he had been employed for a number of years in his then place of employment, there were few among his fellow employes with whom he was on friendly terms.

He arranged a loan with one of the Duniap offices, and his expenses increasing instead of decreasing, put him' in a nosition that made it impossible for him to meet the instalments when they fell due. He was dunned by the collectors, and he did his best to pay up, but the added protest charges were more than he could stand.

Loses His Job Through Sharks.

Loses His Job Through Sharks.

At last, after Dunlap had a considerable portion of it collected he filed an attachment against Cunningham's salary. It is the invariable rule in Acker, Merrill & Condit's to discharge peremptorily the employee who becomes involved with any of these "sharks," and Cunningham was no exception to this rule.

There are a number of large firms in New York that discharge any employe who mixes them up with loan companies, without any chance of explanation on their part. Some emplayers pay the money to the "shark," others pay the employe and dare the "shark" to sue them.

Hounded to Death.

could to get the relatives of the de-

Absolute Secrecy Preserved. Absolute Secrecy Preserved.

The manner in which the companies transact their business is as absolutely usurious as it is possible for it to be. No information is given outside of the office. Any girl in their employ who permits a paper to get out of her hand, is instantly discharged. When breaking in a new girl they have a man come in and represent himself as a borrower.

The man tries to pick up the power of attorney blank and read it, or some of the other papers, or, else try to

of the other papers, or, else try to work the girl for information. If he succeeds in any of these, the girl

is let go.

The girl must ask the prescribed questions, but answer none but those permissible. They are never supposed to tell by whom they are really employed. They seldom, if ever, know the real name of their employers.

Getting Material.

Getting Material.

In all the loan concerns they ask of the intending borrower a list of names of friends and fellow-workers, with their occupations and home addresses. Besides using these as references, or as sources of information as to the whereabouts of the borrower, if he skips out and doesn't pay up, they are also used to circularize by mail, so as to get more business.

Often these loan "sharks" have fake advertisements put into the leading papers, offering positions to people already employed, but who desire to change for a better, or more lucrative place.

This is done for two reasons. One is to get the names and occupations of prospective borrowers. The other is, that they might by accident get the name of some of their "skippers" (those who have borrowed money and fled). Many times some of these ads are answered by an unsuspecting "skipper." and shortly after he finds his salary tied up and wonders how on earth it happened.

These ads are not confined to New York alone, but anywhere that it is possible to get information regarding the whereabouts of the delinquent.

This Concern Does Big Business. This Concern Docs Big Business.

D. H. Tolman & Co. is another concern that is worthy of some attention. This concern does the widest business of any in the country. They boast of having offices in "sixty-three principal cities." It is evident that the legal authorities of the sforesaid "sixty-three principal cities" are derelict in their duties. Here is a company that is loaning money out at interest and exacting usurious rates, opanly advertising their business, and yet no one in authority has seen fit to "ques-Hounded to Death.

Dunlap hounded Cunningham from place to place and would not let him hold a place any length of time. His family were in sore straits, compelled to even sell the household furniture, until they had nothing salable left.

When last reported to the Dunlaps by the tracer, Miss Wandt, the Cunninghams were living in two barety furnished rooms on West 41st street, with boxes for furniture, and a mattress on the floor.

When Miss Wandt made a report, Mrs. Dunlap retorted, "Serve them right, the bests. How dare they cheat us." Cunningham committed suicide shortly after.

There are other cases where the borrower died and the collectors were instructed to try as hard as they

### PROGRESSIVE LABOR CLUB IS FORMED

New Movement Is Started as Outcome Union Het Co. Enlarges Plant to

Dinner.

At a meeting of trades unionists, Socialists and others interested in the labor movement, held at the University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge streets on Thursday night last, a new organization was formed under the name of the Progressive Labor Club. The meeting was the direct outcome of the dinner given to Keir Hardie by Robert Hunter on January 16 last, at which the following resolution was adopted: District Attorney of Chicago Files CHICAGO, Feb. 5 .-- On informa-

on furnished to the Department of Commerce and Labor by the Order adopted:
"Resolved, That we form ourselves of Railroad Telegraphers, the Atch-

LAMPMAKERS WIN STRIKE.

Newly Organized Union Starts Off with Two Victories. with Two Victories.

The newly organized Coach and Automobile Lampmakers' Union. which was formed by Secrétary Max Pine of the United Hebrew Trades a few weeks ago, has started off by winning two strikes right off the reel. The strikes were called on the New York Coach and Auto Lamp Works. 794 Tenth avenue, and Edelmann's 253 West 47th street, because these firms had discharged men for joining the union. When the employers saw that the men were determined to maintain their right to organize they came to time and the strike was won. These shops are now thoroughly unionised.

## HATTERS GET JOBS

Union Label Hats.

The striking hatters' claim that their union label would be a strong factor in compelling the manufacturers to surrender was born out last night by an aunouncement at a meeting of the men at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum that the Union Hat Company of this city is enlarging its plant to be able to supply the in-

which the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we form ourselves in the purpose of studying and discussing social, industrial and political problems, especially such as have an important bearing on the struggles of labor."

Telegraphers' Federal Nine Hour law, which went into effect March 4, 1998. District Attorney Sims, of Chicago, as filed the charges.

The federal authorities charge seven which went into effect March 4, 1998. District Attorney Sims, of Chicago, as filed the charges.

The federal authorities charge seven violations. The practise of the sants Fe in keeping train dispatchers practically on duty twelve hours a day at Corwith, III, is made the basis of the charge. The dispatchers named in the bill as the once overworked are Fred Hillhouse, Edward Flaherty and W. E. Sargent.

The committee on organization consists of Morris Braun, J. P. Boyle, of george Stein, William Mailly and Ernest Poole. Alden Preeman was a better understanding between the progressive elements of the labor movement so that there could be more mutual agreement and sympathy among them.

The committee on organization consists of Morris Braun, J. P. Boyle, of george Stein, William Mailly and Ernest Poole. Alden Preeman was chosen treasurer and sympathy among them.

The committee was instructed to arrange admired to be fellow of the club during the first week in March, Staturday, March 5, being preferred. The committee will report at the next meeting and announcement of the dinner will be made through the press.

LAMPMAKERS WIN STRIKE.

PHARMACISTS.

PURE NORWEGIAN COD (This Senset's.)
% pint bet.15c 1 quart ...50c
1 pint ....20c 1 gallon...55.50

George Oberdorfer,

PHARMACIST.



## 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.

Workers Could Only Have Lookou

to Protect Them on Foggy Days. York Central Railroad to have a

flagman stationed along the tracks above the University Heights depot yesterday afternoon when a gang of twenty laborers were at work ther resulted in the death of six of the men, the mortal injury of a seventh and the painful injury of four others. An electric engine drawing a string

from the north at a high rate of speed, and before a warning could be given to the workmen, who had their backs turned, the engine had ploughed through the gang of men, grinding six of them under the wheels, and tossing the others to the side of the roadbed. The dead are:

BARBARO, M., 30 years old, of 248 North Main street, Yonkers. CUOCOLA. D., of 35 Yonkers ave-

PIERRO, M., Albany avenue, Kings-bridge.

PORELLA, S., 28, 248 North Main street, Yonkers. POZELLO. P., 35, same address. RARLAPIANO, S., 36, same ad-

The man who was mortally injured was R. Mutcho, of Yonkers, who was dragged for nearly a hundred feet. He was taken to the Kingsbridge Hospital.

Hospital.

A remarkable statement was made to Coroner McDonald by Joseph Yanarelle, foreman of the gang of workmen, who was arrested on a charge of homicide after the accident. Yanarelle said when asked why a flagman had not been sent up the tracks to watch for the approach of trains:

"My orders were to send out a flagman only when the weather was foggy. We have been working on the tracks near University Heights for several days and never had a flagman out. It was clear to-day and I saw no reason to use a flagman."

## The Manhattan Liberal Club

Founded in 1869. Horace Greeley, First President. Devoted to Free Discussion

Meetings open to the Public every Friday Evening at 8 o'clock. BERKELEY THEATER HALL, 19 West 44th St., New York. (Opposite Sherry's.)

Subject To-night: ELIZABETH E. COOK

(Intercollegiate Debater and winne Cornell-Woodford Prize.) "Woman Suffrage—The Next Step." All Lectures followed by Discursion ADMISSION 10 CENTS

#### MAX N: MAISEL, 422 Grand Street, N. Y.

A select stock of English, German, French and Russian books always on hand.

BARGAIN LIST NO. 11.

The Radical Review, a quar-

terly published by Benj. R. Tucker in 1877-8; complete in one volume-four numbers—828 pages, containing articles by B. W. Ball, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Proudon, Lysander ooner, Elie Reelus, Dyer D. Lum, Stephen Pearl Andrews, I. G. Blanchard, E. H. Heywood, Sidney H. Morse, dard, John Fiske and others. Also an excellent article on

Or \$1.00 postpald. This extremely rare collection of carly American Socialist and radi-cal thought should be on every Socialist's book shelf.

Marwin. The review is now

entirely out of print, and we

will sell the few remaining

## FREE LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

"The Eve of the French Revolu-tion." Prof. James T. Shotwell, at Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue.

"George Eliot." Liewllyn Powys, at Public School No. 30, No. 224 East 88th street.

"Capital Employed in the Packing Business," Prof. James Walter Crook at Public School No. 158, Avenue A and 77th street.

"Yellowstone National Park," Ro ert G. Weyh, Jr., at Public School N 53, Broadway, Inwood.

"Life and Industries of the Jap-aness." James Walter Doughty, at Public School No. 38, Dominick and Clark streets.

"Edgar Allan Poe," Prof. Curtis \$100 Hidden Page, at Public School No. 14. No. 225 East 27th street. "American Ideals To-day," Dr. Hol-land Thompson, at Y. M. B. A. Hall, No. 311 East Broadway.

"Melodies of Many Lands," Freder-ick Reddall, at West Side Neighbor-hood House, No. 501 West 50th street.

## Deutsch Bres

**OUR LEASE EXPIRES** ed use are forced to sell our large st FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM BEDOING, ETC.

CASH OR CREDIT

\$50 worth of goods, \$1.00 a wee

\$2.00 \$3,00 \$4.00

1342 3d AVE., cor. 77th ST.

## The First Trial Proves

Our claims for the dependability of Blyn Shoes are backed by every pair. Built to make a permanent patron of every chance customer, they prove by service, looks and value, that forty years of experience in making and retailing reliable footwear

Blyn Stores are the best stock shoe stores in every busy neighborhood-in them you can always find the shoe you want, the size that fits you-and at your price.

Stylish Footwear for Men, Women and Children.

NINE BEST STORES-SHOES IN EVERY GRADE





GREAT ANNUAL SELLING OF **MEN'S TROUSERS** 

Starts Here To-morrow, Feb. 6th. 11,000 Pairs Offered at Prices Never-Approached for Lowness.

Men's Pants

Just the thing for business wear, neat dark cassimeres, also black thibets, perfect fitting, all regular sizes,

1.44 Regular \$2.50 Value

#### Men's Pants

For dress or business wear, in new heavy weight worsted and cassimeres, dark or me-dium colors, also blue serge almost any size man in this lot—wonderful value at

2.92

Made of the most reliable and standard fabrics in the world at the price—"The Famous Reddings"—all sizes up to 52

Men's Pants

Regular \$8.00 Value

1.95

### Dress Pants

Just 380 pairs that sell in the regular way at \$5.00 and \$6.00, all this season's new-est patterns in the finest of sizes up to 54 waist,

3.93

COUPON "ALGERIAN" COFFEE SATURDAY,

216 and this coupon entitle the holder to 2 pounds of "Algerian Blend" Coffee, noted for its rich flavor and delicious aroms; worth 25c. a pound. Only sold in the bean.

CALL READERS



TAKE NOTICE

ANNUAL

WE HAVE.

WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR

MEADE SHOE COMPANY 102-104 Myrtle Ave., Cor. Bridge St., BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE.

FIFTH GRAND BALL AND BAZAAR

CONSUMPTIVE SANITARIUM AID SOCIETY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1909

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

oadway: Frank Bros., 177 Park Row, and at J. Herrick's Cafe, 1403 Fifth aven

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

tenance of a Consumptives' Sanitarium Aid Society at Colorado, and the rest is used for the relief of destitute consumptives within this city. It is an affair to which everyone with a human heart should come and bring their friend. Tickets are to be had at B. L. Beckers.

The greater part of the proceeds of this ball go towards the main mance of a Consumptives' Sanitarium Aid Society at Colorado, and

## TRUE DEMOCRACY INSURES FREEDOM

Berkeley Theater before a large mee. This course is given by the me for Political Education. The act of the fourth lecture was ernment." Mr. Zueblin said in

e is probably no country in the

This, however, was not the only water. A recent report of the company states that \$25,367,322 was in year, was deducted the state and subway equipment.

Its total capital, therefore, is put at something more than \$35,000,000 in the report referred to.

All, or nearly all, of this \$35,000,000 in the report referred to.

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All, or nearly all, of th ine, of course, a similarity be-a state without government and icken which has been beheaded. icken which has been beneaded.
fains a certain amount of vitalind exhibits signs of life by runfaround, and a state without govnent would exhibit just about as

from the standpoint of the com-life, government is the organiza-for the performance of public ness or the administration of the mon life. Public business has no life limits. It does not merely limits. It does not merely those things which are now alized or nationalized. All the desipalized or nationalized. All the corations that are the creatures of state are performing public busing. The state entrusts functions to e organizations because it is not ly itself to perform them. The expression which may be may describing the conventional of the function of government is:

the function of government is: ie greatest good of the greatest numgr. But we must come to believe in
good of all, and it is possible to beeve in the progressive satisfaction of
is wants of all. Democracy is a state
which every man is a free man,
other in economics, nor physical, nor
pittical, nor artistic, nor intellectual,
or moral subjection.

If the capitalist provides the
mids and carries on the business
est furnishes the necessities, and
the priest cares for souls and minters to our religious necessities.

then prest cares for souls and min-isters to our religious necessities, then are we not feemen? But we can enjoy the guidance of the min-isters without subjection, without recognising them as masters, and no one will be our master, except in the spiritual sense, "He that would be called among you, let him be the ser-vant of all."

"Why do we have such confused tions about this? Why have we it summed up the fulness of life? cause we have laid each departent of life into some little confusery in one compartment, direct from pelitics, education and ligiton—regarding each as something

#### Can Interests of Society be Democra-

"As a picture of the possibilities as a picture of the possibility of putting better ourselves a collective ideal, in mewhat the same terms as I spoke fellowship. We thought then of a Individual's responsibility to free fellowship. We thought then of individual's responsibility to try attain the fulness of life in order at he might have the inspiration provide it for others. We are ing to ask ourselves what government may contribute to the satisfacing of the wants of all by trying provide. mewhat the same terms as I spoke f fellowship. We thought then of the individual's responsibility to try attain the fuiness of life in order hat he might have the inspirations. And hat he might have the inspirations are provide it for others. We are soling to ask ourselvés what governing the many contribute to the satisfaction of the wants of all by trying a provide a harmony of human and for the people, but BY the people, we have to-day between us and the administration of our will the constitution, the Supreme Court, the Senate, the House of Representatives. It is the country itself. What fundamentally determines our life is the state of transportation.

Transportation Problem.

The city of the future will probly have a fifty-mile radius. The epple will not be allowed to live in suggested quarters, and they will not at quick and cheap transportation to an aburban districts. We are rading a great deal of time in think a firm and the country. A great many caple are bemoaning the fact that it is the country. A great many caple are bemoaning the fact that it is why they have come to the will key do not all like the country, and sti is why they have come to the wintry.

