

# TRACTION LOOT AND LOST TRANSFERS

## EXPOSE OF FRANCHISE CRIMES IN THIS ISSUE

All the News  
All the Time

# THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

Night Edition

The Weather: Rain or Snow.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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NEW YORK

JANUARY 29, 1909.

Price One Cent.

## MRS. KLIFF MAY SEND HER BROTHER TO ELECTRIC CHAIR

As She Regained Consciousness She Looked at Theodore Adams and Said: "Give Me My Money" Then Collapsed.

### BULLETIN.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Adams has confessed the murder of John Kliff and the assault on his wife at Hopewell. He is a brother of Mrs. Kliff.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 29.—On the strength of one short sentence uttered by Mrs. John Kliff when she regained consciousness shortly after midnight, Theodore Adams, her brother, has been held on a charge of murder in the first degree. It is believed by District Attorney Mack and Chief of Police McCabe that Adams was one of the men who, on last Sunday morning, entered the Kliff home, at Hopewell Junction, killed John Kliff, and after beating his wife into unconsciousness, made away with \$800 which Kliff was known to have in the house.

Word was sent to the District Attorney from Vassar Hospital last night that the woman showed signs of returning consciousness, and he at once hurried to the hospital with Adams

## SHOOTS AT WIFE, THEN KILLS SELF

Conrade Danielson, Rich Portorican, Wields Revolver—Wife Escapes Unhurt.

Conrade Danielson, a wealthy Port Rican, early to-day attempted to shoot his wife in their apartments in the Hotel Carlton, No. 23 West 54th street, but his pistol missed fire and she fled. Then he turned the revolver upon himself, inflicting a wound in his head. He is in a dying condition in Roosevelt Hospital.

The tragedy was the sequel to a series of domestic quarrels, due, it is said, to the husband's jealousy.

Policeman Martin Byrnes was standing on the corner of Broadway and 54th street early to-day when he heard a shot from the Carlton, and a moment later a woman shrieking "Help!"

As Byrnes ran to the Carlton a woman in a night dress appeared on the steps.

Said Husband Tried to Kill Her.

"My husband tried to shoot me," she screamed. "He killed himself."

He is lying dead in his room upstairs.

The policeman tried to enter the hotel but A. B. McClellan, manager, barred his way. It was only when Byrnes threatened to arrest him that McClellan gave way.

McClellan then led the policeman and the shrieking woman to a room on the third floor, where, through an open door, they saw Danielson lying on his face with a revolver in his right hand and a bullet wound in his right temple.

The man was unconscious and so near death that the Roosevelt Hospital ambulance rushed him to the operating table there at record speed.

His wife said they had quarrelled. "He's jealous of me," she told the policeman. "The gun missed fire, or he'd have killed me before he shot himself. I won't tell you what it's about."

She added, catching up an opera cloak, she fled to such an obscure part of the Carlton that the policeman failed to find her afterward.

### Couple Fugured in Courts.

The tragedy is the more conspicuous from the fact that this same husband and wife have been appearing in the courts of the city very frequently within the last two months.

Last December 7, Mrs. Danielson was summoned before the West Side Court, charged by Miss Claude Lee Smith with having entered her apartment with a dagger, and destroyed \$800 worth of her clothing with the aid of a dagger, a pair of shears and her strong hands. It was alleged that they act was due to Mrs. Danielson's jealousy of her husband.

Previously, Miss Virginia Marshall had brought suit against Mrs. Danielson for attacking her on Broadway and tearing up her newest street gown, which affair she said was caused by the same wifely jealousy which brought about the trouble with Miss Smith.

Danielson, the husband, is said to own prosperous plantations and manufacturing in Porto Rico, where he was born. He has been known on Broadway for some months.

He is also Porto Rican manager for the United States Express.

Until six months ago, the Danielsons resided in an apartment house in West 54th street, and one occasion Mrs. Danielson reported that she had been robbed of several thousand dollars in jewelry. They have one son, Ralph, six years old.

## WILL GO UNDER THE HAMMER

Traction Trust Will Do Another Stock Juggling Stunt in Near Future.

The properties of the Metropolitan Railway Company will be sold under foreclosure within a few weeks, under an opinion just handed down by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court. In the foreclosure suit of the Guaranty Trust Company, trustee under a \$12,500,000 mortgage, Judge Lacombe said the testimony showed the railway company not only has defaulted in the interest, but that the principal also is due. He gave to Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson, federal receivers for the Metropolitan, twenty days in which to pay the principal and interest of the Guaranty Trust Company's claim. Unless they do so the property will be sold to the highest bidder.

There is no likelihood the receivers will do anything toward making payment, and the ultimate effect of the Court's order will be that the railway system will be sold and will be bought in by the bondholders.

## AGAINST UNION PRINTERS

Congress Permits Contracting of Work on Government Census.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—After a long and heated debate the House yesterday agreed by a vote of 127 to 116 to the Senate amendment to the Census bill permitting the Director of the Census to have the printing done at private shops if he finds that will be cheaper than at the Government printing establishment. As it is asserted that open shops are certain to underbid union shops for this work, the House's vote is construed as a serious blow at trades unions. The work involved is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000.

The unions received a bitter exhortation from Mr. Hepburn, who declared himself strongly opposed to the House allowing itself being dictated to by 2,000,000 men who use their organization to override the 20,000,000 who are not organized.

## DENOUNCE PACT WITH RUSSIAN BUTCHER

Socialists Voice Opposition to Despotism in Russia, Mexico and the United States.

Historic Cooper Union was packed to the doors last night by thousands of determined, as well as enthusiastic, men and women, who were assembled under the auspices of Local New York, of the Socialist party, to listen to an exposition of the merits of the cases of the Russian and Mexican political refugees, whom their respective governments are trying to have extradited from this country, and of Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, who were recently sentenced to jail for the violation of an injunction in connection with the boycott of the Bucks Store and Range Company.

Able speeches were made by Morris Hillquit, Joshua Wanhope, Algernon Lee and James G. Kanely, who acted as chairman. Mr. Kanely was introduced by Thomas Crimmins.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

### Resolutions on Extradition.

"Whereas, The Russian government, in its attempt to exterminate revolutionists at home, is now endeavoring to show to them that in case of escape the doors of the civilized world will be closed to them, and for this purpose is seeking the extradition in New York of Jan. Pouren, and has sought unsuccessfully the extradition in Chicago of Christian Rudowitz, both participants in the Russian Revolution of 1906, and who have since come to this country, where they are seeking to earn a living by honest work; and

"Whereas, A similar attempt has been made by the Mexican government to obtain the extradition of Manuel Sarabia, Ricardo Magon, Antonio Villarreal and Librado Rivera, whose only crimes consist in having been engaged in a peaceful agitation in behalf of their wretched and suffering countrymen. Forced into exile

## ROADS WRECKED SO PIRATES COULD SCOOP UP MILLIONS

### EXCHANGE INQUIRY SEVEN DEAD

Hughes Commission to Tackle Stock Exchange Saturday.

The commission appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate the methods of Wall Street will begin its inquiry into the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday.

It has already submitted a number of questions to the authorities of the exchange concerning the details of speculation, the Governor's method of disciplining members and similar matters to which categorical answers will be returned to-morrow. On the basis of these answers the commission will make its inquiry.

## THEATER MANAGERS WITHDRAW PATRONAGE

New York "Press" Loses Advertising Through Fight with Hammerstein.

At a meeting of the Association of Theater Managers of Greater New York, held yesterday at the Hotel Astor, forty-five theater managers pledged themselves individually to withdraw all theatrical advertising from the columns of the New York "Press" beginning next Monday morning. The action was the result of the personal encounter last Saturday night between two "Press" reporters and Oscar Hammerstein in front of the Knickerbocker Hotel, in which the pressmen asserted that he was knocking down and beating the "Press" as the result of a letter written by Hammerstein to the editor of the "Press" reflecting on the two newspaper men.

### SEVEN DEAD

## IN MINE FIRE

Sutro Tunnel in the Comstock Mine at Virginia City, Nev., a Roaring Furnace.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Jan. 29.—Every available man in Virginia City is engaged in fighting a fire that has raged in the Sutro Tunnel for more than thirty hours, causing the loss of at least seven lives and threatening to entail the loss of millions in the Comstock mines. Unless the fire can be checked, the mines will be flooded, which will cause a complete shut down for months.

The Sutro Tunnel, constructed by the late Adolph Sutro, once Mayor of San Francisco, with its laterals, is twelve miles in length, serving as a drain for the various workings in the Comstock mines.

### Start of the Fire.

The fire started at the juncture of the Savage and South laterals, four miles from the mouth of the tunnel. It burned back east to the combination lateral, a distance of 2,000 feet, and the upcast of the combination drew the flames into the 3,800-foot shaft, where hundreds of feet of the timber used in the construction was destroyed. Water was poured down on the flames, and the fire was stopped in the shaft.

Men from the mouth of the tunnel worked into the combination junction and fought the flames back to the westward, while men from the Consolidated Virginia mine fought the fire out of the north lateral and bulkhead lateral where it had a good start, but the flames had burned away the bulkheads and destroyed the water pipes in this lateral and the main tunnel.

### Overcome by Gas.

The fire jumped 300 feet into the Ward, or south lateral. The Ward Mine brought all of its men from the lower workings up to the 1,600-foot level, where a fight was started to back the flames down to a junction with the main tunnel, 800 feet away. Gas, flames and smoke overcame the whole crew who were at this work, and the men were rescued only by the heroic efforts of their companions, who improvised diving suits from rubber cloth and used dentists' gas bags filled with air, which they breathed as they went into the gas. Seven are expected to die.

### City Turns Out.

When the news of the fire was spread all the mine superintendents, all the miners and all men in Virginia City who were available went to the mines and the tunnel mouth to help in the fight.

East of the combination junction the tracks and timbering have been torn out to remove food for the flames should the fire back up.

The tunnel is a huge bore, but it is now so nearly blocked that only tiny streams are flowing out. If the walls of the tunnel continue to cave in all the mines will be flooded.

## LEADING FEATURES OF TO-MORROW'S EVENING CALL

The Evening Call to-morrow, Saturday, will contain an unusual number of interesting features, among them being:

"TRACTION LOOT AND LOST TRANSFERS." Continuation of exposure of the Traction Trust.

"THE VANDERBILTS' LABOR RECORD." A new and important chapter of Gustavus Myers' "History of Great American Fortunes."

"TALKS WITH THE GIRL WHO WORKS." The first of a series of articles by Gertrude Bernheim.

"WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT." Edited by Rose Pastor Stokes.

"BOYS AND GIRLS DEPARTMENT." Edited by Bertha Mailly.

"PEG WOFFINGTON." Charles Reade's great romance continued.

Special articles by Robert Hunter and other noted writers.

AND ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

Order The Evening Call from your newsdealer, insist that he handle it. Get your friends to read The Evening Call.

