

FATHER JOHN, NOTED CROOK, IS DEAD

He Was Leader of Russian Fanatical Sect That Supported Reactionary Organizations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—John Kerscht, known as Father John, of St. Petersburg, died to-day.

Father John was the leader of a sect of fanatics, by whom he was regarded as a saint. At one time his influence among the ignorant masses of Russia was enormous, and even of late years, notwithstanding that Father John's leading satellites had been proved guilty of immorality and drunkenness and of exploiting their leader's alleged sanctity to their financial advantage, he had a following that numbered many thousands. He also received the support of the Russian reactionary organization, because he was a rabid advocate of autocracy and extreme orthodoxy. Last year it was announced that the Russian government had resolved to prosecute for blasphemy Father John's debased lieutenants for the principal reason that they were weakening Father John's influence with the peasantry. Some of them had assumed such titles as Holy Ghost, the Virgin, Archangel Michael, Mary Magdalen and John the Baptist. They were also to be tried for forgery, blackmail, robbery and other crimes. One of the latest public appearances of Father John, who had long suffered from illness, was in a bitter denunciation of Count Tolstoy and his liberal views.

PROHIBITION IS COMING

South Seems to Be the Advance Guard of Fanatical Wave Sweeping Country.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2.—The wave of temperance which has driven the saloons out of the states of the South became effective yesterday. The law banning the saloons from Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina went into effect at midnight. The morning of the new year found state-wide prohibition in these three states. Other Southern states are already dry or nearly so. The liquor men have retained an imposing array of counsel and will test the laws in courts. The Tennessee Legislature, which meets on Monday, will certainly be asked to create prohibition in that commonwealth. Virginia is hewing nearer and nearer to the line of prohibition, and is at least 50 per cent. prohibition now. In Louisiana the Guy-Shattuck saloon regulation law has closed many saloons and many parishes of the state have driven out the saloons by voting for prohibition under the local option law. In Georgia many of the purveyors of "near beer," the only intoxicant which can be sold in the state, are closing up, saying they cannot pay a \$200 license just imposed. The rural sections of Kentucky have been for some time largely "dry." Georgia is the only other state where statutory prohibition exists, the law having been in operation one year.

WILL HOLD BOTH JOBS.

Sibley Will Be Congressman Until His Term Expires.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—Governor-elect George L. Sibley, who is also Congressman at Large for Connecticut, to-day denied that he had resigned as Congressman at Large from the state. He says that he will hold both jobs till March 4, when his Congressional term will close by the clock. He said to-day: "I am still a Congressman."

\$10,000 FROM ELKS.

Trustees Will Donate to Italian "Quake" Sufferers.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 2.—Mayor Smith, of this city, one of the grand trustees of the order of Elks, has approved a donation of \$10,000 from the Elks which is to be sent to the earthquake sufferers in Italy. The check will be sent through the American Red Cross, trustee. Smith says that the Elks are the first organization to respond to the call for assistance.

PORTO RICANS PROTEST.

Unionists of the Island Aroused Against Judge Wright's Decision.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 2.—The American Federation of Labor of Porto Rico is holding meetings in denunciation of the sentences upon Gompers and other American labor leaders. A protest will be sent to President Roosevelt.

BIG PHILIPPINE FIRE.

CEBU, P. I., Jan. 2.—Practically the entire Chinese quarter of this city has been wiped out by fire. Part of the foreign business district also has been destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. Much insurance was carried, but exclusively in British companies.

FOUND DEAD IN EACH OTHERS ARMS

Young Couple Believed to Have Committed Suicide Because of Unhappy Love Affair.

A man and woman were found dead last night in the woods near Yonkers. Both of them were young. The man twenty-one years old and the woman twenty. They were found in each others arms with pistol shots in their temples. It is believed that an unhappy love affair drove the two to suicide. Two boys returning from skating on McLean pond discovered the bodies and notified the Yonkers police. An investigation was made, and it was discovered that the man was Arthur Korber, of No. 629 West 148th street, and the woman was Mrs. Wood, who lived at No. 605 West 147th street.

Arthur Korber was the son of Charles Korber, a dentist. Mrs. Wood, who left her husband a year ago and lived with her father, Maximilian A. Orloff, a civil engineer, at the West 147th street address. Near neighbors said that they had grown to be good friends. Then she left him, it is said, because of his habits. She took with her their baby boy and made her home with her parents, and young Korber had a chance to see her. Last Wednesday they met secretly and took the trip to Yonkers. Both dressed themselves out in their finest apparel, the same dingy flannel and much stained broadcloth that they wore when the bodies were found in the mud of the Yonkers woods.

FOUND DYING OF STARVATION

Old Man Too Proud to Beg—Had Not Eaten for Five Days.

Too proud to beg, Thomas McIntee, a portly, sloped into an unoccupied apartment in a tenement at No. 109 Ninth avenue three days ago, closed the door and made a bed for himself out of some rags and papers which he found lying about the floor. He had pain in his chest and he was tired. He went to sleep and when he woke up he was too feeble to walk so he stayed in bed. Late yesterday afternoon the janitor of the building, John Johnson, was making his rounds and when he passed the door of a room which he supposed to be untenanted he heard a sound as of some one breathing heavily. He shook the door and then went in. He found McIntee lying on the floor and recognized him as a man known in the neighborhood. Johnson asked him how he happened to be there, but the responses of the incoherent Johnson thought he said he hadn't had anything to eat for three days and that he was sure he was going to die.

The janitor called for Patrolman Martin Burns and Burns sent word to Roosevelt hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Brown, however, that McIntee was delirious from starvation and that he was badly off. He had him taken to Bellevue. There he was examined and was found to be suffering from commencing senility. Besides that his legs were paralyzed and the doctors said that he hadn't had anything to eat for five days. They don't expect him to live.

PEACE REIGNS.

Kentucky Feudists Bury the Hatchet Because of Governor's Threat.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 2.—As the result of a contract signed between the Callahan and Smith factions, peace again reigns in bloody Breathitt. Just how long the Callahan-Smith feud will be kept is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed that Callahan signed for his faction, and Govan Smith for the Smith-Deaton side. The agreement was brought about by County Judge Taubee after he had communicated with Governor Wilson and learned that unless the situation cleared troops would be sent to Jackson to take charge of the feudists.

It was agreed that all the charges now on the court docket be niled away, with leave to reinstate if either side violates the compact. Ed. Callahan said, as he rode away, that he hoped this was his last feud. He has survived three feuds in which scores of men have been killed, but he has never yet been struck by a bullet.

POULTRY SHOW NEAR END.

The poultry show at Madison Square Garden, which has had a week of the best business the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association has ever known, will close to-night. The attendance of buyers began early in the week, and there have been many heavy sales of birds. The Atlantic Cat-Club closed its exhibition last night with a good record and no disaster to any of the exhibits.

THE SAME OLD HOWL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 2.—Addressing the State Teachers' Association here last night, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, who is a people's party member, said that the education of the negro, which would in the end mean a blow to white supremacy.

TRIAL OF NIGHT RIDER BAND AND THE MOONSHINER WITNESS.



HAINS' DEFENCE 'FURA TRANSITORIA'

It Will Be Alleged That Man Now on Trial Twice Prevented the Captain from Shooting.

That William E. Annis made repeated threats to kill Captain Peter C. Hains and went armed continually for weeks preceding the tragedy at Bayside is the sensational declaration of the attorneys for the defense in the trial of Thornton J. Hains. In addition to this the lawyers for the brother, who will take the stand in his own defense on Monday, claim they will prove that Thornton Hains prevented Captain Hains from killing Annis on two separate occasions when the men met in the shopping district of Manhattan.

When the magazine writer makes his personal fight for life on the witness stand, his lawyers declare, he will tell in every detail how he had to drag Captain Hains away by main physical strength when the latter charged to meet Annis in a crowd. His sight of the man who he believed had ruined his home caused Captain Hains' rage to overcome him, the lawyers say, and it was all that T. Jenkins Hains could do to restrain his brother from leaping at the throat of the yachtsman.

For the first time since the shooting occurred the attorneys for the Hains brothers outlined in detail the defense that they will put forth at the trial. Dr. Brown, however, that McIntee was delirious from starvation and that he was badly off. He had him taken to Bellevue. There he was examined and was found to be suffering from commencing senility. Besides that his legs were paralyzed and the doctors said that he hadn't had anything to eat for five days. They don't expect him to live.

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EDWARD CUDDY DEAD.

Old Time Alderman Had Made and Lost a Fortune.

The funeral of Edward Cuddy, whom a few New Yorkers will remember as an old time Alderman in this city, took place yesterday at Greenwood Cemetery. Cuddy, who was seventy-four years old, had suffered for about six years from locomotor ataxia and creeping paralysis. For many years Cuddy had a saloon at No. 44 Bowers, and accumulated a fortune from its proceeds. This money he later lost after his retirement from politics. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

LOOK AT YOUR MONEY BEFORE YOU SPEND IT.

A part of the money you spend with Call advertisers goes back to your paper in payment for advertising. But every cent you hand to the people who do not advertise in this paper will absolutely WORK AGAINST the success of The Call. Are you for or against The Call? Are you buying of Call advertisers and showing your C. P. L. card each time you make a purchase? Every Call reader should have a C. P. L. membership card for entry of all purchases made from our advertisers. It is necessary to repeat and emphasize here that these cards are invaluable in securing new advertising, who they prove black on white that Call readers patronize the advertisers of this paper. If your card shows purchases amounting to \$15 or more, return it at once and get a new one.

PEARL GOES AWAY AGAIN.

The disappearance of Pearl Ferguson, a thirteen-year-old runaway, living nominally at 371 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, gives her a record of seven flights to date. The police of the district have resulted. The custom of "treating" the pupils at this season of the year still prevails in the rural schools of Central Missouri.

