

COFFEES TO SHIELD GAMBLERS

John G. Carlisle, Former Secretary of Treasury, Claims Speculation Does Not Exist.

It will now be in order for some Senator to rise in his place and announce that inasmuch as such a great statesman, conservative citizen and high-minded patriot as John G. Carlisle has denied absolutely that there is any speculative coffee syndicate in existence it is perfectly proper to restore the countervailing duty on coffee.

Bailey on Income Taxation.

This was Bailey's day in the Senate. There are certain Senators who belong to the favored class in the upper house, and when they announce a set of special orders are issued at the doors of the galleries and people are allowed to crowd the galleries and see themselves in every available inch of space on the stairsways there and block the doors in order that the favored orator may have a large audience.

WALT WHITMAN, THE AMERICAN

Henry Frank Draws Graphic Sketch of "Good Grey Poet," Who Defied the World.

Henry Frank, of the Independent Liberal Congregation, addressed a very large audience in Hart's Hall, Brooklyn, last Sunday, on "Walt Whitman," under the auspices of the People's Forum. The following is an outline of his remarks:

OUR DAILY P.J.E.M.

To a Slum Child. By Lurana W. Sheldon.

You city offspring, born of dust and grim And ill-paid labor, living in the street I come upon you many and many a time And speak my wonder as each time yours is feeling grown old almost from birth— A form in which already old age lurks— Your lips speak sorrow, not a young child's mirth. Your mind is subtle—every gray cell works To conjure knowledge of that wretched kind That bids you leave your childhood's And with swift fingers, keen, untiring wits, Make shift of juggling life's small cast-off bits. Until from fighting misery there rises Those startling things I notice in your eyes.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN NEW YORK COUNTY

- Organizer of Local New York.—U. Solomon, 233 East 84th street, Manhattan. The General Committee meets every second and fourth Saturdays in the month at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. The Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at the headquarters of the party, 233 East 84th street.

DEUTSCH BROS THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Bedding, Lamps and Stoves. 3 Rooms Completely Furnished \$49 4 Rooms Completely Furnished \$98 5 Rooms Completely Furnished \$125 \$1.00 A WEEK OPENS AN ACCOUNT.

THE CALL PATTERN THEY TOOK HIS ADVICE. The New York dry goods firm of Blumstein & Rosenberg had a traveling salesman named Richards. Richards was a good salesman, and when sober a genial fellow. Once, however, after an unusually successful trip he indulged in an unusually successful celebration, and ended by going to sleep in the public office of the company.

MISSES FIVE-GORED SKIRT. Paris Pattern No. 2854. A simply constructed, and at the same time extremely stylish, skirt is here portrayed. The model may be developed in serge, Mandarin suiting, cheviot, Panama, mohair, flannel, linen, Indian-head cotton, raquet cloth, duck, plume, or, in fact, any desired material. Inverted plaits at the center-front, center-back and at the side-front seams give the skirt fullness and loops of soutache braid.

NEW BOOKS DEBS His Writings and Speeches. By Stephen M. Reynolds. This is an ably written biography of our beloved "Gene by his closest friend. Durably bound in cloth and illustrated. Sells for \$3—and worth every penny of the price.

THE CALL FOR FOUR MONTHS AND THE APPEAL TO REASON FOR ONE YEAR BOTH FOR \$1.00 (VALUE, \$1.65) With Self-Filling Fountain Pen ALL FOR \$1.75 (VALUE, \$2.90)

THE CALL 442 PEARL STREET GOOD WORK. PROMPT SERVICE. UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

EMBODYMENT OF THE RACE.

Hence it is easy to understand how he was variously interpreted, and believed on the one hand to be a god, and the other a very demon.

PREMIUMS FREE BOOKS FOR SUBS

OF COURSE all Socialists ought to carry a dictionary in the vest pocket. It is a handy thing at any time. We give FREE Funk & Wagnalls Vest-Pocket Standard Dictionary.

THE CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 2854. April 28. Name Street and No. City. State. Size Desired. (Size must be put on coupon.)

