

Continued on page 21

THE CALL LIBRARY VOTE

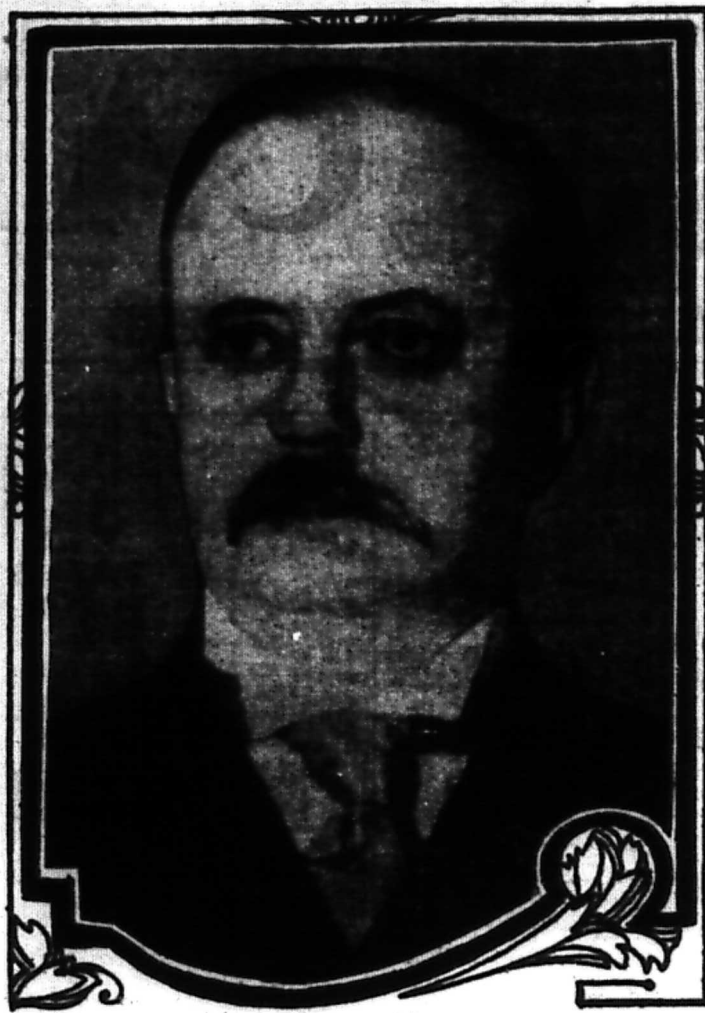
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For particulars about Contest, see page 5.

PATRICK CALHOUN, ON TRIAL
IN SAN FRANCISCO BRIBE CASE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The case of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railways of San Francisco, was called in Judge Lawler's court yesterday. Francis J. Heney, acting as prosecutor. Calhoun is charged with

CIVILIZATION KILLS

Tuberculosis the Result of the Present State of Society.

Dr. Woods-Hutchinson last night, speaking at Rabbi Wise's Free Synagogue, in West 11th street, on "Social Responsibility for Consumption," said consumption is being bred by the present state of civilization, and it is the duty of civilization to take measures against it. Incidentally he said a few things about Trinity.

"We cannot cure human diseases with prescriptions entirely and we cannot cure social diseases with prescriptions. We must go to the bottom of both and find their fundamental causes. Wherever there is congestion of people there is consumption. Congestion is the result of civilization. Therefore it is the hot-house of civilization that has bred the disease of consumption and it is the duty of civilization to cure it."

"As soon as it is realized that tuberculosis is a disease for which society is responsible we, as a society, cannot honorably neglect the work of its eradication."

"The medical profession cannot fight the white plague alone. We have gone about as far as we can, and are calling for the help of the community as a whole."

"There have been many who have said that if the Protestant Episcopal Church really wanted to do something for the moral and mental cure of the people, it should begin with Trinity, the only church which preaches prayer with an 'A.' The sum required to wipe out consumption in this city is just about the amount of Trinity's taxable property, as assessed. It has the reputation of being the most exacting landlord in the United States. If it would use part of its tremendous income derived from tenements, in which so much consumption is bred, for the establishment of sanitariums in which the disease could be cured, most of us would be ready to admit that we had been uncharitable in our judgment of it."

MRS. PAUL MORTON,
NEW CONVERT TO
WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Mrs. Paul Morton, wife of the ex-Cabinet member, is the latest convert to woman suffrage and will be one of the speakers at the banquet of woman suffragists to be held in New York on January 15. Mrs. Morton was an ardent anti-suffragist until recently, when she heard the speech of Dr. Lyman Abbott in which he denounced the movement. That converted her.

If you want to reach the people that buy, advertise in The Evening Call.

BOND OF LABOR
ACROSS THE SEABen Tillet the British Labor Leader
Condemns Decisions of Judge Wright.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Ben Tillet, one of England's foremost labor leaders and secretary of the Dockers' Union in an interview on the sentencing of the officers of the American Federation of Labor to jail by Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, said:

"The Judge appears to have allowed his class bias to determine his judgment to such an extent as to not only aim a deadly blow at the constitution of trade unionism but at American citizenship itself."

"For years American Trade Unionists have had to fight rifle, revolver, prison, and the Court, but this latest trespass upon liberty goes to the extent of invalidating a statement of fact, and this in an alleged free country. The Trade Unionists of this country may yet have to face such opposition as seems characteristic of American Courts."

PEPPER ADULTERATED.

Canadians Are Fed on All Kinds of
Dope—Labels Mean Nothing.

OTTAWA, Can., Jan. 12.—A bulletin has been issued by the Inland Revenue Department giving the results of analysis of 298 samples of ground pepper sold throughout the Dominion. Of 146 samples sold as white pepper, 32, or 22 per cent, were adulterated, and of 152 samples sold as black pepper 37, or 24 per cent, were adulterated. While the results show considerable improvement over the analysis made in previous years, the bulletin points out that ground peppers still remain one of the most badly adulterated articles of food in Canada. Some of the adulterated samples contained sand, coconut shells and various forms of dirt. The chief centers of adulteration are in and about Montreal and Winnipeg.

OPPOSE TRADE SCHOOLS.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn has adopted a report of a special committee on trade schools, to which they express their opposition. The committee charges the trade schools with turning out "half-baked" mechanics who are used by the employers for the purpose of lowering wages.

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Carpets, Rugs,
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Don't wait be-
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the money. We
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Write for New Booklet. Open Evenings.

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TO DANCE FOR SICK

"Big Six" Will Hold Ball For Its Hos-
pital Fund.

Those who will attend the reception and ball to be given by Typographical Union No. 6, at the Grand Central Palace on the eve of Lincoln's birthday, February 11, may not realize that they will be contributing to a genuine humanitarian cause. Most of them will go to the affair to enjoy themselves, an opportunity which will be afforded to every one. But the officers of "Big Six" want to point out these interesting facts to the prospective pleasure seekers.

The receipts from this annual affair will be devoted to the Hospital Fund. This fund provides for the maintenance of beds in the following hospitals: In Manhattan, the New York Hospital, St. Vincent's, St. Mark's and also special arrangements with Selon for the care of tuberculous patients pending transportation to Colorado Springs; in Brooklyn, St. Mary's Hospital. Besides donations have been made annually to several other hospitals who care for sick members.

In the last seven years Typographical Union No. 6 has paid to families of deceased members \$104,026.26. No. 6 has provided resting places for its deceased members in Holy Cross (Manhattan) and Mount Hope (Westchester County) Cemeteries, where well kept plots for the interment of those who have no relatives in this vicinity. Funeral services are held over remains interred in Union plots.

In addition to its local benevolence No. 6 has also contributed its share toward the maintenance of the Union Printer's Home in Colorado Springs, where the invalid and worn-out members may go and be well taken care of. In the last twelve years the sum of \$92,518 has been donated for this purpose.

Aside from the hospital aid given to members the Union pays a pension of \$4 per week to its old members. There are at present nearly two hundred members in receipt of this pension, which amounts to about \$14,000 yearly.

\$500,000,000 FOR PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Panama Canal is expected to cost \$500,000,000, exclusive of the purchase price, \$40,000,000. The \$500,000,000 in excess of three times the original estimated cost, \$135,000,000, for which an appropriation was made in the Spooner act.

This is the interpretation placed upon a bill introduced by Senator Hopkins, a member of the Finance Committee and of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, authorizing the sale of additional Panama Canal bonds in the amount of \$355,000,000. The Spooner act authorized the issuance of \$135,000,000 bonds and the total is now proposed to be fixed at \$500,000,000.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Publishers of The Call.

Members of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association are hereby invited to attend the half-yearly meeting of the association on Wednesday, January 13, at 8 P. M., at Pearl Hall, No. 475 Pearl Street, Manhattan.

The order of business includes among other things the election of officers.

Members who have not received their membership cards of the association are requested to attend the meeting and get same from the secretary. Candidates for membership in the association must appear at the meeting and bring their party cards with them in order to be admitted to membership in the association.

Those residing outside of the city limits who cannot attend the meetings of the association must send their party cards to the secretary of the association. Members who have not paid their share in full are requested to do so by paying to the secretary at the next meeting. Fraternally,

W. W. PASSAGE, President.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

SEND PROTEST
TO ROOSEVELTPorto Rican Workers Aroused Over
Decision Against the Officials
of the A. F. of L.

Correspondence to The Call.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 6.—The Porto Rican branch of the American Federation of Labor has sent a letter of protest to President Roosevelt against the jail sentence imposed on the officials of the American Federation of Labor by Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The letter is as follows:

"San Juan, P. R., Dec. 26, 1908."

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C."

"Sir—The executive committee of the Free Federation of Labor of the Workers of Porto Rico, the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, in session has directed us to transmit to you as Chief Executive of the nation this letter resolution of protest in view of the immoral sentence imposed on our brothers Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, president, vice president and secretary, respectively, of the labor organization which is the main supporter of the fundamental principles of the American people and their Constitution, as well as the principal factor in the Americanization of Porto Rico."

Workers Are Loyal.

"When, by the force of arms the Nation conquered the sovereignty of Porto Rico, thus extending its influence and domain over this country, the people of Porto Rico, the laborers, farmers, and all others, felt, notwithstanding the events that have taken place, that a new era of true freedom was approaching, and we welcomed with our hearts filled with enthusiasm the advent of the stars and stripes of the United States."

"But the unfortunate occurrences which in recent years have developed in the Nation's mainland, such as those which tend to deprive the executive officers of our great labor organization of their liberty, show most clearly that the most precious gifts of the brave, honest and patriotic forefathers of the Nation the basic principles of the Constitution which underlies the Republic and for the attainment of which rivers of blood were shed, have been entirely ignored and annulled."

"The right maintained by our brothers Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, of free speech and free assembly, is one which is inalienable, vital to the freedom of a people and essential even in aristocratic and despotic governments. It is the freedom of thought and of the right of the press, and of the people to free association and to bettering their social and economic conditions."

Sentence a Stain on America.

"The sentence which has just been imposed upon the representatives of organized labor is an ineradicable stain on the history of the American people."

"One hundred and fifty unions, branches of the A. F. of L. in the island, has asked this executive committee that with all the power of its representation and inspired by the just cause of defending those who are victims of oppression and tyranny, the committee should make the protest which is fervently indorsed by the committee."

"With all the courage of those who are ready to sacrifice all for the cause of the oppressed and for the honor of the American people, we have signed and include this protest among those which sprung from the sentiment of the nation and the island."

"SANTO GO IGLESIAS."

By order of the Executive Committee.

The Porto Rican unions are holding protest meetings throughout the island. The workers here appreciate the significance of Judge Wright's decision.

TROOPS GO HOME.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 12.—The Lexington Company of State militia, which has been on duty on the

Ky., since the clash between the striking miners and United States Deputy Marshals Christmas day returned to Lexington yesterday having been withdrawn from duty on the Adjutant General at Frankfort.

R. L. Stearns, Manager of the Company, operating there made efforts to get state officials to rein soldiers in the town and Harry Simpson and his companions had been captured and being that withdrawal of the troops meant destruction of the town. Mr. Stearns pretends that Simpson and his gang were ready to descend on the town the minute the troops were withdrawn.

It is said the United States Marshals have made no recent efforts to capture the fugitives which prompted Governor Wilson to withdraw the troops, not caring to keep them there at a heavy expense indefinitely.

A. CONAN DOYLE III.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A bulletin issued yesterday saying that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the author of the

a restless and painful night, was the first public intimation that the novelist had undergone an operation on January 10.

The operation was for a painful though not serious, internal affection.

You are at home when dealing at

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 32d St. & Ave. A. N. Y.

Always Something New.

We handle all union made merchandise.

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1015 Worth \$1.00 Down \$1.00 Week

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News Briefs.

Henry O'Donnell, 17 years old, of Jersey City, tried to pawn his father's Bible in order to go to the theatre. He was arrested.

M. J. Abbotta of Binghamton, N. Y., had his pockets picked of \$25, some jewelry and several checks, in a Broadway car yesterday.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—Judge Adams has rendered a decision in a case in which no names were used in the effect that it is legal for a girl to sit on her sweetheart's knee.

Dr. Henry I. Goodman, a practicing physician, 36 years old, living at No. 1162 Lexington avenue, this city, committed suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. His body was found on his workbench, was given as the cause.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 12.—Fred S. Signor was indicted on eight counts yesterday for the grand jury on charges of bribery. The grand jury found that Signor, a millionaire, had a total of \$380,000.

The Ohio House and Senate yesterday nominated Congressman Theodore Roosevelt to enter the United States Senate. He will be elected to-day. George C. Perkins was re-elected United States Senator by the California Legislature and United States Senator Elden H. Brown was re-elected by the Iowa Legislature.

JOILET, Ill., Jan. 12.—John Cross, alias Rogers, aged 35, has himself in prison since yesterday. Timothy Cross, lives in New York. Young Cross had spent most of his life since he was fourteen in prisons in different parts of the country.

John Junior, a member of the "Mary Jane's Pa" company playing at the Garden Theater, was injured in a taxicab accident yesterday. The taxicab tried to enter the Lexington Hotel, but encountered a truck on the way and Junior was struck on the head and knocked insensible. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

Rudolph A. Braun, whose term as a member of the New Jersey Legislature was to expire in a few days, was arrested at Newark yesterday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He was paroled until to-day.

Israel Cooper, the well-known Jewish cantor who died on Monday, was buried yesterday. Twelve hundred Hebrews attended the funeral in the synagogue, while thousands lined the streets of the Lower East Side. He was interred in Bayside Cemetery.

Eight residences in Tenafly, N. J., were burglarized yesterday and several overcoats and some silverware were taken. The police have caught the burglars.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—It is generally decided that President Lowell will be chosen successor to President Eliot, of Harvard College, to-day at a meeting of the Board of Overseers.

