

FATHER JOHN, NOTED CROOK, IS DEAD

He Was Leader of Russian Fanatical Sect That Supported Reactionary Organizations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—John Kerjast, known as Father John, of Kerjast, died to-day.

Father John was the leader of a sect of fanatics, by whom he was regarded as a saint. At one time his influence among the ignorant masses of Russia was enormous, and even of late years, notwithstanding that Father John's leading satellites had been proved guilty of immorality and drunkenness and of exploiting their leader's alleged sanctity to their financial advantage, he had a following that numbered many thousands. He also received the support of the Russian reactionary organization, because he was a rabid advocate of autocracy and extreme orthodoxy. Last year it was announced that the Russian government had resolved to prosecute for blasphemy Father John's debased lieutenants for the principal reason that they were weakening Father John's influence with the peasantry. Some of them had assumed such titles as Holy Ghost, the Virgin, Archangel Michael, Mary Magdalen and John the Baptist. They were also to be tried for forgery, blackmail, robbery and other crimes. One of the latest public appearances of Father John, who had long suffered from illness, was in a bitter denunciation of Count Tolstoy and his liberal views.

PROHIBITION IS COMING

South Seems to Be the Advance Guard of Fanatical Wave Sweeping Country.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2.—The wave of temperance which has driven the saloons out of the states of the South became effective yesterday. The law banning the saloons from Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina went into effect at midnight. The morning of the new year found state-wide prohibition in these three states. Other Southern states are already dry or nearly so. The liquor men have retained an imposing array of counsel and will test the laws in courts. The Tennessee Legislature, which meets on Monday, will certainly be asked to create prohibition in that commonwealth. Virginia is hewing nearer and nearer to the line of prohibition, and is at least 50 per cent. prohibition now. In Louisiana the Guy-Shattuck saloon regulation law has closed many saloons and many parishes of the state have driven out the saloons by voting for prohibition under the local option law. In Georgia many of the purveyors of a "near beer," the only intoxicant which can be sold in the state, are closing up, saying they cannot pay a \$200 license just imposed. The rural sections of Kentucky have been for some time largely "dry." Georgia is the only other state where statutory prohibition exists, the law having been in operation one year.

WILL HOLD BOTH JOBS.

Sibley Will Be Congressman Until His Term Expires.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—Governor-elect George L. Sibley, who is also Congressman at Large for Connecticut, to-day denied that he had resigned as Congressman at Large from the state. He says that he will hold both jobs till March 4, when his Congressional term will close by the clock. He said to-day: "I am still a Congressman."

\$10,000 FROM ELKS.

Trustees Will Donate to Italian "Quake" Sufferers.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 2.—Mayor Smith, of this city, one of the grand trustees of the order of Elks, has approved a donation of \$10,000 from the Elks which is to be sent to the earthquake sufferers in Italy. The check will be sent through the American Red Cross, trustee. Smith says that the Elks are the first organization to respond to the call for assistance.

PORTO RICANS PROTEST.

Unionists of the Island Aroused Against Judge Wright's Decision.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 2.—The American Federation of Labor of Porto Rico is holding meetings in denunciation of the sentences upon Gompers and other American labor leaders. A protest will be sent to President Roosevelt.

BIG PHILIPPINE FIRE.

CEBU, P. I., Jan. 2.—Practically the entire Chinese quarter of this city has been wiped out by fire. Part of the foreign business district also has been destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. Much insurance was carried, but exclusively in British companies.

FOUND DEAD IN EACH OTHERS ARMS

Young Couple Believed to Have Committed Suicide Because of Unhappy Love Affair.

A man and woman were found dead last night in the woods near Yonkers. Both of them were young. The man twenty-one years old and the woman twenty. They were found in each others arms with pistol shots in their temples. It is believed that an unhappy love affair drove the two to suicide.

Two boys returning from skating on McLean pond discovered the bodies and notified the Yonkers police. An investigation was made, and it was discovered that the man was Arthur Korber, of No. 629 West 148th street, and the woman was Mrs. Wood, who lived at No. 605 West 147th street. Arthur Korber was the son of Charles Korber, a dentist. Mrs. Wood, who left her husband a year ago and lived with her father, Maximilian A. Orloff, a civil engineer, at the West 147th street address. Near neighbors said that they had grown to be good friends. Then she left him, it is said, because of his habits. She took with her their baby boy and made her home with her parents, and young Korber had a chance to see her. Last Wednesday they met secretly and took the trip to Yonkers. Both dressed themselves out in their finest apparel, the same dingy flannel and much stained broadcloth that they wore when the bodies were found in the mud of the Yonkers woods.

FOUND DYING OF STARVATION

Old Man Too Proud to Beg—Had Not Eaten for Five Days.