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS. DON'T LOOK FOR BARGAINS When you are troubled with your eyes Have your eyes examined at the eye of COMRADE E. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE.

DR. A. CARR, SURGEON. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 125 E. 84th St., cor. Lexington Ave.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Local Union 359, meets every Tuesday P. M., at the Labor Temple, Ludwig Becker, Fin. Sec'y, 1512 2d Ave.; Benj. Fried, Rec. Sec'y, 724 E. 15th St., New York.

THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

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

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East 84th Street, New York. You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing for you to do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share the year round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1909.

THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

This newspaper is owned and published by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a New York corporation. Published daily except Sunday. Office and place of business, 442 Pearl Street, New York, W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. All complaints in regard to the editorial or business management of the Call should be addressed to the Board of Management, Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, J. Gerber, Secretary, 442 Pearl Street.

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THE WAY TO FREEDOM.

Laws against the "cornering" of foodstuffs or against speculative dealing in such necessities of life have never had the slightest effect in preventing the profitable practices by which large capitalists, skillfully buying and selling on a large scale, get a large part of the supply into their own hands, giving low prices to the producers, and then dole them out to the masses of the people at much higher prices. The creation of artificial famine is not a new line of business. It was practiced in ancient and medieval times. Our Leisters and Arnours and Pattens simply do it on a more gigantic scale, by reason of the vastly greater amounts of money or of credit they have at their disposal and of the vastly better means of communication they can make use of. The progress of civilization—that is, of capitalist civilization—has served to increase the imperativeness of the people's needs by concentrating them in cities, and to increase the opportunity of the great capitalists to get into their own clutches the means of supplying these needs and playing upon them for their own advantage.

And if penal laws did not suffice to restrain the petty "forestallers and regraters" of the Middle Ages, we need not expect that they will have any considerable effect in controlling the gigantic faminemakers of modern days.

There is just one way in which the masses who are now, as producers and as consumers, victimized by the operations of the great capitalists can free themselves from the yoke. That is by the use of their industrial and especially their political power to make themselves the master of the means of production and of their product.

An ever increasing measure of public ownership, with an ever increasing measure of working-class control of the machinery of government and administration, local, state and national—that, and not the enactment of futile penal laws forbidding the capitalists to do what they have the power and interest to do and what the law has no power to prevent them from doing—is the way to freedom from the ruthless masters of bread.

OUR FRIENDS, THE YOUNG TURKS.

The Young Turks have twice broken historic records. They did it last July, when they established a constitutional regime in place of an ancient despotism almost without striking a violent blow. They have now done it again, and still more impressively, when they have within two weeks reversed a reactionary coup d'etat which seemed for the moment to be as successful as it was unexpected and well planned.

Some American papers have been editorializing with an air of profound wisdom about the political inexperience and inefficiency of the Turks, sagely shaking their heads over the gravity of the situation, and gratuitously advising the constitutional party to be moderate in the hour of their triumph.

