

TRACTION FRANCHISES BORN OF FRAUD

READ THE AMAZING EXPOSE IN THIS ISSUE

All the News
All the Time

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

Last Edition

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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ROOSEVELT CUTS NO ICE

Judiciary Committee Favors Anti-Japanese Measure Against President's Wish.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 2.—The Judiciary committee of the state Legislature has rendered a report favoring the passage, without change, of the Drew measure, which prohibits aliens from holding lands in this state. The bill will come up to-morrow. It will take precedence over the Johnson bill, denying Japanese the right to be members of corporations and segregating them not only in the schools, as attempted by the San Francisco Board of Education two years ago, but also in residential districts at the option of boards of supervisors.

President Roosevelt's letter to Governor Gillett on the Japanese question was eagerly read by members of the Legislature. A. M. Drew said: "After a cursory reading of the letter I am determined to stand for the bill as it has been amended. As to the President's views in this latest letter I take no exception, but I do believe that Secretary Root in the letter inclosed by the President, takes an unwarranted stand against all legislation proposed against the Japanese."

"My object in introducing the land bill, I may frankly state, was to keep the Japanese from getting a foothold in California. They are not and should not be allowed to become citizens of this country, and they should not have the right of property ownership. We are confronted with a serious situation in this regard, and I shall make every effort to have the measures passed."

MINERS RE-ELECT THOMAS L. LEWIS

John Walker Will Not Contest Election, and Harmony Now Prevails Among Delegates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Thomas L. Lewis was re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America, according to the report of the tellers made at the convention yesterday. John Walker, of Illinois, Lewis' opponent, has announced that he will not contest the election. Mr. Lewis' majority was about 16,000.

There was little of the spirit of hostility in the speeches of President Feehan and other officers of the Pittsburgh district when they took the floor to protest against the action of President Lewis in refusing financial assistance to the striking miners of the Mercer-Butler field, Pennsylvania, on the ground that there was too little chance of success. Rather, President Feehan set forth the present status of the struggle and appealed to the delegates to support him in the application to the national officers for aid.

Just prior to adjournment President Lewis said it was plain that there would be no further quarreling over the personal differences, and that the business of the convention would now be disposed of as quickly as possible. He would give all information asked in regard to his attitude toward Mercer-Butler strike, he said, but he would not engage in bickering with his critics.

The Socialistic Revolution.

The following is a Socialistic resolution in full which was adopted by the convention last week without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas, In the light of the industrial depression that has haunted America for more than a year, millions of willing workers have been forced into involuntary idleness, thereby being denied access to the means of life, and

"Whereas, Many of those who are victims of this industrial depression have, in self-preservation, become instructors of law, and

"Whereas, A class of predatory rich, who scarcely know the limits of their wealth, are co-existent with the countless thousands whose poverty is directly attributable to their failure to find some owner of the means of production to employ them, and

"Whereas, The denial of the opportunity to willing workers to engage in full scale labor wars from the fact that the means with which the necessities of life are produced are owned and controlled by private individuals, who are not necessary factors in the field of wealth production, but whose only function is to profit by the activity of the working class so long as a market can be found where the product of the workers can be disposed of, and

"Whereas, The workers receive in the form of wages only a small share of what their labor power with the aid of machinery creates, thus preventing them from buying back out of the markets the equivalent of what they have produced, necessarily causing a glutted market, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the United Mine Workers of America, in annual convention assembled, recognize and declare for the necessity of the 'public ownership and operation' of all those means of production and exchange that are collectively used, that every man or woman willing and able to work, can have free access to the value of life and get the full social value of what they produce."

DYNAMITE ON TRACKS

Effort Made to Wreck Lehigh Valley Train.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 2.—An effort to wreck a Lehigh Valley Railroad train on the Harveys Lake branch by the use of dynamite was made this morning, but was unsuccessful. Dynamite had been used to displace the rails of the main line at a frog, and had a train come along it would have been thrown from the track and down an embankment. A workman discovered the shattered rail at six o'clock this morning, sometime before a train was due, and notified the operator at the nearest station. Traffic on the main track was delayed for several hours before repairs were completed. Detectives are searching for the wreckers.

DIE IN DIRE POVERTY

Pastor and Wife Found Dead in Bed from Escaping Gas.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 2.—The Rev. and Mrs. Frederick V. G. H. Vahey were found dead in their apartments on the first floor of the rear of 29 Hague street yesterday, both having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas escaping from a radiator. Some of the neighbors incline to the opinion that it was a suicide pact, but the police, who investigated the matter, say the double death was accidental.

They came from somewhere in the neighborhood of Philadelphia about a year ago and Mr. Vahey endeavored to organize a congregation of his own faith, but met with little success. Their principal support seems to have been \$5 a week, which Mrs. Vahey received from a relative. It has not yet been found out who this relative is, as no letters bearing on the subject could be found.

All the money found in the apartments was \$1.35 in an old handbag in a closet and four pennies in the dead man's pocket. The apartments were miserably furnished, even a quilt. A few letters were found showing that Mr. Vahey had made efforts to secure employment outside of his calling as a minister.

MRS. BROKAW SUES

Asks for Separation from Husband on Ground of Cruelty.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 2.—Alleging that her husband was unduly jealous and had treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner and had abandoned her, Mrs. May Blair Brokaw, wife of W. Gould Brokaw, filed a suit for a separation in the County Clerk's office here yesterday morning. The notice was attached to an order signed by Justice Maddox, of the Supreme Court, allowing service to be made on Mr. Brokaw by publication in two Nassau County papers.

The troubles of the Brokaws have been talked of for some time and it was generally known that there would be a separation sooner or later. The largest country estate of Mr. Brokaw, Nirvana, at Great Neck was closed last December and there were rumors at that time of an impending separation suit.

THE DALYS FOUND GUILTY.

William and Tillie Daly, of 132 West 90th street, who under the names of William and Tillie Barrett were arrested in Bond's drug store at 2635 Broadway on January 26 after a buzzer had announced that they were fooling with a telephone slot machine, were found guilty of unlawful entry in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.

The prisoners were remanded to the Tombs until February 5 that the case may be further investigated before sentence is pronounced.

U. S. DEFICIT INCREASES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Treasury deficit was increased during the month of January by nearly \$18,000,000, and the total for the fiscal year to date is \$79,814,442. This is the largest deficit for many years. The Government's receipts from all sources in January were \$47,480,428, of which \$23,818,870 came from customs, \$18,672,084 from internal revenue and \$4,989,474 from miscellaneous sources.

TRACTION FRANCHISES GOT BY BRIBERY AND FRAUD

DOCTOR DIES FOR SCIENCE

He Has Dangerous Operation on Himself to Prove His Theory Which Results in Death.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Dr. Herman G. Niermann died yesterday after a vain attempt to improve by surgery the processes of Nature. Desperate suffering followed an operation which he had had performed on himself against the protest of all the local surgeons in an effort to prove a new theory.

Dr. Niermann for a year or more had been studying the digestive tract and conceived the idea that a human being could get along without that part which receives the poisons of the body, and, he believed, becomes the culture beds of syphilitic diseases. He prepared a paper on the subject, which was read at a session of the Tuberculosis Congress at Washington last October.

While in Washington he met Dr. Binney, of the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins, and begged the doctor to perform the operation described on him, but Dr. Binney refused. Fort Wayne surgeons also pronounced it too dangerous. Finally Dr. McOscar agreed to perform the operation along the lines specifically laid down by Dr. Niermann.

Early in the week Dr. Niermann had fallen in a faint, which he himself attributed to the poisons in his abdomen, and another reason for the surgery he wished performed.

The operation took place Thursday morning and seemed to promise good results at first. But the shock was too much for the patient's system and peritonitis developed.

WHERE IS BROUGHTON?

Detectives Searching for the Missing Scribe—No Clue.

Broughton Brandenburg, the writer, whose trial on an indictment charging grand larceny came before Justice Dowling in Supreme Court yesterday, and who failed to appear, is to-day being hunted by detectives. A bench warrant was issued, and the District Attorney's detectives began a search for Brandenburg. He has been living with his wife at No. 9 East 8th street.

Samuel Bell Thomas, counsel for Brandenburg, said he was making busy his client on Sunday night, and was at a loss to account for his failure to appear in court. He expressed the belief that Brandenburg would appear within twenty-four hours and thus save his bail bond.

The indictment of Brandenburg resulted from the sale to the New York "Times" of a letter alleged to have been written by former President Grover Cleveland.

DEATH FOR BURGLARY.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 2.—The bill in the Texas Legislature making burglary a capital offense was passed finally by the House yesterday.

Representative Haxthausen introduced a bill yesterday which fixes the penalty of an automobile driver whose machine kills or injures a person by accident while running more than ten miles an hour in towns or twenty miles in rural districts at two to five years in the penitentiary.

LOAN SHARKS AND THEIR PREY.

By "One on the Inside."

A Striking Series Written Especially for The Evening Call.

"Loan Sharks and Their Prey" is the title of a series of articles which will commence in The Evening Call to-morrow. They have been written especially for The Evening Call by one who prefers to be known at present as "One on the Inside."

These articles contain a startling expose of the methods of the loan sharks, the species of human beings who extort huge sums of money from the poor and unfortunate and who make profits out of the grim necessities and hardships which the existing social system visits upon the working class.

The proposed introduction of a bill during the present session of the state Legislature at Albany having for its avowed object the restriction of the operation of the loan sharks makes this series timely and appropriate. It is reported that the loan sharks are combining and raising a fund of \$50,000 for the purpose of defeating the

MR. METZ SPEAKS FOR HIS BOSS

He Would Convince People No Subways Needed—If He Could.

"Any man who tries to be elected Mayor next fall by promising the voters more subways within the next few years will prove himself either a fool or a faker," said Comptroller Metz yesterday. "It will be a confidence game on the people, and the man who attempts it will be beaten a mile. He might as well promise to build a line of steamships to Mars. It is inherently dishonest for any man or any party to promise impossible things, like the immediate building of subways."

The proposed Lexington avenue subway could not be operated at a profit until ten years after its construction if built as expensively as the Belmont tunnel. It would be a rival to the present subway, which would not be showing a profit were it not for the existing joint operation with the elevated lines. The elevated lines are really the money makers for the Interborough system.

"As for the proposed Fourth avenue subway for Brooklyn, that is out of the question for the present. It would be operated at a great loss for years. It leads nowhere. The contractors estimate that it would cost \$15,000,000, without equipment or power."

The proposed Lafayette avenue loop system might pay. It would make numerous connections in a new district, tapping the Brooklyn, Manhattan and Williamsburg bridges. The Elsborg law limits a franchise term to twenty years. That is such a short term that it does not look attractive to private capital. The law should be amended so as to enable the city to grant a franchise for fifty years."

MISS MALONEY MARRIED

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—HELEN MALONEY, DAUGHTER OF MARTIN MALONEY, WAS MARRIED THIS MORNING TO HERBERT OSBORNE, AT SPRING LAKE, WITH THE FULL CONSENT OF HER FAMILY AND THE CHURCH.

TAXICABS COLLIDE.

Two taxicabs collided on Fifth avenue near 47th street last night, giving a severe shaking up to John M. Shaw, a broker, his wife and two friends. The Night Court decided that the reckless driving of Edward M. was responsible for the collision, and he was fined \$5. Mr. Shaw is the stock exchange member of the firm of J. B. Russell & Co.

TEDDY JR. ACTUALLY WORKS.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 2.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who started in Thompsonville a few months ago to learn carpet making, has been advanced to the loom. The Thompsonville Carpet Mills are running until 9.30 at night. Young Roosevelt does not work at night, his hours being from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Granting to Corporations the Right to Use the Streets of New York for Transportation Purposes Is One Long Story of Municipal Corruption, Says Gustavus Myers.

By GUSTAVUS MYERS.
Author of "The History of Public Franchises in New York City," "The History of Tammany Hall," "The History of the Great American Fortunes, Etc."

The enormous capitalization of the Traction oligarchy's system is based upon what? Cars? Rails? Power plants? Not at all. If the entire physical equipment were offered at a bargain sale it would bring comparatively little. Most of it would sell as junk, and nearly all of it as second-hand material.

IT IS THE MONOPOLY OF THE CITY'S STREETS WHICH CONSTITUTES THE ONE GREAT VALUABLE ASSET OF THE TRACTION OWNERS. Through their ownership of public franchises this monopoly is assured them.

Capitalizing Paper Titles.

This is the fundamental basis of the vast amounts in bonds and stocks issued by them. These securities are practically all grounded UPON THEIR TITLES TO THE CITY'S STREETS. They have bits of paper showing that at such and such a date the city authorities or the Legislature gave them or their predecessors the right to lay down rails and operate street car systems.

These bits of paper are titles, and hold faster in law than a barnacle does to a ship. Most of these paper titles were obtained before you were born; they are mildewed with age; but so far as the comprehensive powers they grant are concerned, they are just as fresh as on the day they were signed, and will be as active a thousand years from now if the present capitalist system continues.

What Are Flesh and Blood Beside Scraps of Paper?

Of course, you know the principle underlying our whole system of civil jurisprudence since Daniel Webster argued the famous Dartmouth College case. By the decision in that case, a contract once entered into is binding forever. No matter how much conditions may change, or to what extent a contract may become oppressive to future generations, it cannot be annulled. IT TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER THE RIGHTS AND PROGRESSIVE DEMANDS OF HUMANITY.

It was greatly owing to that decision that the power of the capitalist class was confirmed and secured. And every court decision since then has slavishly followed the lines of the Dartmouth College decision.

These paper titles are judicially construed as grants and contracts, and give their owners THE RIGHT TO EXPLOIT THE PEOPLE FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD. Generations may come and go, but this power continues without abridgement.

IT IS THIS POWER TO EXPLOIT WHICH THE TRACTION OWNERS HAVE CAPITALIZED AT A COLOSSAL SUM.

Perpetual Power to Exploit.

Nearly all of the franchises are PERPETUAL. The corrupt politicians who, for a mess of pottage, gave them away, presented them as a gift FOREVER. Some of the franchises granted in recent years have time limits, but the greater number of the street railway franchises are absolutely unlimited in point of time.

In fact, so perpetual are they that some of the leases of one line to another are drawn for 999 years. You might profitably ponder over the power of a few men to bond a hundred generations to come. You have not even the right to a job; if you are out of work, the law does not make the slightest provision for the sustenance of yourself and your family; you have no security for old age, sickness or disability; your children might starve for all the recognition the law gives them. But this same law allows these men the unquestioned power of confiscating the earnings not only of the workers of this generation but of one hundred generations to come.

You say that this is grotesque. All capitalism is grotesque, and also horrible tragic, in its results.

Who Decide Our Laws.

Yet it ought not be strange to you. You have had ample opportunities for knowing that the men who hold the paper titles to the resources of a whole nation, are the identical gentlemen who decide what the law should be, and who shall be our Legislators, Mayors, Governors, Judges, Cabinet Officers and Presidents. John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, is one of the magnates who showed you recently how the trick is done. You vote; they pull the strings.

In Wall Street, where they know how to estimate the power of exploitation at its true value, a limited franchise, say for twenty-five or fifty years, is considered a valuable enough piece of property to capitalize at fifty or a hundred million dollars. But a perpetual franchise! There's no limit to its capitalization.

The question arises: How were these franchises obtained?

The answer is simple: By bribery and fraud.

The receivers of the Third Avenue

(Continued on Page 3.)

TRACTION FRANCHISES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The admonition you in hold "Thou Shalt Not Steal." It is interest to you to know that the franchise by which the Third Avenue Line is operated was obtained by bribery.

For the 3d Ave. Franchise: \$30,000. The corruptionists who originally secured the franchise bribed the Board of Aldermen to get it. They got \$30,000 in bribes. Thirty thousand dollars would not go very far, but it was a tolerably large sum in 1852, when the bribing was done. The noted political thief, an Alderman at the time, and was getting his first lessons in corruption from the respectable capitalists of the day.

The facts as to the bribing of the Board for the Third Avenue franchise and other franchises can be found in full in the Grand Jury's report of February 26, 1853, and in document No. 55, Board of Aldermen documents, 1853.

\$50,000 in 6th and 8th Avenues.

The same Board of Aldermen was corrupted to give away the franchises for the Sixth and Eighth avenues surface lines. According to the testimony before the Grand Jury, \$50,000 was paid in bribes for these two franchises. All of you who have found your second avenue transfers cut off will read with interest that this franchise was also a product of bribery. The same Board of Aldermen (nicknamed the "Forty Thieves") bartered it away in 1852.

Likewise the franchise of the Ninth Avenue surface line.

In presenting the testimony it took regarding the granting of these various franchises, the Grand Jury reported:

"It was clearly shown that enormous sums of money had been expended for and towards the procurement of railroad grants in the city, and that towards the decision and procurement of the Eighth Avenue railroad grant a sum so large that would startle the most credulous was expended."

The Fourth Avenue Line.

The "Pay As You Enter" cars on the Fourth Avenue surface line are delightfully reminiscent. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which originally got the franchise, paid lavishly when it entered the Board of Aldermen.

The exact amount was never known, but after they granted the franchise in 1852 many of the Aldermen were richer in cash and railroad stock.

(Continued to-morrow.)

MYERS' EXPOSURE AGAIN TO-MORROW

Gustavus Myers will continue his story of franchise fraud and bribery in The Evening Call to-morrow.

It is a terrible indictment of municipal misrule. It reveals the boasted conservators of property and order in a most unbecoming light.

Myers brings out clearly that private ownership of public utilities is at the bottom of all the corruption which hampers our government to-day.

There will be more about traction in The Evening Call after Myers gets through. The campaign goes right on. Push it along and enlist your friends!

ENGLAND WANTS SOLDIERS.

National Service League Agitates for Army of 400,000.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The National Service League, the object of which is to bring about compulsory military training in Great Britain, has taken advantage of the stir caused by the anonymous play "An Englishman's Home" to issue an urgent appeal in behalf of its object.

It gives the details of a scheme by which within four years 400,000 trained men can be added to the home defense army. It contends that the extra cost would not exceed \$20,000,000, instead of \$100,000,000, as stated in Parliament.

The appeal is signed by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who is president of the league; Lord Curzon, Viscount Milner and other vice presidents.

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The Writings and Speeches.

By Stephen M. Reynolds.

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The Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism.

By John Spargo.

The torch which all the prophets from Moses to Jesus have held aloft is being borne by Socialist agitators.