Julius C. Sostini committed suicide at his home, No. 1730 Melville avenue, the Bronx, yesterday by taking poison. He wrote his wife that he feared he would lose his position as cashier in a restaurant, and the cash was wrong, but no mistake had been discovered.

John V. Duffy, confidential clerk and stenographer to Martin J. Condon, brother-in-law of the late Condon, was arrested yesterday on the charge that he had forged Mr. Condon's name to twelve checks aggregating \$1,500.

Lena Krisher, six years old, whose parents live at No. 359 Flushing avenue, Williamsburg, was killed yesterday at Central and Flushing avenues when she was run down by a heavily laden truck driven by Charles Weeche, a farmer of New Hyde Park, L. I. He was arrested on a charge of homicide.

BROOKLYN IN LINE.

Suffragettes Organize Branch to Campaign for Votes for Women.

Determined to carry the war for votes for women into the borough on the other side of the bridge, fifty suffragettes met last night at the home of Mrs. Webster-Powell, the former prima donna soprano, at No. 315 President street, Brooklyn, and organized the Progressive Woman Suffrage Union of Brooklyn.

They declared themselves in favor of the most militant kind of protest.

Mr. B. Boorman-Wells, the English suffragette, and Mrs. Webster-Powell, a recent convert to the cause, form the backbone of the new organization.

The branch was organized with Mrs. Ray-Smith, a well-known New York Unionist, as president. Others gave in their names as ready to serve on committees.

This final compliment was paid the suffragette by Signor di Pirani, an Italian composer present. "I see no reason why, in some future President, you should not unite the character of a Washington and the energy of a Roosevelt and the beauty of a Venus."

If you want to see more and larger ads, in The Call you must first of all patronize our present advertisers.

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TRINITY'S STATEMENT ANSWERED

(Continued from page 1.)

about Trinity, if the gentlemen of the vestry are trying in this statement to shoot their paper bullets at me.

As to the first charge, the corporation makes confession by abandoning its policy of secrecy, and for the first time admitting the public to any knowledge of Trinity's affairs.

As to the second charge, it is silent.

As to the third charge, it is silent.

As to the fourth, it says in a vague, general, fatuous way, that "the dwelling house property owned by the corporation is not by any means in such condition as has been charged in some quarters." I do not know what "quarters" the corporation may refer to, but for my part I have never read any description of the Trinity tenements that was as bad as the originals. I know that my own poor efforts in that direction were failures, and I know of none other that have been successful, possibly for the reason that language has no terms adequate for this purpose.

A Fair Offer to Trinity.

To test this point, I extend a cordial invitation to the members of the corporation, or any of them, to come with me into the Eighth Ward and become acquainted with the property that is under their control. I think I can show them some things that will astound and disgust them, and possibly do still more. Or if they do not care for the society of one that in the language of a Trinity trustee is "a common muckraker, in it for dollars and cents," let them go with any competent guide, or for that matter go alone, so long as they go.

Let them, for instance, make careful examination of the block bounded by Clarkson, West Houston, Hudson, and Varick streets. Let them stand in the backyards and inhale the deadly odors there and reflect that this is the air that their tenants breathe and that from the habitations they see about them a church of Christ draws money. Let them go upstairs into the rooms where these people live and see how they would like to dwell in such quarters. Let them examine some of the interior rooms, unlighted and unventilated, and ask themselves how they would like to sleep in such places. Or let them take note of the quarters that the children have and picture their own children so envied. If, after a conscientious examination of the things I saw in the Eighth Ward, it is shown that I represented these things falsely, I will donate to the treasury of the corporation every dollar and cent I have ever received for muckraking about Trinity. The sum is not large, but to a corporation as economical as this it may be an inducement. I don't know, but I am willing to try it. I am willing to try anything that will bring to the men that conduct the affairs of Trinity some realization of the horrors they tolerate and the conditions from which the corporation draws its income.

The Case Not Overstated.

I should like, at the same time, to have them see some of the products of these conditions. I should like to have them take note of the tenants of theirs that have rheumatism from the damp rooms and poisoned air. I should desire them to take note of the advantages of some of these places as culture beds for the bacteria of tuberculosis and other matters. And I should like to have them explain just how all this agrees with the doctrine of the Man of Nazareth.

They can at the same time make conclusive observations about the truth of the third charge. I will suggest to them excursions through some of the wooden tunnels to the rear tenements, jocularly referred to in this statement as abundantly supplied with sunshine and fresh air. They will be able to weigh the true merit of this style of humor, and determine at the same time exactly how much chance for their lives the tenants would have in case of fire.

Of course, what they can do, anyone can do. And if any reader of mine has an impression that I have overstated the case, he can readily determine the matter by personal investigation. I the more cordially recommend such a course because I know that it will provide his understanding with two new subjects of wonder—first, that such conditions can exist in any civilized community, and second, at the colossal assurance of the vestry that will undertake to defend them.

Responsibility Is Not Ended.

The vestry seems to be under the impression that it has ended its responsibility by a sweet general assertion that everything is all right in the Eighth Ward. Such is the capacity for self-deception among the well-fed and the prosperous that I suppose even the aspect of the Trinity tenements that is a menace to public health no longer seems important to the vestry—after that luminous statement. The fact that these tenements are terrible breeding places for disease, that they are damp, dark and unsanitary, is obliterated by a few words of smooth and pleasing speech. There remains, of course, the testimony of the health statistics. But who ever examines them?

I do not believe that any of us that have been criticizing Trinity have any personal feeling or prejudice against it nor any desire to be in the least unfair. But I do believe that here is a perfect and honorable illustration of what greed means for its victims when carried to its logical conclusions, and I do believe that a Christian church has no more just business to draw income from the maintaining of such conditions than it would have to draw income from breeding pestilence or abetting war.

Doubtless the community learned with satisfaction of Trinity's promises of amendment and its belated purpose to do something besides extract revenue from its property; but applause will be more general when we see just one of these reeking hovels destroyed and one tolerable structure erected in its place. That will be worth about one million of misty assertions of beneficent purpose. Moreover, we should have better reason for faith in Trinity's actual reformation if this statement had omitted that unseemly jest concerning the people that had lived so long in these wretched buildings they would sorrow at the prospect of a comfortable home. It is hard to find much basis of sincerity in a document that displays a spirit of levity on such a subject.

NEW LECTURE COURSE.

Edward King will begin a course of lectures on "The Social Drama" tonight, at 213 Grand street. The subject will be Ibsen's "Enemy of the People."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Comrade Frank F. Rockwell is touring Pennsylvania in the interest of The Call. All comrades are requested to give him such aid as they can in his endeavor to boost the circulation of The Call in that state. He is authorized to receive donations, secure subscriptions and sell Fair tickets.

"SERVANT" GIRLS SHOULD VOTE.

So Declare Many Members of the Society for Political Study.

"When Mary Ann has the right to vote there will be better understanding of the servant girl problem," declared Mrs. Ada Sweet, of Chicago, yesterday in the discussion that followed the reading of a paper entitled "Woman's Problem," by Mrs. Mary M. Cronin, before the Society for Political Study at its session in the Hotel Astor.

Several others of the women present expressed the same sentiment, and Mrs. Cronin declared that the main trouble was with the housewives and not with the servants they employed. She urged the establishment of a bureau where every servant would be registered and where there would be a guarantee that the girl knew something of the thing she was hired to do. The housewife should be compelled to show that she knows how to treat a servant.

BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR REVIVED BY FORAKER

Charges Roosevelt with Prejudice and Violation of Law—Lodge Defends Rough Rider.

Special to The Call.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In a desperate effort to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of at least a part of the American people, Senator Foraker, of Ohio, dragged the Brownsville negro troops dismissal from the service case from its tomb yesterday and used it as an excuse for a severe attack upon Rooseveltian policies in general and the use of the secret service in connection with private detective agencies in particular.

Foraker asserted that the President was convinced that there was no shadow of doubt as to the guilt of these men when he sent his first message on the subject, in December, 1916; that when the evidence then submitted had been found to be inadequate the President was equally positive that the additional testimony contained in his message of January 14, 1917, was conclusive proof of this guilt; that he reiterated this conviction in his message of March 11, 1918, and yet later found it advisable to employ, at an expense of \$15,000, paid from a fund appropriated in 1919 to meet unforeseen contingencies in the administration of the army, a firm of private detectives represented by Herbert G. Browne and W. G. Baldwin, whose findings, transmitted December 14, 1918, were again so "conclusive" to the mind of the President. The speaker charged that the employment of this fund for this purpose was not only a breach of propriety, but the use of the appropriation for any purpose after 1917 was a violation of the constitutional limitation on appropriations for the support of armies, that "no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years." He charged also that the employment of the detectives was a violation of the statutes of 1892 and 1893.

"The speech was delivered to packed galleries, most of the auditors being of the negro race. Nearly all of the Republican Senators were present and listened attentively. The speech was replete with sarcastic allusions to the President couched in vigorous and at times picturesque language.

President Has "Discretion."

Roosevelt found a champion in Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who rose promptly when Senator Foraker concluded. He explained that he wished to disregard the Brownsville incident as but a minor matter, two points raised by the speaker. He defended the President for using the emergency appropriation, on the grounds that the suspects were soldiers and the fund was to be used "at the discretion of the President," and he held that the language of the act making the appropriations limited to two years. He dwelt upon the fact that two Presidents and three Secretaries of War had used this fund after more than two years had elapsed since its appropriation, some of them being lawyers qualified to interpret the Constitution and statutes.

As to the use of detectives, Senator Lodge admitted that this was in apparent violation of the law of 1892 and 1893. He read extracts from the record of the discussion preceding the adoption of these laws, however, to show that the intent of the law was to forbid the employment of armed men, as in the Homestead riots. He did not explain how he had managed to anticipate Senator Foraker's argument so completely, but he was able to have his answer typewritten.

Replying to this Senator Foraker said he would answer Senator Lodge in one sentence, which was that if Congress had intended to mean "armed forces" it would have stated in the act and that the act which was passed prior to the passing of the law, yet as passed it applied to "detective agencies" was proof positive that the law was intended to mean what it said.

It is thought that a vote on Foraker's bill providing relief for the discharged soldiers will be heard this session.

EASILY RECOGNIZED.

"This," remarked Mr. Crane, "is my photograph with my two French poodles. You recognize me, eh?"

"I think so," said Miss Softe. "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"—LIFE.



WISE FORETHOUGHT.

"Now, Pat, would you sooner lose your money of your life?"

"Why, me loife, yer reverence; I want me money for me old age."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO.

An Apartment Fully Equipped \$99.00

YOU CAN PURCHASE Grand Rapids Furniture on our LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM

\$50.00 worth, \$5.00 down

\$75.00 " 7.50 "

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340 BAYVIEW BLVD.

WORKERS TO BE CHILDLESS

The Birth of a Child a Menace to the Average Workers' Family.

At a meeting before the Committee on Congestion of Population in New York at Cooper Union yesterday, Benjamin C. Marsh, an authority on tramp life and on conditions in the slums, said that the birth of a child menaces the prospects of the ordinary laborer's existence.

"Living conditions are such in Manhattan that the birth of a child is a serious menace to the prospects of the ordinary laborer's family; and a second or third child often brings disaster to the home."

"New York City must plan for the future," continued the speaker, "or the increasing toll of death will compel a replanning of the city that will cost incalculable millions. Already, because of the congestion of life in Manhattan, 10,000 lives are wilfully wasted every year by tuberculosis."

"Few cities in the world present so imperative a need of city planning as New York. From the standpoint of health it is significant that the city has a higher death rate than most other great cities. The rate here is 19.4-10; in Berlin, 18.5-10; in Paris, 18.2-10, and London, 16.9-10.

"Because of the high rates in New York it is generally admitted that a man must get at least \$16.50 a week to marry. This amount is necessary for the average family of five. The rent of the poor is all out of proportion to the money earned. The study of the recommendations of the Mayor's City Improvement Commission for replanning New York by widening and extension of streets shows that the changes will approximate \$48,628,000 simply for Manhattan. In addition, relaying sewer systems in Manhattan will cost an additional \$20,000,000. I would not be surprised if the total cost came to \$70,000,000.

"New York should immediately prevent the erection of more buildings which will result in the congestion of population. The East Side should be permitted to extend its conditions."

ALDERMEN BLUFF COMPANY.

Yonkers People Will Likely Get Five Cent Fare to Manhattan.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Because the Yonkers Board of Aldermen have threatened the annulment of the franchise privileges of the Yonkers road if the old eight-cent fare arrangement to New York was not restored and also threatened to begin proceedings for the collection of \$250,000 tax arrears against the railroad and to forfeit a \$50,000 bond for the road's faithful performance of its franchise agreements, a compromise arrangement has been reached between the Public Service Commission and the railroad officials.

The new arrangement, which will be in effect at the end of the month, the trolley service on the South Broadway spur and on the Elm and Walnut street lines, which was discontinued on an order of Supreme Court Justice Voorhees, will be resumed under a five-cent fare basis, and with a through service to the Subway and elevated terminals in Manhattan.

CONAN DOYLE BETTER.

That Author Has Been in Surgeon's Hands First Told by Bulletin.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A bulletin issued to-day saying that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the author, had passed a serious illness, was the first public intimation that he had undergone an operation on January 10. The operation was for a painful though not serious internal affection.

BUILDING NEWS.

Broadway, e. s. 25.6 ft n. of 178th street, for a one story brick store, 74 ft 5.4 in. x 31 ft 6 in. by J. F. McGarry, of 631 West 153d st., owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, \$5,000.

Reade, West, Duane, and Washington sts., the block, for twelve story brick stores and offices, 255.7 x 70.7; Reade-Duane Cold Storage Company, of Wall st.; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, \$1,335,000.

Barnes av. s. w. corner of 215th st., for a two story frame dwelling, 12 x 38; John J. Zuelch, of 3414 Barker av., owner and architect; cost, \$4,000.

W. 10th av. s. w. corner of 215th st., for six two story frame dwellings, 12 x 38; John J. Zuelch, of 3414 Barker av., owner and architect; cost, \$24,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than \$5,000 omitted.

6th av. 698, to a four story brick store; B. W. Davison, of 20 West 31st st., owner and architect; cost, \$5,000.

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TO NEWARK CALL READERS.

What are you doing to secure advertisement space for your paper? Are you patronizing the Newark merchants, whose ads appear in the Saturday issue of The Call?

Do not think for a moment that more Newark merchants' advertisements are needed. That would be a mistake. The Call can get a full page of them at least every Saturday if you and all other Newark readers will lend a helping hand. Organize your purchasing power. Start a branch of the C. P. L. in Newark. Send in your ads. Then send us the name of the man to whom you buy, and record what he advertises. Then send us his name and address. To do all this will not cost you a cent. But it means many dollars to your paper.