This is no fine-spun dream or caplan sketch. It is from what is

### INTERBOROUGH RAKES IN MILLIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

According to a detailed report recently handed in to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by Harry P. Nichols, engineer in charge of the Franchise Bureau of the Board of Estimate, the Interboro Rapid Transit Company paid \$2,500,000 for the original contract to construct and equip the subway. Its profits on the construction amounted to about \$10,000,000. Although it paid the original contractor who was awarded the lease only \$2,500,000 for his rights, it issued capital stock against that one time alone of \$12,000,000!

Here was a \$10,000,000 injection of water to begin with.

This, however, was not the only water. A recent report of the company states that \$25,367,322 was invested for real estate and subway

penses to be \$4,520,993.56.
From this sum the company paid as interest on bonds that the city had issued the sum of \$1,482,240,47.
This left a balance of \$3,048.755.09.
From this balance was deducted the sum of \$426,435.50. This was the amount paid to the city during the year as a sinking fund upon the bonds issued by the city.

#### The Greatest Confidence Game.

So a clear net prout of \$2,622,313.79 ras made by Belmont and his part-

So a clear net profit of \$2.622,313.79
was made by Belmont and his partiners during the year.

Its very simple to figure out. On the \$35,000,000 or thereabouts of water the profits amounted to about 10.3 per cent.

But when it is considered that Belmont got the Manhattan and Bronz subway without a dollar's worth of real expense on his part, you can see what the colossal actual profits must be.

And what the revenues from advertising are no one knows except the insiders. The sum is very large.

Would you want a better illustration of what a fraud "municipal ownership" is under capitalist polities?

daily happening that we see what is in prospect. Think of the tunnels running under the two rivers that bound New York City. There are going to besa dozen put under there at once. Why were they not put there twenty years ago? We did not know enough about making tunnels. But why make a dozen instead of two? Why not make a hundred in New York and a dozen in Philadelphia? Because we have not the conception of the common life, and do not understand the humanizing forces of

of the common life, and do not understand the humanizing forces of transportation.

"When we get this subway system, while cars run along the bottom why not run our freight along the top? In the mining districts millions of tons are carried in that way along the top without interfering with passenger traffic. There are forty miles of freight tunnels under the city of Chicago, but no passenger subway. Why should we each have it one way; and not the other? These things are being done, they are not dreams.

#### Transporting of School Children.

dreams.

Transporting of School Children.

Transporting of School Children.

Transporting of School Children.

Transporting of School Children.

It is suggested that the cars which is suppose by economic methods, and size no more in additionable to the children out to the country of supply and demand, and performed his economic function, then he understook art, and religion and light country to school, and when they had brought the children back home they could take the people back from business in the cluir, it is chaper to build school houses in the country, and it would contain man interest.

There is no non-moral economics, and there is no relationship between man and man in the purchase of seed or labor, which has not is meral significance. So long as we keep Industry and commerce of the well brought to the cars back, why do well for the country the considerable to the cars back, why do well for the cars back, w

ris it possible that we can weld together those great interests until together those great interests until there ceases to be any antagonism between these; is it possible to synthesize and then democratize them? We do not think in terms of synthesis. We are analytical, and we frame our little petty philosophy mostly under economic pressure. If people with other obinions happen to come along, and draw for us a picture of our possibilities, we regard such people as cranks.

"As a picture of the possibilities," As a picture of the people use of the possibilities, we regard such people use oranks.

"As a picture of the possibilities we regard such people us oranks.

"As a picture of the possibilities we regard such people us over the country. We need their labor, their enthusiasm, their native institutions and spirit. The great with the possibility of putting because the possibility of putting because the possibility of putting because the possibilities white race.

#### Democracy the Only Solution.

### News Briefs.

LOCAL.

Dudley Lapham, a student at Co-lumbia University Law School, took a dose of carbolic acid last night, mistaking the bottle for one contain-ing castor oil. He was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it was said that his condition was critical.

New Subway Cars Delayed Again. The side door experimental train in the subway is not to be started to-day, after all. General Manager Frank Hedley wrote a letter to the Public Service Commission yesterday saying that the start would have to be postponed again, because the postponed again, because the be postponed again, because the company would not be able to com-plete the cars before February 15.

#### City Gets New Water Works.

Water Commissioner John H.
O'Brien notified the Municipal Civil
Service Commission yesterday that
on Monday next he will take possession of the Staten Island and Crystal
Water Supply system, which the city
has bought, and asked permission to
employ temporarily all the attaches
of the two companies. The Board
granted the request. The city is to
pay \$1,820,000 for the companies.

#### NATIONAL.

Inventor Blinded by Explosion.

LA SALLE, Ill., Feb. 5.—While testing a new explosive in the quarry of the Marquette Cement Works yesterday seven men were injured by ar explosion. George Lezinsky, of New York, inventor of the explosive, losi both eyes, and his left arm was se-verely injured. Four men were

#### Suffragists Active in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the Na-Howard Shaw, president of the National Women's Suffrage Association, addressed a meeting here yesterday on "The New Democratic Ideal." Mrs. Ella H. Crossett, president of the state association, and Mrs. Henry Villard, of New York, chairman of the legislative committee, addressed an afternoon meeting.

#### Medals for Wright Brothers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. — Gold edals to cost not in excess of \$300 medias to cost not in excess of \$400 will be presented to Orville and Wilbur Wright if the House passes a bill reported yesterday by the Committee on Military Affairs. It has already passed the Senate. The report acpassed the Senate. The report ac companying the bill says that the ex ploits of the Wright brothers in aeria navigation deserve recognition.

## FOREIGN.

#### Odd Fellows' Secrets Stolen.

CHATHAM, Ont., Feb. 5 .- The Odd Fellows' Temple here was robbed of jeweis, ornaments and copies of the secret work of the order Wednesday night. It is feared the thieves will sell the stolen secrets if

#### Carrie Nation Fined in London

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Carrie Nation was fined \$7.50 in the Police Court the underground railway upon which a cigarette advertisement was pasted.

for the workers on the transit roads, and the only paper that dares print the truit about the workers is The Evening Call, the working class paper.

paper.

Get your friends to read The Even-ing Call to-morrow and advertise it as widely as possible.

## MANY BREAD-LINERS

Weeks for Their Money-Many of Them Collapsed.

About \$19.000 was paid out yester-day at Stable A. Avenue C and 17th street, to 1.780 emergency men by Deputy City Paymaster Bremmer and Thomas Langan, his desistant. James Cleary, acting district super-

James Cleary, acting district superintendent, who was arrested and released on bail Wednesday, was present, and assisted greatly in identifying the men who had worked in the
weeks ending January 21 and 28.
The street was crowded. Sixteen
policemen preserved order.
One man, thinly clad, fell in a fit
when in line and was taken to Bellevue. His scalp was lacerated badly.
It was discovered in the hospital he
wore no underclothes and that his
outer clothes were so thin the wind
could sift through them. He had
tried several times to get the \$2 due tried several times to get the \$2 du him, and the last time shricked, raiso his hands and fell.

his hands and fell.

There were, however, several men who did not get their money. It appeared that some of the bread-line men were transferred from Stable A, where they were originally hired, to other stables, and they should have gone to these for their wages. But they had not understood this, and were sadly disappointed when they found their names were not on the

were sadly disappointed when they found their names were not on the pay roll of Stable A.

In some cases men called for did not appear, and their friends explained that they had been taken to hospitals suffering from the exposure their work involved. A good deal of difficulty arose over the Italians. Some of their names had been taken wrongly by the foremen, and the adwrongly by the foremen, and the ad dresses they gave yesterday did not correspond with those on the depart-ment's books. Some cursed and some ment's books. Some cursed and some wept with disappointment, but the po-lice used their usual methods and had no ditticulty in moving them away as soon as the paymasters had com-pleted their work.

#### Bitter Disappointment.

Those who wept with disappointment had reasons. For the last two days they had been coming for their money only to be sent home without it. But yesterday there really was some money: They saw it in the hands of their comrades, lots of money—some got as much as \$3. Bills, crisp five-dollar bills, and coin, silver coin that represented bread and lodging. that represented bread and lodging.
The bread-line shivered with the sight
of it. But 400 of them did not get it
and the disappointment was hard-to
bear. They wept and some, more
rebellious shook their fists and

bear. They wept and some, more rebellious shook their fists and evoked the anger of the police.

The system of payment was a very complicated one. There were many foremen and each foreman had a little book with the names of his "gang" on it. He went through the crowd looking for his men and shouting their names.

There were policemen who by the help of clubs marshaled the people in lines, ordered them about, shook them, chased them, swore at them took them from one place to the othtook them from one place to the other, assorted them into gangs, dispelled them again, placed them at the windows, and then, when money was given them, told them to go home.

But they could not go home. The system was so complicated that even when a man was paid he was still unpaid. It seems strange and yet it is true. The men were paid in gangs and each gang represented a few days of a man's work. But the men worked at different times under different foremen and so they had to present themselves, at different "gangs." From one place to the other did they go and to the other did they go and what they got, and the manner in which it was given them, resembled more the distribution of charitable "gifts" than payment for hard labor.

## BIG COFFEE CARGO

The Afghan Prince Is Bringing 126,000 Bags.

The steamship Afghan Prince of the Prince Line, due here to-day, is bring-

Mrs. Gilbert C. Jones, chairman of the executive committee of the National League for the Civic Education of Women, an anti-suffrage organization, has just received a letter from Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in which the society leader says she has thought the matter over carefully and is opposed strongly to equal suffrage.

Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder is president of the league. Among the honorary vice presidents are Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. David H. Greer. Mrs. David H. Greer.

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

Special Bargains in Ladies' Neckwear SAVE OUR COUPONS. They are equal to 4 per OPEN EVENINGS.

## WASSER

Furniture

Table Cover; 15 yards



PARLOR — F i n e Velour Suit. 5 pieces: Pier Mirrow, French hevel glass; Parlor Table (brass feet); handsome Lamp and Globe; pair of handsome Pictures; large Oriental Rug. 7.6x 10.6; 1 Rocker, 2 pairs Curtains.

DINING - ROOM — Oak Sideboard, bevelled mirror, or clegant Sewing Machine with 5 years' guarantee; lanther Couch: 6 oak cane seat Chairs; oak Dining Table; 56-piece Dinner Set; Table Cover: 15 yards GRAND RAPIOS FURNITURE allowed on all cash sales.
We pay freight&R.R.fare LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

Down 87,50 10,00 15,00 20,00 30,00 Our Terms Apply Also to New York State, New Jersey and Connecticut.

consists of the BEDROOM —Golde Oak Dressing Case and Washstand; iron enamelled Bed, brass trimmed; woven wire Bed Spring; soft top Mattreases; pair Feather Pillows; Comfortable; 1 Oak Chair; 12 yards Mat-ting; English Toilet Set, 10 pieces.

OPEN EVENINGS

KITCHEN — Oak
Kitchen Closet, glass
doors; Kitchen Range
or Refrigerator; three
Kitchen Chairs; 40
pieces of Tinware;
Kitchen Table; 12
yards Olicloth.

1417-1423 THIRD AVE BET. 80 & 81 ST.

## PASPERFELI ARE STILL UNPAID LEVELAND

144 BOWERY "Bowery Savings Bank Block." let, Grand and Broome Sts., north of Grand St. Station, west side of street.

AN APPEAL

As advertisers of over fifty years' experience, we wish to impress gapon you that THE CALL cannot prosper in a financial sense unless it obtains advertising and plenty of it. The management informs us that you are ready to give the pref-erence to reliable houses which ad-vertise in THE CALL.

the broad ground of values and reputation.

So that we may accurately judge of the results of our advertising in THE CALL, you will confer a benefit upon both this paper and ourselves if you will present a copy of this advertisement to the salesman after you have made your purchase. By so doing you not only help us to judge the value of THE CALL as an advertising medium, but you help your cause and official organ as well.

Watches, Diamonds, Wedding Rings, and Jewelry

Open Ev'gs Till 7, Saturdays Till 10 Mail orders filled. Inquiries solicited

## MRS. ROBINS ON **WOMEN'S UNIONS**

Tells Anecdote of Gompers' Life to Show Woman's Part in Labor's Struggles,

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National, and of the Chicago Woman's Trade Union League, and fraternal delegate from the league to the annual convention of the Ameri can Federation of Labor, was the guest of honor at the monthly meeting of the Woman's Trade Union League, held at the Manhattan Trade School, last Monday evening.

In the course of her speech Mrs. bill for county option. It was a big Robins told of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor victory for the opponents of prohibiat Denver, and of the six woman delegates, who represented the Laun-Workers of San Francisco and

the Bookbinders of Philadelphia. In speaking of the value of orhibitionists have been able to make in this state in a legislative way is the local option act, passed several years ago, which applies only to cer-tain districts and towns. ganization of women, Mrs. Robins cited the laundry workers of San Francisco. Eight years ago the "living-in" system, such as prevails among the shop assistants of Engwas the general rule among these laundry workers. Beside wretched living conditions, the girls received for a day, commencing at 6 A. M., and ending, three days a week, after midnight, the miserable pittance of \$10 a month. A very small union was then formed, which grew, until to-day it commands an average wage of \$15 a week for a nine-hour day, overtime paid time and a half.

#### Women at A. F. of L. Convention.

The courtesy accorded to the women delegates at the Denver convention was commented on by Mrs. Robins, and the appointment of Miss Agnes Nestor of the Glove Workers' Union as secretary of the committee of Industrial education. In distinction to this recognition of women by labor, Mrs. Robins spoke of the industrial commission recently appointed by Governor Deneen, of Hindus, without a woman upon it.

The address was closed by the fol-lowing story illustrative of the part wives of labor leaders have played in the labor struggle.

ing 3 record cargo of coffee. Salling ing 3 record cargo of coffee. Salling if row santos after taking on board 96,000 bags of coffee the vessel should be again to be again t

#### Would Pay for Treachery.

Would Pay for Treachery.

One day when out on his futile quest, a representative of one of the great cigar manufacturers called at his home. After words of sympathy for the poverty everywhere apparent, and for the condition of the sick child, the representative offered to the wife \$75. "Tell your husband," he added, "that a salary of \$25 a week is open to him any time that he stops working for the union."

"Get out, before I throw you out," was the instant response.

"Will you let the child die of starvation?" was the question.

"It isn't only bread that a child needs," replied the mother. "There

#### BRONX CALL READERS What Are You Doing With Your Money?

Where do you spend it? In stores that do NOT advertise in The Call? If that is the case you are doing your best to reduce The Call's advertising. But if you buy of Call advertisers you are

#### This space, every Tuesday and Friday, 8 times, \$5.00; 16 times

Ladies' Tailor and Dress 1748 Washington Ave.

KRAMER & CO.,

Shoes that Please.

Two Bronx Stores.

LEWIN'S SHOE STORE

well known in the Bronz. 3291 Third Ave., near 164th St.

Ladles' gun metal, vici kid and patent colt with cloth and kid top, all styles and sizes, worth \$2; spe-cial \$1.95.

LITCHTENSTEIN BROS.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, 273 Willis ave. near 143d st.

Painting and decorating in all its branches promptly attended tc. Also painters' supplies.

A postal will receive our immediate attention.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

DRYS LOSE IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 5.

That there is little immediate danger

of Minnesota joining the dry states

was shown yesterday when the Lex-

islature overwhelmingly defeated

The measure was lost by a vote

44 to 73, and was voted upon with-

The only progress which the pro-

**GOOD NEWS TO SHOE BUYERS!** 

Ladies' and Gents' \$2.50

Shoes for \$1.69.