Not an apology, but a challenge. The Church on one side and Religion on the other. Spargo sings down the minister. Will the Church take it?

Randomly bound, 50 cents; postage 5 cents extra.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK EVENING CALL, 645 Pearl Street, New York City.

CLERICAL WORKERS ARE ORGANIZING

Stenographers' Union, No. 12646, of Brooklyn, Aids Russian Fellow Workers.

The movement for the organization of clerical workers has begun, not only in this country, but in Russia. Dr. G. N. Pinegan, of Yonkers, N. Y., at the request of a friend in Russia, recently wrote to the American Federation of Labor for copies of constitution and by-laws of Bookkeepers and Stenographers' unions. He was referred to Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, No. 12646, of Brooklyn, and was furnished by it with its constitution and by-laws, application blanks and all printed matter that would be of any assistance to the Russian workers in organizing.

Dr. Pinegan said in his letter in regard to the organization of clerical workers in Russia: "Organization movements of different kinds of workers in Russia started only a little while prior to the beginning of the revolution three years ago when a big general strike of railroads, factories and other workers in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other big cities compelled the government to give up and call the Duma—Russian Parliament.

Organization Is Spreading. "Since that time more attention is paid to the professional side of union. Organization movements are now going on, especially in St. Petersburg, where some progressive newspapers devote many columns to this question. The whole movement is just in the beginning, and any help on the part of old organizers of other countries, especially in the United States, is timely."

The Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, No. 12646, will hold its annual dinner on the evening of February 22, 6:30 o'clock, at 5 East 14th street, Manhattan. The purpose of this dinner is to explain to clerical workers outside of the union the imperative need of such an organization.

The speakers will be John Mitchell, second vice president of the American Federation of Labor; Charles E. Russell, the celebrated magazine writer, who is now editing the Metropolitan "Tribune" in The Call, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, who will speak particularly on the needs of women joining the union of their trade.

Members' Ability Is Recognized.

Members of this union, which has been only recently organized, are being elected to important positions in the labor movement of this city. Among such members are:

Mrs. Alice Burnham Hanford, delegate to the Label Fair Committee of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, was elected secretary of the coming fair, which will be held in the Labor Lyceum in May. J. P. Boyle has been re-elected corresponding secretary of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. George N. Enners was elected secretary of Labor Conferences of Greater New York for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

At the last meeting of the union resolutions protesting against the decision of Judge Wright were adopted. Five dollars each to the legal defense fund of the American Federation of Labor and the "Tribune" and of The Evening Call were donated.

The next meeting of the union will be held on February 16, at 59 Court street, Brooklyn. Clerical workers are invited.

EARTHQUAKE HOUSES

500 Portable Dwellings Shipped to Victims of Messina Disaster.

The naval supply ship Eba cleared from this port yesterday with a cargo of 500 portable houses for the earthquake victims of Messina. This cargo was bought with part of the Government naval appropriation money voted by Congress.

The 500 houses are stowed away in the Eba's hold. There are five lots of these houses packed in layers and painted five different colors. Not only is all the material for the houses in the cargo but the various pieces are numbered and completely finished. Nails, tools, a photograph of every part and printed instructions also go with the houses. There are also about a dozen carpenters who go with the cargo to erect in each section of Messina a model house to show the Italians how to go about putting the portable houses together.

This consignment of houses is the first of several. The Government will send along more in a short time and the Red Cross will also send some. In all 2,000 complete houses will be shipped from this country. The houses are, of course, small, but will accommodate families of four comfortably, and even more.

LOOKING FOR JOBS

"Anti" Petition Governor Hughes for Appointive Positions.

The New York State Anti-Suffrage Association sent the following letter from this city to Governor Hughes Monday:

"Earnestly believing that the serious purpose, ability and experience, to be found among women in many walks of life, should be used for the benefit of the community, and that the public service can be made more effective and economical by the appointment of women of judgment and energy as members to such educational, charitable, sanitary and reformatory boards, commissions and committees, as deal directly with the needs of both sexes, we respectfully urge that as soon as may be you will make such appointments of women as are possible under the laws of the State of New York.

"We are aware that women already hold positions on state boards, but their number in the public welfare, without exposing our civic institutions to the risk attendant upon granting to women unrestricted suffrage."

"We believe this to be the safest method of utilizing at the present time the capacities of women and their interest in the public welfare, without exposing our civic institutions to the risk attendant upon granting to women unrestricted suffrage."

Money spent with ad advertisers will bring more than 25 per cent. interest in The Call. Betsey. This is a bank at 4 per cent. Don't you think so?

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—The milling interests of Minneapolis announced yesterday that they had quit making white flour and that in the future nothing but the golden sort would be manufactured unless the bleached flour ruling of Secretary Wilson is reversed.

It is estimated that there is a stock of probably 100,000 barrels of bleached flour in the United States. This the Government will allow dealers to dispose of, and they have until January 9 next to sell it.

QUIT MAKING WHITE FLOUR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate yesterday passed the resolution offered by Senator Dick, of Ohio, setting apart February 12, 1909, as a special holiday to commemorate the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

The resolution was passed as a substitute for the House resolution, and the matter now goes to conference.

The Dick resolution authorizes a permanent memorial to Lincoln, which may include a national highway from Washington to Gettysburg, Pa., to be known as the Lincoln Way.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL PASSED.

SUPREME COURT TURNS DOG GAS TRUST

Denies Rehearing in 80-Cent Case—Company May Have to Dig Up Rebates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Supreme Court yesterday denied the petition of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, for a rehearing on the case in which the Court recently affirmed the validity of the 80-cent gas law. The petition also asked the Court, in case the rehearing was not granted, that it so amend its decree that the \$7,000,000 which the company has deposited with the court at New York, which represents the difference in price at \$1 and 80 cents per thousand feet paid by purchasers of gas during the tendency of the suit, be retained by the court until it can be demonstrated whether the increased returns from the lower rate will bring the receipts up to the point where the yield will be 6 per cent. on the company's investment. This prayer also was denied. The Court delivered no opinion.

Although Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr and others who appeared against the company believe that nothing now stands in the way of the distribution of the \$12,000,000 of rebates now due gas consumers, counsel for the Consolidated company were not willing to admit as much yesterday and intimated that there might be further delays. Charles E. Mathewson, of counsel for the Consolidated declares:

"It is safe to say that the Consolidated will obey the law as it is laid down. We always obey the law. Just what course this may require in detail it is impossible to say in advance of the information as to exactly what may be required by the mandate or what if anything may be left to the discretion of the court. The mandate may be silent on the question of distributing the fund."

Mandate Due Thursday.

The Supreme Court's mandate is expected on Thursday. Following this, it is for the Circuit Court, which ordered the segregation of the rebate fund, to decree what shall be done with it, and on what plan it shall be distributed. If that is ordered, this fund now amounts roughly to \$12,000,000, the amount which the companies have deposited themselves since last March. The total fund in the custody of United States Commissioner Shields, comprising the moneys paid in up to April 1 is \$11,717,492.35. This included \$322,432.85, interest to December 31. The total amount of the Consolidated's share is \$5,020,979.74, and this is the only part directly affected by the decision.

The other companies are not bound to abide by the Court's decision in the Consolidated's case, but last week suit was begun by the city against one of them, the New Amsterdam, to compel it to refund its share without regard to consumption. Argument on this is to be heard on Friday.

The refusal of the court to order a rehearing was also looked upon as final by the Public Service Commission. Chairman Wilcox declared that the decision of the court, now irrevocable, would have a very important bearing on car lines which have suspended operations on the ground that they were not able to operate and pay regular dividends.

Consolidated Gas stock dropped 5 1/2 points Monday on the decision and closed at a loss of 2 1/2 points for the day.

TALK FOR SUFFRAGE

Ethical Culture Society Women Listen to Many Arguments.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch spoke Monday afternoon before the Women's Conference of the Ethical Culture Society at 33 Central Park West on the "Awakening of Women All Over the World." About three hundred women listened attentively to enthusiastic pleas in behalf of the enfranchisement of their sex.

Mrs. Catt asked the Ethical Culture Society to support the cause, not because it would do them any special good as individuals, but because in their hands it would be a weapon with which they might do good to others.

Mrs. Blatch declared that men had obtained the suffrage by force. First the commercial class had wrested the privilege from the aristocrats. Then the great industrial class had obtained it, and lastly the farm laborers. It was difficult to solve the problem of granting it to women in this country because democracy had made such strides that when given at all it would have to be given to all women. She believed that the best way would be to give it to women in this country, then municipal suffrage, and then state and national suffrage.

Mrs. Morris Cooper, who was called upon by the chairman, Mrs. Henry Olshesheimer, to give her opinion on the subject, said that Mrs. Blatch had implied that women had a monopoly of civic virtue, and that she herself didn't think that in reality they did at all.

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MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—The milling interests of Minneapolis announced yesterday that they had quit making white flour and that in the future nothing but the golden sort would be manufactured unless the bleached flour ruling of Secretary Wilson is reversed.

It is estimated that there is a stock of probably 100,000 barrels of bleached flour in the United States. This the Government will allow dealers to dispose of, and they have until January 9 next to sell it.

Money spent with ad advertisers will bring more than 25 per cent. interest in The Call. Betsey. This is a bank at 4 per cent. Don't you think so?

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QUIT MAKING WHITE FLOUR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate yesterday passed the resolution offered by Senator Dick, of Ohio, setting apart February 12, 1909, as a special holiday to commemorate the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

The resolution was passed as a substitute for the House resolution, and the matter now goes to conference.

The Dick resolution authorizes a permanent memorial to Lincoln, which may include a national highway from Washington to Gettysburg, Pa., to be known as the Lincoln Way.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL PASSED.

JACK FROST CAUSES DEATH AND MISERY

Mercury Drops and So Do Many Ill-Fed and Ill-Clothed Unemployed.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the winter.

It also was the coldest February 1 in the history of the local Weather Bureau. While there have been colder days in February in former winters, not in several years has such intense cold been accompanied by such a blustering wind that chilled to the marrow, causing suffering among the poor and freezing at least two persons to death.

James Kelly, seventy years old, homeless, found frozen to death in the roadway near the estate of General Philip Schuyler, at Irvington. Malcolm Meyers, fifty-four years old, found frozen to death in a Rockaway Beach stable.

Peter Cavanaro, of Riverhead, L. I., missing from his home since Saturday, was found at Medford, twenty miles distant, with frozen feet. They may be amputated.

Peter Regan, of No. 327 East 23d street, fell from exposure on 14th street, near First avenue. He received a deep scalp wound. Dr. Burke, of Bellevue, was obliged to chase Regan from the walk, blooded head having frozen.

James Robinson, a druggist, of Mills Road, No. 1, fell from exposure on Fourth avenue and 26th street, and was taken to Bellevue.

William Hannon, of No. 305 East 38th street, was overcome at 23d street and Fourth avenue and fell from a truck. He was taken to Bellevue.

William Donovan, of No. 791 Third avenue, was found on the walk at Third avenue and 28th street.

An unidentified man was found overcome one in front of No. 19 Gramercy Park, and the other at Third avenue and 34th street. They remained unconscious all day in Bellevue.

Suffering Among the Poor.

Suffering among the poor and the homeless was great. Those who were compelled to seek shelter in stray wagons, stables or outhouses suffered greatly. Nelson Meyers, 70 years old, stable hand, was frozen to death in a barn in Eldert avenue, Rockaway Beach. His body was found in a stall rolled in a horse blanket. James Kelly, 63 years old, a homeless man, was found dead within a few feet of the home of the General Philip Schuyler estate in Irvington.

Many old style tenement houses on the lower East Side were like cold storage plants. Where there were babies and sick persons, the suffering was intense. Even in some of the better class of apartments in the city, the steam in the radiators was not sufficient, and hence rich and poor alike felt the cold.

"WORLD" LABEL CASE.

Newspaper Men Excused from Appearing Before Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—That indictments may be returned against subordinates on certain newspapers for alleged libelous publications in connection with the transfer to the United States Government of the Panama Canal is indicated by the turn taken in the Grand Jury investigation yesterday. Witnesses connected with the Press Publishing Company (the New York "World") after journeying here from New York, were excused from appearing before the Grand Jury.

When all had been heard by the Government attorneys in the presence of their own attorneys, the statement was made that they were excused and discharged from testifying. It is understood that all advanced the same reason as that advanced by Mr. Shaw on Friday last when he declined to testify—that is, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate them.

Further alleged libelous articles are to be read to the jury to-day when the investigation will be completed.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE INCREASES

Only Through Education

Set aside a few evenings this winter for serious study that others may be enlightened by our propaganda.

Comrade John Spargo, in his excellent book, "The Common Sense of Socialism," 25 cents (paper), recommends a careful reading of the following books on Socialism:

Biographies of Socialists

Memoirs of Karl Marx, by Wilhelm Liebknecht. Cloth, 50c.

Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Reformer, by Eduard Bernstein. Cloth, 10c.

Frederick Engels: His Life and Work, by Karl Kautsky, 10c.

General Exposition of Socialism

Principles of Scientific Socialism, by Charles H. Van Pelt. Paper, 50c; cloth, \$1.00.

Collectivism, by Emma Vanderweide. Cloth, 50c.

Socialism: A Summary and Interpretation of Socialist Principles, by John Spargo. Cloth, \$1.25.

The Socialist—Who They Are and What They Stand For, by John Spargo. Paper, 10c; cloth, 50c.

The Quintessence of Socialism, by Prof. A. E. Schaffie. Price, \$1.00.

The Philosophy of Socialism

The Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels. Paper, 10c; cloth, 50c.

Evolution, Social and Organic, by M. Lewis. Cloth, 50c.

The Theoretical System of Karl Marx, by L. E. Boudin. Cloth, \$1.00.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by F. Engels. Paper, 10c; cloth, 50c.

Mass and Class, by W. J. Osofsky. Cloth, \$1.25.

History of Socialism

The History of Socialism, by Thos. Kirkup. Cloth, \$1.00.

French and German Socialism in Modern Times, by E. T. Mly, 75c.

The History of Socialism in the United States, by Morris Hillquit. Cloth, \$1.75.

Economics of Socialism

Marxian Economic, by Erass Untermyer. Cloth, \$1.00.

Wage Labor and Capital, by Karl Marx. Paper, 50c.

Value, Price and Profit, by Karl Marx. Paper, 10c; cloth, 50c.

Capital, by Karl Marx. In two volumes. Cloth, \$2.00 each.

Socialism as Related to Special Questions.

The American Farmer, by A. M. Simons. Cloth, 50c.

Socialism and Anarchism, by George P. Inoff. Cloth, 50c.

Poverty, by Robert Hunter. Paper, 50c; cloth, \$1.50.

American Pauperism, by Immanuel Ladoff. Paper, 50c.

The Bitter Cry of the Children, by John Spargo. Cloth, \$1.50.

Class Struggle in America, by A. M. Simons. Cloth, 50c.

Underfed School Children—The Problem and the Remedy, by John Spargo. Paper, 10c.

Socialists in French Municipalities, a Compilation from Official reports. Paper, 50c.

Socialists at Work, by Robert Hunter. Cloth, \$1.50.

STOCK YOUR LIBRARY NOW. ORDER FROM BOOK DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK EVENING CALL, 645 Pearl Street, NEW YORK CITY.

BLOOD CAME TOO LATE

Negroes Dies After Transfusion from Bellevue Messenger.

Drs. Geisler and Lackey, of Bellevue Hospital, went to the dining room where the hospital messengers were eating yesterday afternoon, and announced that there was a patient in one of the wards whose life might be saved if some one would permit them to transfuse a quantity of his blood into the woman's arteries.

Six of the messengers offered themselves. The doctors selected Gustave Labrink, the huskiest of the lot. When Labrink got to the surgical ward where the operation was to be performed he found that the patient was Julia Herring, a colored woman, who had been employed as a maid at 205 West 107th street, and was taken to the hospital on January 27, suffering from an internal hemorrhage.

The surgeons joined an artery in Labrink's right arm to one in the woman's left arm and permitted the blood to course into her artery until sixteen ounces had been registered. Then they put Labrink to bed and ordered him to stay until to-day.

The woman rallied after the operation and the surgeons thought she might recover, but at 10 o'clock she had a sinking spell and died at 11.

FOR WASHINGTON SQUARE

Playground Associations to Fight Use of Park for Courthouse.

Members and representatives of the playground associations of the city are joining in the fight against the use of part of Washington Square for the new courthouse as an encroachment on the playing space of children. This opposition is based on the fact that the eight acres of Washington Square are the only space for the 7,000 people of the Third and Fifth Assembly districts, and that the use of the square for a public building would further establish the precedent laid down when St. John's Park was built up.

Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor and member of the Playground Association of America, said:

"The project to use a part of Washington Square for a courthouse is a dangerous precedent for all our parks. And the location of a great public building there will fill the park with business and make as little of a children's playing place as City Hall Park. Why take the park at all? Why not condemn slum blocks and locate the courthouses there?"

PLAN WAR ON OPIUM.

International Congress Opened at Shanghai Yesterday.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 2.—The international opium congress opened in the Palace Hotel yesterday, and Bishop Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, who is the senior American delegate, to the congress, was elected chairman.

Viceroy Tuan-Fang made a speech of welcome to the delegates. In it he expressed gratitude to the United States for initiating the congress, and said that Great Britain had promised a reduction of opium importation into China on condition that China cease the cultivation of the poppy.

TOURISTS SNOWED IN

Bound the World Pedestrians Up
Against Western Snowstorm.

Adolph Schneider (German) and Prof. Alfredo Battelli (Italian), the two members of the "round the world" party of four representatives of different nationalities that left this city October 7, who are taking the northern route to "Frisco," where they will be joined by Albert Wilcker (American) and Silvio Ortonas (French), who have taken the southern route, are snowed-in at the little town of Belle Plaine, Iowa.

A letter from Mr. Schneider to the "Call" says: "We arrived at Belle Plaine January 27, and we may have to stay here for some time, as the snowstorm is terrific."

"On the 21st of January we arrived at Clinton, Iowa, where we stayed two days. While there we delivered a lecture in the theater, and were warmly greeted by a number of Socialists."

"After leaving Clinton we headed for a star for a fine progressive city inhabited by a very intelligent class of people. Upon arriving there we were received by Mr. John T. Carmody, Mayor of the city who had been expecting us for several days, having learned of our trip through the local papers."