Too proud to beg, Thomas McIntee, a portly, sloped into an unoccupied apartment in a tenement at No. 109 Ninth avenue three days ago, closed the door and made a bed for himself out of some rags and papers which he found lying about the floor. He had pain in his chest and he was tired. He went to sleep and when he woke up he was too feeble to walk so he stayed in bed. Late yesterday afternoon the janitor of the building, John Johnson, was making his rounds and when he passed the door of a room which he supposed to be untenanted he heard a sound as of some one breathing heavily. He shook the door and then went in. He found McIntee lying on the floor and recognized him as a man known in the neighborhood. Johnson asked him how he happened to be there, but the responses of the incoherent, Johnson thought he said he hadn't had anything to eat for three days and that he was sure he was going to die. The janitor called for Patrolman Martin Burns and Burns sent word to Roosevelt hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Brown, who arrived, said McIntee was delirious from starvation and that he was badly off. He had been taken to Bellevue. There he was examined and was found to be suffering from commencing senility. Besides that his legs were paralyzed and the doctors said that he hadn't had anything to eat for five days. They don't expect him to live.

PEACE REIGNS.

Kentucky Feudists Bury the Hatchet Because of Governor's Threat.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 2.—As the result of a contract signed between the Callahan and Smith factions, peace again reigns in bloody Breathitt. Just how long the Callahan-Smith feud will be kept is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed that Callahan signed for his faction, and Govan Smith for the Smith-Deaton side. The agreement was brought about by County Judge Taubee after he had communicated with Governor Wilson and learned that unless the situation cleared troops would be sent to Jackson to take charge of the feudists.

It was agreed that all the charges now on the court docket be niled away, with leave to reinstate if either side violates the compact. Ed. Callahan said, as he rode away, that he hoped this was his last feud. He has survived three feuds in which scores of men have been killed, but he has never yet been struck by a bullet.

POULTRY SHOW NEAR END.

The poultry show at Madison Square Garden, which has had a week of the best business the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association has ever known, will close to-night. The attendance of buyers began early in the week, and there have been many heavy sales of birds. The Atlantic Cat-Club closed its exhibition last night with a good record and no disaster to any of the exhibits.

THE SAME OLD HOWL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 2.—Addressing the State Teachers' Association here last night, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, who is a people's party member, said that the education of the negro, which would in the end mean a blow to white supremacy.

TRIAL OF NIGHT RIDER BAND AND THE MOONSHINER WITNESS.



HAINS' DEFENCE 'FURA TRANSITORIA'

It Will Be Alleged That Man Now on Trial Twice Prevented the Captain from Shooting.

That William E. Annis made repeated threats to kill Captain Peter C. Hains and went armed continually for weeks preceding the tragedy at Bayside is the sensational declaration of the attorneys for the defense in the trial of Thornton J. Hains. In addition to this the lawyers for the brother, who will take the stand in his own defense on Monday, claim they will prove that Thornton Hains prevented Captain Hains from killing Annis on two separate occasions when the men met in the shopping district of Manhattan.

When the magazine writer makes his personal fight for life on the witness stand, his lawyers declare, he will tell in every detail how he had to drag Captain Hains away by main physical strength when the latter charged to meet Annis in a crowd. His sight of the man who he believed had ruined his home caused Captain Hains' rage to overcome him, the lawyers say, and it was all that T. Jenkins Hains could do to restrain his brother from leaping at the throat of the yachtsman. For the first time since the shooting occurred the attorneys for the Hains brothers outlined in detail the defense that they will put forth at the trial. They claim that they will base their fight not alone on a plea of temporary insanity, but will use as weapons self defense and the "unwritten law."

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EDWARD CUDDY DEAD.

Old Time Alderman Had Made and Lost a Fortune.

The funeral of Edward Cuddy, whom a few New Yorkers will remember as an old time Alderman in this city, took place yesterday at Greenwood Cemetery. Cuddy, who was seventy-four years old, had suffered for about six years from locomotor ataxia and creeping paralysis. For many years Cuddy had a saloon at No. 44 Bowers, and accumulated a fortune from its proceeds. This money he later lost after his retirement from politics. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

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BURNING CITY REDUCED TO RUIN TO STOP FIRES AND BURY DEAD

JUDGE WHO TRIED NIGHT RIDER BAND IN TENNESSEE



ELEVEN MORE NIGHT RIDERS

Indicted by Grand Jury—Court Is Held on New Year's Day in Tennessee.

