

PITTSBURG AROUSED BY EVENING CALL EXPOSE

All Papers in That City Muzzled by Callery Millions—Boys Selling Evening Call Attacked, Beaten and Arrested.

POINTS IN THE CALLERY CASE.

William V. Callery was supposedly a bachelor. When he died two "widows" appeared to claim his millions. One "widow" giving the name of Mrs. "Phillips" says Callery is the father of her two children. Dead man is a brother of James D. Callery, President of the Pittsburg Railway Company. All Pittsburg papers are muzzled and will not print a line of the case.

(Special to The Evening Call.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—Not only are the Pittsburg papers muzzled but their employes have been organized into a band of thugs to assault any person selling newspapers containing an account of the alleged two "widows" of the late William V. Callery, brother of James D. Callery, president of the Pittsburg Railway Company.

Added to this the Police Department has been pressed into service by the capitalists, and persons selling papers telling of the double life of the brother of the street railway president have been arrested. Every effort is being made by Pittsburg's society people to prevent the working people of the city from learning the true facts in the case, and the moneyed people of the city will stop at nothing to do it.

On February 10 The Evening Call printed the story of the contest over the millions left by W. V. Callery when two of his supposed "widows" appeared in court. The Pittsburg papers were at once muzzled and not a word of it was allowed to leak out. When it was found that the papers printed the same facts about the poor people, but refused to say anything about the rich, the people of the city demanded extra copies of The Evening Call. Newsboys were sent out by the people to sell them, but the capitalists had them arrested, beaten, choked and robbed of their papers.

The newsboys selling the paper were enticed to the office of the Pittsburg "Press," an alleged reputable newspaper, where the beatings were administered by a gang of thugs hired for the occasion. CALLERY MUST CONTROL THE PITTSBURG "PRESS."

Leon Arkin, for selling the paper, was arrested by the police on no legitimate charge.

David Atkin was terribly beaten by the hired thugs.

A number of others were assaulted. The Evening Call is now determined that every man and woman in Pittsburg will be able to get a copy of the paper if an edition of 500,000 papers is necessary.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—"A compromise in the Callery case." This is all that can be heard on the streets of Pittsburg now since news of the great scandal, which was aired right under the nose of Pittsburg's scandal loving set, has leaked out via the New York Evening Call. Pittsburg hears that there is to be no more publicity of this matter, no more airing of the weaknesses of the late William Vincent Callery, whose estate is being sought in the courts by Mrs. Anna Clinton McDonald on the grounds that she was his common law wife and that the two children she has borne belonged to the clubman and millionaire.

Spicy Testimony.
All of the rich and spicy testimony in this case is now in the hands of the staid Judge Hawkins of the Orphan's Court. It can with safety be assumed that the attorneys for Mrs. Anna Clinton McDonald do not expect a decision in their favor when the case comes down, but they expect to win just the same. Attorneys for the Callery estate, which has fought the matter so hard, claim the woman has not made out a case. Perhaps so, but unless information now at hand is misleading the woman has won her point. She will get the money. Not all of the Callery millions, perhaps, but a whole lot of them. If the case is decided against the McDonald woman, as is expected, her attorneys will make a settlement with the Callery estate for Mrs. McDonald rather than appeal the case and drag through another stretch of this unsavory trial.

Pittsburg Indignant.
Pittsburg is still reeling with indignation over the way in which newsboys selling The Evening Call were treated here last Saturday. The case had been suppressed apparently on all sides by those interested in it, when the Call came forward with the whole story of the fight for a clubman's money by his common law wife. It was almost a riot on Fifth avenue about noon when a boy bearing a copy on his breast, "ALL ABOUT

as well as in Pittsburg, was a visitor to the rooms of the "Mrs. Phillips" at the Colonial Annex Hotel at least as frequently as was "Mr. William Phillips," as William Vincent Callery appears to have been known at that place. It is maintained by the once fair plaintiff in this case that she and Callery lived for two years at the Colonial Annex Hotel as man and wife—Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips—nor has the defence been able to shake this down. One child was born to the woman while they remained there and a second was born to her two months after the death of Callery.

Case in Brief.
A brief resume of this now notorious case for readers of The Evening Call is here given:

According to the testimony of William Vincent Callery, worth \$1,000,000 at least in the fall of 1902, was living in the fashionable Oakland district with Barney Rafferty and Neville Bayley, well known men about town, when they met two young women on the sidewalk. They called to them and asked them to ride with them, which the women did. One of them, according to testimony, was Mrs. Anna Clinton McDonald, then a woman of some means, and was suing for the Callery millions, and the other was the daughter of a fashionable East End family, whose name has not been brought into the case, and whose people are moving heaven and earth to keep out of the whole affair.

In any event the night appears to have been hideous according to the testimony. Among other places the dive of Jew Ethel, one of the most notorious dives in Pittsburg, appears to have been visited and those who were lucky enough to hear part of the Callery trial in Hearst's court received a word picture of some awful doings in this and other places of like caliber. It is also according to the testimony that the married woman and Callery soon after took apartments at the Colonial Annex, where for two years they lived as Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, and here the children were born. It was during these two years that Callery died. After his death the McDonald woman consulted with Neville Bayley as to what she should do in regard to "making the Callery millions," and Bayley on the stand admitted to having met the woman in conference twice on this matter. A bomb was sprung by the defense when it was shown that each of these places where Bayley met the woman was not of the best moral tone. In any event the woman retained Attorney William Blakeley, now District Attorney of Pittsburg, to handle her case. She soon settled for \$25,000 for herself and \$20,000 for each of her two children, which she claimed belonged to Callery. She raised a fuss later when the inventory of the Callery estate was filed showing that the dead man had been worth about one million instead of the \$1,000,000 which she now avers Blakeley told her the estate was worth. She claims she was badly double-crossed by Blakeley and has given testimony that while she gave him a fee of \$5,000 for making the Callery millions, she also accepted \$1,500 from the Callery side of the case. Blakeley on the stand was admitted to having received a "gratuity" from the Callerys.

300 BURNED IN THEATER

Many Roasted and Trampled to Death as Panic Follows Cry of Fire.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 16.—The Theater Flores in Capucines was destroyed by fire yesterday and 300 persons are said to have perished.

A performance was going on at the time the alarm was given and the audience became panic stricken. A wild rush was made for the exits with the result that they became jammed with struggling masses of men and women. Many persons were thrown down and trampled to death, while others were caught by the flames before they could get out of the building and were burned to death. Owing to the fact that the fire destroyed the telegraph office the news of the disaster was delayed in reaching here and details are still lacking. Owing to the fact that the fire destroyed the telegraph office the news of the disaster was delayed in reaching here and details are still lacking. Several Americans are said to be among the victims.

SIDE DOOR CARSTO-DAY

If They Don't Work, Well, the Subway Gang Saves Big Money.

The first of the experimental trains equipped with side doors which are to be tried on the subway will run this afternoon. The operating heads of the company have declared that the side door cars will increase the confusion in the rush hours. Furthermore the company does not look complacently on the possibility of being ordered to spend about \$1,500,000 in the reconstruction of its rolling stock. The commission, however, acting on the advice of Bion J. Arnold, the Chicago railroad expert, has determined that tests shall be made with the side doors on all the subway cars. The commission has directed Mr. Arnold to take charge of the test, and on each of the cars Mr. Arnold will have inspectors to see that his instructions are carried out. Eight cars have been equipped, and the experimental train will run as an express to South Ferry and to Brooklyn, both and also up the East Side as well as the West Side, to try it out thoroughly. It is known that the officials of the Interborough are more inclined to be skeptical of the successful operation of the new cars than are the experts of the commission.

A part of the money you spend with Callery attorneys goes to your paper in payment for advertising.

DODGING KISSES BOY SELF-SLAKE

Frolic Ends in Tragedy—Girl Arrested—Coroner Orders Her Release.

Running away from a stenographer who said she was going to kiss him, George Spencer Millett, an office boy in the correspondence department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at 1 Madison avenue, who was 15 years old yesterday, fell on the floor yesterday afternoon and the blade of an ink eraser that he had in his pocket entered his left side in the region of the fifth rib and severed an artery. He died in the New York Hospital half an hour later. The young woman was arrested later, according to formula, and put on the police blotter with a charge of homicide, afterward changed to "suspicion." She is Gertrude Robbins, who lives with her mother, Mrs. Gertrude Robbins, at 18 West 31st street. Such facts as the police of the West 30th Street Station were able to get about the case came from the young woman, and they believe that she was telling the truth and that the boy's death was an accident. She was discharged this morning.