BURNING CITY REDUCED TO RUIN TO STOP FIRES AND BURY DEAD

JUDGE WHO TRIED NIGHT RIDER BAND IN TENNESSEE



ELEVEN MORE NIGHT RIDERS

Indicted by Grand Jury—Court Is Held on New Year's Day in Tennessee.

UNION CITY, Tenn., Jan. 2.—New Year's Day did not interfere with the progress of the night riders case, much testimony for the defense being heard at the morning session of the circuit court in the trial of eight alleged slayers of Capt. Rankin. The cold weather did not prevent the usual large attendance of residents of the lake country. The returning by the grand jury of eleven indictments in night rider cases was the subject of much discussion as to future trials. The names of the defendants in these indictments have not been made public, but it is known that two are for murder, three for conspiracy, four for night riding, and two for assault and battery.

Just after opening court yesterday Judge Jones said: "As this is the first day of the year, when the angels sing 'Peace on earth, good will to men,' it might be well for us to observe the same rule. A hint to the wise is sufficient." This suggestion of the Judge was very apropos, in view of the exchange of heated words between some of the counsel in the case the evening previous and which resulted in a rebuke on the part of Judge Jones.

NATURAL GAS WRECKS BUILDING

Street Was Blown Up and Flames Did \$150,000 Damage Before Checked.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—An explosion of natural gas in the basement of the Tom Jones restaurant, Nos. 175-177 Jackson Boulevard, at 1:30 o'clock this morning blew out both the Quincy street and Jackson Boulevard sides of the building. Flames almost completed the destruction. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. There was no one in the restaurant at the time and no one was hurt. Quincy street for one hundred feet was littered with broken glass and debris of various sorts, hurled there by the explosion. Boxes of provisions and stock were thrown from the basement of the cafe, a distance of fifty feet, into the street.

PEOPLE ASKS RUSSIANS TO AID.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—Maxim Gorky has telegraphed from the island of Capri, in Southern Italy, where he is spending the winter, appealing to the Russian people to give financial assistance to the earthquake sufferers. He offers to receive subscriptions at Capri.

ARGENTINE GIVES \$100,000.

BUENOS AYRES, via GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 2.—The President

Place Where Messina Once Stood Is Changed to a Huge Cemetery in Which Inhabitants Will Forever Be Buried.

ESTIMATE OF DEAD STILL REMAINS AT 200,000

Slight Shocks Were Still Felt Yesterday All Over the Earthquake Zone Which Continue to Alarm the Remaining Population—

Heavy Rains Falling, but Conflagrations Continue—

---Lipari Islands Now Reported Safe, with No Loss of Life.

ROME, Jan. 2.—Local telegrams from Gerace Marina state that a squadron of warships bombarded all that remains of Messina in order to stop fires.

As mankind can do nothing against the work of nature, it only remains to raze Messina to the ground, in which event the bodies of the dead will be forever buried. The special correspondent of the "Tribune" yesterday advised this supreme means of preventing an epidemic. So the place where once Messina stood will thus become a huge cemetery. Up to 4 o'clock it was not possible to obtain official confirmation of the news of a bombardment. The figures two days ago of the catastrophe in Sicily and Calabria which made the number of victims 200,000 are now confirmed to the Agents Stefani and Italian News Agency by Professor Picco, director of the observatory on Mount Etna. He denies, however, that the earthquakes had a volcanic origin. Large quantities of provisions and tents have arrived at Farmi. It is now certain that Deputes Valente, Trippi and Demerio Trippi carried on work during the night and to defend the town against plunderers is urgently required. There is want of water, tents, food, ladders, spades, etc., and surgeons also are urgently needed. The treasure of the Bank of Italy was saved, but it is impossible to count on local commercial activity. Ministers are loud in their praises of the work accomplished by the British and Russian sailors. It is now confirmed that at the moment of the earthquake boiling water spouted from fissures in the ground. All springs have been rendered undrinkable.

HORRIBLE CONDITIONS EXIST.

ROME, Jan. 2.—A number of specially picked men are silently and slowly covering among the ruins at Messina. Intending for search may indicate the presence of wounded persons still unrescued. They have acquired such sensitiveness of hearing that they can detect the faintest sigh and thus buried victims of the earthquake have often been recovered. The searcher on hearing a sound marks the spot with a red cross and summons the salvage squad, which hurries to spot and unearth the sufferers. Many have thus been almost miraculously saved, a projecting beam, a post, table or bed having providentially prevented the mass of debris from crushing them to death. In some cases four or five bodies have been discovered, heaped together in a cramped and cramped space, and others living. Many of the rescued are in horrible condition, their wounds being inflamed and gangrened, their bodies covered with sores, filled with worms and vermin.

FELT LIKE MINE EXPLOSION.

NAPLES, Jan. 2.—The captain of the British collier Hopewell, which was passing through the Straits of Messina when the cataclysm occurred, says that his vessel seemed to leap into the air as if a mine had exploded under her. Immediately afterwards a mountain of water rushed furiously toward Messina. He succeeded with great difficulty in reaching nineteen persons who were struggling in the waves around the collier. Sources showed that the bed of the sea had arisen ten feet.

GORKY ASKS RUSSIANS TO AID.

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(Continued on page 1.)

MANUEL SARABIA WINS BOSTON GIRL

Medico Revolutionist Weds Descendant of New England Colonial Heroes.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth D. Trowbridge, a member of Brookline's most exclusive social circles, to Manuel Sarabia, youngest leader of the Mexican Liberal party, is announced in a telegram received in this city from Arizona.

The bride is twenty-five years old and the step-daughter of Mark Twain. A wealthy Boston grain exporter, Sarabia is a revolutionary hero in Mexico, and was recently imprisoned by the government.

Miss Trowbridge, who is now Mrs. Sarabia, was attracted by the new reports of the right of revolution in the American government to extrajudicial assassinations who had attempted to throw off the yoke of Diaz. She was convinced that this attempt of the Mexican government was an invasion of the right of asylum, so sacred to the American people, and, being wealthy, she saw that a good use could be made of her wealth in combating this scheme of Diaz.

An Arizona Romance.

She went to Arizona, where she met the leader of the revolutionaries, Manuel Sarabia, who had once been kidnapped by the Mexican government from the Douglas jail, and who had been returned to this country only after a strenuous appeal by the Western Federation of Miners. Sarabia was editor of a paper called "El Defensor del Pueblo," published at Tucson, Ariz., in the interest of the revolution in Mexico, and was the greatest thorn in the side of Diaz. Naturally after his arrest on the request of the Mexican government he, as the commanding figure of the revolutionaries, interested Miss Trowbridge more than any of the other men connected with the movement. They worked together in the interest of the Mexican revolutionaries demanded by Diaz, and the common aim of both brought them much together.

This close association soon revealed to each the high personal qualities of the other, and friendship soon ripened into love.

When Sarabia was arrested Miss Trowbridge bailed him out of the federal jail at Tucson, and the daughter of the old revolutionary family of New England is now the bride of the twentieth century revolutionary of Mexico.

SUICIDES INCREASE.

A general decreasing death rate and an increasing number of suicides are the important features of the annual vital statistics of New York City, given out by Health Commissioner Darlington.

The report shows that the death rate of the city has been steadily decreasing for the last five years. The total number of deaths for 1908 was 73,171, that is, a rate of 16.52 per thousand. This is the lowest rate in the history of the city, and one of the lowest city records in the world.

Deaths from several diseases were below the average of the last five years. Typhoid fever showed a decrease of 127 deaths, malaria fever 42, smallpox 7, whooping cough 184, diphtheria and croup 217, influenza 77, tuberculosis of the lungs 572, spinal meningitis 778, apoplexy, 1,116, acute bronchitis 745, pneumonia 2,523, and bronchial pneumonia 148.

There were three diseases the death toll of which showed an increase. Measles had an increase of 39, scarlet fever of 599, and cancer of 76. There were also more suicides, the increase over the five year average being 151.

If you supply your needs at Call advertisements' build up your paper in the quickest and most effective way.

GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK, Kings County, 375-379 FULTON and 354-356 ADAMS STREETS.

The Trustees of this bank have declared interest at the rate of

4 PER CENT.

per annum on all sums of \$5.00 to \$5,000—entitled thereto on December 31, 1908, payable on and after January 1, 1909. Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, President.
JULIUS LEHRENKRAUSS, Treasurer.
F. KOCH, Secretary.

DRINK
White Lily
Ceylon Tea
Second to none
Ask your grocer for it.

Keystone Lunch
Finest in Harlem.
215 WEST 126TH STREET,
Near Harlem Socialist Club.
70 EAST 125TH STREET,
West of N. Y. C. Station.
Never Closed. Tables for Ladies.

GROSOFF BROS.
GENTS' FURNISHERS
The only One Price Store on the East Side.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
82-84 Delancey Street,
Cor. Orchard Street, New York.

KILLED IN MOCK DUEL

Two California Youths Shoot with Supposed Blank Cartridges, but One Was Loaded.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 2.—News has been received in this city of a tragic ending of a merry house party of Oakland young folks at the summer home of Dr. H. N. Carleton at Ben Lomond, Santa Cruz County, when Thomas R. Ritchie was shot and instantly killed in a mock duel with his friend, Cockroft.

The two youths, together with Dr. Knowles, Mrs. Knowles and Miss Knowles and the latter's friends, Miss Dorothy Bridges, of Mill Valley, were guests of Sidney Carleton, son of Dr. Carleton. The party was just coming to an end when one of the three young men proposed a mock duel.

Ritchie emptied the shells from his weapon; young Carleton did the same, but in the confusion of jests and laughter Cockroft forgot to unload his weapon.

Ritchie and Cockroft advanced toward each other and Ritchie, who was first to snap the trigger of his gun, bawlingly said: "Why don't you shoot?"

Cockroft pulled the trigger. There was a loud report as the shell exploded and Ritchie, raising his arms in chivalric salute, fell on his back and fell to the floor at the feet of Miss Knowles and Miss Bridges.