UNION CITY, Tenn., Jan. 2.—New Year's Day did not interfere with the progress of the night riders case, much testimony for the defense being heard at the morning session of the circuit court in the trial of eight alleged slayers of Capt. Rankin. The cold weather did not prevent the usual large attendance of residents of the lake country. The returning by the grand jury of eleven indictments in night rider cases was the subject of much discussion as to future trials. The names of the defendants in these indictments have not been made public, but it is known that two are for murder, three for conspiracy, four for night riding, and two for assault and battery.

Just after opening court yesterday Judge Jones said: "As this is the first day of the year, when the angels sing 'Peace on earth, good will to men,' it might be well for us to observe the same rule. A hint to the wise is sufficient." This suggestion of the Judge was very apropos, in view of the exchange of heated words between some of the counsel in the case the evening previous and which resulted in a rebuke on the part of Judge Jones.

NATURAL GAS WRECKS BUILDING

Street Was Blown Up and Flames Did \$150,000 Damage Before Checked.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—An explosion of natural gas in the basement of the Tom Jones restaurant, Nos. 175-177 Jackson Boulevard, at 1:30 o'clock this morning blew out both the Quincy street and Jackson Boulevard sides of the building. Flames almost completed the destruction. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. There was no one in the restaurant at the time and no one was hurt. Quincy street for one hundred feet was littered with broken glass and debris of various sorts, hurled there by the explosion. Boxes of provisions and stock were thrown from the basement of the cafe, a distance of fifty feet, into the street.

A patrolman was passing along the opposite side of Quincy street when the explosion occurred. He was partly stunned, but recovered in time to turn in an alarm of fire. When the firemen arrived the flames had worked from the rear end of the building, nearly half through to the Jackson Boulevard entrance. The explosion occurred directly under the "ladies dining room." Had it happened two hours earlier it is virtually certain that many persons would have been killed, as the cafe was crowded during the evening with New Year's diners. Hundreds of bottles of liquors were smashed, together with practically all the china and glassware in the place.

Place Where Messina Once Stood Is Changed to a Huge Cemetery in Which Inhabitants Will Forever Be Buried.

ESTIMATE OF DEAD STILL REMAINS AT 200,000

Slight Shocks Were Still Felt Yesterday All Over the Earthquake Zone Which Continue to Alarm the Remaining Population—

Heavy Rains Falling, but Conflagrations Continue—Lipari Islands Now Reported Safe, with No Loss of Life.

ROME, Jan. 2.—Local telegrams from Gerace Marina state that a squadron of warships bombarded all that remains of Messina in order to stop fires. As mankind can do nothing against the work of nature, it only remains to raze Messina to the ground, in which event the bodies of the dead will be forever buried.

The special correspondent of the "Tribune" yesterday advised this supreme means of preventing an epidemic. So the place where once Messina stood will thus become a huge cemetery. Up to 4 o'clock it was not possible to obtain official confirmation of the news of a bombardment.

The figures two days ago of the catastrophe in Sicily and Calabria which made the number of victims 200,000 are now confirmed to the Agents Stefani and Italian News Agency by Professor Picco, director of the observatory on Mount Etna. He denies, however, that the earthquakes had a volcanic origin. Large quantities of provisions and tents have arrived at Palmi.

It is now certain that Deputes Valente, Trippi and Demerio Trippi perished in the catastrophe. It is clear from reports sent by Ministers Bertolini and Orlando to Prime Minister Giolitti that half the population perished. Plans of illumination in order to carry on work during the night and to defend the town against plunderers is urgently required.

There is want of water, tents, food, ladders, spades, etc., and surgeons also are urgently needed. The treasure of the Bank of Italy was saved, but it is impossible to count on local commercial activity.

Ministers are loud in their praises of the work accomplished by the British and Russian sailors. It is now confirmed that at the moment of the earthquake boiling water spouted from fissures in the ground. All springs have been rendered undrinkable.

ROME, Friday.—The Minister of Justice has wired from Messina to Premier Giolitti that large bodies of troops have arrived and are now occupying all parts of the town. The appalling extent of the disaster renders anything like a systematic search of the ruins impossible, but persons are being dragged out all day long and are quickly transported to the relief ships as soon as their wounds have received attention.

There were slight shocks felt in the earthquake zone to-day, completing the ruin of the crumbling buildings. These shocks are contributing to the keeping of the alarm of the people. One quite severe shock was felt at three o'clock in the morning and another at nine. Fires are still burning, although much rain has fallen. The latest investigations on both sides of the straits make it certain that many more than half the population of the coast towns and villages have been killed.

Hundreds of dangerous criminals have been arrested by the troops and are under close guard. Great relief was felt here when the announcement was made that the Lipari Islands, which were reported to have disappeared, were their population of 25,000, suffered little or no damage from the earthquake. Public opinion is seriously concerned with regard to the safety of the King and Queen and the possible danger from tottering walls. The King frequently has tried to persuade the Queen to rest or return to Rome, but she always refused, declaring it would break her heart to abandon her husband in his labors for the country in its anguish.