"WE MUST TRAIN MORE WORKMEN"

Declares Dr. Draper—Worthy Commissioner Ignores the Army of the Unemployed.

"In some way we have got to train more workmen. To make any substantial headway in this it seems to me that we have got to have a new class of public schools," declared Dr. Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, in an address before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Monday night. Continuing, Mr. Draper said: "We find that two-thirds of the children leave the public schools when they are fourteen years old, and by the time they get to the fifth or sixth grade. There must be some reason for that. I fear that it is because the public schools do not make it an object to them to remain. I think that the work in the elementary schools is too much congested and complicated. I am not sure but that there are more branches of work than we can handle. It is actually so, or not, I am certain that there is too much exploitation and illustration and experimentation in the schools. It is far enough, as it seems to me, that the schools are behind the ages and the capacity of the pupils. Accordingly, the children get tired of the school work and their parents are unable to see that they will earn more money in the future by remaining than they will if they go."

COOPER TRIAL STARTED

After Four Weeks Selecting a Jury Case Is Ready to Proceed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 15.—The jury having been selected everything is in readiness for beginning to-day the trial of Colonel D. B. Cooper, his son Robin J. Cooper and John D. Sharp, who are charged with the murder of ex-United States Senator Edward Ward Carmack, who was shot on the evening of November 9 on account of the publication in the Nashville "Tennessean," of which Mr. Carmack was editor in chief, of editorials reflecting upon Colonel Cooper.

30 KILLED IN "QUAKE"

Turkey Is Visited with Terrestrial Rumbblings.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—An earthquake was felt in the vilayet of Sivas to-day. A number of dwellings and government buildings collapsed and it is reported that thirty persons were killed or wounded.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

Charles Edward Russell has written an open letter to the Public Service Commissioners of New York. Mr. Russell asks the Commissioners some pointed questions—questions that cannot be evaded, for very long, at least. They are questions that pertain to the traction situation in New York City, questions that bring out the most crucial points concerning the conditions which make the New York traction situation what it is, a flagrant disgrace to a civilized community. This letter is one of the strongest documents on the subject of Traction ever written by Mr. Russell. It con-

FAMOUS ACTRESS AND HUSBAND WHO AGREE UPON A DIVORCE



N. Y. FARM COLONY BOMB DROPPED NOT A DRY PLACE FROM ELEVATED

Commissioner Heberd Allows Friend to Sell Liquor to Workmen of That Institution.

William H. Davidson, the proprietor of a boarding house at the New York City Farm Colony, in New Springfield, Staten Island, is accused of selling liquors to the inmates of that institution.

Not only the paupers, who receive small sums from visitors or friends occasionally, but workmen employed on the city's new million-dollar tuberculosis hospital on the poor farm for purchase liquor there, it has been testified.

More than that, the authority to sell the liquor, without a license, was granted to the man who sold it by Robert W. Heberd, Commissioner of Charities and head of the whole department.

On February 4 Commissioner Bingham received a letter in which the fact that liquor is being sold was revealed. The next day the Commissioner sent Detectives Myers and Vancrow there, and disguised as workmen, they asked paupers and hospital workers where they could get a drink.

They were directed to a boarding house kept by William H. Davidson, who lives in Manhattan, and is said to be a friend of Commissioner Heberd. They found Davidson at the bar, they testified later, and bought two drinks of whiskey. Then they asked for and received a flask of liquor to take away with them. When they got this they arrested Davidson.

He was taken before Magistrate Marsh last Wednesday, and declared, "Yes, I sold liquor there, but Commissioner Heberd gave me permission to." The hearing was then adjourned until Friday, so that Mr. Heberd might be present.

"Yes, I gave this man permission to sell liquor," the Commissioner said. "But I told him to sell it only with meals, and only to the workmen on the hospital buildings. The contractors told me they couldn't keep men at work unless they could get a drink with their meals." Accordingly, I gave the permission."

ELEVEN SENTENCED TO PRISON.

Nine Men and Two Women Get Fifty-two Years Among Them.

It was a busy day for Judge Malone in Part I of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The judge had many years of prison life at his disposal and he gave fifty-two to eleven offenders.

Among those who received a liberal portion of it were two men and two women. Frank Byrne, a holdup man who has served four terms in prison, got ten years. William Delaney, a policeman who was broken many years ago and who recently troubled the Police Department by personating a policeman making arrests and stealing policemen's clothes, was sentenced to five years for robbing the Tambo police station.

The two women were Mary Hozan, of 7 Ridge street, indicted for stealing \$125 from a department store, and Mary S. Kregison, colored, of 127 West 53d street, who shot Andrew Cornell on December 10 because he refused to marry her. Each woman was sentenced to Auburn prison for four years and six months.

GOVERNOR TALKS WELL

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—In discussing the employers' liability laws with a delegation of railroad conductors yesterday, Governor Hughes declared that the administration of the negligence laws formed a blot on the legal system of this state. From 50 to 60 per cent of the claims collected from corporations because of injuries went to lawyers of the ambulance chaser type, he said.

The Governor also declared to the railroad men that the semi-monthly pay bill, which many of the railroads show a disinclination to obey, was going to be obeyed or he would know some very pertinent reason why it should not be.

LAWS FIXED FOR KNOX

Congress Passes Bill After It Is Rejected—Rules Changed to Suit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate bill providing for decreasing the salary of the Secretary of State from \$12,000 to \$8,000 in order to remove the constitutional disability, which prohibits the appointment of Senator Philander C. Knox to the premiership of Mr. Taft's Cabinet was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon by a vote of 173 to 117. Eight Representatives who were present refused to vote.

The result was not brought about, however, until after the House, by a vote of 123 yeas to 19 ayes, had refused to suspend the rules in order that the measure might be adopted. A two-thirds affirmative vote is required to suspend the rules, and while those in favor of removing Mr. Knox's disability outnumbered their opponents by fifty-six they still lacked 31 votes of the necessary two-thirds.

When the House leaders found themselves defeated they put their heads together and decided to bring in a special rule to permit the passage of the bill by a majority vote. After some exciting debate this rule was adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. Knox when informed of the attitude of the House declined to make any public statement as to what he intended to do. His friends are convinced, however, that Mr. Taft insists, as he is expected to do, Mr. Knox will agree to stand by his acceptance of the President-elect's nomination of the Cabinet portfolio. Mr. Taft has expressed himself as satisfied that the bill passed by the Senate on Thursday and by the House on today met the constitutional objection raised against Mr. Knox, and Mr. Knox has been assured by many constitutional lawyers, including Senator Bailey, of Texas, and Senator Rayner, of Maryland, both Democrats, that with the restoration of the Secretary of State's salary to \$12,000, the amount paid to that officer prior to the beginning of Mr. Knox's present term in the Senate, the impediment to his appointment would disappear. Besides, the bill was passed by the Senate without a dissenting vote. In the House it was supported by some of the Democratic members.

TEDDY TO VISIT POPE

He Will Go to Vatican Same Month He Leaves Office.

ROME, Feb. 16.—The announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt will arrive in Naples about the end of March to remain eleven days is received with much satisfaction. It is expected that Mr. Roosevelt will visit Rome, both the King and the Pope having expressed a desire to meet him. It is understood that arrangements are being made for a visit to the earthquake zone by the former President.

OUTRAGES CONTINUE

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The outrages upon women by the unknown knife-wielder were resumed this morning when a young seamstress, with a stab in the thigh, was found unconscious on the street. The man who had stabbed her made his escape.

CHICAGO MAN WHO MAY ENTER TAFT CABINET

Alleged Trust in Sweets Said to Boycott Independents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Department of Justice was yesterday presented with evidence of an alleged candy trust. Several New York confectionary supply firms were named as parties to a conspiracy to blackmail and boycott Frederick C. Fox, a manufacturing confectioner of Boston, the complainant in the case, because he declined to become a member of the confectioners' association.

Among the New York firms Fox says refused to sell to him were the Gardner-Lucas Company, Henry Heide Company and A. Slauson & Company. Wade H. Ellis, assistant to the Attorney General, said the charges would be investigated and if the facts justified it prosecutions would be started.

TO CORNER CANDY

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FRANKLIN MACVEIGH

One of the latest Cabinet possibilities is Franklin MacVeigh, of Chicago. He is a brother of Wayne MacVeigh and is at the head of a large wholesale mercantile business in Chicago, where he has been prominent in civil movements for many years. He is a native of Pennsylvania and was graduated from Yale in 1887. Mr. MacVeigh was a candidate for United States Senator as a Democrat before the Illinois Legislature in 1896, but was defeated.