For further information and free C. P. L. card, write to: THE CALL PUBLISHERS' LEAGUE, 442 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

USED \$188,000 TO CONTROL ELECTION

Banker on Trial Tells of the Use of Money to Aid a Candidate for Judgeship.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 12.—J. B. Rinehart, on trial in the Federal Court charged with wrecking the Farmers' and Drivers' Bank of Wayneburg, Pa., of which he was cashier and vice president, which failed for about \$2,000,000 two years ago, went on the stand in his own defense yesterday. In cross examination to-day Rinehart is expected to make good his threat to bring others into the case by exposing persons he befriended whom he accuses of deserting him in time of need.

Time after time Rinehart was obliged to admit making entries in the books that did not correspond with the facts, but in each case he had a ready explanation by which he sought to justify his actions.

In connection with the James L. Iams, trustee, account, through which \$188,000 was used in a campaign for Greene County offices, Rinehart admitted signing two notes in the name of James L. Iams, then a candidate, and since elected judge in that county.

EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Benefit Department of the First Agricultural District of the First Agricultural District.

Only a short time is left for those who wish to get tickets for the big benefit performance of Sholem Ash's famous drama, "The God of Vengeance," which will be given by the Kossia all-star company in the Thalia Theater to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the First Agricultural District of the Socialist party, so everyone who has delayed getting tickets until now is advised to hustle to the nearest East Side assembly district headquarters of the Socialist party and procure them at once.

This benefit will be the classic event of the season in East Side Socialist circles, and a record breaking attendance is assured. The players will be at their best, and the knowledge that one-half of the proceeds will go to the Call Sustaining Fund will make the evening doubly enjoyable to those who are lucky enough to be present.

BROWNSVILLE WILL PROTEST.

A great mass meeting to protest against the extradition of Rudowitz and Pouden, and to demand the abrogation of the extradition treaty with Russia, will be held under the auspices of the Pouden and Rudowitz defense committee of Brownsville, on Friday evening, January 15, at Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitsburgh avenue, corner of 10th street, Brooklyn.

The following speakers will address the meeting: Rev. John D. Long, Jacob Panken, G. C. Streeter, S. S. Schwartz, T. Pollack and Prof. F. A. Hurwitz.

LECTURES BY DR. KONIKOW.

A series of lectures on the "Physiology of Sex" will be given by Dr. Antoinette F. Konikow, every second and fourth Wednesday of the month, beginning to-night, at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, under the auspices of the East Side Equal Rights League. Admission free. Exclusively for women.

ATTENTION, COMRADES!

We should like to hear from comrades and friends who will help sell tickets for the great debate in Carnegie Hall, January 21, between George R. Kropotkin and Hon. George J. Carey, ex-Minister to Holland, the profits to go to the Evening Call. Let us know at once how many tickets you will try to sell. Prices are 25 and 50 cents. Boxes, seating eight persons, \$5 and \$2. We should also like volunteers to distribute circulars advertising the debate in large meetings taking place this month. Comrades, "Let not him that hath a mouth say to another 'blow'." See or write the Secretary of Sustaining Fund at Call.

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BARGAIN LIST NO. 9.

Jefferson, Thomas.—Life and Times of. By Thos. E. Watson. 634 pages, cloth, new. \$2.50 net.

Kropotkin, Peter.—Mutual Aid, or Co-operation in Nature and Society. 245 pages, new \$2.00. . . . 1.25

Kropotkin, Peter.—Modern Anarchism. Paper, new 25c. . . . 15

Kropotkin, Peter.—Memoirs of a Revolutionary. 519 pages, cloth, new with portraits \$2.00. . . . \$1.00

Kropotkin, Peter.—Fields, Factories and Workshops. Paper, 259 pages, new, indexed. . . . 30

Lenin, E. B.—Russian Traits and Terrors. A picture of the Russia of to-day. Paper, 228 pages, 56c. . . . 25

Lockwood, Geo. R.—The New History Movement. A description of Owen's colony, with chapters on Josiah Warren and Robert Dale Owen; with an appendix of sources, cloth, 464 pages, new \$1.50. . . . 50

London, Jack.—War of the Clouds. 274 pages, paper, new. . . . 25

London, Jack.—People of the Cloth. 119 pages, fully illustrated, \$1.00. . . . 50

Medier, Jean.—Supernatural in All Ages. With an Abstract by Voltaire. The last Will and Testament of a Roman Catholic priest, who after thirty years pastoral service wholly abandoned religious dogmas. Cloth, 332 pages, \$1.00. . . . 65

Morris, William.—News from Nowhere, or an Epoch of Rest. Being some chapters from a Utopian Romance. 228 pages, paper. . . . 25

Ten cents postage to be added for each volume.

Socialist Notes.

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon on the day preceding publication. All meetings at 8 P. M., unless otherwise specified.

To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

21st A. D.—256 West 125th street, Election of officers. 8 P. M.

23d A. D. (Branch 1).—Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. Bronx Branches.—3309 Third avenue. General membership meeting. All must be present.

BROOKLYN.

Debate.

"Resolved, That Keir Hardie was at fault for not sustaining Victor Grayson before the British Parliament," will be the subject of a debate before the Workingmen's Educational Club, at 477 Atlantic avenue. Thorson and Davidson will affirm, while Egan and Bercroft will deny.

QUEENS.

The Socialist Club of Queens County will hold a business meeting at Krensch's Hall, Myrtle and Cypress avenue, Ridgewood.

JERSEY CITY.

Business.

2d Ward.—Butler's Hall, Grove and Third street.

Socialist Five and Drum Corps.—Gansberg's Hall, Congress and Pierce avenues.

BAYTONE.

1st Ward.—Cottage street and Avenue D. Business.

ESSEX COUNTY, MASS.

The Essex County Federation of Socialist Clubs held a quarterly meeting Sunday afternoon at Lawrence with nearly 100 delegates present from Amesbury, Beverly, Byfield, Danvers, Haverhill, Lawrence, Methuen and Salem.

Literature Agent John D. MacLean's report showed sales of 1,997 pieces, to the value of \$370.35.

Secretary-Treasurer Charles H. Merrill, of Haverhill, reported receipts of \$412.12 and expenditures of \$365.14.

The recent sentencing of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for alleged contempt of court was severely condemned and the Socialist clubs will be requested to co-operate with the trade unions in holding protest meetings.

The attempt to extradite Jun Pouden and Christian Rudowitz, the Russian revolutionists, and the four Mexican laborers, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Manuel Sarate and Librado Rivera, was also condemned.

Delegates from several clubs requested that lectures tours be arranged by the party to the East Coast, to try to secure J. G. Phelps Stokes, Rose Pastor Stokes, Robert Hunter, Charles Edward Russell, Professor George R. Kropotkin, James B. Connolly and John Spargo, all of New York, as speakers.

James F. Carey, the party's state secretary, gave a short address.

A musical program, comprising vocal and instrumental selections, was rendered.

The next meeting will be held at Salem on April 11.

NATIONAL.

Financial Report.

The financial report of National Secretary Barnes for December shows receipts for the month of \$3,775.39, of which \$2,672.52 was for dues. The expenditures were \$4,365.67, of which the principal items were: Wages, \$173.50; speakers, \$166.42; printing and literature, \$1,919.52; New York Call, \$500; National Executive Committee meeting, \$270. The balance from November was \$2,002.31, and the balance on hand January 1, was \$468.00. The total balance on hand for December was: New York, \$290; Illinois, \$150; California, \$150; Minnesota, \$150.45; Oklahoma, \$133; Ohio, \$105; New Jersey, \$100; Texas, \$100.

National Committee.

The annual appointment of members of the national committee under the new constitutional provision of each organ, state being entitled to one committeeman and one additional for every 2,000 party members or major fraction thereof, shows that twenty-five states are entitled to one committeeman, fourteen to two, and New York and California to three each, making a total of fifty-nine committeemen.

The national executive committee will meet at headquarters Friday noon, January 22. This will be a special session for the purpose of receiving reports from the several members upon subjects assigned as follows: Organization, Study Courses in Socialism, Literature, the Trade Union Movement, Propaganda Among Farmers and Campaign Methods, and the discussion of the same.

National Committee Motion No. 25, 1928, which provided for the appropriation of \$1,000 for subscription cards for the Social Democratic "Herald," and upon which vote closed January 5, was defeated by the following vote: Yes, 6; no, 44; not voting, 50.

Let's Join Party.

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Living.

America reports that a recent referendum of said organization resulted in a decision to join the Socialist party as a national organization. They number over eight hundred members and have been publishing a weekly paper—"Strandbeach"—No. 21 Union avenue, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Beginning with this issue the publication will be issued weekly. They now have sixteen locals which, by the above action, will become directly affiliated with the party organization in their respective localities. The local units are distributed as follows: Massachusetts, 2; New York, 1; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Ohio, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 1; Washington, 1; California, 2.

JULIUS CAESAR.

"Julius Caesar" will be the subject of a lecture by Walter Quiney Scott, D. D., to be delivered to-night in the Assembly Hall of the East Side House Settlement, 76th street and East River, under the auspices of the Department of Education.

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Other Socialist Books

Capital, by Karl Marx. Vol. 1. \$2.00. Capital, by Karl Marx. Vol. II. \$2.00. Ancient Society. Morgan, L.L.D. 1.00. The Ancient Lowly. Ward. Vol. I. . . . 2.00. Vol. II. . . . 2.00. Modern Socialism. Vall. . . . 75 cents

Miscellaneous Books

The Russian Battle. Bolshak. 10 cents. American Communism and Co-operative Colonies. Hinds. . . . 1.50. Walt Whitman. Maynard. . . . 1.00. Thoughts of a Fool. Gladys. . . . 1.00. The American Experiment Book. Baker. . . . 1.00

The Book Department of The Call will send one of these books free upon receipt of price. Those friends of The Call who return to us a Call Purchasers' League card showing \$25 worth of purchases (or more) from stores advertising in The Call, are entitled to 50 cents worth of these cloth bound books.

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THOUSANDS HEAR KEIR HODGE

(Continued from page 1.)

is a safe assumption that had there been a labor candidate in every industrial constituency in Great Britain the proportion would have been maintained throughout.

The party is entirely financed by the working class (Applause), is entirely controlled by the working class and allows no outside interference, either from politician, parson or publican. (Applause.) Let me just enumerate briefly a few of the measures which have this year been enacted, and indicate one or two which we anticipate will be placed on the statute books in the very near future.

Some Measures Secured.

There is first of all the act to enable the educational authorities to provide food at the public expense for destitute school children. We had for years the spectacle, the tragedy of tens of thousands of innocent children being compelled to starve in the streets, having their minds cramped while they were suffering the pangs of hunger. Every educational authority has now power to provide meals for all the children attending schools, and to pay from the public funds for those children whose parents are too poor to provide the necessary cost. (Applause.)

This year persons over seventy years of age have come into an old-age pension. (Applause.) There is no taint of pauperism about it. It realizes the aspiration of John Ruskin that the day would come when the veteran of industry, bent and worn with toil, would draw his pension as freely and as honorably as the general who had conquered in battle. (Applause.)

About the middle of this year an act limiting the hours of miners to eight per day came into effect. During the present year we anticipate—and I am now entering into the region of prophecy; dangerous ground—that two further measures of ours will become laws. The first of these is the establishment of a minimum wage for certain unskilled workers.

In a great free republic like this you cannot be expected to know anything concerning the horrors of sweating such as we have in this country, but when I tell you that it is common for women to be employed fourteen and sixteen hours a day for a wage which seldom exceeds \$1.50 a week, you will realize the need for a drastic minimum wage law of this kind. We are therefore agitating, and expect this year to succeed in obtaining a measure to have by law established a certain minimum wage in those industries, so that women who toil at them shall be able honestly to live on the output of their labors. (Applause.)

The Most Important Bill.

The next measure and the one to which persons are attaching most importance is the bill conferring the right to work. (Applause.) We were told in the House of Commons recently, when discussing this question, that the state does not recognize the right to work. We knew that before, but we also know that the state never recognizes any right until it has been forced upon it. (Applause.) There was a time when there was no right to vote, but our fathers in England and Wales suffered and endured until the right of citizenship had been won, and in like manner we now claim that the state establish the right of every man and every woman who is able to work to have the means of working placed within their reach. (Applause.)

We regard the right to work as being the foundation upon which the right to live exists. (Applause.) We want the state to guarantee the protection of life we ask that it shall carry the doctrine to its logical conclusion and place the means to obtain the wherewithal to live within the reach of every citizen.

For Human Freedom.

Well, these then, indicate the lines upon which the party works and the objects for which we are striving. But the activities and interests of the party do not end there. We realize that if labor is to become, as we intend it shall, the ruling and dominating power in the state, it must touch life at every point in its policy, and so our own country, and other countries are oppressing subject or weaker races abroad we never fail to enter our strongest protest.

We stand by the controlling influence over the affairs of our own country. (Applause.)

When King Edward was about to pay his visit to the Czar of Russia we, who had been horrified and galled at the treatment of the revolutionaries by the Russian government, entered our protest from the floor of the House of Commons. (Applause.)

Labor Against Militarism. When war estimates are being discussed we stand for their curtailment. You, Dr. Aked, have said that we of the labor movement are the products of Christianity. Would to God that the Christian churches had an interest in the reduction of militarism as we of the labor party have! (Applause.) We regard war and all the burdens of war, not merely as being an obstacle to progress, but as an injustice to our race, and an outrage on every principle of Christianity. (Applause.)

Just now we are hearing, and you here are also hearing, about the difficulty which the government will encounter in raising the £1,000,000,000 necessary to pay for the old-age pensions, but you never hear of any difficulty in raising all the money necessary either for the conduct of war or preparation for war. In every country of Europe, and I regret to have to admit it—in the new countries which are growing up in other parts of the world the burden of militarism is an increasing one. Take the following figures as taken from an industrial survey in 1918: Germany spent 2,500,000 pounds on its navy. In 1905 she spent 17,000,000 pounds on her navy. In 1888 Great Britain spent upon naval armament 11,000,000 pounds sterling. Last year we spent 21,000,000 pounds sterling upon the navy, and still the cry is for more money and more ships of war. What applies to the navy applies equally to the army.

There is growing up in Europe and in America a power which shall forever make war impossible. What ever else the labor movement may fail to accomplish, this much it shall do: it will bring the peoples of the world into one great fraternal brotherhood, put an end to war and all that pertains to war (Applause.)

For Woman's Enfranchisement.