"Mayor Carmody, who is an up-to-date, progressive official, made our stay a pleasant one, showing a great interest in our trip, taking us around the city in his automobile, taking us through a number of factories, and otherwise making our stay agreeable. The Cedar Rapids Masons gave a banquet in our honor, and also arranged for us to inspect the library in their temple. This library is extremely valuable and contains many rare works."

"We find in our investigation of economic conditions that times are not as good here as they are in the Eastern towns. From this place we shall go to Des Moines, the capital of the state."

KEYSTONE "PROSPERITY"

Tobacco Trust Throws Men Out of Work—Tough Times in York.

(Special to The Call.)
YORK, Pa., Feb. 2.—All the cigar-makers working on five-cent goods (about 150 in number), employed by the York City Cigar Company, a branch factory of the United Cigar Manufacturers, were laid off Saturday for an indefinite period. This is the third manufacturing crisis in the state and most of the factories are operated by foreign capital, due to the fact that wages are lower here than in any other place in the East.

There are a great many of the workers unemployed, and all those employed are working short time, with the exception of a few factories, where an automobile and the other plant and organ factory. Work cannot be had. The benevolent associations are increasing at an alarming rate, more people calling for the bare necessities of life than at any time previous in the history of the city. The working class are in a miserable state in general.

SUFFRAGETTE BLUFF COPS.

Brooklyn Open Air Speakers Hold Meeting Where They Plead.

"If we did not have heartfelt interest in our work and were not imbued with the desire to see our sex raised to the place which it, by right, should occupy, we would not stand on this platform with the wind howling as it is and the thermometer below the freezing point," said one of the speakers, by way of introduction of the suffragette meeting held Monday night in Brooklyn.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the campaigners for votes for women, headed by Mrs. Alma Webster Powell, president of the Women's Progressive Suffrage Union, appeared at the appointed place in Grant square, Bedford avenue. Thinning, cold, and open square was too cold and without sufficient light, they moved to a corner and were erecting their portable stand directly in front of the Union League Club, when a policeman and fifteen policemen told them that their permit was not for that corner.

What was said to the lieutenant in reply was enough, for he threw up his hands and moved away. The speakers were applauded by a fair sized audience.

RADICALS GET BUSY.

Thousands Are Signing Petition for Popular Constitutional Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Mr. Jay W. Forrest, chairman of the National Provisional Committee of "The Radicals," organized at the Radical convention, held at St. Louis the first week of last December, and that, on response to a call for action sent out by the committee, thousands of signatures are being obtained to a petition for a popular constitutional assembly to reform the United States Constitution. When a million names have been obtained a national convention will be called.

LOAN SOCIETY HELPS MANY.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association held its annual meeting Sunday afternoon in its offices at 108 Second avenue, near 6th street.

The report read by President Julius J. Dukas showed that at the end of 1908 there were 4,766 members and patrons, as against 4,352 in the previous year. During the year \$143,085 was placed in loans without interest, which is the object of the association.

There were 17,895 individual loans made, and the loan amounted to \$4,277, a little over 1 per cent. of disbursements. The loanable capital on Jan. 1 was \$37,702, together with a building fund of \$22,884, making a total of \$120,586. During the year the association has loaned \$1,674,446.

Following the report of the president short talks were made by Robert W. Hebbard, Commissioner of Public Charities; Jacob Schiff, Otto Levisohn, and Daniel C. Potter.

COLLECTIVIST DINNER.

The next dinner of the Collectivist Society will be held at Kall's Restaurant, 16 Park place, on Friday, February 5, at 6:30 P. M. The general subject for discussion will be "Socialism, Anarchism, Communism, What They Are, and Their Relation to Each Other."

It is announced that this will not be a debate, but an exposition from a Socialist standpoint.

Among the speakers will be Prof. L. A. Hourwich, George R. Kirkpatrick and W. J. Ghent. Tickets, 21 each, can be had at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, or from the secretary, Miss Kate Holbrook, 133 Roseville avenue, Newark, N. J.

EVENING CALL NEWS BRIEFS

LOCAL.

Aged Woman Killed by Fall.

Mrs. Mary Collins, eighty-six years old, tripped at the head of a flight of stairs at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Carey, No. 2342 Valentine avenue, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, and plunged headlong to the bottom. When picked up by Mrs. Carey she was unconscious. She died before the arrival of a physician, who was hurriedly summoned.

Found Frozen in Stable.

In a lively stable in Eldert street, Rockaway Beach, yesterday morning, Malcolm Meyer, fifty-four years old, a hack driver, was found dead. The previous night he slept in the place, and there being no fire he was frozen by the extreme cold.

Held for Robbing Policy Man.

William J. Halleahan, Jules Monnelly and "Big Walter" Halleahan were indicted yesterday on a charge of robbing William Kent, the successor of "Al" Adams in the policy business, of \$500, after beating him with blackjacks. Halleahan is in the Tombs, and his alleged associates are fugitives.

Fireman Has Hands Crushed.

Fireman William Lawlor's hands were crushed by an eight-inch hawser last night just as the fireboat New Yorker was about to pull out of her berth at the Battery in answer to an alarm sent out from Greenwich and Cortlandt streets. Lawlor was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. It is thought that the accident will unfit him for further service as a fireman.

Hearing on New Courthouse.

Applicable hearing will be given on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the City Hall by the Board of Estimate's committee on the courthouse board's report. That board reported in favor of the building of the proposed new courthouse in Washington Square.

Dies from Fall on Ice.

Harry Poltner, No. 317 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday in Eastern District Hospital of injuries he received ten days ago, when he slipped on the ice at Nassau avenue and Monitor street and paralyzed his left side.

Police to Guard Grant's Tomb.

In response to a letter from Gen. Horace Porter, president of the Grant Monument Association, complaining that the tomb on Riverside Drive was being injured by grown-up vandals and boys, Police Commissioner Blinham yesterday re-established a special detail of three policemen to guard the tomb.

St. John's Hearing Postponed.

By consent of attorneys representing St. John's Parish and Trinity Corporation, the injunction hearing which was to have been held on Tuesday before Justice Erianger of the Supreme Court will be postponed until February 9. On Tuesday counsel will file written consent to the postponement.

Deaths in City Last Week.

Deaths last week, according to Department of Health figures, aggregated 1,344 against 1,444 in the corresponding week of 1908. Heart disease led the death causes with 110.

Sunday Law Violators Fined.

A dozen East Side merchants who kept their stores open Sunday were in Essex Market Court yesterday. Magistrate Finn fined three \$1 each and discharged the others.

Woman Dies from Burns.

Mrs. Fred Allen, of No. 167 Academy street, South Orange, died yesterday in the hospital from burns inflicted by her clothes catching fire from an open grate. Her son was in an adjoining room in the hospital with a broken leg.

Murderer Gets Twenty Years.

Francesco Craganzino was yesterday sentenced by Justice Dowling to not less than twenty years on his plea of guilty of the murder of Charles Biunno, a grocer, No. 500 First avenue, whose store had been wrecked by a bomb.

Eskimo Boy Enters College.

Mene Wallace, the full-blooded Eskimo boy brought to the United States twelve years ago by Commander Peary from the far north of Greenland, entered the preparatory class of Manhattan College yesterday morning. Mene got a scholarship at Manhattan through the intercession of Harry V. Radford, the naturalist and explorer.

Homesick Girl Jumps from Window.

Heleen Miller, a Russian servant in the employ of Mrs. Charles Iden, No. 440 West End avenue, jumped from a front window of Mr. Iden's apartment last night and was impaled on an iron fence below. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it was said that she had but small chance for recovering. Mrs. Iden said that the girl had complained of being homesick.

Defends New Accounting System.

The Bureau of Municipal Research issued a long statement yesterday declaring that many erroneous stories had been printed about the new system of accounting for city departments. It asserts that the system was devised by Controller Metz, and was not by the bureau.

NATIONAL.

Blind Justice in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Samuel W. Bell, the first blind justice of the peace in this county, assumed office yesterday. He was elected Saturday at a meeting of the trustees of Mill Creek township.

Nevada Divorce Bill to Stop.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 2.—The Nevada Assembly yesterday passed a bill making the term of residence of applicants for divorce two years instead of six months as at present. The Senate is pretty sure to pass the bill.

Bill for Long Bed Sheets.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—No more will Missouri lawmakers get cold feet while asleep if Representative Branch's bill becomes a law. It requires all hotel bed sheets to measure not less than nine feet in length. Ever since the present session of the Legislature began Representative Branch, a tall man, has complained of short covers on a cold feet.

House Passes Optum Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House yesterday passed a bill prohibiting the

importation of opium unless in medicinal form. At the same time there was tabled a similar bill which passed the Senate on the ground that the Senate bill was a revenue measure.

Taft Dinner \$25 a Plate.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—It will cost \$25 to attend the Taft banquet here on Saturday night, February 13. It is expected that at least 1,000 persons will attend.

West Virginia for Prohibition.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 2.—The prohibition amendment to the state constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants within the state, passed the House of Delegates yesterday by a vote of 62 to 12. The measure will go at once to the Senate, where its fate is in doubt.

No More Feet on Desks.

DES MOINES, Feb. 2.—A resolution has been introduced in the Legislature prohibiting legislators from putting their feet on desks while dictating to feminine committee clerks and stenographers.

Miss Keller to Live in Maine.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A large farmhouse in Brunswick, Me., is to be the future home of Miss Helen Keller, the famous deaf, dumb and blind young woman. She wishes to be farther away from the city that her work may not be interrupted by so many social engagements.

No Pensions for Federal Judges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary providing retired pay for Federal Judges who have reached the age of 70 years equal to the amount they receive in active service was defeated in the House yesterday.

Billie Burke Cancels Engagements.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Owing to the continued indisposition of Miss Billie Burke, who was taken ill at Springfield last week and threatened with blood poisoning, the first week of her engagement here in "Love Watches" was cancelled yesterday. It is asserted that Miss Burke will require several days of complete rest.

Sentence Foreign Miner to Jail.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 2.—A foreign miner was sentenced yesterday to pay a fine of \$25 and serve thirty days in the county jail on a charge of using black powder for blasting purposes in a coal mine. His employers asked for a conviction, but also requested the minimum sentence, which was granted.

Coroner's Jury Acquits Basse.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—George Basse, brother of Mayor Buse, who accidentally shot and killed Mrs. Lura C. Tuckerman in the Walton apartment building last night was exonerated by a coroner's jury yesterday.

Aged Negroes Frozen in Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 2.—Caroline Davidson, a negro woman, aged 100 years, was frozen to death in her isolated home in this country Sunday. Sarah Reeves, another negro woman, also 100 years old living nearby, was burned to death in her home about the same time.

Missing Passenger Train Found.

LA CROSSE, Feb. 2.—Missing passenger train No. 23 on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road was officially "found" yesterday, when wire communication was established with Jackson, Mich. The train had discharged its passengers and started East. The passengers were sent to their destinations by roundabout routes.

Broken Wheel Derails Car.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 2.—While an express train on the Ontario and Western was passing through Fair Oaks a wheel broke on the forward truck of the smoking car. The car was derailed, but it was impossible to stop the train until it had gone several hundred yards. No one was injured, although all on board were shaken up.

FOREIGN.

Tidal Wave Near Sicily.

NAPLES, Feb. 2.—The captain of the steamer Galileo, which arrived yesterday from Palermo, reports that his ship was nearly overwhelmed by a tidal wave off Cape Gallo, Sicily, at 11 o'clock last night.

Chinese Boats Burn—200 Dead.

CANTON, China, Feb. 2.—At least two hundred lives were lost in a fire which occurred Sunday in a fleet of flower boats on the Canton river. 170 victims have already been recovered, but many persons are still missing.

Henri Lemoine Gets Ten Years.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Henri Lemoine, the Frenchman who got large sums of money by asserting that he could manufacture diamonds, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment for default. Lemoine fled just before the final hearing of the case against him.

Czar Pensions Father John's Widow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The widow of Father John of Kronstadt, the well known Russian priest who died about a month ago in St. Petersburg, is to receive a yearly pension of \$2,000. Swarms of pilgrims are visiting the monastery where the body of Father John is buried.

France to Install Wireless.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The French government, as a result of the use made of wireless telegraphy following the Republic's collision off Nantucket on January 23, is studying wireless communication, with the idea of introducing a bill to oblige French navigation companies to install wireless apparatus on all their ships above a certain tonnage.

Zipler Flies Nearly a Mile.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Armand Zipler, the French aviator, flew in his biplane nearly a mile yesterday at an altitude of sixty feet. His previous experiments at Tempelhof parade grounds were not very successful, owing to defects in the motor and a freezing of the benzine. To-day's flight is the most extended flight ever made by a heavier than air machine at Berlin.

Aged Belgian Critic Dead.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—Edouard Petis, musical and dramatic critic of the "Independence Belge" for more than seventy years, died here Sunday night, aged ninety-eight years. Death was due to the effects of a fall on January 25. He was well known as an author.

SOCIALIST NOTES

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

To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business.
1st and 25th A. D. (Branch 1).—At residence of L. Coggeshall, 119 Washington place.
13th and 15th A. D.—205 West 54th street.

19th A. D.—250 West 125th street. Important.
34th A. D.—3393 Third avenue. Important.

Lecture.
Harlem Agitation District.—250 West 125th street. William E. Trautman, "Against Unionism and Industrial Unionism."

BROOKLYN.

Business.
11th A. D.—508 Franklin avenue.
17th A. D.—4704 Gates avenue. Vote on by-laws and members of the State Committee will be cast, and H. W. Laidler will lecture on the "Evolution of Industry."

23d A. D. (Branch 2).—Special meeting of the executive committee at the residence of Miss Dickstein, 439 Sutter avenue.
Dutch Branch.—Concordia Hall, Prospect avenue.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Local Northfield will meet at the home of Oranah Hermann, F. Feuerstein, 3235 Richmond Terrace, Mariner Harbor.

HOBOKEN.

Branch 1.—333 Jefferson street. Business.

UNION COUNTY, N. J.

At the semi-annual meeting of Local Union County held in Elizabeth last Saturday the following officers were elected for the next six months: President, Charles E. Russell; recording secretary, A. Bretschneider; financial secretary, Robert Otto; treasurer, M. Theimer; literature agent, Theodore Bulckeder; auditing committee, F. Decker, Ch. Kaudela, Fr. Bretschneider; delegate to state committee, William Walker.
The financial secretary's report

FAIR PROSPECTS ARE GOOD.

We have been obliged to postpone writing about the big Carnival and Fair at Grand Central Palace, April 3 to 11, and what it will be, because we had to use the space to arouse interest and enthusiasm, and, also, because we needed to say more important things to you. We feel now that we are on the road to a very successful and enjoyable undertaking, for the Comrades are daily rallying to our assistance and are offering their services to be used where most needed. WE STILL WANT MORE HELP, and if you have not yet offered to do some work for the Fair—do so right now. Send your name and address to W. Butcher, 132 Nassau street, New York City, and tell him in a short, brief note what you are willing to do. If you can speak before Labor organizations, please do not be timid about saying so, for that is one of the very important branches of work which must be done soon and done well. If you can solicit donations from your friends or the shopkeepers you trade with, also please say so.

This work is also very important, for the more goods we have on our booths at the Fair, the more money will be made for The Evening Call.

However, we started out to tell you something about the big show, and unless we do so now our space will be again used up, and we know you are anxious—so here goes.

Our entertainment Manager, Comrade Leighton Baker, who has had many years' practical experience in the show business, promises to have as the main attraction for one evening only the great combined circuses of the "For Whats Turns for Eins," of Manhattan and Brooklyn, with their groups of trained wild animals from all parts of Greater New York, and two hundred of the highest priced and best trained circus performers, both male and female, all of which will positively appear in this most extravagant and stupendous production. The management requests announcement that this will be their only appearance in America.

Each evening will be devoted to special performances. We shall tell you something more about it to-morrow.

CALL WORKERS' COLUMN

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 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.

SUB PHILOSOPHY.

"The only way to get subs is to go AFTER THEM and hang on. You know the old saying, 'Faint heart n'er won fair lady.' It's equally true of subs. When one wants to do it, he can do it. I do it, and I ain't one of the seven wonders of the world."

So says S. P. Levenberg, of Dorchester, Mass. Of course, it's easy to give advice, but Levenberg does more than advise. He ACTS. He has sold nearly 150 worth of subscription cards for The Call within the last two months or so.

Why don't YOU start in to beat his record?

If you send us five dollars, we shall send by return mail SEVEN DOLLARS WORTH OF SUB CARDS. These cards you may sell to your friends and thus clear a profit of two dollars. Or if you don't care to take a profit on cards you sell, then use the two dollars worth of free cards to send The Call to some fellow who needs it.

Be sure to send the five dollars by early mail.

Enclosed find subscription to The

showed that during the past six months the receipts for sub stamps amounted to \$438.55, the expenditures to \$420.81. 1,300 stamps were bought during the term, 1,194 of them were sold. A committee to arrange for a May Day festival was then elected. It consists of one delegate from each branch.

The executive committee was instructed to arrange a mass meeting on February 18th to discuss the question of women's suffrage. Also to hold a Marx memorial meeting. All branches were urged to give their moral support to The Call. In the future all mass meetings are to be advertised in The Call and New York "Volkszeitung."

LYNN, MASS.

The first annual ball of the Socialists of Lynn, held in Exchange Hall last Friday evening was a great success in every way. More than 200 persons were present and everyone pronounced it a most enjoyable affair. The membership of the local is growing rapidly, and the movement in general is going forward by leaps and bounds.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Jewish Branch of Local D. C. is growing rapidly and is carrying on an active educational campaign. The members of this branch have arranged a big benefit for the Evening Call to be held in Masonic Temple, 9th and J. St. N. Y., Sunday evening, Feb. 23. A number of handsome prizes, among them a fancy pillow, will be awarded to the merry-makers.

BOSTON, MASS.

On February 5, 6 and 7, a conference is to be held in Chickering Hall on the "Significance of Socialism as a World Movement." This conference, say its organizers, "is to be educational in character. It is planned, not for the purpose of controversial discussion, but essentially as a series of expositions or explanations of different socialist points of view, of different aspects and, as it were, colors of Socialism. Party Socialism, Fabian Socialism, Christian Socialism and other forms of Socialist thought and theory more or less closely allied to these three main divisions of the subject, are to be presented by able and well known exponents."