New Year's Day in Italy is usually the occasion of festivities and rejoicing as widespread as on Christmas. Imposing ceremonies are celebrated in the churches, where the people crowd to give thanks for past mercies and to implore further mercies for the new year. The King spends his day receiving greetings from the foreign diplomats, his Ministers and officials of state. The Pope admits de-

HORRIBLE CONDITIONS EXIST.

ROME, Jan. 2.—A number of specially picked men are silently and slowly covering among the ruins at Messina. Intending for search may indicate the presence of wounded persons still unrescued. They have acquired such sensitiveness of hearing that they can detect the faintest sigh and thus buried victims of the earthquake have often been recovered. The searcher on hearing a sound marks the spot with a red cross and summons the salvage squad, which hurries to spot and unearth the sufferers. Many have thus been almost miraculously saved, a projecting beam, a post, table or bed having providentially prevented the mass of debris from crushing them to death. In some cases four or five bodies have been discovered, heaped together in a cramped space, and in some cases a couple and a young child, and in others living. Many of the rescued are in horrible condition, their wounds being inflamed and gangrened, their bodies covered with sores, filled with worms and vermin.

FELT LIKE MINE EXPLOSION.

NAPLES, Jan. 2.—The captain of the British collier Hopewell, which was passing through the Straits of Messina when the cataclysm occurred, says that his vessel seemed to leap into the air as if a mine had exploded under her. Immediately afterwards a mountain of water rushed furiously toward Messina. He succeeded with great difficulty in reaching nineteen persons who were struggling in the waves around the collier. Sources showed that the bed of the sea had arisen ten feet.

GORKY ASKS RUSSIANS TO AID.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—Maxim Gorky has telegraphed from the island of Capri, in Southern Italy, where he is spending the winter, appealing to the Russian people to give financial assistance to the earthquake sufferers. He offers to receive subscriptions at Capri.

ARGENTINE GIVES \$100,000.

BUENOS AYRES, via GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 2.—The President

(Continued on page 1.)

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FURNITURE TERMS	\$ 50 worth, \$.75 week		\$10 worth, \$.50 week
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	100 " 1.50 "	TERMS	25 " 1.00 "
	150 " 2.00 "		50 " 1.50 "

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at lowest prices, for men, women
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F. S. HASLACH,
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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, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.)

EDITORIAL NOTE.
"The History of the Great American Fortunes" has been running serially in the "New York Socialist" for about a year. The weekly paper has now been discontinued, this valuable work will be continued in the Call—generally, if not always, in the Saturday issue. A limited number of copies of back numbers of the "New York Socialist" containing earlier chapters of the "History" are in the possession of the Call and will be sent to applicants at the rate of two cents a copy.

CHAPTER VI.
The Entailing of the Vanderbilt Fortune.

(Continued from the "New York Socialist" of December 19, 1908.)
II.
Even as Vanderbilt lay moribund speculation was busy as to the disposition of his fortune. Who would inherit his aggregation of wealth? The probing of his will soon disclosed that he had virtually entailed it. About \$90,000,000 was left to his eldest son, William H., and one-half of the remaining \$15,000,000 was bequeathed to the chief heir's four sons. A few millions were distributed among the founder's other surviving children, and some comparatively small sums bequeathed to charitable and educational institutions. The Vanderbilt dynasty had begun.

Personality of the Chief Heir.
At this time William H. Vanderbilt was fifty-six years old. Until 1864 he had been occupied at farming on Staten Island; he lived at first in "a small, square, plain two-story house facing the sea, with a lean-to on one side, and a kitchen." The explanation of why the son of a millionaire betook himself to truck farming lay in these facts: The old man despised leisure and luxury, and had a correspondingly strong admiration for "self-made" men. Knowing this, William H. Vanderbilt made a studious policy of standing by his father, trucking to his every caprice and demand, and proving that he could make an independent living. His father, however, a pragmatic man of dull and slow mental processes, domestic tastes and of kindly disposition to his children, his father (so the chronicles tell) did not think that he was laboring to entail his fortune, but by infinite plodding, exacting the severest labor from his farm laborers, driving close bargains and turning devious tricks in his dealings, he gradually won the confidence and respect of the old man, who was always pleased with proofs of guile. Croft gives a number of instances of William's craft and cunning: "From his boyhood he had given instant and willing submission to the despotic will of his father, and as he grew to manhood he would have burst defiantly away from the repressive control and imperious requirements; but he doubtless thought that for the chance of becoming heir to \$10,000,000 he could afford to remain long in the passive attitude of a distracted prince." (Etc.)

