











THE CAREER OF A TYPICAL "HONEST" CAPITALIST; HOW JOHN I. BLAIR ACQUIRED HIS HUGE FORTUNE

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers.

Author of "The History of Tammany Hall," "History of Public Franchises in New York City," Etc.

PART III.

The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

Copyright, 1902, by Gustavus Myers.

CHAPTER XVII. THE BLAIR AND GARRETT FORTUNES.

Of John I. Blair little is now heard, yet when he died in 1899, at the age of ninety-seven, he left a great personal fortune, estimated variously at from \$60,000,000 to \$90,000,000; his wealth, descending largely to his son, De Witt C. Blair, forms one of the notable estates in the United States.

An Inquiry Into Blair's Career. Through all of these weary pages have we searched afar with infinitesimal scrutiny for a fortune acquired by honest means.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, now one of the very richest in the land, was organized in 1850 by the grouping of a number of small, separate lines.

One of the separate lines incorporated in this railroad was the Warren line, crossing New Jersey into Pennsylvania. The building of this road, as nearly as can be made out from the records, was attended with some very peculiar circumstances.

Born near Belvidere, N. J., in 1802, his parents were farming folk; and his biographers relate with a blissful smack of appreciation that when he was a very young boy he announced to his mother that "I could go in for education, but I intend to get rich."

modated both with charters for the same route; in that respect they were on an equal footing. But Blair and Dodge completely outwitted the Morris and Essex set, and went on to claim prior rights for their line.

Blair as a Railroad Builder. Blair next turned up as the owner of an iron foundry at Oxford Furnace, N. J., and it is from this point of his career that definite facts are embodied in official records.

At first the relations among Blair, the Phelps and Dodge must have been of that brotherly unity springing from the satisfactory apportioning of good things. Previous to 1856 the annual reports of the board of managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company breathed the most splendid harmony.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, now one of the very richest in the land, was organized in 1850 by the grouping of a number of small, separate lines.

One of the separate lines incorporated in this railroad was the Warren line, crossing New Jersey into Pennsylvania. The building of this road, as nearly as can be made out from the records, was attended with some very peculiar circumstances.

Born near Belvidere, N. J., in 1802, his parents were farming folk; and his biographers relate with a blissful smack of appreciation that when he was a very young boy he announced to his mother that "I could go in for education, but I intend to get rich."



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

are certain trivial details, which will here be supplied. As one of the original directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, Blair shared in its continuous and stupendous frauds.

Charges of Jobbery and Grafting. At first the relations among Blair, the Phelps and Dodge must have been of that brotherly unity springing from the satisfactory apportioning of good things.

The Sioux City and Pacific Frauds. One of a number of his railroads was the Sioux City and Pacific—a line with a very ambitious name but of modest length.

Whether, however, Blair used money in corrupting Congress is not to be determined from the official records. But if he did not, he, at any rate, employed an even more subtle and effective mode of corruption.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

A Little Item of a \$4,000,000 Theft. What did Blair's company (which was mainly himself and his sons) charge? It awarded itself \$49,865 a mile, or a total of more than \$5,000,000.

What did Blair's company (which was mainly himself and his sons) charge? It awarded itself \$49,865 a mile, or a total of more than \$5,000,000.

The new system as it was carried on in Iowa and other states was succinctly described in 1895 by William Larrabee, erstwhile Governor of Iowa.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

ing back more than one-tenth of the sum it still owed the Government. Blair had much his own way, except on one occasion when he had the fortune to cross Russell-Sage's path.

Blair had much his own way, except on one occasion when he had the fortune to cross Russell-Sage's path. He had caused one of his railroads, the Sioux City and St. Paul, to be built in such a zigzag fashion that he could fraudulently grab even larger land grants than the accommodating acts of Congress intended.

Another Railroad Plundered. But Blair's frauds in the inception and construction of the Sioux City and Pacific and some of his other roads were surpassed—in degree, at least—by those he put through in another of his Iowa railroad projects—the Duquesne and Sioux City line.