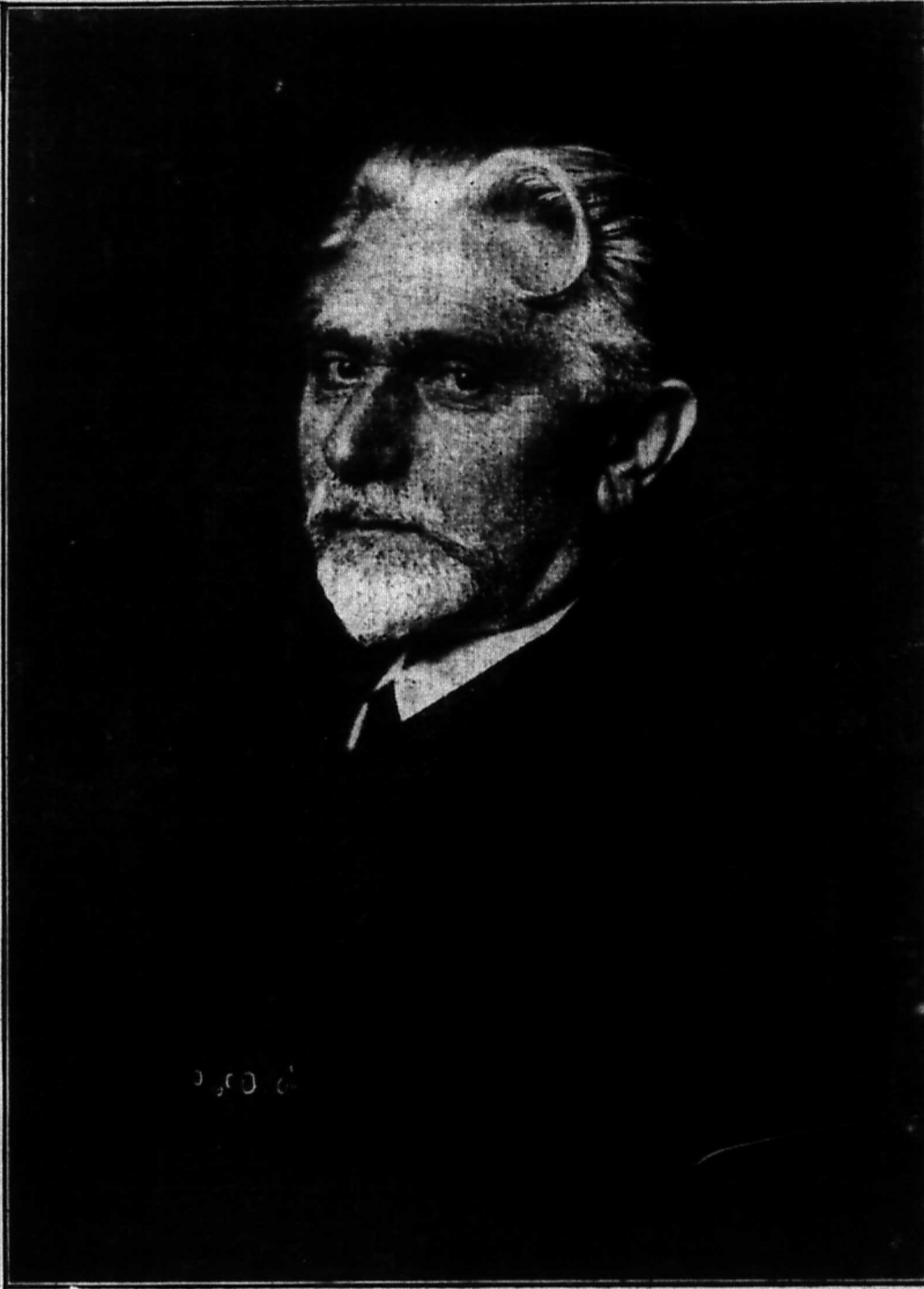
Whether this editorial advice has been intended as a veiled warning, it is hard to say. At any rate, it is satisfactory to note that the Young Turks seem to know very well what they are about and not to wait for advice nor to be too much afraid of possible intervention.

The deposition of Abdul Hamid may be taken to sound the death knell of the Ottoman autocracy. Members of his family may long continue to reign, but they will not rule. They may sport high-sounding titles and, if they are moderately sensible, may exercise some considerable influence on the administration; but the progressive elements of the people, having twice proved their own power and having had their faith in the word of the monarch shattered by the events of April 13, will hardly leave them the opportunity to threaten the constitution again.

The path before the new Turkish government is not a clear and easy one. The outbursts of religious fanaticism and racial hatred in Asiatic Turkey, which have taken place simultaneously with the Sultan's reactionary coup, offer a much more serious difficulty than the palace intrigue and army mutiny itself have done. The constitutional movement undoubtedly has a much weaker hold in the Asiatic than in the European provinces, and the massacres may furnish the opportunity for intervention by any of the Powers that may think the time auspicious for snatching territory or privileges or weakening the new regime. It seems to be certain that the constitutional government, once it has firmly established itself at the capital, will take all measures within its power to restore order in Asiatic Turkey and guarantee in fact the civil liberty and equality to which it is pledged in theory.