## Third Avenue Road Lost \$1,000 a Day After Metropolitan Lease—How a Lease Covers Up Rot—ten Stock Juggling—Public Service Commission Ignores Real Reason for Double Fares.

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

Author of "Soldiers of the Common Good," "Where Did You Get It, Gentlemen?" "The Greatest Trust in the World," etc.

This series began in The Evening Call of Wednesday, January 20, 1909. Back numbers can be had at the rate of 2 cents each.

It seems reasonably certain that all this time the men on the inside were quite well aware the only result of these methods would be bankruptcy, and that knowing these facts they continued to pay dividends never earned and thus keep up artificially the price of the stock and assist the manipulations.

In other words, the concern was already sinking, and they knew very well that it was sinking. They had loaded upon it more than it could bear. But they continued to deceive the public, and particularly Wall Street, as to the real condition of affairs.

For instance, in 1898, the management of the Metropolitan decided to increase the annual dividend rate on Metropolitan stock from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. "It is now quite apparent," says the book I am quoting, "that even at that time the 5 per cent. dividends were not earned, but were being paid out of the vital resources of the concern, and this fact must have been familiar to the men on the inside. Nevertheless, they announced a dividend of 7 per cent. At this, of course, the price of Metropolitan stock sailed upward until it reached 269. At this point the men on the inside released a large part of their holdings, and reaped their great profits on the rise they had thus forced.

"It seems to me that these records do not contain anything more extraordinary than the forced advance of 269 of the stock of a practically bankrupt institution, nor have I ever heard of a hardihood more colossal than that of the men that put it up, knowing full well the real nature of the securities they were juggling, and knowing, also, that they themselves were responsible for the practical ruin of the enterprise.

### Making the Third Avenue Lease Possible.

"The whole thing was utterly impossible; any inspection of the existing conditions would have shown that it was impossible. The lease of the Third Avenue line alone was made on terms that would have bankrupted a road far more profitable. The Third Avenue had been a safely managed and solid concern. From the time of its lease to the Metropolitan IT BEGAN TO LOSE MORE THAN \$1,000 A DAY. The dividends guaranteed on the Third Avenue stock when the lease was made were beyond the earning capacity of the road, and every person that knew anything about the street railroad business must from the start have known this also.

"Why, then, was such a lease made?

"It was made because the insiders had depressed the price of Third Avenue stock to 45 or thereabouts, at which price they had bought heavily until they secured control. With control, they made this impossible lease. With the news of the lease uprose the price of Third Avenue, as well as the price of all the Metropolitan stock, AND FROM THESE ADVANCES WERE MADE MILLIONS OF PROFITS FOR THE INSIDERS.

"Since the lease the floating indebtedness of the Third Avenue Railroad has been enormously increased: the road has issued \$1,943,000 of new bonds, and it has lost from its operations about \$1,000,000 a year. It has borne, meantime, the burden of \$8,000,000 of guaranteed dividends, which, according to the terms of the lease, were to be increased with succeeding years. From conditions like these what in the world could come upon that property but a smash? THUS AN ENTERPRISE ONCE EXCEPTIONALLY SOLID AND PROFITABLE HAS BECOME A PIECE OF FINANCIAL WRECK.

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued on page 4.)



## THE CALL LIBRARY VOTE

### FOR THE MOST POPULAR ORGANIZATION.

I VOTE FOR.....

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....  
Address Letters to Library Editor,  
THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL,  
P. O. Box, 1894, N. Y. City.  
This Coupon Good for One Vote Only.  
For particulars about Contest, see page 5.

USE THIS COUPON TO HAND IN YOUR VOTE.

ny Trade Union, Labor Organization, Social Club, Singing Society, Socialist Party Local, Fraternal Organization, Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., etc., can enter this contest.

The organizations receiving the largest number of votes will get the following prizes:

First Prize.....\$300 Library  
(or a handsome hand-made Emblem  
Banner).  
Second Prize.....200 Library  
Third Prize.....100 Library

This contest will end Saturday,  
April 10, at 6 P. M. In case of a tie  
the prize will be divided between  
the contestants.

Those sending in coupons by mail  
should see to it that their letters have  
sufficient postage.

Here is the way the record stands  
up to January 23:

Turn Verein Vorwärts, Bklyn.	10,276
22d A. D. Soc. Party, Bklyn.	10,017
Young Men's Prog. Org., N. Y.	8,475
24th A. D. Soc. Party, N. Y.	7,544
18th A. D. Soc. Party, N. Y.	6,948
Local Newark, Soc. Party, N. J.	6,674
Machinists, Dist. 15, Jersey	6,092
N. Y. P. O. Clerks' Union No. 10	5,958
Young Friends' Soc. Ltd. Circle,	5,924
Local Astoria, Soc. Party, Ore.	5,823
22d A. D. Soc. Party, Bklyn.	5,795
Workingmen's Educational Club	5,512
Brooklyn	5,509
26th A. D. Soc. Party, N. Y.	5,174
Social A. C. Bronx, N. Y.	5,094
Inter-High School Soc. League,	5,094
Arbeiter Turnverein der West-	5,040
sele	4,792
Socialist Life and Drum Corps,	4,792
Bakers' Union No. 15, Jersey	4,800
City	4,100
Murray Hill Socialist Club,	3,390
Branch Irvington, N. J.	3,390
Turn Verein Vorwärts, N. Y.	3,052
Typographical Union No. 6,	2,950
Westchester Soc. Party, N. Y.	2,950
Stereotypers' Union No. 1,	2,710
Carpenters' Union No. 476,	2,440
Paterson Young Soc. League,	2,440
3d and 10th A. D. Soc. Party,	1,470
N. Y. Propaganda League, I. W.	1,450
W. S. & D. B. Fund 24, Harlem,	760
Cigarmakers' Union No. 144,	760
Harrison Lodge No. 156, Int.	549
Amn. Machinists' Union No. 1,	549
Newspaper & Mail Deliverers'	536
Union No. 943,	536
Electrotypers' Union No. 1,	520
Theatrical Union No. 1,	520
Soc. Youth of Russia,	490
Engravers' Union No. 1,	490
Com. Tel. Union No. 16,	480
Yorkville Dancemaster,	480
Bricklayers' Union No. 11,	410
Carpenters' Union No. 309,	410
Bakers' Union No. 1,	400
Paumotu, Macdonald, N. Y.	390
N. Y. Letter Carriers' Ass'n.,	350
Carpenters' Union No. 513,	350
Machinists' Union No. 6,	340
22d A. D. Soc. Party,	310
Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band,	240
Hudson City Turn Verein,	240
Local Carriers' Band of Bklyn.,	250
26th A. D. Soc. Party,	250
Down Town Ethical Society,	220
Young Men's Benevolent Assn.,	210
Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band,	210
N. Y. Wood Carvers' Ass'n.,	200
Cigarmakers' Union No. 90,	180
Socialist Party Club, Springfield,	164
Mass.	160
Industrial Wks. of the World,	150
Music Section W. E. A.,	150
Greater N. Y. Benevolent Ass'n.,	150
Local 15, Ind. W. W.,	150
Butcher's Union No. 174,	150
Workmen's Circle,	150
National Turn Verein,	100
Carpenters' Union No. 724,	100
Upholsterers' Union No. 39,	100
Silk Workers' Union No. 176,	100
Housewives' Union No. 52,	100
Electrical Workers' Union No. 3,	100
Kegel Club No. 513,	100
Progress Lodge Machinists'	100
Union No. 355,	100
Carpenters' Union No. 282,	100
Carpenters' Union No. 497,	100
Brewers' Union No. 1,	100
Carpenters' Union No. 375,	100
Bricklayers' Union No. 35,	100
Butcher's Union No. 174,	100
Painters' Union No. 448,	100
Common Painters' Union No. 498,	100
Plumbers' Union No. 498,	100
The House Association,	100
Br. 27th Workers' Circle,	90
Stevenson Literary Soc.,	90
Coöperative Socialist Club,	32
Harlem Socialist Club,	30
N. Y. Turn Verein,	30
Pattern Makers' Union,	30
Wool Sorters' Union, Phila.,	30
Com. Telegraphers of America,	30
Local Union No. 40,	30
North Side Rep. Club,	20
Federal Rep. Club,	20
Br. 27th Workers' Circle,	10
Young Men's Socialist Circle,	10
Brooklyn,	10
St. Vincent A. C.,	10
St. Jefferson Ass'n., Boston,	10
Waiters' and Cooks' Alliance No.	10
575, Bayonne,	10
Hungarian American Athletic	10
Club,	10
Labor News Co.,	10
Mosier Prog. Br. 64 W. C.,	10

## TRUE FELLOWSHIP

### NOW IMPOSSIBLE

Enables Enumerates Barriers That  
Prevent Realization of the Brother-  
hood of Man.

Professor Charles Zueblin gave the  
fourth of his series of lectures on "The  
Common Life" at Berkeley Theater,  
yesterday, before a well-filled house,  
under the auspices of the League of  
Political Education.

The subject was "Fellowship," and he  
dwelt on the different phases in the  
present social and economic system  
that hinder the realization of a com-  
mon fellowship, and that form the  
barriers between man and man. He  
said, in part:

"In trying to find a basis of univer-  
sal fellowship, what is the chief con-  
sideration? Not money. That is not a  
basis for fellowship. But the work we  
do in the world, that qualifies us for  
fellowship, not the money that we  
have. Every human being ought to do  
his work well in the world. In a free  
society we should know that work  
qualifies us for fellowship, regardless  
of the kind of work, if it be worthy,  
and we do it well. But unfortunately  
we live in a society with class distinctions.  
We see paraded before us the  
resourceless lives of the idle rich,  
who find nothing to satisfy their poor  
dwarfed natures. In these days of  
free publicity they are commonly  
paraded before the world, and we see  
their poor naked souls shriveling up."

Physical Wants.

We have been taught in times past  
that the body was not worthy of at-  
tention, that we must subdue appet-  
ite. Obviously it is equally true to-  
day that we must subdue intemper-  
ance. But we cannot despise the  
body, even though we have some-  
times magnified it unduly in impor-  
tance, until we have almost elevated  
the care of it into a religion.

Eating is not a pretty function at  
best, yet we make it the basis of some  
of our most desirable fellowship. We  
must remember that in gathering  
about a table at a dinner, we are  
each day the same price, and that  
puts us on a level. Neither can we  
forget that the breaking of bread  
together is one of the most beauti-  
ful of the sacraments of the great reli-  
gion that has dominated our civiliza-  
tion.

But instead of satisfying ourselves  
normally, and all having good sound  
healthy bodies by the application of  
the principles of modern science, we  
suffer through carelessness or indig-  
nence, and all the bill boards bear  
witness to it, by inviting us to have  
all kinds of ailments for which they  
have some kind of remedy at hand.

About Training of Children.

The training of the children in  
dancing, even more than any other

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS

READ SOCIALIST BOOKS  
Nearly 1,000 described in our new free catalog,  
"The Question of the Hour." All pamphlets  
and booklets at lowest prices.