Blair saw what glorious opportunities had been lost by the act of forfeiture. But the mischief could be undone. If one set of capitalists were imbeciles enough not to know how a restoration could be brought about, he knew. So he came forward, took up the companies as his own, and applied to Congress and to the Legislature of Iowa for a resumption of the rights and grants of which they had been shorn.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

A Little Item of a \$4,000,000 Theft. What did Blair's company (which was mainly himself and his sons) charge? It awarded itself \$49,865 a mile, or a total of more than \$5,000,000.

What did Blair's company (which was mainly himself and his sons) charge? It awarded itself \$49,865 a mile, or a total of more than \$5,000,000.

The new system as it was carried on in Iowa and other states was succinctly described in 1895 by William Larrabee, erstwhile Governor of Iowa.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

dividends which they could get from the shippers." (11) And, of course, the large amount of watered stock, upon which the dividends had to be paid, were used to cover the gigantic frauds of railroad constructors and of successful groups of manipulators.

This, in outline, was the career of Blair, so eminent and exalted a capitalist; here is an elucidation of the fine textures of his "rare business instincts"; and knowing it, the mystery of where his sixty or ninety millions came from is quite apparent, not entirely clear.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

Blair's Railroads in the West. Blair's Joot in these transactions appears to have been very large. His operations were so successful that he went into railroad founding as a regular pursuit.

(11) State Railroad Control, with History of Its Development in Iowa (To be continued.)

NEWARK ADVERTISERS E. FREIBERG M. SAWICKI STRICTLY UNION PRINTING BUSINESS PRINTING CO. 196 Springfield Ave. NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

BELMONT CYCLE CO. 345 Broad Street. THOS. KEYWORTH, Manager. Great reductions on all Bicycle and Motor supplies.

I. HAUSMAN & SONS FINE FOOTWEAR. We can give you perfect fit and guarantee satisfaction. 169-171 Springfield Ave. Cor. Broome St. Newark, N. J.

HENRY GREEN, UP-TO-DATE Hatter and Gent's Furnisher. 151 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE. NEWARK, N. J.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CALL READERS. I. KUPFERSCHMID, Gent's Furnisher, 203 E. HOUSTON STREET, Corner Ludlow Street. HAS OPENED A FULL LINE OF UP-TO-DATE SPRING STYLES A TRIAL WILL CONVINCIE.

The Greatest Suffrage Issue Ever Published by any Magazine will be found in the current

The Magazine MOODS of Personality For sale at all subway stations, bookstores and at the Rand School of Social Science.

Moods Publishing Co. 124 West 19th St., N. Y. C.

MARCUS BROS. ESTABLISHED 1858. YOU All our customers have been convinced that the Clothing House OF Marcus Bros. is the most reliable place in New York. The prices are small, but the values are great, in fact when you buy from us you pay less than from any other store. 121-123 CANAL STREET. 121-123 Canal St. Cor. Chrystie St.

EAGLE SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. LIBERAL ON MONTHLY PAYMENT FIRST MORTGAGES: : : LOANS ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY WITHIN THE BUILT UP SECTIONS OF N. Y. CITY PAYMENTS Limited to 144 months, (12 years). Rate \$9.50 per thousand, (dollars per month. \$6c per hundred dollar). EXAMPLE The 144 payments of \$38 to repay a cash advance of \$4,000 and cover the interest would amount to \$6,473, or \$1,473 more than the cash advanced, being equal to \$52 in excess of 6 per cent. on \$4,000 for 6 years, the average time borrower would have full use of the \$4,000 advanced. ADVANTAGES Large interest savings. Mortgagees paid off. Searching and recording expenses paid but once during the period of 12 years. 4% PAID ON PASS BOOK ACCOUNTS 5% PAID ON CERTIFICATE ACCOUNTS. Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000

(1) New York Tribune, August 27, 1899.

(2) New Jersey Equity Reports, 9: 625-49.

(3) "Second Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, 1855:" 8.

(4) "Confidential Statement to the Stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, 1855:" 6.

(5) Grossly plausible as the law has been, where capitalist interests have been concerned, nevertheless the law has long professed to recognize the fundamental principle that it was against public policy to let contracts for the construction of a railroad to a director or officer of the company.

SHE AND HER SISTER.

By Rose Pastor Stokes.

met her on the Bowery. It was midnight, and the street was empty. The theater crowds had gone. The cars were infrequent; and the men who crowd the street...

the evening 'cause I knew what was coming before supper. 'But I just stuck! They couldn't make me. 'Cause I couldn't love 'im. Well, when they saw that I wouldn't have 'im, they got after Sadie...