The old autocrat finally modified his contemptuous opinion, and put him in an executive position in the management of the New York & Harlem Railroad. Later he elevated him to be a sort of condottiero by installing him as vice president of the New York Central Railroad, and as an associate in the directing of other railroads. It was said to be painful to note the exhausting persistence with which William H. Vanderbilt daily struggled to get some preceptions of the details of railroad management, and he was engaged in absorbing considerable knowledge. But his training at the hands of his father was not so much in the direction of learning the system of management, but in the fact that he was to be hired to manage the roads. What his father principally taught him was the more essential astuteness required of a railroad magnate: the manipulation of stocks and of companies, the use of the law, the use of force and overthrown competitors and extend the sphere of ownership and control; and how best to resist, and if possible to destroy, the labor union. In brief, his education was a duplication of his father's by means of action; the methods of the sire were infused into the son.

From the situation in which he found himself, and viewing the partition of his father's fortune, it was the most appropriate training that he could have received. Book education and the cultivation of fine qualities would have been sadly out of place; his father's training was precisely what were needed to sustain and augment his possessions. On every hand he was confronted either by competitors who would, if they could, strip him of his empire, or by others who, with his own class who, with the most placid avariciousness, would have joyfully defrauded him. But overshadowing these accustomed business practices were the conditions which had to be met and fought were now appearing.
Instead of multitude of small, detached railroads, owned and operated by independent companies, the period was now being reached of colossal railroad systems. In the East the small railroad owners had been well-nigh crushed out, and their properties joined in huge lines under the ownership of a few controlling men, while the West was being reached by the hands of miles long had recently been built. Having stamped out most of the small owners the railroad barons now proceeded to wrangle and fight among themselves. It was a characteristic period when the railroad magnates were constantly embroiled in the bitterest quarrels, the sole object of which was to outdo, bankrupt and wreck one another and seize, if possible, the other's property.

The Rise of the First Trust.
It was these conflicts which developed the auspicious time and opportunity for a change of the most world-wide importance, and one which had a stupendous ultimate purpose not then realized. The war between the railroad magnates assumed many forms, not the least of which was the cutting of freight rates. Each railroad desperately sought to wrench away traffic from the other by offering better inducements. In this cut-throat competition a coterie of hawk-eyed young men in the oil business, led by John D. Rockefeller, saw their chance.
The drilling and the refining of oil, although in their comparative infancy, had already reached great proportions. Each railroad was eager to get the largest share of the traffic of the oil business. Rockefeller, realizing this, in his small refinery at Cleve-

OUR DAILY POEM

A PRESENT FOR
LITTLE BOY BLUE.
By J. W. Foley.
Our Neighbor, he calls me his Little Boy Blue.
Whenever he goes by our yard:
And he says, "Good-morning" or
"How-do-you-do?"
But sometimes he winks awful hard.
I guess he won't know what my name really is.
Or else he forgot, if he knew:
And my? You would think I am really part his—
He calls me, his Little Boy Blue!
Our Neighbor, he told me that Little Boy Blue
Once stood all his toys in a row.
And said, "Now, don't go till I come back for you!"
But that was a long time ago.
And one time, at Christmas, when I had a tree,
He bought me a sled, all brand new.
And smiled when he said it was partly
A secret rate, the Standard Oil Company.
And partly for Little Boy Blue.
Our Neighbor, he's not going to have any tree.
So he says the best he can do
Is try to get something to partly give me.
And partly give Little Boy Blue.
Because, if he's here, it would make him so glad,
And he said he knew it was true
That ever and ever so many folks had
A boy just like Little Boy Blue.
Our Neighbor, he calls me his Little Boy Blue.
And said he would like to help trim
Our tree when it came—he would feel that he knew
It was partly for me and for him.
He said he would fix it with lights and
Wax flowers.
With popcorn and berries—you see,
He'd like to come over and help to trim ours—
He's not going to have any tree!

THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST

For the Most Popular Organization.
Any Trade Union, Labor Organization, Social Club, Singing Society, Socialist Party Local, Fraternal Organization, Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., can enter this contest.
The prizes will be—
First prize \$300 Library (or a handsome hand-made Emblem Banner.)
Second prize 200 Library
Third prize 100 Library
This contest will end at the Grand Carnival and Fair of The Call, to be held in April.
Here is the way the record stands up to December 29:
Turn Verein Vorwaerts, Bklyn. 9,067
22d A. D. Soc. Party, Bklyn. 8,997
Young Men's Prog. Org. 8,476
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Arbeiter Turnverein der Westseite 1,700
Weatchester Soc. Party 1,460
N. Y. Propaganda League, I. W. 1,450
24th A. D. Soc. Party 1,194
2d and 10th A. D. Soc. Party 870
W. B. & D. B. Harlem 760
Harrison Lodge No. 166, Int. Ar'n Machinists 540
Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union No. 6 530
Electrotypers' Union No. 1 530
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Tel. 2872 Broad. New York City.