WILHELM BOOK COMPANY  
CLEARING HOUSE FOR  
ALL SOCIALIST BOOKS  
20 WEST 42ND ST., N. Y.

## GOMPERS AFFIRMS

### BOYCOTT STAND

"They Can Take Their Pound of  
Flesh, but There Is No Yellow  
Streak in It."

"The right to boycott is inherent in  
every man and we are going to stand  
by it," declared Samuel Gompers,  
president of the American Federation  
of Labor, in a lecture on "Trades  
Unions and Social Progress" under the  
auspices of the Ethical Social League  
at the East Side Parish House, 9  
Second avenue, last night.

"I don't like to boycott," he con-  
tinued, "and whatever you may think  
is to my provocations I will say there  
is no person in the world against  
whom I bear ill will. But there are  
some persons I will not trade with.  
And when I get one or more men to  
take the same position it is called a  
boycott. Our revolutionary fathers  
boycotted. They would not buy the  
Englishmen's tea and would not buy  
from any person who did. That was  
a real secondary boycott. From the  
time of Adam and Eve the boycott by  
another name has been a universal  
weapon of mankind, and for a court  
to throw itself into a spam because  
the world is not euphonious is incom-  
prehensible to a rational person."

Right to Patronage.

"Men say they don't like the sign  
on the United Cigar Stores and won't  
buy there. That is all right, but the  
principle applies as well to the cigar  
store as it does to a Buck store or a  
range. (Cheers.) You have a right to  
give patronage or to withhold it; to  
rejoice, or to transfer it."

"If held as a legal right, as a funda-  
mental right, the right to bestow or  
withhold patronage; in other words,  
to boycott. The question of the boy-  
cott of one company or another com-  
pany shrinks into insignificance, how-  
ever, when compared to the impor-  
tance of the injunction which has been  
used against myself and others.  
"That injunction prohibits the right  
of you and of me to speak or write on  
a certain subject, thereby depriving  
us of that freedom of speech guaran-  
teed to us by the Constitution, and I  
may now, as I have said before, that  
when it comes to making a choice be-  
tween obeying or violating the injunc-  
tion of a court which would deprive  
me of my constitutional guarantee, I  
will have no hesitation in standing for  
the constitutional guarantee."

Denied Right of Jury.

"If you publish or write anything  
that is libelous, you can be brought  
into court and have your guilt  
or innocence passed upon by a jury  
of your peers, and you are presumed  
to be innocent until you are found guilty.  
In contempt proceedings for an al-  
leged violation of an injunction, you  
are presumed to be guilty, and must  
show cause why you should not be  
sent to jail."

"If, with John Mitchell and Frank  
Morrison, I can contribute a little  
something toward maintaining the  
standard of American manhood—well,  
I can only say that better men than  
we have gone to jail, and I will  
also say that there are others who will  
follow us, and I have no doubt that  
they take their pound of flesh, they  
will find there is no yellow streak in it."

Speaking about the Sherman anti-  
trust law and its application to labor  
unions, Mr. Gompers said:

"That law, which was passed at the  
behest of the people to protect them  
against the machinations of those who  
controlled great wealth, has in the  
past few months been declared by the  
Supreme Court to apply to organiza-  
tions of labor. Unions of workers are  
now held to be combinations in re-  
straint of trade and illegal, and any  
man belonging to one may be fined  
\$5,000 and imprisoned a year.  
"You did not know, you members  
of unions, that you belonged to trusts,  
that you were trust magnates; that  
the boss trust magnate. They  
thereby take from unions the very  
functions of organized effort. It is too  
absurd to require argument—this ap-  
plication of a rule against the trusts  
to a body of men and women with-  
out but the power to labor back  
of them."

"If the multi-millionaire acts on the  
theory 'after me the flood,' how will  
that day be ushered in—by a cata-  
clysm, a revolution, or will it be by the  
trades unions? That fight, the battles  
of justice? The American laborer  
is not the man with the hoe; he  
looks you in the face and demands  
equality of opportunity. I assert the  
right to insist on an orderly develop-  
ment of unions in the United States.  
"Combinations go on all over the  
country, they are only prevented in labor;  
you can't break into a trust with an axe;  
the union is open to all. We shall  
attract no one, abandon no right,  
whatever the power that tries to force  
us down."

2,000 MEN ARE LAID OFF.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29.—The  
new L. C. Canoe Rubber Company,  
employing about two thousand men,  
closed to-day for a month because of  
the hard times. The company is a  
branch of the United States Rubber  
Company.

## The Blyn Shoe

Quantities in Every Quality.

Great stocks that give you every possible chance for satis-  
factory choice. Blyn styles are the results of knowing what is  
wanted—and the right way to produce it. The strongest com-  
bination—making and retailing under one experienced manage-  
ment, works always to mutual advantage.

We satisfy the Shoe wants of "All the Family"—and for  
nearly half a century Blyn styles, both novelties and staples,  
have been a well-known standard.

WE CAN FIT YOU WITH THE SHOE YOU WANT—AT  
THE PRICE YOU WANT TO PAY.

NINE BEST STORES—  
SHOES IN EVERY GRAD.

## EMPLOYERS' RANKS

### ARE WEAKENING

Connecticut Newspaper Prints Story of  
Expected Break Among Hat  
Manufacturers.

Special to The Call.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 29.—The  
"Norwalk Hour," of South Norwalk,  
yesterday printed at considerable  
length, a story of expected breaks in  
the ranks of the hat manufacturers of  
the Connecticut hat district. This op-  
inion is held by many well informed  
people here, as well as by the strikers.

The action of the Business Men's  
Association in urging the Governor to  
bring about a conference of the execu-  
tives of Connecticut, New York, New  
Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylva-  
nia, for the purpose of using their in-  
fluence to effect a settlement of the  
strike, is receiving a great deal of at-  
tention.

It was learned here Thursday that  
the South Norwalk branch of the In-  
ternational Barbers' Union in that city  
has voted to submit to the National  
Barbers' Union a plan whereby each  
union barber in the country is to con-  
tribute ten cents a week for the bene-  
fit of the United Hatters. There are  
28,000 union barbers in the country,  
and such an assessment would raise  
\$2,800 a week.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Governor Lilley

has begun action in the case of the

hatters' strike. He has examined the

report of the State Board of Arbitra-

tion which spent last week in review-

ing the matter and he has just written

to the Governor of all states which

are affected by the strike to take some

joint action.

FOOTE IS GLAD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Commissioner  
Mark A. Foote, who had recom-  
mended to the State Department that  
Christian Rudowski should be sent to  
the Russian galleys, was a happy  
man, according to his own statement,  
when Secretary Elihu Root did not  
take his recommendation and ordered  
that the prisoner be released.

"I am the happiest man in America  
at the outcome of the case," he said,  
when told that he had lost in the  
matter and that his decision had been  
reversed. "I hoped all along that the  
man would not be sent back, but I  
had to do what I did. It was only  
my duty under the circumstances as I  
saw it. I think after reading the  
reviews of the testimony that I at-  
tached perhaps too much importance  
to the Russian presentation of the  
case, but at any rate, as a man, and  
not as an official, I am more than  
pleased that this case has come out  
the way it has. A man who does  
not like to be placed in the position  
of sending people back to a country  
like Russia. There were times, dur-  
ing the conduct of this case, when I  
would have been glad to let go of it."

## STRAP-HANGER'S LEAGUE

### MAKES ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Thirty thousand Strap-Hangers'  
League cards were distributed yester-  
day. The interest in the Evening  
Call's campaign for decent street cars  
is growing rapidly. Don't let this op-  
portunity to show your colors pass.  
Have a Strap-Hanger card in your  
hat. It is the best way to make an  
effective protest against the extor-  
tions of the Traction Trust. Join the ranks.  
You can get cards at.

MANHATTAN.

The Evening Call, 442 Pearl street;  
175 East Broadway, Jewish "Daily  
Forward"; 243 East 84th street, Labor  
Temple; 535 Eighth avenue; 250 West  
125th street; 233 East 64th street; 42-  
Grand street (Maison's Book Store);  
2333 Eighth avenue (Oberdorfer);  
3300 Third avenue; Eureka Book  
Store, 4th avenue and 8th street; Rand  
School, 112 E. 19th street.

BROOKLYN.

940 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn  
Labor Lyceum; 218 Flushing avenue  
(Garfield's Drug Store); 477 Atlantic  
avenue; 1221 Broadway, Brook A.  
Sankin; 444 Howard avenue, O.  
Jaspe; The Shop of The Home Craft;  
239 Tompkins avenue; Max Leib-  
owitz, 1633 Pitkin avenue; Aronson  
Bros. & Fierst, 61 Belmont avenue;  
Smith & Director, Rockaway, corner  
Pitkin avenue; C. O. Loebel, 1808 Pit-  
kin avenue.

Follow up Russell's revelations with  
protest through the Strap-Hangers'  
League.

PASSIVE.

"What's your husband's attitude on  
the liquor question?"  
"Recurrent. Lies every time he  
gets home from a spree."

## Wilton Rugs

### At An Unprecedented Price.

We have a group of 27 choice  
Wilton Rugs, 3-12x10-6 size, includ-  
ing genuine Bigelow Bagdads and  
others equally high grade from the  
famous Hartford and Karagheu-  
sian Mills. These are discontinued  
patterns that we could not dupli-  
cate in our new line, but the rich  
oriental and two-tone designs are  
every bit as handsome and desir-  
able as those shown this season.

We sold these rugs as a leader  
all last year at \$37.50 and they  
were splendid values at that figure.  
Clearance price \$30.00  
while this lot lasts.

Open Saturday and Monday Nights.

## MANUFACTURERS' ASSN.

### PLEADS GUILTY

Confesses That the Workingman Is  
Robbed of Four-Fifths of the  
Products They Create.

Lieutenant-Governor Horace White,  
speaking at the annual dinner of the  
Manufacturers' Association of New  
York in the Academy of Music,  
Brooklyn, last night, described the  
riches of the "Empire State," and  
admitted that the wages paid to the  
workingmen is one-fifth of the value  
of the products they create. He said:  
"Among the states of the Union, New  
York stands first in population, with  
about eight million souls, exceeding  
the number of inhabitants of the  
whole Dominion of Canada by more  
than one million; first in wealth,  
which has long since passed fifteen  
billion dollars; first in foreign trade;  
first in manufactures, and first in  
banking. It has more miles of rail-  
way than the Kingdom of Spain, and  
it will be remembered that in the six-  
teenth century Spain was the fore-  
most power among the nations. The  
value of our imports and exports ex-  
ceeds that of Russia. The manufactur-  
ing establishments of the state offer  
employment to about nine hundred  
thousand women and men, to whom  
they pay each year four hundred  
and thirty million dollars in  
wages, while the annual output has  
a value of more than two and one-half  
billion dollars. These statistics afford  
some conception of the vast magni-  
tude and of the broad scope of the  
subject before us."

Assails Unions.