DAYSEY MAYME HONORS MOTHER.

By Theresa Malkiel.

Saturday was Mothers' Day, and there are a few who were so busy they didn't observe it, says the Atchafalpa Globe. But Daysey Mayme Appleton was not in that number...

WOMAN AND THE CHURCH.

By Theresa Malkiel.

The Pope has sent out recently a warning to all good Catholic women asking them to beware of the evil spirit "Woman's Rebellion" which is spreading fast the world over.

THE CALL PATTERN.

By Theresa Malkiel.

husband indiscriminately, though often the supporter of the latter. The church ignores her participation in the economic world and looks upon her activity in the political one as a sin.

THE CALL PATTERN.

By Theresa Malkiel.

husband indiscriminately, though often the supporter of the latter. The church ignores her participation in the economic world and looks upon her activity in the political one as a sin.



LADIES' COMBINATION UNDERGARMENT.

Paris Pattern No. 2878. All Seams Allowed. Persian lawn, thin cambric, jacquet, or batiste may be used for this dainty undergarment...

PHARMACISTS.

HALPER BROS. WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR COMPLETE STOCK. Absolute Reliability. Excellent Service. Cut-Rate Prices.

PEROXIDE HYDROGEN. (Medicinal). 4 oz. bot. 10c.; 1 pint bot. 25c. 8 oz. bot. 15c.; 5 pint bot. 30c.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST. Prescriptions a Specialty. 2393 8th Ave., near 129th St. Madison Ave., cor. 125th St. Eighth Ave., cor. 147th St.

MEETING HALLS.

LABOR TEMPLE 343-347 E. 64th St., New York. Workmen's Educational Association. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. AMERICAN STAR HALL. Pitkin, Cor. Christopher Ave., Brownsville.

CLINTON HALL. 124-126 Broadway. Large and comfortable. Dentists: DR. A. CARR, DR. PH. LEWIN, DR. MATILDA SINAILEE.

DR. PORTER SPECIALIST TO MEN. CONSULTATION FREE. 10 East 16th Street. DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST, 22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave.

DR. JOHN MUTH, DENTIST, 61 2D AVE., bet. 2D AND 3RD STS. DR. ELIZABETH HORWITZ, DENTIST, 1480 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 116th St.

DR. H. M. ZEITLEN, SURGEON DENTIST, Has Removed from 206 to 204 EAST BROADWAY. DR. A. RITT, Dentist, 602 5th Ave., corner East 11th St.

OPTICIANS. DON'T LOOK FOR BARGAINS. When you are troubled with your eyes. COMRADE E. L. SHARPE'S OPTICAL PLACE, 205 East Broadway. I. M. Kurtis, Glasses, \$1 & up. Expert Optician, 1026 Broadway, Brooklyn. UNDERTAKERS. Telephone 523 Astoria. THOMAS E. SHARPE, UNDERTAKER, 79 FLUSHING AVE., ASTORIA. R. STUTZMANN, Undertaker, 295 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

WOMEN TO BE GAME WARDENS.

Fish and Game Commissioner T. R. Holland will appoint a woman game warden in some part of the state where she will have full opportunity to give an illustration of her abilities.

PRUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES ADMIT WOMEN STUDENTS.

The first matriculation of women students at the universities of Prussia has resulted in the admission of 663 students, including 43 from America and seven from the United Kingdom.

AT THE TOP.

Bleeker—Do you believe there is room at the top? Houston—There is at the top of the tax list. The fellows there always seem to manage to get their names removed.—Puck.

VALUE OF AN ORCHID.

If you had quite an ordinary orchid collection you could take up one of the better bulbs that had flowered prettily and go out and buy, with the proceeds of its sale, a peachblow vase, a high-powered, touring car, or a reasonably safe and sane balloon.

THE AGITATORS—A STORY OF THE DAWN

By JOHN R. McMAHON. Author of "TOILERS AND IDLERS" Copyright, 1909, by John R. McMahon. All rights reserved.