The labor party also strongly supports the agitation for the political enfranchisement of women. (Applause.) Being a labor party it is necessarily democratic, and I am—I regret to have to say so—old enough to remember the time when it was seriously argued in Great Britain by responsible statesmen that the working class were not endowed with sufficient intelligence to make them capable of exercising a vote, and now the same argument is being applied to the women.

I have been asked many times since landing in this city when the movement for the enfranchisement of

women is going to succeed. That I cannot say, but this much I can say with certainty: that the agitation now being conducted is of a kind to which it is impossible for any party to be without the vote from the women of the country. (Applause.)

When I was in India one of the inspectors of schools in the United Provinces told me this incident: a mission school in India and the subject was the creation of woman. And one Indian boy gave this version: "In the beginning God got some mud and made a man. Then he made the man sleep and took out his backbone and made a woman." (Laughter.) The way things have been going of late at home, somewhat inclines me to believe that the boy's version wasn't so far out.

The Ideal of The Labor Movement.

Now I come to the ideal which underlies the labor movement. The reforms I have spoken of are in the main of the Red Cross Brigade order, reforms which are necessary, and yet the product of, or rather necessitated by, some deep underlying cause. The object of industry, we are told, is to enable communities to supply themselves with the necessities of life. If that be the object of industry it has lamentably failed of its purpose in Great Britain.

The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made himself responsible for a statement which has never been seriously questioned, to-wit, that there are within the British Isles thirteen millions of people who are always living on or near the "poverty line." The millions of people; one-third of our entire population!

The Disgraceful "Poverty Line."

And what is meant by the "poverty line"? It means that when the head of the family and such of his children as are able to work, are in full employment—and this is the point to be borne in mind—when they are in full employment, they are not able to live on the output of their labor, and the family is not sufficient to enable them to maintain physical efficiency, and every penny that is being earned is being spent on food, rent, fuel and house accommodation.

The year not able to live on the output of their labor, and the family is not sufficient to enable them to maintain physical efficiency, and every penny that is being earned is being spent on food, rent, fuel and house accommodation. The year not able to live on the output of their labor, and the family is not sufficient to enable them to maintain physical efficiency, and every penny that is being earned is being spent on food, rent, fuel and house accommodation.

Poverty cannot be said to exist because there is not sufficient wealth being produced. Did time permit, I could prove that the standard of living of our country keeps increasing literally by leaps and bounds. Our people, too, are not deficient in either enterprise or industrial skill. Nature has not been unkind to the British Isles. We have a climate, a growing trade and commerce, all our growing—and it is increasing—wealth is at the bottom of society a great mass of unrelieved poverty which shows no sign of diminishing.

The Slump a Menace.

It is not only what is called the "submerged tenth" with which we are concerned now. The most efficient of the working class, the skilled artisan, the finding that employment has become more and more irregular. The higher education which now obtains, the increasing intelligence of the people is quickening within them the desire for a larger and freer life than is possible under existing conditions. A brutish, ignorant, unenlightened people will submit to conditions against which your more enlightened men rise, and rightly so, in open revolt. Our labor movement finds its support chiefly among the more intelligent, the more sober and more highly skilled artisans and tradesmen of the country.

There is a popular impression abroad that a movement such as ours gets its chief support from the slums, from the loafers, from the wastrels of society. The one part of an electoral district which we fear in our labor work is the slum, where we get our votes and support from is from the better paid, the better organized, the more intelligent sections of the community and the reason for this is not far to seek. Take the case of the average man, whatever his trade or occupation. He realizes now as he never did before that he has no established right as a workman. When trade becomes depressed he is turned out of work and for weeks and months he finds himself walking the streets and trudging the highways, and giving him leave to turn.

He realizes that he isn't employed because his employer loves him, but only because his employer can't do without him. When work is most profitable as workmen, men are employed. Where a woman can be found to do the work more cheaply the man is dismissed and the woman takes his place. And when the man is dismissed, the woman can be got to take the place of both father and mother, the parents are cast adrift and the child takes their place.

Machinery a Powerful Factor.

Machinery is coming more and more into play as a factor in production, and the employer naturally prefers the machine to the human hand. Under the existing system men don't go into business out of philanthropy. Men invest their money in business to make money, and if a machine will make money more quickly than human hands, naturally the machine gets the preference. I think that if I were an employer I should prefer the machine. The machine never goes on strike. The machine doesn't form labor parties. The machine is quite impervious to all the arguments of the Socialist propaganda.

And so the machine and the better organization of industry and the greater competition in the world's markets is making employment more and more irregular. And so, not only in the interest of the submerged classes but also in that of the more intelligent, this labor movement is making headway.

Private Ownership Creates Division. But there is one thing more which has been recognized not only by working people but by thinkers in every grade of life; that the accumulation of wealth in private hands is becoming a menace to the liberties of the people. In many cases during industrial disputes the capitalist classes are usurping what have hitherto been the functions of the state, employing armed men and generally taking the law into their own hands.

The private ownership of wealth creates artificial class distinctions. In the old country we have our aristocracy, our middle class and our working class. Man for man, you would find that the same privilege applies to all three classes. The aristocracy doesn't occupy its position of power because of superior intelligence, ability or moral worth, but solely and exclusively because of pos-

session of property. And so we find that the possession of property in private hands tends to divide the community into artificial classes, not graded according to ability or moral worth, but according to material possessions.

Unity Essential.

These, then, ladies and gentlemen, are the outlines—very crudely put, I am afraid—of the movement which is now making such headway in Great Britain and other parts of the old world, a movement destined I believe to go on acquiring strength and cohesion until the time will follow when the working class will be the masters of the destinies of nations.

I believe that the misery of the world comes from the rule of small classes. Given a rule of the people, the whole people, by statesmen and thinkers evolved from their own ranks, and a much brighter day would dawn for the community. But if that day is to come there must be unity in the ranks of the working class itself. That which class consciousness is, whether it be discord and want of unity in the working class movement. (Applause.)

When we remember the millions who compose the working class, the varieties of religious differences that keep their sects apart, the agencies at work to foment strife and keep them divided, we realize the magnitude of the task of those who set themselves the work of uniting them. But as you, sir, said at the opening, given the means, everything will follow.

One strong man living in a community, working for an ideal, will attract to himself all that is best and truest in that community in helping him to realize the ambition of his life.

A Call to the Young.

And those of you who are just beginning life's journey, who unlike myself still have life mostly before you, let me say to you not to dismiss Socialism lightly, as this or that small or of no account. Every age of the world has required its great cause to inspire men and women to noble and heroic deeds.

One of the complaints just leveled against the present age is that it is sordid and mean, and lacks high ideals. There are still Holy Grails to be striven for. There is still sacrifice required in bringing a higher ideal into the world.

And if a young man of this age will throw himself into the movement for freeing the world from the curse of poverty with all its attendant train of evils, they will find work worthy of their better selves, and will thereby gain from the work they undertake.

In the words of one of the men who helped to make this nation, who helped to give this nation its standing in the world of letters—"God demands Great hearts, strong minds, true faith and willing hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men of honor, men who will not lie."

The labor movement in Great Britain has many defects, many failures, but at least the men and women who compose it believe in the ideal they are striving for, and in that belief make what sacrifice they are called upon to make to have it realized as the earliest possible moment. (Applause.)

Questions and Answers.

Following the speech, questions were put to Mr. Hardie, a summary of which is here given: Q. Do you think that the junction has been unity and oppression used in this country against labor organizations?

A. I hope you won't think that I am discourteous if I say that I do not think it fair that the question should be put to me. I am not qualified for opinions in a mixed gathering of this kind concerning matters of purely national American interest. If there was a gathering of trades unionists I would be very glad indeed to discuss with you the industrial question and how we have settled it on the other side of the Atlantic. This much I may say, that we have also injunctions over there and actions against trades unionists, and we secure the enforcement of law under which no action of any kind can lie against a trades union for anything done during the continuance of or in contemplation of a trade dispute. I hope the time will come when that will be true of America. (Applause.)

Labor Party an Alliance.

Q. Do you think a new political party like the Labor party in England ought to be organized in this country? Or, instead of the working class masses? What effect would such a party have upon the Socialist party of which Mr. Debs was the candidate for President in the last election?

A. I have explained that the party in Great Britain is an alliance between the leading Socialist organizations and the trades unionists. If a similar party existed in this country and were to receive, as I believe it would, a like proportion of the working class vote, Mr. Debs would have polled 3,500,000 votes at the last election. (Applause.)

As to Prohibition.

Q. Does the agitation for laws restricting individual liberty, such as prohibition, aggravate or intensify the feeling of unrest among the masses? A. It depends upon what you want to prohibit. If the question refers to the prohibition of the sale of liquor, my reply is that it would intensify a very healthy way to aggravate the unrest among the masses. (Applause.) We have too many people who drown their sorrows in liquor, who if they were not able to do so would probably be more active in removing the causes that produce those sorrows than they now are.

Woman Suffrage Tactics.

Q. Do you believe that the woman's suffrage cause will triumph in Great Britain? If you do believe this, what are your reasons, and how soon do you think this triumph will take place? Do you approve of the violent tactics of the so-called suffragettes in Great Britain? A. I am not called upon to either approve or disapprove. I am not a cabinet minister. It is against those tactics are directed. I may say this, that what would not be justified in the case of a citizen possessing a vote is justified in the case of those who don't possess votes. (Applause.)

Helping India.

Q. What can the labor movement in England do for India? A. What it is now doing; endeavoring to strengthen the hands of those who are seeking to put an end to discontent in India, by giving reasonable reforms such as those that are being demanded by the Reform party in India.

Q. What is the attitude of English professional economists toward Socialism? A. It varies. The men like John A. Hobson, Prof. Hobhouse, and two others are favoring it. John Stuart Mill, as most students of political economy know, died a Socialist. The trend of thought concerning Socialism among economists is changing. I may say that I don't doubt that there is such a thing as a "science" called political economy? It is merely a matter of gathering together

certain facts and making certain deductions from them.

Q. Do you consider the trades union movement and the Socialist movement consistent with each other? Can they work harmoniously together? A. They can and they do. The trades union movement is necessary to protect the workingman under the existing system. The Socialist movement is necessary to change the system. (Applause.)

Q. Is there a growing tendency toward industrial unionism in England? A. The trade union movement is stronger numerically now than ever before. The last few years have seen a most gratifying increase in the numbers of trade unionists, both men and women.

Q. How are you going to give free scope of personal liberty in your all-concentrating state of Socialism? A. The people themselves being the managers of the state and the managers of industry, would be interested in safeguarding their own personal liberties. On reason which led me from being a single taxer to becoming a Socialist was this very desire: for personal liberty, which does not exist at the present time and cannot exist under a capitalist system of society. I believe that all persons and all individuals would be free to lead an individual life to an extent unknown and undreamed of to-day. (Applause.)

Q. Are you, and the Socialists generally, in favor of a collective or communal state of society? A. I believe the collectivist state to be a preliminary stage to a communal state. Communism is far and away the highest ideal. I believe that collectivism, or state Socialism, is the next stage of evolution toward the communal state.

THE SUSTAINING FUND.

"Waverbury, Conn. I tried pretty hard to get away from buying the paper, but I was overpowered and I therefore send a dollar. I will get along without the paper."

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"Wishing to all the comrades in 'The Call' office a prosperous year, I am, Yours for the Cause."

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THE SACRIFICE OF POLITICIANS.

The Youngs had dropped in unexpectedly upon the Ballers just as dinner was about to be served. Mother who was somewhat disturbed, called Helen aside and explained that there would not be oysters enough to go round, and added: "Now you and I will just have some of the broth. And please not make any fuss about it at the table."

Little Helen promised to be good and say nothing. But when the oysters were served, Helen discovered a small one that had been accidentally laid up with the broth. She could not remember any instructions that covered this contingency, so after studying the situation a while she held the oyster up as high as she

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WHERE, OH WHERE?

The old landlord of a small country inn was sitting lately before the fire in the bar parlor when the door opened and a loud voiced young fellow exclaimed:

"Hallo, grandad! Get your frame in circulation! Don't sit round here like an old woman! I want accommodation for man and beast."

"Where's the man?" asked the old landlord in a flash.—Tribune.

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All comrades and Call readers in the New England States are asked to look up for The Call's representative, B. Gottlieb, who is traveling through these states in the interest of this paper. Comrade Gottlieb is authorized to solicit subscriptions for Call papers and funds and should be enthusiastically welcomed.

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FLASHES FROM THE SPORTING WORLD

Billy Gibson, manager of the Fairmount Athletic Club, announces that the proposed match between Leach Cross and Young Otto, scheduled for Wednesday, January 20, at the club will be held Thursday, January 21. His reason for changing the date was that he did not wish to conflict with the Sharkey Athletic Club, which holds its stage on Wednesday, and Jim Buckley is a very good friend of Gibson's. Still, laying friendship aside, it is a good move of Billy's and shows good judgment.

Detroit players are incensed over the fact that the National Commission granted Charley Murphy permission to give \$100 to the Cubs as a bonus for winning the pennant. They claim that Billy Yawkey offered them \$25,000 if they would repeat last year, with \$12,000 additional for Murphy's share from the Cubs. This offer the commission killed with its anti-bonus clause. The Tigers ridicule the circumstance that permits an owner running second, like John T. Brush, giving \$100 to the owner of a championship nine has his hands tied.

The race between Longboat and Shrubbs at the Madison Square Garden held at 26 miles and 25 yards should prove very interesting. If the little Englishman can shake the big Indian and gain a lap he should be able to hold his advantage. The experts figure, however, that Longboat has enough speed to hold Shrubbs, and in the end the Indian's endurance will tell.

While the amateur Marathon held at Madison Square Garden last week was a success, still it did not arouse the interest that the big "pro" races did. Also the reports of the result were mixed up and rather meager. It seems to be a difficult job for the A. A. U. officials to keep count of laps on a small track.

Garry Herrmann, the president of the National Commission, now draws a salary of \$5,000 a year. It is explained by the commission that he is given to Garry as salary, but for expenses, as he spends far more than that each year on fixing up the many baseball tangles that come before him.

SHERIDAN NOT IN IT WITH SHEPARD.

Joe Shepard put it all over Joe Sheridan in the windup at the Long Acre Athletic Association last night. Judging from appearances it looked as if Sheridan would win out, as he overpowered Shepard in size and weight. The little fellow showed his superiority, however, from the moment the bell rang in the first round. For five rounds he hammered Sheridan all around the ring and knocked out a few of his teeth. In the sixth round he swung and uppercut until he had his rival worried and puzzled, and just before the seventh round he dropped him to the floor. The referee had counted five when the bell rang, robbing Shepard from the credit of a knockout. In the semi-final "Young" Ritchie won from "Kid" Alberts.

HURLEY FIGHTS CAREY AT SHARKEY'S TO-NIGHT.