A physician was hastily summoned but Ritchie had expired, the bullet having penetrated his heart.

WILL NOT COME HERE.

Princess Kropotkin Refuses to Enter United States.

The provision of the immigration law which excludes anarchists from entering this country and which was denounced as non-effective and objectionable by President Eliot, of Harvard, in his lecture before the Civic Forum on December 16, is now being ridiculed by Princess Kropotkin, who was to lecture before the League of Political Education. The princess refused to enter a country from which she and her husband, Prince Peter Kropotkin, are among the most eminent adherents, and she would doubtless be treated with every consideration by the immigration authorities, but she feels that she could not allow herself to be made an exception. Tolstoy could not or would not enter this country for the same reason.

THE GROWING MENACE OF SOCIALISM.

Numerous articles dealing with Socialism are published in non-Socialist papers and magazines, but not all are correct and fair. However, "Hampden's Magazine" for January may safely be recommended to our readers. It contains an able article by Charles Edward Russell, who is well known to Call readers. See the publisher's announcement in to-day's Call.

In connection with this we wish to say that the Call is desirous of getting publishers' advertisements. Most of our readers buy magazines and papers, and we urge them to give preference to such publications as are advertised in this paper.

OUR METHOD BEST.

American Boxer Made Short Work of Jap Bone Breaker.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—A match between Sam McVey and Tano Matsudo, which was to settle the comparative advantages of boxing and Jiu Jitsu, was held Thursday night and took but ten seconds to decide the question. The negro hit the Japanese, knocking him down, and then hit him again while he was on the floor, allowed by the rules. The Japanese gave up. McVey is nearly six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds. The Japanese is nearly as tall, but is far lighter. He is considered to be one of the best Jiu Jitsu teachers in London.

GOOD START.

Calendars Show Decreased Number of Cases.

The year of 1909 opens with a standing calendar in the Criminal Courts of 979 indictments, a decrease of 217 from last year's number. There is a similar decrease in the number of prisoners in the Tombs, where there are 232 persons awaiting trial, as against 249 last year, and 65 awaiting the action of the grand jury, as against 147 in 1908.

As the new court room in the Criminal Courts building is nearly finished, 1909 should see a material reduction in the standing calendars of the Criminal Courts.

CALL CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES TAKE NOTICE.

A meeting will be held at the Rand School, 112 East 10th street, on Saturday, Jan. 2, 8 P. M. sharp. Arrangements will be made for the great Central Ave. and Fair, to be held at Grand Central Palace next April. This will be the largest ever attempted and we must enlist the aid of every co-operation of all labor organizations in Greater New York and vicinity. The presence of every delegate is requested.

Grosoff Bros.

GENTS' FURNISHERS

The only One Price Store on the East Side.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

82-84 Delancey Street,

Cor. Orchard Street, New York.

Get Wise and Go to Wey's 5 and 10 Cent Store. The Largest and Most Reliable Place on the Avenue.

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235 Knickerbocker Ave., BROOKLYN.

BOOST THE CALL

West Side Socialists Stand by Labor's Daily Newspaper.

The West Side Agitation District of the Socialist party, at a meeting of delegates and members held at 585 Eighth avenue, unanimously endorsed the New York Evening Call and elected a committee to draft and publish a statement expressing the sense of the meeting.

The statement is as follows:

"The New York Evening Call is the organ of the Socialist movement in New York and vicinity. Its ownership is vested solely in the members of the Socialist party. It needs and should have the loyal and energetic support of every party member. A Socialist press is the most important need for the spread of our propaganda, and this press, to be of the greatest effectiveness, should be a daily press. The weekly publication has its value to the movement, but it cannot compare in value with the daily publication.

"The Call is a new paper, and it was begun with the smallest capital with which any daily publication has started in this city in fifty years. The difficulties in its way are many and enormous. It has also the defects unavoidable by a paper published under such circumstances. But these defects are remediable, and are being corrected as fast as the means are available for the improvement. We feel it our duty to warn party members against carelessness and ill-advised criticism of the paper—criticism which is too often taken up by persons antagonistic to the cause of the paper and made to do service against it. It is but natural that a party organ should fail to satisfy all the individual tastes or caprices within the movement, and therefore it must meet with the apathy of even a portion of the unsatisfied. To us, however, the general efficiency of the organ as an agent of our propaganda, rather than its satisfaction of individual caprices, is the test by which it should be judged. We feel that the Call is to be cordially approved and therefore supported with utmost zeal.

"There are many ways in which this support may be given. The first and most important is the payment of subscription dues. Most readers have a favorite paper, and to bring a new one to their attention requires tactful and energetic work. It is of prime importance to increase the circulation of the Call. Through circulation it acquires influence, and through influence it acquires value as an advertising medium.

"Another means of aiding it is to bring it persistently to the attention of advertising authorities. Every purchase made in a shop or store can be made a means of suggesting the Call as an advertising medium. The good that can be done in this way by even an occasional mention of the paper is incalculable, and every reader to follow this practice systematically and constantly, the amount of advertising obtained for it would be immediately doubled.

"Friends of the paper should remember, too, that the systematic building up of the Sustaining Fund is of quite equal present importance to the other modes of giving aid. The Call needs no apologies for the fact that it is published at a deficit. It is the organ of a movement that is poor in money, and it cannot make the levies upon business interests that its more fortunate competitors can make. It must therefore for a time be published at a loss, and it is the duty of every one, party member or not, who is interested in the spread of Socialism, to bear his share of this expense. Individual contributions should be made as generously and as frequently as possible, and every effort should be tried to make collections for this purpose more systematic and regular. We feel that the matter of aiding the Call should be put in the order of business for every meeting of a party organization in the territory served by the paper.

"It is with a sense of the vast importance of this paper to the movement, and of the irreparable loss that would result in its suspension, that we make these recommendations and call upon all Socialists and Socialist sympathizers to do their utmost in behalf of the Call.

"ALEXANDER F. IRVINE,
TIMOTHY MURPHY,
W. J. GHENT,
"Committee."

UNIONS ELECT OFFICERS

Fixture Workers, Carpenters and Firemen Select New Heads.

Fixture Workers, Local Union No. 419, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held its semi-annual election last Saturday, which resulted as follows: John P. Willets, president; J. W. Carr, vice-president; J. W. Smith, recording secretary; J. J. Fearon, treasurer; George Gulden, foreman; D. D. Scanlon and T. Heise, inspectors; A. Karm, trustee; G. M. Bugnisset, delegate to the district council; G. M. Bugnisset, J. W. Carr and J. Fearon, delegates to the New York Building Trades Council; A. Conway, J. J. Cook, J. Gilchrist, William Kioepfer, T. Reidy, J. J. Scanlon and H. Schletter, members of the executive board; J. L. Baeder, J. Gilchrist and C. Wright, members of the examining board.

Carpenters' Union, No. 476.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 476, elected the following officers: President, John Rice; vice-president, A. Orig; treasurer, F. Schmoltz; financial secretary, J. F. Gray; recording secretary, A. Grotz; conductor, James Pidgeon; warden, J. Grogan; auditing committee, A. Hendryck; delegate to the Joint District Council, John Rice; advisory board, J. Roob, W. Bernhardt, W. E. P. Schwartz and Charles Feigelson.

Eccentric Firemen's Union, No. 56.

Eccentric Firemen's Union, No. 56, elected the following officers: President, John Buchanan; vice president, Jacob F. Walther; treasurer, John F. McDonough; financial secretary, John Smith; recording secretary, Wm. Flanagan; corresponding secretary, James J. Brown; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Clare; guide, John Healy; trustees, Walter A. Holzer, Edgar Green, Reinhold Weigel; business agent, James P. Holland.

SILVERSTONE BROS.

Agents for the CELEBRATED DABURY HATS, GENTS' FURNISHERS.

144 Westchester Ave., near 156th St., BROOKLYN.

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.

Special.

A joint meeting of the Italian Branches of the 1st and 10th A. D. will be held at the clubrooms, 239 East 12th street. The purpose of this meeting will be to take immediate steps to assist the friends and families of those who have suffered recently through the efforts of the earthquake, most of the members of these branches coming from the region affected by the earthquake. It is the purpose of the members of these two branches to form a special committee for the purpose of raising funds, which will be sent to the Socialist party representatives in Italy to be used in assisting the trade unionists and Socialists through their respective organizations.

Lecture.

"Party Activity and Devotion to Principles" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by M. Zametkin, under the auspices of the "Jewish Socialist Labor Society," at 225 East Broadway.

The Pioneers.

The third popular dinner and lecture of "The Pioneers" will be given at the Hungarian Restaurant, 5 East 14th street. Dinner will be served at 6:30 o'clock. The principal speaker will be Edna Grevel.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Lectures.

West Side Agitation Club.—585 Eighth avenue. Andre Tridon on "Socialism and the Union of the 10th A. D. (Italian Branch).—239 East 12th street. Ugo Lupi, in "Socialism." 3:30 P. M.

Harlem Agitation Committee.—250 West 125th street. Mrs. C. W. Allen, on "The Necessity for a Social Revolution."

Young Socialist League.—293 East Third street. Good speakers.

Christian Socialist Fellowship.—Arlington Hall, 3 P. M. Marks Place.

Good speakers. 3 P. M.

17th A. D.—Columbus avenue, 101st street and Columbus avenue. Peter Burrows, on "The Right to Be Happy and How."

Brooklyn Socialist Club.—Masonic Hall, 455 Tremont avenue. Rev. John D. Long, on "Christianity and the Social Revolution." 2:30 P. M.

Boys and Girls Progressive League. 235 East 101st street. G. R. Sackman, on "The Declaration of Principles of the Socialist Party." 2 P. M.

Sunday School.

East Side Socialist School.—153 Madison street. 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Business.

Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle.—183 Madison street. Important. 2:30 P. M.

Special.

There will be a special meeting of the Italian Branch of the 10th A. D. at 239 East 12th street, to discuss ways and means of helping the earthquake victims.

