

BROKERS FOOLED CLIENT

Newspapers Silent About \$48,000 Verdict Against Moore & Schley for False Representations.

None of the newspapers of New York has yet informed its readers that the jury in the suit against Moore & Schley, of 80 Broadway, which was heard in the Supreme Court before Justice Dayton, recently, awarded \$48,000 damages to General Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia, a prominent civil engineer, who invested his money upon the strength of false statements in a letter from the office of the brokers.

The letter from Moore & Schley's office referred to the condition of the American Maltng Company, a corporation organized by members of the firm of Moore & Schley, which is one of the largest brokerage houses in the United States.

Messrs. Moore and Schley are both members of the New York Stock Exchange, and E. R. Chapman, who was then a partner of Moore & Schley, and was treasurer of their peculiarly managed American Maltng Company.

Grant Barney Schley, senior member of Moore & Schley, is president of the Chihuahua Railroad Company, of the Coal Creek Mining and Manufacturing Company, of the Croesus Gold Mining and Milling Company, of the El Potosi Mining Company and of the Tintic Company.

The unusual system of bookkeeping employed by the American Maltng Company was first brought to light in 1904, when one of the stockholders, Archibald A. Hutchinson, obtained an equity judgment of \$1,087,875.52 in a suit before Justice Clark in the Supreme Court, against one of the directors, Alexander M. Curtiss.

The American Maltng Company was organized in 1897 by members of Moore & Schley, and capitalized at \$15,000,000 common stock and \$15,000,000 preferred. In December, 1899, the stock was selling at \$41.25.

General Thayer, noticing that the stock had dropped from \$41.25 to \$7.50 in a few days after the date of the letter, under cross-examination, Mr. Chapman admitted that it was the duty of a broker to advise a client owning a certain stock if the stock was selling at a price which was a good deal below the market.

Testimony showed, as in the Hutchinson vs. Curtiss case, that if the stock was selling at a price which was a good deal below the market, the broker was properly kept there would have shown a surplus when the letter was written. The appearance of a surplus was kept up by inflating all contracts of sale, irrespective of whether the goods had been delivered or how long before they would have to be delivered, and thus adding the prospective profits of the future to the year past.

Theodore Roosevelt yesterday made the last of his preparations for his African expedition, which starts tomorrow. A newspaper reporter asked Mr. Roosevelt what he thought of the assurance that Socialists had made to his attack upon them.

PREPARE FOR FIGHT

Keystone Mine Magnates Build Barri- cades—Unionists Determined.

HAZLETON, Pa., March 23.—To prepare for a strike, if one is ordered, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, a subsidiary concern of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, yesterday began repairing the high fences surrounding its collieries in this city. New barbed wire is being strung along the tops of the fences.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., March 23.—Realizing that there is grave danger of a strike of the hard coal miners on April 1, grocers have decided not to give credit longer than three weeks.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 23.—"The operators and their representatives are not as indifferent to the outcome of our convention as they pretend to be," declared Thomas L. Lawler, president of the United Mine Workers of America, soon after his arrival here yesterday.

"No man can say what will be the action of the anthracite miners' convention to-morrow. But, speaking as an individual, and only as such, I want no agreement at all if we cannot have one embodying recognition of our union."

Men Won't Break Down. "We shall renew the demands in formal manner and through a special committee representing the convention that is to assemble to-morrow. We shall not back down, or recede a single inch. We are in dead earnest. I shall sign no agreement with the operators that does not accord full official recognition to the union."

Several hundred delegates to the convention are in Scranton to-night. All of them are remarkably well-mouthered. Only a small proportion of them have been instructed by the miners' union to sign a strike.

"The miners now have a sliding scale wage agreement with the operators, and if they do not want to lose the benefit of this they will renew their present arrangement," said A. F. Law, vice-president of the Temple Iron Company, yesterday.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 23.—The big Ferris racing balloon America, which ascended on Saturday afternoon from Pasadena with Captain A. E. Mueller and five men, has disappeared and no trace of it or of the aeronauts has been found.

TO DENOUNCE RUSSIA. Representative Introduces Resolution Deploing Acts of Violence. WASHINGTON, March 23.—Representative Bennett, of New York, has introduced a resolution deploring acts of violence and inhumanity which, it is said, are committed in Russia.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Representative Bennett, of New York, has introduced a resolution deploring acts of violence and inhumanity which, it is said, are committed in Russia. The preamble sets forth that Congress has received a petition signed by well known American citizens, in which it is alleged that men, women and children, "patently non-combatants," are maimed and killed, tortures applied to prisoners, and massacres are planned and carried out by the police and military for the purpose of terrorizing the population.

STRIKE SITUATION STILL CRITICAL

French Postal Employees Want Victory Clinched Before Returning to Work.

PARIS, March 23.—It is expected that a final decision as to peace or war between the government and its striking postal employees will be reached to-day, when the strikers shall have had time to read the Journal Officiel and learn that the government has already issued a set of rules regarding promotion, which does away with the proposed system of marks initiated by Under Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs M. Simyan and practically ignores this obnoxious official.

At a big meeting of the strikers held yesterday the committee that had treated with the government regarding a settlement reported that it had been received with the greatest courtesy by M. Clemenceau and M. Barthou, who, although not willing to say so officially, had given it to be understood in veiled terms that the retention of M. Simyan had become impossible and that he was being kept in office only as a matter of principle.

"If the strikers are forced to continue the strike," he declared, "in the name of the telegraph employees I declare to you that the strikers will soon assume a revolutionary character and will bring about the participation of the workmen enrolled in the General Confederation of Labor."

Workers Indignant. During the adjournment the strikers became aware of the official action of the government. The official action of the government was that M. Clemenceau stated that if the strikers required yet another day to reflect on the situation he would be willing to accord it. A proposal was then made to adjourn the meeting for an hour in order that the strikers might deliberate and come to a decision.

Communication between Paris, Marseilles and Lyons is notably still interrupted, and communication between France and Switzerland is most defective. Work was partially resumed at the central postoffice this morning, but the employees are now handling telegrams which reached the central office four days ago and have remained there since.

The leading editorials in the morning papers are being written with a view of placating the strikers. It is pointed out in the Journal Officiel, which has been held aloof from all negotiations. The Minister himself dealt with the men, and the hope was held out, even promised, that once the strike was over the office will be reformed.

The majority of the leader writers openly declare M. Simyan responsible for the strike and favor his dismissal. The more moderate journals, however, are bidding the pill by asking that this be done constitutionally. M. Henry Beranger, in L'Action, remarks: "The present strike arose from an immense and lamentable misunderstanding. Apparently this misunderstanding between the government and the strikers has now been removed. Only one irritating personal question remains. That is M. Simyan, the responsible author of the whole trouble. If M. Simyan is well advised he will disappear from the scene of his own accord. His departure is inevitable, but it must be constitutional."

Premier Clemenceau was interpolated by the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday over the strike situation, and after a lively debate the government was upheld by a vote of 345 to 135.

Holds Regular Meeting and Makes Arrangements for Next Dinner. The Progressive Labor Club held its regular monthly meeting in Beethoven Hall Friday evening, with Morris Braun, of the Clearmakers' Union, in the chair. It was decided that the initiation fee of 25 cents should cover all dues for the current year.

FATHER OF WHITLA BOY AND HIS RESIDENCE



WHITLA HOME SHOWN

ORANGE, N. J., March 23.—The striking hatters of this district are indignant over the lying reports and gross misrepresentations in the capitalist newspapers of New York city in their issues of yesterday and to-day. The story of an alleged riot yesterday morning which was played up on the first pages of these newspapers is declared to be absolutely without foundation, or, as a striker put it, "damnable lie."

MRS. FARMER MUST DIE

May Electrocute Her at Night to Avoid Excitement.

AUBURN, March 23.—Mary Farmer may be taken to her doom in the dead of night to avoid the excitement that always appears when condemned persons are led to the chair after daylight, and when the awakened convicts in their cells peer down upon the procession on its way to the Death House.

Governor Hughes yesterday denied the application for executive clemency in the case of Mrs. Mary Farmer, under sentence of death at Auburn Prison for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Brennan at Brownville, near Watertown. Mrs. Farmer will be put to death in the electric chair some time during next week.

SNOW GRAFT INDICTMENTS. Ten Men Charged by Grand Jury with Grand Larceny. Ten of the men arrested in connection with the recent unearthing of graft in snow removals were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury. All of the indictments charge attempted grand larceny.