At each of the four meetings of the conference there are to be two or more speakers, and among those who have already accepted the invitation to speak are: John Spargo, Charles Zuehlke, Alexander Irvine, Morris Hillquit and Charles Edward Russell, Dean George Hodges, of the Cambridge Theological Seminary; Mr. E. H. Clement and Mr. James F. Carey will act as chairmen on Friday and Saturday; and the Sunday meeting is to be conducted by Professor Emily G. Balch, of Wellesley. The program committee is composed of Professor Emily G. Balch, William E. Trautman, George W. Laidler, Nicholas Kelley, Walter E. Kruesi, Miss Alice J. Morse, Miss Sarah S. Perkins, Professor Vida D. Scudder, Franklin H. Wentworth, Rev. Eliot White, Robert A. Woods.

The Arrangements Committee of the Carnival and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace April 3 to 11, will meet at the office of The Evening Call, on Tuesday evening, February 2, 442 Pearl street. All members of this committee are urged to attend.

ENJOYABLE BANQUET.

Many Friends Welcome John Cook Back to the Firing Line.

The banquet given in the New Square Hotel last Saturday night in celebration of the return to the city and activity of Mr. John Cooke, well attended and proved to be an enjoyable affair.

The Rev. John D. Long acted as toastmaster, and speeches were made by Mr. John Sheehan, Mr. E. Katz, Mr. George Wollenschlaeger, Edward King, Mr. James T. Hume, Mr. Daniel Kavanagh, Mr. Sam Kierman, Mr. Samuel A. Steele, Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Cooke.

Mr. Cooke was presented with a handsome picture of himself and a bronze plaque of Lincoln. The vases were handsomely mounted on cards.

LOCAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Prof. Homer C. Bristol will lecture on "Southern California," under the auspices of the Plymouth Churchmen, at Plymouth Church, Orange street, Brooklyn, to-night. Admission 25 cents.

The next monthly meeting of the New York Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will be held Thursday evening, February 4, at the home of Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, 39 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. The meeting will be addressed by William English Walling, who will speak on "The Revolutionary Trend of the Socialist Movement." The lecture will be followed by a discussion and a period of sociability. All members of the society and colleagues interested in its work are invited to be present.

A meeting in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, will be held at the Berkeley Theater, 44th street and Fifth avenue, at 8 P. M.

Sunday, February 7, under the auspices of the Women's Clubs, John Sherwin Crosby will read Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg. The Next Steps Toward Human Freedom" will be discussed by Mrs. Bella di Rivera, on "The Next Steps in Political Freedom"; Miss Isabel Grace Colburn, on "The Next Steps in Economic Freedom Through the Single Tax"; Miss Anna A. Moley, on "The Next Steps in Economic Freedom Through Socialism," and Mrs. Raymond Robins on "The Next Steps in the Industrial Freedom of Women." Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby will preside.

The Clifford Club will give a grand "Frazzle Dance" at Henington, 214 2d street, next Sunday afternoon. The music will be furnished by Prof. Louis Fischer.

Edward King will lecture on "The Americanism of Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes" to-night, at 9 o'clock, before the Educational League, 183 Madison street.

HARD TIMES IN ENGLAND

British Trade Falls Off and Unemployment Increases.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The official figures just issued by the British Board of Trade furnish a record of twelve months of almost unrelieved commercial depression. British imports in 1908 amounted to \$2,965,703,615, a decrease of more than \$263,000,000, as compared with 1907, and the exports were \$1,886,096,895, a loss of over \$244,000,000, the heaviest decline ever recorded in any one year of British trade.

The Board of Trade review of the present industrial position of the United Kingdom, as published in its official "Labour Gazette," presents another gloomy retrospect of the year 1908.

"Employment at the end of 1908 was worse than at the end of any year since 1892," it says, "and the net result of the year's industrial operations are summed up as follows: 4,000,000 unemployed, the number of unemployed has increased from an average of 2.8 in 1898 to 7.5 in 1908. The percentage of unemployed trade unionists at the end of last December was 9.1."

MEETING HALLS

The Best Paper to Advertise Meeting Halls Is The Call. Call readers will kindly consult this column before selecting a meeting place. They should also show this column to the proprietor of the hall where they meet and recommend that he advertise in this paper.

SPORTS

WAR BOUT AT NATIONAL A. C.

Members of the National A. C. are looking forward to Friday night in anticipation of seeing the hottest boxing session ever pulled off in New York. Battling Hurley, of Passaic, N. J., will clash with Charley Griffin, of Australia, in a ten round contest. This is the day for the foreign fighter in New York. Jim Driscoll and Owen Moran having already shown their class in international bouts, all the fans know the merits of the two fighters. The Battling One from Passaic, while the bout lasts it will be one of the fastest and most thrilling ever fought in New York.

"KNOCKOUT" BROWN VS. HARVEY TO-NIGHT

Knockout Brown, the boy with the wallop, meets Charlie Harvey, who made such a good showing lately with Young O'Leary. In the star bout—ten rounds at the Longacre Athletic Association, to-night, O'Leary was to have met Harvey, but he injured his knee last Tuesday night in his go with Joe Cotter, at Albany, and was unable to fill the date. So Brown takes his place. That the bout will be a hummer goes without saying, for all the fans know the merits of the two fighters. It will be a fight from the start to the finish, and if it runs the full ten rounds it will be a surprise. One of the other, as both boys say, will take the fight, but just as Tommy Langdon was easy for Jim Driscoll, so Brown will be doing between the two boys. There will be the usual four-round preliminaries, and a semi-final of six rounds. All in all, it is a good card, and there is no question about the "bunch" turning out in full force to see the bouts.

LANGDON WAS EASY FOR JEM DRISCOLL

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Tommy Langdon, the local scrapper, was easy for Jem Driscoll, the Cardiff shadow, in their six-round bout at the Washington A. C. here last night. Driscoll had the better of every one of the six rounds, and his exhibition of speed and cleverness brought cheers from the spectators. Langdon fought a desperate fight, but he was unable to locate his slippery opponent, and although he landed several good punches he missed most of his well-meant wallop. The little Welshman changed his tactics in this battle and slugged with his antagonist more than he usually does. Langdon was delighted at this style of fighting, but just as Tommy would begin to let himself out real good and hard, Driscoll would again develop into a shadow, and the local lad's best efforts went for naught. In the last round Driscoll whaled away at Langdon for several seconds without receiving a punch in return, but Langdon was willing and he kept driving his fists in the general direction of Driscoll until the bell finally ended the contest.

LONGBOAT'S STOCK BOOMING.

Indian's Fine Running in Relay Race Makes Shrubbs' Supporters Anxious. The race which Tom Longboat ran Saturday night against the four men of the national guard has sent the Indian's stock booming for his match Marathon event against Alfred Shrubbs, which takes place Friday night at Madison Square Garden. The Indian won the race, and the four men of the national guard were not champions at the same time they gave a good account of themselves, but were beaten on nearly two miles. One thing about Friday night's race is certain, there will be more money bet on the result than on any event which has taken place in New York in a long time. George Condit, after seeing Shrubbs run in the relay event at the Garden, has been an ardent admirer of the little Englishman and wants to wager quite a sum on his chances. There will be no doubt but what he will be accommodated, as the Canadians will come here with full pockets to back their champion. The track for the race of tomorrow is the best that has yet been used at the Garden, as "Sparrow" Robertson will take advantage of the course which is now down for the horse sale, and it will be well packed by Friday night.

ANSWER TO QUERY.

Subscriber.—Thanks for your kind wishes for the success of The Evening Call and for your complimentary remarks regarding this column. Now, as regards your query of information concerning Young Otto: As far as I have been able to find out, and this information comes from Otto's manager, his right name is Arthur Bismark. His parents are natives of Cologne, Germany. He was born in this country and he attends the Presbyterian Church. Some fighters do attend church. He is one of them.

SPORTING NOTES FROM ALL OVER

The Whirlwind Athletic Club has called off the Loughrey-Wilson bout of Friday night and substituted a bout between Joe Stein and Sammy Smith. Young Donohue and Young Wilbert, two promising boys, are also scheduled for a ten-round event. Others who will appear are Lew Myers and Billy Brennan for six rounds, and Tommy Maloney and Johnny Glover

WHY SINGING MUST BE LEARNED ABROAD.

It is absolutely necessary for one to go abroad for the study of singing. But the student should assuredly ask himself or herself a few questions before deciding on so momentous a step. The whole question is a big one. An operatic career does unquestionably make a powerful appeal to a girl gifted with a good voice and encouraged by a little local renown. The trouble is, so many girls have good voices. They sing in church choirs at a party or an amateur concert, and then their voices are heard in well-meant adulation: "Why don't you go to Europe to study? With such a voice as yours you ought to make name and fame." And so on. Now, criticism of this sort won't do; indeed, it may well bring about embitterment and disaster. Little girls of fifteen have written me regretfully, saying they have "not yet begun serious study." Why, it is positively criminal to embark upon a singing career before the age of eighteen, at least. Then, is their health robust? For that is vital. Can they bear up against disappointment after disappointment? Have they a faculty for acquiring languages? Vital again, this. Is their mind cultivated and broadened by reading and knowledge of the world? And are they determined to study on true physiological principles? Lastly, have they sufficient money so as to avoid positive heartache and misery?—Mme. Melba, in Success Magazine.

THEATRICAL TAILOR'S TASK.

At the head of this and all other similar plants there is a man of education, experience and genuine artistic ability whose business is to know what is needed and how to get it. If "The Prince of India," "Ben Hur" or "The Darling of the Gods" is to be produced he must map out the lines on which the costumes are to be done, and those lines must be absolutely accurate. There is a wide difference between the French costumes of Napoleon's time and those worn by Jeanne d'Arc and her friends. The chief designer must know it and act on his knowledge. At the time Custer fought his last fight the United States Army—cavalry and infantry—was outfitted in a peculiar manner that has long since passed away. The play deals with American army life of that period the costumes must show it, for it would never do to have the critics "roast" the piece because the producers were ignorant of the thing produced. The costumes must be conversant with all countries and all periods of history or he must know how to become so with decided alacrity. Hence the costume's library.—Glenmore Davis, in Success Magazine.

for six rounds. Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian, will be at the ringside and will referee one of the bouts.

From a letter received from Young Corbett's manager, he says that the kid would be only too pleased to meet Johnny Morris at one of the clubs here some time in the latter part of February. It will be at catch weights though. Corbett has made good in his two fights in New Orleans and has made a name for himself there. Many of the fans of that town seem to think he could turn the tables on "Battling" Nelson if he met again. Would not be too sure about that. "Bat" has put it on him twice, and the kid has fought him twice, having been known to come back and put the two-time conqueror out. Nay, nay, Corbett; let the Dane alone. That is, for the present. Try a couple more good boys and then see how you pan out.

The Leach Cross-Jem Driscoll fight is on. It will take place at the Fairmont Athletic Club next week. Cross is to weigh in at 135 pounds at 5 P. M. That will give him the advantage of ten to twelve pounds when the bell rings for the bout. Driscoll knows his business best, but I hardly think he has any part in this. As he is, to go into the ring with Cross, who has the strength and punch, with a difference of so many pounds in the weight, I am under the impression that he will have a tougher time with the scrapper than he has with the other. Of course he saw Cross fight Otto, and perhaps got a line on just about what Cross can do and is under the impression he can best him. Well, all we can do is to wait and see. May the best boy win.

Bert Keyes and Kid Sullivan meet for ten rounds Wednesday night at the Loughrey-Wilson bout. That certainly is a strong card. There will be something more than a chin felt going on when these boys meet. Keyes has not been seen in a bout in this city since he met Charlie Griffin at the defunct Loughrey-Wilson bout. Kid Sullivan and he are both strong and aggressive fighters, and will be on the jump from the tap of the song. Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, will be the third man in the ring; that is, Jim Buckley says so, and James never lies. If the boys should slug up all Lauder will have to do is to start a hornpipe with his bags and the two will do a sword dance with their gloves.

Hans Wagner claims that he has not a two-year contract with the Pittsburgh club, and that his engagement with it expired at the close of last season. He says he is something with baseball, and that no inducements would make him return to the diamond again. What with attending to the Wagner Brothers' circus and the numerous orders he expects to land as an automobile agent, he says he finds it impossible to devote any time to the baseball business. Says he is a has-been, and cannot make good any more. Didn't look like it, but he says he is all right. He would act on him the same as Mrs. Stinson's slopping syrup acts on a baby who has sour milk on its stomach.

NO BLUE LAWS WANTED.

Hoboken Socialists Pass Resolutions Against Restrictive Legislation. HOBOKEN, Feb. 2.—At the first discussion meeting of Branch 3, of the Socialist party, held last week, the question of Prohibition and Sunday laws was debated, and a set of resolutions condemning all such restrictive legislation was adopted. The next discussion meeting of the Branch will be held Tuesday evening, February 23, at 122 Adams street, and Socialism and Sunday laws will be debated. The Hoboken Socialist party branches are arranging for a lecture and entertainment to be held March 6.

The Millionaire and the Policeman's Wife is the offering at Blaney's, while "Jim the Penman" is at the Gotham.

Stageland

FOUR CURRENT PLAYS ANALYZED BY MRS. ELY.

Mrs. Rudolphine S. Ely gave an address Monday forenoon on "The Drama." This lecture was one of the Monday morning courses on present events offered by the League for Political Education.

Mrs. Ely discussed four dramas now being played in different theaters of New York. "What Every Woman Knows," "The Battle," "The Eastest Way" and "The Dawn of a Tomorrow."

"What Every Woman Knows," Mrs. Ely said, "is a drama of high artistic merit, if not the highest art. The play is truly Barrie; it is a play refined and sweet (although critics seem to see in these qualities only weakness), showing not only reality, but what might be possible if people were only wise. Maude Adams is a woman of essential charm and womanliness, but if she had been a greater actress, she would have made a far greater play. She plays it like an overgrown ingenue, whereby the stupidity of John Shand is made much greater."

"The Battle," Mrs. Ely pronounced essentially unfair, written to show that the poor are weak and the rich strong. What Mr. Haggleton, the millionaire, accomplished, looks well and specious, but to do even that you have to have force, time and money, and that you cannot expect from people who work night and day and get not enough to supply their needs. It is unfair to Socialists, and grossly immoral in its justification of the deeds of capitalists. "Do not all American people do the same as I do?" said Mr. Haggleton.

"The Eastest Way" is a degradation of art. The author of it has sold his birthright for luxury. Mr. Belasco has done well to keep the theater dark all of the evening, for the people in the audience do not wish to see one another's faces. The man who puts such things on the stage panders to the lowest tastes in all humanity. This play, which puts vice in a most attractive form and shows it under the electric light, no one raises his voice to drive from the stage, while "Mrs. Warren's Profession" which brings out into the sunlight the sordid story of the poor girl who walks the streets, was forced out of New York's theaters. Mr. Belasco once meant to give art, but he has sadly fallen.

MR. FAVERSHAM MAKES A WELCOME CHANGE.

The announcement that William Faversham has decided to substitute "The World and His Wife" for "The Barber of New Orleans" on Thursday next, February 4, and continue the former play until the close of his engagement at Daly's Theater on February 13, is one upon which he is to be congratulated. "The World and His Wife" is a powerful modern play, as interesting in its theme as it is admirably constructed, and by comparison with it (and the comparison is unavoidable), "The Barber of New Orleans" is pretty poor stuff. Just why Mr. Faversham should have considered it worth while for him to add Mr. Edward Childs Carpenter's play to his repertoire, after having made such a success with a work like Eche-gary's is something to be wondered at.

At its best "The Barber of New Orleans" is only mildly interesting, and its theme has none of the vitality which throbs all through "The World and His Wife." The plot of the latter play is a masterpiece of the social environment, and it immediately compels interest by reason of its probability and the possibilities which it suggests. The development of the plot is consistent, and at no time does the dramatist fumble with it or play tricks with the audience. On the other hand, the plot of "The Barber of New Orleans" is a mechanical contrivance purely and lacks spontaneity and real human interest. At best it is a superficial, superficial reflection of life in New Orleans at the time of the Louisiana purchase. The barber himself is not convincing, and Mr. Faversham does not show up as well in this character as he does as Don Ernesto in "The World and His Wife." Mr. Faversham's company's good work in Carpenter's play is worthy of better material. Entitled to special mention, even at this late date, are Morton Selton, Cooper Cliffe, Lionel Belmont and Olive Oliver. The members of the company are seen to much better advantage in "The World and His Wife," which is worth seeing for its treatment of a subject of social interest, as well as for its dramatic qualities. W. M.

AT BROOKLYN THEATERS THIS WEEK.

Ethel Barrymore and her company are playing "Lady Frederick" at the Montauk Theater this week. Somerset Maugham's comedy is brilliant and highly entertaining, and it is played to full effect by Miss Barrymore and her fellow actors, of whom Bruce McRea and Jessie Millward are conspicuous and able members.

Henry E. Dixey and a clever company are offering in "Mary Jane's Pa." at the Grand Opera House this week, after which the interrupted run at the Garden Theater, Manhattan, will be resumed. The Hoboken Socialists, written by Edith Ellis, is an enjoyable one, and Dixey has a part which shows his artistic ability to good effect.

"Capt. Clay of Missouri" is a new play which David Higgins and his company are displaying at the Majestic.

"Are You a Mason?" a funny farce comedy by Leo Ditrichstein, is being produced by the Crescent Theater Stock Company this week.

Cole and Johnson, the colored comedians, are displaying themselves in their musical play, "The Red Moon."

Battleship Delaware, First Dreadnought of United States Navy, and Her Sponsor



The United States battleship Delaware, the first of the so-called Dreadnoughts of the navy, will be launched at Newport News on February 6. Miss Anne Pennwell Cahall, of Bridgeville, Del., will break the bottle of champagne and christen the ship. The Delaware is being built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and will combine the greatest power with maximum speed. Her length is 519 feet and her displacement 20,000 tons, while she is intended to maintain a speed of twenty-one knots an hour. Her engines will be capable of 29,000 horsepower, and she will carry ten 12-inch and fourteen 5-inch rifles as her main battery, with the usual secondary batteries. The ship will cost \$4,000,000.

FREE LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

"Composers and Music of Russia," Clarence De Vaux Royer, New York Public Library, No. 103 West 135th street. "The Heroic Period in the History of the Dutch Nation," Dr. William E. DeWitt, Public School No. 30, No. 224 East 88th street. "The Yellow Peril," Elwood G. Tewksbury, at Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue.