In the 2d A. D.

A special meeting for the purpose of helping the earthquake victims will be held by the Italian Branch at 5 P. M., at 130 Henry street.

Young Socialists.

The Young Socialist Literary Circle will celebrate the sixth month of its existence with a grand entertainment, beginning at 2 P. M. at the headquarters, 64 East 104th street. There will be dialogues and two character sketches by Irving Brackman, with H. Brown and A. Brackman in the leading parts. A collection will be taken for The Call Sustaining Fund.

Esthonians.

The Esthonian Socialist Club will hold a mass meeting at 328 East 86th street at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Lectures.

The Peoples' Forum.—Hart Hall, Gates avenue, near Broadway. Professor William H. Noyes, of Columbia University, on "The Importance of the Industrial Educational Movement to Workingmen." 3 P. M.

Workingmen's Educational Club.—477 Atlantic avenue. Victor Robinson, author of "Lines of Great Altruists," on "Comrade Kropotkin." 2:30 P. M.

21st A. D.—181 McKibbin street. Helen Schloss, on "The Rights of the Baby."

Sunday Schools.

Brownsville.—Roosevelt Hall, 452 Rockaway avenue, 10 P. M. to 12 M.

Boro Park.—39th street and North Utrecht avenue, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The county committee will meet at 10 A. M. at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen street, West Hoboken, and every member must be present.

JERSEY CITY.

8th Ward.—Arcadium Hall, Jackson and Clinton avenues, 2 P. M. Business.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, the rector, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. in the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth avenue and 10th street. At the regular 4 P. M. musical service a special program of Christmas-tide music will be sung by the choir and special soloists, under the direction of Richard H. Warren. In the evening Alexander Irvine will speak.

LECTURE BY FRANK.

Henry Frank, of the Independent Liberal Congregation, in the Berkeley Theater, West 44th street, near Fifth avenue, is awakening special interest by his Sunday morning lectures on "Woman in Civilization." His special theme to-morrow will be "The Rise and Influence of the Modern Woman." On Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock, original dramatic sketches on "Free Marriage."

A WORD TO OUR GERMAN CO-RADES.

See to it that your sons and daughters who prefer to read English newspapers take THE CALL. Advise and encourage them to buy THE CALL. Make it clear to them in what respect THE CALL is different from all the other newspapers. You desire to see your children become Socialists, and they will be Socialists if they read THE CALL regularly.

AT THE PARKSIDE CHURCH.

Dr. John D. Long, of Brooklyn, general secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, is beginning a new series of sermons from his pulpit in the Parkside Church, Lenox Road, near Flatbush avenue.

There are many in the churches, and others who have friends in the churches, who would like to know how Socialism may be most effectively presented from the religious standpoint. Consequently, from Sunday to Sunday Dr. Long proposes presenting this side of the Socialist argument in such a way that Socialists who are in churches or who have friends with church connections will become possessed of the most effective facts to be used in reaching religious people with the message of Socialism.

All Socialists who desire this training are cordially invited to take advantage of this course of sermons, the first of which will be given to-morrow morning.

In the evening Capt. W. E. P. French, U. S. Army, will lecture on "The Spirit of Socialism," and Gaylord Wilshire will discuss President Roosevelt as a near-Socialist.

NEW LECTURE COURSE.

The first of a course of lectures on Modern Literature and Social Topics to be given by the Pioneer Literary Society of Brooklyn, will be delivered this evening at 8 o'clock, at 153 Wyona street, and the public is invited. The subject is "Some of My Favorite Authors," and the lecturer is Mr. Castleton.

South Brooklyn Unitarian Church.

52d St., cor. of 4th Ave., Brooklyn.

Rev. H. S. Baker, minister.

Services every Sunday, 8 P. M.

Sunday School, 2:30 P. M.

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4 "..... 40c

5 "..... 50c

6 "..... 60c

7 "..... 70c

8 "..... 80c

9 "..... 90c

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Payable in advance. No adv. of less than three lines accepted. Six average c's words constitute a line. Cuts or display 50 per cent. more.

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Well Known East Side Hatter, M. ROSENBERG.

Washington Brand Hats.

A Full Line of Men's, Boys' and Girls' Caps.

271 Grand St., New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Large and small furnished rooms, near "L" station; Socialists preferred. 301 W. 140th st., room 2.

WANTED—MILK CONSUMERS.

Several Call readers are ready to patronize a firm that will deliver milk daily at the house. Who is looking for more customers? Th. C. P. L., 442 Pearl street, New York.

WANTED TO BUY.

Two Call readers have informed the C. P. L. that they want to buy a large phonograph and opera record. The party's dealers will kindly take notice and communicate with The Call Purchasers' League, 442 Pearl street, New York.

UMBRELLAS.

A Useful Holiday Present is a SIMON'S Fine Silk Umbrella.

37 Avenue A.

BADGES, BANNERS, ETC.

Union Made.

125 Clinton St., New York.

Branch: 1206 24 Ave., bet. 120th and 121st Sts.

WANTED—BANK ADVERTISING.

A Call reader with "spare money" wants to see a bank advertisement in The Call, as he wishes to make a deposit. We want to hear of other readers who are ready to deposit all or part of their money with a bank that will advertise in The Call. Write the C. P. L., 442 Pearl street, New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. Poehland, violin maker and repairer; music and musical instruments; old violins, Edison phonographs and records. 1734 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MEETING ROOMS TO LET.

Large meeting room to let. Washington Division S. P. Headquarters, 477 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Wanted.—An elderly man to help a janitor; good home and small salary; no drinking man need apply. 20 E. 100th st.; basement; Mr. Jaffe.

Wanted.—Socialists, anywhere, who can sell stock in a reliable company which will be advertised in The Call; liberal commission paid; state experience. Address Box 83, Evening Call, 442 Pearl st.

Wanted.—Energetic men with some experience in soliciting advertising. Call between 8 and 9 P. M. The Call, 442 Pearl st., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Wanted.—A pleasant, middle aged woman or young lady to do general housework and take care of baby; would prefer a person of some intellect who would make her home in the family and a good home. Samuel Berkman, 309 Central ave., Brooklyn.

A pleasant middle aged woman to do general housework and take care of baby; nice home, moderate salary. Dr. Simon Frucht, 265 Livonia ave., near Chester st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.

Young lady wishes board with congenial American or German family. Address Comrade K., care of The Call.

Brooklyn Call Readers

Where do you spend your money?

Are you reading the ads. in order to know TO WHOM to hand your good money whenever you make a purchase?

Here are some Brooklyn Call advertisers, grouped for your convenience. They will appear again if you patronize them.

6% DISCOUNT.

Present this Adv. after your purchase and receive 6% discount on each dollar's worth you buy.

M. B. EVANS

CASH—HOME FURNISHER—CREDIT

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

BY GUSTAVUS MYERS.
Author of "The History of Tammany Hall," "History of Public Franchises in New York City," Etc.
PART III.
The Great Fortunes from Railroads.
(Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.)

EDITORIAL NOTE.
"The History of the Great American Fortunes" has been running serially in the "New York Socialist" for about a year. The weekly paper has now been discontinued, this valuable work will be continued in the Call—generally, if not always, in the Saturday issue. A limited number of copies of back numbers of the "New York Socialist" containing earlier chapters of the "History" are in the possession of the Call and will be sent to applicants at the rate of two cents a copy.

CHAPTER VI.
The Entailing of the Vanderbilt Fortune.

(Continued from the "New York Socialist" of December 19, 1908.)
II.
Even as Vanderbilt lay moribund speculation was busy as to the disposition of his fortune. Who would inherit his aggregation of wealth? The probing of his will soon disclosed that he had virtually entailed it. About \$90,000,000 was left to his eldest son, William H., and one-half of the remaining \$15,000,000 was bequeathed to the chief heir's four sons. A few millions were distributed among the founder's other surviving children, and some comparatively small sums bequeathed to charitable and educational institutions. The Vanderbilt dynasty had begun.

Personality of the Chief Heir.
At this time William H. Vanderbilt was fifty-six years old. Until 1864 he had been occupied at farming on Staten Island; he lived at first in "a small, square, plain two-story house facing the sea, with a lean-to on one side, and a kitchen." The explanation of why the son of a millionaire betook himself to truck farming lay in these facts: The old man despised leisure and luxury, and had a correspondingly strong admiration for "self-made" men. Knowing this, William H. Vanderbilt made a studious policy of standing by his father, trucking to his every caprice and demand, and proving that he could make an independent living. His father, however, a pragmatic man of dull and slow mental processes, domestic tastes and of kindly disposition to his children, his father (so the chronicles tell) did not think that he was laboring to entangle himself in a business which he could not manage, but by infinite plodding, exacting the severest labor from his farm laborers, driving close bargains and turning devious tricks in his dealings, he gradually won the confidence and respect of the old man, who was always pleased with proofs of guile.croft gives a number of instances of William's craft and cunning: "From his boyhood he had given instant and willing submission to the despotic will of his father, and as he grew to manhood he became more and more devoted to the sacrifice to please him. Most men would have burst defiantly away from the repressive control and imperious requirements; but he doubtless thought that for the chance of becoming heir to \$100,000,000 he could afford to remain long in the passive attitude of a distracted prince." (Etc.)

The old autocrat finally modified his contemptuous opinion, and put him in an executive position in the management of the New York & Harlem Railroad. Later he elevated him to be a sort of condottiero by installing him as vice president of the New York Central Railroad, and as an associate in the directing of other railroads. It was said to be painful to note the exhausting persistence with which William H. Vanderbilt daily struggled to get some preceptions of the details of railroad management, and he was engaged in absorbing considerable knowledge. But his training at the hands of his father was not so much in the direction of learning the system of management, but in the fact that he was to be hired to manage the roads. What his father principally taught him was the more essential astuteness required of a railroad magnate: the manipulation of stocks and of companies, the use of the law, the use of force and overthrown competitors and extend the sphere of ownership and control; and how best to resist, and if possible to destroy, the labor union. In brief, his education was a duplication of his father's by means of action; the methods of the sire were infused into the son.