I. BRAVERMAN.

1584 AVENUE A.

\$9.00; 24 times, \$12.50. ARTHUR NEWMAN, SILVERSTONE BROS.

Agents for the CFLEBRATED DANBURY HATS. 510 Wendover Ave., nr. 3d Ave. 1027 Westchester Ave., foot of Simpson St. Subway Station. GENTS' FURNISHINGS, DRY GOODS: 744 Westchester Ave., near 186th

Advertise in The Call.

## HARRY MARX

Two Shoe Stores, 2695 Third Avenue, New York, Near 143d Street. 19 Main St., Yonkers

## WEAR.

THE BARMANN SHOE All Styles in All Grades. Up to Date Serviceable.

740 Westchester Ave., Bronz. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

## MEETING HALLS

are other things, and these other-things I can give, and you cannot." Later the labor leader returned. "The men tell me that the boss sent a man here, and that he offered you money. Did you take it?"
"Our child is starving," was the answer. The Best Paper to Advertis Meeting Halls In The Call. money. Did you take it?

"Our child is starving." was the answer.

With the reproach. "How could you, how could you?" the man fell in a faint.

"My God, Samuel Gompera," cried the labor leader's wife, "why do you ask such a question? Do you think they can buy we any more than they can buy you?"

"So it is fitting," concluded Mrs. Robins, "when the American Federation af Labor closed their session with a presentation to Samuel Gompers of a silver loving-cup, that they should also present in appreciation of the many sacrifices she has made for the cause of labor, a dismond ring to his wife."

Call readers will kindly con-sult this column before select-ing a meeting place.

They should also show this column to the proprietor of the hall where they meet and re-commend that he advertise in their paper. LABOR TEMPLE 241-247 E.

Workmen's Educational Association Haile for Meetings, Entertainmen and Balls. Telephone, 1000 70th. Free Library open from 3 to 10 P. 1 LABOR LYCEUM - 249 WILL

Home for the Brooklyn Labor (panisations. Owned, and Control by the Labor Lyceum Association) BOHEMIAN NATIONAL HALL

STAPLETON LABOR LYCEUM Rolf St., Stapleton, Staten Islan

HIMROD HALL AND CAFE
PERD. JABOK, JR., Prescietor
201 Psirview Evenue, Ridgewer
Heights. Headquarters W. S. & D.
F., Br. 99.

151-153 Clinton St.

Hall for Balls, Weddin Concerts and Mass Meetings. BANQUET ROOMS, CATES. 'ING.

Meeting Rooms, Offices, Bowling Alleys, Pool and Billard Boom.

We Count Many Call Readers Amongst Our Steady Customera Visit Our Large Stores.

MARCUS BROTHERS SILKS, DRESS GOODS.

E. HOUSTON ST. Cor. Ridge.

FIFTH AVENUE Cor. 112th St.





We hereby notify our numerous friends and patronizers that from

## Garments Sold by Us will be Made by Union Workers

EACH GARMENT WILL BEAR A UNION LABEL

We wish to express our gratitude to all our customers who have helped us along to bring our Clothing business to the present standard.

With the aid of Union Work, Finest Materials, Latest Styles and Reasonable Prices, we hope to satisfy our customers even more fully in the future.

LEVY BROS., CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS... 53 Canal Street, Cor. Orchard Street, New York.

Boys' Shoes, in sizes from 9 to 13 1-2, at 69 cents. HANDSOME SOUVENIRS ON SATURDAY.

Make The Call and the C. P. a subject of discussion (and action at each of your meetings. Spread 7 Call when you read or carry it.

10 Per Cent. discount on all purchases in each of our Stores.

TRIMMINGS AND ROBES



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND

Among Organized Labo Greatest Since 1886-Earnings Decrease-Acridents Grow.

The Labor Bulletin, just published the New York State Department Labor, dwells largely upon the in reased number of idlers for the third uarter of 1908, compared to other ears. Not in the last dozen years as the percentage of idleness in the third quarter been much over half as high as in 1908, while in the most recent years the contrast is even greater. Out of 358,756 members of organized labor reporting, 80,576, or 22.5 per cent, were returned as idle at the end of September. The previous high record, since 1896, was 13.8 per cent in 1897, while since 1900 the highest figure was 10.5 per cent in 1907. The returns of causes of idleness show that it was solely "lack of work" which caused the excessive idleness in 1908. All the trades suffered in contrast to previous years. Considering both idleness at the end of the quarter and continuous idleness throughout the quarter of the four leading groups of organized trades, the building trades show the worst conditions, followed in order by the metal, clothing and transportation trades. The printing industry is noticeable as having suffered less than any other of the more important industries represented.

Wages. third quarter been much over half as high as in 1908, while in the most

#### Wages.

Wages.

Organized workingmen not entirely idle averaged 66.3 days of work in the third quarter of 1908 (288.181.reporting), as compared with 72.4 days in 1907, or 72.1 days in 1906, or with 69.3 days in 1904, which is the lowest previous record since 1902. With amount of work thus reduced, earnings for the quarter inevitably declined and averaged 2207 (for men), as compared with 3227 in 1907, with 3225 in 1906, or with 3219 in 1905. But the returns afford no evidence of any general or extensive lowering of union wages in 1908. On the contrary the average daily pay of those regording employment in 1908 was \$2.12, or only one cent (seven-tenths of a cent exactly) less than the average in 1907, and of the thirteen different groups of trades represented in the returns seven actually show nigher and two show as high averages for daily pay in 1908 as in 1907, and of the four showing a lower average only one—the building group—is notably important.

Accidents Increase.

Accidents Increase.

Accidents in factories, quarries and tunnel construction, reported to the Bureau of Factory Inspection in the third quarter of 1908 numbered 2,441 as compared with 3,248 in the second quarter. This increase is probably to be accounted for by the larger numbers employed in the third quarter. Such a grim accompaniment of returning prosperity gives point to the Governor's recommendation in his annual message "that provision be made for special and expert inquiry into the questions relating to employers' liability and compensation for workmen's injuries." The Bulletin contains an article briefly reviewing the present situation with reieun contains an article briefly reviewing the present situation with respect to the problem, pointing out
the grievous burden imposed on workmen by accidents, the injustice and
anachronism of the present law of
liability as well as its wastefulness in
practice, and the immediate pressure
of the problem upon individual states
for its solution.

or its solution.

During the six months of April to september in 1908 the total member-hip in the labor unions of the state segressed from 398,582 to 372,459, a oss of 26,123 members.

#### SOCIALIST SCHOOL UNION.

There will be a regular meeting the Socialist Sunday School Union 3 P. M., to-morrow, at the Randshool, 112 East 19th street. Importate business will come up, and all embers and friends are expected be present.

gloves (Procita & Co.), not yet on sale at real New York shops; may now be ordered through the Women's Trade Union League, 11 Waverly place. Samples of these superior and satisfactory good on view at league rooms. Popular prices. Catalogues on application. Address. Chairman of Label Committee.

## LOCAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Harlem Dramatic Society composed of members, of the Harlem Evening High School for Men and Women will give a performance and dance at Palm Garden to-night. The main feature will be the production of a three-act comedy entitled "Our Boys" by H. G. Byron. The play is under the supervision of a former expert theatrical coach and the hopes of all are high for the successful production of the comedy.

Adolph Benevy will speak to-night on "Education and What It Means," before the Liberal Art Forum in Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. A general discussion and concert will follow the lecture. Platon Brounoff will render the best parts of "Cavaleria Rusticana," with explanations. Admission 10 cents.

"Personal Responsibility" will be the subject of a lecture by Mary J. Pierson to-night, under the suspices of the East Side Equal Rights League, at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

"Uncle Sam's big Educational De-pariment" and the "Lincoln Celebra-tion" will be talked on by Edward King at the Young Men's Educational League. 83 East 4th street, to-night. The religion of Lincoln and his real character as one of the common people, will be especially considered.

The Manhattan Liberal Club meets every Friday evening in Berkeley Hall, 19 West 44th street. General discus-

The seventh Sunrise Club dinner of The seventh Sunrise Club dinner of the season will take place on Monday evening, February 8, at the Cafe Boulevard, 19th street and Second avenue, at 6:45. Tople for after-dinner discussion "Our Imminent Reversion to Barbarism—The Hains Verdict and The Unwritten Law." The opening speaker will be James F. Morton, Jr. Dinner, 31. Orders must reach Secretary Edwin C. Walker, 244 West 143d street, not later than to-morrow.

#### BIG BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Dramatic Section of the Work ingmen's Educational Association has arranged a grand performance of of the "Socialfischen Unterstuetz-ungs Verein," to be given in the La-Sunday evening. February 14. This play is a popular one, and as the admission only 25 cents it is thought that the place will be crowded. Tickets may be had at the office of The Call.

BILL TO ELECT SENATORS.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 5.—An elec-tion bill introduced in the Assembly yesterday proposes to repeal that part of the primary election law with reference to the nomination of Unit-ed States Senator and substitute in its place the election or United States Senators by the direct vote of the people at the general election in No-vember.

Nember. Stephenson lacked four votes of election when the sixth joint ballot was taken. He received 62 out of 130 votes. There were three ab-

### ANOTHER EVENTFUL SATURDAY

Important sales are in progress in nearly all departments of Broadway's Big Store. Many extra specials for emphatic hit.

It is the custom of many stores to reserve their best items and re-

There will be a regular meeting of the Socialist Sunday School Union at 3 P. M., to-morrow, at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. Important business will come up, and all members and friends are expected to be present.

By Yes Wear Scab Collars, Resiery and Kid Gloves? YOU NEEDNT.

Union Label Goods Agency.

Union Label cuffs and collars (Ide Bros.).

Union Label men's, women's and children's hosiery (Wilkes-Barre Rnitting Mills).

Union Label men's and women's kid gloves (Proclia & Co.), not yet on sale loves (Proclia & Co.), not yet on sale collars that you want to have a proceeding to take and the social series of the sale of t

How Much Interest Are You Taking in the

## Big Carnival, Fair and Exposition?

How much work are you contributing toward making it a gigantic success? Have you enlisted as a FAIR worker, the success of which means so much for the future of The Call?

If you have not yet begun to work for the Fair you should start right now, by visiting organizations and getting them to buy tickets. By soliciting donations. By talking about this greatest of all Fairs at all gatherings you attend. By carrying a quantity of tickets with you always for disposal to those you meet daily. These things every comrade and sympathizer of The Call can do and should do.

Tickets, donation books and other information will be cheerfully furnished by the Manager, Wm. Butscher, 132 Nassau street, room 504.

This Carnival, Fair and Exposition will take place at

## GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, 43D AND 44TH STREETS,

#### APRIL 3d to APRIL 11th, 1909

Some features of the program are as follows: Great combined circus, 200 performers; exhibition drills and calisthenic exercises and chorus: singing by the children of the combined Socialist Sunday schools of Greater New York, and the juvsocialist Sunday schools of Greater New York, and the juvenile Turn Vereins; chorus singing (Saenger Fest), by the combined Workingmen's Singing Societies of New York, Brooklyn, Queens and New Jersey; vaudeville by Actors, National Protective Union; wrestling, fencing and boxing bouts and athletic exhibitions by professionals; farce comedy by amateur societies; chamber of freaks; dancing and a host of other attractions. Admission to all 15 cents.

THE BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK FOR THE MONEY.

office by noon of the day previous publication. All meetings begin P. M., unless otherwise specified.

#### To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1st A. D. (Italian Branch).—At the Co-operative Store, 76 West 3d street 2d A. D. (Branch 1).—130 Henry

street.
4th A. D.—168 1/2 Delancey street.
6th A. D.—293 East 3d street. Im portant.

8th A. D.—241 East 42d street.

Special. All members must attend.

21st and 23d A. D. (German)

Branch).—Morer's Hall, 19 Manhattan

\* 31st A. D.—250 West 125th street. 32d, 24th and 35th A. D. (German Branches).—2309 Third avenue.

#### Collectivists' Dinner.

A dinner of the Collectivist Society will be held at Kalli's Restaurant, 16 Park place, at 6:30 P. M. The general subject for discussion will be "Socialism, Anarchism, Communism; What They Are and Their Relation to Each Other." Among the speakers will be Prof. I. A. Hourwich, George R. Kirkpatrick and W. J. Ghent.

Lecture. 26th A. D.—64 East 104th street Mrs. Berths M. Frazer, on "That Commodity, Labor Power."

#### BROOKLYN.

State committeemen will be voted for and a referendum on the adoption of the new constitution and by-laws of Lecal Kings County will be taken. The Committee on Co-operatives will report. Every member is expected to attend. 18th A. D.-1199 Flatbush avenue.

JERSEY CITY. 10th Ward .-- 18 Germania avenue.

#### NATIONAL.

The weekly bulletin issued by the national office contains the following

#### Rudowitz Thanks Socialists.

Rudowitz Thanks Socialists.

"The fight for the freedom of Christian Ansoft Rudowitz has been won. Secretary of State Root has set aside the ruling of United States Commissioner Foote and decided that Rudowitz shall not be returned to Russia to be tortured by the minions of the Czar. Immediately following his release, Rudowitz visited the national headquarters and expressed his heartfelt thanks to the party and the Sociolist press for his liberation. Rudowitz is free. But the fight for the freedom of Jan Janoff Pouren and the liberation of the Mexican patriots, now held in jail in Los Angeles, must go en."

"About a year ago the Croatian comrades established the "Radnicka Straza," a bi-weekly paper. Since the first of the year it has been issued as a weekly. The management states that many of their compatriots are employed in the coal and fron mines and other large industrial establishments, and they make the request that comrades of other nationalities search out and acquaint them with the fact that a publication is printed in their own language. Sample copies will be

we say, being a se-

### Finnish Organization.

"During the month of January two
new Finnish locals were organized
with thirty-five members. The receipts
for national dues for the month of
January of the National Finnish
Translator's office amounted to
\$592.85. This exceeds by \$94 the record of any previous month. The reord of any previous month. The re-ceipts for the special Finnish dues stamps for January were \$294.30, which breaks the record of any pre-vious month by the amount of \$52.70."

Slavonic Organizatio

"Certain comrades herviofore maintaining an organization known as the South Slavonic Socialist Association of America, have reorganized under the name of the Slavonic Socialist Organization of America, with headquarters at 567. South Center avenue, Chicago, Ill. This organization also publishes 'Proletarec' which purposes to reach natives of the South Slavish (Slavonic) nations."

### Esperanto Turned Dov

"National committee motion No. 1, upon which the vote closed January 26, suggesting Esperanto as the official language for the next interactional Socialist Congress, was defeated by the following vote: Yes, 2; no, 51; not voting, 12."

#### VOTES FOR WOMEN.

## Socialists Arranging to Produce Fa-mous Suffragette Play.

The Pioneers, a group of those in literary dramas upon the American stage, and of which Julius Hopp is

stage, and of which Julius Hopp is
the organizer, will have its next dinner and meeting to-morrow evening,
at Coddington's Restaurant, 769
Sixth avenue.

After the dinner Mr. Hopp, who
has the American rights for Elizabeth Robins' suffrage play, "Votes for
Women," will report what steps have
been taken to produce the play. Mrs.
Katherine Kennedy and Mrs. Spooner
will be the principal speakers of the will be the principal speakers of evening. The lecture will begin

will be the principal speakers of the evening. The lecture will begin at 8 o'clock.

Plans have been completed where-by "Votes for Women" will have an early presentation with a cast of pro-fessional actors in one of the Broad-way 'theaters.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JOB.