PROFESSOR ZUEBLIN SPEAKS ON SUFFRAGE

Advocates Equal Rights for Sexes and Flays Opponents with Wit and Satire. Cooper Union was packed last night men and women who gathered to hear Professor Charles Zueblin lecture before the Equality League of Self-supporting Women. In an address that lasted more than an hour the speaker shot forth biting remarks at the "antia," and with a humor that was as rich as it was full of thought. He showed how the opponents of equal suffrage contradicted one another. The audience kept up a constant laugh in response to the witty and elegant remarks.

IS POETRY ON THE DECLINE?

When other topics fail, magazine writers invariably resort to the supposititious decline of poetry. A lady writing in the "Bookman" asserts: "Writers of verse are left, but let us accept the fact that this is a mechanical and commercial age, and not seek to replace Tennyson and Lowell by writers plainly unworthy to tie their names to the name of poetry." Speaking of magazine poetry, the same writer affirms that "terrible stuff can be found in almost every issue of otherwise excellent periodicals. These verses teem with every imaginable fault, the slenderest and most unpoetical ideas being expressed in lines whose rhythm defies scanning and whose attempts at rhyme are an offense to both eye and ear." We, part of whose business it is to scan the magazines month after month, cannot subscribe to this pessimistic opinion. While there is much drivel, never a month passes without the publication of at least a half dozen poems that seem worthy of preservation. Men are wont to seek the golden age in the past, or in the distant future; even in Shakespeare's days they have deplored the deterioration of the drama, and we need not turn many pages in the critical journals of Victorian days in order to find utterances even more pessimistic than those in the "Bookman." The late T. B. Aldrich, in a letter to Mr. Madison Cawlin, regrets that in England as well as in the United States, the one poet who has had a great following is dead; and that no one has come to take his place. Yet, he hopefully admits, and this is a point we, too, should like to make, perhaps the greatest poet in the world today is now. "When Keats was laid in his grave at Rome," Mr. Aldrich remarks, "there were not twelve—no, there were not two men in England who had laid at rest. Leigh Hunt had a strong idea that Keats was a fine poet, but not as fine a poet as Leigh Hunt. Byron, Moore, Rogers and Southey could not read 'The Eve of St. Agnes' and 'Hyperion.' No great poetry (except, possibly, in the case of Tennyson) was ever immediately popular."—February Current Literature.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND STREET THEATER. Cor. Grand and Chrystie Sts. Matinees, Mon., Wed. and Sat. One Week, Starting Monday Matinee, February 1.

MISS LOUISE BEATON (Mrs. A. H. Woods).

RACHEL GOLDSTEIN.

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SOCIALIST PARTY IN NEW YORK COUNTY

Organizer of Local New York.—U. Solomon, 239 East 84th street, Manhattan. The General Committee meets every second and fourth Saturdays in the month at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. The Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at the headquarters of the party, 239 East 84th street.

List of Sub-Divisions.

- 1st and 25th A. D. (Branch 1)—Meets first and second Tuesdays in the month at residence of L. Coggeshall, 119 Washington Place. Secretary, L. Coggeshall, 119 Washington Place.
- 1st and 25th (German Branch)—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 243 West 17th street. Secretary, Charles Moltmann, 20 Jane street.
- 1st A. D. (Italian Branch)—Meets first and fourth Fridays at the Co-operative Store, 76 West 3d street. Secretary, G. Trentini, 76 W. 3d street.
- 2d A. D. (Branch 1)—Meets Fridays at 139 Henry street. Secretary, Louis Sadosky, 152 Madison street.
- 2d A. D. (Italian Branch)—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 150 Henry street. Secretary, Pasquale di Neri, 66 Oliver street.
- 3d and 10th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 234 East 10th street. Secretary, S. Solomon, 337 East 75th street.
- 4th A. D.—Meets Fridays at 108 Delancey street. Secretary, Louis Slotkin, 337 Madison street.
- 5th and 7th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Spindler's, 355 West 23d street. Secretary, Charles G. Teche, 432 West 25th street.
- 6th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 293 East 3d street. Secretary, R. Glasner, 643 6th street.
- 7th A. D.—Meets Fridays at 810 Grand street. Secretary, J. Boscovici, 313 Grand street.
- 8th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 555 Eighth avenue. Secretary, E. J. Dutton, 319 West 46th street.
- 9th and 11th A. D. (German Branch)—Meets second Monday at 9 P. M. and third Sunday at 3 P. M. at 342 West 43d street. Secretary, Karl Stark, 610 West 60th street.
- 10th A. D. (German Branch)—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 339 East 12th street. Secretary, Public Massella, 91 Second avenue.
- 11th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 582 Eighth avenue. Secretary, William Moen, 437 West 50th street.
- 12th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. Secretary, Rosa W. Meyer, 28 East 34th street.
- 13th and 15th A. D.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 265 West 61st street. Secretary, J. J. Flanagan, 183 West 90th street.
- 14th A. D. (Branch 1)—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 407 East 42d street. Secretary, A. Kolchamain, 37 East 34th street.
- 15th and 18th A. D.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1032 First avenue. Secretary, Louis C. Egerton, 111 East 68th street.
- 17th A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 114 West 100th street. Secretary, A. Rodman, 463 Columbus avenue.
- 18th A. D. (Bohemian Branch No. 1)—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1353 7th avenue. Secretary, Louis Brotanek, 513 East 73d street.
- 18th A. D. (Bohemian Ladies' Branch No. 2)—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Duba's, 244 East 24th street. Secretary, Mary Duba, 551 East 73d street.
- 18th A. D. (Branch 3, Slovak)—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 322 East 73d street. Secretary, Joseph Androvich, 516 East 76th street.
- 18th A. D.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 250 West 125th street. Secretary, Louis Chaskin, 2051 Eighth avenue.
- 20th A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 246 East 64th street. Secretary, Mrs. Mary S. Oppenheimer, 301 East 65th street.
- 21st A. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 280 West 125th street. Secretary, Arthur E. Marsch, 660 West 135th street.
- 21st and 23d A. D. (German Branch)—Meets first and third Fridays at Moser's Hall, 19 Manhattan street. John Biesewenger, 944 Columbus avenue.
- 22d A. D. (Branch 1)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 230 East 101st street. Secretary, Charles Grosslinger, 167 East 88th street.
- 23d and 27th A. D.—Meets first and third Saturdays at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. Secretary, Robert W. Bruere, 127 East 19th street.
- 28th A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 84 East 104th street. Secretary, Miss M. Newman, 144 Madison avenue.
- 28th and 30th A. D. (Branch 1)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 250 West 125th street. Secretary, Sidney Vandercar, 250 West 125th street.
- 28th and 30th A. D. (Branch 2, Finnish)—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 112 East 127th street. Secretary, Onni Petromani, 112 East 127th street.
- 31st A. D.—Meets first and third Fridays at 250 West 125th street. Secretary, John Wilkins, 2048 Seventh avenue.
- 32d A. D. (Branch 1, Bronx)—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 3605 Third Avenue. Secretary, E. B. Stringham, 436 East 135th street.
- 32d A. D. (Branch 2, Williamsbridge)—Meets first and third Saturdays at 223d street and White Plains avenue. Secretary, J. E. Dickert, 184 White Plains avenue.
- 32d A. D. (Branch 3, Van Nest)—Meets first and third Mondays at Lahrman's, Morris Park avenue and Unionport road. Secretary, Philip Hampel, 1720 Grand avenue.
- 33d A. D.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 2309 Third avenue. Secretary, Henry Paley, 790 Prospect avenue.
- 34th A. D.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 239 Third avenue. Secretary, W. G. Lighthown, 1421 Crotona avenue.
- 35th A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 2509 Third avenue. Secretary, Anna Rabinowitz, 445 Wadsworth avenue.
- 33d, 34th and 35th A. D. (German Branch)—Meets first and third Fridays at 2309 Third avenue. Secretary, Robert Meusel, 1436 Franklin avenue.



PEG WOFFINGTON

THE ROMANCE OF A FAMOUS ACTRESS

BY CHARLES READE.

(Continued from yesterday.)

Synopsis to Previous Installment.

Peg Woffington is a beautiful actress with whom Ernest Vane, a wealthy gentleman from Shropshire, is fascinated. Through the influence of Sir Charles Pomander he is introduced to her and to Colly Cibber the playwright. Vane finds that Mrs. Woffington had been married four times and is rather mercenary in her dealings with men. He is warned by Sir Charles Pomander, who wanted her for himself, not to fall in love with her. She, however, encourages Vane and the two enjoy several weeks of mutual confessed love. Pomander tries to institute an intrigue and with the help of her little black slave, Pompey, succeeds in persuading Vane to follow her to a place where she is supposed to have kept an appointment with a man. Triplet, a poor playwright whose wife and children are starving, and who had been asked to write a comedy for Mrs. Woffington, is disturbed from his work by his children, who ask for food.

"And beautiful it was, James. I'm sure it quite cheered me up with thinking that we shall all be dead before so very long."

"Well, the reverend gentleman would not have it. He said it was too hard upon him. 'You run at the devil like a mad bull,' said he. 'Sell it in Lambeth, Mr. here calmness and decency are before everything,' says he. 'My congregation expect to go to heaven down hill. Perhaps the chaplain of Newgate might give you a crown for it,' said he, and Triplet dashed viciously at the paper. 'Ah!' sighed he, 'if my friend Mrs. Woffington would but drop these stupid comedies and take to tragedy, this house would soon be all smiles.'"

"Oh, James," replied Mrs. Triplet, almost peevishly, "how can you expect anything but fine words from that woman? You won't believe what all the world says. You will trust to your own good heart."

"I haven't a good heart," said the poor, honest fellow. "I spoke like a brute to you just now."

"Never mind, James," said the woman. "I wonder how you put up with me at all—a sick, useless creature. I often wish to die for your sake. I know you would do better. I am such a weight round your neck."

The man made no answer, but he put Lucy gently down, and went to the woman, and took her forehead to his bosom and held it there; and after awhile returned with silent energy to his comedy.

"Play us a tune on the fiddle, father," said Lucy.

"Ay, do, husband. That helps you often in your writing."

Lysimachus brought him the fiddle, and Triplet played a merry tune; but it came out so doleful that he shook his head and said the instrument was down. Music must be in the heart, or it will come out of the fingers—notes, not music.

"No," said he; "let us be serious and listen to the comedy. Perhaps it will be because I forgot to invoke the comic muse. She must be a black-hearted jade if she doesn't come with merry notions to a poor starving man, the midst of his hungry little ones."

"We are past help from heaven goddesses," said the woman. "We must pray to Heaven to look down upon us and our children. The man looked up with a very bad expression on his countenance.

"You forget," said he sullenly, "our street is very narrow, and the opposite houses are very high."

"How can Heaven be expected to see what honest folk endure in so dark a hole as this?" cried the man sullenly.

"The man rose and flung his pen upon the floor.

"Have we given honesty a fair trial?" said the woman, without a moment's hesitation; "not till we die as we have lived. Heaven is higher than the sky. Children," said she, "let us have honesty. The children were silent, and the man looked down at his feet.

"No," said the woman, without a moment's hesitation; "not till we die as we have lived. Heaven is higher than the sky. Children," said she, "let us have honesty. The children were silent, and the man looked down at his feet.

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"You forget," said he sullenly, "our street is very narrow, and the opposite houses are very high."

"How can Heaven be expected to see what honest folk endure in so dark a hole as this?" cried the man sullenly.

"Then she clapped her hands, and in ran Pompey. She sent him for a pie she professed to have fallen in love with at the corner of the street.

"Mother," said Alcibiades, "will the lady give me a bit of her pie?"

"Hush! you rude boy!" cried the mother.

"She is not much of a lady if she does not," cried Mrs. Woffington.

"Now, children, first let us look at them—a comedy. Nineteen dramatics personae. What do you children think we cut out even, or nine? That is the question. You can't bring your armies into our drawing-rooms. Mr. Dugger-and-bowl. Are you the Marlborough of comedy? Can you marshal all battalions on a Turkey carpet, and make gentle-folks wince in plateaus? What is this in the first act? A duel, and both wounded! You butcher!"

"They are not to die, ma'am!" cried Triplet, deprecatingly; "upon my honor," said he, solemnly, spreading his hands on his bosom.

"Do you think I'll trust their lives with you? No! Give me a pen; this is the way we run people through the body." Then she wrote: "Business. Araminta looks out of the garret window. Combatants drop their swords, and stagger off. O. P. and P. S."

"Now, children, who helps me to lay the cloth?"

"And I!" (The children run to the cupboard.)

Mrs. Triplet (half rising). Madame, I—can't think of allowing you. Mrs. Woffington replied: "Sit down, madame, or I must use brute force. If you are ill, be ill—till I make you well. Twelve plates, quick! Twenty-four knives, quicker! Forty-eight forks, quickest!" She met the children with the cloth and laid it; then she met them again and laid knives and forks all at full gallop, which mightily excited the bairns. Pompey came in with the pie; Mrs. Woffington took it and set it before Triplet.

Mrs. Woffington. "Your coat, Mr. Triplet, if you please."

Mr. Triplet. "My coat, madame!"

Mrs. Woffington. "Yes, off with it—there's a hole in it—and carve." Then she whipped to the other end of the table and stitched like wildfire. The plates to pass, she said to that, Mrs. Triplet. "Pass it to the lady, young gentleman. Fire away, Mr. Triplet; never mind us women. Woffington's housewife, ma'am, fearful to the eye, only it holds everything in the world. Twelve plates, quick! Twenty-four knives, quicker! Forty-eight forks, quickest!" She met the children with the cloth and laid it; then she met them again and laid knives and forks all at full gallop, which mightily excited the bairns. Pompey came in with the pie; Mrs. Woffington took it and set it before Triplet.

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THE HAND OF A HATTER.



The above illustration is an exact reproduction of a distorted and distorted hat. It is a typical example of what this trade does to the worker. Like workers of other industries, the hatters pay with their flesh and blood for the bare living wages they receive. Like workers of other industries, they have organized. The strongest weapon of their organization is the union label. By ordering the discontinuance of the union label, the manufacturers

have virtually ordered the smashing of the union. To submit to this order, it would ultimately mean that the families of the hatters be shoved down to a lower standard of living, while the breadwinner's hands would still be more deformed and distorted. Look at that hand. Impress its picture on your mind. And then remember that when you buy a hat without the union label, you are aiding in the deforming and distorting of human hands of human beings.

CHattel SLAVERY TO BE RESTORED IN U. S.

300 Men to Be Sold at Auction—Slavery Constitutional, Say Lawyers—Will Go to Highest Bidder.

That wage slavery has been an improvement on chattel slavery was denied yesterday by the fact that E. T. O'Loughlin, of 739 Carroll street, Brooklyn, announced that he is going to restore the good, old fashioned system of the auction block on request of about 300 hundred men and women who want to be sold. Mr. O'Loughlin had succeeded in selling one man to an owner of a chicken farm, and since then he had received hundreds of letters of people who cannot find employment.

"As all these poor people have come to me in confidence, asking that their names be kept secret," said Mr. O'Loughlin, "the auctioning will be conducted in a way to protect all who offer themselves for sale. Several say they are willing to go on the block and be knocked down to the highest bidder. If so, they will wear a mask or domino over their features to prevent their being recognized.

"No name will be used during the sale. The applicants will be spoken of like this: Lot 1, a mechanic, etc.; Lot 2, a farm laborer, with details as to his age, experience, etc."

Slavery Constitutional. It is only in matters relating to freedom that the Constitution stands in the way. But when slavery is to be enforced, the business men and lawyers of this city assure Mr. O'Loughlin, that the constitutionality can be managed—as it always has been in such cases. They claim that the sale will not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits slavery for the reason that these men wish to be sold are not going into involuntary servitude, but are simply entering into a sort of contract.

For the purpose of bringing the auction about as a purely charitable enterprise, Mr. O'Loughlin inserted in this morning's papers:

WANTED—A donation of a church or a hall for one night, where I may sell 200 men at auction. These men saw my former ad, "Man for Sale," and demand that I sell them also. I see no other way.

All told, three hundred applicants for servitude have written to Mr. O'Loughlin as the result of his first advertisement.

In their appeals to be sold nearly all speak of the impossibility of finding work during the long period of business depression. One writer accompanied his offer to be sold with a poem, saying that he could write verse, but mere rhymes did not stave off hunger. One editor asked if he couldn't be leased. He said: "Seeing that you have been successful in selling a machinist, would it be an imposition to ask if you could lease, at a moderate weekly stipend, a perhaps less useful citizen, of a class now practically extinct—an old-school editor. I grant the suggested task looks even more difficult than the one in which you have succeeded, notwithstanding I would be willing to forego some things your machinist friend asks."

CHICAGO SUFFRAGISTS' CAMPAIGN.

The Political Equality League of Chicago has begun a billboard campaign for woman suffrage. Every available space is being plastered with posters bearing the symbolic figure of Chicago, carrying in her hand the woman's ballot. The league hopes the first to obtain for women the right to vote in municipal elections, and is bending all its energies toward that result just now.

SCIENCE WILL SAVE ALL HUMAN KIND

Henry Frank Takes Repable Wreck for Text and Tells of Man's Miracles.

Henry Frank, leader of the Independent Church, a liberal congregation of the hatters, who speaks every Sunday in Berkeley Theater, in West 44th street, last Sunday addressed an audience on "Woman and Divorce," that crowded the theater to the roof. Before delivering the regular lecture he spoke as follows about the recent Republic disaster:

"The age of miracles has passed, indeed—God's miracles, not man's! 'Constantine declared that he conquered by the sign in the heavens—'I. H. S.' (in hoc signo). A new sign appears to-day in the heavens—'C. Q. D.'—the sign of Science—the sign of human conquest over Nature—the sign of man's supremacy over the mysterious forces of the world—the sign that some time he will compass the universe and rule the heavens as now he does upon earth."

"When ever before in human history was such a romance of the sea a possibility? O, what a magic story would not a Hugo woven around the ocean tragedy! In the pitchy, fog-laden dark, a sudden shock shivers through the timbers and the rigging of the Republic, lying twenty-six miles southwest of Nantucket lightship."

"But where was the God who came to save the Republic? Ay, sitting in his little cabin, with the lights of the vessel all gone out, consumed with eagerness and anxiety, a man grips an instrument, and using it compels the very heavens to be his messenger. Far out upon the pitchy night, into the deep and impenetrable fog, flashes forth that mystic cryptogram first used since the days of wireless telegraphy, 'C. Q. D.' the signal cry for help."