From the situation in which he found himself, and viewing the partition of his father's fortune, it was the most appropriate training that he could have received. Book education and the cultivation of fine qualities would have been sadly out of place; his father's training was precisely what were needed to sustain and augment his possessions. On every hand he was confronted either by competitors who would, if they could, strip him of his empire, or by others who, with his own class who, with the most placid avariciousness, would have joyfully defrauded him. But overshadowing these accustomed business practices were the conditions which had to be met and fought were now appearing.
Instead of multitude of small, detached railroads, owned and operated by independent companies, the period which had been reached by the consolidation of the railroads into a few great systems. In the East the small railroad owners had been well-nigh crushed out, and their properties joined in huge lines under the ownership of a few controlling men, while the West was being reached by the bands of miles long had recently been built. Having stamped out most of the small owners the railroad barons now proceeded to wrangle and fight among themselves. It was a characteristic period when the railroad magnates were constantly embroiled in the bitterest quarrels, the sole object of which was to outdo, bankrupt and wreck one another and seize, if possible, the other's property.

The Rise of the First Trust.
It was these conflicts which developed the auspicious time and opportunity for a change of the most world-wide importance, and one which had a stupendous ultimate purpose not then realized. The war between the railroad magnates assumed many forms, not the least of which was the cutting of freight rates. Each railroad desperately sought to wrench away traffic from the other by offering better inducements. In this cut-throat competition a coterie of hawk-eyed young men in the oil business, led by John D. Rockefeller, saw their chance.
The drilling and the refining of oil, although in their comparative infancy, had already reached great proportions. Each railroad was eager to get the largest share of the traffic of the oil business. Rockefeller, realizing this, in his small refinery at Cleve-

OUR DAILY POEM

A PRESENT FOR
LITTLE BOY BLUE.
By J. W. Foley.
Our Neighbor, he calls me his Little Boy Blue.
"Wherever he goes by our yard,
And he says, "Good-morning" or
"How-do-you-do?"
But sometimes he winks awful hard.
I guess he won't know what my name really is.
Or else he forgot, if he knew:
And my? You would think I am really part him—
He calls me his Little Boy Blue!
Our Neighbor, he told me that Little Boy Blue
Once stood all his toys in a row,
And said, "Now, don't go till I come
And back for you!"
But that was a long time ago,
And one time, at Christmas, when I had a tree,
He bought me a sled, all brand new,
And smiled when he said it was partly
And partly for Little Boy Blue.
Our Neighbor, he's not going to have any tree.
So he says the best he can do
Is try to get something to partly give me.
And partly give Little Boy Blue.
Because, if he's here, it would make him so glad,
And he said he knew it was true
That ever and ever so many folks had
A boy just like Little Boy Blue.
Our Neighbor, he calls me his Little Boy Blue.
And said he would like to help trim
Our tree when it came—he would feel that he knew
It was partly for me and for him.
He said he would fix it with lights and
wax flowers.
With popcorn and berries—you see,
He'd like to come over and help to trim ours—
He's not going to have any tree!

THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST

For the Most Popular Organization.
Any Trade Union, Labor Organization, Social Club, Singing Society, Socialist Party Local, Fraternal Organization, Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., can enter this contest.
The prizes will be—
First prize \$300 Library
(or a handsome hand-made Emblem Banner.)
Second prize 200 Library
Third prize 100 Library
This contest will end at the Grand Carnival and Fair of The Call, to be held in April.

Here is the way the record stands up to December 29:

Turn Verein Vorwaerts, Bklyn.	9,067
22d A. D. Soc. Party, Bklyn.	8,997
Young Men's Prog. Org.	8,476
2d A. D. Soc. Party	6,983
6th A. D. Soc. Party	5,977
Young Men's Prog. Org.	5,301
Young Friends Soc. Lit. Circle	5,247
Workmen's Educational Club	5,154
22d A. D. Soc. Party, Bklyn.	5,110
22d A. D. Soc. Party	4,800
Local A. O. U. A. W.	3,335
Inter-High School Soc. League	3,740
Typographical Union No. 6	3,050
Socialist Party, Bklyn.	2,993
Turn Verein Vorwaerts, N. Y.	2,710
Steno-typers' Union No. 1	2,710
Bakers' Union No. 15, Jersey City	2,550
Local Newark, Soc. Party	2,350
Murray Hill Socialist Club	2,350
Peterson Young Soc. League	2,190
Carpenters' Union No. 476	2,100
Social A. C. Bronx	1,913
Arbeiter Turnverein der Westseite	1,700
Westchester Soc. Party	1,460
N. Y. Propaganda League, I. W.	1,450
24th A. D. Soc. Party	1,396
2d and 10th A. D. Soc. Party	870
W. B. & D. B. Harlem	800
Turn Verein Union No. 146	670
Harrison Lodge No. 166, Int. Ar'n Machinists	540
Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union No. 6	530
Electrotypers' Union No. 1	530
Theatrical Union No. 1	530
Soc. Youth of Russia	500
Engravers' Union No. 1	490
Yorkville Dancemaster	440
Bricklayers' Union No. 11	440
Branch Irvington, N. Y.	370
N. Y. Letter Carriers' Ass'n	350
Malters' Union No. 6	340

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LENOX Union Goods.
Imported, Western and Eastern Goods on Drought.
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THE VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT.
108-109 William St., Manhattan.
A most acceptable place to take your noonday lunch.
Wholesome and moderate in price. Come in and try our PHYSICAL CULTURE FOODS!

STADLER BROS.
DAIRY RESTAURANT.
22 West 11th Street.
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves. New York.

FINANCIAL.
Comrades—If you can invest \$25 write me at once. We have a machine that will revolutionize the printing industry. It will be placed on the market in a short time. A great opportunity for investment. J. J. Spouse, Secretary, 323 Howard Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Bishop Creek Stockholders Attention
Our representative attended the Bishop Creek Gold Co. held on Dec. 3, and have prepared a printed report, which we will take pleasure in sending you on request.
We have also just issued a Special Letter No. 2 on Empire Coal. Ask for this, too.
We will Buy Bishop Creek Gold. Send in your offerings and price wanted.

FRED J. MOWRY & CO.
(Incorporated)
75-30 Broad St.
Tel. 2872 Broad. New York City.
(To be continued.)

POPULAR READINGS

WHEN THE HOUR COMES.
By John Swinton.
I stood some years ago near an avalanche in the Alps which could not be stopped by an injunction. I fled from a blizzard in South Dakota which could not be thwarted by any court.
I felt the rumble of an earthquake in Sicily which could not be quelled by an editorial in all the Chicago papers. I saw the floods of the Niagara which mock the army—aye, even the militia. Against the sweep of the comet what could Cleveland do, though he were a Pope and sent a bull after it?
Let us disapprove of all these forces of nature, but what is your lack? It makes no difference whether or not you favor an earthquake. Let the hour enjoin it! Let the squibblers of the soidier satraps hold up their guns against it! It is coming.
Crack! goes the earthquake while the Hebrew slaves march out of Egypt and Pharaoh sinks in the Red Sea. Crack! it goes again and the agrarians of Rome slide their short swords. Crack! and the serfs of Germany and Hungary carry everything before them.
Crack! once more and the force of the French revolution slides death to mortal Louis! Louis falls into the basket. Crack again! And George Washington confronts George III.
Crack again! And old Abe rides the earthquake, till chattel slavery falls, though buttressed by Supreme Court and church and editors and capital and Congress and poor old Buchanan. Crack again! And Garibaldi is in his red shirt!
Crack! goes the earthquake now and then again, and again, the wide world is over. We have had it twice in our own country within little more than a century and God help us to hear it again. The sovereignty of nabobs must be overthrown.

THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST

22d A. D. Soc. Party

Carpenters' Union No. 109	200
Y. R. L. C.	200
Hudson City Turn Verein	200
Carpenters' Union No. 513	200
Letter Carriers' Band of Bklyn.	200
Young Men's Prog. Org.	200
Down Town Ethical Society	200
Young Men's Benevolent Ass'n	200
Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band	200
N. Y. Wood Carvers' Ass'n	200
Cigarmakers' Union No. 90	200
Socialist Party Club, Springfield	164
Pattern Makers' Union, N. Y.	160
Industrial Wks. of the World	150
Music Section W. E. A.	150
Greater N. Y. Benevolent Ass'n	140
Century Wheelmen	140
Workmen's Educational Club	140
National Turn Verein	140
Carpenters' Union No. 724	140
Upshotters' Union No. 39	140
Silk Workers' Union No. 176	140
Butchers' Union No. 52	140
Electrical Workers' Union No. 2	140
Keel Club No. 513	140
Progress Lodge Machinists' Union No. 335	100
Carpenters' Union No. 382	100
Carpenters' Union No. 407	100
Brewers' Union No. 1	100
Carpenters' Union No. 376	100
Bakers' Union No. 1	100
Bricklayers' Union No. 35	100
Carpenters' Union No. 174	100
Painters' Union No. 48	100
German Painters' No. 498	100
Plumbers' Union No. 498	100
Workmen's Educational Ass'n	80
Stevenson Literary Society	80
Fre. Rep. Club	80
Gottschee Socialist Club	80
Hartem Socialist Club	80
N. Y. Turn Verein	80
Pattern Makers' Union	80
Tool Sorters' Union, Philadelphia	80
Telegraphers of America	80
Local Union No. 60	80
North Side Rep. Club	20
Federal Rep. Club	20
Br. 293, Workmen's Circle	10
Young Men's Socialist Circle	10
Brooklyn	10
St. Vincent A. C.	10
Thos. Jefferson Assn. Boston	10
Walters and Cooks' Alliance No. 175, Bayonne	10
Club	10
Labor News Co.	10

You won't need to keep a cash account of personal expenses if you use your C. P. L. membership card all the time.