For the sake of the Turkish people and of all their Eastern neighbors as far as China, and for the sake of progress in the Western world as well, it is to be hoped that they will have the chance to work out their own destiny and make the new Turkey a nucleus for the independent political and economic development of the Orient. The backward and subjugated East is and long has been an obstacle to the forward movement of the workers in Europe and America. An awakened and independently developing East would be the strongest ally to the movement for the emancipation of American and European labor from the yoke of capitalism.

It is easy to adopt resolutions declaring that the reduction of wages is not justified. But such resolutions do not prevent wages from being reduced. Next November there will be an excellent opportunity for the workers to take power into their own hands to check the capitalist attacks upon their standard of living. The election of Socialist aldermen and legislators in cities and states all over the Union would count for more in maintaining wages and opening opportunities of employment than all the resolutions that all the clubs and societies in the United States could adopt in the interim if they worked day and night at it.



AUGUST BEBEL.

"Easily the greatest living German engaged to-day in public affairs," according to the judgment of the London Spectator.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HALDEMAN'S TIRADE.

Mr. Haldeman's arraignment of Christian Socialism, or rather his attack on it—for his utterances lack the judicial calm and precision of an arraignment—reminds me strongly of the ante-bellum sermons on slavery which disgraced so many Christian pulpits up to the very hour in which that accursed system was overthrown. Substituting "Abolitionists" for "Socialists," and "slavery" for "socialism," Mr. Haldeman's address has all the ear marks and unctious of the average pro-slavery sermon of the 50's.

Then ministers were told that their sole duty was to preach personal regeneration to and for each individual, whether slave or slave-owner. Ourselves, the Christian slave, was a brother beloved (though departed) and an example for all the living "niggers" whose duty and privilege it was, as Christian men, "to be content in that state to which God in his wisdom had assigned them."

Materialistic Socialists, alienated from religion by just such religious leaders and teachers as Haldeman set as their goal the material well-being of the masses. But that is precisely why Christian Socialists so designate themselves, and sedulously seek to be so designated.

POVERTY IS DEATH.

We are building a great sanitarium in Chicago with which to cure tuberculosis patients. That is a good thing to do. It is one step toward taking advantage of the knowledge which science has furnished in the fight against the great white plague.

But it is beginning at the wrong end. Consumption is a wage-workers' disease. It is born of exploitation. This fact has been proven much more conclusively than that it is due to any particular kind of germ, and the germ origin of tuberculosis has now been accepted by all scientists.

This germ, however, shows a strange affinity for working-class tissues. We are told that it shuns fresh air and sunshine, but bankers and brokers and officials of companies are supposed to spend almost as many hours inside of four walls as marble and stone cutters. But the death rate among the latter from consumption is five times as great as among the former.

Bookkeepers work beneath the same roof with the bankers, but the tuberculosis germ is four times as fond of the employe as the employer. Clergymen are notoriously sedentary in their occupation, yet the consumption germ, in its hunt for victims, is four times as apt to light upon a cigar-maker as a clergyman.

If the economic condition of all the workers was made as good as that of "bankers, brokers and officials of companies," the deaths from tuberculosis would be reduced some 50 or 90 per cent. That is the first lesson of these figures. As a matter of fact, the disease would disappear, for the few remaining cases could then be treated in our new sanitarium with such thoroughness that consumption would be eliminated.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

DEFINED.

The Writer's Child—Pa. what is penury? The Writer—Penury, my son, is the wages of the pen.

More Economical.



"When I bought that house it wasn't fit for a dog to live in. It has cost me over \$1,500 to put it in shape." "So? Don't you think it would have been cheaper to poison the dog?"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

M. L.—It seems that the best thing you can do is to take out new first edition papers, and see that you answer all questions correctly.