SLASH STEEL WAGES. Two More Concerns Cut Workers Pay—Men Will Fight. HAZLETON, Pa., March 23.—The wages of the laborers at the mill of the Hazleton Sheet Steel Company were cut 10 per cent, yesterday and of the rollers 20 per cent, on account, it was stated, of the bad condition of the industry. The laborers refused to accept the reduction and quit.

HOLD THESE DATES: April 3 to 11, For the Grand Fair AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 43d St. and Lexington Ave. HELD BY THE EVENING CALL.

ARREST NEGRO SUSPECT. James Vango, a negro suspected of the murder of Isadore D. Aviam, night clerk of the Eastern Hotel, who was killed in the hotel on March 18, was arrested yesterday in Chicago.

PAY RANSOM AND RECOVER WHITLA BOY—SUSPECT JAILED

\$10,000 Marked Money Left With Woman—Arrest of Joseph Weiss Follows—Big Reception Planned at Sharon, Pa.—Mother's Breakdown Averted.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23.—Willie Whittle, the eight-year-old son of James P. Whittle, of Sharon, Pa., who was kidnapped from school, has been returned to his father, who paid the \$10,000 ransom demanded by the child-stealers.

The \$10,000, in twenty, ten and five-dollar bills, the number of each being taken, was left with Mrs. Margaret Uhle, who keeps a stationery store at 1233 East 53d street, Cleveland. Two minutes later a man, who said his name was Hayes, called for the package. He smiled as he took it and departed.

Immediately after the recovery of the boy the police of Cleveland and other cities closed all avenues of escape, and a thorough search was begun for the hiding place of the kidnapers.

A man suspected of being concerned in the crime was arrested in Youngstown, Ohio, and has been identified by Janitor Sloce. The boy says there was only one kidnapper. He was placed on a car in the suburbs of Cleveland and told to get off at the Hollenden Hotel.

Mrs. Whittle to-day awaits the home-coming of Mr. Willie and Willie, and there will be a happy reunion. The citizens of Sharon will give them a hearty reception.

Recognize Suspect. A conductor and brakeman on an Erie train recognized Joseph Weiss, the man arrested in Youngstown, as the same man they had seen on their train going in the opposite direction on last Thursday with a boy believed to have been Willie Whittle.

SHOCKED AWFULLY AKEO ON CHILD LABOR. Rand School Smashes Sabbath, Says Pious Old Ladies. Mrs. Don O. Shelton, president of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, said at Monday's meeting of the organization, at No. 156 5th avenue, that the members intended to try to do something to stop the Sunday afternoon meetings at the Rand School of Social Science, No. 112 East 19th street.

HETTY GREEN DISAPPEARS. But Hoboken Board of Assessors Knows the Reason. The fact which Mrs. Hetty Green, after her daughter occupied before a marriage in Hoboken is to let Mrs. Green moved away on Saturday. The moving men who carried her belongings to the Hotel New York, that they were to meet her at a point in Manhattan.

CANT INSPECT EDISON BOOKS. Supreme Court Justice McCall denied yesterday an application of the Corporation Counsel for permission to examine the books of the New York Edison Company and to make an inventory and inspection of the plants of this company in order to prepare the city's defense to the suit the Edison company has brought to recover for current furnished to the city between January 1 and December 31, 1907. Something over \$500,000 is involved in the suit.

DEATH RATE INCREASES. Deaths in New York last week, according to the Health Department, totaled 1,581, an increase of 101 over the corresponding week one year ago. The figures show an increase in the mortality percentage of from 17.48 a thousand in 1908 to 18.47. There were 305 deaths under one year, as against 279 in 1908; under five years, 484 in 1908 and 457 in 1907. Heart disease carried off 187, pneumonia 244, tuberculosis 189 and Bright's disease 112.

THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST

The Call Library Voted. Any Trade Union, Labor Organization, Social Club, Singing Society, etc. can enter...

USE THIS COUPON TO HAND IN YOUR VOTE. Please tie up coupons in bundles of 10. Here is the way the record stands up to March 22:

Table listing various organizations and their vote counts for the Call Library Contest. Includes groups like Turn Verein, Young Men's Progress, and various unions.

CONTEST NOTES. Library Editor, New York Evening Call, P. O. Box 1624, City. Dear Sir—Enclosed please find 100 coupons...

MASTER BAKERS MAKE TOO MANY DEMANDS

Meet Arbitrators, but Reach no Agreement—Insist on Low Wages and Long Hours. An effort to settle the bakers' strike in the Bronx by prominent men of that neighborhood has proved futile...

M. & A. KATZ, Department Store 831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street. SPRING AND EASTER GOODS NOW ON DISPLAY.

Grass & Miller. Once a Customer Always a Customer. The Famous Gait. Broadway, Linden and Quincy Sts. BROOKLYN

Ice-Saving Refrigerators.



Prices from \$4.75 upward

ENTIRE CITY STRIKES

Argentine Town Forces Mayor to Resign—Odious Taxes the Cause. By MAXIMO F. MOSER. (Correspondence to The Call.) BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 16.—The entire Argentine Republic has been stirred to its center by the remarkable demonstration of solidarity shown by the inhabitants of the city of Rosario during the recent general strike...

During the strike the entire city of 100,000 people was absolutely tied up, as all classes of citizens joined in the movement. The Socialist Party daily here, La Vanguardia, in handling the affair, called attention to the fact that the bourgeois business men were obliged to resort to the very method which they condemn so severely when employed by the workers to further their interests.

TO AID REVOLUTIONISTS

Organize to Procure Food for Russian Exiles. (Special to The Call.) BOSTON, March 23.—A society has been organized in this city with J. Pavlo as secretary and Dr. Konikow as treasurer, for the purpose of helping the victims of the Russian revolution, those who are in Siberian prisons. The organization has issued the following appeal to the people of Massachusetts:

MORE SIDE DOOR CARS

Interborough Tells P. S. C. It Is Ready for Another Trial. The Interborough yesterday notified the Public Service Commission that the experimental side door subway train has been improved and is ready for another trial.

LECTURES IN THE BRONX

As Miss Anna A. Maley is unable to fill her lecture dates, because of illness, the Bronx Boro Branches have secured the services of James Connolly, editor of the Harp, who will speak on "Some Capitalist Theories and Practices," in the Metropolitan Theater Hall, 142d street and Third avenue, next Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock. In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock William Malley will lecture in Masonic Hall, 455 Tremont avenue, on "The Drama as a Social Factor."

CALL CONFERENCE

A regular meeting of The Call Conference will take place Wednesday, March 24, at the Labor Temple, 242 East 84th street, at 8 P. M. Room 7. The following will be the order of business: Committees' report of the work done; Committees to be elected for the various booths; Adoption of new by-laws, amendment and election of permanent officers; Other very important work will have to be done at this meeting.

HEELERS FIGHT LABOR

Porto Rican Politicians Want Liberty to Crush the Working Class. (Correspondence to The Call.) SAN JUAN, March 17.—A crisis has occurred in the government of the island. The Legislature of Porto Rico closed without passing budget for 1909-10, and deficiency bill for 1908-09, with many other important bills. All and every one of the labor bills were defeated by the same Legislature. The responsibility of this falls on the House of Delegates alone. It is composed of all unionists, without even one opponent. They are fighting the government for their own ends.

NEW NATIONAL UNION

Italian Syndicalists Break Away from Confederation of Labor. (Correspondence to The Call.) ROME, March 13.—The revolutionary syndicalists of Italy, having resolved that union with the Confederation of Labor is impossible, have decided to hold a congress of their own in Bologna.

CALL TO ACTION

Brownville Socialists Ask All Sympathizers to Fall Into Line. The members of Branch 2, of the 23d A. D. of the Socialist Party in Kings County, are making a determined effort to capture every enrolled Socialist voter in that section of Brownville, and for that purpose have issued the following call: "Show your colors! The biggest campaign New York City ever had is in sight. The forces arrayed against us will do their utmost to confuse the proletariat. We must organize for the battle, and co-operate with all our sympathizers."

FUN IN THE ORANGES

ORANGE, N. J., March 23.—The members of Branch 6 of the Socialist Party local of Essex County have arranged a fine concert and dance, to be given in Eagle's Hall, Cone street, the evening of Thursday, March 25, and a grand attendance assured. Every friend and sympathizer of the Socialist movement in the Oranges is sure to be on hand.