That great little fighter, Battling Hurley, of Passaic, will again be in the light, this time with Tommy Carey for rounds. Carey is the boy who made such a great showing at the National Club last week. Hurley was to have met Johnny Dwyer, who was the opponent he fought before last when they went ten rounds at a pace the members will not soon forget. Dwyer, however, is unable to box this week because of bad hands. Manager Buckley secured Carey, and his fight with Hurley will surely be a hummer.

The members will also be treated to ten-round semi-final between Charlie Slegar, of Hoboken, and Jack Powers, a sporting member of Fighting Dick Nelson. Frank Mango and Ed Flagg will meet in a six-round bout.

HERMANN AND MANGO AT FAIRMONT TO-NIGHT.

The Fairmont Athletic Club will hold a stag-to-night at the club rooms, 127th street and Third avenue. The star bout will be of ten rounds and will be between "Cyclone" Billy Hermann and "Wildcat" Frank Mango. Everyone who has seen Hermann fight knows that there is not an idle moment when he is in the ring, and he could have no better opponent than Mango, who is also a rushing, smashing fighter. It will be a great contest and well worth seeing. The club has a permanent injunction, and there will be no interference by the police.

DOUGLAS PUTS WILLETT'S OUT.

Ben Douglas, the Newark lightweight, put a sudden check to Johnny Willett's advance in the pugilistic finish, knocking him in the fifth round at the Brown Athletic Association last night. A hard left to the body, doubling up Willett, enabled Douglas to get over on the ropes and beat him to the point of the jaw. The Quaker City lad tried hard to pull himself up on the ropes, but collapsed.

FREE LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

Public School 155, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue: "The Work of the Municipal Explosives Commission." Hon. A. A. Brennan, Mayor of New York City, 145th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Greek Architecture." Miss Hannah H. Kefauver. East Side House Settlement, 76th street and East River: "Julius Caesar." Dr. Walter O. Scott. Cooper Union, Third avenue and 5th street: "Sir Walter Scott," by Dr. William Bayard Hale. Public Library, Leroy street: "Nationality in Music." Edmund Severn. St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East 42nd street: "New York Harbor." Herbert F. Sherrard. St. Pauline Church, 550 West 40th street: "Our Wild Song Birds." Edward A. V. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 128th street: "Devices of Musical Composition." Dr. Henry O. Hanchett. Y. M. H. A. Hall, 92d street and Lexington avenue: "Folk Music." Daniel Gregory Mason. Young Men's Institute Hall, 222 Broadway: "A Glimpse at the History of Architecture." Granville S. Swelling. Public School 37, 145th street, east of Willis avenue: "The Aerial Ocean."

BRITISH PAUPERISM.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—According to a report just issued by the Local Government Board the total number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales at the end of December, 1919, was 236,345 out of a population estimated at 25,348,780.

FLATS AND SHARPS IN THE LOCAL SCALE.

Announcement is made by the Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch conducting, of the second series of Sunday afternoon subscription concerts, in Carnegie Music Hall, beginning February 21, including a complete cycle of the works of Peter Ilich Tchaikowsky, the late Russian symphonist, and an extra series of six Thursday afternoon concerts, beginning February 4, to be devoted to the repetition of the unprecedentedly successful Beethoven cycle of the society's last season.

For the afternoon of Sunday, January 31, and the evening of Tuesday, February 2, festival concerts are announced to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

Following are the programs arranged for the Tchaikowsky cycle, with the approximate dates of composition of the works named, which it will be observed, are to be performed in chronological order:

First Concert February 21.
Symphony No. 1 in C-minor. (1866-1867)
"Romeo and Juliet" Fantasy Overture (Opus 6). (1869-1870)
Songs (Opus 5). (1872-1873)
Symphony No. 2 in C-minor. (1872-1873)

Second Concert February 26.
Symphonic Fantasia, "The Tempest." (Opus 28). (1875-1874)
Songs (Opus 5). (1872-1873)
Serenade Melancolique, for violin with orchestra. (1874-1875)
Symphony No. 4 in F-minor. (1877-1878)

Third Concert March 7.
Serenade for Strings (Opus 48). (1880-1881)
Festive Overture, "The Year 1812." Liturgical Chants, harmonized and set for mixed choir (Opus 52). Suite No. 2 (Opus 53), or Manfred Symphony (Opus 58). Elegy, for Strings (In memory of the actor Samarin). (1882-1883)

Fourth Concert, March 14.
Suite No. 4, "Mozartiana" (Opus 61). (1887-1888)
Songs (Opus 5). (1872-1873)
Symphony No. 5 in E-minor (Opus 64). (1888-1889)

Fifth Concert, March 21.
Case-noisette Suite, (Opus 71). (1891-1892)
Symphony No. 6 (Opus 74). (known as the Pathetic). (1892-1893)

Complete programs for the Beethoven cycle are announced as follows:
First Concert, February 4.
Soloist: Mme. Jeanne Jomelli.
Symphony No. 1 (Opus 21). (1799-1800)
Mme. Jomelli. (1799-1800)

Second Concert, February 11.
Soloist to be announced.
Third Concert, February 18.
Soloist: Dr. Ludwig Wullner.
Symphony No. 4, in E-flat (Opus 60). (1806)
Song—"An die ferne Geliebte." Cycle. Dr. Ludwig Wullner. (1808)

Fourth Concert, February 25.
Soloist to be announced.
Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral" (Opus 68). (1808)
Selections from "Egmont" (1810)
1. Claren's Song.
2. Claren's Death.
3. Die Trommel geruhret.
4. Freuwill und leidvoll.

Fifth Concert, March 4.
Soloist to be announced.
Symphony No. 5 (Opus 67). (1807)
Scottish Folk-Songs, with violin and violincello. (1810-1815)

Sixth and Last Concert, March 11.
Soloist to be announced.
Symphony No. 9 (Opus 125), with the choral finale to Schiller's "Ode to Joy." (1823-1825)
Intermission of ten minutes.

Repetition of the Ninth Symphony.
The prospectus for the festival performances of the New York Symphony Orchestra contains the following preface of interest to the large following of the society:

"The opportunity for daily rehearsal last season enabled Mr. Damrosch to carry out a long cherished plan of devoting a part of each winter's activities to the presentation in chronological order of the works of one composer. Beethoven was naturally the first composer selected and so great has been the demand for a repetition of this series that the directors decided to give this winter, besides the regular subscription series of eight Tuesday evening and seven Sunday afternoon concerts, a repetition of the Beethoven Cycle.

"The nine symphonies will again be performed, but several important works will be included, which were not heard last year.

"Furthermore, the sixth and last program of the series will consist only of an intermission of ten minutes.

Smith—When I went home last night a rat jumped out of the kitchen stove.
Jones—Did you shoot it?
Smith—No. It was out of my range.

THE STAGE

CARL ARENDT'S DEATH.

The death of Carl Arendt, the veteran actor, at Greenville, Miss., recalls his performance of the old German Socialist in Charles Klein's ludicrous drama, "The Daughters of Men," during his short run at the Artor Theater two years ago. Arendt's performance stood out then as the one sincere and worthy bit of acting amidst a very riot of artificiality and exaggeration. The character itself, as drawn by Klein, was primarily a caricature, but Arendt was such a good actor that it became invested with reality and acquired distinction.

It may not be out of place to say here that Arendt was not only an able actor, but he was also a man who took a lively interest in affairs transpiring outside of the theatrical profession. He was of a progressive mind and in sympathy with the movements that make for progress.

He was of a most kindly disposition, with many lovable traits of character that endeared him to numerous friends in and out of the profession which he adorned. His death following upon his illness from pneumonia while "on the road" with James K. Hackett's company, was as sad as many others that occur under similar circumstances to many members of the profession.

Mr. Arendt was originally a member of the German Theater stock company in the city where he played a long line of character parts. He made a big hit when he first played Colonel Sapt in "The Prisoner of Zenda," and he was playing the same part in a revival of that play with Mr. Hackett when he was taken ill.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

William Faversham will give no performance of "The World and His Wife" at Daly's Theater on Thursday in order to devote that night to a final dress rehearsal of Edward Childs Carpenter's play, "The Barber of New Orleans," which has its premier on Friday evening.

Harrison Grey Fiske has obtained for Mme. Bertha Kalich a play by Thomas Dickinson, entitled "The Unbroken Road." The author is a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. The scenes of the play are laid in the capital of a state in the Middle West, and its theme is based upon certain conditions of American life. Mme. Kalich will return to New York to begin rehearsals of "The Unbroken Road" on Monday. The production will take place in Washington early in February, and it will be seen in New York in April.

Joe Weber and his company of 70 people in "The Merry Widow and the Devil," will return to Weber's Theater for a two weeks' engagement on Monday, January 18, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. This season the stars of the company are: Charles Rine, Walter Jones, Albert Hart, Grace Griswold, Lillian Fitzgerald and Charles J. Ross. The play is a composite satire of "The Merry Widow" and "The Devil."

The firm of Thos. A. Sladden, 309 Davis street, Portland, announced that the new theater at Seventh avenue and 47th street, the erection of which will begin immediately, will be devoted not to burlesque shows as the firm has been producing, but to musical comedy and vaudeville. The new building is to be a duplicate of the New York house, will be built for the interchange of attractions between the two cities.

The opening performance of Eugene O'Neill's play, "The Iceman Cometh," at the Stuyvesant Theater, has been set for Tuesday evening, January 19. The company is appearing in Washington this week.

Constance, who is the leading "woman" in the latest Bernstein production, "This Is the Life," part of the "Sampson," at the Criterion Theater, has been re-engaged by Charles Frohman to play the principal part in "Israel," the latest Bernstein production. This is the second time that Constance is at present acting in Paris.

IN VAUDEVILLE.
At the Colonial this week Virginia Harrod is appearing in her own successful playlet "The Idol of the Hour." Valerka Suratt and William Gould also appear in their new offering. Eddie Fay, the "Bell of Avenue A," is giving an important feature. Melville Ellis presents his familiar playlogue with new material. Felix Barry and Barry introduce their excellent specialty, "The Majestic Musical Four and Ratsvater's Marvelous Dogs complete the program."

At the Alhambra an interesting bill is headed by Emmet Corrigan and company, presenting "His Last Performance," a one-act dramatic playlet. Mr. Corrigan is scoring a big success in Harlem. "The Bathing Girls," an elaborately staged and costumed specialty, introduces a number of young women and tuneful musical numbers. Montgomery and Moore, with their clever singing and dancing skit; Matthews and Ashley, in a specialty, "Held Up"; the Novello's, in a big circus act; the Three Leightons; Jack McKay; "The Scotchman from Scotland"; and the "Crazy" duo, complete the program.

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New Jersey—W. B. Killingbeck, 62 William street, Orange.
New York—L. Solomon (acting), 233 E. 84th street, New York.
North Dakota—Arthur Bassett, Fargo.
Ohio—John G. Willert, 3469 West 54th street, Cleveland.
Oklahoma—Otto F. Branstetter, Norman.
Oregon—Thos. A. Sladden, 309 Davis street, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Robert B. Ringler, 623 Walnut street, Reading.
Rhode Island—Fred Hurst, 1923 Westminster street, Providence.
South Dakota—M. G. Opsahl, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—H. G. Terlinier, 1935 Indiana street, Memphis.
Texas—W. J. Bell, 196 W. Erwin street, Tyler.
Utah—Jos. MacLachlan, First National Bank Bldg., Ogden.
Vermont—John Ogs, 69 Maple street, Barre.
Washington—Richard Krueger, Shafter Bldg., 1414 Second avenue, Seattle.
West Virginia—Geo. B. Kline, McMechen.
Wisconsin—E. H. Thomas, 344 6th street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—C. F. Hackenberg, Box 34, Kammerer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The Call Conference will meet Wednesday night, January 13, at 243 East 84th street. Every delegate is urged to be present without fail, as matters of importance will come up. Members of trades unions, progressive organizations and socialist party branches not yet represented in the conference should at once make their organization to elect delegates to the conference. Let no one fail in his or her duty.

AMUSEMENTS.
THEATRE
Twice Daily, at 2 & 5.
Specialties—Circus—Ballet.
GRAND STREET THEATRE.
Cor. Grand and Chrystie Sts.
Mats. Mon. Wed. and Sat.
A. J. Spencer offers
SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

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

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

GRAY'S
LUNCH ROOM,
123 PARK ROW.
The Place That Delivers the Goods.

LENOX Union Goods CAFE
Imported, Western and Eastern Goods on Display.
N. E. Cor. 116th St. and Lenox Ave.
Phone 127 Har. by Kington, Mass.

THE VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
105-106 William St., Manhattan.
A most acceptable place to take your Sunday lunch. Wholesome and moderate in price. Come in and try our "FETTERED CULTURE FOODS!"

S. GOLDMAN'S
HUNGARIAN DAIRY RESTAURANT
32-35 Avenue C.

THE RAND SCHOOL RESTAURANT

112 East 19th St.
A visit to the Rand School Restaurant will convince you that food is not merely a cut and dried, colorless proposition, but that even a meal can be a feast.
It is a restaurant, but so much like home that many visitors forget that the price for lunch and dinner are 50 and 60 cents.
REVENGE IS SWEET.
Autoist (who has paid 60c to bring assistance)—Did you give the farmer my message, boy?
Boy—Yep, I told him there was four automobiles stuck in a drift an' e'nded it out.
"What did he say?"
"He said 'Hoorsay,' an' simme an' other quarter."—Life.