(Continued from Yesterday.) CHAPTER VI. The sundry whistles as a symbol of industrial bondage had been abolished for some time. Its insolent shriek...

earner is engaged in a set-to with his boss, in which the boss tries to get as much and he to give as little of his labor power as possible. One tries to save his health and strength, the other wants to use it up quick. And the wage earner isn't like a mule that costs money to replace when he's worn out.

scientific courses in parenthood. The institution of to-day that we call marriage. 'It wasn't property in our case, dearest,' she murmured. 'No, we are free lovers under sanction of the state, if a justice of the peace represents the august state.'

quired a hopelessly lagging gait and will never take a jump in the future as it has in the past—this science that invents rare surgical operations and a million wonders and luxuries for the few, but does nothing for the wants and diseases of the many, will have to answer strictly for itself.

OUR DAILY POEM

A DAY IN JUNE. By James Russell Lowell.

What is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days; Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune, And o'er it softly her warm ear lays: Whether we look, or whether we listen, We hear life murmur, or see it glitter: Every clod feels a stir of might, An instinct within it that reaches and towers, And, groping blindly above it for light, Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers: The flush of life may well be seen Thrilling back over hills and valleys; The cowslip startles in meadows green, The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice, And there's never a leaf nor a blade too mean To be some happy creature's palace; The little bird sits at his door in the sun, Aitil like a blossom among the leaves, And lets his illumined being o'errun With the deluge of summer it receives: His mate feels the eggs beneath her wings, And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and sings; He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest— In the nice ear of Nature which song is the best?



DR. PORTER SPECIALIST TO MEN

CONSULTATION FREE. 10 East 16th Street.

PRINTING.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS, PRINTERS. 15 SPRUCE ST., N. Y. CITY. Book, Job, News. S. SCHREIBER, Union Power Printer. Best facilities for finest work. 161-63 Broome St. Tel. 2669 Orchard. GEO. J. SPEYER, 103 William St. Commercial, Trade and Society Work.

"BOSTON SMOKER."

UNION MADE 5 CENT CIGAR. For Sale by All Cigar Dealers. Levenson Bros., Makers, 5 Chambers St., Boston, Mass.

NEW SOCIALIST GAME

"The Glass Struggle" Good fun, good propaganda. The whole family can play it. CHAS. E. TULLER & CO., 115 Grand Street, Chicago, Ill.



L. GOLDBERG'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 4 STORES. 100 EAST BROADWAY - ST. MARKS - 100 WEST BROADWAY - ST. MARKS - 100 N. 4TH ST. - ST. MARKS - 100 N. 4TH ST. - ST. MARKS.

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

**THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL**  
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS.

**THE SOCIALIST PARTY.**  
National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 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 of the round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

**THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL**  
A Newspaper for the Workers.

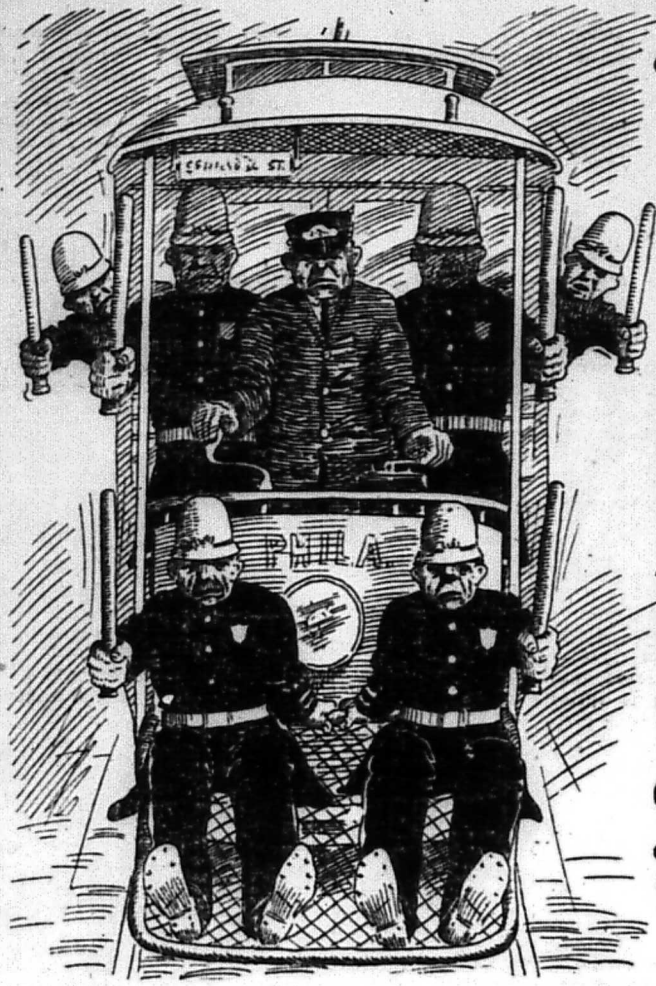
Published Daily Except Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary.  
Complaints regarding editorial or business management should be addressed to the Board of Management.  
Telephone 2271 Worth.  
Boston Office: 699 Washington Street.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
ONE YEAR..... \$3.00 THREE MONTHS..... \$ .75  
SIX MONTHS..... 1.50 ONE MONTH..... .25  
Make all remittances payable to The Evening Call.  
Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.  
Vol. 2. SATURDAY, JUNE 5. No. 134.