"The key to the true spirit of the Republic disaster lay not only in the telegrapher's cry into the unechoing and gloomy dark for help—miraculous was that achievement. Not there lay the key and prophecy of the rescue of sinking souls, the full of cheer and sympathy, floating in out of the dark. 'All right, old man; we hear you. We're coming. Where are you?'"

"One Touch of Nature."

"O, what a touch of nature that made those trembling hearts kin, though far strangers in the fog! The Baltic answer to the signalling Republic, here is the key and prophecy of the rescue of sinking souls, the full of cheer and sympathy, floating in out of the dark. 'All right, old man; we hear you. We're coming. Where are you?'"

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CALL READERS' DIRECTORY

Convenient for the Readers :: :: :: Profitable for the Advertiser

The Call Readers' Directory appears in every issue of this paper. Advertisements under this heading are set up like those below. No order can be accepted for less than three months. Rates—One line for three consecutive months, \$7.50; each additional line at the same rate. If paid in advance the price will only be \$6.00. Make payments directly to the N. Y. Evening Call, 441 Pearl St., New York.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. S. John Block, 303 Broadway.	DRUGGISTS. David Grossman, 1474 Ave. A.	LADIES' GENTS' FURNISHINGS. S. A. Katz, 831-833 3d Ave.
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St.	DRY GOODS. J. D. Flatman, 2344 8th Ave.	LEAF TOBACCO. H. Lasser, 103 3d Ave.
BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 191 8th Ave. E. B. Carr, 804 3d Ave., bet. 10th & 11th Sts. A. Engel, 1376 1st Ave., bet. 7th & 8th Sts. H. Hahn, 2040 8th Ave. H. Levy, 263 1st Ave., bet. 15th & 16th Sts. M. Siegelman, 44 Av. B, bet. 3d & 4th Sts. U. S. Shoe Leather Co., 12th & 9th Sts. H. M. Lowenstein, cor. 51st St. & 2d Av. I. Nathan, 118th St., 1789 Madison Av.	FAMILY RESORTS. St. Brendan, Musical Entertainment, Columbus Ave. and 163d St.	MEAT MARKETS. Maurice Luss, 104 W. 29th St.
BOYS AND GIRLS' OUTFITTER. M. & A. Katz, 831-833 3d Ave.	FURNITURE, ETC. J. D. Flatman, 2344 8th Ave.	PANTS TO ORDER. Friedman Bros., 138 Attorney St.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. Raphael De Nat., 1690 Madison Ave.	GENTS' FURNISHINGS. The Great Central Up-to-Date Gent's Furnishing Store, 92 Clinton St.	RESTAURANTS. Manhattan Lunch, 3918 8th Ave. Harlem Private Restaurant, 181 E. 104th St.
DRUGGISTS. S. Brennglass, 1478 1st Ave., cor. 7th St.	GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Teich & Alter, 33-35 Ave. C. Sig. Klein, 30 3d Ave. Joseph Yeaka, 143 Park Row	SHOES. Weingarten, Men's Samples, 112 Livingston St.
CLOTHING. Richards Co., 423 6th Ave., bet. 25th & 26th Sts.	HATS. Callahan, The Hatter, 140 Bway; 45 years' reputation. McCauley, Always Best and Cheapest, 210 Bway, Opposite Livingston St.	TEAS AND COFFEES. Standard Coffee Co., 48 Lewis St. Tee, 35c, lb.; 5 lbs. Good Coffee, 81c. White Lily Tea Co., 193 Division St.
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. The F. & S. New Store, 84th St. & 3d Av.	HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. S. Abrams & Son, 2623 8th Ave.	UNION BARBER SHOPS. A. Berg, 170 Clinton St.
DELICATESSEN. Fred Degner, 1309 Lenox Ave. L. E. Bergman, 101 W. 26th St. A. Mowel, 2649 8th Ave.		WINES AND LIQUORS. I. Goldberg, 171 E. Broadway.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Elges, 463 E. 174th St.	DRUGGISTS. Hand's Pharmacy, 736 Home St. Katz's Drug Store, 174th St. & 3d Av. A. Samuels, Prospect Av., cor. Fox St. D. W. Shorbat, 16th St. & Jackson Av. A. Weinstein, Union Ave., cor. 155th St.	LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKERS. Kramer Co., 1748 Washington Av.
BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 144 St. Ann's Ave. Levin's Smart Footwear, 3291 3d Ave.	GROCERIES. L. Gory, 1336 Brook Ave.	MEAT MARKET. Edward Kell, 3710 86 Ave.
CIGARS AND STATIONERY. S. Mendelson, 1361 Boston rd., Union av.	JEWELRY. L. Gittelman, 502 Brook Ave.	UPHOLSTERER. Morris Davis, 521 E. 148th St.
DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. J. & D. Rollnick, 1892 Washington Av.		INSTRUCTION. The Bronx Preparatory School, 480 E. 172d St., cor. Washington Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BARBER. C. M. Calender, 4699 5th Ave.	DRUGGISTS. H. Rubin, 184 Columbia St.	MEETING HALLS. John Gammam, 357 Hamburg Ave. John Miklos, 186 Hamburg Ave.
BOOTS AND SHOES. Frank Koslow, 1745 Pitkin Ave.	DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ACCESSORIES. I. Friedrich, 444 Knickerbocker Ave.	MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Max Dwork, 1718 Pitkin Ave.
THE BATES SHOE. The Bates Shoe, 297 Fulton St. The Bates Shoe, 193 E. New York Ave. The Beck Shoe, 445 Manhattan Ave. Blum Shoe Store, 5105 5th Ave. L. Gutter, 434 Seventh Ave. Ruchow Bros., 322 5th Ave. Sam's Levinsky, 538 Sutter Ave. Brownsville's Best Shoe Store. Meade Shoe Co., 102-104 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House.	DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. Aranson Bros. & Piers, 61 Belmont Av.	MILK, CREAM, ETC. Swartwood Dairy, 184 19th St.
J. H. Hare. 218 Graham Ave., cor. Stage St. Charles Mohr, 186 Wyckoff Ave. John V. Blumer, 1773 Broadway.	FURNITURE, ETC. Fras & Miller, Bway & Quincy St.	PAPER, TWINE AND SUNDRIES. Harrington, 585 Bay Ridge Ave.
BUTCHERS. Eagle Market, 4605 3d Ave. Laurence Pfleger, 1223 Cortelyou Rd. People's Market, 3515 Fifth Ave. Prosperity Beef Co., 1411 Myrtle Ave. Butcher and Fish Market. Rollnick Market, 5116 8th Ave.	GENTS' FURNISHING. Harry Goodwin, 433 Knickerbocker Av.	PHARMACIST. Dr. A. R. Ekin, 696 Glenmore Ave.
COAL. Gen. Peterson, 867 53d St.	GROCERIES. Victor Bruns, Fulton, cor. Logan St. Adolf Stein, 1189 Liberty Ave. A. Bosch, cor. Moffatt St. & Hamburg Ave. R. Grossman, 331 Knickerbocker Ave. Leo Haber, 312 Fulton St. Sutter Ave. Market.	PHOTOGRAPHS. Wolters' Studio, 123 Smith St.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. C. F. Gackenhelm, 1271 Myrtle Ave. Park Cigar Co., 168 Tompkins Ave.	GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. Christian H. Grae, 441 5th Ave. D. Mueller, 146 Court St. Marx Nielsen, 1217 8th Ave.	PHOTOGRAPHY. Hicks St. Photograph Store, 547-549 Hicks St.
CIGARS AND STATIONERY. Ehrlich, 16 Court St. & 332 7th Ave.	HARDWARE AND FURNISHINGS. C. & W. Schinkel, 4115 8th Ave.	PIANO INSTRUCTION. Miss A. Meyerhoff, 538 8th St.
COAL AND WOOD. J. A. Behringer, 1189 Flatbush Ave. Tel 1664-Flatbush.	HARDWARE, TOOLS AND PAINT. T. Burke, 635 5th Ave.	PRINTING. Louis J. Saltman, 49 Graham Ave. Henry Schilling, 1444 Myrtle Ave.
CONFECTORY AND ICE CREAM. Bofheim's, 39th St. & N. Hamilton Ave.	HATTER AND HATTERDASHER. D. Schwilber & Co., 5215 Fifth Ave.	RHEUMATISM CURE. Sylvan Electric Baths, 168 Schermerhorn St.
CLOTHING. Sterlings, 428 5th Ave.	HATTER. S. Smith, 502 5th Ave.	SHOES AND RUBBERS. N. Sorenson, 574 5th Ave.
CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. Henry Heller, 271 Hamburg Ave. Selfert Brothers, 247 Wyckoff Ave., cor. Bleeker St.	HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Walker, 1965 Fulton St. Jos. Bag, 1637 Flushing Ave.	SHOE REPAIRING. Louis Glambelvo, 476 5th St.
CLOAKS, SUITS, SKIRTS & WAISTS. S. Cohen, 1800 Pitkin Ave.	HOUSE FURNISHINGS. Bazar, 1464 Flatbush Ave. Kessler's One Price Store, 130 Court St.	SHIP AGENCY AND STATIONERY. John Benson & Co., 444 Atlantic Ave.
CROCKERY. G. & C. Bessler, 504 Fifth Ave.	JEWELRY AND OPTICIAN. Norman Thal, 4312 5th Ave. A. A. Lingvall, 590 5th Ave.	SURGEON DENTIST. Dr. J. Rolnick, 18 Varet St.
CUSTOM TAILORING & HATTER. M. Knopf, 296 Hamburg Ave.	LADIES' TAILOR. M. Hammer, 1700 Pitkin Ave.	UPHOLSTERER & MATTRESS MAKER. Go everywhere, Davis, 4th St., Corsey St.
DENTISTS. Dr. Isidor Russinoff, 462 Stone Ave.	LAUNDRY. FLATBUSH AVENUE LAUNDRY, 1383 Flatbush Avenue.	WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS. Drachenhof & Kischel, 1758 Pitkin Av. I. Mattis, 1390 Fulton St.
SHOE STORE. Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 149 Newark Ave.	LADIES' & GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Ben's Bazaar, 745 Myrtle Ave.	PHARMACIST. Louis Blum, 50 Leonard St. Epstein's Pharmacy, 5th Av. & 42nd St. Aaron Jasspe, 444 Howard Ave. I. Zakhelevsky, 88 Graham Ave.

OUT OF TOWN.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Newark. Schlesinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St.	CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Hoboken, N. J. People's Outfitting Co., 111 Washington
LAUNDRY. Hoboken, N. J. International Hand Laundry, 154 1st St.	

and Industrial injustice, but instant relief shall follow.

A new law and a new sign in the heavens means a new age and a new civilization for all mankind."

GOBBLING THE LAND.

Although Florida is the second largest state east of the Mississippi, more than one-half its area is classified as swamp or overflowed land. In 1847 the Federal Congress granted to the state all the national lands within its borders which were wholly or partly submerged, on condition that such areas should be drained and sold to settlers, the net proceeds after paying the cost of reclamation to be given to the state school funds. By the terms of this grant Florida received twenty million acres, more than one-half its total area, and in 1855 the state legislature vested the control of these lands in the board of trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund. As than seven million acres of this vast grant Seventeen million acres of swamp and overflowed land had been given away to railroads, canal and development corporations by one large hearted legislature after another. If corporations have no souls, neither have they a sense of humor, for in this instance they set up claims to seven million acres more which they said had been promised them, or four million acres more than there was left to be handed over to them! "From Deck Hand to Governor," in the February Every-body's.

"This is the human prophecy of that miracle of science which but yesterday thrilled and overjoyed the universal heart of man. Wireless telegraphy for-speaks the time when no soul in all the world will cry for rescue from the damning depths of poverty and destitution, social shame

WELL DONE.

Young Surgeon (in hospital, after having just removed a patient's leg)—"Does the operation meet your approval, doctor?"

Head Surgeon—"Very well done, except for a slight mistake."

Young Surgeon—"Why, what's the matter?"

Head Surgeon—"You've amputated the wrong leg."—Illustrated Elys.

M. & A. KATZ Department Store

THE MEN WHOM DIAZ DREADS.

By JOHN MURRAY.

Continued from Yesterday.

John Murray, editor of "The Evening Call," of Tucson, Ariz., starts for Mexico just before the outbreak of the revolution. He carries a letter of recommendation from Ricardo Flores Magón, leader of the Mexican Liberal Party, to the Mexican government in Mexico City, a Yankee plantation owner who has been in Mexico for many years and who has been helping the workers down by force of arms.

Arriving at the hotel in front of the cathedral, I went immediately to my room. I locked the door and got out my addresses in cipher. It was a common task to figure them out, but I dared not run the risk of being taken by the police and having them find names of Mexican revolutionaries given me by the junta in Los Angeles—that would mean prison for all. One person in Mexico, however, was particularly well recommended to me by Magón. I would see him first.

On the street corner I caught a man. For "cinco centavos" he would take me to the "Calle Misericordia." (It is to be understood that the real names of people do not appear in these writings, where the life of a member of the Liberal party in Mexico would be jeopardized.) We pushed through the evening crowd of home-going artisans, clerks and laborers. Vendors of cakes and candies, their wares piled precariously high on oblong wooden trays poised on their heads, threaded their way through the throngs without a misstep or collision. Sellers of an endless variety of fried foods fed the passerby, their steaming little stoves sending out a stream of strong odors from many doorways.

The lottery ticket sellers were out, and on every block men, women and boys shook their paper fortunes enthusiastically in my face, crying out the number of thousand "pesos" that might be won from the Loteria Nacional for the quick payment of a few "centavos."

Gambles. Why not? The government licenses it, the "pulque" shops bet it, and the average wage of the city workman being not over sixty "centavos" a day (you must divide this in half to get its value in American money), it must be plain that the only road of escape from gutter poverty is the barest possible, hazy chance of a successful gamble. The city government has suppressed all other gambling with an iron hand. No table in the western hemisphere can hold a candle to the wealth that flows daily into the hands of the government partners—the lottery lords of Mexico.

Wrapped in a raincoat I followed my guide through the crowds that jammed the narrow sidewalks. Beggers there were a plenty, blind beggars, led by boys who grasping the wrists of their sightless charges, forced their upturned palms into the faces of the passerby; old beggars, standing or squatting in front of the churches, begging for alms; and a few holding out their hands for dole.

At the entrance of a court in the poor quarter of the town my guide stopped. This was the number of the house that I had asked for in the "Calle Misericordia."

I paid him his five coppers and he disappeared into the darkness.

Under the archway, by the light of a small lamp, I could see a family huddled themselves down for the night on the stone floor of the passageway, all unconcerned that passersby to the second story must walk through their midst.

Climbing the stone staircase, I knocked at the door twice, and a man came to the one whom I had come to see stood before me.

If all Mexico loved Ricardo Flores Magón, Magón loved this man beyond all others in Mexico. Broad shouldered, curly haired, and almost catlike in the grace of his firm, agile movements, the grasp of his hand sent confidence and enthusiasm through my veins.

I read my letter slowly to the man. He turned me with a smile almost womanly in its sweetness, and welcomed me to Mexico. "Friend of my friends, how is Ricardo?"

I gave him the latest news from the border and the situation in the United States. He listened to me with interest. "You know the reason why?"

To four words he replied in my understanding: "The twenty-sixth of June!"

"Yes," he solemnly asserted, "the anniversary of the massacre of the twelve of Yuma Cruz has been set at the date of the celebration. Before that day you must see all that we can show you. Mexico is a running sore of suffering, starvation, slavery and prison wrought by the hand of Porfirio Díaz."

I told him of the methods of handling poor labor, as related by the American on the train.

He clenched his fists until the nails bit into his palms. "Why did he not let things be as they were? This Yankee planter? We still have slaves in Mexico. Over half the population, eight million souls, sweat under this system of peonage. The law is a dead letter, the police reports showing that three-fourths of the city's dead are buried in paupers' graves. Wait till you have gone south through the Mexican National, into which forty thousand Mexican working people have disappeared in the last few years. Men like cattle into the jungle—men and women—to furnish the tobacco planters with labor for the season. Wait till you have seen our suffering prisoners, the factories of the Blanco, where nearly a hundred women and children were shot down but a few months ago for protesting against a reduction of wages. There, I saw it, and the facts are denied. Wait, I say, until you have seen a small fraction of all that has been stirring Mexico to a seething mass of hate, fear and desperation, and then, believe me, you will as a man of this country as to overthrow the government and as water is to run down hill."

"But have you the organization?"

"Have you the guns to grapple with Díaz and his army of sixty thousand men?" That was the question most

difficult of all to answer, and he recognized it as well as I.

"Díaz," he said. "There was no hesitation in his assertion. 'In many cities, aye, in many villages, also, we have organized branches of the Liberal party and friends waiting for the word to gather and act. Some arms have already been secured, more on the way already abroad and money in quantities has been promised us in the first proof of our ability to capture and hold a town of size. And as for the army? It is no proof. The blues through his fingers significantly: 'They will turn to our side at the first opportunity. Show them but a bare chance of successful revolt and they will run with guns in their hands. A pistol shot at their army? Ah, it will remind you of the chain gangs common in your country. A Mexican soldier is a prisoner, sentenced to serve a term in the ranks, and the barracks of Mexico are penitentiaries. Do you know what a soldier of Díaz is paid? No? I will tell you—seventeen cents a day. And from this he must feed himself and his family. Is it any wonder, then, that he drug much worse than opium, in order to forget his fate? The only hope of the Mexican soldier is in a revolution which will overthrow the dictator who commands him. At heart the army is with us.'"

He looked at me intently, studying the effect of his arguments, for the possibility of a successful revolt turns upon this question of the army.

"Still I doubted, knowing the machine like effects of drill upon men even though they were at heart rebels. Reading my mind he added one thing more, most startling in its suggestiveness:

"There is also a general. Is that enough?"

I nodded assent, eager to ask him more, but he suddenly held up his hand for silence, and turning toward the door, snapped out a question like a pistol shot at their army.

"Speak! Who is it?"

A woman had come into the room as soundless as a ghost, and was standing waiting for him to notice her. "Herberto, it is I; they will be waiting. It is time for you to go."

Her voice was like deep water running over stones, a cooling melody.

Grasping my hand, he led me toward the graceful, black-eyed woman. "The Señora Morena," he said, "and little son were shot in the great strike at Rio Blanco mills. She is one of the best workers in the revolutionary group that meets to-night. Come, you shall go with us and see some patriots."