Many of the guests were displeased  
with these quotations, as there were  
many of the Manufacturers' Associa-  
tion who are quick with figures, and  
they at once saw that the amount dis-  
tributed among the workingmen does  
not exceed an average of \$470 a year.  
"Especially was this unpleasant, be-  
cause they came after a long talk on  
he 'Despotism of Labor,' dwelt upon  
in glowing language by James A.  
Garry, who declared labor unions  
more tyrannical than George III.  
The 300 members who crowded the  
hall loudly cheered this.

Mr. Emory was speaking of indus-  
trial liberty, and began by arguing  
that it could not be separated from  
other sorts of liberty, and as it im-  
plied the right of men to decide how  
their property and persons should be  
employed from day to day, on the per-  
petuation depended free institutions.

WILL CELEBRATE MAY DAY.

At a meeting of the First Agitation  
Committee of Local New York Wednes-  
day night a committee composed of  
Louis Schaeffer, Samuel Woskow, Sol  
Metz, S. P. Kramer and Sol. Cutler  
was elected to arrange for a great  
May Day demonstration, to be held  
under the auspices of the district.

An appeal will be made to all East  
side unions and other progressive or-  
ganizations to help make the affair a  
grand success. The question of wom-  
en's suffrage will also be agitated at  
his demonstration.

WEST SHORE'S NEW TERMINAL.

The West Shore Railroad opened its  
new passenger and freight terminal  
at the foot of West 42d street this  
morning. The first inspection was  
made yesterday by officers of the West  
Shore and New York Central. The  
new station is complete in all details.  
Among the novel features are fireproof  
ticket cases and electrically operated  
bridges for boarding the ferry boats.  
It is expected that 2,000 to 10,000 per-  
sons will pass through the building  
daily.

## RUPTURE

CURED

OR MONEY BACK:

THE SUMMER TREAT:

NEVER fails—4 reasons WHY:

1—It breathes with you and yields to every

2—It has no hard, dead pressure.

3—It is not hot, cold, or moist.

4—It is not made of rubber or any other

material that will stretch or give life to

dead tissue.

5—It is only \$1.00, and it will cure you

permanently.

Free examination. Women's

and children's cases a feature of our attend-

ant. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 6

Sundays, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Write for book-

let and full particulars.

THE BUNKER TRUSS CO.

Fourth Floor, Room 403, 67 West 42d

St., cor. Sixth Ave., New York City

Rider's Drug Store, New York &amp; Bklyn.

Newark: Men's Wear, 100 Market St.

## WAR ON EDITORS

Wisconsin Courts Convict Socialist  
Journalists of Libel.

Special to The Call.







## PIRATES SCOOPED UP MILLIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

AGE, all because the inside has been scooped from the concern.

"WHO GOT THE MONEY?"

## The Importance of the Lease.

Two years later the whole outfit, Metropolitan, Third Avenue, and everything else, was leased to a new company (controlled by the Trust) called the Interurban Street Railway Company. In all these operations the lease is a great matter. It covers up a deal of rottenness, and it once more strikes the rock whence flow the unfailing streams of water wherewith fainting finance is revived. It was so in this case. The Metropolitan then owed \$11,000,000, a condition no longer to be concealed; hence the handy lease, more water, more tribute from the public.

According to the statement of President Vreeland, this indebtedness had been incurred in the purchase of Third Avenue stock, and one of the reasons given for the new lease was that funds might be provided for the payment of this indebtedness.

The facts were that the purchase of Third Avenue stock had cost \$6,400,000, NOT \$11,000,000, and that even this \$6,400,000 had long before been paid. For in 1901 the Metropolitan had issued \$7,000,000 of new stock for this purpose, and the stock (thanks to an impressionable public) had been sold at a premium, so that it had realized \$10,500,000 instead of \$7,000,000, and that \$6,400,000 had been paid off, leaving a handsome balance.

HOW, THEN, COULD THERE BE AN INDEBTEDNESS OF \$11,000,000 "INCURRED IN THE PURCHASE OF THIRD AVENUE STOCK"?

\$30,000,000 Loot.

All these matters the Public Service Commission has never once inquired about.

And yet it must surely have heard from most trustworthy sources that something was radically wrong with the Metropolitan, and it must have been able to surmise that when the transfers were abolished to make up the deficit on the companies' stocks and bonds a very large part of those bonds had been dishonestly created.

There was no possible escape from at least some knowledge on this subject. One of the most reputable and learned attorneys in New York, Mr. James W. Osborne, a man that had held high public office and was well known to be a responsible and careful man, repeatedly and publicly declared that the men on the inside of the Trust HAD TAKEN FROM THE METROPOLITAN NOT LESS THAN \$30,000,000, AND HE OFFERED TO PROVE THIS STATEMENT.

How then could the Public Service Commission tacitly ignore this most extraordinary situation and allow all these people to be compelled to pay a double fare without once inquiring the basis for the extortion?

WHAT DO WE HAVE THIS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR, ANYWAY? Who devised it or desired it and what possible use has it ever been to the people of New York?

But that is aside. In connection with Mr. Osborne's statement, I call attention to the following table, showing the sums that we have found to have disappeared from the Metropolitan and to be added to the indebtedness on which the public must pay interest:

Houston Street bonds.....	\$ 6,000,000.00
"New Construction" report of 1901.....	6,438,541.29
"Leased Line Betterments" report of 1902.....	11,014,730.70
"Track and Rdwy Construction" report of '02.....	3,500,000.00
Change of Motive Power, General report of '02.....	6,000,000.00
Thirty-fourth Street, change motive power.....	700,000.00
Central Park, North and East River, change of motive power.....	1,500,000.00
Twenty-third Street, change motive power.....	1,400,000.00
Second Avenue, change motive power.....	2,396,218.55
Third Avenue bonds.....	12,600,000.00
Total.....	\$51,549,490.54

## Persecuted for Fighting Graft.

As a side light on these matters, I desire to know that the man that discovered and revealed the true nature of the Metropolitan's operations was for years subjected to a singular and relentless persecution that followed not only in his business but even in his private affairs.

This man is Colonel William N. Amory, to whose courage and devotion to the public welfare I am glad to testify.

It was Colonel Amory that, having an expert knowledge of railroad matters and railroad reports, put his finger unerringly on all these discrepancies and strange feats of book-keeping.

Efforts were made first to purchase Colonel Amory's silence and then to intimidate him. Neither were of the slightest avail. Colonel Amory's pamphlet, "The Truth About the Metropolitan," was the first explicit revelation to the people of New York as to what had been going on in their traction affairs. To publish this pamphlet at the time was a brave thing to do. Colonel Amory was made to suffer for his service to the public, but he has never turned back from the fight. I like to dwell on his example because it shows that in spite of all opposition, courage and sincerity always win, and these are the qualities in the community that in the end will make impossible any repetition of the Metropolitan exploitation.

## LECTURE BY KIRKPATRICK.

Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick will lecture on "The Socialization of Industry" before the Inter-High School League, at the Rand School, 113 East 19th street, to-morrow at 3 P. M. The Inter-High School League is growing nicely and is doing good Socialist propaganda work among the studious youths of this city.

## FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 32d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

## HONOR THOMAS PAINE.

The 172d anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine, the author-hero of the American Revolution, will be commemorated by the Manhattan Liberal Club to-night, by a big meeting in Berkeley Hall, 19 West 44th street. The principal speakers will be Thaddeus B. Wakeman, and his subject will be "Thomas Paine and the New Era."

## BALL WILL BE GREAT.

The tickets for the great annual ball of that able Yiddish champion of the working class, the "Daily Forward," to be held in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night, are almost all sold, and those who wish to take part in this classic Socialist affair should go to 175 East Broadway and get their tickets at once.

## EVENING CALL NEWS BRIEFS

## LOCAL.

## Dead at Age of 104.

John Blake Hillier, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Oscar Prall, at New Springville, Richmond Borough, last night, at the age of 104 years and four months. He was the oldest person in the borough. He was born at Richmond, the county seat, on October 6, 1804. He is survived by ten children, twelve grandchildren, eleven great grandchildren and nine great-great grandchildren.

## Unable to See Her Children.

Quarantined alone in her home, at 275 Main street, East Orange, Mrs. George Schwartz is unable to see her six children ill with scarlet fever in the Soho Hospital.

## Woman Is Killed by Fall.

The lifeless body of Mrs. Frank Wilson Dart, whose father and three sisters live in Brooklyn, was found beneath a window of her home at New London, yesterday. It is presumed she fell to the ground while trying to close the blinds.

## Cripple Sues Auto Company.

John W. Hurlbut, of Highland Park, N. J., has begun suit against the Auto Car Company, of Ardmore, Pa., for \$30,000 damages, alleging that on June 1 last he was struck by a machine owned by that company, and is now crippled for life.

## Says Song Birds Are Increasing.

The Bird Commissioners of Rhode Island report that the work of the last nine years has resulted in an increase in the number of song birds, particularly the robin, says the "Transcript." Quail and woodcock are also more abundant; but as a check to protect hunters' license law, like that which has just gone into operation in this state, and is in force in twenty-three other states and territories.

## Two Soldiers Sent to Prison.

Emil Pfung and James Hantey, privates in the Forty-eighth United States Coast Artillery, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Mulqueen to four years and six months in Sing Sing Prison on their plea of guilty to grand larceny in the second degree.

Windstorm Causes Much Damage. The fierce windstorm caused much damage in the Bronx during the early hours of yesterday. Two houses were blown down, fences were carried away, shutters were ripped off and trees torn up. The most damage done was in Van Nest, Westchester, Throgs Neck and Port Schuyler.

Unsafe Tenements Condemned. Figures in the foundation of new six story tenement, Nos. 174-178 Harrison avenue, Williamsburg, made it so unsafe for the three dozen families that the Building and Tenement House departments have ordered all to leave.

## NATIONAL.

Wireless for Coastwise Vessels. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A bill was introduced yesterday by Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, re-

## TO-NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Attention is called to the first meeting of The Evening Call Conference in Brooklyn at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Room 17, this evening at eight o'clock sharp. All delegates are urged to attend.

## CALL WORKERS' COLUMN

## FREE FOUNTAIN PENS.

If you want one of those free fountain pens, take our advice to hustle. It will not be long before the supply gives out.

You get one of them free with a year's subscription; or you may pay \$1.75 for the pen and six months' subscription. But be quick!

In a day or two we will advertise a premium for the women; something that is necessary for every housewife. It's a meat chopper. Tell your women friends to start hustling for subs to-day; for it will be a prize worth capturing.

We want to offer other premiums, but, honestly, it's a hard proposition to think out just what folks want. Won't you help us out? Let us know your opinion on just what articles to give subscribers, and you may rest assured we may use it if we possibly can.

Some comrades don't care for premiums. We won't overlook them. For a limited time, or until 500 applications are received, we shall give \$7 worth of subscription cards to each comrade who sends us Five Dollars cash. Of course, many comrades won't take commissions or premiums of any kind; in that case, two dollars worth of free cards may be used in sending trial subs to friends, who need to be converted to Socialism.