**HUGHES' SHORT-LIVED TRIUMPH.**

The highest courts of the state have decided that oral betting on horse races or anything else is not illegal. They have decided also that it is not illegal to give out "tips" and publish "dope-sheets," giving information (or alleged information) as to the chances of the various horses that are to run.  
The only thing that remains illegal is the recording of a bet in writing. The ethics of sport can meet this prohibition just as effectively as the ethics of business deal with the physical impossibility of making written records of all the instantaneous contracts of purchase and sale in the Stock Exchange. A word, a gesture, and nod, is sufficient to make the bargain, in Wall Street or at the race track, and the bettor, like the speculator in stocks and bonds, will stand to his bargain.  
What, then, has become of Governor Hughes' spectacular victory? Only one short year ago, how he was being praised for the "abolition of race-track gambling." How he was held up to public admiration as the "strong, practical man," the man who "did things." His successful campaign against the Gamblers' Trust was sure to land him eventually in the presidential chair. And already the structure of his triumph has fallen like a house of cards and the men whom he threatened are laughing in his face.  
We are not much concerned about the betting question. No man loses by the betting system except one who is trying to win by other men's losses.  
But we have a question for Governor Hughes: Now that the courts have undone the work he was so religiously proud of and have sanctioned the practices upon which he put the brand of his moral indignation, what does he think of the dignity of the courts? Does he still hold it is sacred as he did during the last campaign, when it was only a question of maintaining the dignity of the courts against the complaints of organized workingmen? And if he still holds the courts' decisions as gospel, does he confess that he was wrong in denouncing race-track gambling as a vice, a sin, and a crime?  
And we have another question for the best among Governor Hughes' supporters—the men who sincerely regretted that he did not take a progressive position on any really great social or economic question of the day, but who worked and voted for him because, as they said, he was a man who "did things." We ask them: What did he really do, after all? Just for the sake of getting a law against betting enacted by the Legislature and emasculated by the Court of Appeals, was it worth while to put aside the questions of relief for the unemployed, of prohibition of child labor, of effective employers' liability, of public ownership of monopolized public necessities, of honest insurance, and all the other crying needs of the time? Has the result justified your timid policy? Has your "good man" proven better than any of the "bad men" who preceded him, so far as concerns any really progressive legislation for the benefit of the producing and suffering elements of the population?