POPULAR READINGS

WHEN THE HOUR COMES.
By John Swinton.
I stood some years ago near an avalanche in the Alps which could not be stopped by an injunction. I fled from a blizzard in South Dakota which could not be thwarted by any court.
I felt the rumble of an earthquake in Sicily which could not be quelled by an editorial in all the Chicago papers. I saw the floods of the Niagara which mock the army—aye, even the militia. Against the sweep of the comet what could Cleveland do, though he were a Pope and sent a bull after it?
Let us disapprove of all these forces of nature, but what is your lack? It makes no difference whether or not youavor an earthquake. Let the hour enjoin it! Let the squibblers of the soidier satraps hold up their guns against it! It is coming.
Crack! goes the earthquake while the Hebrew slaves march out of Egypt and Pharaoh sinks in the Red Sea. Crack! it goes again and the agrarians of Rome slide their short swords. Crack! and the serfs of Germany and Hungary carry everything before them.
Crack! once more and the force of the French revolution slides death to mortal Louis! Louis falls into the basket. Crack again! And George Washington confronts George III.
Crack again! And old Abe rides the earthquake, till chattel slavery falls, though buttressed by Supreme Court and church and editors and capital and Congress and poor old Buchanan. Crack again! And Garibaldi is in his red shirt!
Crack! goes the earthquake now and then again, and again, the wide world is over. We have had it twice in our own country within little more than a century and God help us to hear it again. The sovereignty of nabobs must be overthrown.

THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST

Any Trade Union, Labor Organization, Social Club, Singing Society, Socialist Party Local, Fraternal Organization, Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., can enter this contest.
The prizes will be—
First prize \$300 Library (or a handsome hand-made Emblem Banner.)
Second prize 200 Library
Third prize 100 Library
This contest will end at the Grand Carnival and Fair of The Call, to be held in April.
Here is the way the record stands up to December 29:
Turn Verein Vorwaerts, Bklyn. 9,067
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THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.
The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals.
—From the Socialist Platform.

THE NEW YORK CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 150 Washington Street, Chicago.
New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 439 East 42nd 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.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1909.

THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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

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Telephone 2271 Worth.

Boston Office: 230 Washington St.

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THE REAL POINT AT ISSUE

The personalities of the three men sentenced by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is the least important feature of the case. It is not Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, as individuals, that are the object of the capitalist attack; nor is it these three men, as individuals, that the working class is called on to defend. These three men stand as representatives of the labor movement. It is as representatives of the labor movement—or of one important branch of it—that they have been prosecuted and condemned. It is the labor movement itself that has been attacked through the courts and that must defend itself.

Those of us who disapprove the policies pursued by Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison within the labor movement naturally reserve our right to criticize them on this ground in the future as we have in the past. But that does not at all prevent us from joining in their defense against the capitalists and their courts; it does not at all relieve us from the duty of aiding that defense with all our power. We have criticized these labor leaders on the ground that their policy is far too moderate, too conservative, too timid, too lacking in class consciousness and aggressiveness, to do the best service for the working class under present conditions. But, conservative as they are, they are attacked by the enemies of our class. If even pure and simple trade unionism is to be penalized, as is attempted in this case, it is obvious that every more progressive and aggressive section or phase of the labor movement is in danger of still more violent attack.

It would be as well, too, to recognize with perfect frankness that the issue involved is not accurately or fully described by the phrase "the right of free speech and free press"—that, however it may appear in the forms of law, at the bar of public opinion (which is actually the court of last resort) it is not simply a question of the rights of citizens, but a question of the rights of organized workmen as such.

The right of free speech is a pretty vague and elastic sort of right. Just what it means is a question of interpretation in specific cases. No organized state ever has recognized an absolute right of free speech and press—a right of every individual to say or publish absolutely anything that he pleases, without any control by the law. The general right of free speech and free press is limited by the law of libel, by the law prohibiting the publication of obscene and scandalous matter, by the law forbidding the incitement of criminal offenses. The question now at issue is whether or not a certain very specific sort of publication, oral or printed, is to be considered unlawful.