H. D. R.—1. The loss of the Pullman strike was undoubtedly due to the interference of the then President Cleveland's troops, and to the arrest of Eugene V. Debs. 2. Debs was the organizer of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, which later changed its name to Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen so as to be able to take within its scope a larger body of railroad workers. 3. "Panhandler" is the name given to a particular type of tramp. It might be said of the panhandler that he is one of those in the army of job-hunters who would rather beg than starve.

A. G.—For a course in electrical training apply at the Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, 15th and 16th streets, near First Avenue, or at Cooper Union.

J. M.—To obtain full information on how to learn the printing trade, apply at the headquarters of Typographical Union No. 6, sixth floor, Pulitzer Building.

J. G.—For a list of union-made chewing tobaccos write to the Tobacco Workers' International Union, Louisville, Ky.

O. S.—For information of how to become a librarian you might apply to the headquarters of the New York Public Library, 209 West 23d Street.

LABOR MUST RISE TO BE FREE.

Capital lords and landlords will exist, and despoil the earth with economic and military wars, until the disinherited labor of the world rises to nobly take possession of its inheritance. So long as the laborer is willing to be a mere wage-earner, so long as he is led about by politician and agitator, so long as his weariness and poverty, his dependence and helplessness, so eat out his nerve of soul and body that he will not act, just so long will his condition wax worse and worse.—George D. Herron.

BORN OF NECESSITY.

We need not at this time trace the growth of the trade union from its small and local beginnings to its present national and international proportions; from the little group of hand-workers in the service of an individual employer to the armies of organized and federated workers in allied industries controlled by vast corporations, syndicates and trusts. The fact stands forth in bold relief that the union was born of necessity and that it has grown strong with the development of industry and the increasing economic dependence of the workers.—Eugene V. Debs.

YES, THEY'RE BACK.

"Are the Gildays back from their wedding tour?" "Yes." "How are they?" "Doing nicely. She has had a kernel of rice removed from her left eye and the doctors are in hopes she can see again, and his broken collar bone—where the old shoe struck him—is knitting favorably."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CONCERNING NEWSPAPERS.

By William Salisbury.

The situation in New York at this particular time explains in a large measure the newspapers' hostility to "The Career of a Journalist." Never before have the criminal leaders of the money power so needed newspapers to protect them as they now do. The looting of the street railways, the robbery of investors, and the widows and orphans of investors, in insurance companies, and the high crimes of stock jobbers in many lines would mean prison sentences for the guilty were public opinion properly aroused and directed. To get to the point: If Mr. Pierpont Morgan's Sun, Mr. George W. Perkins' Evening Mail, Messrs. Thomas F. Ryan and August Belmont's Times, and I know not whose Globe and Evening Post, did not praise District Attorney Jerome for his shameful failure to prosecute the criminals, there would be much greater hope for common justice. Socialists refer to such conditions in terms like "plutocracy" and "proletariat." I call it aiding and abetting crime.

I often think that the so-called "conservative" papers are a more serious menace to free institutions than even the most "yellow" sheets could ever be. The "yellow" papers sometimes do good service in the public interest; the "conservatives" seldom, if ever. The New York Times, for instance, has recently done valiant work in exposing corruption in insurance and traction matters, and in trying to get Jerome to do his duty. The American of Hearst had aided in this. But, as I have shown in my book, the Hearst papers cannot be trusted far, for they may stop a crusade upon receipt of a large advertisement, as the Chicago American did when I was on its staff.

"Newspapers publish a part of the truth about everything most of the time," I once heard said in the office of a metropolitan daily. This made me think of Lincoln's remark about the impossibility of fooling all of the people all of the time. American journalism in Lincoln's day had not reached its present development, or he might have thought differently.

Papers the most servile to corporate interests can at times point to certain of their news items or editorials as evidence that they seek to be fair. And even the most "yellow" sheets can show that some of their statements are mild and conservative. And thus do all kinds of daily papers justify themselves when criticized.