CALL OFF THE DOGS OF WAR

Henry Frank Tells How California "Captains of Industry" Started Japanese Question.

Henry Frank, of the Independent Church, spoke Sunday morning in Berkeley Theater...

The dogs of war have begun to growl and snap their teeth for a bite of human flesh...

But now a new bugaboo rises ominously in the East—the nation of yellow little brownies...

What made possible a Chinese or Japanese question in our land? Who created the possibility of a yellow terror for our country?

FREE LECTURES TO-NIGHT: Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue...

THE RACE, THE EPOCH AND THE INDIVIDUAL

Edward Howard Griggs Lectures on This Subject at the Hudson Theater.

In his lecture on "The Race, the Epoch and the Individual" last Tuesday afternoon at the Hudson Theater, Mr. Griggs spoke at length in the manner in which two artists, growing up under very similar conditions, still embody in their work each one his individual life and belief.

Just as the artist expresses all unconsciously his individual life, so he is also the expression of forces far larger than himself...

An epoch is but a movement in the life of a whole people. To the artist, who embodies the whole people in his art, he cannot help it...

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM AT RAND SCHOOL

The Rand School class in Socialism and Municipal Government... will begin next Wednesday evening, February 17, at 8 o'clock.

The Pure Food and Drug Act has exposed many dangerous cure-all patent medicines to contain Opium, Morphine, Chloroform and other poisonous drugs.

DR. ENRICO D'AMBROSIO, 553 Morris avenue, New York.

THE CARNOT DRUG CO., YONKERS, N. Y.

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kassen fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

TO CONSUMERS OF LION BRAND CONDENSED MILK. On APRIL FIRST we will award Over \$3000 in Cash Prizes TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

You will find a competition blank around most of the cans of Lion Brand Milk you buy from your grocer at the present time.

SOCIALIST NOTES

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

To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business. 1st and 25th A. D. (Branch 1). At residence of L. Coggeshall, 119 Washington place.

Lectures. Socialist Women's Society (Yorkville Branch). Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

BROOKLYN. Business. 17th A. D.—670 1/2 Gates avenue. Important. H. W. Laidler will talk on "The Economic Interpretation of History."

RICHMOND COUNTY. There will be a business meeting of Local North at the home of Organizer Herman F. Feuerstein, 3332 Richmond Terrace, Mariners' Harbor.

JERSEY CITY. Business. 12th Ward.—197 Congress street.

HOBOKEN. Branch 1.—333 Jefferson street. Business.

TROY, N. Y. There will be an important business meeting of the local in the rooms of the Metropolitan Art School, 4th and Grand streets, at 9 o'clock and all members and friends are requested to attend.

ALBANY, N. Y. The Socialists here have conducted a lively municipal campaign and expect to poll a good vote to-day for their ticket, which is headed by Joseph Clement, candidate for Mayor.

Remarkable Situation. The situation here is remarkable. Arizona is so near Mexico that it is becoming largely of Mexicans...

LOCAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The People's Institute, Cooper Union, to-night, at 8 P. M. will hear Prof. F. J. Goodnow speak on "New Zealand."

William H. Burr, C. E. professor of Civil Engineering at Columbia University, will lecture on "Water Supplies and Sewage Disposal," at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

The Rev. Elwood Worcester, rector of the Emmanuel Church, Boston, and founder and leader of the Emmanuel Movement in the Berkeley Theater, 19 West 44th street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

At the regular meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party in Kings County last Saturday, 44 new members were admitted and new delegates were seated from the 11th A. D. and Branch 2 of the 22d A. D.

Although Chairman Mendel, of the May Day Festival Committee, informed the Central Committee that he could not obtain the Labor Lyceum for a May Day affair, it was decided to have a sort of a demonstration on the 21st of the Citizen's Protest Conference will be asked to also have a demonstration on May Day.

The Cosmopolitan Society will hold its next meeting to-day, at 8:30 P. M., in the Workingmen's Educational Club hall, 477 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

The annual masquerade ball of the Turnverein Vorwaerts, Brooklyn, is always one of the big affairs at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Saturday, February 20, is the date on which this year's ball will take place.

KEEP SCABS IN MANSIONS. SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 14.—The Crofut & Knapp Hat Company, in their effort to resume work in their struck factory, are encountering difficulties that they did not anticipate.

BORDER AMERICANS TO HELP MEXICANS

Active Campaign to Save Liberal Party Leaders from Diaz's Clutches Begun.

By LUELLA TWINING.

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 10.—We packed the Tucson Opera House Sunday night and organized a league of fifty members to defend Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Sarabia.

When Mr. Worsley, attorney for the Mexican patriots, engaged the opera house everything was all right and no objections were made, but in half an hour he received word to call on the manager.

He finally promised it. But when Mr. Worsley went to pay the money on the day of the meeting the manager told him that a hundred people had stopped him on the street and warned him that I would make an incendiary speech.

After the meeting Mrs. Sarabia said: "Well, we are still alive and the house wasn't pulled." I guess the manager was afraid they would put his opera house in jail.

Lincoln and Darwin. On Friday evening Mr. Spargo spoke on the same subject to an audience that filled the Wilshire Building Auditorium to the doors.

On Saturday evening Mr. Spargo lectured to a big audience in the Carnegie Music Hall at Homestead, under the auspices of the Ruskin Club.

LECTURES ON RUSSIA. Author of "Russia's Message" Says Financiers Uphold Czar.

It is England, France and Austria that is the cause of oppression of the Russian people, said William English Walling Sunday morning in an address on "Russia's Message" at the Free Synagogue.

There is a great contrast between the public morality of the people of Russia and those of the United States. Here we teach the children to fight in the battle of life, while in Russia they are taught to serve the Czar and his government.

Once a Customer Always a Buyer. Beds & Miller. The Furniture Store. Broome, Linden and Quincy Sts. BROOKLYN

BEDROOM FURNITURE. New designs, matchless qualities and values, complete assortments...

Drawers, in all woods, \$5 and upward. Chiffoniers, in all woods, \$4.75 and upward.



THOUSANDS LISTEN TO SOCIALIST MESSAGE. John Spargo Addresses Enthusiastic Audiences in Allegheny County, Pa.

(Special to The Call.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—The big hall at 461 Liberty avenue was packed Sunday evening to listen to an address on "The Spiritual Significance of Socialism," by John Spargo, of New York.

Mr. Spargo explained that he did not believe in so-called "Christian Socialism," which was in general anti-Christian and anti-Socialist.

Socialism is the greatest force in the world making for international peace. It is likewise the one hope and anchorage of the individual in an age of unfaith and pessimism.

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DEUTSCH BROS THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE. OUR LEASE HAS EXPIRED and consequently we are obliged to close out our entire stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDDING, ETC., AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

THE VOLKSZEITUNG FESTIVAL. A BUSY BRANCH. German and American Workers Will Crowd Grand Central Palace.

MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO. High Grade Furniture Liberal Credit Terms. 8.75 \$8 Down on \$60 \$5 Down on \$75 \$7.50 Down on \$100

The Test of Science Is the Ability to Predict. What Wilshire Said 19 Years Ago: THE INEXORABLE TRUST. What Republicans Say To-Day: DR. SCHURMAN'S MISTAKE. (From "The Nationalist," Los Angeles, Cal., February, 1890.)

SPORTS

ATELL AND DRISCOLL AGREE ON WEIGHT

After many weary hours of wrangling, Abe Attell, America's greatest featherweight, and Jim Driscoll, the best little man that England has ever produced, came to a settlement yesterday about the two pounds that stood in the way of their coming to a fight.

TOY BESTS LANDERS AT MARATHON A. C.

Eddie Toy, of San Francisco, easily outpointed Billy Landers, of New Jersey, in their ten-round bout, which was the star attraction of the first entertainment held by the Marathon A. C. of Brooklyn, in the Clermont Avenue rink last night.

O'LEARY TO MEET BURNS TO-NIGHT

Young O'Leary, the local bantamweight, will have a real tryout to-night when he meets Frankie Burns in a ten-round contest at the weekly stag of the Long Acre Athletic Club in West 29th street.

MORAN AN EASY WINNER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Owen Moran beat Tommy Langdon in every round of their six-session mill before the Washington Sporting Club here to-night.

ARE THINGS IMPROVING OR GETTING WORSE?

Daniel De Leon will lecture on the above subject under the auspices of Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party, on Tuesday evening, February 16, at 8 o'clock, at Maenner Hall, 222 East 64th street, near Third avenue, Manhattan.