GOOD YORKVILLE MEETING

Socialist Women Hold Interesting Affair in Labor Temple. An interesting meeting of the D. A. Socialists was held in the Labor Temple Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Auguste Stoppenbach presided, and the principal speech was made by Mrs. Louisa Stern, who described in glowing terms the progress of the woman suffrage movement and the active part taken in that agitation by the Socialists all over the world.

GOOD RECORD SAVES

Because of his good record in the Police Department, George W. Kropp escaped going to jail yesterday for receiving at his home, in Sheepshead Bay, several loads of coal stolen from the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. Judge Dike suspended sentence. Kropp has been on the force fourteen years.

AT LAST

The book that was needed long ago is now here. SOCIALISM In Theory and Practice. By MORRIS HILLQUIT. Cloth, 370 Pages, good type.

THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

15 Spruce Street, N. Y. Offers this book at rock-bottom figure, \$1.35 PER COPY.

IF YOUR HAT IS AS GOOD AS McCANN'S IT COST MORE.

McCANN'S HATS 210 BOWERY, Opp. Rivington Street.

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"STING-EM" BEE, M. D.

Honey Gatherers Are Operating on Rheumatics at Roosevelt Hospital. Sufferers from rheumatism are being stung at Roosevelt Hospital. Real live bees are being used to cure them of their affliction and the results thus far have been so satisfactory that bee stings are decidedly popular among the rheumatics. If the good work continues they will have to set up a few bee hives and put the honey gatherers on the paid staff.

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NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Anti-Tammany Democrats Organize "Voters' Federation." One hundred anti-Tammany Democrats met at the Hotel Astor last night and launched a new independent political organization to be known as the Voters' Federation.

STING-EM BEE, M. D.

Honey Gatherers Are Operating on Rheumatics at Roosevelt Hospital. Sufferers from rheumatism are being stung at Roosevelt Hospital. Real live bees are being used to cure them of their affliction and the results thus far have been so satisfactory that bee stings are decidedly popular among the rheumatics.

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Meade Shoe Co. 102-104 Myrtle Ave., corner Bridge St. No Brooklynite is exempt from Strap Hanging but those who are lucky enough to be on familiar terms with the Meade Shoe CAN STAND IT on both feet. Meade Shoe Co. CAN STAND IT on both feet.

MAX LEIBOWITZ, 1653 Pitkin Ave., bet. Chester & Bristol, Brownsville. A FULL LINE OF SPRING STYLES IN HATS AND GENTS FURNISHINGS AT. The Book of the Hour Socialism in Theory and Practice BY MORRIS HILLQUIT. CONTENTS. PART I. The Socialist Philosophy and Movement. PART II. Socialism and Reform. PART III. Socialism and Law. PART IV. Socialism and the State. PART V. Socialism and Politics. PART VI. Socialism and the Future. APPENDIX. Historical Sketch of the Socialist Movement.

METROPOLITAN REVIVES "FALSTAFF," LAST VERDI MASTERPIECE

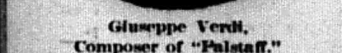
Second Performance Postponed and Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" Substituted.

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

Third and last of the trio of important revivals prepared by the new administration of the Metropolitan Opera House for the present season which already has realized "Le Nozze di Figaro" of Mozart and "Maison" of Massenet, is "Falstaff," the comic opera of Giuseppe Verdi, derived from Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and from certain passages of "Henry IV." having relation to Sir John Falstaff. This, the "ultimo lavoro" of the great Italian master, was reproduced at that institution on Saturday afternoon, to the manifold delight of an audience which entirely filled the huge theater.

A second performance of the opera was scheduled for last night, but the sudden illness of Antonio Scotti, who plays the hero, necessitated a change of bill, and Giuseppe Puccini's music drama, "Madama Butterfly," was sung, with the same conductor and cast as figured in the representation of that work on the evening of March 12, saying that the part of the American Consul, Sharpless, usually taken by Mr. Scotti, was rendered by Pasquale Amato, who qualified in the lyric and the dramatic requirements of the character. "Falstaff" will be among the productions of next week at the Metropolitan.

To Arturo Toscanini was intrusted the direction of the performance, which an "all-star" cast of soloists effected with pronounced success. Antonio Scotti representing the hero and Mme. Emmy Destinn, Mme. Frances Alda, Mlle. Maria Gay and Mme. Mary Ranzenberg and Rinaldo Gramsi, Adamo Didur, Giuseppe Campanari, Albert Reiss and Angelo Bada assaying the well-known characters of Shakespeare's conception. As the rippling, mischievous, boisterous instrumentation of "Falstaff" proceeded, I was not at a loss to understand why it was that "Papa"



Giuseppe Verdi, Composer of "Falstaff."

Verdi, as he himself once related, had frequently been provoked to laughter by the music of the opera while he composed it. Such irresistible humor and infectious drollery as carries through the entire support! Maestro Toscanini labored to keep his face straight, as, wholly from merriness, he guided the big orchestra through the happy score. But in vain! When the exceedingly funny denouement of the second act was reached, the Milanese conductor burst into laughter and did not regain his composure for some time. Although at no interval does the music of this work even approach the grade of vulgarity of commonplace "illustration" whereupon the artistic value of many comic operas by successful dramatic composers has been negated, "Falstaff," in both its orchestral and its lyrical expression, is wanting in the flow of inspired melodic and harmonic phraseology

SCENE FROM ACT I. OF "FALSTAFF," COMIC OPERA OF GIUSEPPE VERDI



From left to right: Mlle. Gay, Mme. Ranzenberg, Mme. Destinn, Mme. Alda.

Advertisement for Hansel and Gretel featuring a man in a suit and text: 'HANSEL. O Gretel dear, O sister dear, Your stocking has a hole. GRETEL. O Hansel dear, O brother dear, I you take me for a fool! With naughty boys I do not dance, And so my dear, adieu! HANSEL. Now don't be cross You silly goose You'll see I make you dance! SIG. KLEIN (with Assistants) O Hansel's, O Gretel's young, old and no fools; Pajamas, Day and Night-Shirts, Shirts, Stockings, and Cotton on Spools. You should buy at the Store you can rely on. The 20th day in and of the Call. 50 and 52 3d Ave., nr. 10th St., N. Y.

that marked the lighter and gayer portions of "Rigoletto," of "Trovatore," of "Traviata."

Later-day principles of construction govern the music scheme of "Falstaff," but the fecundity of lustrous concord that fashioned "Aida" and shaped certain of the passages of "Otello," is absent from the mirthful successor of those operas. Jolly and unrestrainedly facetious as Verdi in the "Falstaff" score, succeeds in keeping his thematic treatment of the Shakespeare comedy, it is in moments when he has departed from the humor of his writing, when apparently he has decided to forsake the sprightly vein for a conception of graver expression, that he comes forth in all the splendor of his musical talent of old. But the too-brief interval passes and again he is bubbling with humor and gaiety. An example of these tuneful outbursts is to be found in the exquisite duet between Nanetta (soprano) and Fenton (tenor), in the second act, sung in the foreground of a scene of ludicrous merriment which the other dramatic personae are enacting, and another is had in the gracious chorale of the final scene—the only episode wherein the chorus is employed in this opera.

It is a remarkably effective libretto that Arrigo Boito, the composer of "Mefistofele" and the librettist of Verdi's "Otello" and "Giordano's" "Fedora," thus provided for "Falstaff," conserving as it does not only the full sense of the Shakespeare text, but, as well, the true spirit of "merric Englande."

Conductor and soloists engaged in Saturday's presentation seemed bent upon accomplishing an interpretation of the work that would go down to posterity as one of the truly "gaia" occasions in the history of the Opera House. They succeeded in rounding out an admirable performance, the orchestral delivery being handled by Maestro Toscanini and his forces with exacting discrimination and the chief impersonation—that of Falstaff—requiring a distinct triumph for the lyric and histrionic powers of M. Scotti, the baritone, who, during the first act, at least, was identified only by the amplexus of his (Falstaff's) girth—and by the program.

Mme. Destinn sang brilliantly and acted with decided naïveté and grace as Mrs. Alice Ford, while Mme. Alda, Mlle. Gay and Mme. Ranzenberg, in their respective roles of Nanetta, Mrs. Quickly and Mrs. Meg Page, showed a quick comprehension of the requirements of the delicious intrigue. M. Campanari achieved success in the music and in the action of the part of Ford, and MM. Didur and Reiss were vocally good and very funny as Bardolph and Pistol, the "retinue" of Falstaff.