But not only are the "conservative" sheets often base hypocrites in matters pertaining to public service corporations; they are often as unreliable as the "yellows" in their accounts of everyday news events. I have shown how the Chicago Tribune deliberately planned columns of "fake" articles about a convention of tramps in Iowa which it said had nominated Admiral Dewey for the Presidency, when no such convention was ever held, or even thought of by tramps or by anyone else except sensational journalists. And recently in

the Arena I told of a "fake" account in the New York Times of an attempted lynching in Brooklyn. These papers will write columns of criticism in sanctimonious phrases about "yellow" journals. But this sort of faking seldom has serious consequences. A really serious kind is such a thing as accepting advertisements from the telephone monopoly, and then failing to protect against its stock-watering schemes and the high rates by which it robs the public, as I have observed in the New York Evening Post and other "conservative" papers—and some "conservative"—do recently. It is a serious faking to accept blocks of stock from public service corporations, or to "get in on the ground floor" in stock jobbing operations, and then remain silent while the public is being robbed. To cite a timely instance: The fact that the Pittsburg papers do not loudly protest against the unjust steel tariff, and the other fact that there is no clamor-voiced demand on the part of those sheets for convictions of the municipal corruptionists now being prosecuted may be explained by the amount of corporation stock possessed by their owners.

And yet the editorial and other writers on such papers, who are often intellectually superior to their employers, don't think of themselves as literary prostitutes—they really don't. They try to believe, as I long tried to believe, that they are engaged in a noble profession. That is one of the humors of American journalism.

I know of no incident in all my experience that equals in honest fulfillment of pretensions the recent refusal of the Call of a large advertisement from the Douglas Shoe Company while a strike was on in the company's plant. It is not difficult to generalize about journalism. There are not a few exceptions to the general rule of corruption control and corruption. Although the calling seems to become more and more bound by the chains of commerce as time goes on, there are some bright and shining examples of disinterested public service by newspapers in almost every large American city. The manner in which M. H. H. Kohlsaat smashed party lines in Chicago to support Mayor Harrison with the Times-Herald (now the Record-Herald), and helped to drive the franchise-grabbing Yerkes from the city, is one of these examples. The support given District Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, by papers there is another. The trouble is that such cases are so rare and that there is seldom a majority of papers in any town that honestly oppose the greed of public service corporations. If the press could ever be entirely divorced from such interests, many of the problems which vex students of political economy in America would be easily solved. It may be that Socialism is the only remedy for these and kindred ills. I have no very clear idea as to that. But meanwhile, let us know the truth, and the truth may help to make us free.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The Albany legislators promise to adjourn soon. The yellow dog fund must be exhausted. And the state of Texas actually collected that \$1,808,752.95 Water-Pierce Oil fine. There must be something radically wrong about Texas.

Being hand in glove with the administration, Lucius Littauer naturally wants a tariff of 110 per cent. on the cheap gloves which he manufactures.

"Taft yields to Aldrich on the tariff bill," says a newspaper heading. Naturally, like the blushing maiden who, after a slight show of resistance, allows the man of her choice to kiss her.

That chief bottle holder of the battling trusts, Senator Aldrich, announces that he will squeeze all the necessary revenue out of the poor whose necessities are to be "specially protected."

What amazes one is that the coal operators really seem to treat with operators. Of course, if Divine Right Baer had his way the mailed fist of feudal times would come down upon their necks, kerslap, if they dared to refuse to work for any cause.

Sweet are the uses of bankruptcy. The New York City Railway Company is able to snap its fingers at the two million dollars of judgments obtained against it by 15,000 cripples and widows and orphans. Save money, says Mr. Rockefeller.

J. Ogden Armour, Pork Emperor, declares Congress cannot interfere with Patten and his wheat corner. Mr. Armour is right; so long as he and his fellow capitalists own Congress it cannot protect the people. It must do what Armour & Co. wish.

Dr. Parkhurst, platitudinist, declares that the cost of war will soon force nations to keep the peace. War has always been costly. The real reason why wars will cease is that the workers of every nation, learning that they are brothers, will refuse to fight each other.

David Gibson, editor of a paper in Cleveland, told the National Metal Trade Association assembled in this city the other day that "the average man in your shops does not produce what he is comfortably capable of producing by 40 per cent." and his hearers applauded. Why? They