LAUNDRIES.

Special Combination Offer N. Y. Evening Call For Four Months and Wilshire's Magazine For One Year \$1.00.

MATHEWSON JOINS "HOLBOUT" CLUB

It is rumored that Christy Mathewson has joined the Giant holdout club. The star twirler of the Polo Grounds will not join McGraw's forces until assured a salary of \$6,000.

BASEBALL MAGNATES TO MEET TO-DAY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—In anticipation of an unusually lively schedule meeting of the National and American leagues, baseball magnates and managers from all parts of the country arrived here during the day.

LIGHTBODY JOINS "PROS."

The glitter of gold has lured another "simon-pure" into the professional ranks. On the occasion of his arrival by Dorando, Hayes, Longboat and other former amateur Marathon runners has turned the head of James D. Lightbody, the former University of Chicago star, who has been successful in three Olympiads.

SPORTING NOTES.

In two games of 15 in the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, California in the afternoon, each time was successful. The Westerner took W. B. Seale's measure in the first match, 250 to 25, and in the second conflict he bested W. D. Brown, 250 to 57.

WILL ITALIAN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC HAVE A PLACE IN MUSICAL PEACE FESTIVAL?

A Musical Peace Festival of an international character, to be held at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, March 24, for the purpose of celebrating the attainment of World Peace and demonstrating that New York is an international city.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—A fine of \$200, of which \$150 was suspended, was assessed against Mike Kahoe, catcher of the Washington American League team, by the National Commission yesterday on payment of a Chicago outlay team.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—Dorando Pietri, the Italian runner, last night defeated a relay team of four local runners in a fifteen-mile race.

ERNEST SIEGRITZ, THE GERMAN OAK, WILL TACKLE THREE MEN ON THE MAT TO-NIGHT IN SUIZER'S HARLEM RIVER CASINO.

Any Book You Want.

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MASNET'S 'JUGGLER' CROWDS MANHATTAN

Miracle Play Well Sung by Cast Headed by Gardin and Renaud. By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER. "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" (The Juggler of Notre Dame), that quaintly beautiful masterpiece of Jules Massenet, the French composer, was again presented at the Manhattan Opera House last night.

More than any other opera in the French repertoire of the Manhattan does "The Juggler" tend to demonstrate the full and complete strength of the male contingent of the soloist and ensemble forces of that theater.

In the unavailability of the little choir, the monks' banter and chiding of the erstwhile juggler and the rubicund cook's recital of the "Legend" were but episodes in the routine existence of the Monk Post, Monk Painter, Monk Sculptor, Monk Musician, Friar, etc.

Cleofonte Campanini's direction of the orchestra was productive of excellent results, and the thoroughly modern character of the score was well demonstrated by the masterful presentation of the multitude of color effects, notably those appearing in the brief preludes to Acts II and III.

Although she put forth an effort that was earnest itself, Miss Gardin failed to invest the chief character with the vocal robustness and physical action which would be expected of a tenor cast for the title role.

Will Italian Instrumental Music Have a Place in Musical Peace Festival? By Miss Almee Lenalle, manager of the Musical Peace Festival, which was published in this department of The Evening Call yesterday.

Purely from the standpoint of the development of New York as a musical center, the forthcoming Festival should prove of moral importance and value. But will the program, or programs, of music to be presented upon the occasion planned give any representation whatsoever to the instrumental music of Italian composition?

So reads the announcement made by Miss Almee Lenalle, manager of the Musical Peace Festival, which was published in this department of The Evening Call yesterday.

With a superabundance of the symphonic and chamber music production of the German and Russian masters delivered constantly in local concert rooms, New York is afforded no opportunity to pass judgment upon the works of the Italian musical instruments.

Who, then, is there that is better qualified to introduce to New York musical lovers at the Musical Peace Festival at least two or three works representative of the best and most able array of products of the laborers of Luigi Carlo Z. S. Cherubini, Gioacchino Rossini, Alfredo Donizetti, Giovanni Schubert, Alfredo Catalani, Alberto Franchetti, Alfredo Smaraglia, Giuseppe Martucci and other Italian instrumentalists?

It is so happens that there is in this city at present foremost representation of the musical activity of the Italians—Arturo Toscanini, the conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House, who but lately occupied the same post at the Teatro della Scala, Milan, the chief operatic institution of Italy.

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Stageland

THE FRIARS' TRIBUTE TO RYAN WALKER. The dinner given to Ryan Walker by the Friars at their club house, the Monastery, last Saturday night was a complete success in every sense of the word.

The occasion was celebrated by an "uxtry" edition of "The Epistle," the official paper of the Friars. The issue was dated February 13-14, and was justified by a "news beat" in the shape of a special report of a "Horrible Hold Up!"

Donald Brian, who made such a success as the original Prince Danilo in the American production of "The Merry Widow," has been engaged by Charles Frohman for the leading male role in "The Dollar Princess," the comic opera which Mr. Frohman will shortly produce in America.

Charles Frohman has engaged William Hawtry to appear in the part of Mr. Brown in the coming production of Guy de Maupier's "An Englishman's Home."

Miss Dorothy Donnelly has arranged with Henry B. Harris to present at the Hudson Theater on the afternoon of Thursday, March 11, Henry James' comedy "Disgraced."

Henry W. Savage has invited the ministers of all churches in the city to come to the Garden Theater tomorrow afternoon and see Henry E. Dixey in "Mary Jane's Pa."

David Warfield will continue to appear in "The Music Master" for two weeks, ending on Friday, March 12, at the Music Master.

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"Ryan Walker," a song written especially for the occasion by Willard D. Coxe, with music by Paul Tijetens. The singing of both songs was joined in by everyone present.

The whole performance was "personally produced" by Friars Willard D. Coxe, Eugene Keyes, Allen, Walter H. Bartholomew and John W. Rumsey, and did them great credit.

A number of Socialists, invited as personal friends of Ryan Walker, were guests of the Friars, including among them Morris Hillquit, Leonard D. Abbott, Thomas Seltzer, W. J. Wheat, Ella O. Jones, W. W. Passage, J. R. Roney, Fred Rockwell, W. W. Rockwell, William Malloy and Andre Tridon.

Bruce McRae, for fifteen years leading man in Charles Frohman's companies, is to be given the role in which Cyril Maude scored a decided hit in London in Major W. F. Drury and Lt. Trevor's naval comedy, "The Flag Lieutenant."

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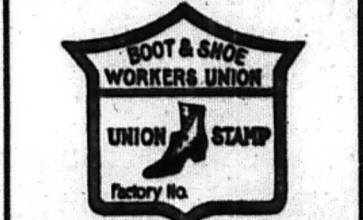
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First and life insurance can be placed promptly and regularly through The Call Purchasers' Loan in the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. This benefits paper.

WANTED—Position as janitor, superintendent in bank, office apartment, 19th Street, New York, twenty-eight years; able to do plumbing, electrical and general repairs and house work; best references; moderate wage. Address A. W. in The Call.

WANTED—Comrades able to go on labor organizations to prevent Call Carnival and Fair proposed during the week of April 2 to 6. All those desiring to perform duties communicate with Lightfoot Entertainment Manager, 123 Marks ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALE. Wanted—Amateur or professional specialty artists, writers, dancers, athletes or girls clubbing to do a turn at the Grand and Fair held for the benefit of the Call at Grand Central Park during the week of April 2 to 6. All those desiring to perform duties communicate with Lightfoot Entertainment Manager, 123 Marks ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. Young Socialist woman, good worker and manager, who can use typewriter to take charge of office for the International Press Bureau, Washington, D. C. The editor-in-chief is a Socialist. Address B. M. White, Editor-in-chief and Manager of the International Press Bureau, 11 B St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

LAUNDRIES. JUST opened Mayfield Hand Laundry, 17 Irving place. We call and deliver and mend at rates of charge.

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16 BEAUTIFUL ASSORTED POST CARDS 10 CENTS. These cards are equal to those in stores at two and three for one cent, and have all the latest designs, a post card dealer for the benefit of the sustaining fund. Orders to Miss Anna A. Maloy, The Call, 442 Park street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS. COMRADE, for 20 cents in stamps I will send you 24 stamps my beautiful embossed, two-postage post cards; by way of thank you, send 1 for to E. W. East 4th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Public Education Column

TRADE SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

By HELEN MAROT.

Secretary of the Woman's Trade Union League.