Emphatically, what we want is a LARGE circulation. At least 100,000 daily. Don't you? Hard work on YOUR part is solicited.

## SUB. NOTES.

The excellent work on the part of the comrades during last week should encourage us all to greater effort this week.

A cheerful sign was the number of "clubs" received.

We must depend on our Boosters. One hundred enthusiastic, tireless workers will do more for The Call than twenty times that number of individual subscribers, whose only interest is to renew their subs. upon expiration.

We want WORKERS and must have them.

How about you? There is no good reason why we cannot even break the record of last week. We CAN, if YOU help.

The best way to show your interest in The Call is to join the FIVE HUNDRED CLUB, about which we have told you. All we want is Five Dollars (cash or promise to pay). In return we shall send you Seven Dollars in subscription cards.

Just sign the sub-joined blank: The Call's 500 Club: I want to be one of the 500 comrades to help put The Call on a sustaining basis. I shall send you Five Dollars on for which please send me Seven Dollars worth of sub. cards.

Name.....

Address.....

quiring all vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States to be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

\$1,000,000 to Fight Land Frauds. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Garfield of the Interior Department appeared yesterday before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations to urge the insertion of an item in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to fight land frauds, instead of \$500,000 now allowed.

Stephenson Again Lacks One Vote. MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—United States Senator Isaac Stephenson again lacked one vote of re-election yesterday when he received 56 out of a total of 132 votes on joint ballot.

Married Children Get Divorced. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 28.—Edward Klier, aged fifteen, and looking two or three years younger, was granted a divorce from his wife, who is the same age, yesterday. The wife had her maiden name of Louise McCormick restored to her, and was given the custody of their child, who is one year old.

New Employers' Liability Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Beveridge introduced yesterday a bill to amend the employers' liability act to meet the objections raised by labor organizations. It is understood that the bill in large part has the approval of President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft.

Boys Begin Thirty-Year Sentence. BRIDGEPORT, N. J., Jan. 28.—Herbert Grigg and Cline Wheeler, the two boys who were sentenced a few days ago to serve a term of thirty years in prison each for complicity in the murder of William Read at Vineland, were yesterday taken to Trenton to begin serving their term.

## FOREIGN.

Carrie Nation Is Arrested. LONDON, Jan. 28.—Carrie Nation was arrested yesterday and will have to appear in the police court for breaking the measure in of an advertisement of cigarettes in a station of the Waterloo-Baker Street Underground Railway.

France to Honor Jack Bains. PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Maritime Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to ask the government to recognize in a special manner the heroism of John R. Bains, the Marconi operator aboard the Republic, who was instrumental in bringing other steamers to the assistance of the Republic and her passengers after she was cut down by the Florida off Nantucket.

Fog Paralyzes London. LONDON, Jan. 28.—This is the third day that London has been hidden in a pall of yellow fog, which has caused complete disorganization of traffic and business of all kinds.

TO-NIGHT IN BROOKLYN. Attention is called to the first meeting of The Evening Call Conference in Brooklyn at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Room 17, this evening at eight o'clock sharp. All delegates are urged to attend.

## CALL WORKERS' COLUMN

## THE CALL ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT INFORMATION BLANK.

Show The Call to the merchant whose advertisement you would like to see in The Call. Then request him that he advertise in this paper, which is bringing advertisers liberal results. Fill in the blank below and send it to The Call.

Most of our advertising, large and small, is secured through help and information on the part of our readers. An entire page of new advertisements can be easily obtained during the next four weeks if enough Call readers will use this blank.

Will you work a little to-day and to-morrow to make the additional page advertisements a reality? I have shown The Call to.....

at..... and recommended advertising. Send your representative to explain more fully. You may mention my name.

The best time to see Mr..... is..... Information sent in by..... Join the C. P. L. Carry a membership card every day.

WISE PEOPLE Will not wait much longer to secure their reserved seat tickets for the great Carnegie Hall debate between Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Corey on January 31. Most of the 50 cent tickets are now spoken for, and the 25 cent tickets are selling rapidly. Apply at the Rand School or The Call office. A few boxes are yet to be had.

ATTENTION, BROOKLYN! The third and last debate between Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick and Hon. George J. Corey takes place Wednesday night, February 10, at Association Hall, Fulton and Bond streets, Brooklyn. This being the last debate is likely to be the most interesting of the series. In this debate a different phase of the question, "Socialism vs. Capitalism," will be discussed. Prices for Brooklyn debate, 50 and 25 cents. Profits go to The Call. For tickets apply to The Rand School or The Call office, New York, or to John D. Long, 42 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO. Carpets & Bedding. 3 Rooms at 49.98. 4 Rooms at 75.00. 5 Rooms at 99.98. CASH OR CREDIT. 3rd Ave. 119-120 St.

## THOUSANDS HONOR MEMORY OF PAINE

Author-Hero of the Revolution Acknowledged in Every Big City in the World.

The 172d anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine, the author hero of the American revolution and the generally acknowledged author of the Declaration of Independence, is being celebrated to-day in every important city in America, and in many foreign nations as well, especially in France, where the brave Englishman's services in the cause of liberty, equality and fraternity are gratefully remembered.

In this city, at two big meetings to-night will be told the stirring story of Paine's noble work in fighting in the ranks of the revolutionists, while at the same time he inspired his fellow soldiers, by penning those immortal words entitled, "Common Sense" and "The Crisis," which revived the drooping spirits of the patriots and spurred them on to final victory. Paine's battles against the tyranny of the church will also be recounted, and excerpts from the great idol smashing work "The Age of Reason," will be read.

One of these meetings will be held in Berkeley Hall, 19 West 44th street, under the auspices of the Manhattan Club, with the well known liberal lecturer, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, as the principal speaker, while the other will be at 33 East 4th street, before the Young Men's Educational League, with Edward King as the leading speaker.

In Chicago, Paine's birthday will be celebrated by a banquet at the Hull House dining rooms and Bowen Hall. Among the speakers will be Clarence S. Darrow, Dr. John H. Roberts, of Kansas City; J. Stewart Beattie and many other noted liberals. Judge Charles B. Waite, a great admirer of Paine, will share the honors, as his eighty-sixth anniversary occurs to-day.

## JOHN D., O. K.

A Bird Started Him and He Has Flown High Ever Since.

John D. Rockefeller gives another lesson in the art of money making in the February number of the "World's Work." His first business experience was with the aid of his mother, who presented him with turkeys. "My receipts were all profits as I had nothing to do with the expense account," writes Mr. Rockefeller. At the age of sixteen he left school to enter the employ of Hewitt & Tuttle at a salary of \$200 a year. He always paid strict attention to business, and two years later decided that he knew enough. On a borrowed capital of \$4000 he opened a hardware store at a house under the name of Clark & Rockefeller. It was a success from the start, and from this he raised enough money to enter in the oil business.

## CITIZENS DENOUNCE TYRANNY.

(Special to The Call.) EASTON, Pa., Jan. 28.—The spirit of the citizens of this town is thoroughly aroused over the proposed extradition of the Russian and Mexican political prisoners, Jan Pouden, Magon, Villareal and Rivera, as the result of a big protest meeting held at Correll Hall, at which eloquent speeches, explaining that these men were revolutionists and not criminals, were made by George R. Miller, Thomas Kelly, Mr. Jositus and F. John Bogowski, managing editor of "Kovva," the Lithuanian Socialist weekly. Resolutions protesting against the proposed extradition were adopted, and a donation sent to the Pouden Defense Conference. Robert Wilson acted as chairman.

## LECTURE AND DANCE.

Prof. Eden Erekin Greville, of England, will speak on "Ibsen's Drama and Its Influence on Our Life," to-night, before the Liberal Art Society in Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. There will be a general discussion after the lecture, followed by a concert. Platon Brounoff will also read his story entitled, "King Solomon and His One Thousand Wives Visit New York City." The evening will be closed with a dance.

## PAINE AND BURNS.

The Young Men's Educational League, 33 East 4th street, will celebrate the memory of two great sons of the common people—Thomas Paine, one of the authors of American independence, and Robert Burns, the poet of personal independence, to-night at 8:30 sharp. Edward King will be the lecturer. All are welcome.

## LECTURE BY BOLTON HALL.

"The Soul of Woman Under Socialism" will be the subject of a lecture to-night by Bolton Hall, before the East Side Equal Rights League, at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. The lecture will be followed by a general discussion.

## MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM.

AT RAND SCHOOL. The Rand School Course in Socialism and Municipal Government, the opening of which was postponed for two weeks, begins Wednesday, January 27, at 8 o'clock. The introductory lecture will be given by Morris Hillquit. This course will be of the utmost value to party workers and all who can spare time to attend. Nominal tuition fees.—Advt.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO. Carpets & Bedding. 3 Rooms at 49.98. 4 Rooms at 75.00. 5 Rooms at 99.98. CASH OR CREDIT. 3rd Ave. 119-120 St.

## SOCIALIST NOTES

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

## To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 24 A. D. (Branch 1).—130 Henry street. 4th A. D.—165 1/2 Delancey street. 8th A. D.—213 Grand street. 9th A. D.—585 E. 1st avenue. 14th A. D.—241 East 42d street. Vote for state and local officers. Lecture. Timothy Murphy will lecture on "Defective Socialists," before the 26th A. D., at 64 East 104th street.

## BROOKLYN.

The center of attraction for all Brownists will be Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street, where Morris Hillquit will lecture on "The Practical Achievements of the Socialist Movement," under the auspices of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D.

## BAKERS MAKE GOOD FIGHT.

Determined to use all methods to win their fight against their recalcitrant employers, the striking bakers of the East Side are operating two cooperative bakeries, one at 49 Henry street, and the other at 33 Avenue C, and are also going on the street arrayed in their white caps and jackets, carrying signs reading "Help the Strikers." All this is having good effect, and they say that victory will soon be won.

## NEARLY WINS REFERENDUM.

NAPA, Cal., Jan. 28.—A proposition to establish the referendum and recall in municipal affairs here was lost by only a score of votes at a recent special election. Almost a thousand voters took part in the election. The advocates of the referendum declare they are sure of winning next time.

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## FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MAYER & MILLER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that election of directors for the MAYER & MILLER COMPANY not having been held on the day designated by the by-laws, and the directors having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the members of said corporation for the purpose of electing directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 41-49 Madison Lane, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1909, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Dated, New York, Jan. 22, 1909. PHILIP FRIED, Stockholder of said corporation.

## MEETINGS.

Harlem Liberal Alliance, 115th and Lenox Ave., meets every Friday. Free discussion. To-night, Mrs. Murray Frye will speak on "The Union of Marriage."

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# Public Education Column

The Call is glad to announce that arrangements have been made to give systematic attention to the problem of how we are to educate the next generation. There is no subject better worthy our attention, none more in line with policies which The Call is created to defend.

Education is the foundation on which we must build our future Commonwealth. And all problems of education are of supreme interest to all those who look forward to a new and better era.