It is fortunate that the youthful M. Gramsi that he had already effected a completely successful New York debut in another opera before he appeared in his gawky make-up as Fenton. He was in excellent voice and his thoroughly artistic singing of the part was the saving feature of a mediocre performance. Even his cues were mismanaged. However, the merriness of his Turridu in "Cavalleria Rusticana" was sufficient to mitigate the enormity of his Fenton.

M. Bada helped out in the uproarious melees of the comedy as Dr. Cajus.

The brief ensemble and the elfinlike ballet, or balletino, of the finale were well presented. The scenario afforded the production was of marked beauty and in finished taste.

ENOTABLE AFFAIR.

Banquet of Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club Great Success.

The third annual banquet and reception of the Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club was given in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Sunday afternoon and evening and was attended by about seventy-five couples who thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. Fred Paulitsch acted as toastmaster, and among those who responded to toasts were: George Friel, George R. Lloyd, James Tenon, Algernon Lee, editor of The Call; Philip Miller, Mathew Brindall, Thomas Hughes, James Smith, John Flanigan, John T. Hill, John Butler, president of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 11, and Business Agent Solomon of the Electrical Workers' Union.

CALL FAIR NEWS

All organizations and individuals who hold tickets for The Call Fair are requested to send moneys to the treasurer, Miss Florence Margolies, 442 Pearl street.

The programs of the vaudeville show published so far by Mr. Leighton Baker, the theatrical manager, show a deplorable lack of good acts for Sundays. Don't blame Mr. Baker for that, it's our masters, the men who own our destiny, the men whom we elect year in year out to run and rule everything under the sun, who are to blame. And we innocents have to suffer with the guilty. For Thursday, April 8, the United Workingmen's Singing Societies of New York will do the heavy act. A male and a female chorus will entertain us separately and jointly. As a New Yorker, we may be prejudiced a bit in favor of the New York singers, but we dare say the New Jersey singers will have to turn on all steam and run under full pressure, or their song will sound like a mosquito chorus alongside of the mighty voices from Manhattan, the Bronx and the farmers of Westchester.

"That Comedy Trio" of Brooklyn comes next. There are only three of them, but what they lack in quantity they will make up in quality of fun and laughter provoking stunts. Bring along some of your sour vinegar faced friends and the Trio will put a smile upon their unhappy faces that will last and shine as gloriously as the whole-souled smiles of a happy baby. Next turn is a wrestling match between Chas. Labelind and the Mystery, Greco-Roman style. For the benefit of the ladies, the Press Agent announces that a wrestling match is not accompanied by barbarian brutalities, like broken noses, gouged eyes, spattered human blood all over, and a man being pounded to pulp. Ladies and children can witness a wrestling match and enjoy the prowess of athletic wrestlers.

The Turn Verein Vorwaerts will entertain with a show of athletics. This is one of the progressive workingmen's societies who indulge in athletics on the scientific plan of a slow, steady progress of exercises. They develop healthy, strong boys and girls, and they differ from other athletic clubs inasmuch as they don't strive to turn out professional freaks who can break records and their health. A Norwegian chorus is also on the list to acquaint us with their style of singing and with Norwegian folk songs. They should be an attraction. There will also be a number of German comedians of the German Variety Actors' Union, and acquaint us with German low comedy.

The fight is off! It took the sweetest smiles and the most enticing gift of gab of the Press Agent and the prowess of Miss Dexter behind the big stick to prevent it and keep them from doing damage to themselves and our valuable printing machines, before they are paid for. You see it was like this: When Vereschagrin, the great war painter, was at Port Arthur during the Russian-Japanese unpleasantness, he boarded a man-of-war which attempted to break for the open and freedom. They ran up against a yellow peril torpedo, however, and the whole outfit promptly flopped, skipped to the sea and kicked the bucket. Vereschagrin had almost finished his last and greatest picture, entitled "The Yellow Peril." As a realistic painter and passenger on that last excursion of his he knew all about it. That great picture has now been recovered at tremendous expense, and Mr. I. Phillips, the freak manager, was lucky enough to buy it for exhibition in America. Being a sympathizer of our cause he decided to exhibit the picture at the show. But here comes the rub. The Hon. P. Vlag, artist and manager of the art show, demands the picture as a side show of his. Mr. I. Phillips stubbornly refused to abdicate; from words it came to blows, and there you are. But Phillips won out, and it will be worth the price of many a schooner to see the attraction.

The next, last, and most important meeting of The New York Call Conference will be held Wednesday, March 24, at the Labor Temple. Any Delegates of the New York Locals who don't know the address of the Temple, or who is too feeble to walk or take a trolley, will please notify the Press Agent, who will hire an electric cab or bus and march them up the hall. Excuses are not tolerated, excepting you are in the care of an undertaker. Remember we are working for the maintenance of the mouthpiece of Labor. It took years of agitation, the energy, sweat and hard work of thousands of comrades, the pennies and dollars of innumerable workingmen and workingwomen to build it up. They have intrusted us with the sacred duty of establishing and publishing an unmuzzled organ of the men of toil. Are you going to make good? Are you going to shirk your duty? Are you a true man or a small potato?

Talking of art and our exhibition, the Press Agent well remembers the time when he, too, aspired to climb the ladder of artists' glory. He had made up his mind to outdo Raphael, Rembrandt and all the big guns and knights of the brush, who ever daubed a canvas, for he had original ideas about the business. He would open new channels for the trade by following the examples of such pathfinders as Darwin, Carl Marx and Richard Wagner, and put the painting business on a new footing. But when he came out to exhibit his "Dawn" and his old professor, who now makes a living as an art critic, said of me in public print, that I ought to go to school with a roof painter, I respectively declined to have any more to do with the thankless job.

Treasurers all seem to be cut out of the same log. A happy smile tells of an addition to their funds, a sour expression accompanies the paying off of bills, while an angry mien implicates the emptiness of the strong box. Our treasurer is gradually turning on a happy smile and the office feels relieved and delighted. The flow of cash, so anxiously prayed for, put in its appearance. Outside of the many payments made for tickets, we also received a check for \$25 from the New Jersey state committee. They will send in addition a shipload of dinner plates which will be sold to those who like a good dinner and have the price to pay for it. The plates will be embellished with the picture of Eugene V. Debs, with "Our Gene" beneath the picture and some other suitable motto on top. The Press Agent's opinion may not be worth much, but he suggests "Our Gene" on top of the picture and "an undesirable citizen" on the bottom. Keep up the fighting spirit and let no one go to sleep!

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THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AS A SERVANT OF DIAZ.

(Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Librado Rivera and Manuel Sarabia, leaders of the Mexican Liberal party and enemies of President Diaz's bloody rule, will soon be tried in the Federal court at Tombstone, Ariz., on a charge of violation of the neutrality laws. The first three are now in jail at Tombstone, Ariz., and the last is out under bail. The following letter written by Magon a short time ago to Dr. A. J. Clausen, of St. Anser, Iowa, shows the sinister bond that unites the governments of Washington and Mexico City.—E.D.)

(Continued from yesterday.)

This writing would be endless, if I should dwell upon each and every one of the outrages which we have received from our persecutors. In St. Louis, Mo., Librado Rivera, Juan Sarabia, my brother Enrique and I were arrested. In San Antonio, Tex., a ruffian paid by Diaz tried to stab me in my own house; my brother Enrique repelled the attack and kicked the assassin out. Pelled in his attempt to murder, the hired cutthroat then entered a complaint, and a judge, "ad hoc," condemned my brother to pay a fine of \$55.

In St. Louis, Mo., the police arrested Librado Rivera, manacled him, and tried to prevent anyone from learning of the unwarranted proceeding. We were taken to the depot and put on board a train bound for Mexico. The kidnaping would have been consummated and our comrade would be already under ground if the press of St. Louis had not clamored against the injustice of the act. A telegram reached the kidnapers at Ironton, Mo., the outrage had been discovered in time, and the transgressors of the law had to take their victim from the train and throw him into the prison at that place. Finally the Federal authorities of St. Louis became disgusted with the bloody-money which Porfirio Diaz sours with lavish hands, and it was that Rivera was at last able to go forth into freedom.

Villarreal was arrested in El Paso, Tex., but was able to escape when the Federal employes were leading him to the other side of the border line, where the rurales were waiting ready to shoot him.

Manuel Sarabia, as is well known, was kidnaped at midnight in Douglas and turned over to the Mexican rurales. The citizens of Douglas protested and Sarabia was returned to the United States. The kidnapers, of course, were declared innocent.