As last there has come a realization that the schools do not "fit children for life." This must be counted a great step in advance. To connect a good thing, the graded public school, with the world at all is almost revolutionary. It might have been expected that when grown up people realized the failure of the public school system to "fit children for life" they would adopt the eminently logical and practical method of fitting children to the conditions of work which await them when they leave school, and as the vast number of children enter trades when they leave school, the trade school proposition seems at once the most direct and simple solution from the grown up point of view. Grown up people usually do not take child life seriously; quite naturally to them the serious part of life is the grown up part, and the most serious part of this serious period is industry. The progress, and the most serious part of this on a trade school basis has not been accepted with enthusiasm by those who have cherished the hope that when a reorganization of the schools took place that it would be based on the conviction that school should be life itself. That school life should be based on the conviction that every experience in a child's life, which is a real, true, vital experience for the child, is the best and only preparation for life, is, I suppose, a Utopian dream. When you suggest such a thought you find people do not even understand what you are talking about. They seem to think it means leaving the children alone to grow up just as they did. What it does mean is that opportunity must be given children for their full development; that opportunity must be arranged for and worked out after an intelligent fashion and as opportunity in the industrial world must be planned, worked out, and not left to chance, or never given. But find that it is useless to talk about the ideal school; that people want something they call practical, that is, something which fits in with the present order of things. And indeed, the present order of things is not so fundamental a solution to the school problem as because the school like everything else is bound up with the present order of life, an order which falls to meet the needs of the people as well as the highest needs of the people.

There can be no question of the earnestness of the great number of people in the trade school movement. The investigation which has been made shows the schools serve more nearly the needs of the children. And it is found that they propose that the public should face up with the fact that the needs of the masses of children are not met by the grammar grades, that at fourteen years of age they go out, not into the world of books, but into the world of work. Those who are contending for the trade schools say very definitely that we are to meet with the world when we continue to arrange the school work on the assumption that he will continue through the high schools and colleges and graduate a lawyer, doctor, or engineer.

The claim that trade schools for boys would be educational has good foundation, not only because the trade boys will follow, after they leave the trade school, absorb the greater part of their life, and not only because the trade schools are not only more or less educational value in themselves, but the school training for such trades gives boys the opportunity to supply their present need for investigation and experimentation. Suitable for carpentry, plumbing, painting, electrical and mechanical work may be made to touch every part of the boy's present interest and imagination and to give the satisfaction of a man's work, as well as a good workman.

The Trade Schools Benefit Girls? What of the life for which we prepare to the public school and what of the trade training? In the first place the trade school will be a place where the girl will be able to do her own work, it will be a place where she will be able to occupy her for about seven years. But this trade life of the girl is not a life of idleness. It is a life of course, of the thousands of girls who leave school at fourteen to go into the factory work, for it is for those who the trade schools are organized. These kinds of work for women than factory work have their own peculiar advantages, and some are far more than those found in factory work, but as "trade schools" is the name, it is only the factory work that need consider. William Hard in his book "The Women's Trade Union League" illustrates with "green's" illustrations a simple fact which we all have recognized, but are constantly forgetting, the great distinction between factory work of men and women. It is that women's work requires dexterity rather than skill, and what men work there is in the factory that requires skill or judgment is still for the great part the work of men. There are a few trades like dressmaking where skilled workers are required, but what is wanted of the vast majority of factory women is speed, accuracy and skill vs. speed.

And what does speed mean? I can think of no woman I know who has been a piece worker in a factory for over a year who does not show the physical effect of the overstrain. It is not "old age" that makes a woman look "old." Would you think that a year ago Adele had beautiful bright eyes and round red cheeks? Adele was then only eighteen years old, but her eyes were sunken and her cheeks were white. She had worked in a factory for a year and on various kinds of white goods. She was ambitious and had thrown into her piece work all of her physical and nervous energy. She had thrown her young life into the mad thing we call industry and she had converted her only heritage into so many thousands of dollars. Even with the loss of three dollars she was still a pretty girl. It is not so young a thing that you could do against work, if work meant the sacrifice of youth.

Assignment and Skill vs. Speed. Understand that some of our best trade schools are trying to give girls power and skill through development of judgment, but just so far as judgment and general knowledge is developed, the mechanical thing, speed, is increased and just so far as the girls fall to develop speed, do they fail to fit a girl for the factory's needs. In other words, the girl with skill and judgment is detached to a certain extent from her machine. I believe that

the best trade schools are resisting the pressure of the trade to make speed their object. They realize the necessity of giving the girl power to change from one trade to another. They find that the trades into which the girls go are seasonal, and it is not possible for the girls to make a decent wage throughout the year if confined to one trade, operating on a piece basis. They find a psychological reason for it, and meet the trade requirement; that is, speed, are schools and not preparations for trade; in other words, they are not trade schools.

Why Can Women Be Speeded Up?

Mr. Hard asks how it is that women are willing to burn out their candle in five years, while a man makes his candle last forty years. He says, there is a psychological reason for it, and he is right, but his reason is not mine. He says that because women are not intending to stay in the factories all their lives they are more readily driven to acquiesce in speed than the men. Mr. Hard fails to appreciate the real psychological reason. Men fall to understand that it is instinct with women to give themselves unreservedly without expectation of proportionate return. For centuries this has been the relation of women to their families, they have answered from morning until night and from night until morning the appeals of parents, husbands and children. When a daughter goes to work along with a son, watch the difference! The daughter puts in just as many hours a day, brings home the weekly wage as her brother does, but when he comes in through his work and she is not. It is expected that she take part in the unfinished household work and bear her share of family responsibility. She does this without question, and the next day returns to her trade, her profession, her avocation, with complete self-abandon and disregard of her own personal welfare. Women are beginning to recognize the force of the trade school, the necessity of guarding against it, or rather the necessity of controlling it. It may be that two or three generations of women had to be crushed under the heel of the trade school system to learn the lesson of self-preservation, but it is necessary for the school system to feed young girls to piece work trades where speeding up is not controlled in the interest of the workers? One of the claims has been that a course in the trade schools would increase the wages of the pupils. I understand from trade school representatives that the girls in leaving the trade school usually have not the speed of girls trained in the factory and cannot for a certain period make the wage of the factory trained girl. It seems to me that so long as the so-called trade schools are in the hands of the people who do not conscientiously try to develop the power of the girls that it is a better school than the average public grammar school.

Who Will Direct? The question now before us is if trade schools for girls are inevitable will the movement be developed by educators, trade unionists and people who have the concern of the workers at heart, or will it be primarily interested in production will they develop along the lines of vital importance to the children and the future workers.

MANUAL TRAINING EXHIBIT

Children at Work Arouse Great Interest.

An interesting exhibit of handiwork done in the manual training classes of the public school is being held this week at the hall of the Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue.

It was opened last evening by Mayor McClellan and other city officials. About two hundred pupils were at work in the assembly hall and these will be replaced by different sets of children during the week.

There have been small exhibitions of the work done by the school children of New York, but never before have the authorities undertaken anything on so large a scale. The whole exhibit is held at the hall of 59th street and Park avenue is used for the display. The west side of the hall has been turned into a model flat, and the rooms—which are quite as large as any of the rooms in the city—have been fitted up and furnished entirely by the children.

The walls of the dining room are covered with dull red burlap, and the walls of the living room are covered with wood. The dining table, of heavy wood, is something on the mission style, and around it are chairs to match—all made by boys in the school carpentry shops.

The table cover, of white embroidered damask, was designed and made by the girls. Window curtains and portieres are of cream color, with a tulip pattern in red and green. On the wall are hammered brass sconces. Brass plates and the handsome leather footstool.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

In an effort to secure co-operation between the health and school authorities which will make medical inspection more effective the New York City Teachers' Association is conducting an investigation among the principals of the local schools. Such investi-

PEG WOFFINGTON

THE ROMANCE OF A FAMOUS ACTRESS

BY CHARLES READE.

(Continued from Saturday.)

Synopsis to Previous Installment.

Peg Woffington is a beautiful actress with whom Ernest Vane, a wealthy gentleman from Shropshire, is fascinated. Through the influence of Sir Charles Pomander he is introduced to her and finds that she had been married four times and is rather mercenary in her dealings with men. She, however, encourages Vane and they enjoy several weeks of mutual love. Pomander, who is in love with Mrs. Woffington, tries to instigate an intrigue. He discovers that Vane is a married man and he manages to bring the wife to her paraded heart. And now she burned to make good her promise, and earn this virtuous wife's love. She folded her once more in her arms, and then taking her by the hand, led her tenderly into a room. She made her lie down on the bed, and placed pillows high for her like a mother, and leaned over her as she lay, and pressed her lips gently to her forehead. Her brain had resolved that this pure and candid soul should take no lessons of deceit.