It was while we were passing the Plaza de la Lagunilla that I first noticed the gendarmes' lantern lit and standing in the middle of the street. The lanterns were lit all over Mexico. The first lantern I barely glanced at—the gendarme, with his revolver standing in the shadow, I did not see. But when another, and another, and another in the center of the street, and street crossings in town flashed their signal lights back and forth, I saw the point. It was the military eye of Díaz burning in the night for fear the revolution might slip up and catch him in the dark.

Nothing shows the cat-watchingness of Díaz more than this. He is always on his guard, for he knows that the revolutionists are sleepless; that their slitting never sleeps, night or day, and that if, for a time, they are beaten back into the mountains and the jungles it counts as a mere respite from the inevitable bloody death grip of the revolution. The republic is practically under martial law.

"Tell him the story of the mill, Felicitas. It may be hard to touch the wound, but it is for the good cause."

Thus abjured by Herberto, the woman, walking at my side broke silence.

"Before the gateway of the biggest mill in Mexico is camped to-day a regiment of soldiers.

This is in Orizaba, the Manchester of Mexico, and the mill's name is Rio Blanco, the largest cotton print mill in the whole world.

"Twelve acres are covered with the Rio Blanco's turning wheels, the very wheels of the Mexican cotton industry, known to the manufacturers of cotton goods.

"All of this machinery comes from England—almost all except the Mexican military machine furnished by President Porfirio Díaz, and installed in front of the superintendent's office.

"The mill hands stream in and out between the ranks of soldiery, sullen and silent, with their faces turned toward the border and the ground. Their only hope of obtaining work is within the mill, where the men are paid 35 cents, the women 27 cents and children 5 and 10 cents for a day of 18 hours.

"The mill is the regiment there?"

"Because the mill hands did not always turn their faces from the guns.

"There was a strike. Troops were sent by President Díaz to drive the laborers back to work. The strike was bloody. 64 men, 3 women and 4 children were shot down.

"After the dead were buried the widows and orphans returned to work in the factory, but they turn their faces toward the border as they pass between the ranks of soldiery."

(To be Continued.)

A DISTINGUISHED SUFFERER.

The sufferings of dramatic authors at the first night performances of their plays are said to be so acute that few of them dare to sit in front at the dramatic debut of the children of their brain. Thackeray, in his "Virginiana," has George Warrington sitting in a neighboring coffee house while the first production of his "Carpean" is in progress, receiving bulletins of its reception from his friends, and doubtless consoling himself with copious drafts of stimulating liquids as a sort of insulation against unhappiness in case things should go wrong. It is said that W. S. Gilbert, the author of "Pinafore," "Patience" and "The Mikado," has never yet attended a premier of any of his many successful operas and plays, dreading the nervous strain of the ordeal. Even Lord Byron, who was supposed to be a callous sort of person, in so far as caring for the world's verdict was concerned, is said to have been completely wretched at the first production of his play, "Deer The Life."

It was at this performance that a long delay occurred at the end of the second act, filling the audience with impatience, and the distinguished author with dread.

"What is the name of heaven can they be doing back there?" asked a critic, meeting Byron in the lobby of the theater trying to calm his troubled spirit by walking nervously about.

"I don't know," answered the poet, with a melancholy gesture of despair.

A moment later the sound of a saw at work behind the curtain was heard, and the critic, returning to the play, wrote the line, inquired:

"And who has a son, P. E. Whitaker, is making an excellent record as a student, a report says. He has ten children, twenty-seven grandchildren, two of whom voted in the November election, and two great-grandchildren.

POPULAR READINGS

HUMAN JUSTICE.

By Charlotte Brontë.

Human Justice rushed before me in novel guise—a red, random beldame, with arms akimbo. I saw her in her house, a den of confusion: servants called to her for orders or help which she did not give; beggars stood at her door waiting and starving unnoticed; a swarm of children, sick and quarrelsome, crawled round her feet and yelled in her ears appeals for notice, sympathy, care, redress.

The honest woman cared for none of these things. She had a warm seat of her own by the fire, she had her own solace in a short black pipe and a bottle of Mrs. Sweeney's soothing syrup; she smoked and she sipped and she enjoyed her paradise, and whenever a cry of suffering souls about her pierced her ears too keenly, my jolly dame seized the poker or the hearth brush; if the offender was weak, wronged and sickly, she effectively seized him; if he was lively, and violent, she only menaced, then plunged her hand in her deep pouch and flung a liberal shower of sugar plums!

OUR DAILY POEM

MUSIC.

By Percy Bysshe Shelley.

I pant for the music which is divine:
My heart in its thirst is a dying
flower.
Pour forth the sound like enchanted
rain.
Loosen the notes in a silver shower.
Like a herbless plain for the gentle
rain.
I gasp, I faint, till they wake again.
Let me drink of the spirit of that
sweet sound
More, oh more!—I am thirsting yet!
It loosens the serpent which care has
bound
Upon my heart, to stifle it:
The dissolving strain, through every
vein,
Passes into my heart and brain.
As the scent of a violet withered up,
Which grow by the brink of a silver
water.
When the hot noon has drained its
dewy cup,
And mist there was none its thirst
to slake—
And the violet lay dead while the odor
few.
On the wings of the wind o'er the
water blue:
As one who drinks from a charmed
cup
Of foaming and sparkling and mur-
muring wine,
Whom a mighty enchantment, filling
up,
Invites to love with her kiss divine.

WHY RUSSIA HATES THE JEW.

The Russian Jew, hampered on every side, restricted in dwelling place and occupation, denied the pursuit of happiness in almost every way, has had developed the idealistic side of his nature. He it is who furnishes a large proportion of the "intellectuals" of his country. He furnishes the teachers, the journalists, the speakers, the martyrs, as well as the terrorists, who are willing to sacrifice their lives if in so doing they can strike a blow for liberty. The Jew is hated in Russia, not by the poor people who are in his clutches, but by the bourgeoisie, the bureaucracy, for his mental and moral qualities. The massacres that take place from time to time are not spontaneous outbursts of the Jewishness, but carefully fostered attacks of the Black Hundred, the roughest of Russia, who would attack any class, could they do so with impunity and with the moral support of the government.

The Russian Jew becomes an intellectual because all other modes of self-expression are denied him. Where the young Englishman indulges in sports, the Russian Jew reads. Where the American goes into all manner of business adventures, the Russian Jew reads. Where the German travels, the Russian Jew reads. Books furnish the Russian Jew not only with his recreation, but with what is greatest of all, his hope. A twenty-year-old Jew, who felt ashamed if he did not know Spinoza, and Huxley, and Darwin, and Spinoza, and all the other "heavy" writers, as an American boy would feel if he did not know who had won the baseball pennant, or what college held the football championship. The thinkers, who are only names to the majority of youth of a happier land, are the dissipation of the young Jews of Russia.—Van Norden Magazine.

THE WHITE SLAVE

TRAFFIC IN RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg come discouraging reports of the women's fight with the white slave traffic. Whilst the import trade in girls appears to be of insignificant extent, particularly as regards Moscow, the export trade is very large. A special report has been received from the North American ports who meet at Odessa, and subjects young girls to the strictest interrogation before permitting them to land. In England, however, these rascals are undertaken of the agents-procurateurs, who, for the most part, ply their nefarious trade at railway stations and around maternity hospitals. Unfortunately, however, these rascals are so cunning that they are seldom caught. It could be wished that statistics were available of the number of persons in Russia who are living in consignment. As regards Poland, it was stated at the recent conference of Polish women that the trade (like all others) is created by the demand, and that in Warsaw alone some \$4 per cent. of the university students keep mistresses. In England, on the contrary, the percentage was said to be much lower, owing to the greater continence of her young men.

From Helsingfors we hear that the council of its university are receiving innumerable applications for admission from female students who are refused admission into Russian universities.—Anglo-Russian.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

That a man is never too old to learn is illustrated by the case of H. G. 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. E. Whitaker, who is eighteen. The elder Whitaker is making an excellent record as a student, a report says. He has ten children, twenty-seven grandchildren, two of whom voted in the November election, and two great-grandchildren.

THE SUSTAINING FUND

The Call Sustaining Fund hereby acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the week ending January 30. Please report errors and omissions to Anna A. Maley, care of The Call, 442 Pearl street:

- \$2.50 reported last week as collected by Emma Engler should have been reported as collected by S. Furman.
- \$2.50 reported as an account of bonds by Local Dover should have been reported as paid by Chas. P. MacFall on account of bond.
- William J. Sheppa, collector of Local Dover, collected \$3, and not \$1, as reported.
- Turtz, Liss & Tropp, weekly pledge, \$1.00.
- Joel Moses, Rochester, N. Y., on acct. stock, 1.25.
- Otto Altenberg, on acct. bond 1.00.
- 14th A. D. Kings, stamps, 2.00.
- Miss Ketyevsky, stamps, 1.00.
- Dr. Herman, pledge, 2.00.
- W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 186, donation, 10.00.
- 229, Danbury, Conn., donation, 1.00.
- Theo. H. Woehert, Philadelphia, Pa., on acct. bond, 1.00.
- Branch 13th Ward, Local, Berks Co., S. P. balance on bond, 4.00.
- Collected by Ed. Spaeth as follows:
- Joe. Abrahams, 50c; E. Gutsche, 25c; Tony Stenger, 25c; Walter, 1.00; Rosenfeld, 10c; Carl Lukosch, 10c; G. Schalk, 10c; R. Koch, 10c; G. Turlep, 10c; E. Spaeth, 25c.
- Frank A. Honeck, Wilmington Del., two bonds, 10.00.
- Wilmington Local S. P. balance on bond, 4.00.
- Collected at meeting addressed by Geo. R. Kirkpatrick
- W. W. Hunter, donation, 1.75.
- Robert Hunter, donation, 25.00.
- Joe. Gigand, Soldiers' Home, Tennessee, on acct. bond, 1.00.
- Chas. Fischer, Syracuse, on acct. bond, 1.00.
- 16th A. D. Kings, donation, 10.25.
- C. W. Cavender, stamps, 1.00.
- Local New Haven, collector John Klinkhamer, stamps 2.00.
- Otto Seegart, donation, 2.00.
- 17th A. D. Manhattan, collector A. Rodman, stamps 11.00.
- Daniel McGivray, 6c acct. bond, 1.00.
- W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 95, Frankford, Pa. donation, 2.00.
- Fred. B. Chasem Charleston, Mass. bond, 5.00.
- Otto Wegener, donation, 5.00.
- Balance of Thalia Theatre Benefit arranged by First Agitation District, 40.00.
- E. Nestler, donation, .50.
- W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 119, Orange, N. J., bond, 5.00.
- W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 107, San Francisco, Cal., donation, 5.00.
- D. Persky, Jersey City, N. J., on acct. bond, 1.00.
- T. N. Fall, collector at large, stamps, 2.00.
- H. F. Thacher, stamps, 1.00.
- Mrs. Bertha Braune, on acct. stock, 1.00.
- Local York, Pa. Hemysers, sold stamps as follows:
- W. C. Denel, 25c; A. Messing, 10c; H. C. Denel, 10c; G. E. Bond, 15.00.
- C. E. Harvey, on acct. bond, 1.00.
- Luke Burchell, on acct. bond, 1.00.
- Bernard Riley, on acct. bond, 1.00.
- John Mahoney, on acct. bond, 1.00.
- John Maxwell, on acct. bond, 1.00.
- Richard P. Deffert, pledge (January and February), 2.00.
- A. J. Posen, on acct. bond, 1.00.
- H. I. Hickock, on acct. bond, 1.00.
- Max Eager, pledge, .85.
- A. J. Posen, Washington, D. C., on acct. bond, 1.00.
- M. A. Posen, Washington, D. C., on acct. bond, 1.00.
- Chas. M. Cohen, Washington, D. C., on acct. bond, 1.00.
- Workmen's Circle, Branch 119 of Patchogue, L. I., on acct. bond, 1.00.
- W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 8, Patchogue, L. I., Collector L. Cantor, stamps, 1.00.
- John W. Thompson, Newark, N. J., on acct. bond, 1.00.
- W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 8, Patchogue, L. I., Collector L. Cantor, stamps, 1.00.
- Harry Oswald, pledge, .40.
- Gust Stiglitz, on acct. bond, 1.00.
- W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 162, West New York, N. J., bond, 5.00.
- A. J. Posen, Springfield, Ohio, bond, 5.00.
- Dan A. White, Brookton, Mass., on acct. bond, 1.00.
- Richard E. Stack, Brookton, Mass., on acct. stock, 1.00.
- Local Johnston S. P. E. Branch, N. Y., on acct. bond, 1.00.
- Herman Lloyd, Newark, N. J., on acct. bond, 1.00.
- B. Weinstein, donation, 3.00.
- Anna A. Maley, on acct. bond 1.00.
- Rand School, Manhattan and 25th-27th A. D. Manhattan, P. Viag. collector, stamps, 6.00.

BALLOON "SEASICKNESS."

Balloon sickness rivals sea sickness in the dawn of epoch. Two French scientists have made a communication to the French biological society on its symptoms and treatment. They made a special ascent, carrying with them reserves of pure oxygen and mixtures of oxygen with carbonic acid gas, in order to ascertain the remedial properties. One of the aeronauts experienced the first feeling of sickness at an altitude of 13,282 feet. At first a slight pain in the back of the head and nape of the neck was experienced, increasing in intensity, followed by venous contraction of the face, drowsiness, a misty vapor before the eyes when looking downward toward the earth, and finally a heavy feeling in the eyelids.

As the altitude increased drowsiness was accentuated and the respiration became panting at 14,764 feet. In trying to sit down the aeronaut fell to the bottom of the car. At 14,990 feet recourse was had to the oxygen carbonic acid mixture, and within ten seconds there was relief in the respiration.

When 16,404 feet had been reached the feeling of fatigue was pronounced, the drowsiness increased, interest in the surroundings was lost, and he did not answer questions. When finally 16,700 feet had been gained continuous inhalations of pure oxygen were needed to secure comfort and to remove depressive feelings, which otherwise manifested themselves in the rarefied atmosphere. At this height only pure oxygen was found to be of any use, though the mixture served up to about 1,500 feet.—Chicago Tribune.

NO PLACE ON THE STAGE FOR INDETERMINATE TYPES.

Marion Hall tells a theatrical story in which a young actress tells her troubles in getting a job. This young actress was described by the theatrical agent as being of a very indeterminate type, and therefore of little use on the stage. Here is what the theatrical agent said:

"You are a very indeterminate type. If your nose even turned up a trifle it would be better—much better. Frankly type then. No slant to your eyes either; nothing Oriental about you. I have places for half a dozen Oriental types. Look at Marie Zeno. She's a discovery of mine. I placed her at once. See the success she's been making. She is perfect—as a type. Your hair is neither one thing or another. It is essential to be either one thing or another. See Genevieve Folliot on the street; swarthy skin, mustache of a trooper, eyes of a gypsy, hair of a horse—none would ever think she could pose as a beauty. But she does. Makes up gloriously. She's a perfect type. You're no type."—February American Magazine.

THE CALL PATTERN



2750 GIRLS' APRON.

Paris Pattern No. 2750

All Seams Allowed.

Made up in blue and white or red and white dotted linen or in striped, checked or figured gingham, this will prove a very serviceable little school apron, besides being stylish and easily constructed. A unique feature is the side closing, which is held in place by large plain-colored linen buttons, or, if preferred, pearl buttons may be used. The belt which holds the fullness in place is of the material, slipped through narrow straps at the under-arm seams and fastening at the left of the front with a button matching those used on the apron. The lower edge is finished with a narrow hem and the square neck and armholes are scalloped and hand-embroidered with heavy white mercerized cotton. If the model was made a trifle longer and bishop sleeves were added it would make a charming little every-day or plain frock, developed in cotton voile or duck in plain colors, or, if preferred, with white. Or the sleeves might be omitted and the model worn over a simple gimp of Victoria or Persian lawn or thin cambric or linen, the collar and cuffs being trimmed with narrow embroidery. One model made up on this pattern was of dark green linen, with the neck and armholes embroidered with red mercerized cotton, the belt being of plain red linen. It was fastened with red linen buttons. It was a most stylish apron and one that will be copied to a great extent. The pattern is in four sizes—4 to 12 years. For a girl of 8 years the apron requires 1 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide or 1 1/4 yards 36 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

EVENING CALL PATTERN

Coupon.

No. 2750 Feb. 2.

Name

Street and No.

City

Line Desired

(This must be put on coupon.)

To obtain the pattern above, fill out this coupon and enclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, New York Evening Call, 442 Pearl St. New York City.

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Do you see the Prince?

Intending purchasers of a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS Piano, or Piano and Self-Player combined, should not fail to examine the works of the world-renowned

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and the "SCHUMER-CRELAN" make Pianos, which surpass all others. Catalogue mailed on application. Schumer & Company, 300 Ave. C, New York.

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MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
Underwear to fit anybody. Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Neckwear, Sweaters, Overalls, etc.

Everything for Waiters. Return Anything if Not Right.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS.
Corsets: C. B. P. N. and Nemo. Underwear: Munsie, Wool, etc. Shirts, Suspenders, Hosiery, Baby Outfits, Notions, etc.

Skirts Made to Measure. \$2.98 up. 30 & 32 Ave. C, 12th St., N. Y. "Ye Olde Reliable Store." Open Evenings Until 10.

SIG. KLEIN and Associates.

Telephone 4055 Sturtevant.

SOME RECIPES.

Readers of The Call are invited to contribute to this department recipes which they have personally tested. Any such recipes which are found to be credited to the person sending them in.

Baked Shad.
Keep on the head and fins. Make a dressing of grated bread crumbs, cold boiled ham or bacon minced fine, sweet marjoram, red pepper and a little powdered mace or clove. Moisten it with beaten yolk of egg. Stuff the inside of the shad with dressing, having a little rub over the outside, having first rubbed the fish all over with yolk of egg.

Curried Pork Chops.
Fry chops as usual. When cooked cover with hot water, not too much, and simmer until tender, on back of stove. Then make a thick, white sauce of milk, butter and flour, one tablespoon flour, one tablespoon butter, one-half pint milk. Flavor with one-half teaspoon of table sauce, one tablespoon tomato catchup and a pinch of curry powder—more, if you like it—also salt and pepper to taste, then add meat and let simmer a moment and I think you will find this, with minced carrots, very good.