FIRST LESSON FREE
In Jos. E. Cohen's New
Study Course in Socialism
The enthusiastic demand for this Study Course has exhausted the November issue of the Review. The Review is a course of lessons of others want to follow the course from the start, so we have been obliged to reprint the first lesson as a leaflet. We will mail one copy free to each person who sends us \$1.00 for the Review. The remaining lessons can be had only in the Review, beginning with the December number. Eighty large pages each month, beautifully printed, like a copy, \$1.00 a year. Jack London's new story, The Dream of Debs, starts in January.

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FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL USE
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SOLD AT OUR
4 STORES
WHEREVER YOU LIVE, ONE OF THEM MUST BE WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE FROM YOU
71 EAST BROADWAY - 57 N. W. COR. 1ST & 2ND STS.
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Hatter and Men's Furnisher.
Will open a full line on or about Jan. 1, 1909, at 1633 Pitkin Ave., bet. Chester and Bristol.

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Left suitable for manufacturing or printing business. Three doors from Broadway. Three signs up. Immediate occupancy. Low rent. Apply by mail to The Call, 443 Pearl Street. Phone 3271 West.

How About That Piano You Have Been Wanting So Long? Here Is Your Opportunity to Get One.

\$150
Oak, Mahogany or Circassian Walnut. Fine Action—Beautiful Tone.
\$5 Down, \$1 Weekly
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Convenient for the Readers :: :: :: Profitable for the Advertiser
The Call Readers' Directory appears in every issue of this paper. Advertisements under this heading are set up like those below. No order can be accepted for less than three months.
Rate—One line for three consecutive months, \$7.50; each additional line at the same rate. If paid in advance the price will only be \$5.00. Make payments directly to the N. Y. Evening Call, 443 Pearl St., New York.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

- ATTORNEY AT LAW.
S. John Block 265 Broadway.
BAKERS.
French Bakery 253 7th Ave.
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.
Progress Book Store, 233 E. 64th St.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
E. B. Carr, 604 3d Ave., bet. 45th & 50th A. Engel, 1876 1st Ave., bet. 74th & 74th B. Hahn, 2940 Eighth Ave.
M. Siegelman, 49 Ave. B, bet. 3d & 4th St. U. S. Shoe & Leather Co., 12th & 6th St. H. Levy 263 First Ave.
M. Weingarten, Samples, 123 Livingston St. The Safe Shoe, 121 8th Ave.
I. Nathan, nr. 116th St., 1760 Madison Ave.
BOYS AND GIRLS' OUTFITTER.
M. & A. Katz 331-333 3d Ave.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
Raphael De Nat. 1690 Madison Ave. Carl Stanze 394 E. 60th St.
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WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

HURRAH FOR THE RED.

USULA BURFORD BARRY.

Rally, my comrades! throughout the wide world! The banner has sounded, the banner's unfurled! The red flag of freedom! Hurrah! for the red!

The stars and stripes and the red, white and blue, the banner of blood—crimson hue! Oh, rally! Oh, rally! and stand by the red!

Rally, my comrades! downtrodden and weak; The strength of our forces your shackles shall break! There's not enough room 'neath the glorious 'red'!

One slave to stand or one tyrant to tread! The cry of the children! no more shall be heard! The mothers who bore them shall have their own word! The love of sweet liberty, dear to each soul, 'neath the banner of crimson shall there find its goal! Thus rally! Oh, rally! and stand by the red!

The red flag of freedom! Hurrah! for the red!

Rally, my comrades! There's nothing to fear! The dawn of life's morning is heralded here! The nightmare of serfdom and slavery at last Belongs to the darkness that soon shall be past! Peace, plenty and pleasure; love, justice—the right To work for your loved ones—to live in the light, With wisdom of learning, now held for the few, The red banner's principle promises you! Thus, rally! Oh, rally! and stand by the red!

The red flag of freedom! Hurrah! for the red!

Our Boys and Girls

Conducted by Bertha Maily.

THE CONTEST OF THE HOLIDAYS.

(Continued from last week.)

(Easter has invited several of the holidays, New Year's, Christmas, Whitenside and the First of May, to his birthday party. The Emperor's Birthday and Sedan Day have demanded to be let in, but have been turned away, because they are so noisy and troublesome.)

"Never mind, dear New Year," said Easter, "I don't want you. You are not to blame for all these things. Men have attached all sorts of unpleasant customs to you, too, and have given us all sorts of strange meanings, of which we ourselves know nothing at all. I am Whitenside, and I could tell you a story about that."

"I can't endure the Emperor's Birthday and Sedan Day, either," said Christmas. "They don't suit me at all, with their clanging and their war cries. I cannot understand the same people who on my birthday talk of Peace on Earth can sing on the Emperor's Birthday and Sedan Day 'The Watch on the Rhine' and 'Hail to the Colorado' and 'Crown of But men do all sorts of queer things.'"

"But why are we wasting so much time over them?" interrupted Whitenside. "They are only passing events. Fifty years ago no one knew anything about them and fifty years from now no one will know anything about them. Let's ask our new friend here where he comes from and what he wants in the world."

"Yes, First of May," they all cried, "tell us, tell us!"

The first of May, who up to this time had listened in silence to the conversation of the holidays, rose at these words and spoke.

"I want to make all men on earth brothers. They shall live in harmony together and carry on no more wars. But they shall all be equal, no more master and slave, no more rich and poor shall be among them. I will change the whole world to a Crown of light and joy, in which there shall be only one servant, the force of Nature, and only one master, the human intellect."

"Hello, there, you've undertaken a great deal, First of May," cried Christmas, a little scornfully. "I've been trying for a long, long time to accomplish a great deal of what you are saying there. For unimaginable ages I have been the feast of the dawning light. For almost 2,000 years I have been preaching brotherly love and peace on earth. But what's the use of it all? In spite of it all, millions of people are still staggering about in spiritual darkness. The great and the rich are robbing the helpless and the poor, and all the peoples of the earth are clothed in weapons, ready to fall upon one another like wild animals at any moment. How do you intend to accomplish this? First of May, what I have been working for for thousands of years?"

"It seems to me that your ideas and plans are not at all new, First of May," said New Year. "What you're trying to do, we've been trying for a long time. Every year I wish mankind happiness and prosperity. Easter is the feast of spring, the freeing from the bonds of winter, the freeing from all that oppresses and makes mankind the feast of the resurrection, to a new, more beautiful life. And Whitenside is the feast of the spirit which rules the world. You are bringing us nothing new, First of May."

"Certainly, I wish nothing more than you have wished for thousands of years. But—"

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

NO. 1.

A WORD SQUARE.

Here, little readers, is a puzzle for you. Put on your thinking caps and see what you can do.

The first here described will at sunset appear, And stay out all night if the weather is clear.

The second in buildings is frequently seen, For wall and floor it looks tidy and clean.

The third, as substitute for justice and right, Serves for the victims of the competitive fight.

The fourth we all wish for, when tasks seem too hard, The burdens too heavy and small the reward.

Now guess all the things and arrange them with care, Their names you will find make a four-worded square.

NO. 2.

The missing words are all spelled with the same five letters. Put them in their proper places: Some men they were escorted on their way.

When "—", look here! I heard a driver say, "—", our luck to tell like — all day.

When wanting — we starve on wretched pay."

NO. 3.

BEHEADINGS.

1. Behead to acknowledge with gratitude, and leave a bunch of yarn.

2. Behead to frequent, and leave a relative.

3. Behead disallows, and leave enclosures.

4. Behead a fine and, leave land surrounded by water.

5. Behead askant, and leave a blow.

6. Behead a large wave or, and leave to incite.

7. Behead very dark, and leave attenuated.

8. Behead to impute, and leave a case of amusement.

9. Behead financial, and leave to distribute.

10. Behead a subterranean canal, and leave a pitcher.

11. Behead a mouth, and leave to persecute.

12. Behead the present occasion, and leave formerly.

The beheaded letters will spell the name of an inventor.

A prize will be given to each of the most correct and neatest letters answering the three puzzles. State whether you prefer a book or a picture of Debs and Hanford.

Contest closes Saturday, January 6. Prizes will be announced the following week.

Be sure to state your age, Give your full name and address. Put answer in a sealed envelope and mail with a two-cent stamp or postal card.

Address: Our Boys and Girls, The Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York City.

FROM OUT OF GALLILEE.

Morris Hillquit sat in his office one day pondering a problem. Socialists were at the door opened and in walked a man. He looked about him cautiously and, approaching our comrade, asked him whether he was Mr. Hillquit. Yes, he was. Well, was he the Socialist Mr. Hillquit. Yes, he was the Socialist Mr. Hillquit.

The man, well dressed and with a capitalistic air about him, looked around the office again. This time he looked at the man who was sitting at the desk. He had a mustache and when he had a mustache, he came up close to the desk, with his arm outstretched. "Shake," he exclaimed. "I've waited a long time to meet you. I admire your courage. I don't see how you do it! I don't see how you manage to keep up your law business in spite of your conspicuous activity in the Socialist party!"

Comrade Hillquit assured the stranger, who introduced himself, that he had no difficulty at all in keeping his clients. That his Socialist activity did not affect his business in any detrimental way.

"Well," said the stranger, looking with mingled wonder and admiration at the prominent Socialist, "I don't know how you do it! I wish I knew how to do it."

In the town of —, and though I vote the Socialist ticket, I dare not breathe it to a soul. Not a soul knows it. I am one of the prominent lawyers in my town and a member of the Democratic County Committee.

THE COP.

It was at Cooper Union. The meeting was a very large and enthusiastic one. John Spargo had finished his address and another Socialist took the platform. As Spargo was leaving the hall, one of the policemen approached him and slipped two one dollar bills into his hand. "Put that in the collection also," he said. "It's from two of us. But we've got to be mighty careful. We don't dare put it into the hat that's passed around, so that everybody can see it."