**WAR AND PEACE**

Strangely as the Socialists of the world oppose militarism, they have little in common with the bourgeois pacifists who meet from time to time to "view with alarm" the wars and rumors of war and to "point with pride" to their own eloquent resolutions.  
Socialist opposition to war and to military and naval armaments is a very concrete and practical thing, not a matter of sentiment or abstract generalities. Recognizing and strongly insisting on the horrors of war, the Socialist does not lose sight of the more extensive and less spectacular horrors which are perpetrated and perpetuated under the forms of peace. Nor does he lose sight of the fact that sometimes—not often, but sometimes—war between nations may prove the cause of progress, may help to do away with gigantic political and economic evils, may hasten the day of universal peace.  
Such, for instance, was the case with the war between Russia and Japan. Provoked by the foolhardy rapacity of the Russian autocracy, it did much to weaken the Czar's power and to strengthen the aspirations for freedom both of the Russian people and of the various Asiatic peoples whose subjection to Western domination is an obstacle both to their own development and to the progress of Europe and America. The intervention—nominally by President Roosevelt, but actually, as was known by all well informed persons, by the great banking interests of both continents—so far from serving the cause of humanity, really saved the autocracy, postponed the success of the movement for Russian freedom, and made possible the gigantic and continuous slaughter of the best and bravest sons and daughters of Russia which has been proceeding ever since.  
It is quite within the possibilities that the Russian government, overconfident as despots are likely to be, may again become embroiled in war, this time with Persia and Turkey. It is not yet possible to judge with any accuracy of the respective forces of the two parties. But if the Turkish and Persian strength could overmatch that of their northern neighbor, assuredly every Socialist in the world—and not only every Socialist, but every friend of political liberty and economic progress—would welcome the conflict of arms as helping to undermine and hasten the fall of that government which for many years has been the worst enemy of the human race.  
There is much wisdom in the saying of the Irishman that he was determined to have peace in the family, even if he had to fight for it. Not confining our view to the immediate present, nor to any one country, but looking into the future of the world and working for social as well as international peace, we cannot join in the hope that the difficulties in Eastern Europe and Western Asia will be patched up by diplomatic compromises which would preserve the power of the Romanoffs and stifle the aspirations of the progressive elements in the Moslem lands.



RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE POLICE.

**PROPERTY AND PUBLIC WELFARE.**

By Eugene V. Debs.  
FROM A SYMPOSIUM IN THE CIRCLE MAGAZINE.

Socialists are the real conservators of true property rights. It is just because Socialism insists that the individual is entitled to the fruits of his toil and shall be permitted free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof that it demands the collective ownership of capital together with the abolition of the economic categories, rent, interest, and profit.  
Property is a conventional arrangement, pure and simple. Its laws are of human, not of divine, origin, sanction and regulation. Society has created these laws; society may destroy them. No man enjoys a right of property except by the consent of society. These are truisms that have only to be stated to be understood. The object of property is the social good. Society attaches a right of property to certain things with a view to promote the general welfare and insure the stability of government. This right is constantly changing in obedience to paramount social demands. Within the memory of thousands of men yet living society sanctioned the right of property in human beings. It does so no longer.  
With regard to the vast wealth which Mr. Rockefeller has accumulated under existing property arrangements Socialists are indifferent. He may retain possession of his wealth if he so will; he may leave it to his son when he dies. What Socialists contend for is not a redistribution of present wealth, but the abolition of those conventional property arrangements which have enabled Mr. Rockefeller to accumulate a fortune of five hundred million dollars within the brief period of forty years.  
In what does the property of Mr. Rockefeller consist? Is it mines and factories, railroads, steamships, pipe lines, stocks and bonds, houses and lands? No, it is none of these things. His right of property is the right which constitutes the essential nature of legally recognized ownership; the right to reap the fruits of the productive exploitation of natural opportunities, or material wealth of any description, without exercising the functions of use and possession; the right, in short, which enables him to enjoy the fruit of the labor of others without in any manner contributing to the result of such labor. The proprietor merely receives tribute from those who labor for not exercising toward them his legally recognized right of exclusion.  
His tribute—rent, interest, and profit—expresses his right of limitation on the production and consumption of wealth which the law has endowed him with, and is pure robbery. This right to enjoy without exercising the functions of use and possession constitutes the essential nature of property. It is really all there is to the right of property as now recognized. It is this right which Socialism would abolish in the interest of the common good.  
Under the existing system the primary motive leading to the production and exchange of all wealth is profit, not use. Clothing is not made because people want to wear it. Wheat is not grown and animals are not slaughtered because society needs bread and meat to preserve its members from starvation. All the things which are vitally necessary to the life of mankind, together with those which contribute merely to man's comfort or convenience, are produced and distributed primarily for the reason that producers and traders are able to realize profit therefrom. The use function of these things is purely a secondary consideration.  
When profit ceases industry comes to a standstill, notwithstanding that numberless social units must suffer the pangs of cold and starvation because of such stoppage. Thus the profit of the individual is given precedence over the common social good. Socialism contends that the primary industrial motive should be use; that bread, meat and clothing is profitable to a few of the individual members of society.  
When Mr. Rockefeller was questioned recently about the actual details of the business of the Standard Oil Company he admitted his ignorance. He retired from active participation in the affairs of the company some years ago. Its operations are now conducted by other persons, yet Mr. Rockefeller still receives the lion's share of the profits. Mr. Carnegie no longer has anything to do with the actual operations of the Steel Trust. He no more contributes his labor and talent to the production of steel than Mr. Rockefeller does to the production of oil, yet his profits from the steel business are still very considerable. Mr. Harriman knows very little about the actual operating details of his railroads. He is busy with financial schemes to make his railroads produce dividends. Their actual operation is conducted by other men.  
As a matter of self preservation society must finally decree the collective ownership of all these great industries, must extinguish the individual right of property therein and so the individual's right to receive tribute therefrom. In that event Mr. Rockefeller may be safely left with his \$500,000,000, Mr. Carnegie with his \$300,000,000, and Mr. Harriman with his \$100,000,000. They will no longer be able to reinvest their vast accumulations so as to exact tribute from industry, and their wealth will represent merely a power of consumption. The accumulations must constantly decrease, being no longer augmented by dividends and interest, to finally disappear altogether. Society can well afford to permit them and their children to remain idle, seeing that they will no longer have the power to decree idleness to thousands of helpless human beings at will.  
Why must society abolish the right of private property in capital as a matter of self-preservation? Because it is an impossible right, founded upon a destructive principle, that of interest. Had one cent been loaned at 6 per cent interest, compounded semi-annually, A. D. 1, and left to accumulate all the years until 1909, it would amount to a sum so vast that many millions of globes, each as large as our earth and all of solid gold, would be required to equal

**THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE SYSTEM**

By ROBERT HUNTER.  
The Rev. Madison C. Peters suggests that we put Tatten and his gang in stripes, and treat them as any other criminals who rob the poor. But what's the use?  
That's what clergymen are always saying. That's what Roosevelt says. Why not change the system?  
Fatten and his gang are doing exactly what Rockefeller and his gang are doing, exactly what Harriman and his gang, Ryan and his gang, Baer and his gang, are doing.  
Tom Paine, in the French convention which decided to execute the King of France, endangered his life by laboring to show those excited Frenchmen that they were trying monarchy, not the man, and that the crimes imputed to the man were the crimes of the monarchical system.  
Wouldn't it be better if some of our clergymen and most of our politicians realized the same distinction as existing between capitalism and capitalists?  
Take heed, brother! Hate the thieving piracy of the whole rotten system of capitalism, not the individuals, rich or poor, who find themselves its victims.

**MARBLE IN ARIZONA.**

The marble prospects in the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, were investigated by Sidney Paige, of the United States Geological Survey, in 1908, at the request of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The two groups of deposits examined are in Cochise County, Ariz., and are accessible from Bowie, Ariz., and Rodeo, New Mexico. The rock is practically a nearly pure carbonate of lime, of medium grained, crystalline granular structure, and is white, with pinkish tones. It is probably available for exterior building and for interior decorative use. Tests of the marble were made at the Geological Survey's structural-material laboratory at St. Louis.  
A report on the investigation appears in the Survey's Bulletin 380-I, which may be had on application to the director at Washington.

**ON THE FIRING LINE.**

By MONOSABIO.  
Abdul Hamid of Turkey had a few foreign diplomats on his regular payroll, 1000? He must have taken lessons from our American princes of the art of grafting.  
The Russian government, we are told, is afraid to shackle Tolstoy, and he is the only man in an empire of 15,000,000 that is free. It was quite natural that ex-King Theodore Bwana Tumbo should take such a man and say so in the Outlook. We marvel that he did not offer to go to Russia from Africa and shoot this lion also.  
The General Education Board, entrusted with the \$22,000,000 Rockefeller fund, "cut a watermelon," as they say in Wall Street, for the colleges a few days ago. A million and three-quarters was disbursed, or just about the annual interest on this vast corporation fund. One good effect of it is to breed Socialists by the thousands among the students, who see through the efforts of Standard Oil to control and pollute the educational fountains of this country.  
The New York Evening Mail, last week, contained an editorial on "peroxide milk" which is of interest, showing, as it does, how capitalism now proposes to "embalm" our milk supply with peroxide of hydrogen, instead of formaldehyde, which has been extensively used and exposed and denounced. But what is the use of