CALL READERS' DIRECTORY

Convenient for the Readers :: :: :: Profitable for the Advertiser
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BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
S. John Block, 303 Broadway.
BAKERS.
French Bakery, 295 7th Ave.
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.
Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Bates Shoe, 191 8th Ave. E. B. Carr, 804 3d Ave., bet. 49th & 50th A. Engel, 1576 1st Ave., bet. 73d & 74th A. Hahn, 100 8th Ave. M. Siegelman, 49 Ave. B, bet. 3d & 4th St. U. S. Shoe & Leather Co., 12th & 6th Ave. H. Levy, 283 First Ave. H. M. Lowenstein, cor. 31st St. & 2d Ave. M. Weintraub, samples, 112 Livingston St. Nathan, 116th St., 1760 Madison Ave.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' OUTFITTER.
M. & A. Katz, 831-833 3d Ave.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS.
Raphael De Nat., 1590 Madison Ave. Cigar Stand, 304 E. 76th St.
A. Mosel, 3649 8th Ave. Nat. Kraus, 313 7th Ave.
CLOTHING.
Rickards Co., 423 6th Ave.
CUSTOM PANTS.
Friedman Bros., 188 Attorney St.
DRUGGISTS.
Coller's Drug Store, 218 Stanton St. and 193 Second Ave. Boris Kobosoff, 119th St. & 5th Ave. Solomon Bruchman, 1478 1st Ave., cor. 77th St.
DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.
David Grossman, 1474 Ave. M. & A. Katz, 831-833 3d Ave.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Sam. W. Elges, 465 E. 174th St.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Lewin's Smart Footwear, 3291 3d Ave.
CIGARS AND STATIONERY.
O. Marson, 506 E. 174th St. S. Mendelson, 1361 Boston Rd. and Union St.
CLOTHING.
Westchester Clothing Co., 544 4th Ave.
DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.
J. & D. Rollnick, 1602 Washington Ave.
Boost the directory now. Help it make a page.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BARBER.
C. M. Calender, 4809 5th Ave.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Frank Koslow,
1745 Pitkin Ave.
The Bates Shoe, 2977 Fulton St. The Bates Shoe, 193 E. New York Ave. The Bates Shoe, 845 Manhattan Ave. John E. Blumer, 173 Broadway. Krachkov Bros., 4923 5th Ave. Meade Shoe Co., 102-104 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House.
J. H. Hare, 115 Graham Ave., cor. Stage St. Charles Mohr, 186 Wyckoff Ave.
BUTCHER.
People's Market, 5615 Fifth Ave.
BUTCHER AND FISH MARKET.
Reliance Market, 5116 5th Ave.
COAL.
Geo. Peterson, 867 52d St.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
C. F. Gackheimer, 1771 Myrtle Ave.
CIGARS AND STATIONERY.
Ehrlich, 16 Court St. & 323 7th Ave.
COAL AND WOOD.
J. A. Behring, 1199 Flatbush Ave. Tel 1664-Flatbush.
CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM.
Bohn's, 29th St. & Ft. Hamilton Ave. H. Wilens, 4615 5th Ave.
CUSTOM TAILORING & HATTER.
M. Knopf, 266 Hamburg Ave.
DELICATESSEN.
John Mollin, 409 Atlantic Ave.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
Ft. Hamilton Dept. Store, 4th Ave. and 91st St.
DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ACCESSORIES.
I. Friedlich, 444 Knickerbocker Ave.
DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.
Aronson Bros. & Fienst, 61 Belmont Ave. Sam. Beckman, 529 Central Ave. J. & D. Rollnick, 1602 Washington at C. A. Werner, Two Stores. Big Values. Small Prices. 129 3d Ave. and 687 Bedford Ave.
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
James Tutino, 5016 Fifth Ave.
FISH AND VEGETABLES.
J. Styer, 1005 Liberty Ave.
FLATBUSH AVENUE LAUNDRY.
1293 Flatbush Avenue.

SHOE STORE.
Jersey City.
The Bates Shoe, 149 Newark Ave.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Schlesinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St.
LAUNDRY.
Hoboken, N. J.
International Hand Laundry, 154 1st St.

L. Brackets

Large assortment of diamonds, watches, rings, etc., at unusually cheap prices. Repairs in all its branches. Prompt and cheap.
1631 Second Ave., bet. 84th & 85th Sts.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The right piano at the right price and the popular.
O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS,
1518 Third Ave., near 80th St. and 2923 Third Ave., near 135th St.
Send to The Call names and addresses of dealers to whom you talked advertising. We will see them and explain further.

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BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

DELICATESSEN.
Fred Degner, 85 Lenox Ave. L. E. Bergmann, 194 W. 26th St.
DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES.
Eugene Ebel, 1490 Ave. A.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
Matthew Kolosoff, 268 W. 135th St.
FAMILY RESORTS.
St. Brendan, Musical Entertainment, Columbus Ave. and 103d St.
FURNITURE, ETC.
J. D. Flattus, 3294 8th Ave.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Sig. Klein, 50 3d Ave. Joseph Yeska, 142 Park Row.
GROCERIES.
H. Hofener, 418 6th Ave.
HATS.
Callahan's Hat Hatier, 140 Bowery, 45 years' reputation. McCann Hats, Always Best and Cheapest. 210 Bowery, Opposite Livingston St.
HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
S. Abrams & Son, 2623 8th Ave.
JEWELERS.
S. Grabber, 1631 2d Ave., 84-85 St. McCann Hats, Always Best and Cheapest. 210 Bowery, Opposite Livingston St.
LADIES' & GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Sig. Klein, 50 3d Ave.
LEAF TOBACCO.
H. Lasser, 505 2d Ave.
PHARMACIES.
Eisenbud & Shapiro, 2231 Fifth Ave., cor. 136th St. N. Y. Night calls promptly answered.

DRUGGISTS.
Hand's Pharmacy, 328 Home St. Kalatz's, Third Ave., cor. 174th St. A. Samuels, Prospect Ave., cor. Fox St. D. W. Shochet, 160th St. & Jackson Ave. S. Kohn, Cor. 182d St. and Forest Ave. Weinstein, Union Ave., cor. 155th St.
GROCERIES.
L. Gyory, 1326 Brook Ave.
JEWELER.
L. Gittleman, 502 Brook Ave.
The classified column is the market place of our readers and our advertisers. Read it daily.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

FURNITURE, ETC.
Fras & Miller, Bway & Quincy St.
FURRIER AND LADIES' TAILOR.
Nathan Schachner, 4811 8th Ave.
GENTS' FURNISHING.
Harry Goodwin, 435 Knickerbocker Av.
GROCERIES.
A. Bosch, cor. Moffatt St. & Hamburg Ave. Sutter Ave. Market.
Leventhal & Mittleman, Cheap Prices. Aradovsky, 43 Belmont, bet. Osborn & Thurford. Sold retail at wholesale prices.
Victor Braun, 3172 Fulton St. L. Fontannas, 5210 5th Ave. Leo Haber, 2162 Fulton St. F. W. Schroeder, 407 Evergreen Ave. H. H. Schulerbeck, 19 Bremen St. H. I. Spiegel, 235 Central Ave. B. Weiss, 73 Tompkins Ave.
GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN.
Christian H. Grau, 4811 5th Ave. D. Mueller, 143 Court St.
HARDWARE AND FURNISHINGS.
C. & W. Schinkel, 4113 8th Ave.
HARDWARE, TOOLS AND PAINT.
J. Burke, 685 5th Ave.
HATTER AND HATTERS.
D. Schwibner & Co., 5219 Fifth Ave.
HATS.
M. Mayer, 1764 Fulton St. Smith, 502 Fifth Ave.
HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
W. B. Schulerbeck, 19 Bremen St. H. I. Spiegel, 235 Central Ave. B. Weiss, 73 Tompkins Ave.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
Bazar, 1484 Fulton Ave. Kessler's One Price Store, 150 Court St.
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.
Norman Thal, 4812 5th Ave. A. A. Langvall, 580 5th Ave.
LADIES' TAILOR.
M. Hammer, 1766 Pitkin Ave.
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
H. Macy, 1708 and 1782 Fulton St.
MEAT MARKETS.
H. Lassar, 1411 Myrtle Ave.
MEETING HALLS.
John Kikels, 106 Hamburg Ave.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
Max Duock, 1716 Pitkin Ave.
MILK, CREAM, ETC.
Swartwood Dairy, 194 19th St.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.
Hoboken, N. J.
People's Outfitting Co., 111 Washington
YONKERS.
GROCERS.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Teas, Coffee and Groceries.
Charter Oak Tea Co., 15 Main St.

PRINTING.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS
15 SPRUCE ST.
NEW YORK
Branch: 207 E. 6th St., Room 11, C. N. Y.
S. SCHREIBER.
Union Power Printer, Best Business for Cash Work.
161-63 Broome St., Tel. 5500 Coney
GEO. J. SPEYER, 183 William St.
Broad bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

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JOHN VAN WORTH'S GRAVE.

By WILBY HEARD.

He had been strolling about the cemetery on the hill beyond the city. From its center could be seen to the right a beautiful mountain, whose peaks loomed above clouds, snow-flecked clouds that over the valleys, adding to the pictures which made the heart leap for joy. To the rear of us many old-fashioned houses, with a few modern ones made up of a few of them. Before us—one might say at our feet—but in reality the foot of the hill, slept the lily, its whole surface bedecked with white flowers. And all about signs which told who were buried there. Everywhere flowers smiled to greet the day, and seemed eager to take the mind away from what lay hid.

My companion, an old man past sixty, who was born and brought up in C. was a fluent chatter. He knew the history of every grave and, as he pointed out the one on which the mound of earth was resting, he could almost tell the name of the undug soil about it. One of the things that he thought it his duty to note all this and then offer it up to the one who would be listening. He told me what he wanted and his knowledge flowed as readily as the water that bubbled from the nearby spring and trickled with delight into the pond, from where it hurried into the creek, and in union with the latter found the Hudson.

At last, as we came to one grave which from all appearances belonged to the middle class section of the village, the dead, still seemed to cling to the "upper society" section. It was strewn with flowers 'as true, but now and withered now, flowers of another year. These dead relics seemed to haunt the well-trimmed, surrounding neighbors. It looked like a dangerous place on the board of a wedding feast. It looked like a grinning face among a congregation of happy guests.

He caught my look of surprise and stopped with his long, bony fingers pointing to a little tumble-down shack on the outskirts of the cemetery, but he said, "You saw the inscription 'John Van Worth, aged thirty-six, a loyal husband and loving father. Died August 1910.'"

"What about him, Cliff?" I said, looking at the old man who was watching me carefully. "There must be a good story back of this, let's see it."

Clifford, with one eye half closed, looked toward the east half a mile away. He was about to set behind a mountain top.

"It is six o'clock, plenty of time to tell the story and still get home in time for supper at seven. Well, see that little shack down in the valley. It comes, let us sit down first over under the walnut tree and I'll tell you at the beginning. That one went on: 'John's father owned the farm on the north side of what is now Jones' place. He was the son of Jones' windmill from where, see? Things went all right till father was killed in a runaway on Saturday night. And when his father was killed, it was found at the mortuary which Jones had at the place and things swelled because they do. As a class they do. 'The Woman's Invasion' in the January Everybody's."

"John was not yet fifteen when that happened, and so when the farm was taken by Jones, John, he went to stay with his aunt on his mother's side. He lived near her—only eight miles from here. She is dead now, but he worked and his aunt had a lot of children of her own, he came to live with another aunt of his, on his mother's side. He got a job with Hendrix, who owns the white brick yards down where the creek joins the river."

"He was a fine boy, John. He was a really liked him, he worked under still. That was after Hendrix died the mill, the one you visited yesterday."

"John never drank, and he stopped working too, because Buella wanted him to. She was working in the mill and soon John got a job there. He said it was because he got a dollar a week more. He was earning a dollar a week more than he was at the neighbors said he changed to be in the same place with Buella. She was a beautiful girl before she went to the mill and you can see even now how much she liked him. He was a really liked her. But she was working there, it's no cinch, I'll tell you. I know, for I worked there as long as I could. My right arm was poor now; I guess all I can do is tell till they put me away on the street here. I've done my share, reckon."

"Well, when Hendrix learned that John and Buella were to get married, he called them in and told them how much he liked them. He said that he had saved up some money, he would do the right thing by them, as at a wedding present, he would give them a house on the hill, and in the valley to build a house on the hill, and then another little house near that shack I pointed to before, and they paid about three hundred what it was worth at that. He said, 'You can't tell me that Buella helped him. They did it, Sundays and holidays. They were so much for religion, that's the main thing against them here. They made the whole thing of bones, right at the mill and it took them nearly three years to do the job. They got married and by that time they were through paying for it."

"Buella kept on working in the mill for spindles till shortly before her first baby was born. She never was very strong after that. John was a whole week off to celebrate, meanwhile he took care of Buella; he was afraid to trust her all to the others."

"To make a long story short, he died at that mill to the last minute of his life, and Buella took care of the baby and chickens. A little girl and then another little boy. He kept running up was too fast for the small raise or two that John got. But here comes the real story. It was on a Friday afternoon in busy season when John was working overtime all week and was feeling at his best, anyway; you know how it is in fall, the change of weather affects most everybody. It was getting dark already, too. John had to go to pick up something near the belt wheel that was going to stop, his coat sleeve caught and he fell. And in half the time it took to tell he was dead and he was dead. You could not tell it, he was not by his face. 'My friend, I'll not tell you the story that followed at home. Poor John was sick for more than a week, and people thought she would

never pull through, but Buella said she would, said she had for her little orphan's sake. They had few relatives. John's aunt had moved away to the city, and Buella had her father and mother here, but they were poor as paupers as it was. "Hendrix stood the expense of the funeral, that's why John is here. He also agreed to keep the grave green for ten years. Time was up two years ago. "What about Buella?" I asked, as the old man paused and shifted his position. "I'm coming to that," he answered. "Because of the fine funeral and two hundred dollars Buella signed a paper before Hendrix's lawyer not to sue and that settled the case. Oh, yes, he gave her her place back in the mill by discharging a girl who held it since Buella's marriage. "Since John died, the youngest boy has gone to join his father; he died of typhoid. George, the oldest boy is working at the shale brick yard and the girl is also working in the mill since her father died. They do as fine as the rest of them around here; no fear of their getting rich, you know."

The old man rose, brushed his clothes and muttered half to himself, "Unless you hurry, we'll be late for supper after all."

THE SHOPGIRL'S LIFE.

The small-town girl driven from her town by the financial collapse of her family or else by the birth of a spirit of independence in her own mind, with no home except her hand bag and no support except her courage, advances to the center of the stage in a large city to make good. She has a man's problem. She gets a woman's wage. Six dollars a week. How will she live? The ready suspicion crosses your mind, the yellow suspicion of yellow sociology. Don't adopt it too lightly. Watch that girl's struggles. See her settling down to pass her six-dollar-a-week novice period in a Girls' Club House.

She sleeps in a room with three other girls. She pays \$2.75 a week for her bed, her breakfast, and her dinner. She gets two sandwiches and an apple for five cents when she leaves the club in the morning, and she consumes them at noon in a store lunch room along with a cup of coffee. She doesn't send many of her clothes to a public laundry. She washes them in the club laundry at a tub rental of five cents an hour.

When her absolutely unavoidable expenditures for room, board, carfare and laundry have been met, she has \$1.25 left.

For new clothes, she hunts bargains in materials and does her own manufacturing, after working hours, on the club sewing machine. For books, magazines and newspapers, she uses the club reading room and the circulation department of the free public library. For amusements, she joins a singing society and attends the winter season of every large city is plentifully sprinkled.

These really self-supporting girls, subjected to the severest economic pressure of all the girls on the street, are likewise the most commercially successful, the most morally impregnable.

Much sympathy has been claimed for them because they can't live (except by sin) on six dollars a week. The real sympathy they deserve is because they do. As a class they do. "The Woman's Invasion" in the January Everybody's.