ANOTHER FROM GALLILEE.

Franklin H. Wentworth sat in his office in Boston one day a few months ago when in walked a young man. He was a Socialist. He introduced him to the other. "What could he do for him—had he no come on business?"

No, he had not come on business. He came because he was interested in Socialism. He had been a Single Taxer and had got hold of some Socialist literature and believed he was now a Socialist. Never having seen a Socialist in his life, he had heard that Wentworth was one, he got his friend to take him to see Wentworth.

So they went out to lunch, I think, and had a good talk.

They had several good talks after that. And now this comfortable young man is one of the most active members of the Socialist party in Boston.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

SHOCKING.

Tom—Suppose a girl should kiss you and run. What would you do? Dick—I'd kiss her back.

FREEDOM'S CALENDAR.

JANUARY 1, 1863.

"I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states are and henceforward shall be free."—Abraham Lincoln.

With these words Abraham Lincoln gave expression to one of the great steps which the United States has taken in the course of its history. On January 1, 1863, he issued the celebrated emancipation proclamation, and although the Civil War was not by any means ended by that proclamation, it put before the people of the United States the one great thing which must be accomplished by the war. And this was accomplished. Chattel slavery; that is, the right to buy and sell human beings in the market for money, was abolished in the United States.

But while you are fixing in your mind this important date and thinking of how great a step this freeing of chattel slaves was, do not forget for one moment that a slavery just as great was left behind, and that is wage slavery.

Many years ago people were so used to chattel slavery that it did not seem wrong. Only a few farseeing men and women knew how wrong it was and battled to overthrow it.

To-day people are so used to wage slavery that it does not seem to them wrong. But there is a host of men and women, millions strong, who see And when wage slavery is abolished we hope and believe that freedom will be achieved, not by the people of one country, but by the working people of the whole world.

SOCIALIST-ALPHABET.

W's for Wages. We all work for hire: We must pay for clothing, food, shelter and fire.

We give all our time and a mere living wage.

Now should not our lives a far higher thing mean?

AN OLD-WORLD GARDEN.

I have a little kingdom I love to watch for hours: My subjects know I love them Though people call them flowers.

There is the lowly pansy, And sweet acacia bloom, And the pink-eyed anemone That flourishes in gloom.

From birch, and beech, and pine tree The woodland poets sing: They love and do not fear me For I love everything.

And in my old-time garden I often dream and sigh: For birds have health and plenty While children starve and die.

—William Hastings.

THE EARTH FOR ALL.

Earth for the people—their laws their own.

An equal race for all: Though shattered and few, who to this are true Shall flourish the more they fall.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

THE EARTH FOR ALL.

Earth for the people—their laws their own.

An equal race for all: Though shattered and few, who to this are true Shall flourish the more they fall.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

PROFESSOR LEONIDAS WHEATLY.

PERFORMS CERTAIN FEATS VERY NEATLY.

BUT I'M SORRY TO SAY THAT THEY SENT HIM AWAY FOR HE UPSET THE CHILDREN COMPLETELY.

Tommy Green is just above boy to the right.

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Paris Pattern No. 2706

All Sizes Allowed.

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Skirts we make to measure, \$2.98 up.

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 CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 150 Washington Street, Chicago.
New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 439 East 42nd 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.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 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 St., New York. W. W. Page, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary.

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THE REAL POINT AT ISSUE

The personalities of the three men sentenced by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is the least important feature of the case. It is not Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, as individuals, that are the object of the capitalist attack; nor is it these three men, as individuals, that the working class is called on to defend. These three men stand as representatives of the labor movement. It is as representatives of the labor movement—or of one important branch of it—that they have been prosecuted and condemned. It is the labor movement itself that has been attacked through the courts and that must defend itself.

Those of us who disapprove the policies pursued by Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison within the labor movement naturally reserve our right to criticize them on this ground in the future as we have in the past. But that does not at all prevent us from joining in their defense against the capitalists and their courts; it does not at all relieve us from the duty of aiding that defense with all our power. We have criticized these labor leaders on the ground that their policy is far too moderate, too conservative, too timid, too lacking in class consciousness and aggressiveness, to do the best service for the working class under present conditions. But, conservative as they are, they are attacked by the enemies of our class. If even pure and simple trade unionism is to be penalized, as is attempted in this case, it is obvious that every more progressive and aggressive section or phase of the labor movement is in danger of still more violent attack.

It would be as well, too, to recognize with perfect frankness that the issue involved is not accurately or fully described by the phrase "the right of free speech and free press"—that, however it may appear in the forms of law, at the bar of public opinion (which is actually the court of last resort) it is not simply a question of the rights of citizens, but a question of the rights of organized workmen as such.

The right of free speech is a pretty vague and elastic sort of right. Just what it means is a question of interpretation in specific cases. No organized state ever has recognized an absolute right of free speech and press—a right of every individual to say or publish absolutely anything that he pleases, without any control by the law. The general right of free speech and free press is limited by the law of libel, by the law prohibiting the publication of obscene and scandalous matter, by the law forbidding the incitement of criminal offenses. The question now at issue is whether or not a certain very specific sort of publication, oral or printed, is to be considered unlawful.

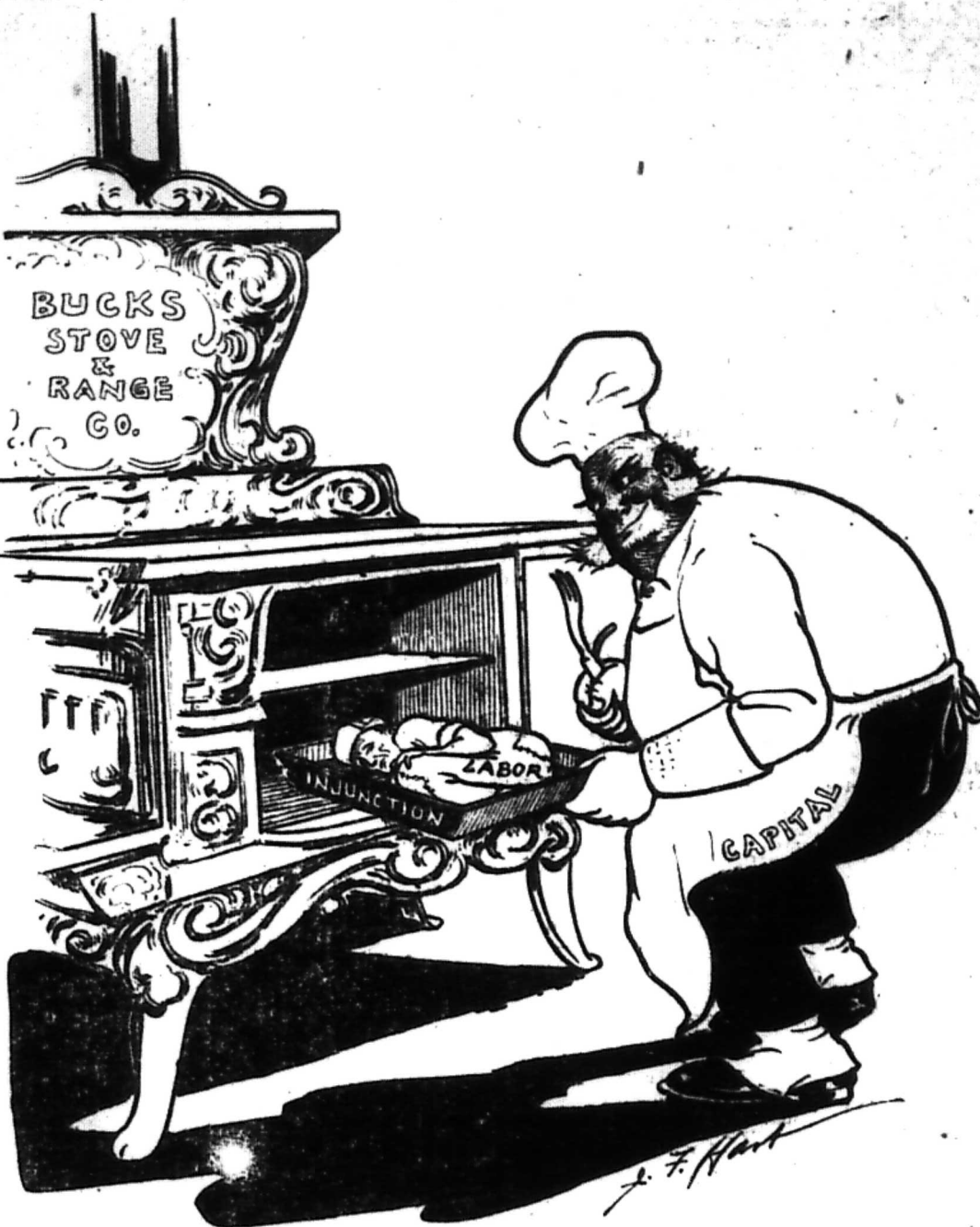
It is the right to boycott and to publish lists of boycotted firms and by speech and publication to urge the observance of the boycott that is actually at stake. That is not a right specifically guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States or of any state. It is a right that has yet to be established by the insistence of the working class, to whose interest its maintenance is of very great importance.

On both sides in the present controversy we have heard and shall hear a great deal about the rights and liberties of citizens. If advocates of the labor movement insist on the right of organized workmen as citizens to speak and publish facts and opinions, their opponents can just as eloquently declaim on the right of business men as citizens to carry on their lawful business without interference by the boycott. And if we try to consider it only as a question of abstract rights of citizens, the honors will be about even in the debate and the decision of the court will be against us. If the working class is to make an effective fight, if it is to organize its powers and win its point, it must not deceive itself; it must clearly understand what it is fighting for; and it need not be afraid of openly declaring the point at issue.