The Call hopes to make this column of interest to all those who are seriously thinking along these lines, and especially to school teachers and educators.

This column will be run two regular days each week. Hundreds of new plans for improving our system of education are arising. It will be our object to bring these down to practical form and to make this column a place where anyone interested in education can find the latest thought on the subject.

The editors solicit material on this subject, letters from teachers, articles or news notes. With your help we can make this the most vital Education Column published in the country. That is our intention.

## \$27,500,000 FOR 1909 SCHOOL FUND

### Brooklyn Gets Six New Buildings—Increase of Pupils in 1909.

At the regular bi-weekly meeting of the New York Board of Education last Wednesday, a mass of routine business was passed upon, perhaps the most important item being the appropriation of the school fund for the year 1909, and its apportionment for various purposes, and the approving of plans for new school buildings.

**The Appropriations.**

The funds allowed by the city for the year 1909 are, in round numbers, \$27,500,000. Of this, \$22,044,000 is apportioned to the general school fund, \$5,456,000 to the special school fund. The day elementary schools, including special branches, receive \$11,253,000; the day high schools \$2,252,000. The evening elementary and high schools receive, respectively, \$2,910,000 and \$2,290,000. The report of the Finance Committee calls for the strict economy in all departments "because of the difficulty of securing available funds."

**No Room for 1,900 Pupils.**

The Committee on Buildings had approved plans for one addition and two new buildings, elementary, in the Borough of Queens, and three new buildings for the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn. It is interesting to note in this connection that there are 1,900 pupils ready to enter in February the manual training high school in South Brooklyn, for whom there are no accommodations. The citizens of the neighborhood presented a petition asking that the primary pupils in the eight rooms of Public School 154, recently completed, be moved among other schools in the neighborhood and the entire building of twenty-eight rooms be given over to the use of the entering high school pupils. This petition was refused.

**Assembly Bills.**

Two assembly bills were presented; one, to provide that railroads transport school children at fares not to exceed one-third the regular rate, in excess of the fare by the route, providing that employees of the city paid a fixed annual salary be entitled to receive their salary semi-monthly, was disapproved, on the ground that there was no sound reason for so doing and that it would increase the clerical work.

**25 Men Discharged.**

The recommendation of the Committee on Buildings to disburse with the services of 25 draughtsmen after February 6 on account of lack of work was concurred in.

The case of a janitor who was found guilty of being drunk was brought up, his acknowledged being so, but gave as defense that he had not been to bed for ten days on account of the sickness of his wife. This was found to be true and he was restored to duty after being fined ten dollars.

Another case of a janitor was submitted, with recommendation that he be dismissed after failure to appear before the committee on the date set for hearing charges against him. On roll call all members voted to endorse recommendation of the committee. The secretary was afterward asked whether the members of the board were furnished with copies of the facts of the case before voting. He replied that they were not, that it was simply a matter of endorsing the committee.

**Retirement Fund.**

Report of the teachers' retirement fund showed a balance on hand January 1, 1909, of \$1,190,408; of which during the past year approximately \$275,500 had accrued from deductions for absence, \$250,700 from amounts deducted from wages of teachers. The amount paid out in payrolls and annuities during the year was \$724,129.

From reports of principals it was seen that the total registration of all pupils in Greater New York, 1908, was 468,821, an increase of 14,810 over 1907.

## "SHORT-SIGHTED AND SHALLOW" — KIRKPATRICK

### Socialist Lecturer Expresses View on Question of Industrial Training.

Mr. George Kirkpatrick, Socialist lecturer, expressed himself as follows in an interview on the subject of "Industrial Education":

"An educational policy which is not applicable to all the people in all the world is ridiculously defective, short-sighted and shallow. Just now the policy of providing industrial training for all children with the primary purpose of developing their economic productive power—this policy of maximum industrial development has been the center of the stage. Educators are promoting this educational policy with great ardor.

"But why cannot such a policy be applied to all the world, and why is it, therefore, short-sighted and shallow?

"Under capitalism the producers, working with highly developed machinery, are able to produce rapidly, every year more and more rapidly—after years of abundance, superabundance, embarrassing superabundance—more than can be sold in the markets of the world. And why can't the goods be sold? Because the worker's consuming power is strictly limited by his wages. His wages are low, and every year disproportionately less than his producing power.

Purchasing Power Limited by Wages.

"Now, if all the children of all the world were industrially educated to the maximum of their producing power, the world market would presently be choked with over-production. Panic and world wide distress would

## "TRAINED WORKERS NEEDED" SAYS HANEY

### Director of Manual Training in Public Schools Gives Reasons for His Support.

In view of the interest being taken on Industrial Education in the columns of The Evening Call, a representative of that paper obtained the following interview with Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Manual Training in the public schools of New York City.

When asked why he favored Industrial Education, Dr. Haney replied: "There are two main reasons why I favor a general industrial education for the people of the United States. 'First, because of the increasing competition of America's goods in the markets of the world together with the decreasing opportunities to take apprentices to get their training in the old-fashioned way. America has taken its place among the world's wealthy people and this it has achieved through the exploitation of its great natural resources.

"The United States must have a highly trained body of workers who are able to utilize and work up these raw materials into finished products at a cost which will permit them to be sold in competition with other countries. Therefore our manufacturers are calling for industrial education.

"In the second place, while our elementary schools are adapted to develop in all boys in one way, the industrial schools would offer a training which would allow pupils to go in different directions and allow the equally efficient training of boys of different interests and ability. Industrial education, it must be plainly understood, is not a poor education, but an education particularly designed to aid the boy who wants to enter some vocation. It is an education for the boy who does not intend to go to college, but who is willing to spend part of his school years equipping himself for some vocation.

"What form should this education take?"

**Form of Industrial Education.**

"Its form should be eminently practical, a boy being given in his earlier years, from twelve to fourteen, much handwork, making of plans, etc., together with a knowledge of history and geography, as applied to industry. From fourteen to sixteen years of age the craft work should be more intensive.

"What is the difference between manual training and industrial education?"

"Manual training looks to a general schooling of the pupil in intelligence and skill, and may properly prepare for further study on an industrial character, but is not itself developed on vocational lines. Industrial training, on the other hand, looks to special development of the pupil's ability and skill and aims to enable him to make an intelligent choice of some specific vocation. I would have manual training in the curriculum of the elementary schools from the very beginning.

**Industrial Education Brings Culture.**

"I believe that industrial education is highly cultural. Culture is many-sided, not narrow and sordid. A purely intellectual education is narrow. A boy studying the development of the steam engine receives a large measure of culture. This kind of schooling gives to the son of a workman opportunity for gaining that breadth of view we call culture. Culture can come in other ways—indeed, should come in other ways through the study of industry.

**To Train Apprentices.**

"It must be carefully noted that the school proposed should not undertake to graduate pupils equipped to enter trades in any capacity save that of an apprentice already considerably advanced in technical knowledge. He should be possessed of sufficient skill to enable him to assimilate quickly the particular knowledge of any specialized industry rising out of the course he has followed.

"Industrial education does not offer to turn out half-baked journeymen whose number and whose willingness to accept employment at less than the usual wage tend to lower the standard of living for all workmen in the trade."

**Industrial Education for Girls.**

"What is your opinion of industrial education for girls?"

"The work for girls should be considered just as for boys, not to lead them in a narrow way, but as a general preparation for future life and work. I am not in favor of short courses for girls, where they learn in a few weeks, for instance, to make paper boxes, or artificial flowers."

"What of the effect of industrial training upon labor organizations?"

"That is too problematical to answer at present. In Germany the best trades unions are stronger than ever, and trades union men often go into the schools as members of the advisory boards."

**CAUSE OF THE EARTHQUAKE.**

What really happened to the south of Italy is known to the new seismology as the propagation of a fault-slip. It was not the eruptive outburst of Etna, according to Sir Norman Lockyer, that set the earth quivering in the vicinity, but a prolonged tension of the crust, a sudden snap, an abrupt settlement, and then the waves of the quake. In fact, as London "Nature" suspects, there was no very severe earthquake in Sicily last year. Those delicate pendulums by means of which the slightest earthquake movement is automatically at seismographical stations all over the world, seem to sustain the contention. In its preliminary tremors and in the severity of the main shock the convulsion sustains no comparison with that of a few years ago in the interior of Asia, which went almost unnoticed because of the comparative unpopulated nature of the region shaken.—February Current Literature.

## THE FARM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

By G. B. L. ARNER.

Mr. Henry K. Bush-Brown, the well known American sculptor, writing in "The Craftsman" (November and December, 1908), severely criticizes the whole modern educational system, and presents a well conceived plan for a reform in public school methods.

Modern education, he maintains, is superficial. We attempt to cover too much ground and are satisfied with a low passing grade which does not mean thoroughness in anything. Not only is the training slipshod but it is impractical.

**Education Too Theoretical.**

"There is too much worship of book-learning in our schools. The training is too theoretical. For children above the age of ten or twelve, the work would be better done by a farm industrial school run on the most practical basis, where every shop and industry would be managed like a business, and where the scholars, by their ability and industry, might not only attain a recognized standing as workers, but share in the management. Under such a system each little industry would be a separate enterprise, and yet be a part of the whole. Each child would soon feel the stimulus of dealing with real life, including laws, government, banking, mechanics and agriculture in their several forms, and find something to do which would tax all his powers and give him a real interest and joy in work."

Thus the scholars would develop initiative and self-reliance and discover what callings they are severally able to fill. The year should be divided into two parts, retaining the winter schools in the cities as at present, and conducting the farm school in the months from May to November.

The plan is, as will readily be seen, an adaptation of some of the best features of Tuskegee and of the George Junior Republic to the needs of the city child. The system would be partially self-supporting, and would afford a fine natural and symmetrical development of mind and body.

**Children to Pay for Education.**

In his second paper Mr. Bush-Brown advocates a plan whereby each child in the public schools above the age of fourteen should by his own efforts contribute something towards his own support and toward the expenses of his education. Our present methods, "all rest on the basis that only those children can be educated whose parents are able to support them in idleness." A class distinction is enforced by a system which is adapted to such a small proportion of the children of high school age.

Remunerative work and industrial training should be required of all, rich and poor alike, and the time devoted to book study should be shortened accordingly. Nine-tenths of the population must work with the hands, and the public schools should favor them rather than the one-tenth whose work lies along other lines.