"Lie there," said she, "till I open the door, and then join up. Do you know what I am going to do? I am not going to restore you to your husband's heart, but to show you it never really left you. You read faces; well, I read circumstances. Matters are not as they seem," said she, and she took the woman's face. "I can not explain; but you will see."

CHAPTER XXII. It is one great characteristic of genius to do great things with little things. Peg Woffington was a genius in her way. It was a simple thing for her to read faces, and she had read the woman's face. "I can not explain; but you will see." Mrs. Vane was, in fact, so exhausted by all she had gone through, that she was in no condition to resist. She cast a look of child-like confidence upon her rival, and then closed her eyes, and tried not to tremble all over and listen like a frightened hare.

"You will find him round the corner," said she, "or in some shop that looks like a shop."

"Oh, Mr. Triplet, you need not kneel to me. I do not wish to force you to read me a lesson. I have no right to dictate to you."

"Well, I suppose you are wiser than I," said she. "But, if you are in earnest, you had better be quick for somehow I am rather changeable about these people."

"You can't help that, madame, it is your sex; you are an angel. May I be permitted to kiss your hand? You are all goodness and gentleness at bottom. I fly to Mr. Vane, and we will be back before you have time to repent and give the devil the upper hand again, my dear, good, sweet lady!"

Any few Triplet, all unconscious that he was not Mrs. Woffington's opponent, but puppet. He ran, he tore, animated by a good action, and exulting in the notion that he was in direct competition with the fend for the possession of his benefactress.

Philadelphia has taken a long step forward in the medical inspection of school children and has arranged for the care of those crippled or otherwise in need of attention at the Samaritan Hospital.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

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

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 208, meets every Tuesday, 3 P. M., at the Labor Temple, Ludwig Becker, Fin. Sec'y, 1212 3d Ave.; Benj. Fried, Rec. Sec'y, 734 E. 158th St. New York.

Wood Carvers and Modelers Association meets every first, third and fifth Friday. Board of officers meets every second and fourth Friday, at 3 P. M., at Labor Temple.

Sulzer's Westchester Park is situated on the border of the beautiful Bronx Park, and is the largest strictly Union Park in New York.

To get to the park, take the Subway to West Farms, two blocks from the park, or the Grand Central, 14th St., and transfer to West Farms train. All Bronx cars go direct to the park. Transfer at 177th St. and Tremont Ave.

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IN THE MAGAZINES.

Shaw figures prominently in the magazines this month. "The Career of Bernard Shaw" is his leading article...

Professor Henderson contributes another and complimentary article on Shaw in the February "Atlantic Monthly"...

Shaw is a peculiarly isolated figure. On the one side, he rejects and is rejected by the Marxists. On the other, he spurns and is spurned by his colleagues...

With its latest issue, the London "Social-Democrat" enters upon the thirteenth year of publication. This able Socialist review carries every month on its red cover the pregnant sentence from Marx: "In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch."

The Socialist reader of the February "Everybody's" will turn first to Charles Edward Russell's article on "The Slum as a National Asset." It is illustrated by photographs contrasting vile conditions on the East Side of New York with the better type of Berlin and other cities...

"The World To-day" turns in its February issue a paper on "The Slum and Social Service" by Shailer Matthews. According to Professor Matthews, "Christianity is entering, and has already entered, upon a new phase in which it will be no less devoted to the individual, no less insistent upon his moral and social advancement, but in which it will have still more vision and will see that its duty also includes the evangelization of social forces and institutions."

WHAT HAPPENED TO A RUSSIAN REFUGEE SURRENDERED BY SWITZERLAND.

What would have happened to Rudowitz if he had been extradited, and what will happen to Pouden if he is handed over to the Russian government, may be judged by the experience of Vassilef in the hands of the Russian government...

WHEN THE COAL RUNS OUT.

The coalless age is being rapidly prepared for by the experts, writes John A. Howland in the Chicago "Tribune." Water power development is being carried forward all over the country, and new sites sought out and occupied...

COLOR BLINDNESS.

In an address before the Harvard Medical Society Dr. Charles H. Williams discussed color blindness, which, he said, was more prevalent among men than among women. The reason for this is that color blindness is produced in many cases by the excessive use of tobacco...

from the church point of view, but it is not only the clergy, but also the necessary work of clear-cut Socialist propaganda and organization on the part of those who believe in Socialism. The same number of "The World To-day" publishes an account by Charles Sprague Smith and the People's Institute by John Collier, and an article, "What if Russia had a Lincoln?" by Elias Toberkin.

"Van Norden's Magazine" for February features the character-sketch of "Root—the Man of Ice and Iron." It also publishes articles on the Isle of Pines, near Cuba, which it terms "the Isle of Opportunity," and "Fishing the Socialists."

Apropos of Keir Hardie's recent visit and the discussion in The Hill regarding Socialism and Laborism, the following utterances of Robert Blatchford in the London "Clarion" is very interesting: "I am an idealist by nature and conviction, and I believe the Socialist ideal is as precious to Socialism as virtue to a woman, or honor to a man. Neglect the Socialist ideal; lower the Socialist flag, and you will be swallowed up in the morass of Radicalism before you know where you are."

OUR DAILY POEM

SILK WEAVER'S PRAYER.

By Grace Lathmer Jones. O pitiful Savior, hear, I pray, O Jesus, pity me! But He not stirred, nor sighed, but looked Down in his agony.

I hear the whir, the noisy whir, I hear the looms that snarl and sing; They strain my eye, and cramp my hand, And make my soul an ugly thing.

MOUNTAINS THAT SING.

Singing and speaking stones gratify man's love of the marvelous and mysterious. Two precipitous cliffs in the Pyrenees are called the "anorea" from the peculiar sounds which the southwest wind draws from them.

On another mountain in the Pyrenees certain cliffs emit plaintive sounds which resemble those of a harp, and are known locally as "the matins of the damned."

The musical stones of the Orinoco interested Humboldt, and are granite cliffs situated at the confluence of the Orinoco with the Rio Meta, which occasionally emit at sunrise sounds which resemble the tones of an organ.

A sand bank about sixty feet high in Hawaii produces a tone like that of a melodeon when the hand is moved in a circle through the loose sand.

MILK A NATIONAL TIPPLE. The pure milk crusade of the Chicago Health Department now is about to encroach on the hitherto exclusive preserves of the saloon, soda water stand and other public thirst-quenching establishments.

PEACE. The Czar—I will build two big battleships. John Bull—I will build four. The Czar—I will build eight. John Bull—I will build sixteen. The Czar—Let us have peace.—Hamilton (Canada) Spectator.

WHEN BEBEL SPEAKS

A multitude of faces dimly seen in a vast cloud of smoke. A great hall hung with banners, and within it a thousand tables. At every table a little group of men, and before every man a great stone mug of beer.

It dies away, and in its stead there swells the Internationale, dread anthem of a hundred fights. Up! Up! The stone mugs are lifted high, and every man is proud of the patch of blood red color that he wears, cravat or red rosette upon his breast.

Now Bebel speaks, and a great hush falls, so that the very smoke lies still upon the air. But ever and again there comes the lightning flash, the white-hot, molten word; and sharply the thunder breaks, rolling out in one long, exultant roar.

But the Prefect leans over to the chairman, speaking rapidly in an undertone, and every man knows that if the offence is repeated the meeting will be declared at an end.

And the day is not yet. Thirty years of struggle have not softened his gospel or brought one breath of compromise. He speaks of the Stuttgart Congress, of the name "Kaiser Bebel" given him by the French, of internationalism, and of the bourgeoisie.

At the close a very tempest of sound breaks loose, with mingled songs and shouting; and the Internationale is heard again above the din. The Prefect of Police gathers up his papers and his sword, puts on his cap of office, and retires.

Already it lies deep, and there is no sound of all the many footsteps. Even the tumult of voices is soon left behind, and all is still save for a distant snatch of song.

At the close a very tempest of sound breaks loose, with mingled songs and shouting; and the Internationale is heard again above the din. The Prefect of Police gathers up his papers and his sword, puts on his cap of office, and retires.

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THE SUSTAINING FUND.

The Call Sustaining Fund acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the week ended February 12. Please report errors and omissions to Anna A. Maley, care of The Call, 442 Pearl Street:

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Omitted from previous report Mrs. Karl Herdeman, pledge. 3.00
Credit given in previous report to Karl Herdeman should have been to Karl Herdeman.
Laura P. Smith, Warren, Ohio, acct. bond. 2.00
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THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1909.

THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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THOSE STUBBORN UNION MEN.

President Eliot says the labor unions would be all right if they would abandon the strike, the boycott, and the label, and would make no objection to working with non-union men and having as many apprentices in the shop as the employer desires and would not try to restrict output when the employers want to rush things nor insist on being employed when the employer wants to cut down expenses. No doubt King George would have thought the Continental Congress quite unobjectionable if only it would have refrained from criticizing the right of the British government to make laws for the American colonists, appoint officials to enforce the laws, impose and collect taxes, and regulate trade and industry in a way conducive to British commercial prosperity.

But the colonists, stubborn fellows that they were, would not make these reasonable concessions, and so a war was precipitated in which, sad to relate, King George got the worst of it.

There is ground for serious apprehension that the organized workmen of America will be equally stubborn and unreasonable. And, although we all know that right makes might, that he is thrice armed that hath his quarrel just, and that God's in His heaven and all's right with the world, yet, so strangely do things get twisted, it may be that King Capital will go the way of King George, and constitutional liberty be established in the shop as it has been on the political field. Even Dr. Eliot, with all his faith in God and man, seems to share the fear.

THE CZAR'S AMERICAN JAILERS.

Jan Pouren was arrested in New York, in the month of January, 1908, and was incarcerated in the Tombs, an American prison, at the order of an American magistrate, on the request of a Russian consul.

He is not accused of any violation of American laws or any conduct unworthy of a dweller under the Stars and Stripes. In the eyes of Americans who know the facts in the case, he is a man worthy of being honored on the days when we commemorate the birth of George Washington and of Abraham Lincoln or the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In the eyes of the Czar and his underlings he is guilty of the most heinous of crimes; for he has resisted the authority of the Autocrat and has taken part in an armed revolt aiming to overthrow the despotism and establish a government of the people, by and for the people, in his native land. For that guilt—the same as the guilt of Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams, the guilt of John Hampden and Oliver Cromwell, the guilt of Garibaldi and Kosuth and Carl Schurz and Robert Emmett—the Czar demands that he be sent back to Russia to be tortured and hanged.

We have a treaty with Russia regulating proceedings in extradition cases. It is a disgrace to this republic that we should have any extradition treaty whatever with a government which does not recognize the right of habeas corpus or jury trial or any of the fundamental civil rights and guarantees of justice observed in all civilized countries. But, since we have such a treaty, at least it would be expected that its terms would not be stretched by executive discretion in favor of the Czar and against the poor victim whom he seeks to do to death.

But that is just what is being done. The treaty allows the Czar's agents forty days in which to establish their case. They were given another sixty days in which to fix it up. That made one hundred days, besides the time consumed in hearings and the various postponements at the discretion of the court. Now, after Pouren has been held in prison for more than thirteen months, the American authorities, who have full power under the strictest terms of the treaty to terminate the case and set Pouren at liberty, have granted yet another sixty days for the Czar's agents to manufacture evidence against him, to pull wires for his extradition, and, at any rate, to keep him suffering in a prison cell for his crime of fighting for liberty against the blackest despotism the world as ever known.

Even though Pouren is at last released, the Czar will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has been able to sentence a man to fifteen months' imprisonment without trial, and to use American officials and judges to do his foul work for him.

FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

As firmly as we are opposed to any scheme which, under the guise of relieving the unemployed, will brand them as vagrants and subject them to prison discipline, with equal emphasis do we demand measures which will enable them to support themselves by their own labor and to be as free as any but millionaires can be in a capitalist society; will enable them to respect themselves, to maintain their homes, to build up their organizations, to strengthen themselves physically, mentally, morally, and socially for the struggle which must be waged until capitalism is overthrown and a co-operative system of society built up.

Two kinds of measures of present relief are needed and are immediately practicable.

On the one hand, the city, state and nation should undertake great public works, to be executed in the most liberal and at the same time the most economical manner—that is, by direct employment, without the intervention of grafting contractors, and with the payment of union wage rates for union hours of labor. There is abundance of such work urgently needing to be done—the building of schoolhouses sufficient for the growing numbers of children; the destruction of disease-breeding tenements which exist in violation of law and the construction of comfortable and sanitary dwellings in



LIFE AND "ART."

IS LABOR REPRESENTED IN THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE?

By ROBERT HUNTER.

In the Colorado Legislature there are eleven trade unionists. They have been elected on the Democratic ticket as a part of the new plan for labor to the Democratic party. They are evidently well known trade unionists, active and efficient in the affairs of the unions. They hope, it is said, to pass legislation in the interests of Labor.

Some of the Labor Journals have spoken of them as representatives of Labor. But that is saying too much. Unfortunately they are not the representatives of Labor. They are the representatives of the Democratic party.

One of two things will happen. They will either forget Labor and become political schemers and tricksters, or they will defend Labor and break with the Democratic machine.

They have already been tested. I do not know how they voted. An enemy of Labor, a corporation vampire of the most despicable sort, has their place; the building of the subways whose construction the Traction Trust magnates would like to postpone indefinitely until they can be sure of "cinching" big profits for themselves; the making of good roads in the rural districts and the digging of canals; the draining of swamps, irrigation of arid lands, preservation of forests that are threatened with destruction, and planting of new forests on lands that have been denuded. These and more things are clamoring to be done on a far larger scale than they have yet been attempted. To do them would vastly increase the economic strength of the nation.

It may be said that these works would not give employment directly to all the men now out of work—that they would call only for laborers and building trades mechanics, and would not help the men of other trades who are now begging for jobs. Indirectly, however, they would help these as well. Put to work a million of the mechanics and laborers now in the army of the unemployed, and they would begin to buy with their wages products of all other industries—clothes and shoes for themselves and their wives and children; food in larger quantities than they are now able to buy; furniture, books, and magazines, cigars and tobacco, and a thousand other necessities or comforts, thus creating an effective demand for the services of workmen of all other trades.

But, in order to cope with the problem in its present acute stage, something else ought to be done at the same time. European municipalities, under the influence of the Socialist movement, have shown the way. They have established a system of out-of-work benefits, paid in equal shares by the municipality and the labor unions, and guaranteeing to every willing worker who is not able to find employment without becoming a scab at least enough to keep him and his family from destitution and from the degrading touch of so-called charity.

This system has the additional value of encouraging the organization of workmen, promoting the self-education and self-discipline which organization gives, and fitting them for the tasks which must be performed by the masses of working class citizens if society is not to go to pieces through its own top-heaviness and the demoralization of the lower strata of its victims.

been chosen to represent Colorado in the Senate. He probably could not have been chosen had these eleven men voted against him. In case they voted for Charles J. Hughes they began their political career by dealing a deadly blow to Labor. Just such things will happen again and again. Their honesty and sincerity will undergo a terrible strain, and soon they will be forced to believe that the interests of the Democratic party are more precious than the interests of Labor, and they will abandon Labor and cling to the betrayer of Labor.

I want to ask Labor a few questions. Are these men NOW YOUR representatives? Do they report to YOU? Are they responsible to YOU? Do you control and guide their actions? Do you know what they do? DO YOU INSTRUCT THEM?

These are practical questions, because he who is responsible to political bosses is not, and cannot be, by

the very nature of the case, your representative.

The time is arriving for the political representation of Labor. It already exists in every other white man's country throughout the world. But the workmen of other countries have realized one fundamental proposition. A man cannot serve them and another at the same time. In those countries the workmen had the same experience you are now having. For years they elected their men on old party tickets, and the time came when these men betrayed Labor and had to be gotten rid of.

It was not because these particular Labor men were more corrupt than the rest of us, or less earnest in their devotion to the interests of Labor. It was simply because they were responsible to other interests and being responsible to other interests, their responsibility to Labor ceased.

Throughout all the world now Labor is in politics. Not to assist Democrats or Republicans, but to fight their own battles. They have broken away from the old parties, and have sent men to REPRESENT THEM.

In this way the ones elected serve one interest, and one interest only—the interest of Labor. They receive their instructions from Labor. They report to organizations of Labor, and they are often continued on the payroll of Labor. When they do not vote right or act right, they are forced out of the organization of Labor.

It is time to think of these things. Some of the best leaders of Labor have ever had have been ruined and corrupted by trying to serve two masters. They can be saved to the Labor movement in one way only, and that is for Labor to go into politics as a class, to oppose all other political organizations, and to force their representatives to fight the battles of Labor, and these battles alone. Labor has no representatives in Colorado. The Democratic party has added to its machine eleven trade union men, who, however honest and sincere they may be now, will in time be forced either to betray Labor or to resign all relations with or affiliations to the parties of Hughes and Guggenheim.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"A DANGEROUS PROPOSAL"

Editor of The Call: Under the above heading read the very able letter written by Mr. Strunsky in reference to the proposed Labor Colony scheme for unemployed men.