At last we succeeded in coming together in this city of Los Angeles. Librado Rivera, Antonio I. Villarreal and I. My brother Enrique, in Canada, eluded the ambuscades which day after day the agents of the Nero of the south laid for him, while Juan Sarabia suffered the tortures of the damned in the dungeon of San Juan de Ulua. Thousands of our brothers were made food for the vultures hanging from the trees, molding in heaps in the prison yards, or expiring in the silence and darkness of the dungeons. But one and all determined that they would not reveal the names of their comrades yet at liberty, even under the influence of the torture.

It was the 23d of August, 1907. We had been in the beautiful city of Los Angeles but ten days, days worthy of the fame which the sun of California sheds on her little hours at 111 East Pico street received light through all its windows. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Seated at a small table, we were writing, writing, while the bright light of the sun shined through the window. The consul, in the hour in the Mexican consulate there was being planned our capture and immediate delivery to the Bravo beyond the border. In the meantime we were writing, writing, we had no time to lose, the revolution had to be started in September. The slaves were ready to break their chains. Now and then we lifted our eyes to the sky and sighed for liberty and went on with the work, without rest, without cessation. We had pledged ourselves to the immense responsibility of directing the movement for emancipation.

Illegally Arrested. And while we were in the Mexican consulate opened his black throat and disgorged into the street a band of hired ruffians. In the twinkling of an eye Pico street was filled with shadows and the three of us were surrounded by eight banditti. We asked to be shown the warrant for the arrest; the mouths of eight cocked pistols were thrust into our faces as the only answer. We submitted, our hands were manacled, and we were led into the street where the vehicles were already waiting in which we were to be kidnapped across the border. Then we cried out to the passers-by: "Citizens, an attempt is being made to kidnap me. The barrels of the pistols fell again and again upon my head; my brain was racked by the blows, my body swayed like the mast of a drunken man, and I fell senseless among the beasts who kicked me as I fell, trampling my face into the soil which I believed to be free. The following day, the press gave out sensational news of the arrest of three persons; they were they. The newspaper artists had not seen us, but their imagination made us appear on the front pages, disheveled, formidable, eyes leaping from sockets, lips swollen and showing fangs and teeth. To complete the horror which they tried to sow in the mind of the good people, they pictured in their drawings bombs with smoking fuses, daggers, and pistols. All this did its work and we were not in the mind of the public faithful soldiers of the universal proletariat, but sanguinary monsters against whom they had to lock all doors.

Our house remained in possession of the bandits who had apprehended us. Our papers were stolen; some money and clothes passed into the possession of we know not whom. The ruffians sought firearms, daggers, dynamite, but they found no other weapons than our honest pens. As usual, they mixed in with our papers documents forged by themselves in order to make the jury believe that they belonged to us. Since then we have been in prison. Five different charges have been made against us, of which four fell through, and the fifth will fall through in Arizona, if the Mexican government does not fill the pockets of the jury with gold.

Fifty Charges. In that charge it is pretended that we conspired to set on foot an army in the territory of the United States, an army which we would launch against the despotism of Mexico in order to destroy it. The accusation is the document in which the accusation is founded, are forged, as was

17TH CENTURY ETCHINGS ON VIEW AT KEPPEL'S

By HERMAN BLOCH.

The seventeenth century was rich in the production of great etchers. It was Albrecht Durer who first gave the art great impetus in the sixteenth century. Rembrandt followed closely on the heels of the great German master. In Durer the "limner" is felt more than the painter, but in the great Dutchman the etching needle found one who handled it as he did his brush. Unable to lay down a large note or mass in the line process, he made a series of lines which when summed up were equal to a brush stroke.

This painter-like method caused by the love for color masses, has given rise in modern days to the new art of monotyping. The monotype process is simpler than that of etching and yields beautiful effects. Line, after all, is most effective in the rendering of form. Color, however, is most effective in the interpretation of the spirit of man. If we wished to stretch a bit we might say that monotyping is the direct outcome of man's spiritual awakening in the last century.

The monotype artist spreads a layer of printer's ink on a plate of glass or copper and picks out the lights of his picture from the mass of black. When he has sufficiently modeled his forms the plate is printed in a regular way. In etching the process is more complicated. The etcher "grounds" his plate of copper or zinc with a preparation that resists the action of acid. He then scratches on the ground in thin lines, the shadows of his picture. The scratch of the needle is just deep enough to remove the ground. The plate is then immersed in a bath of acid which bites out the scratched lines and makes grooves in the plate. The more time given to biting the deeper the grooves, and in this way the etcher gets lines of different depths. But in order to prevent certain lines from biting deeper than the etcher wants them, he must either remove the first ground and put on another ground through which he is able to see the lines etched, or he must use "stop-out" varnish on the bitten lines. Complications arise in this way, making the process a laborious one. But the effects obtained in etching are stronger and richer than in monotyping.

Whistler and Brangwyn resorted very often to the trick of combining both processes, so that very often the part of their plates depends upon printer's ink. The use of no such trick can be found in the collection of seventeenth century etchings, on view in the main gallery of Frederick Keppel & Co., 4 East 35th street, from March 4 to April 5, 1909. In this collection we find examples of pure etching. Four groups make up the collection. The first consists of the etchers of the genre: Jacques Callot, Adrian Van Ostade, Pieter Bout, Cornelis Dusart, Theodoor de Landuyt, and Pieter Bregnet, Lucas Van Uden, Claude Lorraine, Swanvelt, Jan Van Der Velde, Naivick, Alhart Van Everdingen, Anton Waterloo and Jan Both. The third

OUR DAILY POEM

A VISION.

By William Dean Howells.

With a poor man's squalid home I stood; The one bare chamber where his workworn wife Abated the stove and washtub passed her life. Next to the sty where they slept with their brood.

But I saw not that sunless, breathless lair. The chamber's sagging roof and reeling floor. The smeared walls, broken sash and battered door. The foulness and forlornness everywhere.

I saw a great house, with the portals wide Upon a banquet room, and from without The guests descending in a brilliant line. By the stair's riches; and beside The loveliness of the gemmed and silken rout. The poor man's landlord leading down to dine.

CHINA FIGHTS THE OPIUM HABIT

"The planting of the black smoke is forbidden," was the imperial edict in China in 1906, and the proclamation went forth that there must be a yearly 10 per cent. decrease in cultivation and a 20 per cent. decrease in smoking. Teachers and students were commanded to stop the habit in one year, high officials in three months, and military officers at once. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of Chinamen smoke opium, and yet in the face of that fact marvelous advance has been made. In scores of cities the open sale of the drug has been suppressed, and from 10 to 50 per cent. less planting has been done. In not a few towns the local clergy and merchants have taken the matter into their own hands. In Chekiang is reported a 75 per cent. less cultivation and nearly all dens closed, in Yunnan a 30 per cent. decrease in many districts, also large decreases in Szechuan, Hunan, Anhui, Shantung, Chihli. In October, 1907, an edict cashiered the princess of Jul and Chuang both of the first order, and the president and vice president of the senate for failure to break the habit. They were afterward reinstated upon representation that they were cured. Two officials in Peking died from the effects of hastily breaking the habit. In 1908, the orders were re-issued and the ministry of finance was directed to devise a scheme for replacing the \$33,000,000 of income from the opium taxes.—Chicago Tribune.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS IN CHINA.

It is claimed by some that there are 1,000 government and private schools in the Province of Shantung that each year the number of students is increasing, but in the absence of official or other reliable statistics this claim cannot be verified. The Chinese, however, are showing unusual zeal in acquiring a working knowledge of English, which is gradually becoming the international language of commerce in the empire, and especially in the coast towns. The Province of Shantung contains ninety-six districts, in each of which there is at least one elementary school, while some districts have more than one. The intermediary or middle schools in the province number thirteen. There is an imperial provincial college at Chefoo, where the French and Japanese language hitherto held the place of first importance. These will in the future be dropped to second or third rank of importance. There are ten other higher government institutions in the province devoted especially to western learning. In these schools 1,900 students are enrolled, sixty-three Chinese teachers are employed, and nine Japanese, four American and two German teachers. In Chefoo there are four private schools for boys and two for girls given to western learning, and employing eighteen Chinese and three foreign teachers. At Chingchowfu is a flourishing agricultural college founded by a Japanese, who introduced a variety of Japanese cocoon.

DIFFICULT TO DRAW.

A teacher asked her class to draw a picture of that which they wished to be when they grew up, and all went diligently to work except one little girl, who only chewed her pencil. "Don't you know what you want to be when you grow up, Anna?" asked the teacher. "Yes, I know," replied the little girl, "but I don't know how to draw it. I want to be married."—From Success Magazine.