#### ents for the Entert of the Westeide Socialists Completed.

The arrangements committee for the entertainment of the Westside Agitation District of the Socialist party had a well attended and lively

party had a well attended and lively meeting Tuesday evening. There were few absentees, and those present were highly enthusiastic. The arrangements for talent, consisting of singers, dancers, musical and comedy sketch performers, were practically completed. Nominations for the different committees were made, subject to further nominations.

Judging from the harmonious spirit of the committee the affair will surpass any of the similar events held on the West Side. All Socialists and friends are now asked to perform their share by their hearty co-operation to make the affair as highly successful as the committee expects it to be. E. Spindler, 255 West 27th street, is manager of the affair.

UNDERTAKER.

R. STUTZMANN Undertaker 396 Knickerbecker Av., Brooklyn.

### BNLEFKOWITZ 2 S 24 AVENUE C., COR. HOUSTON STREET, N.Y.

We Carry a Large Stock of UNION MADE SHOES. Good Quality ow price. Arch Support Shoes for A ching, Tender Feet and Fallen Insten

## CALL WORKERS' COLUMN

good.
You want to help The Call and you ought to use the best methods for doing the work. Buy sub cards.
\$7.60 for \$5.00.

THE CALL ADVERTISING DEPART-MENT INFORMATION BLANK.

"Thanks for the 'Materialistic Conception of History." It will be one more gun in my armory fog Socialism. I also take occasion to thank you for Deltsen's 'Philosophical Essays,' which you are sending me as a subpremium. Will put forth every effort in my power for The Call. All the time I can spend, outside of school work, will be given joyously to the great work of building up The Call. We take a personal pride in The Call. We take a personal pride in The Call on account of its excellence and its progressive features. Best of all—we know it is fighting our battles. Therefore, we are with you to the end.

"C. L. GANS, Uniontown, Pa."

"You are to be congratulated on the enterprise you display in the securing of the special feature articles, and on the great improvement in the paper generally. It is a paper that we can all be proud of and should have as great a circulation as any in New York state." So saye william E. Duffy. Syracuse, N. Y., enclosing three subs.

ATTENTION, BROOKLYN!

The third and last debate between Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick and Hon. Join the C. P. L. Cardenge J. Corey takes place Wednesship card every day.

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.

You want to be a good many residual, feather than the seven dollars in the seven dollars is likely to be the most interesting of the series. In this debate a different phase of the question, "Socialism vs. Capitalism," will be discussed. Prices for Brooklyn debate, 50 and 25 cents. Profits go to The Call. For the Call office, New York as the call office in the call of the call office in the call of the call office in the call of the call office in the call of the call office in the cal

b ......

Information sent in by......

#### Workingmen's Co-Operative Publishing Association

Publishers "THE NEW YORK EVE NING CALL"

The next regular meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish. ing Association will be held or

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

des who are proposed for membership in the Association are re-

quested to bring their Party cards with them so that they may be admitted to metabership. Those residing too far to attend the meeting should send

THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS OF THE CALL ARE

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THE SUSTAINING FUND

BOND BUYERS.

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Martha E. Harris
Frank Jasskieurez
E. M. Martin
J. Multer
John R. McMahon
Leonera O'Reilly
Parky Russell Percy Ru

Strange that your name has not yet appeared in this column. And you want The Call to continue at eight pages, too Perhaps it will if you get

Good Words to The Evening Call. I enclose money order for 35.
May I congratulate you upon the
progress of the paper, and extend to all of the active staff a
word of courage and good will?
ARTHUR ALEXIS BRYANT.

We inclose an order for \$2 to help you on your way. You are certainly showing the way, and your editorials are gems. Long may you live to help the people open their eyes! They have been closed long enough.

A. & A., Waterbury, Conn

Inclosed find a check for \$1 Inclosed find a check for \$1 on account of my monthly pledge. I am perhaps a little selfish, but I am glad that The Evening Call needs help, for I am grateful for an opportunity to help such an excellent paper.

SIMON FRUCHT, M. D.

Inclosed find \$1, second payment on my bond. I wish I could send much more, as The Call is worthy of support. It is an indispensable organ of education for the working class, and all Socialists should see that it is able to keep up its mission of enlightenment.

JACOB STOFFMAN.

#### JACOB STOFFMAN.

Blease find \$1. second payment on bond. I would like to compli-ment you on the vast improve-ment that has been made in the paper. MARTIN HULTQVIST.

Inclosed find my second payment on Call Bond. Hoping that you will receive many more and that The Call will grow to be a tower of strength for the cause, I am, most sincerely, THOMAS HIELD.

## The New York Evening Call, 442 Per Street, New York City:

I herewith inclose \$1.00 to apply upon the purchase of a Five Dollar Bond in The Workingmen's Co-oper, ative Publishing Association. I agree to pay \$1:00 on or before the last day of each month until the amount of Five Dollars shall be fully paid in.

Name....

ANNA A. MAYEY, Secretary Sustaining Fund.

### STOKES IN BROWNSVILLE.

J. G. Phelps Stokes will lecture on "The Life and Work of Abraham Lincoln," under the auspices of Branch 2, of the 23d A. D. of the Socialist party, in Kings County, at the American Star Hall, Pitkin avenue and Christopher street, Tuesday evening. February 11. This lecture is being well advertised and a big audience is assured.

#### STUDENTS DISCUSS SOCIALISM.

William English Walling addressed the New York Chapter of the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society last night at the home of Miss Elizabeth Dutch-er, in Brooklyn. The subject for the evening was "The Revolutionary Trend of the Socialist Movement." He gave a general survey of the recent developments of Socialist theory
and tactics in the European countries, and their bearing on the problems of American Socialism. Mr.
Walling also had something to say
on the labor union movement in
England, and a lively discussion followed on the relation between labor
organizations and the Socialist party.
Ben Hanford, the Socialist candidate for Vice President in the last
campaign, was in the audicnce, and
gave a evry interesting contribution

gave a evry interesting contribution to this discussion.

The meeting was attended by mora than fifty people, and the local chapter is planning active work in the future.

## The Hold Up Man

By Clarence S. Darrow w for February. Other

The Bream of Behs, by Ja. 'k London, concluded from January. Socialism for Students, by Joseph E. Cohen, fourth lesson.

Mest the Preletariat Degenerate? by Karl Kautsky.

How Tom Saved the Business, by Mary E. Marcy.

The last named story and The Bream of Bule are illustrated with original drawings by Ralph H. Chaplin.

The fitter Course by Joseph E. Cohen started in the Hoventhy names. which was said out in a few days. We have regrinted the November hands on a lastfact, one copy of which will be malled from to sayone remarking it. Bule perfections can start with the Domesher make if sont in at once. Righty large pages match:

Ten conts a copy: \$1.00 a year. naice H. Kerr & Comp 163 Finsie Street, Chicago

## LITTLE SOCIALIST MARAZINE

and girls; 50 cents per year; I cents per copy. Special rates for Sunday Schools

15 SPINGE STREET, IL V.

### OUR COMPLETE HOME OUTFI ARE EASY TO BU

. WE SHALL BE GLAD TO SHOW OUR GOODS THERES OF THE CALL'S ADVER TIRERS' LEAGUE A AND WE SOLICIT THEIR TRADE. WE CALL THEIR ESPECIALLY TO OUR COMPLETE HOME OUTPIES.

11 Weekly Starts an Ac

COMPLETS LINE OF Couches, \$7.50 and Up The Service

1351357 THIRD AVE

#### WILL YOU DO YOUR PART?

To continue the program of the big show at The Eve Carnival, Pair and Exposition at Grand Central Palece, Less avenue, 43d and 44th streets, April 3 to April 21, was our pe yesterday, and we intend to keep it just as we intend to ful feature mentioned in these columns daily.

Comrade Baker, our entertainment manager, proposes to the main features of our entertainment of such varying cha satisfy and please all kinds of temperaments; we have mentioned musical entertainment, the children's entertainment and the entertainment for different evenings.

We shall also have an array of athletes to appear on one ing, which will surely satisfy the so-called young American There will be professional exhibition bouts of the manly art, ling matches, fencing, weight lifting, etc.

Another evening will be devoted to a high class profe vaudeville performance, and we have the promise of the assistant in this particular entertainment of the actors of the National 1 tective Union.

We also expect to render several excellent band co which we shall say more about when details are perfected.

From these reports rendered daily, you can see that the

mittee has not been asleep. We intend to put the best th us to make this affair a memorable occasion. We are doing Now will you, dear readers, do yours. We need you to solicit tions, for we can use thousands of articles of all kinds for di at the Pair. Will you begin now to solicit for them from your is and shop keepers with whom you trade? Will you sak fer a don tion book to be used for that purpose? Do so, comrade, and it is make a complete success in every detail of this important undetaking. We have one more thing to say and that is, after we have all this program in readiness and our booths stocked full of all bis of attractive and beautiful things, we need the crowds to hear an

This will partly be your function, and in order to insure the Palace being filled nightly it is of the utmost importance that we interest every labor organization and every other progressive body

For this purpose we need more comrades to visit these organis-tions, get them to send delegates and participate in The Call Co-ference and to furnish them with a supply of tickets for each member By doing this we are bound to have a great success. Comra are qualified to address organizations we urge to lend a help hand right now. The Call needs your help. Will you give it? • WM. BUTSCHER,

No. 132 Nassau street, New York City.

ADVERTISING Consult this Column Before

CLASSIFIED

Spending Your Money. Advertise Here for Results

· RATES: EACH LINE 1 time..... \$1.00 No adv. at

The Market Place for Call Readers and Advertisers

#### MEETINGS.

Insert your meeting announcements ander this heading. Only 5 cents a FOR SALE \$5.500 buys fine two family brick, bay window house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 1 furnaces, decorated; near church schools; open Sundays. George W. Thompson, 53d st., corner Fourth ave.

HAMILTON TERRACE MARKET. Choice means, poultry and provisions, 2619 Eighth Ave., bet. 139th and 146th Sts. Orders promptly deliv-ered. B. Werner, Mgr.

GROCERIES AND VEGETABLES. Fincher's, 2619 8th ave., near 146th street. Staple and fancy groceries, butter, eggs, teas and coffee. Order called for and delivered.

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LINOTYPE OPERATOR, union; dome per hour; clean proofs; day night; city or country; within out. Address B. O. D., care Evenis Call.

eperiemona bookhamaa A

MELP WANTED-MALE Wasted Amateur or Policies apocially artists, wrestiers acrosses descens, athletes or gies clubs willing to do a turn at the Grand Cares val and Fair held for the benefit. The Cail at Grand Control Palas during the week of April 1 to 17 All those desiring to perform place communicate with Leighton Sahe Entertainment Manager, 185 Marks avs. Brooklyn, N. F.

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These cards are equal to those in stores at two and three for cents, and have been placed at disposal by a post card dealer for benefit of the sustaining fund. If the control of the sustaining fund. The Coffee Mills, \$20 E. Sist St., N. Y. City.

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Large meeting room to let. Was ington Division S. P. Hondquarte 417 Atlantic ave., Breeklyn.

10 BEAUTIFUL ASSOCIATE.

## **SPORTS**

## STRUBB AND LONGBOAT RACE AT GARDEN

in Splendid Form for Marathon To-night—Shrubb 7 to 5

greatest Marathon race ever in this country will be run toat a full-blooded Onondaga Inwill measure strides with the British Isles, Alfred Shrubb wo years promoters of athletic

Twenty years ago Clerkton was as famous as is Mathewson to-day. He set one record which never has been equaled—winning fity-five out of seventy games pitched for Chicago in 1885. He and Mike Kelly were sold to the Boston club in 1890 for \$10.000, which was a record price in those days. That year Clarkson won fity-three and lost injerteen games for the Boston club, a percentage of .726. Kelly was rated the greatest catcher of that time, and he and Clarkson as a battery were simost invincible. They were the main factors in the pennant-winning Boston teams of 1891 and 1892.

featherweight champion, was awarded the decision over Eddie Kelly, of Puffalo. For the first three rounds Kelly proved the aggressor, leading Attell at a merry clip. The Buffalo man demonstrated that the could wield left swings and jabs to the face with effect.

man demonstrated that the could wield left swings and jabs to the face with effect.

The fourth round showed honors about even, with Kelly losing some of his stamina and his blows lacking the force of the earlier stages. In the fitte Attell opened up with sledge hammer blows to the Fidneys which winded Kelly badly. Feinting repeatedly, the little champion caught Kelly off his guard time and again and inflicted severe punishment.

The sixth round saw Kelly in had shape, with his abdomen swollen and a closed right eye. When the fighters came up for the seventh, Attell dropped all pretense and showed his real class. He sitacked Kelly furity ously, and repeated blows to the solar plexus resulted in Kelly going to the floor four times. Three times his seconds managed to get him on his feet at the count of seven, but the last time the Buffalo man was felled the sponge was thrown up.

"The Third Degree," now in its vithout doubt Charles Elein's best more skillfully constructed, and more distinct and lifelike in its cnaracterization, than either "The Lion and the Mouse" or "The Music Master," the two plays with which popular

a virile and absorbing kind. It has the elements of intellectual as well as emotional appeal, and it holds in-

In but one place is there an artificial or melodramatic note struck. act, and the climax, which has been fearlessly. This is a pity, for Mr. Klein displays in this new play a compactness in construction which were lacking in his other plays.

However, this defect is modified by

case. And right here it may be said that Mr. Klein has been extremely fortunate in having his play presented by a company which is above the average in all respects, and exceptionally capable in certain in-

## **WORD PICTURES PAINTED TWO SYMPHONIES IN**

Composer Described Brilliant Coronation Scene Witnessed by

By HARRY CHAPEN PLUMMER. (Continued from Yesterday.)
The day following, a sequel to this happy description, this verbal "rhaphongroise," was dispatched by Mendelmohn to his brother, of which major portion is reproduced:

The King is crowned—the ceremony was wonderfully fine! How can I even try to describe it to you? An hour hence we will all drive back to Vienna and thus I pursue my journey.

There is a tremendous uproar under my windows, and the Bursher-guards are flocking together and only for the purpose of shouting "Vivat!" I pushed my way through the crowd, while our laddes saw everything from the windows, and never can I forget the effect of the brilliant himself fabulous magnificence. In the great square of the Hospatillers the people were closely packed together, for there the caths were to be taken on a platform hung with cloth; afterwards the people were to be allowed the privilege of tearing down the cloth for their own use. Close by was a fountain spouting red and white Hungarian wine. The grenadiers could not keep back the people; one unlucky hackney coach that stopped for a moment was instantly covered with men, who clambered on the spokes of the wheels and on the roof and on the back, jostling and swarming on it like ants, so that the coachman, unable to drive on without becoming a murderer, was forced to await quetly where he was. When the procession arrived, which was received bareheaded. I had the utmost difficulty in thring off my hat and holding it above my head. An old Hungarian, however, behind me, whose view it had intercepted, quickly devised a remedy; for, without ceremony, he made a snatch at my unlucky hat, and in an inetant flattened it to the size of a cap; then they yelled as if they had been spitted, and fought for the cloth; in short, they were a mob. But my Magyars! The fellows look as if they were born noblemen, and privileged to live at ease, looking very melanchely, but riding like the devil.

When the procession descended the hill, first came the court servants, covered with embroidery, the trumpeters and kettle drums, the beralds and all that class, and the state uniform, being bound to rride so madiy—Count Sandor is the name of this furious cavalier). He had an ivory seepire in his hand, w

THE NOTICE COLD.