I agree with Mr. Strunsky, and say that not only is this a "dangerous" expedient, but a "very" dangerous one. This is not a European country, nor are its people the slaves of despotism. I know of Mr. Strunsky's noble efforts this winter in behalf of these much abused men, and say to him: Be of good heart, brother, these troubles are but the rifting of the clouds. The dawn is in sight. Very sincerely yours, A MISSION WORKER. New York, Feb. 12.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE CITIES.

By ERNEST POOLE.

I. As a frosty October night was settling over New York's crowded harbor, a stocky black-haired boy of eighteen stood out on a North River ferry boat's bow, breathing deep the rough bracing air of the ocean, excitedly smiling, staring for the first time at the dazzling panorama ahead. He had lived all his life in a quiet Western village. And now all at once the surging life of the city seemed right before his eyes. Around him the craft of all sizes were pounding and lurching and plunging down into the waves; tugs, ferries and steamers commanding and cursing in whistles and toots and furious blasts; now forging ahead, now backing water and drifting. Over all the spray dashed in gleaming clouds. And straight ahead, from the towering skyscraper mass, in white twinkling stars, in round yellow moons, in cold blue arcs, in rows and pin-point masses and lofty sparkling clusters, the lights of Manhattan seemed flashing by millions their challenge out into the night.

All at once, down in the dark waves, he caught sight of a tiny black speck of a dory, pitching and crawling and twisting. His eyes twinkled.

"Hello, there," he said very gravely. "Glad to see you. You look about like I feel."

Here hundreds of thousands of young recruits have stood for the first time—looking ahead. Each year in increasing armies they come. For year by year, as the magazines and newspapers go on multiplying and spreading and searching for every untouched nook in the land, the challenge of the cities reaches wider, ever wider, in stories of boundless chances; tales of prodigious industrial schemes and achievements, of brilliant Wall street campaigns, of fame of all kinds, of endless excitement; in brief, the old idols of Fortune and Fame and Adventure. There are stories too of poverty, failure, obscurity, weary monotony, death—tales by tens of thousands—but these are tossed impatiently aside. And day by day and night by night, in a tide that is ever swelling, some with money behind them, some with only strong bodies, stout hearts and keen minds, a few to be famous and rich, and some to be totally shattered—they pour in to answer the challenge.

The story of this recruit, his fight for an education, the growth of new wholesome ideals—I shall try to sketch only in brief impressions and pictures, as he gave them to me.

I had been slowly getting rid of the night, on a bench in Washington Square. Toward dawn I had fallen asleep. I woke now, and stood up and stretched to throw off the stiffness.

Then I sat down and began the old business of sizing things up. I had been a month in the city, and still I had no job. The first light of day was making the Arch, the trees, the buildings, the

pavement—all gray and cold; the spray from the fountain was hazy and blue—and cold. Around me sixty men lay asleep. A few still tried to look decent; one gray-headed fellow had tucked a handkerchief over his collar to keep it clean for tomorrow's job hunt. But most were in baggy rags. A group of city failures—I had no job.

This was about what Dad had told. It had been mighty hard on Dad. He was one of the millions of men who struck out for the West on the prairie, and since then by his work have made good; and now they see their children, one by one, leaving home and go back to the cities. It was hard, but it had to be. He wanted to be a farmer; I wanted to be a physician. He chose the place where the chances were best, and I did the same. But he couldn't see it, and things grew strained between us two, and so, when at last I could hold him no longer, I took no money from him, only the forty odd dollars that I had earned as a clerk in the village drug store. And here I was. A month of hunting for work, no job, and all but nine dollars gone. I had given up my room to make the money last month.

A young foreigner sat up on the bench next to mine, and stretched and yawned, and then smiled at the Captain as though he liked it. He was slight and wiry, with a dark nose and eyes that went with the smile. When he turned and saw my smile broaden, so did mine.

"No job?" he asked, with a strong foreign accent. I shook my head, and then the round jovial man cocked his eye over the roofs in the East.

"Well," he said, "fine day!"

"Yes," I said, "fine day." He turned toward the Arch.

"You go this way?"

"Yes." I went with him up Fifth Avenue, which at this hour was empty for miles ahead. A few blocks north we found a man beginning to paste a huge poster upon a bulletin board, at once my companion stopped.

"Hal Kubelk!" I looked at the poster, but it meant nothing to me. "Kubelk!" he repeated. "Fine—fine—my country—fine!" His dark face lit up, his eyes sparkled, and he stood there watching proudly, muttering fast in Bohemian. "Now," he said at last, "to-day I get my job! I know! It is my lucky day. To-day I get my job!" And as we walked on, he talked so hard, he was so proud of his countryman and so sure of his job, that I too caught the spirit. We celebrated our splendid luck by a hearty breakfast at thirty cents each. I tried to pay for both, but he refused.

"No," he said gaily, "I have still two dollar forty-two cent. An' to-day I get my job!" We parted, soon after. I heard him humming a marching song as he walked off down the street. I have never seen him since.

(To be continued.)

THIS PATERNALISM BUSINESS.

By CHARLES DOBBS

Expressing the wish of the Southern cotton planters, Representative Hefflin, of Alabama, introduced in Congress the other day a joint resolution instructing the director of the census to ascertain from the manufacturers of cotton in the United States every sixty days the amount that has been purchased and manufactured during the previous two months.

That would be a fine thing for the cotton planters. The information would enable them to know just how much cotton the manufacturers had on hand—just how large the supply at any particular time happened to be. Knowing this the planters could act more intelligently in sending their cotton to the market. Having the cotton manufacturer where the hair—or cotton—was short the planters could make him pay what price they liked.

Naturally the manufacturers don't want to give up any such information. As a matter of fact the Hefflin resolution is paternalistic, populist and somewhat inclined to be anarchistic. Anything calculated to lessen the advantage of the manufacturer in the market where he is a buyer is distinctly hostile to the genius of our free institutions—and then some. It must be remembered, however, that Government statistics showing the crop acreage, which help the manufacturer in making his purchases, are gathered by the Government in the exercise of perfectly legitimate functions. It is always wise to bear in mind these nice distinctions.

But the Southern cotton planters are not the only ones trying to overthrow the genius of free institutions. The liability insurance companies are spending a lot of money to secure legislation to compel owners of industrial establishments to install safety devices. The liability companies agree, for a consideration called a premium, to defend in court suits for damages brought by dependents of maimed and murdered workmen. Liability losses have been disquieting to the men who have money invested in liability companies, and since safety devices are calculated to reduce claims under policies the Government ought really to get busy. It's a crying shame that dividends should be reduced in this way, and the state and national governments should act, not to increase dividends—certainly not—but for common humanity. Should the state stand idly by and allow its citi-

zens to be maimed and killed because factory owners are too stingy to protect dangerous machinery? Not for a moment. That's why the head of a New York liability company went to Chicago the other day to argue long and brilliantly against the monstrous evil of child labor. He showed how sinful it was to make little children work and if you had asked for them he could have produced figures showing also how his company has been scorched on claims under liability policies on account of children injured. The little codgers are so fearfully careless around machinery.

Another eloquent voice for humanity is that raised by Col. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician for the Prudential Insurance Company. Col. Hoffman knows more about the dangers of industry than any other man in the United States. He can tell you to a fraction how many people are killed and injured every year in the various lines of work. He knows just what diseases mark this and that industry and what the percentage of mortality is. He sees thousands slaughtered every year by easily preventable causes and it pains him to observe how few laws we have to protect the lives of the premiums to the Prudential. Col. Hoffman speaks right out on this subject. If a government doesn't exist for the protection of the lives and happiness of its citizens, what does it exist for? That's what Col. Hoffman wants to know. But he doesn't believe in paternalism. You just ought to read his argument against old age pensions guaranteed by the Government. He shows just how old age pensions would make a nation of loafers. Every fellow would just sit down until he was sixty or seventy years old and let Uncle Sam take care of him. The prospect of getting a pension would keep anybody alive thirty or forty years of idleness. Think of the decay that would mean in our citizenship! Ah, think how it would knock the spirit out of the Prudential premium income!

After while there are a whole lot of people in this country working for a living who are going to get some light on this paternalism business. There's something the matter with the position that it is all right for the Government to look after the other fellow's interest while it is all wrong to look after ours.