Our Daily Puzzle.



Advertisement for pianos, featuring 'SOMMER-COPLAN' and 'SOMMER & COMPANY, New York'.

THE CALL PATTERN



GIRLS' ONE-PIECE DRESS. Paris Pattern No. 2795. All Measurements Allowed.

The dress illustrated has the fullest of the front and back distributed in wide box-plats, slit down to nearly the waist line, which gives ample room to the skirt extension, which is finished with a deep hem. The round collar is of the material, overlaid with cream-colored batiste, and the flowing sleeves are trimmed with narrow insertions of similar batiste. The separate gulle, with high neck and long tight-fitting sleeves, is made of dotted muslin, the collar and sleeves edged with narrow lace, similar lace being used to finish the collar of the frock. The belt, which slips through straps at the underarm, is in 4 sizes—4 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 23 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 21 inches wide; as illustrated 1/2 yard of sleeve embozoid 15 inches wide for collar, 1 1/2 yards of insertion and 2 1/2 yards of edging to trim; the gulle needs 2 1/2 yards 23 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 26 inches wide; 1/2 yard of edging to trim. Price of Pattern, 10 cents.

EVENING CALL PATTERN COUPON.

Coupon form for Evening Call Pattern, No. 2795, dated March 23. Fields for Name, Street and No., City, State, and Size Desired.

A FOOLISH PROPOSITION.

A suggestion that shoe repairing, or cobbling, be made a part of the manual training activities in the ungraded schools and in the Parental School of Baltimore has been made to the authorities, but the Sun of that city sees no merit in the scheme. It says: "That class of boys who would desire to become cobblers or who would profit by learning the trade have, as a rule, only a few years to devote to school, and those few years had best be devoted to learning how to read, write and cipher, with such other practical and necessary elementary studies as their time will permit."

UNDERTAKERS.

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SIR FELIX SCHUSTER'S SPEECH.

By H. S. LAW.

Wall street is watching very keenly the industrial conditions the world over, and last week the district was flooded with a speech made by Sir Felix Schuster, at a meeting of bankers in the city of London. Among other things, Sir Schuster said: "It is a grave mistake for one nation to try and follow too closely the methods of another nation, and especially in connection with the United States, where industrial conditions are so different from those which prevail in England. In America they must find out and adopt a system of their own, and I am sure that in time they will produce a proper solution. There is no doubt that changing conditions in the United States present a most wonderful and interesting problem to bankers, statesmen and others in the British Empire. The United States is destined to have an enormous population in the next decade, and, in my opinion, the time is not far away when America will not be able to ship abroad its surplus goods, but on the other hand, must use every pound for home consumption. This will present a grave problem to the people of our kingdom. Unless the United States by a complete revolution in its economic sense becomes a creditor nation, we in Great Britain, will have slim chances of keeping our heads above the economic whirlpool which is now trying to whirl us about."

NEW USE FOR ALUMINUM.

The aluminum age is destined to dawn since the recent fall in the price of this useful metal. It has been proposed in several countries to strike coins of aluminum, but the most immediate use will probably be in long electric conductors. Taking into account the greater resistance of aluminum, the same conducting power may be obtained with that metal for about 57 per cent. of the cost with copper. The expense that is increased by features of the installation to about 60 per cent. Under these conditions it has been decided that all the electric lines for the Nancy exposition of 1909 shall be in aluminum and an investigating committee appointed in Germany is just about it, it is said, to present a report favorable to that metal.

"ROTS AND SPOTS" BARRED.

If an act just signed by Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, is enforced, trading in "rots and spots"—spoiled and cracked eggs—will be prohibited in Philadelphia. It has been for some years. The new law prohibits the sale of any eggs which are practically decomposed or otherwise unfit for food, under penalty of a fine of from \$50 to \$1,000 or three to nine months in jail. Another new Pennsylvania pure food law is one that prohibits, under penalty of from \$25 to \$100 fine, the sale of any adulterated "soft drink" and, it is hoped, abolish the business in beverages made out of coal tar dyes and chemicals.

BORN FOR THE BUSINESS.

Jinks—Have you selected a trade or profession for your boy? Winks—I shall make a plumber of him. Jinks—Has he a bent that way? Winks—He's born for it. Tell him to do a thing immediately, and he won't think of it again for a week.—Tit-Bits.

B'RO'S NESTS SHOW EVOLUTION.

The evolution of birds' nests begins with those birds that do not build any nests, but simply deposit their eggs in the bare ground, writes John A. Howell, in the Chicago Tribune. Then come those which make rudimentary preparations for the reception of their eggs, and finally those which construct nests so remarkable as to rival the products of the weaver's art. In these the work of construction requires superlative activity and perseverance. The beak and claws are used as veritable tools. The nests are designed not only to provide shelter for the young, as birds sometimes build them for mere recreation and also as habitations during the winter season. In Australia the Chlamydera maculata has the peculiar habit of constructing the brush which surrounds the plains and construct their nests with amazing skill, supporting the framework by a foundation of stones, and transporting from the banks of streams a mass of pebbles, their form and arrangement. These nests were from a new quarter of the city and showed a mixture of the old and new types. Of the forms described by ornithologists of earlier periods he found no trace. For Poudrat the type of construction marked a distinct advance. The new nests were later adapted to the needs of the young brood and protected them better from the agencies and from cold of inclement weather. In Cuba there are nests made altogether of palm fibers, marvelously intertwined, and attached close to the tufts of the palms or under the clusters of bananas or mangoes. This nest is built both by the male and female bird. They perforate the small leaves of the palm and pass threads through the holes so as to form a species of rope by which the nest is suspended. It has been said that an old bird and a young one build the nest together. This shows the existence of a kind of apprenticeship, which constitutes an additional argument against the theory that the bird instinct animates the birds in building their nests.

READY FOR TEDDY.

An intrepid sportsman, returning from a hunting expedition (writes our correspondent at Nairobi, British East Africa), tells the following story: "I saw a magnificent lion, and was on the point of firing, when, with a terrible roar, he sprang at me. Fortunately my judgment was not so much as he, and I jumped at least two feet over his head, and then rushed away into the bush. Early next morning I and my guide started to track him, and after several hours of fruitless searching upon him. And there, in a clearing of the forest, I saw him practicing low jumps."—London Daily Mail.

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

"Your overhauls," the doctor cried. "Do not forget the same. For he who gets cold feet is like 'To quit life's busy game.' Find the doctor. ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE. Upper right corner down under hand.

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

THE SOCIAL CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1909.

THE SOCIAL CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

This newspaper is owned and published by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a New York corporation. Published daily except Sunday. Office and place of business, 442 Pearl street, New York. W. W. Pasmore, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary.
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LABOR AND THE LAW.

An East Side clothing manufacturer named Shapiro has sued the Yiddish Socialist paper, the Daily Forward, for five hundred dollars damages.

A few weeks ago a large number of the workers in the clothing industry on the East Side went on strike. In spite of the hard times the strikers stood firm and the bosses found it impossible to get a sufficient number of scabs.

Shapiro, among other bosses, put advertisements in the Yiddish papers asking for "hands" to take the strikers' places. He wished especially to get such an advertisement in the Daily Forward, because it is more widely read by working people than any other East Side paper.

The Forward, however, refused to insert his advertisement at any price. On account of this refusal Mr. Shapiro has sued the Forward for damages, claiming that he had a legal right to buy advertising space in the paper and use it for his own purpose and that the publishers did him wrong in refusing him this right.

It is an interesting contention. The Forward, we understand, intends to let the case go to court for adjudication. It is to be hoped that Mr. Shapiro will push his claim, so that we may know what stand the judges will take upon such a question.

On the face of it, the Shapiro claim seems very ridiculous. Never before, we believe, has such a contention been made in the courts. The right of newspaper publishers to exercise free discretion as to what advertisements they shall accept and what ones they shall reject when offered has never before been questioned.

But, after all, it would be no great surprise if the courts should establish a new rule of law on this point.

Amid all the tangle of apparently inconsistent decisions recently handed down by the learned judges in cases involving the relations of capital and labor, it is possible, if one will examine the rulings in the proper light, to discern one consistent rule by which the interpreters of law guide themselves.

In its simplest form this rule is: Whatever is good for the business interest of the possessing and employing classes is constitutional and legal; whatever is bad for those interests is illegal and unconstitutional.