THE ADDRESS, TO-LIGHT

THE

## FIRST BEETHOVEN CYCLE PROGRAM

First and Second Executed by Sym phony Society Under Demrosch's Direction

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

Opening the cycle of six concerts Ludwig van Beethoven, the master creator of music, Walter Damrosch yesterday directed the presentation by the Symphony Society of New York, in Carnegie Music Hall, of the First and Second Symphonies, in Cand G. respectively. Messrs. Damrosch. "unknown trio for planoforte (harpsichord), flute and bascoon," and ist of the concert, rendered the scene



LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.

LUDWIG VAN BEFEROVES.

and aria for soprano, "Ah! Perfdo, which Besthoven scored in 1756 for Mme. Josepha Dunchelt. The attendance at the matthee was of generous numbers, and the aplause frequent." A not particularly impired performance was given of the Frail Mine. A not particularly impired performance was given of the frail and immense bouquet, which he arrangements of which were theoretically. Tather than account movements of which were theoretically, rather than account movements of which were the restrict of the work theoretically. The movements of which were the restrict of the work the restrict of the work the restrict of the work of the first and second movements of which were cond, however, an ideally beautiful exceeded the conditions of the conditions

## FLATS AND SHARPS IN THE LOCAL SCALE.

H. C. P.

"Eroica" Scheduled for Two Hearings

The second concert of the Beethoven Cycle will be given Thursday atternoon, February 11, and the program will be as follows:

when excised; but he was it a seen concerned by a few contents. The second concert of the Beehn very life and reverse select thought the seen the property it., and the provider and the provider of the provi 

## PEG WOFFINGTON THE ROMANCE OF A FAMOUS ACTRESS

ter.
"Where is Sir Charles Pomander,
my honest fellow?" said he.
"In the garden, my Jack-s-dandy!"
said Burdock furiously.
("Honest fellow," among servants.

"In the garden, my Jank-a-andy!" said Burdock furiously.

("Honest fellow," among servants, implies some moral inferiority.)

In the garden went Hunsdon. His master—all whose schees were playing sentinel—saw him, and left the company to meet him.

"She is in the house, sir."
"Good! Go-vanish!"

Sir Charles looked into the banquet room; the haunch was being placed on the table. He returned with the information. He burned to bring husband and wife together; he counted each second lost that postponed this—to him—thrilling joy. Oh, how happy he was! Happier than the serpent, when he saw Ewe white teeth really strike into the apple.

"Shall we pay respect to this haunch, Mr. Quinn?" said Vane, gay-by.

"If you please sir." said Quinn

the parties professed wit, they gave and took.

Quin carved the haunch, and was happy. Scaper and Snari, eating the same and drinking Tokay, were melliowed and mitigated into human fieth. Mr. Vane and Mrs. Woffington were happy—he, because his conscience was asleep; and she, because she felt nothing new could shake her hold of him. Sir Charles was in a sort of mental chuckle. His head burned his bones sched; but he was in a sort of nervous delight.

"Where is she?" thought he "What will she do? Will she send her maid with a note? How blue he will look! Or will she come herself will look! Or will she come herself peaking machine; he was scarce will look! Or will she come herself a conscious state. "It is my wife!" said vane, if a conscious state. "It is my w

## Public Education Column

The Evening Call is gratified to find a daily increasing interest in the Public Education Column. This department aims to report school news of interest locally, nationally and internationally.

At the same time it proposes to keep to the front the most progressive educational movements, to stand for

interests of teachers and pupils, and to educate teachers to understand their true position as members of the

The editors solicit material on this subject, letters from teachers, articles or news notes. Education Column, New York Evening Call, 442 Pearl street, New York City.

### **MORKERS MUST DIRECT** INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

J. C. Skemp, Secretary of the Painters Union, Thinks Industrial Education Good if Rightly Directed.

J. C. Skemp, general secretary-creasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' of America, sends the following contribution to the Industrial Education discussion being conducted by The Evening Call:

The press, the public, even the pulpit has a grave misconception of the position of the unions upon the on of industrial educationmanual training, vocational, trade and technical schools. If our critics could it from our point of view, see how vitally it affects us, they would realize that the problem of giving our boys a seh knowledge of and training in the trades and industries, and so providing an ample supply of compeint workmen without doing a griev-

tent workmen without doing a grievous wrong to the present and future
generations of wage workers, is not so
easily solved as seems possible to
those who do not work for wages.

"To attempt to evade the issue or to
deny the seriousness of the problem
would be playing into the hands of
those employers who wish to use conditions for which they are partly responsible to undermine and undo
trades unions.

#### Apprenticeship Passing.

"The day of the apprentice is passing; in many industries he is but a memory. The apprenticeship system was admirably adapted to past industrial conditions and produced splendidly equipped all-round workmen, masters of their trade. But with the evolution of industry and the development in machinery, which has promasters of their trade. But with the evolution of industry and the development in machinery, which has provided a special machine for each operation in the making of many commodities, the need for the man capable of taking the raw material and carrying it through each stage in the process to completion no longer exists. The specialist whose work is confined to a single operation has taken his place. A combination of such men can do more and perhaps better work than an equal number of all-around men each performing all parts of the process from start to finish. "Machinery is not used to any extent in the painting industry, but this has not prevented its specialization. Our employers appreciate the advantages of the division of labor, they know for example that the workman constantly employed as a wood-finisher becomes more rapid and skillful than the all-round man occasionally employed at that work.

#### Trades Unions Not Opposed.

Trades unions not Opposed.

"Trades unions are charged with being opposed to the apprentice system. The contrary is true. We have tried to nourish and preserve it. We have done our utmost to raise the standard of competency, to cultivate a demand for good work and better workmen. Aside from wholesome craft pride self interest has demanded that we jealously guard this, the best agency for the creation of efficient workmen.

that we jealously guara this, the best agency for the creation of efficient workmen.

"The skilled mechanic is usually a member of the union, or if not he is easily induced to join. In case of trouble his place cannot restilly be filled, while he finds little difficulty in securing another job. This makes him more independent than the specialist whose chances for work are limited and for whom a substitute can be trained in short order, who is practically an unskilled laborer—a class difficult to organize or keep organized.

"Organized labor believes in industrial education. Every intelligent workman is anxious that the standard of skill in his craft shall be raised, and realizes that this can only be done through education. But we object to this need of some means for the production of the finished workman being used by the unscrupulous employer to induce the community to create for him a source of supply of cheap, incompetent and subservient labor.

"The so-called trade schools owned by individuals and run for profit—and those operated by employers associations—are almost without exception, notoriously inefficient. The course of study is brief and superficial, the opportunity for practice lacking, the capacity of the teachers employed medicere. The graduates of such institutions are a travesty upon the term mechanic. "Organized labor believes in indus-

employed mediocre. The graduates of such institutions are a travesty upon the term mechanic.

#### Must Be Free from Profit.

Must Be Free from Profit.

"No plan can command success or deserves consideration which bears the taint of profit making. The molive of all who are actively employed must be as free from suspicion as Caesar's wife. Any plan, however promising in other respects, will be a failure if the confidence of the wage workers is lacking, for from them must come the boys to be taught and with them will the graduates have to associate and work. We are agreed that supplemental, technical education is needed. The first requisite to success is that all interested—the boys to be taught, their parents, the employers and the public—be satisfied that the plans adopted are practical and the work in charge of men who are competent, disinterested and dincere.

#### Artisanship in Art Schools,

The novel experiment of the printers union is commanding attention rom all interested in this movement or better workmanship. The correspondence method may not be dapted to some trades and can only upplement personal instruction in my trade, yet it is possible through to impart much theoretical knowledge.

or wear should not be beautiful; no reason why the humblest home should not be restful and pleasing to the educated eye.

"Our city art schools would be a boon to the rising generation of painters if they would establish courses in drawing, in the science of colors and the fundamental principles of decoration, teach us to apply art in industry so that each workman may possess not only the skill to apply his material but the good taste and the knowledge needed to enable him to know what to apply and where to apply it.

CHICAGO TEACHERS

AND ORGAI

The public school teach to apply and where to apply it.

know what to apply and where to apply it.

"We could then eliminate the professional designers now so generally employed, and from our own ranks supply men capable of originating schemes of decoration. Men who thoroughly understand the material with which they work and the method in which it must be applied would be far more successful in producing pleasing results.

#### Labor Must Have a Voice.

"Whatever plan be followed, or-ganized labor must be alert and, in-sist on having a voice in its operation. If the continuation school be adopted we must have representatives on the boards of education, if district technical schools be established working men must be on the boards of directors. In this way we can prevent misdirected efforts, avoid inefficient methods, protect our interests, and in doing so we shall be guarding those of the students and of the general public.

those of the students and of the gen-eral public.

"We must eliminate prejudice and give our hearty support to all prac-tical propositions, and so prevent the unscrupulous from using the demand for better technical education for un-worthy ends."

#### NOTES IN THE SCHOOL WORLD.

The problem of lack of school room accommodation for school children has become so grave in Chicago that the Board of Education has decided to devote all its energy and available buildings and additions to old ones. School Architect Dwight H. Perkins has presented a schedule for the immediate expenditure of \$8.873,000 for the erection of forty-six new buildings and additions. Many of these are to accom-modate the many boys who wish to

modate the many boys who wish to enter the technical courses which have recently opened.

Of the other buildings planned thirteen are elementary schools of a "type" originated by Architect Perkins. Each of these will cost \$285,000 and will contain twenty-six class-rooms, an assembly hall seating 500 persons, a gymnasium, departments of manual training and domestic science, rooms for elementary constructure.

manual training and domestic science, rooms for elementary construction work and drawing, a library station, and a bathroom. This is the most elaborate type ever designed for Chicago.

In order to meet the great demand for technical high school courses, Superintendent Cooley, of Chicago, recommends that the length of the school day be increased from five to eight hours, the teachers to be compensated for their longer hours by a 15 per cent. increase in wages.

The New York State apportionment moneys for 1909 has been com pleted by Educational Commissioner Draper. The total amount is \$4,684.-804. Increase of \$122,728 over last year. New York City receives the largest amount, its share being \$1,-632,325.

#### United States Report.

According to Dr. Elmer E. Brown United States Commissioner of Educa-tion, 20 per cent. of the estimated population of the United States is enrolled in its schools; 17 per cent of the 475,000 teachers in the common schools of the country are women and the percentage of men is steadily declining. The average salary of both men and women has been slowly rising, although in proportion to the expenditure of moneys for other educational purposes it has been steadily falling.

Commissioner Brown also says in his report that there is no profession or occupation so underpaid as that of teaching.

#### Training to Avoid Fire.

Instruction in the dangers of fire is now compulsory in the schools, private as well as public, of the state of Ohio. These lessons must be read once a week to the children and are based upon a text book written by Clarence Maris, pyrologist to the state fire marshal of Ohio.

### Patriotism Versus Education.

Patriotism Versus Education.

In a lecture at Wellesley College recently, Prof. Zueblin said:

"The army and navy are so closely asociated with what we term patriotism that we do not want to look into these departments. Yet we provide money to build two great warships that cost \$20,000,000 apiece. Seven great nations of the world are spending one and a half billions a year in what we term preparations for peace.

"In terms of life this means that this money would give to all persons between the ages of 14 and 15 in these seven great nations a technical education. There would be enough money left to provide all persons over 65 with old-age pensions. Instead this money is spent every year to keep a great number of men in a condition werse than idleness. Yet this is done only by one country because the others do the same."

September, 1902, an actual decrease of 500 teachers and a net loss in these two years of 654 teachers, as 154 teachers should have been added to take care of the lacrease of 5.190 children in these two years.

Cut Again and Schedule Abolished. Cut Agein and Schedule Abolished.

Not only did the 5,255 teachers retained in the system in 1902 have added to their labors the care of the additional pupils which would have been cared for by these 654, but 2.366 experienced teachers had their salaries cut again in January, 1902, their schedule abolished and salaries set back to a point where they had been for nearly twenty years, and lower than those of the stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers and other office employes, lower than the barn foreman employed by the Board of Education.

#### Secret Marking.

To this additional burden was added the so-called "promotional" examination based on a secret marking system, which the newspapers industriously advertised as a "merit" system of "promotion," but which the teachers from its inception knew to be unjust, unfair and devoid of merit or promotion. Report of Federation's Work for Fif-

#### At the End of Two Years.

At the close of more than two years of labor the teachers found:
The public funds increased by their efforts \$1,250,000.
Their salaries again decreased (twice in two years).
The 1900 cut not restored.
The cost of living raised.
Their standard of living consequently lowered.
A net reduction of 654 teachers in the system in two years.
School rooms overcrowded in consequence. The public school teachers of Chicago have taken a long step, an evoutionary step, for school teachers it

tgen Years Shows Necessity

is almost a revolutionary step. For

a class of workers, teachers have

fearfulness and clinging to outworn

tandards and traditions.

tion of Labor.

scarcely their equal in conservatism.

Of Chicago teachers this can no

onger be said. The spirit of organ-

igation for a common interest has awakened in them, but the struggle

has made them aware of their com-

mon cause with the whole working

better themselves separate and un-aided by the brotherhood of labor.

Now the Chicago Teachers' Federa-tion is a part of the Chicago Federa

Another striking result of weir

ears of experience has been to make

them the strongest kind of advocates of suffrage for women. The struggle to obtain justice from the

that helpless group of society, dis-

The Teachers' Federation of Chi-

cago from its beginning until December 1, 1908, when this report was issued, has accomplished certain definite things. Every teacher in New York, and the United States as well.

should secure this report for her-self, and read in detail these things. It is a stirring document. We can only briefly summarize here.

Pension Achtevements.

school money for the Teachers' Pen-sion fund. This law was declared constitutional only last December and is very important, because it legalizes the use of public funds for

Tax and Salary Fight.

Firemen's Cut Restored.

The firemen had the cut made their salaries in 1982 restored by City Council in July, 1982, from back taxes for 1900 secured by

Teachers Cut Restored? NO.

Why?

of the fullity of working to

The strain on every teacher increased.

Their professional usefulness impaired.

Teachers humiliated, harassed, irritated and terrorized by a secret marking system that affected their tenure of office, salaries and right to preferment (still in effect with increasing irritation).

Their attitude toward this so-called "meeti" system of "premotion" misrepresented by the press, misunderstood and misjudged by pupit and public.

No properly constituted tribunal

No properly constituted tribunal within the educational system for hearing or redressing grevances.

Teachers "subject to dismissal at any time with or without cause, at the pleasure of the board" (still in effect).

#### Teachers Join Federation of Labor.

courts of Chicago, its Mayor and Common Council, and from the Teachers Join Federation of Labor.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation on November 7, 1902, received an invitation from the Chicago Federation of Labor asking "the Chicago Teachers' Federation to give to the 200,000 affiliated working men and voters of Chicago, the right to take up the cause of the teachers and children in the only way that it can be done, promptly and effectively—that is, by affiliating and sending representatives to the Chicago Federation of Labor, with power to act for your, body, and present your wrongs and those of the children."

Realizing that the intolerable conditions in the schools are the effects of unjust social, economic, industrial and political conditions which can be remedied only through organization and the ballot. Board of Education drove them to bay, and they knew themselves for

emedied only through organization and the ballot, The Chicago Teachers Federation mostly women, educated in the school of the foregoing experiences and with every other avenue of ap-

The organized work of the teachers of Chicago secured from the Illinois Legislature in 1895 the first pension law for teachers. Through strengous and unceasing efforts they preserved this pension law through a trying and critical optional period from 1901 to 1907, and finally, in 1907, secured the amendment to the Pension Law, and also a law granting the use of the interest on the proach to the community closed Accepted the invitation of the Chi-November 7, 1902, sent delegates to ait in the councils of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

#### Teachers' Salaries Raised.

Two months after the Chicago Teachers' Federation affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor, and three months before the last election of Carter Harrison as Mayor, viz., in January, 1903, the Chicago Board of Education gave a raise of \$50 at year to each of the 5,000 elements in the system, a total of \$250,000, the annual increase in corporation taxes secured through the

Tax and Salary Fight.