LIGHTNING FLASH ANALYZED BY DANE.

Invisible lightning is a new and mysterious phase of electrical research. Alex Larsen is a young Dane who has been conducting the research at the Smithsonian Institution, and has analyzed the peculiar flickering of most lightning flashes, which the ancients attributed to some supernatural origin, and several successful exposures upon photographic plates clearly show that nearly all flashes are composed of several discharges following one another at certain intervals in the path made by the first discharge.

It is definitely determined, therefore, that a flash of lightning is not one single vibrant, as generally supposed, but is made up of hundreds of small flashes, or rushes. How rapidly these rushes must follow each other may be conceived from the fact that the flash may be composed of as many as forty rushes and the duration of the whole a fraction less than half a second. The perpendicular flash shows a broad sheet on the negative, and on the prints from that the distinctive rushes can be counted.

According to calculations by Mr. Larsen the rushes vary in duration from three one hundredths of a second to two one thousandths of a second. The most remarkable result of the experiments is the discovery of a black flash in the lighter flash; that is, a flash not discernible to the eye, proving that, paradoxical as it may seem, there is invisible lightning.

To substantiate this, Mr. Larsen points to his photographs, which show the dark rush running parallel to and on both sides of the first bright rush; the boundary line on the inner side being more definitely marked. From this black discharge issue several side branches on both sides, a large one spreading out over the other rushes quite prominently.

After many hypotheses were offered, but one way remained to account for the phenomenon—namely, that the flash must have given out light a length much shorter than the wave length of visible light, and with a power sufficient to render to the portion of the plate struck by it non-sensitive to ordinary light. Such a flash would appear black, as well as the inherent likelihood that every element at the surface is in some measure distributed throughout the entire mass, we arrive at the conclusion that lightning is, indeed, a universal ingredient of the earth.

WORLD HEATED BY RADIO THERMAL ACTIONS?

Are we living on a world heated throughout by radio thermal actions? This is one of the most interesting questions that has originated in the discovery that internal atomic changes may prove a source of heat. We are assured of radio as a widely distributed surface material and to such depths as we can penetrate. By inference from the presence of radio in meteoric substances and its probable presence in the sun, from which the whole of terrestrial stuff probably originated, as well as by the inherent likelihood that every element at the surface is in some measure distributed throughout the entire mass, we arrive at the conclusion that radio is, indeed, a universal ingredient of the earth.

THE SUSTAINING FUND.

(Continued from yesterday.)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| H. B. Richardson, collected by L. I. Coggeshall, stamps | 2.00 |
| Collected by E. Gottlieb at Boston, Mass. | 55.25 |
| Anna A. Males, donation | 1.00 |
| Louis Rauch, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., on acct. stock and bond | 2.00 |
| St. D. D. Ida Huppert, collector, stamps | 2.25 |
| Collected by L. Gady, New Year's Eve | 1.45 |
| Collected by W. B. Corbin, Troy, N. Y., at local | .20 |
| Collected by J. Fantus on list No. 773, as follows: | |
| Michael Clavette, 25c. | |
| William Pachterhofer, 25c. | |
| Ernest Shilbersky, 25c. | |
| R. Augenstein, 25c. | |
| Fantus, 10c. | |
| Chas. Shifter, 5c. | |
| J. F. 65c. Total | 3.00 |
| William H. Caulfield, Boston, Mass., on acct. bond | 1.00 |
| West Side Br., 2 bonds | 10.00 |
| Rochester, N. Y., 2 bonds | 1.00 |
| Br. 72, W. S. & D. B. F., Philadelphia, Pa., bond | 5.00 |
| Miss Bertha Eger, on acct. bond | 1.00 |
| Arboretum, 10c. | |
| Kranz, 10c. | |
| Kasse, Br. 241, Charleroi, Pa., donation | 1.00 |
| C. L. W. Newark, N. J., pledge | 2.00 |
| W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 133, Dayton, Ohio, donation | 1.00 |
| Tally-Ho, donation | .55 |
| Chas. Zeitelbach, Westfield, N. J., on acct. bond | 1.00 |
| H. H. Thacher, collector, 15th St. A. S. Soc. party, stamps | 1.25 |
| Edward P. Clarke, Rome, N. Y., bond | 5.00 |
| Lena Morrow Lewis, Chicago, Ill., on acct. bond | 1.00 |
| Collected by David Weiss as follows: | |
| Fred Esau, 10c. | |
| A. E. Flanagan, 10c. | |
| John Adams, 10c. | |
| 10c. Wm. Langner, 10c. | |
| R. Klone, 10c. | |
| J. G. Martner, 10c. | |
| John Becker, 10c. | |
| E. M. S. 10c. | |
| H. Boehm, 10c. | |
| John Doerflinger, 10c. Total | 1.10 |
| Alexander Fraser, bond | 5.00 |
| Branch 61, W. S. & D. B. F., Trenton, N. J., donation | 5.00 |
| Local Rochester, S. P., collector, Wm. Kirby, Rochester, N. Y., stamps | 4.10 |
| 12, H. D. Kings, collector, Morris Slavik, stamps | 5.40 |
| Laura Cordell, on account bond | 1.00 |
| Henry Cordell, on account bond | 1.00 |
| Samuel Lerner, on account bond | 1.00 |
| W. S. & D. B. F., Branch 25, Astoria, L. I., donation | 10.00 |
| Helen Hill, pledge | 1.00 |
| Helen Hill, on account bond | 1.00 |
| J. Berman, collector at large, laundry have been met, she has \$1.25 left | 1.25 |
| Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle, collector, Edward Cohen, stamps | 3.30 |
| Admission fee collected at meeting addressed by Mrs. Scholten at 21st A. D. Kings | 1.20 |
| C. S. Newark, N. J., on account bond | 1.00 |
| H. H. S. pledge | 1.00 |
| M. B. S. pledge | 1.00 |
| Mrs. B. W. Howe, on account bond | 1.00 |
| Times Chapel, T. H. Billman, collector, stamps | 5.00 |
| Mr. Sue Analle, collector | 25.00 |
| Rufus W. Week, donation | 1.00 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 171, Brockton, Mass. | 5.00 |
| Ruth Berkeley, donation | 1.00 |
| Wesley & Hill, donation | 1.00 |
| J. M. Huber, monthly pledge | 25.00 |
| Mrs. L. R. R. Nutley, N. J., donation | 1.00 |
| John Klinkhamer, collector, stamps, Newark, Conn. | 2.00 |
| J. W. Sawyer, Middleboro, Mass., on acct. bond | 1.00 |
| August McDonald, donation | 1.00 |
| R. Barclay Spicer, Philadelphia, Pa., donation | 5.00 |
| M. B. S. Philadelphia, donation | .50 |
| 35th Ward Branch, Local Philadelphia, S. P., on acct. stock | 2.50 |
| B. Edick, pledge | .75 |
| Paul Thomas, on acct. bond | 2.00 |
| J. Braverman, Woodside, L. I., donation | .25 |
| 15th Ward Branch, Essex Co., Newark, N. J., on acct. bond | 1.00 |
| Miss A. Blitzer, pledge | 1.00 |
| T. Blitzer, on acct. bond | 1.00 |
| George English, bond | 5.00 |
| Arthur English, bond | 5.00 |
| Pauline Newman, collected as follows: | |
| Kraselover Young Men's Educational Society, donation | 3.00 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 225, collector, W. S. & D. B. F., \$2.55; sale of stamps, \$2.70; Charles Miller, donation, 25c. | 10.00 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 96, collector, Wilensky, \$2.90 | 12.55 |
| P. Rutha, per T. F. Fall, bond | 5.00 |
| T. N. Fall, collector, stamps | 5.00 |
| N. T. Herbst, on acct. bond | 1.00 |
| A. F. Krause, donation | 1.00 |
| No name, donation | 1.00 |
| Call office and chapel, stamps | 5.00 |
| Frederick T. Harris, bond | .25 |
| M. Mannes, pledge | .25 |
| S. Blasam, pledge | .25 |
| W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 73, Wilmington, Del., donation | 5.00 |
| Collected by Isidor Wiedman, as follows: | |
| Max Kalkow, 10c. | |
| Schumacher, 10c. | |
| Uretsky, 10c. | |
| Laura Abramovitz, 10c. | |
| M. Dubnitz, 15c. | |
| Pearl Sikelick, 10c. | |
| A. Russian, 10c. | |
| Sam Herick, 5c. | |
| M. Wiedman | |

(To be continued to-morrow.)

OUR DAILY POEM

THE KNIGHTS AND THE KING.

By William Watson.

The knights rode up with gifts for the King
And one was a jeweled sword,
And one was a suit of golden mail,
And one was a golden Word.

He buckled the shining armor on,
And he girt the sword at his side;
But he flung at his feet the golden Word,
And trampled it in his pride.

The armor is pierced with many spears,
And the sword is breaking in twain;
But the Word hath risen in storm and fire,
To vanquish and to reign.

SOME RECIPES.

- Egged Bread.**
Remove the crust from broken bits of stale bread. Break it up into small pieces. There should be two and a half cups. Melt four tablespoons butter or two of ham fat and two of butter in a spider; add the bits of bread and toss them lightly until evenly coated with fat. Then pour over the bread three eggs slightly beaten and diluted with one-half cup of rich milk. Continue to toss the mixture lightly with a fork so that each bit of bread is inclosed in a coating of egg. Season with salt and pepper and serve in a hot dish. Be careful that the cooking is not overdone. The bits of bread should be soft and delicately browned. Serve with ham or bacon.
- Potato Doughnuts.**
One cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of lard, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two good sized potatoes, boiled and mashed very fine, flour enough to roll soft as possible.
- Chocolate Bread Pudding.**
Soak two cups stale breadcrumbs in four cups scalded milk thirty minutes. Melt two squares chocolate in a saucepan placed over boiling water. Add one-third cup sugar and milk enough taken from the bread to make the consistency to pour. Add to bread mixture, with an additional one-third cup sugar. Then add one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-half cup blanched and shredded almonds, one teaspoon vanilla, and two eggs slightly beaten. Turn into buttered pudding dish and bake one hour in a moderate oven. A meringue may be spread over top of this pudding if you desire. Serve with hard or cream sauce.
- Best Rice Pudding.**
Half cup raw rice, half cup sugar, one teaspoon salt, two quarts milk. Bake in slow oven 3 hours, stirring the browned top into the pudding once or twice while baking.

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.

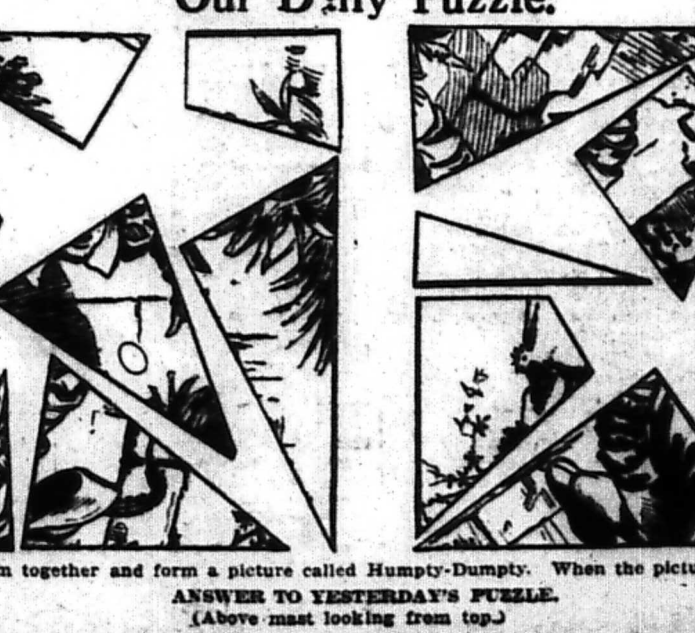
The prizes will be—
First prize \$500 Library (or a handsome hand-made Emblem)
Second prize \$200 Library
Third prize \$100 Library
This contest will end at the Grand Carnival and Fair of The Call, to be held in April.

Here is the way the record stands up to January 11:

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Turn Verein Vorwaerts, Bklyn., 9,541 | 22d A. D. Soc. Party, Bklyn., 9,007 | Young Men's Prog. Org., 8,476 | 23d A. D. Soc. Party, 7,340 | 6th A. D. Soc. Party, 7,338 | 8th A. D. Soc. Party, 7,338 | Local Newark, Soc. Party, 7,338 | Young Friends' Soc. Lit. Circle, 7,338 | Local Astoria, 7,338 | Workmen's Educational Club, 7,338 | 22d A. D. Soc. Party, Bklyn., 7,338 | 23d A. D. Soc. Party, 7,338 | Social A. C. Bronx, 7,338 | N. Y. P. O. Clerk's Union No. 1, 7,338 | Murray Hill School Soc. League, 7,338 | Turn Verein Vorwaerts, N. Y., 7,338 | Bakers' Union No. 15, Jersey City, 7,338 | Typographical Union No. 6, 7,338 | Socialist Fire and Drum Corps, 7,338 | Turn Verein Vorwaerts, N. Y., 7,338 | Arbeiter Turnverein der West-seite, 7,338 | Stereotypers' Union No. 1, 7,338 | Carpenters' Union No. 476, 7,338 | Pateron Young Soc. League, 7,338 | Westchester Soc. Party, 7,338 | 2d and 10th A. D. Soc. Party, 7,338 | N. Y. Propaganda League, I. W. N., 7,338 | N. Y. Postoffice Clerks' Union, 7,338 | W. S. & D. B. Fund 24, Harlem, 7,338 | Cigar-makers' Union No. 144, Int. Acorn Machinists, 7,338 | Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union No. 363, 7,338 | Electrotypers' Union No. 1, 7,338 | Theatrical Union No. 1, 7,338 | Soc. Youth of Russia, 7,338 | Engravers' Union No. 1, 7,338 | Yorkville Dancemaster, 7,338 | Bricklayers' Union No. 12, 7,338 | Carpenters' Union No. 309, 7,338 | Bakers' Union No. 1, 7,338 | Branch Irvington, N. J., 7,338 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|

(VOTING COUPON ON PAGE 2.)

Our Daily Puzzle.



Cut out the various pieces, place them together and form a picture called Humpty-Dumpty. When the picture is completed find Humpty's brother. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE. (Above mast looking from top.)