They have ruled that it is lawful for the agents of an employers' association to cause the kidnapping of members of a labor union, in order to take them into another state to be tried on capital charges under circumstances which, it was thought, would assure their conviction and execution.

But they have ruled that it is unlawful for agents of labor unions to speak to non-union workmen on the streets or visit them at their homes for the purpose of persuading them not to take the places of men on strike.

They have permitted agents of employers' associations to publish broadcast the most scandalous, untruthful, and indiscriminately abusive attacks upon the whole labor-union movement.

But they have ruled that it is unlawful for agents of labor unions to publish the fact that certain firms are operating their works under non-union conditions and to advise fellow workers to refrain from buying goods offered for sale by these hostile firms.

They have declared unconstitutional a law forbidding employers to discharge workmen for belonging to labor unions.

But they have declared it unlawful for organized workmen to refuse to work with non-union men or to refuse to handle material prepared by scab labor.

They have declared unconstitutional a law making railway corporations liable for damages to employes injured or the families of employes killed at their work.

But they have in several recent instances condemned labor unions to pay heavy damages to employers for the loss of business caused to the latter by strikes declared by the former.

All of which proves the fallacy of the old theory, so sedulously instilled into the people's minds by their official instructors, that "the law" is some mysterious, absolute, and eternal rule of abstract and impartial justice, existing on too high a plane for the comprehension of the ordinary man, but brought down to earth by learned and incorruptible judges, to whom common folk must bow in admiration and unthinking obedience.

In fact, the law is not at all mysterious, except for the mystery with which it has purposely been surrounded. It is not something absolute, but something having a very close relation and dependence upon social conditions and material interests. It is not something eternal, but is very changeable indeed.

The law is what the judges say it is.

And the judges are men like other men. Clothing them in robes and seating them on a judicial bench does not make them less human. Judges, just like legislators and aldermen, just like lawyers and merchants, just like editors and preachers, think the thoughts and share the feelings of their class.

So long as the masses of the voters give their political allegiance to parties financed and dominated by the capitalist class, so long we shall have judges with capitalist minds. And so long as we have capitalist-minded judges, we shall have law interpreted and administered in the interest of the possessing and employing class and against the interest of the propertiless workers.

And still, though millions of men remain out of work, and though wage rates are being cut right and left, neither Congress nor the legislatures devote a minute's time to considering measures for the relief of the unemployed. The majority of Republican and Democratic workmen are getting just what they voted for.



THE LAND OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

This, we are told, is a land of equal opportunities. From the pulpit, from the stage, from the editorial room, from the political stump the equal-opportunity lie is thrown at us. There is hardly a parent who is not made to believe that his son may some day become the President of the United States, and there is hardly a poor clerk who does not attribute his poverty to his own inefficiency.

This picture nails the lie better than words can do. It represents two children. One child, happy and well-dressed, is about to take a ride with his mother in an automobile; the other, wrapped in a cheap shawl, is in the arms of a mother who has to sell papers to support him.

Behind this picture loom the shadows of two big worlds. Behind the rich little fellow stands a world of nourishment, of comfort, of education, of good breeding, of leisure, of power. A world that contains the inheritance of all the ages. A world of books, of art, of pleasure, of incentives to develop talent, and of opportunities to use it after it has been developed.

Behind the little fellow in the poor woman's arms looms the dark shadow of a world of poverty. A world of gloomy factories, of slums, of foul air, of incessant toil, of degraded manhood of coarseness, of vice, of corrupting companionship, of slavery, of chains. A world that lacks all that the other world has.

But does it not happen that some born in wealth become poor, and that some born in poverty grow rich? It does. It also happens that some are rescued from thrilling fires, from watery graves, from wasting diseases; also, it happens that some meet with accidents, are killed by trains, by automobiles, by cancer, by their own indiscretion. Things happen, accidents occur. The isolated case of a poor man growing rich, or a rich man becoming poor, is such an accident. We are not concerned with accidents.

It is the rule that interests us, not the exception. As a rule, the poor child is ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-advised. As a rule, he leaves school as soon as he is big enough to make a few cents selling papers, or takes his place in a stifling factory, or runs errands on the floor of a department store. As a rule, he is forced into line with 7,000,000 others, whose average earning is \$436 a year. As a rule he is kept to the grindstone by the necessities of life, and is shackled by the obligation to feed a wife and children; little ones, who, in turn, are forced to lead a similar life, and are confronted by a similar future.

A WORD TO THE WORKINGMEN OF EUROPE.

The following article has appeared in nearly 200 daily and weekly papers in Germany, and has been translated and will appear in Socialist and labor papers in France, Australia, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Norway and Sweden.

The printers of the United States have sent to Europe a delegation to avail themselves of the solidarity and thorough organization of the workmen of the Continent.

The printers of the United States have been fighting for three years to establish the eight-hour workday in the commercial shops.

In spite of the bitter opposition of the organized employers (United Typothetae of America) they have succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day in 80 per cent. of the printing establishments, but many of the organized employers are still opposed to granting eight hours and union conditions, and strikes have been in progress for three years. The organized employers have used every means that money can purchase to thwart the efforts of the unions, employing "strikebreakers" injunctions and all the other devices of capitalist oppression.

At the head of these mortal enemies of organized labor stands the Butterick Publishing Company, located in New York City. This concern is the greatest pattern and fashion magazine publishing house in the world, being capitalized for fifteen million dollars, and had, before the strike began, almost a monopoly of the business. They are the leaders in this fight and are now trying to place the officers of the New York Typographical Union No. 6 in jail.

Up to November 24, 1905, only union men were employed by the Butterick Company. On this day they placed scabs in the composing room, and the union men were discharged. Since that time the printers of the United States have been trying to force recognition of the union and the eight-hour day. Much money and effort have been spent to bring them to settlement.

That this work has not been in vain is attested by the fact that the Butterick Company, on January 1, this year, was forced to grant the eight-hour day, but still refuses to recognize the union or concede union conditions.

They depend for support on the international character of their business. Their products are sold all over the world and are printed in all languages. In Germany, besides the Butterick Patterns, they print in the German language Moden Revue, Butterick's Moden Album, Butterick's Moden den Hauptstadt.

Because of the widespread reputation and sale of their goods, they feel safe in defying the American labor organizations, trusting to recoup their losses by the profits from abroad.

They declare that although their business has been hurt in the United States the power of the workers is not worldwide and the American workmen have no influence in Europe. They do not reckon with the fact that the labor movement is universal and that the solidarity of the working class is one of their grandest virtues.

A REIGN OF REACTION.

(From a Speech by General Isaac H. Sherwood, Member of Congress from Ohio, Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 26, 1898.)

The lowering of our national ideals is shown in our apathy and indifference when the oppressed and persecuted heroes of the Russian revolution seek an asylum on our shores. Jan Pauran and Christian Rudovitch, victims of the terrible Black Hundred, fled from the Cossacks and the knout to our shores. They came to the United States, supposing it to be a refuge for all lovers of liberty. They engaged in honest industry and took on new hope with the courage of their convictions. Then, under an infamous treaty made secretly with Russia, they were seized, charged with common crime and murder, and thrown into prison to await extradition: the same crime perpetrated by Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson.

Let me recall an era of more courageous patriotism. I remember in 1850, when a mere boy, I heard the great Hungarian leader, Louis Kossuth, speak to a vast multitude at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the historic Hudson. After a long and bloody contest the Hungarian rebellion of 1849 was crushed by the combined armies of Austria and Russia. Louis Kossuth, the leader of that revolution, took refuge in Turkey. His extradition was demanded by both Russia and Austria, but the Sultan refused to give him up. In order to save Kossuth from the vengeance of his foes the Congress of the United States, then in session, authorized the President of the United States to send a war vessel to Turkey to bring Kossuth to the United States. The President acted promptly, and sent the man-of-war Mississippi, Captain Long commanding, to the harbor of Smyrna, and brought General Kossuth to the United States. An official banquet was given Kossuth by both the

Senate and House of Representatives—a banquet at which Daniel Webster, General Cass, and the leading statesmen of that day made notable addresses.

When we compare the range of human sympathy and the heroic fortitude of the Congress of a half century ago with the utter want of expressed sympathy and cold indifference for the exiles of liberty to-day it should bring a crimson blush of shame to the cheeks of every loyal American. I am for the democracy that stands for the man, no matter where born or by what horrid wrong his liberty may have been strangled down. I am for the man and the rights of man, whether in the enjoyment of well-earned liberty and honest success or doomed to eat bread salted with the tears of despair.