The story of the tax and salary fight of the Chicago Teachers' Federation is well known throughout the country, but we may well repeat the main facts in considering the question of teachers interests. To quote from the report:

"A petition to the Board of Education in 1897 signed by 3,568 teachers was secured and filed asking an increase in the salaries of the elementary teachers whose salaries had remained practically stationary for nearly twenty years.

"As a result of this petition and the public sentiment aroused through the organized efforts of the teachers' tax sult. This increase was effected by adding \$50 to every year of the elementary teachers whose salaries had remained practically stationary for nearly twenty years.

"As a result of this petition and the public sentiment aroused through the organized efforts of the teachers' tax sult. This increase was effected by adding \$50 to every year of the elementary teachers whose distributions of the teachers' tax sult. The promotional maximum from \$300 primary, and \$325 grammar. to \$1,000 for both, in March, 1892. But "the teachers' salaries were cut from \$375 primary, 1900 grammar, to \$300 and \$325, respectively, in January, 1900. The reason given was lack of money.

"In the same month the Federation began the tax campaign.

Through the tax sult conducted by the Tsachers Federation, \$587,03.27 in back taxes, on the franchises of the Board of Education. A few months later an additional \$60,000 taxes on the same rranchises for the Board of Education. A few months later an additional \$60,000 taxes on the same rranchises for the public was continued in the city treasury in July, 1902; \$24,558.74, of this being the share of thus same and promotional with municipal boards and officials back of whom a subject to the city treasury in July, 1902; \$24,558.74, of this being the share of the Board of Education. A few months later an additional \$60,000 taxes on the same rranchises for the public same and promotional with the product of the same o The policemen had the cut made in their salaries in 1902 restored by the City Council in July, 1902, from the back taxes for 1900, secured by the teachers.

### **WANTS CHANGES IN BOARD OF EDUCATION**

Editor Public Education Column: Seeing that you are giving some space to reports of the Board of Education proceedings, I should like to express, through your columns, , an The teachers, mostly women, did not have the cut made in their sal-aries in either 1900 or 1903 restored by the Board of Education. opinion I have long held.

I believe that the teachers of New York (and The Evening Call could well serve as their mouthpiece) should agitate for a reform in our main educational body. Following Instead, the Finance Committee recommended, and on July 9, 1992, the Board of Education appropriated its share of the back taxes for 1990 secured by the teachers, to pay coal bills, repair buildings, etc., though the appropriation in 1990 was made by the City Council with the express condition inserted that the cut in the teachers' salaries, made in 1990, should be restored.

The Board of Education is bulky and unwieldly. It can do practically

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PHARMACINY, Louis Blum. Epotein's Pharmacy, 5th Av. Z. Aaron Juage. 44 Hou J. Zakshevsky. 48 Gra L. Jahn ...... 844 Hamburg Av UNION HATTERS & MERS'S PER M. Leibowits ..... 1858 Pitkin Aw

### OUT OF TOWN

SHOE STORE. Jersey City. The Bates Shoc. . . . 149 Newark Ave.

The classified column is the market place of our readers and our adver-tisers. Read it daily.

thy or experience present the women teacher's interest; and for the enor-mous number of children, without the expression of a single mother's heart and mind as what their children should be taught: and for the great body of working people, whose representation there is, to say the most, in

finitesimal.

Then I am certain that members of a small body, whose duties might be burdensome, should be paid, at least enough to ensure a working man who might be upon it compensation for time lost from his own work. And their meetings ought to be held at some hour when working people could attend.

attend. I trust I have not taken too much of your space. I should like to see this subject discussed in your paper, which seems to stand for the working

A WOMAN TEACHER OF NEW YORK.

The novel experiment of the printer' union is commanding attention rew all interested in this movement of the printer' union is commanding attention rew better commanding attention rew better commanding attention rew better workmanhip. The corporate method may not be appropriation in 1960 appropriation in 1

BOOTS AND SHOES. Newark. Schlesinger's Shot Store, 174 Ferry St

LAUNDRY.
Hoboken, N. J.

International Hand Laundry, 154 1st St.

your grocer, ask your butcher.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The right Plane at the right pe

O. W. WUERTZ, PIANOS 115 Third Ave., most 50th St., of SEED Third Ave., most 551et St.

IN THE CALL.

MEAT MARKETS.

SHOES, Weingarten, Men's Sam 112 Rivington St.

TEAS AND COPPER.
Standard Coffee Co., 48 Lew
Teas, 35c. ib.; 5 lite. Good Coffee
White Lily Ten Co.... 180 Biv

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

INSTRUCTION.

### John Gemmen . 187 - Hear John Kikolo . . . 196 - Hear DRUGGISTS.

Schilling ... 1444 Myrtle Att

UPHOLETERRE & MATTERES.

Go crorywhere. Davis, St. St., Concy is. WAYCHDYAK LIFE A TOWN IN A COLUMN IN A COL

## LADIES' & GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Boost the directory now. Help make a page.



THE CALL

HOOD WORK, PROMPT SERVICE IT PAYS TO ADVERTIS

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY NAMED IN

day afternoon last at the are true fairy tales and false fairy r Mr. Edward Howard

ave a lecture on "The Primiin the lecture of the previous there were giants and ogres on basis of human excalled attention to the fact

Early Art a Storehouse.

art furnishes a great store-o which we can turn in later There was a depth, a vitality, athy back in the beginning of which we do not find in later memory, they became sifted, refined by the infiltration different minds.

a different minds.

Fr (and the lecturer believes are was an individual named by took the Greek myths and by assmission through his mind seame acted upon and refined.

And that Dante, Michael And Beethoven have a company primitive material there are given, just given, and then t stops. For great power, deep il emotions, take Gudrun's over the body of the dead from the Wolsung's song, later than and based on the

art has grown from two classe and those giving the nature in relation to man. And be-primitive man stood in much relation to the nature world we do, so these stories have t adously impressive vitality. H close to the simple realities of there was with him no politesm in speaking of love and marintee and worship, as is found in circles of society to-day. And find in his stories great vitality, pourage and truth.

arces of Art." the second of a deals with the inevitable, morally speaking. Jack the Giant Killer is a true fairy tale, because that is just what would have happened with a character like "Jack," introduced into a new and strange country, where

The Value of Primitive Art. There is a great educational value There is a great edicational value in this primitive storehouse. It furnishes food for the imagination, the intellect and the emotions. The child's mind may be over-fed, fed with such false literature as the "Police Gazette," the old-time Sunday School literature, both false in their pictures of life-or it may have had a

Gazette," the old-time Sunday School literature, both faise in their picturing of life—or it may have had a starvation diet on the school readers. The old myths spring from about the same plane of development as that upon which children live. It is admirable stuff for us as well as for the child.

Simple, vital truths are taught, of courage, of good overcoming evil, or if the good is defeated it goes down

#### Art and Religious Myths.

All of our art has its origin in the All of our art has its origin in the primitive material. But symiltive material there are cossal elements of human exgiven, just given, and then types. For great power, deep i emotions, take Gudrun's over the body of the dead from the Wolsung's song, later than and based on the idd.

The Origin of Art.

I has grown from two classes ds, those about man's existed those giving the nature relation to man. And beside the finitive man stood in much elation to the nature world do so these stories have

to refresh himself in this old primitive store house.

Tolstol says that all great art is religious. "It fuses men in a contagion of the spirit." Art and religion are interdependent. Religion, divested of art, is cold and lifeless; art, without religion, without a background of that deep reverence for the PROB-LEMS of LIFE which is religion, becomes weak and meaningless.

Mr. Griggs received enthusiastic applause from the large audience present. The next lecture in the course will be on "The Race, the Epoch and the Individual in Art." and will be siven next Tuesday afternoon at the

secourage and truth.

and the stories great vitality, and the stories of Prometheus, of omeda and Persons, of the old Ragnel Joseph, of the Norses of Brunnhild, of Sigurd, and the intensity and reality. The artists took time to feel, to let instion and emotion work. There

BRIDGING LIFE AND DEATH.

home of a young New York physician

To all appearances the child was per-

fect-strong, rebust, healthy. On the

sures of Brannbild, of signers, and of artists took time to feel, to let tenaths and emotion work. There the standth and emotion work. There the standth and emotion work. There the standth and emotion work the standth and emotion work the standth and emotion work. There are no commend in the standth and standth and the standth and t

ct the capitalist press to put forard such insinuating and absurd
atements.

The encumbrances are the dead
and of defunct or moribund reform
swements, for example. Single Tax
al church societies. Anarchy seems
have undus space until we recolct that this doctrine is still popular
th the capitalists.

The omissions are notable in rect to labor unions and the condiprevailing in various industries,
actual state of the American
detariat, how it lives and suffers
or the machine, presents a vast
avaits cultivation. Nothing commensive has been published in reat to it. Finally it may be worth
attoning that the "Encyclopedia
Social Reform" might have inded and does not include full and
hentic information on the Western
deration of Minera, the trial of W.
Haywood and his colleagues, and
Pinkerton detective agency as a
lami bureau of capitalist spies.

Incts as to the Pinkertons were
and embodied in a book pubded by Wilshire year before last
in the court testimony of the
hor, Morris Friedman; put Funk
Wagnalls practiced the better part
valor and handled those subjects
he gloves. The class struggle is
deally not out of date, and there
things too painful for the remer's contemplation. Also the exded profits of publication were
auch as to tempt that heroic darwhich, says Marx, the capitalist
libits when he perceives a 50 per
st dividend on his investment.

J. R. M.

BUILDING UP HIS TOWN. fro all appearances the child was persect—strong, robust, healthy. On the Pinkerton detective agency as a seal bureau of capitalist spies. Sacts as to the Pinkertons were sidy embodied in a book published by Wilshire year before last in the court testimony of the hist, Morris Friedman; nut Funk waynalls practiced the better part valor and handled those subjects in gloves. The class struggle is sently not out of date, and there things too painful for the relating too painful f

### NOTES OF NEW BOOKS

Lide Porce has written a pamphlet Lesson Outlines in the Econe erpretation of History." (The Humanist Publishing Company, Girard Kan.) It contains only sixty-two pages, but it is full of meat. It is one of the few among many of its type foisted upon the public that is worth a thoughtful rereading. The price is

twenty-five cents. Another pamphlet, "The Bible and Labor," eighty-two pages of small (The Baker & Byron Company, printers. Cincinnati), tries hard to con ever strained itself in the endeavor to friend in need. He even hints that without religion there is little hope of establishing the Co-operative Com-monwealth. Its price is also twenty-five cents.

mirable stuff for us as well as for the child.

Simple, vital truths are taught, of courage, of good overcoming evil, or if the good is defeated it goes down with colors flying. Prometheus, who can endure chains and the gnawing at his vitals by Jove's eagles, through the centuries. Is MASTER of his TYRANT.

Old Beowulf, dying from the wound given him by the dragon which he slew, when all his people save one desert him, says: "I go to meet the floor of the Bootfast (the faithful)." A child needs a long course of training in these simple, elemental emotions, before it is ready for Ibsen, and Sudermann, and Goethe.

Art and Religious Myths.

memoirs.

The Houghton-Mifflin Company is soon to bring out a new and enlarged edition of Professor George E. Woodberry's biography of Edgar Allan Poe, in which the author has used various material which has come to light since the first addition was prepared, a num-

material which has come to light since the first edition was prepared, a number of years ago. The new work is in two volumes, enriched by reproductions of rare portraits and with a complete bibliography.

The same house will publish in March a volume of poems by a Canadian writer. E. W. Thompson, which takes its title from the first poem. "When Lincoln Died." Mr. Thompson served in the Union army during the Civil War.

The Lippincotts are issuing a second edition of the Pennell's life of James McNelli Whistier, the first edition of which was exhausted within a few weeks after publication.

#### NOT AN ORDINARY MAN.

William Morris has in large measure faded out of the thought and talk the day among reading people, says Mr. Alfred Noves' monograph on him

ened the horror of the correct classes at his lack of respectability, that fantastic and romantic genius shows himself in all his rarity. His qualities, which would have been extraordinary for the America of his date. Why one who was in many ways disadvantageously circumstanced for the development of the art of poetry should have been the first to realize to the full the possibilities of the English language in rhyme and alliteration is not easily explicable. It is a matter for curious conjecture whether his achievements in verse would have been the same if the five years of childhood spent in English date been the same if the five years of childhood spent in English date of the founder of the doctrine of evolution. Nothing," adds Professor Crampton, "could be further from the fact. The opponents of evolution of the centenary of the birth bration of the centenary of the birth of Charles Robert Darwin which will make this month memorable to the world of science may be a liveller perception of the error of identifying Darwinism with evolution. "In the minds of most people," to quote the words of Professor Henry Edward Crampton, who holds the chair of 200logy at Columbia, "in the minds of most people," to quote the words of Professor Henry Edward Crampton, who holds the chair of 200logy at Columbia, "in the minds of most people," to quote the words of Professor Henry Edward Crampton, who holds the chair of 200logy at Columbia, "in the minds of most people," to quote the words of Professor Henry Edward Crampton, who holds the chair of 200logy at Columbia, "in the minds of most people who are not familiar with the history of biological knowledge. Charles Darwin is regarded as the founder of the doctrine of evolution. Nothing." adds Professor Crampton, "could be further from the fact. The opponents of evolution. The professor Crampton of the error of regarding Darwinism with evolution. The minds of most people, "to quote the words of Professor Henry Edward Crampton, "to quote the words of Professor Henry Edward Cramp Darwinism with evolution. "In the minds of most people," to quote the words of Professor Henry Edward Crampton, who holds the chair of zoology at Columbia, "in the minds of most people who are not familiar with the history of biological knowledge, Charles Darwin is regarded as the founder of the doctrine of evolution. Nothins." adds Professor Crampton, "could be further from the fact. The opponents of evolution of the present and earlier decades have almost universally fallen into the error of regarding 'Darwinism' as the whole of 'evolution." But Darwin himself, far from making any such claim, stated in the clearest possible terms that what he had developed was a doctrine as to the mode of transformation of living things.—Current Literature. About a year ago an eight and a half pound baby was born into the

### FROM A MINER'S LIFE.

Joseph S. Ripsey, the English miner poet, is the subject of a formal biography which has just come from the press. His verse is not very well known, and he is oftener remembered as, in his later years, the curator of the shakespeare House at Stratford. A fair specimen of his work is this colliery poem, with its suggestion of danger and sorrow;

Came his cronies, some to gaze Rapt in wonder; some Free with counsel; some with praise Some with envy dumb.

### POPULAR READINGS

THE GROWTH OF INVENTIONS.

tions (the great inventions of the later eighteenth century) does a good deal to dispel the "heroic" theory of invention—that of an idea flashing sudtrade. No one of the inventions which were greatest in their effect—the jenny, the water-frame, the mule, the power loom-was in the main attribsingle man; each represented in its successful shape the addition of many successive increments of discovery; in most cases the successful invention was the slightly superior survivor of many similar attempts. "The present spinning machinery, which we now use," said P. R. Hodge, in 1857, "is supposed to be a compound of about eight hundred inventions. The present carding machinery is a compound of about sixty patents." This is the history of most inventions. The preseure of industrial circumstances directs the intelligence of many minds toward the comprehension of a single central point of difficulty; the common knowledge of the age induces many to reach similar solutions; that solution which is slightly better adapted to the facts or "grasps the skirts of happy chance" comes out victorious, and the inventor, purveyor, or, in some cases, the robber, is crowned as a great inventive genius. It is the neglect of these considerations which gives a false interpretation to the annals of industrial invention by giving an irregular and catastrophic appearance to the working of a force which is in in inner pressure much more regular than in its outward expression. The earlier increments of a great industrial invention make no figure in the annals of history, because they do not pay, and the final increment which reaches the paying point gets all the credit, though the inherent importance and the inventive genius of the earlier attempts may have been as great or greater.