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<b>CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.</b> C. F. Gackheimer, 1271 Myrtle Ave. Park Cigar Co., 168 Tompkins Ave.	<b>HARDWARE, TOOLS AND PAINT.</b> T. Burke, 835 5th Ave.	<b>PHONOGRAPHS.</b> Hicks St. Phonograph Store, 647-649 Hicks St.
<b>CIGARS AND STATIONERY.</b> Ehrlich, 16 Court St. & 322 7th Ave.	<b>HATTER AND HATTERS.</b> D. Schwilke & Co., 5215 Fifth Ave.	<b>PIANO INSTRUCTION.</b> Miss A. Meyerhofer, 622 53d St.
<b>COAL AND WOOD.</b> J. A. Behringer, 1199 Flatbush Ave. Tel 1664-Flatbush.	<b>HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS.</b> Walker, 1865 Fulton St. Jos. Bag, 1627 Flushing Ave.	<b>PRINTING.</b> Louis J. Saltman, 45 Graham Ave. Henry Schilling, 1444 Myrtle Ave.
<b>CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM.</b> Bohm's, 55th St. & Ft. Hamilton Ave.	<b>HOUSE FURNISHINGS.</b> Bazaar, 1464 Flatbush Ave. Kessler's One Price Store, 180 Court St.	<b>RHEUMATISM CURE.</b> Sylvan Electric Bath, 168 Schermerhorn St.
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**NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN**

That a man is never too old to learn is illustrated by the case of H. C. Whitaker, of Pilot Mountain, N. C., a law student of Lake Forest College. Mr. Whitaker is sixty. In the same class he has a son, P. H. Whitaker, aged eighteen. The elder Whitaker is making an excellent record as a student, a report says. He has two children, twenty-seven grandchildren, two of whom voted in the November election, and two great-grandchildren.

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**ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE**  
(FLANNEL)



# THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

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

# THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

## THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East 84th street, New York.

You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing for you to do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share the year round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

FRIDAY,

JANUARY 29, 1909.

## THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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## NOW YOU SEE IT AND NOW YOU DON'T.

Some Oxford fellows were once discussing the dignities recently conferred upon two of their comrades, one of whom had been made a bishop, the other a judge. The question arose, Which was the greater honor? "No doubt the bishopric is the greater," said one; "a judge can say 'You be hanged!' but a bishop can say 'You be damned!'" "Yes," answered the Master of Balliol; "but if the judge says 'You be hanged!' then you are hanged, you know."

The story is a good one. But in this country, at least, the decisions of judges, even the highest, are not always so conclusive. The Supreme Court can say to the Gas Trust, Refund the nine million dollars you have unlawfully collected; but it doesn't necessarily follow that the nine millions are refunded.

The Gas Trust has asked for a rehearing. The Supreme Court, studious as it always is to do exact justice, may be expected to grant the petition. At the worst, the Gas Trust may count on two or three years further delay in litigation, during which time it will enjoy the use of the nine millions free of charge—a very tidy addition to its capital. At the best, it may hope that the Supreme Court will see a great light, as it has been known to do before when the proper arguments were brought to bear, and will discover that eternal justice requires a reversal of its recent decision.

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip"—especially for folk who have suits at law against wealthy corporations in a country the majority of whose people still trustfully vote the tickets put up for them by the two parties financed and controlled by those corporations.

## FUTILE BOURGEOIS "RADICALISM."

The Reverend Dr. Aked, at the Industrial Christian Alliance dinner the other day, speaking of political grafters, said:

"Compared with these men, the sea pirates and forest thieves were gentlemen. Perhaps it would be well if half a dozen of these cutthroats were hanged." His utterance was roundly applauded.

We are not inclined to quarrel with Dr. Aked over the relative guilt of Tammany politicians and criminals of the Captain Kidd and Jesse James type. The latter undoubtedly have a certain amount of courage to their credit, which the political grafters cannot claim. Both are bad enough lots.

Nor would we weep any large number of very salty tears over the hanging of rascals of either sort. There are too many other things to grieve over.

Yet we can hardly join in the hearty applause at the reverend gentleman's speech. It doesn't ring true. Frankly, we do not believe that Dr. Aked would stand for having his advice followed. He probably knows, as well as we do, that no great social evil was ever cured by hanging half a dozen criminals, no matter how prominent and no matter how guilty. In some cases, we are convinced, the taking of human life has been a necessity for social defense. But the cases are exceptional. And, at the best, the execution of criminals is only a cutting off of some twigs from the deadly upas tree, and does not stop its root from sending up new shoots.

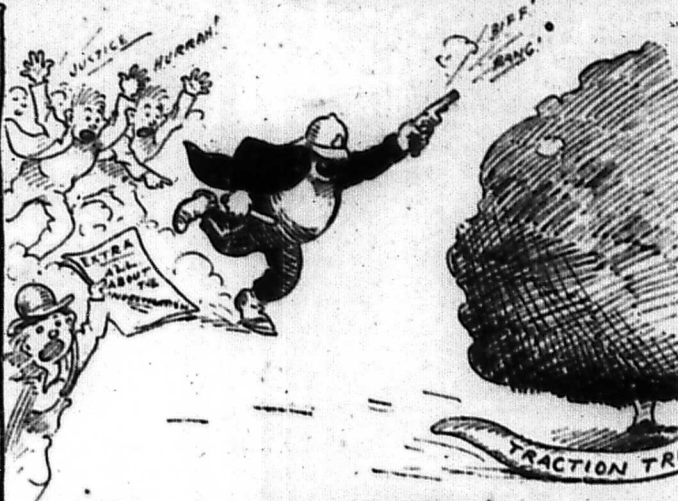
The political grafters, after all, are only parasites and tools of the economic misrulers and exploiters. Back of the Platts and Depews and back of the Murphys and Connerses, are the Vanderbilts, Morgans, Astors, Harrimans, Carnegies, and Rockefellers. Lincoln Steffens has shown this clearly enough, even if Socialists had not shown it before his time.

And even hanging half a dozen, or a dozen, or any number of dozens of these subsidizers, inciters, and beneficiaries of the political Mafia and Camorra would not, we believe, materially improve conditions. Perhaps it may be necessary, some day, to hang some of them, incidentally to the general process of cleaning up the wreck of the old system while building the new one. But the hanging will be a minor matter. The important thing, in dealing with this sort of legal or semi-legal crime, just as in dealing with ordinary theft and fraud and murder, will be, not the killing of criminals, but the remodeling of the social order so as to remove the incentive and the opportunity for crime and establish conditions favorable to honest and humane conduct.

Not only can we not applaud wild talk such as this of Dr. Aked's, whether indulged in by a gentleman of his culture and high social position or by an untaught and rebellious victim of existing conditions. We must positively deprecate it in either case. Such tirades do not help to clear the situation, to bring out an intelligent understanding, from which an intelligent plan of campaign can be evolved. On the contrary, they tend to confuse the public mind, substituting hatred against individuals or classes for purposeful and constructive revolutionary policy.

Such futile and demoralizing conceptions are characteristic of the bourgeois mind, whether it happens to be in the reactionary, the conservative, the so-called radical, or the anarchist stage. A proletarian movement must know better than to waste its energies in outbursts of blind wrath.

"By the nine gods of war," the practise of compiling statistics from the police court records ought to be suppressed. Here are the pesky figures showing that native Americans head the list of offenders, and that the Jewish race has less than its due quota of lawbreakers in proportion to its total numbers. What is to become of law and order, if cold facts are to be permitted thus to contradict the august Bingham?



ON THE TRAIL.

## JUDGE WRIGHT'S DECISION ANALYZED.

By JUDGE JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

The decision of Judge Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the Gompers contempt case is the most far-reaching step yet taken to undermine and destroy the freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. Primarily it is intended to curb the growing power of organized labor, if not destroy the labor movement; but it cannot be limited to that purpose. If finally upheld, it must ultimately lead to the general censorship of speech and of the press. If a court may, by injunction or otherwise, determine in advance what subjects may or may not be discussed, or what may or may not be said in a laboring paper, why may it not, in like manner, abridge the freedom of all other publications? The fact that judges, nearly all of whom are appointed through influences unfriendly to labor and are out of sympathy with the labor movement, may deem it inexpedient or undesirable to abridge the freedom of other publications, is no answer to the proposition that the assumption of power to do so in any case, places the entire press of the country at the mercy of an irresponsible power, as great and as arbitrary as the Russian censorship, to be exercised at will. If the courts can enjoin the publication of any statement in "The Federationist," they can certainly enjoin the publication of the same statement in any other paper; and, if they can enjoin the publication of one statement, or the discussion of one subject, their power extends to all statements and to all subjects.

The truth or falsity of the enjoined statement is wholly immaterial and is not considered by the court, either in granting the injunction or in determining the guilt of the publisher when cited for contempt of court. The publication, contrary to the injunction, constitutes the crime, though the statement may be, as in the Gompers case, absolutely true.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," but Judge Wright says that this provision does not guarantee the right of anybody to print or publish anything; that it is a mere inhibition upon the direct action of Congress, but leaves Congress free to create courts with power to abridge such freedom, by writs having the force of statutory laws. This is arrant nonsense and neither deserves nor needs discussion.

But, says Judge Wright, the defendants are charged with having conspired among themselves and with others to make the publication in question for the purpose of injuring the property (the business) of the Buck Stove Co., and that, as the publication was but an incidental overt act in execution of the conspiracy, the court had a right to enjoin it, although an individual, not conspiring with others, might not be subject to such injunction. This involves the absurdity of holding that an individual system may lawfully and rightfully publish an article in a newspaper which it would be unlawful for several persons, having the same object in view, to publish in the same newspaper.

What property of the Buck Stove Company were the defendants seeking to injure by the enjoined publication? Its business, of course. And how were they attempting to injure its business? By inducing the members and friends of Organized Labor to withdraw their patronage from the company during its controversy with the unions. But the Buck Stove Company has no property right in the patronage of its customers. If there is any property right

in such patronage, it belongs to the customers and not to the company with which they may, at any time, choose to deal and may be withdrawn by them at will, either with or without reason. What possible property, or property right, of the company can be injured by requesting a customer to transfer his patronage to another? None. Yet an injunction can be issued in such cases, only to prevent injury to property or property rights of the complainant.

Another argument of Judge Wright is that the enjoined publication was, and was intended to be, an interference with interstate commerce, and was therefore a criminal act in execution of the alleged conspiracy. How did, or could, the publication interfere with or obstruct interstate commerce, assuming, although we deny, that it might be properly enjoined upon that ground?

If every person in every state of the Union should, as a direct result of the publication, refuse to purchase any stove or other article manufactured by the Bucks Stove Company, that fact would not in the least interfere with interstate commerce. The company would still be perfectly free to ship their wares into every state in the Union. They might find no purchasers in any of the states, but that is a matter entirely beyond the scope of the interstate commerce laws, and beyond the jurisdiction of the federal Government itself.

Judge Wright, as a further basis for his decision, appeals to the higher law of necessity, "the argument of tyrants." He contends that, if such injunctions cannot be issued and enforced, there is no adequate protection to the citizen against false and libelous publications injurious to his business. Of course, he does not find that anything published by the defendants was false or libelous. It was manifestly true, and its truth or falsity was legally immaterial in the contempt proceeding. It was true that the Bucks Stove Company had been placed upon the "unfair list" of the American Federation of Labor, and it was true that members of the federation "do not patronize" the company. These were the enjoined publications, for publishing which they were found guilty of contempt of court.

Injunction is not, and never can be, a remedy for libel or slander, but, if it were desirable to adopt such a remedy, the judicial department of the federal Government has never been commissioned to legislate upon the subject.—The San Francisco Star.