The time is coming, and I hope it is not far off, when all this terrible record of moral cowardice and profligacy and criminal aggression will become a horrid nightmare. All this fatal laceration over militarism and unbridled expansion in the Orient will haunt us like a black night cloud.

Think of our fabled "Uncle Sam" as a red-mouthed bloodhound hunting for victims under our protecting flag to gratify the vengeance of the assassins of human liberty across the ocean. Continental outrages like this could not have happened in this country until a few years ago.

When I think of the virility of American patriotism a half century ago, compared to the truckling and will in this place to-day, I am justified in quoting a couplet from our own poet, Howard A. Taylor:

We have forgot a Roman lust,
 We trample justice in the dust;
 We have the rabies of the blague,
 The scarlet rage of gun and sword,
 Have mercy on thy people, Lord.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

C. Kipp.—When we speak of a capitalist system, we mean the system of private ownership and control of socially used and socially necessary means of production. To explain: In most industries to-day production is not an individual process. Scores or hundreds of thousands of workers must work together to produce goods according to certain methods; they do not work with their hand tools, but with vast, complex machinery. The laborer, therefore, produces wealth. But, though he thus work and produce collectively, jointly, the things with which he works are owned as the private property of comparatively few capitalists. The workers cannot work without having access to these things; in owning these things, they are dependent for permission to work upon the interest of those who do own them. The capitalist, the laborer, and the means by which others work to produce, do not themselves need work; by reason of their ownership of capital, they are able to get an income from the product of those who work under their control. This, in brief, is the nature of the capitalist system. It differs from the system of individual production which existed before the invention of modern labor-saving machinery, when the necessary work was simple and unexpensive, when access to the means of production was easy, and when, therefore, the individual worker had a much greater opportunity to employ himself, working with his own tools and material, and under his own control. When we cannot go back to that old system, that would mean to give up the advantages of modern invention. We must go forward; having reached the stage of collective production, we must have collective ownership of the means of production, and control by the masses of the workers in their work and necessary to the existence of the whole people; they must be jointly or publicly owned by the people, instead of being privately owned by small parties of capitalists. Thus all will be assured the opportunity to work, and none will be permitted to get a living by controlling other people's opportunity and appropriating part of their product. For fuller explanation, see the pamphlet, Principles of the Socialist Party of America.

I. Isaac.—Rosa Bonheur, of the French school of painters, was born March 16, 1822, and died in May, 1897. The following account is given of her picture entitled "The Horse Fair": "Mrs. Bonheur exhibited the picture in 1853. It was first exhibited in 1855. It was much admired, but could find no purchaser, and in 1855 she offered to sell it to her native city, Bordeaux, for 15,000 francs. M. Hordaux refused to buy it, and M. Bonheur sold it to Mr. S. P. Avery for 40,000 francs. Realizing that Mr. Avery could not have an engraving made from so large a picture, Rosa Bonheur, always generous to the artist, which she presented to him. Thomas Landseer was commissioned to make the engraving. In 1857, it is believed, it was sold to William P. Wright, of New York, for \$100,000. In 1858, Cornelia Vanderbilt, of New York, purchased it for the sum of \$15,000 and presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, where it is now lodged. The award of the jury to Rosa Bonheur, which was the subject of 'The Horse Fair' was exempt from the necessity of submitting her works to the examining committee previous to their admission to future exhibitions, entitled her, according to French usage, to the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This decoration was, however, refused to the artist by the Emperor, because she was a woman, and although she was included in the exhibition, she was not given the Legion of Honor. The refusal of the decoration was maintained, notwithstanding numerous efforts made to obtain a reversal of the imperial decree. Twelve years later the Emperor Napoleon brought the cross to the woman painter.

intelligence before the people. As the consequence, it is very simple, and she who is really intelligent of the issue—the real issue—will not go to the Republican-Democratic party.

SOLOMON KAUFMAN,
 117 E. 105th street, New York.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SOURCES.
 Editor of The Call:
 The National Civic Federation Review for March contains no less than four references against the party, among them an extract from a forthcoming book by that eminent expert in morality, Martha Moore Avery, and also a reprint of the chapter from Mr. Carnegie's book, dealing with actual and family relations under Socialism. Now all this would hardly warrant taking up valuable space in The Call were it not for the fact that the points brought forward therein and their sequence correspond more than closely to the "arguments" used by Theodore Roosevelt in his editorial against Socialism in the Outlook. Mr. Carnegie's book and the above mentioned Review were printed weeks and months before Mr. Roosevelt's comment, while the well-known veracity and originality of the latter would preclude any idea that he might have purloined some of the thunder of his equal, if not peer, in the art of self-advertisement. So if we insist upon having some explanation of this remarkable coincidence, we shall have to do so only on the theory that great minds run in the same channel. It may, perhaps, also be worth while to remind the public of the fact that the family relations of the President of the United States Steel Corporation have for some time formed a regular topic in all the newspapers, but that this did not prevent Mr. Roosevelt, who execrates all sinners against the theoretically accepted standards of morality, from dealing with this corporation directly and giving it a special permit to absorb a rival in trade, although against the law. "Consistency is the bugbear of little minds," as Johnson said, and Mr. Roosevelt will do anything to prevent the latter implication.

ANTI-PHARISEE.
 Editor of The Call:
 As you have printed some adverse comments upon "Referendum A" under the title, "A Foolish Referendum," you cannot refuse to print communications in favor of it. I have endured the honor of serving on three National Committees, also on several State Committees (different Socialist par-

ties), and have had a rather long experience as State Secretary in the Socialist movement, and I find that this referendum proposes a change in our national force, comedy that appeals to me very strongly as a decided change for the better.

I cannot conceive of any greater "joke" on the party membership than our present so-called "National Executive Committee." The whole party seems to be infected with a mania for talking about what should be done. So we have locals that hire halls and get together and talk about passing propaganda for socialism; ending sometimes by instructing delegates to go to the State Committee which meets to talk about making propaganda for socialism; and the State Committee pays its members to write letters to the locals recommending that they send delegates to the next State Committee meeting to talk it over some more. The State Committee then leaves the State Secretary 37 cents for postage and adjourns.

Then there is the "National Farce Comedy" holding regular meetings, to which delegates come from the four corners of the United States to talk it over again, and to make various recommendations to the National Secretary (which he has suggested to them); the whole constituting a most beautifully organized system for the purpose of not doing anything; at the greatest possible expense to the party.

This referendum proposes to give the members of the N. E. C. a chance to do something for their keep. It also proposes to give the party the benefit of a more mature judgment and experience of seven active party members in the National office, who will be on the job ready for any emergency; and who will add sincere devotion to every other thing; and, therefore, it is not necessary for the operator of a writing machine to be a gum-chewing blonde, though such operators may be thought more ornamental in the National office.

For the sake of party efficiency this referendum ought to pass; and our state and local committees ought to be remodeled on the same principle of giving their members some active work of benefit to the party; instead of some gum-chewing and gum-chewing Sunday afternoons. Of course, the proposition will not find favor with those who will be deprived of the opportunity to visit Chicago at intricate expenses secret by the party; or with those who think that expenditure of 98 cents per month for propaganda requires the constant supervision of their learned minds to keep it from going astray; but there may be some who will wish to vote in favor of Referendum A.

WILLIAM E. WHITE,
 New Haven, Conn., March 18.

THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.
 III.
 Editor of The Call:

What should be the attitude of the Socialist party in the approaching campaign? Well, a chain of capitalistic abuses has taught me to become a Socialist. I will therefore take the liberty to answer this question.

I think that the policy of our party in this campaign should be the same as it was in every preceding campaign. It is not a party of a mere local nature; it is the party of the people, and every campaign—unemployment, wage slavery, corruption, prostitution, and, in a word, the present capitalist system versus Socialism. The greatest purpose of a Socialist campaign to-day is not the mere appeal for votes, but the introduction of the spirit of class consciousness and discontent with the present economic order. We must teach the working people that upon them alone rests the responsibility of the existing evils, and that it lays within their political power to reorganize society on a scientific basis. In other words a Socialist campaign must first of all raise the torch of enlightenment and introduce

THINKS "REFERENDUM A" A SENSELESS ONE.
 Editor of The Call:

As you have printed some adverse comments upon "Referendum A" under the title, "A Foolish Referendum," you cannot refuse to print communications in favor of it. I have endured the honor of serving on three National Committees, also on several State Committees (different Socialist par-