There is nothing fortuitous or mysterious in inventive general variations. single man; each represented in its successful shape the addition of many

the inventive genius of the earlier attempts may have been as great or greater.

There is nothing fortuitous or mysterious in inventive energy. Necessity is its mother, which simply means that it moves along the lines of least resistance. Men like Kay, Hargreaves, Arkweight and Cartwright set their intelligence and industry to meet the several difficulties as they arose. Nearly all the great textile inventors were practical men, most of them operatives immersed in the details of their craft, brought face to face conwill get over the definite difficulty to be overcome, rome particular economy desirable to make. Brooding upon these concrete facts, trying first one thing, then another, learning from the attempts and failures made by other practical men, and improving upon these attempts, we have at length hit upon some contrivance that will get over the definite difficulty, and secure the particular economy. If we take any definite invention and closely investigate it, we shall find in nearly every case it has thus grown by small increments toward feasibility.—From "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism."

### **OUR DAILY POEM**

THE STREET DIGGERS.

Straining and striving and digging where the earth is clammy and

brown,
Laughing and sighing and singing,
the toilers are struggling down
Through the crust where a million
footfalls have tramped through
the buried years
And the grief of a million mourners
has sprinkled the way with tears.

and around and the state of a thouis done.

And the pit is the grave of a thousand hopes that have hurried
with noiseless feet
Far away to the heart of the lightless land from the lip of the pit
in the street.

of our present competitive system be more terrible than the following: "It is necessary to realize in the world of business, as in the battlefield, a world outside the direct control of the Christian ethic." We should be grateful for this frank utterface by Mr. Masterman. It is simply in line with Mr. H. H. Rogers when he said. "Business is war." We need not quote the well-known words of General Sherman regarding war. Men are beginning to understand the antisocial. anti-religious, anti-ethical nature of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker. The condemnation of capitalism and its destructive power over the worker.

#### GOOD FOR AKRON, TOO.

GOOD FOR AKRON, TOO.

The New York Evening Call, with such a staff of writers as Charles Edward Russell, Gustavus Myers, Gertrude Buell Dunn, Gertrude U. Light, Arthur Bullard, Samuel Stodel, Robert Hunter and others is making "Little old New York" sit up and take notice. Mr. Russell, one of the most able writers and investigators in the country, has paid his special attention to the Trinity Church corporation in such a way as to make that octopus come out into the light, and is now showing up the inside workings of the traction company which is gouging the people of that city out of millions of dollars annually while cramming them into the cars until it is impossible for another to enter. As a result a "Strap-hangers' League" has come into existence with the motto. "Stand up for your right to sit down." A branch of the league wouldn't be a bad thing for Akron.—Akron People, January 29.

The next time you have a boiled ham try cutting some of it in thin. small bits and creaming like dried beef. This is a dish our English cousins are fond of and with baked potatoes makes an excellent luncheon.

After frying bacon or meat of any kind take the drippings that are left and put them in a pan and cut a raw potato up fine and put it in, and let it cook for a half hour, and the potato will absorb all the odor and taste and the lard will come out as clear as fresh lard. Cherry Salad.

Two cups canned cherries, one cup canned pineapple cut in small pieces, one cup white grapes, from which the seeds are removed, cut in quarters.

and one-half cup English wainut ker-nels. Mix fruit and nuts together. Add mayonnaise dressing mixed with cream. Do not mix until before serv-Menu Without Meat.

shed potatoes. Creamed onion Sweet potatoes. Celery. Cranberry jelly.
Apple and celery salad. Squash pie and plum pudding.
Fruit and nuts.
—Alice P. Thompson.

To clean light wool skirt take one pail of warm soft water. To this add one pint of gasoline and one-quarter har of naphtha soap (dissolved). Put the skirt to be washed into this and wash carefully. Rinse in water the same temperature as water used in washing skirt. This is an excellent method and never fails to make skirt look like new.

#### LINCOLN'S PARDONS.

Lincoln once gave his old friend Billy Brown. It is presented just as Brown told it: "Then there's that pardoning basi-

ness. Every now and then I have to fix it up with Stanton or some officer for pardoning so many boys. I suppose it's pretty hard for them not to They've worked out a lot of laws to govern this army, and I s'pose it's natural enough for 'em to think the natural enough for 'em to think the most important thing in the world is having 'em obeyed. They've got it fixed so the boys do everything accordin' to regulations. They won't even let 'em die of something that ain't on the list—got to die accordin' to the regulations? But by Jingo, Billy, I ain't goin' to have boys shot accordin to no dumb regulations! I ain't goin' to have a butcher's day every Friday in the army if I can help it. It's so what they say about me, that I'm always lookin' for an excuse to pardon somebody. I do it every time I can find a reason. When they're young or when they're green or when they're been worked on by' Copperheads or when they're got disgusted lyin' still and come to think we sin't doin' our job—when I see that I ain't goin' to have 'em shot. And then there's my leg cases. I've got a drawerful. They make Holt maddest—says he ain't any use for cowarda. Well, generally speakin', I ain't, but if I ain' sure what I'd do if I was standin' in front of a gun, and more'n that, as I told Holt one day, if Almighty God gives a man a cowardly nair of legs how can he help their most important thing in the world is

Through the crust where a million footfalls have tramped through the burled years

And the grief of a million mourners has sprinkled the way with tears, and the grief of a million mourners has sprinkled the way with tears.

The city is grim and heartless to the ways where the tollers delve—
A thought for the task in motion and a thousand more for self.

Who recks if a heart is racking; who cares if a mind is scarred?

The click of the pick is the minute lick, where the lip of the pit is barred.

The lip of the pit keeps growing apace where the muscle and sinew and thew

Are throbbing in aching protest where the click of the pick is true.

And the sun in bundles of burning brands and in broiling shafts shoot down

On hands that are bronzed and ready and rough, in the eye of the seething town.

So the pith and the might are the price by right and the song and the sigh go on.

While the clouds they hover above and around and frown as the task is done.

And the pit is the grave of a thousand the pit is the grave of a thousand hopes that have hurried with noiseless feet

#### MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

Starts with W. ends with R. Sometimes makes you think Ever with us day and night. Brings disaster and delight.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE. (In flowers on left upside down.)

nk of war.

## THE CALL PATTERN



LADIES SHIRTWAIST Paris Pattern No. 2689 All Seams Allowed. To wear with the semi-dressy suit of

broadcloth or velvet this is a dressy lit-tic model which is most attractively de-veloped in messaline or soft silk. Three backward-turning tucks, either side of the front and two forward-turning tucks either side of the back, stitched to the the front and two forward-turning tucks either side of the back, stitched to the waist-line, distribute the fullness. The fancy trimming piece is of the same material as the waist, bound with bands of ascrew black satin, similar satin binding the points of the tight-fitting eleeves, which are tucked in groups of three narrow tucks each. The round yelee and high collar are of allover Cluny lace in deep cream-color, the plaited ruffle of mousseline or chiffon trimming the front and lower edges of the sleeves, and the model closes at the center-back. The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 44 inches bust measure. For 25 bust the waist requires 4½ yards of material 20 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 25 inches wide, or 3½ yards 42 inches wide, as illustrated. ½ yards of allover lace 15 inches wide, ½ yards of allover lace 15 inches wide, ½ yards of plaited ruffling.

Price of Pattern, 15 cents.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* EVENING CALL PATTERN

#### SAME HERE.

Parliament has met at Ottawa. The old mummaries of pretending to govbeing re-enacted. The men who have been successful in the various through the same old stunts.

We idly wonder whether the legis lators at Ottawa will actualy do any-thing in the real interests of the peo-ple. The wonder is purely idle as we little. If some railroad company wants

Parliament will do nothing. The mem-bers will discuss questions of vital importance to Canada in a hopeless fash ion. They will smoke expensive cigari in expensive hotels after expensive dinners and dama the mobs of unem-ployed workingmen providing such creatures are thrust upon their atten-

Far away to the heart of the lightless land from the lip of the pit in the street.

IS BUSINESS WAR?

Some of our friends suggest that we run a "Twenty Years Ago" column in the paper. All right. How is this for a starter? Twenty years ago John Dobbins promised to pay are guided and shepherded by the more terrible than the following: "It is necessary to realize in the world of business, as in the battlefield, a world wheat?"—Louisiana Press.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

We Canadians fondly imagine that our Canadian parliaments are the representatives of the people only as the people and shephered by the subscription when he sold his wheat. Now the question is. "Did more terrible than the following: "It is necessary to realize in the world of business, as in the battlefield, a world."—Louisiana Press. Our Daily Puzzle.

# Corsets, CB, PiN, Nemo Un-derwear, Shirt-waista, Hostery, also for chi-dren; Gloves, Notions, Etc. Manufacturer of Dress Skirts, 32,50 and un.

WAITERS.

Absolutely re-liable prices, quality and up-

to-date. Return anything

### WOMEN AT WORK.

In the year 1811, out of every 100 employes in the cotton mills of America, women were \$7. In 1831, they were 68. By 1850 they had decilined to 64. By 1870 they had decilined to 64. clined still further to 58. In 1900 they were only 49. And cotton is the great hi

factory trade for women!
In all the five "Factory Trades" so
far mentioned—in silk, in boots and
shoes, in printing, in wool, and in cot-

ton—women were less important in 1960 than they had been fifty years

tan—women were less important in 1900 than they had been fiffy years before.

In the other five of the ten important "Factory Trades"—in bookbinding, in boxmaking, in hostery and knitting, in shirts, collars, cuffa, and is to bacco—women gained on men (in some cases very rapidly) during the period from 1850 to 1909.

If you take the whole "Manufacturing and Mechanical Group" for 1850, and compare it with the whole "Manufacturing and Mechanical Group" for 1800, you will get this astonishing result: In 1850, out of every 1,000 persons ongaged in "Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits." women were 234. In 1800 they were only 185.

The popular notion that women are "driving men out of factories" is therefore a delusion.

It would be equally a delusion, of course, to think that the absolute number of women in factories has not increased. Certainly it has increased. The point is simply that the number of men has increased factoring and Mechanical Pursuits" made a notable increase during the period from 1870 to 1900, still the meaning of that increase is greatly modified by the astonishing absolute decline of women in the "Needle Trades" during recont years and by the equally assentishing relative decline of women compared with men in certain of the "Factory Trades" during the longer period from 1870 to 1900, "in the February Everybedy's."

"Good morning," said the claim agent, cheerfully, to the patient with a broken leg and head in bandages. "I have good news for you. Yes, sir The company feels sorry for you.

ly and for nothing Parliament will be only too glad to oblige them.

But for any real elevation of the people, for any real amelioration of conditions rapidly growing intolerable, phia Ledger.

"N-no. not exactly that. But I am authorized to sign its agreement not to prosecute you for letting yourself thrown on the right of way and blocking rush-hour traffic."—Philadelephia Ledger.

### DENTISTS.

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FEBRUARY 5, 1900



A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Yeu who have voted the bound organisation. Every Soci you to do is to join the Socialist party organisation. Every Socialist party and do his full share the year reto carry on its work and direct its policy.

THE WORKING CLASS AND THE CLERGY.

FRIDAY.

This newspaper is owned and published by the Werkingmen's Co-eg ive Publishing Association, a New York corporation. Published daily Sunday. Office and place of business, 442 Pearl St., New York, W. W. Pee sage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, sec

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

Boston Office: 230 Washington St.

Philadelphia Office: 1305 Arch Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 

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

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE HOME.

One of the stock arguments against woman suffrage is that, if women took the interest in political questions necessary to qualify them to vote intelligently, it would prevent them from attending properly to their work in the home-the dinners would be badly cooked, the floors would go unswept and the beds unmade, and the babies would simply go to the dogs for lack of motherly care.

Stupid as the argument is, it must be recognized that it carries much weight in the average masculine mind-and perhaps still more weight, we are obliged to add, in the mind of the average woman.

It is no sufficient answer to this objection to point out that large and ever larger numbers of women are employed, not in the duties of the home (whether their own or someone else's) but, just as men are, in shops, factories, stores, and offices. This is an answer, so far as it goes. But it does not go far enough. For, though the number of women thus living under economic conditions identical with those under which most men live is very large and continually increasing, yet they constitute but a small minority of the whole number of women, and are likely to continue in the minority at least for many

The large majority of the women of the United States are or expect to be wives and mothers—and housekeepers as well. What shall we say in reply to the objection-cited, as it applies to this majority?

We simply say that, if the objection is founded upon facts, it conclusively proves that the housewives of the nation urgently need to be drawn to some extent out of their little homes into broader fields of life, no matter what reorganization of the home and the methods of doing its work that broadening of their lives may necessitate and will produce.

Most men must work for a living, whenever they get a chance to work. The majority even of those who are not workingmen must attend to business, which, whether it is productive and useful work or not, is work for them, in the sense that it occupies their time and absorbs their energy.

Will any of the opponents of equal suffrage for the sexes argue that it would be better to disfranchise the majority of the male citizens, on the ground that their duties in the shop or factory, the store or office, the mine or the railway, necessarily take so much of their time and attention that they cannot study political questions and qualify themselves to vote intelligently without neglecting the allimportant duty of getting a living for themselves and their families? And, if not, why not?

Those who use such an argument against woman suffrage must accept either one horn or the other of the following dilemma: Either they must advocate the restriction of the franchise to the leisure classes; or else they must allege that the work of women is so much more exacting than the work of men that it is impossible for women to spare as much time and energy for the study of politics and economics as their husbands and fathers and brothers and sons can spare.

If they choose the former alternative, we need hardly argue the possible they seem. question. Those who would advocate a restriction of the suffrage to the leisure classes are so far out of the current of present-day thought, so at variance with the whole tendency of progress, that it is not worth the trouble of discussing with them what can be only an

But if they choose the other alternative, if they allege that the work of the average housewife to-day is more arduous, more exhausting, more absorbing, more confining, than the work of the average man in industry or business, that women have to devote themselves more exclusively to the duties of the house than men do to the getting of a living, we shall perhaps be ready to admit the fact. "

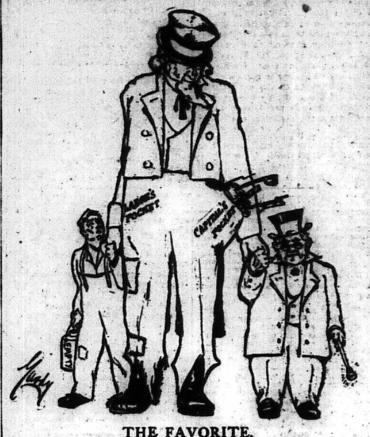
And we shall add that, instead of this being a valid argument against the extension of political rights to women on equal terms with men, it would hardly be possible to offer a stronger argument in favor of such a step.

Just because women in the household are overworked, are driven from early morning till late at night by a thousand petty details of domestic work and management, just because they are thus worn out and narrowed and stunted by the conditions under which they now live, it is of the utmost importance that anything be done which can e done to let them out of this narrow circle, to draw them out, to drag them out if need be, into a wider field of interest, into the light of public ideas and the fresh atmosphere of social interests and struggles.