Escalloped Potatoes.
Slice layer of raw potatoes in baking dish, add few slices of onion, little salt, pepper and butter. Have last layer of potato, placing a few slices of salt pork across the top. Fill the dish about one-half full of milk or water and bake one and one-half hours.

Grape Fruit Salad.
Prepare the fruit in the usual way, cutting the firm part into small pieces, scatter these over nicely prepared lettuce, and cover with French dressing.—Belle P. Drury.

THE NONRELIGIOUS LINCOLN.

There has been no little discussion in regard to the religious character of Abraham Lincoln. That he was a man of the most strict and exemplary morality no one has ever disputed. For example, in his early life he made a speech for total abstinence which had a wide circulation. When the notification committee called upon him to inform him of his election to the Presidency, instead of bringing out a declaration of wine, as might have been expected, he brought only a pitcher of cold water and told the committee that he would entertain them with the oldest beverage that had ever passed the lips of man. He was, with all his jesting and fondness for mythical stories, very clean-mouthed, and most reverential in his utterances. As an illustration of this there is the remark he made to a member of his cabinet, a man who was in the habit of indulging freely in Brandy. One day when he went early to a meeting of the cabinet, Mr. Lincoln asked him what church he belonged to, and then added: "I thought probably you went to the same church that Mr. S. attends, for I notice that you were almost as bad as he does in the same way."—Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., in the Homiletic Review (February).

AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF SMOKING.

"Smoking has been under discussion in the Anglican Church Synod at Bendigo," says the London "Chronicle." One member wanted the temperance pledge extended so as to ban tobacco as well as alcohol. Canon Brydson warned the proposal that he would have the whole female population up in arms against him. Every wife knew that the pipe was her husband's best friend. It kept him at home and away from the house. Opium smoking was frequently a case of sour grapes. Either the objector had not the physique of a smoker or the necessary genial temperament. He was sometimes a person who had tried to smoke, but with only partial success."

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THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

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

TUESDAY,

FEBRUARY 2, 1909.

THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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ANOTHER RUSSIAN OUTRAGE.

The German labor organizations of Philadelphia have taken up the case of an American citizen of German race, a native of the Baltic Provinces of Russia, a resident for years of the city of Philadelphia, and an enlisted soldier in the United States army, who, it appears, while on furlough and visiting his native place, was arrested, summarily tried as a revolutionist, and put to death by the Russian authorities.

It is hard to see how the authorities at Washington can fail to take up this case and sift it to the bottom. The reports are circumstantial and bear the appearance of truth. There is absolutely no inherent improbability in them. It is well known that the police and military authorities in all parts of the Russian Empire, and especially in the Baltic Provinces and other regions where the protest against despotism has been strongest, are in the habit of acting in the most arbitrary and ruthless fashion in what they call the maintenance of order. Their rule of action is that it is necessary to keep up the tale of executions, week after week and month after month, in order both to terrorize the population and to prove to the higher powers at St. Petersburg their own usefulness and the necessity of appropriating ever more money to pay them for their bloody work. Even the ordinary processes of Russian "justice" are lacking all the guarantees for the protection of the innocent, for the bringing out of the truth, and for the prevention of judicial corruption and oppression which all civilized countries have adopted. Even where the civil law prevails, it is well understood that the accused man is presumed to be guilty, and that nothing but bribery can safely be depended upon to save him from prison, exile, or death. In the more restless provinces, where revolution has been rife and where the civil law is and for years has been superseded by some form of military government, the conditions are still worse. These regions are infested with spies, whose business it is to "discover" plots whether any plots exist or not. They are ruled by army officers of the most corrupt and brutal type, whose standing in the good favor of the Czar and Hangman Stolypin depends on the "energy" they display in the performance of their duties—which is quantitatively measured by the number of persons whom they shoot or hang every month. Trials by drumhead court-martial are the rule, and execution speedily follows the sentence often pronounced by a trio of drunken officers to whom the infliction of the death penalty is so much a matter of routine that it has even ceased to be an exciting pleasure. Under such conditions, it is well known that large numbers of men and women are being executed who have not even committed or thought of committing the "crime" of planning opposition to the Czar's misrule. The methods of these military courts in dealing with persons alleged to be revolutionists are much like those of the Council of Ten in medieval Venice, as described by Mark Twain. When a man was brought before this august court on an anonymous accusation, the Council put him and his friends on the rack in order to elicit evidence. If they got any evidence against him, they said, This man is evidently a dangerous conspirator, and they drowned him in the Grand Canal; if they did not get any evidence against him, they said, This man is evidently a VERY dangerous conspirator, for he has succeeded in concealing all the evidence of his guilt—and they drowned him in the Grand Canal. Funny as it sounds, the description is essentially true. Such are the methods naturally followed in any despotic country, where the spirit of revolt is in the air, and where military force and espionage are constantly used to keep it down. It is emphatically true of Russia to-day.

The case of Fritz Strobach should be thoroughly investigated. And it is to be expected that the investigation, if undertaken with vigor, will make it still more evident than it already is that the government of the United States ought not to treat with the government of Russia as with a civilized power, but as the barbarous despotism that it actually is.

The Supreme Court of the United States has denied the petition of the New York Gas Trust for a rehearing of the appeal against the law fixing eighty cents per thousand feet as the maximum price to be charged for gas in this city. Isn't it about time that the refunding of the nine million dollars unlawfully collected and withheld since the law nominally went into force should begin? Or are there still more twists and turnings of the law to delay that restitution and keep those millions at the disposal of the Gas Trust? We have a suspicion that, if it were a labor organization instead of a great capitalist corporation that had thus defied the law for months and years and had at last been ordered by the highest court in the nation to disgorge, it would not take many days to get the order enforced.

The Supreme Court has issued an injunction forbidding Trinity Corporation to suspend religious services in St. John's Chapel. Just what the court has to do with a question like this, in a country where there is supposed to be no connection between state and church, we cannot exactly say. What we can say with assurance is that if there were a few Socialists on the Supreme Court, there would be summary orders issued to compel Trinity Corporation to put its tenements into a condition suitable for human habitation and complying with the requirements of the law.

"While Mr. Gompers is delighting the Socialists with his bluster about 'a pound of flesh', it is to be noted that he has given up advising his followers in his speeches that 'no law can compel them to buy' a certain product which the courts ordered him not to boycott." So

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

BOTH ENDS OF THAT CRIB DISASTER

AT THE TELEPHONE.



AT THE TICKET.



A FRIEND OF THE KIDS.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

You have all heard of Ben Lindsey, of Denver. He is the friend of the "kids".

He has fought for years to prove that "kids" are all right. He has shown that they have a sense of honor, and that given a fighting chance, and trusted and loved, they can be depended upon to do the square thing.

He has shown that the kids are not to blame, that Society is to blame. He went among "criminals" and then came back and told us that we are the criminals. That was a great discovery. It is revolutionary, and little by little that up side down thought is making Judge Lindsey a revolutionist.

The Judge is on the dead level. He is willing to go wherever truth leads him. He is five feet six inches—all grit and honor. He does not know the name of fear, and he will fight to the last ditch.

The Judge started by wanting what appeared to be little. He did not ask justice for men and women, nor for the workers, nor for the great body of oppressed people in this country. He asked justice for all the kids, and he couldn't get that.

And so he began to fight. And he fought himself out of the slums into the big offices with mahogany tables and well fed, well dressed respectability.

The kids haven't a fighting chance. Why? Because deacons, clergymen, editors, capitalists, political bosses thrive upon conditions which cause crime.

They are responsible for foul and insanitary homes. They are responsible for houses of vice, for gambling halls, for filthy streets, for legalized injustice, for corrupt courts, for traction monopolies, for ill gotten wealth, for wage slavery, for working mothers, for child slavery, and for all the other conditions which ruin kids.

The Judge was all right until he began to say that. He was a fine institution so long as he left respectable people alone.

But he was a friend of the kids, and finally he saw that he had to fight the enemies of the kids. He began then to defend the wronged children of the poor, and to condemn good church people.

He gathered unto himself the little ones of the slums, and turning upon the rich and powerful, said, YOU are

the criminals, not these little ones about me.

And then, as the world has ever done, the rich and powerful set out to crush the Judge, and to hush his voice.

Respectability organized. Wealth stood with Pulpit in the center. Politics was on one side and Press on the other, and they began to lie about the Judge, and to try to make people believe that he was a demagogue and a firebrand.

And they would have crushed the Judge had not the "criminals" begun to organize. Reform School kids, and newsboys, and drunks, and jail birds came out to fight for the Judge, and they went about distributing his pamphlets and tracts and speeches among the women voters, and the women stood by the kids.

That is the whole story. It is dramatic and contains in itself a philosophy, and the philosophy is this:

Let any man fight to right any wrong, let any man anywhere attempt to really befriend any portion of the disinherited and a new vision will be given him.

He will learn to disregard the teachings of the world, as Jesus said. He will put aside worldly wisdom.

Those whom the world calls good he will call bad; those whom the world calls charitable he will call uncharitable—the righteous will become criminals, the criminal righteous.

And the world will say he's crazy, as he stands smiling in the face of TRUTH.

Some men fight their way to Truth by fighting for the kids. Some by fighting for the workers. Some by fighting for the poor, and nearly all by fighting for the bruised and wronged.

For a while they fight forms, then they fight men, and finally, if they reach the essence of all, they fight causes.

Lindsey is on the road. He has heart and mind. He has grit and fire. He will come on and on until he takes his place in the ranks of the international brotherhood of the workers of the world.

IN DIXIE LAND.

With 250,000 white men in Alabama of voting age and not 100,000 participating in our voting is in itself sufficient to show disgust with the machine Democracy on the one hand and this miserable mob of Republican political crooks on the other.—Southern American, Alexander City, Ala.

says the New York "Tribune." The only trouble with this extremely witty paragraph is that it does not contain a word of truth. Not only Mr. Gompers, but the members of the Labor movement generally including the members of the Socialist party, are going to keep on reminding the people that the goods offered for sale by the Butterick Company, the Bucks Stove and Range Company, and various other firms are products of scab labor, that to buy them is to help the organized capitalists in fighting the unions, and that loyal workingmen and all friends of economic liberty and progress can serve the cause by discriminating against such goods in making their purchases.

It occurs to us that, if we want to get up a debate on Socialism that will really be a debate, and not a succession of speeches with all the earnest argument on one side and nothing but evasion and irrelevant talk on the other, we shall have to get a Socialist to assume the task of Devil's Advocate and say what little there is to be said in favor of capitalism. Of all the gentlemen who have recently met Socialists in alleged debate, we are bound to suppose that their credentials are genuine and that they do actually represent the intellectual ability of the dominant class. But if so, it is strikingly demonstrated that the intellectual ability of that class is almost a negligible quantity.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WALLING VS. HUNTER.

The Editor of The Call:

I regret very much that Mr. Hunter has made use of the columns of The Call for the purpose of personal attack. As far as I know, this is the first time that The Call has been used for such a purpose.

I had intended to pay no attention to Hunter's accusations and shall certainly not notice them as far as they are personal. However, in certain points of his criticism of me, he has also criticized the correct view of the British movement for which I have stood.

There are scores of prominent members in the party that have expressed in the party press, and more recently to me personally, their entire approval of my position and radical disagreement with Hunter's. Some of these will doubtless take up the argument and so remove me personally from the discussion altogether.

It is impossible for me to take up all the points in his letter published in The Call of January 28. In a word, I reaffirm all the positions I have taken and deny every statement of Hunter's except the one in which he calls attention to my unfortunate error as to the vote obtained by Burrows—figures which I had obtained through a misreading of a personal letter of a prominent British leader. I do not deny that the blunder was serious and offer my apologies to the readers of The Call.

However Burrows did obtain a creditable vote, and anyway this was a fact among ten thousand. I have not even attempted to state the case of British Socialism against British Laborism, but have referred to the "Clarion," the "New Age," and "Justice," where enough material could be obtained to fill several volumes.

All three of these organs agree with my position and take exactly the opposite view of that assumed by Hunter.

My purpose in writing this letter is not to make a personal defense or a personal attack, but to warn the American movement against the crude misinterpretations of the English and Continental situation made by Hunter in his book and in his article. Hunter modestly refers the readers of The Call to his book, so I may be pardoned for referring to it.

Longest expressed to me personally his thorough disapproval of the chapter on France. I had already objected to Hunter's treatment of the Italian situation in his articles, while in England Hyndman and J. R. MacDonald, leaders of the two factions, equally objected to me personally concerning his inability to grasp the situation.

Such an exploded authority is scarcely one with which one would care to enter into a controversy. I have expressed my views on the British Labor party in its relation to our situation in answer to Hunter, but in a reply to Keir Hardie's speech, to appear in the "International Socialist Review."

But Hunter's ignorance of the British movement is self-evident a dozen times in his letter. He states that a Socialist resolution was passed at Hull. A Socialist resolution was also passed at the British Trade Union Congress many years ago, but nobody called it a Socialist organization on that account. The Labor party absolutely refused to put Socialism in its Constitution.

Worst of all, Hunter mistakes the position of the great Socialist leaders at the International Bureau. If he had taken pains to read the account of this last meeting he would see that the Labor party was proposed to be admitted by Kautsky and was accepted by the others with the explicit statement that they were aware that it was not a Socialist party.

A tradition of the International Congresses, as Hunter well knows, admits labor parties on the supposition that they are on the road to Socialism.

Hunter's distortion or ignorance on this and other vital matters shows him unfit for any prominence in the movement.

I have had the personal assurance of a score of well known party members that they stand with me wholly in this position.

Yours very truly,
WM. ENGLISH WALLING.
P. S.—I suppose the columns of The Call are still open to Socialists and to friends of the party, even if not members of the organization. W. E. W.
New York, Jan. 29, 1909.

THE CALL'S TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT.

There are about 65,000 people in the city of Utica. One hundred and twenty-five of them die every year from Tuberculosis.

There has been a comprehensive Tuberculosis Exhibit in Utica, many lectures have been given on the subject, the people know what the trouble is—but the tax-payers have flatly refused to appropriate one cent for the fight against the White Plague.

Utica is a mill town—as such, fairly in league with Tuberculosis. The Health Department is powerless. The mill-owners and tax-payers withhold the funds.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By BEN BLUMENBERG.

Why does a politician say he's out of politics when out of politics he has made his pile?

Members of the parasite class when tired, count beads. It's a new fad.

Members of the working class when tired, count ties. It's an old habit.

No doubt among the recent readers of The Call are some respected owners of the traction lines, all is doubtful however whether the heads join either the Strap-hangers or the Boosters League.

Those who are promoting the movement to "Live as Jesus would" say it is growing. The thousands who are carrying the banner, nightly in every large city are eligible as they "have not where to lay their heads."

The action of the workman who was docked for lost time while in the air, as the result of a dynamite explosion, gives way to the fact that the pay of the Republic's sailors ceased after the collision at sea.

The fact is part of the action of capitalism's "reward for ability."

The Chronology of a Charity Victim: Election Day—Discharged because of too much prosperity. Thanksgiving—One of the worthy poor. Christmas—One of the deserving poor. New Year's Day—One of the needy. Lincoln's Birthday—Hobo. Washington's Birthday—Tramp. Fourth of July—Bum.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A. B. Barzelay—The official vote for Eugene V. Debs was 420,464. The vote in the territories brings the total figure for the Socialist party up to 422,969.

Many Correspondents.—Please do not address business letters to the Editor of The Call nor to any editor by name. Communications referring to subscriptions, advertisements, and other business matters should be addressed, "The Evening Call, 442 Pearl St., New York," and checks and money orders should be made payable to the Evening Call, not to Lindsey or nor any other person connected with the paper. Compliance with these directions will save much delay and confusion.

J. A. B. Beatty.—Your suggestion is received and given consideration. We appreciate your fraternal interest.

readers to judge which has been less culpable in this respect, and which has had the better of the argument. Unfortunately, it has now come to a point where they flatly contradict each other on points of fact, and no further discussion between them on the meaning of the facts would be profitable. The Call has taken steps to ascertain the truth as to the disputed facts and will lay them before its readers as soon as possible. It may make at that time. While the editor cannot fairly deny Mr. Hunter the opportunity to reply through The Call, if he so desires, to Mr. Walling's present criticism of his work and of his competency to speak on the subject, respondents that the purposes of discussion are not best served by just the sort of criticism illustrated above. It may be added that the columns of The Call are not closed against persons who are not members of the Socialist party, though the point seems to be a good one that those who are party members have presumably a better right to be heard on party questions.—Ed.)

UP BROADWAY.

By ROBERT D'HERNI.

"Wasting an employer's time?" heard a gentleman mumble between his teeth, as he rubbed elbows on a street during the noon-hour.

"What is that?" asked his companion.

"Just see—look up to the corner window, third floor."

There she was, left hand resting on her hip and the other fumbling with the window-shade strings, he gazed directed to the window across the narrow street. While we were watching, the girl turned of a sudden, frightened, perhaps by steps announcing the approach of the employer. But soon she reappeared and continued her former observation which enraged the stranger.

"Appling on some attractive young fellow," the gentleman continued, "possibly receiving the same attention from him and wasting the time of both." He ended with a sneer.

"Strange experience I had to-day," the first gentleman suddenly remarked, after a brief silence, and a smile lit up his countenance.

"Pleasant one, I hope."

"Yes, very much so." He paused in contemplation. "I received a letter to-day, delivered to me by messenger."

"Good news in it?"

"Oh an ordinary business proposition, and not very important—I mean the letter—but, him—the messenger—a stunner!—one of the prettiest girls I ever laid my eyes on, and that's saying much."

"I guess so. You are an old fox." The "fox" smiled again and his eyes glistened feebly.

"I told her distinctly that if even she is ready to leave her position, I'd double her salary in my office."

There was no one near enough to remonstrate him for "wasting time." The young folks, slaves under the commercial spirit that now reigns, whose age and natural inclination urge a little coquetry—they, of course, may not indulge in it, for they dare not waste any time—the time of the employer—the "time that is money"—for the employer. They dare not give way to innocent promptings of the soul.

But the employer—he may follow the dictates of his viciousness even to the point of rascality. And the world condones his every act!

WE CAN TRUST IN FREEDOM.

I do not know what woman will do when she is free. I am willing to trust her. I do not even know what man will do when he is free! But what I do know is that all worn institutions of human tyranny that fear the free man, are the ones that doubly fear the free woman; and every weapon which revolutionary logic can give me for my salvation, I will glory to place in sister's hand for her salvation too. Franklin H. Wentworth.