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

**BOULEVARDS AND BREAD.**  
Editor of The Call:  
In a recent issue of The Call I am somewhat sorry to see Comrade Cohen use the title of "Bread or Boulevards." It was alliterative, to be sure, nothing would have been lost and, think, much gained, had he used the word "and" instead of "or" and taken a slightly different talk.  
Under the regime of Socialism, I propose to have both bread and boulevards, and we should do so by nothing to give a different impression. It is unfortunate that many people already feel that Socialism is an ascetic movement. Boulevards are good things from a social standpoint. There is no gainsaying that; although some boulevards may be better than others, there is, better qualified to meet a social demand. We Socialists, however, do not think that bread is more important, more fundamental, and without it, in the long run, boulevards are impossible.  
But how about under the present system? The present arrangement, which, of course, we all decry, providing that only by building boulevards and engaging in other private and public enterprises can bread be secured to the proletariat. If we care to note the single exception to this fact, namely, charity, it may also be said that Socialists decry charity. Most of our orators make it clear that what the unemployed want is employment, fair wages; not charity. All this in the present system. Our laws prohibit boulevards. They do not permit the taking of money out of the treasury directly and handing it over to individuals who claim they need it. And it is well that they do not. To have that way would be Communism and denial of all that Socialists stand for.  
To be sure, to stand for putting to work the unemployed at a fair wage under the present system is capitalism. So is Comrade Cohen's suggestion about getting bread to the unemployed without boulevards. Everything we do from day to day is capitalism, all our fine-sounding revolutionary phrases to the contrary notwithstanding. The question therefore upon the point of whether the opportunity is wisely or unwisely directed.  
I stand firmly for the opportunity that would build the boulevards, many of them as possible and as quickly as possible, the fact that boulevards may enrich a few property holders or that individuals may graze in the contracts being merely regrettable incidents thereto.  
When we get through we will have boulevards which are social means of communication and enjoyment, belonging to the people, even though everything we do from day to day is capitalism, all our fine-sounding revolutionary phrases to the contrary notwithstanding. The question therefore upon the point of whether the opportunity is wisely or unwisely directed.  
On the other hand, while there is distinct, if small, gain to the proletariat, by the addition of this provision, there is no loss. If it had investment from a business standpoint, let those who have accumulated surplus value in other lines do so, worrying. The proletariat is not interested in who gets the surplus value, so long as he does not get it himself, whether it is a cheap politician or a respectable banker.  
Let them build their boulevards and fight about their location with respect to their own property. Let them spend the money in other public works if they will, with as little private or official graft as possible. We rest serene and let them do so, worrying and the quarrelling. If, meantime, we can get bread and boulevards and be educating the people to a complete change of the system, we are making rapid headway and it is as much as we can expect.  
ELLIS O. JONES

**THE ONLY ESSENTIAL CLASS.**  
The working class alone—and the working class I mean all workers, all who by the labor of their hands or the effort of their brains, both in alliance, as they ought to be, to increase the knowledge and add to the wealth of society, the working class alone is essential to society and therefore the only class that can survive in the world's struggle for freedom.—Eugene Debs.

The New York Globe, in commenting on the Rogers will, believes in some cases it is a good thing to have a vast estate so that the young man with a golden spoon in his mouth will find it "fixed in place" chained to the person. But, as a fossilized contemporary, both golden spoons and spoonholders will soon be out of fashion, thanks to the working class which is now sweeping the world, and then there will be need of safeguarding any private class.  
Judge Lacombe, of the United States Court, who can be depended upon every time a corporation is favored, has been very severe in cross-examination of foreign desire naturalization papers. He is very anxious to know if the applicant belonged to labor organizations, do not like the idea of joining militia and training to shoot his fellow men. All who are not willing to shoot and kill at the behest of capitalism are unpatriotic, of course. Never fear, Judge Lacombe, they will soon be full of the ranks of the hellion. In this respect, that you dreamed of.