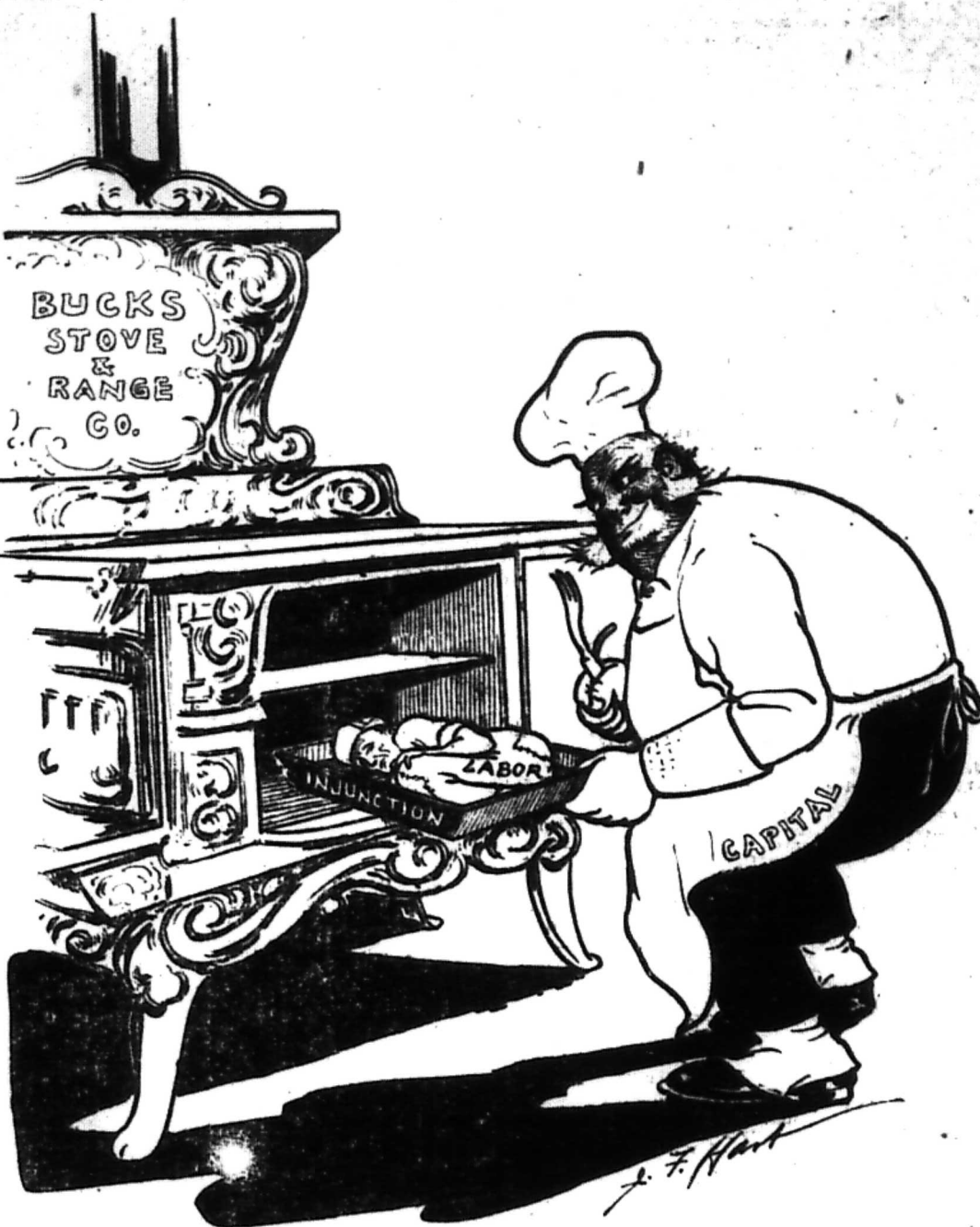
It is the right to boycott and to publish lists of boycotted firms and by speech and publication to urge the observance of the boycott that is actually at stake. That is not a right specifically guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States or of any state. It is a right that has yet to be established by the insistence of the working class, to whose interest its maintenance is of very great importance.

On both sides in the present controversy we have heard and shall hear a great deal about the rights and liberties of citizens. If advocates of the labor movement insist on the right of organized workmen as citizens to speak and publish facts and opinions, their opponents can just as eloquently declaim on the right of business men as citizens to carry on their lawful business without interference by the boycott. And if we try to consider it only as a question of abstract rights of citizens, the honors will be about even in the debate and the decision of the court will be against us. If the working class is to make an effective fight, if it is to organize its powers and win its point, it must not deceive itself; it must clearly understand what it is fighting for; and it need not be afraid of openly declaring the point at issue.

The fact is that there is a struggle between the classes, of which the Constitution takes no account, but which is none the less real for that. The prosecution of the Federation officials is an episode in this class struggle. The capitalists and their advocates may not admit this. They do not need to. Having the upper hand, and being entrenched behind laws and constitutional theories which studiously ignore the essential fact of class rule and class conflict, it is to their advantage to keep up the pretense that they are only citizens, not members of a class with peculiar interests at variance with those of the mass of the people. Their cause is best served by obscuring the true nature of the fight, because they depend for support on the still very large number of people actually belong in or with the working class but do not yet realize it. When these as yet apathetic or uninterested masses are once awakened, when they once come to see that classes do exist and that the interests of the individual are bound up with those of the class to which he belongs, then we may be sure that the great majority will revolt against the rule which the capitalist class has thus far imposed upon them through their ignorance and simplicity.