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Dead-end great serge has been used for the development of this stylish little suit, which is most simple in construction. Narrow tucks at the front and back, stitched a few inches below the waist line, give the correct fullness to the lower edge of the blouse, or tunic, which closes along the right side of the front. The full sleeves are gathered into narrow wristbands, or, if desired, they may be gathered into cuff depth at the wrists. The regulation knickerbockers are gathered in to the knees by elastic, run through the wide hem-casing. The long-waisted effect is given by the belt of black patent leather, which is slipped through the straps at the waist-arms. For best wear this suit would be charmed made up in white French flannel, with collar and wristbands of light blue cloth and a belt of white leather. The pattern is in four sizes: 3 to 4 years. For a boy of 5 years the suit requires 54 yards of material 34 inches wide, 54 yards 34 inches wide or 3 yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

NO. 2712. Jan. 12.

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1 pint 20c 2 quarts \$1.50
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THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

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

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 120 Washington Street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 230 East 84th Street, New York.

You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing you should 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,

JANUARY 12, 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. Fessenden, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary.

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

Boston Office: 220 Washington St.

Philadelphia Office: 1305 Arch Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

ONE YEAR.....\$2.00 THREE MONTHS.....\$.75
SIX MONTHS.....1.50 ONE MONTH......35
Make all remittances payable to The Evening Call.

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

DON'T WORRY ABOUT FUNDS.

President Gompers lays before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor the fact that the organization is without available funds for meeting the heavy expenses incidental to an appeal from the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against himself, Vice-President Mitchell, and Secretary Morrison. In view of the industrial depression and the large number of men out of work, he says, it would be highly inadvisable to levy an assessment to provide the necessary funds. He sees but two courses open to the Federation in this emergency, and asks the Executive Council to decide which shall be followed—to appeal to the affiliated bodies and to all sympathizers for voluntary contributions, or to drop the appeal and let the perversion of law take its course.

We hope that there can be no doubt as to the decision which the Executive Council will make and which the rank and file of the labor movement will heartily support. To let the decision stand unchallenged in the courts, to fall short of using every means within the law to get it authoritatively and clearly reversed, would not only be to sacrifice the three individuals directly concerned, but it would be to abandon to the vengeance of the organized capitalists all other men and women in the labor movement who may in future excite their wrath by seeking to improve the condition of the working class and to lead it toward emancipation from capitalist misrule.

We do not want to see Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison go to jail—nor, we suppose, does Mr. Hunter want just that, though he uses the phrase in his article on this page to-day. What we want, and what we suppose he wants, is to see the law tested and to see the present decision resisted to the last, and—taking Mr. Gompers at his word—rather to see him go to jail than to see him surrender the cause for a personal favor by accepting an executive pardon or a remission of sentence by the court. No, we do not want to see these men go to jail. We want to see them kept out of jail by the manly efforts of the organized labor movement. Peter Lavroff once said: "It is the highest merit of a revolutionist to be always on the verge of getting hanged, and yet never to get hanged." The saying may well apply in the present case. The two worst things that could happen—we can hardly say which of them would be the worse—would be for them to accept executive or judicial clemency and leave the precedent established against their class, and for their cause to go undefended through the apathy of the labor movement. The best thing that can happen is for the case to be carried to the highest tribunal, with the financial and the moral support of the masses of working people, and for the demonstration of working-class resolution to force that highest tribunal to overturn the decision of the trial court. Between that best and that worst, there are other possibilities. The case may be ably and vigorously fought, the working class may support the appeal with the utmost energy and solidarity, and yet the decision of the Supreme Court may be adverse. That, if it happens, will not be a real defeat. It will be but the Bull Run preceding the Gettysburg of the labor war. It will prepare the way for carrying the question from the judicial to the political field, for appealing from the courts to the ballot-box. And it will help to undermine the power of the capitalists, which rests so largely on the still general belief in what is miscalled law and order.

By all means, let the Federation appeal for the necessary funds. Even in a time of industrial depression, the two or three million men and women in the labor movement can and will supply the thousands or tens of thousands or, if need be, the hundreds of thousands of dollars necessary for the legal appeal. They did it in the case of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, and they will do it again.

The only way in which we could suffer a real defeat in this fight would be by letting it go unfought.

MR. GOMPERS, GO TO JAIL.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

I hope Gompers and his associates will go to jail.

This is exactly what is needed now to bring the Boycott and the Injunction properly before the public.

Some of our Labor friends have suggested that what is needed is to get the Sherman Act amended.

Others have suggested that the President should pardon the criminals.

I say "criminals," because that is what the leaders would be in more senses than one if they were to solicit or accept a pardon.

As a matter of fact, there is no use trying to dodge the great issue before labor.

Dodging it will only make it a source of obstruction and of irritation for many, many years, while now, if the issue is faced and fought out, it may never trouble labor again.

To begin with, it would be cowardly for the officials of the American Federation of Labor to allow small local leaders to go to prison and yet manage themselves to escape.

Hundreds of trade union men have been put in jail in recent years because they have exercised their constitutional rights. There was no way to arouse the country over the fate of these unknown men.

America will not pay any attention to small things, and no matter how grievous may be the wrong done to some little known individual, America stirs not.

But now this wrong is done to the foremost individuals in the

trade union world. There is an opportunity then to bring it fairly and squarely before the people.

The case will be followed by the press. What Mr. Gompers or others have to say will be reported, and the true facts will in time be gotten squarely before the nation.

It is the duty of Labor to fight the battle out, not to squirm, dodge, quibble, or evade.

We want to know whether we have a free press in this country.

We want to know whether we have free speech in this country.

We want to know whether every little judge is to be officially enthroned as a Czar.

We want to know whether employers can have a blacklist at the same time that the employees are denied the Boycott.

We do not want to leave these things in darkness another day.

This is the greatest moment in the evolution of America since the years just preceding the Civil War. It must be made the most of. It is time the people found out just what their rights are and just where they stand.

AMERICA CANNOT BE THE CZAR'S PARTNER.

EDITORIAL FROM TERRE HAUTE "POST."

It is more important that the United States should remain an asylum for the politically oppressed than that any number of common criminals should be hanged. This is the one consideration that should be kept in mind by Secretary Root in dealing with the case of Christian Rudowitz, the Russian refugee.

It is charged by the Russian government that Rudowitz is a murderer. It is admitted, however, by the Russian government that Rudowitz was a member of a revolutionary organization and that his activities were an incident in the revolutionary movement.

The latter fact should be conclusive. In a Russian revolution the word "crime" must find new definition. Chicago is no place to try an alleged crime which is an incident in that revolutionary struggle. Neither is Russia. Consequently, if Rudowitz goes back he goes to death and torture without anything that corresponds to our American ideas of a fair trial. Shall the United States become a party to such an act?

Whatever may be charged against Jan Porens and Christian Rudowitz, it must not for a moment be forgotten that they have sought "asylum" in the United States. An "asylum" is not a place where refugees are tried. Whatever acts may have been performed by these men it is clear that they are sought by the Russian government as promoters of revolution. It is clear, therefore, that the

Russian government is trying to invade and trespass upon the sacred immunity which we have always guaranteed to the politically oppressed. Can we mistake our duty in such a case?

It should be remembered always with pride that the United States furnished asylum for such political refugees as Kosciuszko, Kosuth, Schurz, and Siegel. It should be remembered also that there exists no "comity" between the United States and Russia in the business of "keeping down the people." Any friendship which results in dulling our sympathy with the oppressed is one which had better be placed by enmity. Liberty and oppression never clasp hands.

It is the familiar boast of Russian officialdom that the arm of the Czar is long. The weak and downtrodden are repeatedly reminded that the wrath of the oppressor is terrible and that his revenge can seek and find them out in remotest corners of the earth. The pursuit of Jan Porens and Christian Rudowitz is plainly to make good this boast and to sin their terror more deeply in the heart of the oppressed.

There is petty crime enough in Russia, and there are murders—official and otherwise—in plenty, without tracking down some poor peasant who has found his way to the United States. Peace and personal liberty are not so sacred in the domains of the Czar that one who is charged with trespassing upon one or both need be followed over oceans and continents. Violation of law is not such an uncommon thing in the land of Rudowitz that our national administration must employ its extraordinary powers to hand over one or two poor criminals—even if such they



HOLY TRINITY

—From Puck.

GUILTY.

(An Incident of the Great White Plague.)

By SARDONICS.

Guilty! I am adjudged—I am condemned—
By whom? Not by a Jury of my Peers;
Not by the long-robed one in solemn black;
Not by the grim Night Riders, terror-bent;
Not by the Vigilantes, rope in hand;
Not by the Ku-Klux, masked and gowned for death,
But by the sternest Judge of things terrene—
Great Conscience.

Aye, and pray what have I done
That Conscience should reach for the word and scales
And throw me in the balance, while with fright,
And, having weighed me, with sarcastic mien
Point to the black and speak in icy tones:
"Thine head is forfeit, so prepare for death!"

Like a poor coward now I crawl and beg:
It was not I, oh Judge, who struck him down;
I did not rob him, nor once put my hands
Directly in his pockets. I am clean
As any bath in the Bath Immune.
And if in sweatshop bells the Great White Plague
Tore him away from shivering dam and cube,
I tried in vain to save him—I did build
(With hard-earned profits freely given to it)
A hospital for this poor fool, who coughed
And coughed and would not leave his work
For its luring wards, while yet 'twas time
And restoration to long years of toil
Was possible. He hugged his task and wept
Like some old miser o'er his gold—he must
Have loved it overmuch, yea more than I.
Do love what he produced, and therefore he
Himself was guilty. See, dear Conscience, see.
I purchased for him, even that pine box there
In which he gaped for burial with a grin
So ghastly that I down would swoon the lid.
Save that those weeping cube and their one wolf
Around it snarl and snap.

And then, oh Conscience,
Deaf side with them, and pitiless on me
Dost turn thy knowing, all-accusing eyes,
While eagerly thy hand doth grasp the sword,
And from thy curling lips these words I hear:
"Guilty! Thou art adjudged—thou art condemned!"

be—to what in Russia goes by the name of "justice." No. These men have sought asylum, and asylum they must have. To turn them over to the Czar would be monstrous. It would be a crime against the principles and actions of our land. It would violate the fundamental principles in which our liberties are founded. It would show that we had forgotten Lexington and Valley Forge and Gettysburg and had become a people no longer worthy of the blessings we inherit.

The case of Rudowitz is in the hands of the Secretary of State. Mr. Root has been called upon to decide

whether or not to uphold the decision of United States Commissioner Root that the accused are properly held to extradition. In a large measure, however, the case is in the hands of the American people, who in matter touching liberty are the court of last resort. Neither lawyers' quibbles nor the fustian of diplomacy can affect the simple principles which should govern in this case. Here is an attempt by the most iniquitous oppressor among nations to violate our sacred ground—our asylum for the political oppressed. It should be resisted promptly, vigorously, unflinchingly.

THE MARCH OF FATE.

By JOHN M. WORK.

The thing which strikes terror and dismay to the hearts of the capitalists is the fact that the Socialist movement keeps marching steadily, constantly and persistently onward.

To them this is a new and inexplicable phenomenon.

They have been accustomed to seeing radical political movements to shrewd political maneuvers. They consistently expected to lay the Socialist movement in its grave in the same manner. But continuous events have rudely awakened them to the fact that the Socialist movement is law unto itself.

The Socialist movement does not respond to the old tactics.

Capitalist weapons hurled against it rebound with their points turned.

The Socialist movement is a loose organization of half-baked reformers who do not know what they want.

The Socialist movement is a compact organization of class-conscious, definite, positive, aggressive men and women, who know just what they want, and how to get it, and who keep right on following the direct path to their goal, utterly regardless of blunders, setbacks, reverses, invitations and insults.

These men and women understand the meaning of history.

They understand the signs of the times.

They are, therefore, able to forecast the future in its general outline.

When they say that Socialism is the next step in industrial evolution, they are not merely guessing. Socialism is the wish the father to the thought.

They are simply giving voice to the conclusion to which the whole of human history points.

The capitalists are not only repelled by their inability to sidetrack the Socialist movement, but also by their inability to injure it by direct attack before the people.

This is where they are invulnerable. You can kill a lie by vigorously attacking it and showing people that it is a lie.

But the truth thrives on opposition. Every attack upon the truth causes people to investigate it. And when they investigate it, they make the discovery that it is the truth.

So to attack Socialism is merely one means of propagating it.

This aggravating fact leaves the capitalists stranded. They do not know which way to turn. They are condemned if they do, and absolved if they don't. Small wonder that they are scratching their heads in vainest perplexity.

It is beginning to dawn upon them that Socialism is inevitable.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A. Weiss.—"La Guerre Sociale" published at 121 Rue Montmartre, Paris, France, and the subscription price to any address in this country is \$1.40 a year.

J. Greenberg.—We cannot say whether the man you name arrived at the Potsdam on March 17, 1901.

A. Golden.—We never undertake to give reasons for not printing verses submitted to us.

E. Novitsky.—The full results of the official canvass of the vote in the four counties constituting New York City are printed in the "City Record." At the office of the City Hall you can find which numbers of that publication contain the matter you want, and can purchase these numbers.

S. C.—Yes, Charles Darwin and Abraham Lincoln were born on the same day, February 12, 1809.

Isador Madler.—Your letter is here, but as no address is given, the business department is not able to answer your questions. Please send your address, clipping and enclosing this answer with it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF HOSPITALS.

Editor of The Call:

A young girl of twenty died this morning of brain abscess, consequent on otitis media (inflammation of the middle ear). The parents were allowed to leave a private hospital in Manhattan when she could not pay the required seven dollars for another week's stay.

Can a more criminal neglect of such innocent nature be shown, when the life of a wage worker is in question? Can right thinking men and women still stand and support a system of society that is productive of such a deplorable state of affairs?

A short time ago a certain hospital refused to administer anesthetics for an operation on a child unless a fee of five dollars was forthcoming. The hospital probably was not at fault. These are hard and private questions are small. The hospital must be made to pay in order to sustain itself.

The real point at issue is this: Shall this great city of New York depend upon the uncertain benevolence of private individuals, or shall it take under its own supervision the matter of supervising the physical well-being of its inhabitants? Surely, if the millions, torn to the city annually through graft and corruption, were to be used for legitimate purposes, there would be money in plenty to build sanatoria for tuberculosis and to provide adequate relief for all the sick.

More public hospitals and free sanatoria for consumptives should be made an issue in the coming municipal campaign for the Socialist party. To my mind, the medical aspect of the social question is of superior importance and would be sure to appeal to the public. I should be glad to correspond with other Socialist physicians on such matters.

STON FRECHET, M. D.
265 Livonia Avenue, Brooklyn, Jan.

AN APPRECIATION.

In speaking of "The Silent Army," by Sardonics, which appeared in The Call of December 5, Edwin Markham says: "It is a noble poem and makes a powerful appeal to my sympathies; for it breathes the spirit of the new hope of humanity that is in all lands. It is a source of gratification to The Call to be able to present to-day another striking poem by the same author who has done this praise."