The fact is that there is a struggle between the classes, of which the Constitution takes no account, but which is none the less real for that. The prosecution of the Federation officials is an episode in this class struggle. The capitalists and their advocates may not admit this. They do not need to. Having the upper hand, and being entrenched behind laws and constitutional theories which studiously ignore the essential fact of class rule and class conflict, it is to their advantage to keep up the pretense that they are only citizens, not members of a class with peculiar interests at variance with those of the mass of the people. Their cause is best served by obscuring the true nature of the fight, because they depend for support on the still very large number of people actually belong in or with the working class but do not yet realize it. When these as yet apathetic or uninterested masses are once awakened, when they once come to see that classes do exist and that the interests of the individual are bound up with those of the class to which he belongs, then we may be sure that the great majority will revolt against the rule which the capitalist class has thus far imposed upon them through their ignorance and simplicity.

And just because it is thus the interest of the capitalists to obscure the fact of class struggle, in order that they may wage the class struggle more effectively against the workers, it is the interest of the workers to spread a knowledge and understanding of that fact.

The boycott is a necessary weapon of the working class in fighting for the improvement of its conditions and for its ultimate emancipation. The prosecution of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison is an attempt to wrest that weapon from the hands of the working class. As such, it must and will be resisted.



"ON THE UNFAIR LIST."

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The women of New York had a field day recently.

The suffragettes and anti-suffragettes assembled on the same day to voice their views.

Distinguished citizens appeared before both bodies. The anti-suffragettes were known speakers, but they could only fill a small hall with lukewarm protesters.

Nicholas Watson Gilder, who ought to know better, presided, and Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke.

As usual the anti-suffragettes did not a little to help the cause of women's suffrage.

In the first place, many who were there were reactionaries—just the sort of people whose views on any public question immediately make of us zealous supporters of their opponents.

Nicholas Murray Butler, for instance, urged the women to study the policies of the nation through the deeds of the fathers of their country. I do not see what that had to do with the matter, but that is what Nicholas said.

Eliza Root said she could not see how the giving of suffrage to women could in any sense advance our system of government.

That is a very subtle thought, but, as we don't particularly admire our "system," it needn't frighten us.

Theodore Roosevelt wrote that he believed in woman suffrage, "but," says he, "I am not an enthusiastic advocate of it. I do not regard it as an important matter."

Important to whom, Theodore? It doesn't help us to know whether the vote for women is important to you or not.

What we would like to know is whether or not you consider your own vote important.

If you consider it important that you should have a vote, then perhaps your mother and sister may consider it important for them to have a vote. I imagine most adults consider it important to have something to say as to the kind of government they shall live under.

I have no doubt that most women, as we think about it, consider government a rather important matter.

And if most women do consider government an important matter, I wonder how they like being classed in politics with idiots and criminals.

But whether women resent this treatment or not, most men would, I think, consider it important that in this day we should get beyond the point of saying, "You idiots, criminals and women, shall not vote."

Of course, most women are stupid, but then so too are most men. Otherwise they wouldn't permit this country to be ruled by a brutal and oppressive oligarchy.

But if you are an American, you consider it important that men, stupid or wise, should have votes.

If they want to be ruled by an oligarchy let them say so.

And if women want to be ruled by an oligarchy let them say so.

But this discussion of Mr. Roosevelt's words is really not an important matter. Let us turn then to those of Richard Croker, who said that if women were asked about votes for women he plunged his hands into his coat pockets, took a couple of turns up and down the floor, and then emitted from his stomach a big UGH!

"Something must be done with those women," he said, speaking of the suffragettes; "it is awful to think of a woman in politics. I can't bear to think of it. It would mean their mental demoralization."

It would be terrible to drag women down to our level of political demoralization.

You understand politics as well as any man now living. You know what a dirty, disreputable business it now is.

We know something of that also, and quite enough we think a little moral sense, even though it was only woman's, might be just what we need.

But perhaps that is what you don't like to think of in politics.

And isn't it strange that Richard Watson Gilder, Lyman Abbott, Eliza Root, Theodore Roosevelt and Richard Croker should be so indignant at this struggle of women to have a voice in public affairs?

What brave and fearless men are these, daring to come forth and repulse these fluttering women!

Now, mothers, wives and sisters of men, cease your agitation! The great have spoken. These strange bed fellows have at least one thing in common to save you from the "mental demoralization" of the UNIMPORT-ANT.

UNIVERSITY AND JAIL.

English papers inform us, to the accompaniment of numerous notes of exclamation, that the newly appointed Chief Constable of Preston joined the police force as a common policeman—after a university career!

To us it seems only a natural transition. The university, like the constabulary, is an arresting force.

Professor Jones, the English educationalist who lectured the other day in Brisbane, said there is no civilized land without a university. Equally true it is that there is no civilized land without a jail.

There is indeed a parallelism little suspected between these two institutions. Though their methods differ widely, both have as their objective the maintenance of the existing order. The university enforces the current ideas; the jail the current laws; each in its way represses violations of the conventional.

The university as we know it is the jail of the intellect, and its dons and professors are the wardens and policemen.

It has never been a stimulating force, out always, like the constabulary, an arresting one.—McGinnis, in Brisbane Worker.

UNDER SOCIALISM.

I tell you this for a wonder, that no man shall then be glad Of his fellow's fall and mishap to smother at the work he had.

Then all mine and all thine shall be ours, and no more shall any man crave For riches that serve for nothing but to fetter a friend for a slave.

For all these shall be ours and all men's nor shall any lack a share. Of the toil and the gain of living, in the days when the world grows fair.

—William Morris.

THE WILLING SLAVE.

They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak: They are slaves who will not choose Hatred, scoffing, and abuse, Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they needs must think: They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.

—Lowell.

TO MY BROTHER TRADE UNIONIST'S

By GEORGE FINGER.
(Of the Brotherhood of Painters.)

You are proud of the fact that you are a member of your union, that you carry a fully paid up card, and should a man apply the epithet of scab against you, you would be ready to "knock his block off."

You attend your meetings pretty regularly, you pay strict attention to the finances of your local union, as well as the national organization, you see that no non-union man gets on your job, and you are ready to quit whenever duty calls you.

You pay great attention to wearing union-made shoes, clothes, hats and underwear, smoke union-made cigars, drink union-made beer, will not allow any bread on your table that does not bear the union label, and you have taken great pains to instruct your wife as to the advantage of buying union-made goods, and she even sends your laundry to a union place. At any rate you should do so, or stop claiming you are a union man.

But WHY do you do so? Have you ever stopped to reason out why you are a union man? Have you ever stopped to think what is the purpose of the union?

Let us stop here for a moment and ponder over the question. Why is a union? Why have we organized trade unions? Why should they be necessary?

You are told by your employer that you are foolish to belong to a trade union. Your earnings are not great, and yet you take a portion of those small earnings monthly and pay it into a union to support a lot of good-for-nothing delegates, who do nothing but stir up strife, so as to maintain themselves in easy jobs, and call strikes whenever they see fit, so as to make you union men believe they are a necessity.

How often have you had the boss tell you that he would be willing to deal with you as an individual, but he will not have delegates tell him how he shall run his business?

But I want you to stop here and think a little.

Has not your boss a union? Is he not affiliated with an employers' association, which meets regularly, and usually has a fine set of offices, sometimes with billiard parlor, card room, bar and small dining room attached. And when they do business in their meetings what does it chiefly consist of?

This is what is always on the order of business: Labor is paid too high; we must combine to prevent these workmen from raising their wages; our profits are being diminished, and the demands of labor are offensive to us.

They do not disagree on these questions; and although their trades are not all the same, yet they all combine to get the same thing—lower wages, and a few more hours of work.

They do not disagree on these questions; and although their trades are not all the same, yet they all combine to get the same thing—lower wages, and a few more hours of work.

Why? Because they recognize that their interests are identical. They are all in business to reap a profit, and they all suffer if the wages are too high. They are all in business to reap a profit, and they all suffer if the wages are too high.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Editor of The Call:

The municipal campaign of 1909 is about to begin. The time is propitious for the party to manifest itself.

The times are replete with questions of the days out of which the most beautiful Socialist capital may be manufactured. Let the Socialist party, with its virile and militant factor in municipal politics so that no Independent Labor, Citizens Union, or Hearst movement can draw support from Socialist voters.

In the Socialist party take time by the forelock and make the best in view the ultimate social ownership of the means of production and distribution, let the party grapple with the problems of the day in its appeal for immediate demands.

The party should stand for an economic and business like administration of affairs. It should stand for a public accounting of the taxes. It should stand for the abolition of the present system of municipal government. It should stand for the election of police magistrates. It should stand for each and every progressive policy affecting the Greater City.

SIMON FRUCHT, M. D.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Joseph Baum.—We have letters for you from Canadian steamship companies. Call for them or send your address.

A. Merson.—The steamer Finland from Antwerp arrived on Monday, June 28, 1904.

Max Dubov.—August 18, 1892, was a Friday; March 26, 1891, was a Thursday; May 15, 1891, was a Friday.

M. Chinsky.—The twenty-second day of the Jewish month Sivan in 1906 was Sunday, June 25. 2 May 23, 1892 was Saturday, the second day of Sivan.

M. Hurwitz.—If your father became a citizen before you were twenty-one years of age (you being in this country at the time) you became a citizen by his act and are entitled to vote after reaching the age of twenty-one. If he only gave his first papers it does not help toward making you a citizen, and you will have to be naturalized in the ordinary way.

J. H. R.—The State of Missouri gave 15,431 votes for Debs, 4,544 for Clegg, 1,131 for a sorry sight. The Union, because you have seen it to reward true service in equivalents of pounds, shillings and pence. But think of the chaotic absurdity between Burns' bit of lean as gaffer of Burns and some of the bits of fat in the Pension List of his day.—Richard Whitting, in Little People.

A NATURAL QUESTION.

"During the campaign," said the politician, "you must never let it be known that you are a Socialist." "For how much?" asked the innocent candidate.—Chicago Daily News.