### BRAND THE LIE.

We must have the foresight of great wisdom if we would ably meet our high responsibility. We must equip our columns thoughtfully to bear the shocks of bitter warfare that soon will be waged against us. Every effort is even now being made to poison the minds of the people as to the attitude which the Socialist holds toward home and women. When, therefore, the cohorts of capitalist culture, in a cunning effort to obscure the economic issue, hurl against the Socialist movement the charge that the Socialist holds a loose and disintegrating idea of the relations of the sexes; then our own women, noble, fearless, class-conscious, strong in their sense of purity and right, must rise all as a single voice and brand it as a lie.

Oh, my comrades, do you know the force of such a cry?

Where our feeble protest would be lost in the echoing dark, that cry would rock the thrones and set the yrant quaking.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

## WRITERS WHO REFUSE TO SCAB.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

A great deal of interest and surprise has been manifested recently because certain New York writers have refused to write for certain magazines.

Typographical Union No. 6, of New York, has for some years been carrying on an industrial battle with the Butterick Pattern Company.

This company publishes three journals of large circulation. It has refused to recognize the union, and is at present employing "scab" labor.

It has enjoined the officials of the union, imprisoned some of them, and altogether done what it could to break the union.

The Butterick publications, however, require the services of writers.

And most writers, of course, consider themselves above ordinary workmen. They do not belong to a union, and most of them have but little regard for the rights of workmen.

But some few writers are awakening to the fact that they are part of the working class, and when the Butterick Company recently invited three or four prominent writers to work for them, they answered by saying that they would not write articles for a "scab" publication.

This surprised even the Typographical Union.

As a matter of fact, it ought not to surprise anyone. It is a faint, tentative outreaching on the part of these men to achieve the solidarity of labor.

If a few half starved workmen refused to take bread from the Butterick Company because their fellow workmen had not received justice no one would have been surprised.

But for men who need never ask their fellow workmen for a single

favor, nor for any kind of protection, to refuse to work at good prices, seemed altogether incredible.

As a matter of fact, wherever the Socialist spirit is developed the solidarity of labor becomes well nigh complete.

It is no longer limited to those who work with their hands. It brings also into the great human brotherhood all others also who labor.

The teachers are slowly being brought into the ranks of labor. The writers must be brought into the ranks of labor, and all the various other classes of workers, whether of hand or mind, must be united together in the struggle for economic justice.

A few years ago in Vienna the printers refused to set up certain articles abusing Socialists, and for several days not a single capitalist paper was issued.

The time is coming here, as well as elsewhere, when workmen will refuse to assist, even for wages, in their own political destruction.

The time is also coming when the workmen of intellect—writers, thinkers, managers, professors—will not only stand for the political rights of all, but will refuse to do any work which tends toward the industrial slavery or degradation of the manual worker.

Things move slowly, but feeble, tentative outreaching, already in evidence, are uniting in close bonds of union the workers of the world.

(Alexander Irvine, Rose Pastor Stokes and Robert Hunter are among those Socialists who declined to write for the Butterick Company.—Ed.)

## THE MEN WHOM DIAZ DREADS.

By JOHN MURRAY.

(The following description of the Mexican uprising, by John Murray, editor of the "Border," recently appeared in that magazine.)

The warm clasp of Tom's hand tempted me to talk in a moment, and my loose tongue let slip enough to give hint of my errand to Mexico. Now Tom Hart was the last man that I should have supposed would show the white feather—a bear hunter, mind you, and grizzlies at that.

"Look here, Bud," he spoke, with a d'androp of his eyes that was new to me, "don't be so foolish as to rub the President's hair the wrong way. You don't know Mexico—it's prison or death down here. You're fooled if you think for a moment that this is the United States. Why, I have seen a bunch of Rurales ride into a village, and the first thing they did was to go to the Diaz Government and call out the whole population, line 'em up and shoot down every tenth man. No trials—nothing. That's Mexico. And don't you go for to stand on your dignity as an American citizen, thinking that you're safer than a native to speak your mind free. I've seen Americans—yes, and there's three of 'em right now in the prison of San Juan de Ulua—who might just as well be Esquimaux for all the protection that their nationality gives 'em. For God's sake, old man—Tom's pleading started me, for if he were possessed of such a crushing fear of Diaz, what chance had I to escape contagion?" "don't do anything to offend the Mexican Government."

"It's too late, Tom. I'm into it now—up to my neck. You never held back when we were after the big-footed grizzly that killed our cattle in the pines back of the Loma Pelon ranch. The game I'm after now is news—the true story of Mexico's scandal footed burden bearers and their nearness to revolt."

For several minutes he said nothing, and the grind of the car wheels got on my nerves. We were racking through that strip of sandy desert which lies between the Rio Grande and the fertile cattle ranges of General Terrazas's three million acre ranch. Would he never speak? It was hot to suffocation and I made a motion

as if to rise from the seat, but his hand checked me.

"How are you going to do it, Bud? What's your plan?"

I had to think for a moment before answering. From now on until I recrossed the line back into the United States I must trust people—people whom I had never seen before, whose native tongue was not my tongue, whose lives would be in my hands, as mine would be in theirs. So why should I not trust my old partner, although he was not a member of the Mexican Liberal party?

The car seats next to us were vacant—I made certain of this with a glance—and opening my check book I extracted from a slit in the cover a thin, closely written sheet of paper, dated from the Los Angeles county jail, which was to pass me through forbidden paths of Mexico. Tom read my introduction to the revolutionists slowly, from the first word to the last.

"El portador del presente documento es el Sr. John Murray, periodista americano de avanzados ideales," being the first line and winding up with—"tu hermano uno no desmayo."

"R. FLORES MAGON."

Refolding the letter he handed it back to me without a word, and I rebedded it securely in the leather cover of my check book.

"Tom, you've heard of Magon, the leader of the Liberal party?" I dropped the sound of my voice to the last notch and the answer came back in the same key:

"Every peon in Mexico knows him, Bud. He's worshiped next to Juarez—but he's got no chance. If it was Texas, now, that were coming over the border, I'd say 'yes' and oil my rifle with the rest, but however willing these poor Mexicans are to fight, I've got just one question to ask, and that's a corker: 'Where's the guns?'"

"Well, Tom, maybe the guns are coming. I know that preparations are being made."

With a quick upward motion of his finger Tom signified silence as the train came to a sudden stop and three Mexican officials entered the far end of the car.

(To be Continued.)

## RUSSIA'S "EVIDENCE."

Editorial from New York "Evening Post."

In the brief submitted for the consideration of Mr. Root by counsel for Christian Rudovitz, great stress is laid on the fact that the Russian case was based on the deposition of practically a single person, and that this direct witness had made two depositions, of which one, made less than a month after the acts charged in the indictment, is contradicted by others made sixteen months later. The first affidavit did not profess to identify the accused. The second did, besides falling into other discrepancies. Counsel argued that there could be little doubt of what had happened in the interval. Russia's well known methods of dealing out justice to political offenders, and this in a province in which the fires of revolution were being mercilessly stamped out, had been brought to bear on unsatisfactory witnesses. Their memories were refreshed. And that constitutes the crux of the question. Evidence that comes from a government that tolerates torture and summary execution must be received as suspect. The government that sends its spies to head the very councils of the revolutionary parties, is capable of manufacturing a case. We do not say that such reasoning entered into Mr. Root's decision. The case against Rudovitz, even if manufactured, was weak. But in the undecided case of Pouden and in all future cases of the kind, it must be remembered that truth, like liberty, does not flourish under the knout and the bayonet.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### "THINE AND MINE."

Editor of The Call: Mayor McClellan is quoted in the "World" as saying: "There is a great wave of social unrest sweeping around the world, which masks a concerted movement of lawlessness and anarchy. It is distinguished by an unwillingness to recognize the difference between thine and mine, and its real purpose is the getting of something for nothing. It manifests its true spirit from time to time by carefully planned outrages."

Perhaps some of the "carefully planned outrages" which he has in mind are:

The supplying of rotten hose for saving life and property. The appointing of \$25,000 per year commissioners for thirty minutes per week.

The appointing of \$50 per day commissioners sitting few hours per day appraising rose bushes and ivy vines, and allowing \$150 per acre for property which is worth \$4 per acre.

Making contractors a present of two million dollars or so of other people's money?

Establishing a two million police force at this city's expense to patrol the wilds of Dutchess and Putnam Counties, etc., with burglars and moving vans in the city of New York.

The appointing of judges who would not live twenty-four hours in some towns west of the Rocky Mountains where there are no bar associations.

The building of six million dollar palaces for four hour per day city employees, with marble bathtubs, gold plated pen folders and specially designed and engraved cuspidors, and presenting the people (at their own expense) with a bathing beach at the mouth of a twelve foot sewer, at a cost of \$250,000 for property worth \$30,000, while fifty thousand children occupy fire escape buildings, and patients lay on the floor of overcrowded hospitals.

He says further: "I have too much confidence in the strength of modern institutions to believe for a moment that the majority of the people will ever wish to overturn them." He thinks that the menace to civilization is that the bomb may be substituted for the ballot as a weapon of attack.

Mr. McClellan is greatly mistaken when he thinks that the danger of Socialism, etc., or "the great wave of social unrest" is a desire to get something for nothing or an unwillingness to recognize the difference between Thine and Mine.

The real cause of the so-called Socialism, anarchism and the "great wave of social unrest" is the desire of the majority of the people to live and let live. "Justice and mercy to all without discrimination," which the present tendency is commercially to the strong and death to the weak, and justice to those who can pay for it. The majority of people believe it is wrong that a few individuals shall have the power to make the price of a man, to make the price of milk or 12 cents per quart, meat 6 or 20 cents per pound, or coal \$4 or \$8 per ton as they see fit.

The majority of people believe it is wrong that half a million of the people shall secure luxurious apartments in freedom while persons without means are sentenced to six months in the workhouse upon conviction of the crime of being without employment or a home.

WILLIAM STONEBRIDGE.

New York, Jan. 26.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

I. G.—The Jews in ancient times did own slaves; but had to free them 30 years after they had been bought, and if a slave did not wish to be sent off to shift for himself, he was taken to the door of his master's house and his car placed, after which he remained a slave forever.

A. B. Z.—A good method to develop your memory would be to study up and memorize, say, a few stanzas of some classic poem, or a short prose article of a few paragraphs, every day. Read less and dwell more on what you do read.

A. and B.—E is nearer right. Christian Scientists believe that disease is imaginary, and when sick, pray to God to relieve them of this false imagination.

S. G.—Since you came to America before twenty-one years of age, and your father is a citizen, you are one as well.

Ellis Silvergate.—The tenth day of Siwan, 1891, fell on Tuesday, June 16. 2. We have no records of steamers that come to Philadelphia. Apply to the files of a daily paper of your city.

N. Nave.—"Rosh Hashona" in 1878 fell on Thursday, September 18th.