We are not afraid that the extension of political rights to women will break up the home. If it could, that would be pretty conclusive evidence that the home needed to-be broken up. An institution that required the dwarfing of half the human race could not be a very valuable institution to the race as a whole.

But, in fact, there is no reason to fear that liberty and equality will destroy the home. It will, in all probability, change the home very materially. It will make it something better, something more mant with the present stage of the world's development. It will bring the home up to date, make it a twentieth-century home, instead of a sixteenth-century home surviving into the twentieth century. It will make the home a good place for thinking men and women to live in together with children developing physically and intellectually in friendship and comradeship with their parents, instead of just a place for women to work and for men to eat and sleep and for children to be either coddled or else considered as "always in the way."

Let the home and every other institution, by all means, be put to the test of wider life and fuller liberty.



#### THE KING AND THE SPAGHETTL

The Economic Interpretation of History. By ERNEST POOLE.

1791, all Paris was startled by the from it a moral umor that the King had fied. Baron Thiebault gives this brief

When I awoke before 8 o'clock only with the cries of the usual street vendors, and with the noise of a few heavy vehicles. But presently a mur was heard-like the roar of a wave driven by a tempest. I leaper my window when I heard the cry repeated from mouth to mouth: "The

King is gone! The King is gone!" Within an hour the principal street were thronged with tides of anxious angry people. And to add to the ex citement the steeples one by one be the roll of drums mustering the city troops rang out in every quarter. The Palais Royal rang with rumors, im mense crowds came together there And the air was a very chaos of ru-

Suddenly, "a man dressed in a threadbare great-coat," leaped upon a

Early in the morning of June 21. shall not be a long one, and draw

"A certain Neapolitan once upon a time, while taking his evening walk, ggestion of the scenes that followed. was startled by the astounding intelligence that the Pope was dead. He had hardly recovered from his surprise when he was informed that th King of Naples was no more.

'Surely,' he exclaimed, 'the sun of heaven must vanish at such a com "But, alas! it did not end here. For

immediately the news was announced that the Archbishop of Palermo had "Overcome by these disasters he

"In the morning he was startled by

at once to be the motion of the wo instrument which makes spaghetti. "'Aha!' he cried, starting up, 'the

Pope is dead—the King of Naples is dead—the Bishop of Palermo is dead —yet, my neighbor, the baker, still makes spaghetti. "Come, my fellow-citisens, mourn not, fear not. The lives of these great men are not so indispensable after

A comparison of our list of reli-

It is not hard to fix the responsi-

or switchman or dispatcher, wi

### MURDERING THOUSANDS FOR MONEY.

Editorial from the Cleveland "Press."

The number of persons killed in | killed and mangled by the tens of collisions and derallments on the rail-ways of this country in July, August A comparison of an increase of 307 per cent. over that or any country in Europe is a second for the corresponding quarter of the commentary upon our boasted

This astounding report has just been made by the interstate commerce commission, and the figures must be accepted as authentic, however im-

During the n were 734 persons killed and 16,545 but of certainty. Of these, 191-one-fourth were killed in collisions and de- bility. It is not with the train

that the people of this country are cause of defective signals, blunders, responsible for this terrible death No; the real responsibility lies back roll; and yet it is absolutely true that the people tolerate in silence the wrong conditions that render such a the domination of half a dozen men.

wrong conditions that series of disasters possible.

These collisions and derallments signal, throw every switch and work every engine throttle in the countries.

nevitable results of railway manipulation in the interest of corporate

Secure roadbeds, high-class equipment and up-to-date safety device

cost money, which Greed-on-Wheels If killing for money be murder, will not pay.

The most money must be got on the least possible investment, though well, the sequence of logic will furmen and women and children be nish the final word.

AN OFFICIAL CONFESSION.

importance to life in this town.

sion from the recei Morning Telegraph.

NOT AT ALL DOUBTFUL.

March 4 is only thirty-six days

#### THEY ARE WATCHING US.

These men, through their mon-

strous greed for money and power, are paving their readbeds with hu-

man bones and making the steam in their boilers out of human blood.

At last we have an official confes-The New York Call is daily exposing sion of a truth which is of no small Reof Trinity tenement property. A map ceivers Robinson and Joline, of the is printed in one issue showing "Lung Metropolitan Street Rallway, have which eighty-six persons died of tu-berculosis since 1834, since the health department has established the pres-ent methods. Pictures of the tene-ment buildings are also shown. More power to The Call's right arm. It is on what we believe to be the most on what we believe to be the most popular campaign a New York news-paper ever undertook and if it goes virtually made the confession that the virtually made the confestion that the strap-hangers are necessary to the conduct of at least two lines. In other words, the discomfort of the passengers is an asset which was capitalized long ago. You must stand and sweat and swear and be "frisked" by pickpockets in order to pay the interest on goldbrick securities now in the hands of "innocent holders." Your sufferings are part of the company's "rested rights"—and woe betide the revolutionary who shall venture to kick.

Of course we knew all this before, but it is something to have a confession from the receivers.—New York Morning Telegraph. per ever undertook and if it goes raight ahead it will make Trinity form. No church organization that er existed could stand the search-th being turned on its dirty back-ind. If a church organization cur with impunity go on making m out of filthy, disease-breeding, de chambers under the name of tene-ment houses, how can any complaint be made on ordinary mortals doing the same thing?—The Western La-borer, Omaha, January 30.

### INSANITY DEFINED.

Lawyer-After all, what is an in Allenist—One who has committ crime, and can't prove an alibi-eveland Leader.

## Mr. William Rockefeller has com

OPPORTUNITIES.

o the front with a morsel of suger regard to opportunities for the ng man nowadays as compared to pportunities in ages agone. He say that opportunities are now greater than when he was a boy, but, in order got to work harder, to attend more strictly to business, and live cleaner. This fixes Mr. Rockefeller's national ity. He is Irish, for his utterance is typical Irish bull. What he says is that it is easier to get along if you eally. Mr. R., is that the best you have in the advice shop?

The opportunty to get a corner on the anthracite deposits is somewhat ore limited to-day than heretofore about as limited as the opportunity t start from New York with a wheelarrow and compete to the Pacific Mr. Rockefeller says that "the chance for success in business are greater to day even for the poor and friendles young man, than they were in my outh, for the very simple reason that here are more opportunities to-day. es, indeed, that reason is very simple, almost idiotic. What is the lifference between the chances and pportunities? If there is no differnce what has he said, much less proved? He might as well say that here are more opportunities to-day. ecause there are more men looking men, because there are more chances to get rich; that there are more Pittsburg millionaires, because the man had to work harder and live cleaner than when Mr. R. was a boy.

when this is the kind of wisdom that gets top column next to reading matter in our newspapers?-Ellis Jones, in Life.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ONE WORD MORE.

Editor of The Call:

Thanks for your offer of space for ne word more.

I did not begin the personalities Mr. Walling began by unjustly attacking a distinguished Socialist as a betrayer of Socialism, and by threatening to "expose" me. It was no until his second letter that I attempt hurried home, sought his bed, but ed to point out errors and misstate ments made by Mr. Walling, and I rumbling noise which he recognized bers of the party urged me to do so oden The errors in Mr. Walling's letters

can be easily ascertained by anyone having access to the reports and papers of the European movement.

The matter may rest with the following statement: In two letters Mr. Walling has shown that he is not familiar with the facts. If anywhere in my book or articles he will find that I have not stated facts, I am willing to confess myself as—well, exposed—because one who does not know facts is hardly safe in making generalizations.

When he points out one statemen of mine as an error, he is merely quibas an error, he is merely quib-Thus far Socialism has no ficially defined, but the Inter-ul Socialist Congress at Zurich

commentary upon our boasted mechanical superiority and even upon our civilization.

It is, of course, impossible to climinate all element of chance.

But the spirit and the system of conducting the railways of this country back diseases. The Labor party there are a great many trade unionists who do not accept Socialist theory, but I do not be diseases the railways of this country back diseases. have twice declared to sometime that the party is a political expression of the class struggle and works in opposition to all capitalist pairies. Certainly show are assentials of the Socialist political movement, and it applical political movement.

Noroton Heights, Conn., Peb. 2.

#### THE MARYLAND DECISION. Editor of The Call:

An editorial in The Call of Janu ary 20 treats of the recent decision declaring the blacklist illegal. The Call criticizes the decision, or

at least its language, as concealing the real relations between employer and employed under the guisc of the assumption of freedom of contract While this criticism is perfectly valid while this criticism is perfectly valid, and might be applied to much the greater part of the thought and statement generally current upon the subject, it seems to me the editorial itself does not impress upon the reader the real lesson to be learned from this decision and from the law as a whole.

s a whole.

The court declares, in effect, that off the boycott and the blacklist re illegal and should not be tolerted. And, indeed, why should they a tolerated? Or at least, if one is ot, why should the other be? Yet his is apparently the particular round of The Call's criticism. It

the language which the Mary judge used in rendering the de-n might just as fittingly be used indering a decision against union in rer

By FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH.

fession by continual objective formances. He sacrifices his

night; he risks contagion, he

the dying. Even the midnight withholds his hand from the de

money for personal injuries; and

sary services of legal character the clergyman unfortunately de

worker is in no position to re

the service of the clergyma

standard of business ethics

side of the employer, he we

All theological questions be

speculations on the future life

tions of food and shelter, no

of comprehension presents which might lead to a more

judgment of the clergy. The c

man is not in the shop or fe

not in the strike or the lockout.

need him to teach them how to he is wholly remote from them while the supplying of their physical needs absorbs all their

weary, they see the clergyman

and the comforts of econ

How can you justify your advantage and your enjoy

of their lives makes their th

tion of a purveyor of go

terialistic. They put you in

in return. Are your goods of If not, bankruptcy is your port

in the opinion of the workers not qualified to furnish int

and spiritual goods to the value

you must yourselves take your pla

struggle to live; the denial of i comforts; the efforts to hold toge

than from the lives of the opul

d, enjoying apparent ]

gies, leaving them

he is not in the trades unio

mote from his cons

way to imperative present

distrusted by the working

may have his uses on occ

The lawyer, too, altho

recovers withheld

(The following is from an address on "The Way Out of Bondage," which Mr. Wentworth delivered by invitation before a gathering of Congregational ministers in Boston."]

In the past few years the attitude the working class toward the profession of the ciergy has quietly but radi-cally changed, and it is, I believe, your lack of understanding of this change aullifies any efforts you may make toward more sympathetic relations with your profession was accepted as a logi-cal and necessary part of the fabric it may have been to them. To-day it is not. To-day they are regarding you est. As a matter of fact, while you gentlemen have been discussing what they have logically reached the point at which they are discussing what they are to do with you. This has come about through the deliberative habit which has grown with the increasing solidarity of the working class as expressed in workingmen's associations, industrial and political. While you have been preaching brotherhood they have been partially working it out, and their experience has brought them to a new point of view regarding not only our profession, but all others. Awakening of Class Conscio

#### That this view is ulitarian I quite

that it does not look toward the foun-dation of that spiritual life which it live, and they do not feel th is so desirable that the working class shall develop. The worker to-day conceives the fact that a certain degree of physical comfort and bisure is essential to any enjoyment or refinement Co of life. The basis of physical comfort adequate food and other things pro duced by labor, the worker to-day vides all men into two classes: Those who produce wealth and those who do not. In his criticism, based upon this somewhat arbitrary division, he does not demand that all men shall be producers, but he does demand that thos released from the labor of production shall render a satisfactory equivalent to the producers. To speak more con-crotely, he is quite willing that you shall go on preaching if your preaching is of a quality and value to compensate him for the clothing, food and shelter he is furnishing you while you are doing it. Previous to the present era the service of the clergy has had to conform much to the wishes of its patrons—the men who sit in the pews on Sunday-but the nature such as to be rapidly hurrying you into a new phase of your accountabillty.

## What Do You Give for What You

The producing class to look directly to you to justify your acceptance of physical comforts and ask you what you are doing for them in return. I repeat, they are similarprofessions and occupations; and their They propose to make your answer working class to this interrogation the criterion of arity and class your manhood and integrity. Now it is apparent that this seemingly

working class reaches greater is the present direction of its tation of working class philosop the interpretation of a thousand v

#### QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

F. C.—Rev. John D. Long's address is 42 Lenox road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. K.—Write to the secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commis-sion, 229 Broadway, New York City, and you will get the information you wish for.

G. S. C.—The address of Robert Hunter is Highland Farm, Norotos Heights, Conn.

8. L.—There are schools which teach telegraphy, but we are not aware of any such public institutions, and as to the private ones we cannot say which is the most reliable. From what you say, you already possess the required general education.

Curious—The story of "The Son a Man with Brains" by Ernest Pool is based on a story told him by a ms who some years ago defended Tipte in one of Tipton's trials. The namin the story are of course fictitious.

J. K.—There is no provision in the law as to the exact age one must be to be eligible to act as watcher at the polls. As far as we know there has been no change in this law in the last twelve years.

I. N. L.—To get in touch with the secretaries of the Jewish Workmen's Circle, and the Russian Social Democratic party of Philadelphia, apply to the Socialist Party Headquarters, is your city, 1865 Arch street.

Comrade—For requirements of applicants for positions in the Immigration Department, write to Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, Elits Island, And for application for building inspector write to Edward S. Murphy, Bureau of Buildings, 22 Fourth avenue, city, You may apply for one position while your application to the other is ettil pending.

ing grace of the decision—that it is made applicable, in terms, at least, if not in fact, equally to the whole community. The preposterous assumption that the law should not so apply has long been a discredit to the whole trade-union movement. To Socialists, and to all friends of labor, it is rather of the nature of a surprise that this fair decision should have been rendered, rust at the present time; but it is a greater surprise that any Socialist should object to it upon the ground that it is equally applicable to all.

A simple trade unionist might be excused for seeing no means of removing the economic handleap which now rests upon labor except by balancing one legal privilege against another—by est-esting the legal right to boy-cott as employer against the legal control over his job and his life by the latter, through the ownership of the means of production. This is a more attempt to countract one injustice by snother, and, as a consequence, is doomed to failure. The strike, even, although legal, is in reality a war measure, an industrial revolution, more or less widespread, and could be conspicuously successful only by becoming universal.

Socialista, however, see these complications and deadlecks as mere incidents in the working out of an economic system fundamentally unjust. An evil tree does not bring forth good fruit. To the abolition of the system, then, with its attendant injusticer socialistic agitation should be directed, and not to the petty squabbles between the present opposing factions, or any attempt to bolgier up-either by legal discriminations at the expense of the other.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 21.

[Note.—The publication of this letter has been unduly delayed to the

[Note.—The publication of this let-ar has been unduly delayed to the ditor's regret and perhaps to Mr. Sastman's annoyance. The subject Eastman's annoyance. The will probably be taken up in the pear future.—Ed.]

### FROM A NEWSPAPER MAN.

As a newsp

As a newspaper man and one who cannot digest his daily lunch without The Call, allow me to express appreso many merits that it is difficult to pick out one as predominant. Usually they are apt and to the point, cleverly turned, picturesque and forceful. They are almost always richly lucid. Of course their main virtue consists in their invariably well-balanced presen-

day to day events through the crysiens of scientific economics. Copared with this instrument the close glass of the capitalists transmit twilight of confused absurdities, the handling of the crystal lens is your confused and confused the capitalist for the handling of the crystal lens is you own and you deserve credit for it artistic application. I am tempted it liken you further to a skilled microscopist, who, after a little preliminary staining of the material with suitable acida, makes visible in all their wis gling activity the disease germs of our society. Praternally yours.

JOHN R. McMahon.

Brooklyn, Feb. 1.