And just because it is thus the interest of the capitalists to obscure the fact of class struggle, in order that they may wage the class struggle more effectively against the workers, it is the interest of the workers to spread a knowledge and understanding of that fact.

The boycott is a necessary weapon of the working class in fighting for the improvement of its conditions and for its ultimate emancipation. The prosecution of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison is an attempt to wrest that weapon from the hands of the working class. As such, it must and will be resisted.



"ON THE UNFAIR LIST."

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The women of New York had a field day recently.

The suffragettes and anti-suffragettes assembled on the same day to voice their views.

Distinguished citizens appeared before both bodies. The anti-suffragettes were known speakers, but they could only fill a small hall with lukewarm protesters.

Nicholas Watson Gilder, who ought to know better, presided, and Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke.

As usual the anti-suffragettes did not a little to help the cause of women's suffrage.

In the first place, many who were there were reactionaries—just the sort of people whose views on any public question immediately make of us zealous supporters of their opponents.

Nicholas Murray Butler, for instance, urged the women to study the policies of the nation through the deeds of the fathers of their country. I do not see what that had to do with the matter, but that is what Nicholas said.

Eliza Root said she could not see how the giving of suffrage to women could in any sense advance our system of government.

That is a very subtle thought, but, as we don't particularly admire our "system," it needn't frighten us.

Theodore Roosevelt wrote that he believed in woman suffrage, "but," says he, "I am not an enthusiastic advocate of it. I do not regard it as an important matter."

Important to whom, Theodore? It doesn't help us to know whether the vote for women is important to you or not.

What we would like to know is whether or not you consider your own vote important.

If you consider it important that you should have a vote, then perhaps your mother and sister may consider it important for them to have a vote. I imagine most adults consider it important to have something to say as to the kind of government they shall live under.

I have no doubt that most women, as we think about it, consider government a rather important matter.

And if most women do consider government an important matter, I wonder how they like being classed in politics with idiots and criminals.

But whether women resent this treatment or not, most men would, I think, consider it important that in this day we should get beyond the point of saying, "You idiots, criminals and women, shall not vote."

Of course, most women are stupid, but then so too are most men. Otherwise they wouldn't permit this country to be ruled by a brutal and oppressive oligarchy.

But if you are an American, you consider it important that men, stupid or wise, should have votes.

If they want to be ruled by an oligarchy let them say so.

And if women want to be ruled by an oligarchy let them say so.

But this discussion of Mr. Roosevelt's words is really not an important matter. Let us turn then to those of Richard Croker, who said, "If women were asked about votes for women he plunged his hands into his coat pockets, took a couple of turns up and down the floor, and then emitted from his stomach a big UGH!"

"Something must be done with those women," he said, speaking of the suffragettes; "it is awful to think of a woman in politics. I can't bear to think of it. It would mean their mental demoralization."

It would be terrible to drag women down to our level of political demoralization.

You understand politics as well as any man now living. You know what a dirty, disreputable business it now is.

We know something of that also, and quite enough we think a little moral sense, even though it was only woman's, might be just what we need.

But perhaps that is what you don't like to think of in politics.

And isn't it strange that Richard Watson Gilder, Lyman Abbott, Eliza Root, Theodore Roosevelt and Richard Croker should be so indignant at this struggle of women to have a voice in public affairs?

What brave and fearless men are these, daring to come forth and rebuke these fluttering women!

Now, mothers, wives and sisters of men, cease your agitation! The great have spoken. These strange bed fellows have at least one thing in common to save you from the "mental demoralization" of the UNIMPORTANCE.

UNIVERSITY AND JAIL.

English papers inform us, to the accompaniment of numerous notes of exclamation, that the newly appointed Chief Constable of Preston joined the police force as a common policeman—after a university career!

To us it seems only a natural transition. The university, like the constabulary, is an arresting force.

Professor Jones, the English educationalist who lectured the other day in Brisbane, said there is no civilized land without a university. Equally true it is that there is no civilized land without a jail.

There is indeed a parallelism little suspected between these two institutions. Though their methods differ widely, both have as their objective the maintenance of the existing order. The university enforces the current ideas; the jail the current laws; each in its way represses violations of the conventional.

The university as we know it is the jail of the intellect, and its dons and professors are the wardens and policemen.

It has never been a stimulating force, out always, like the constabulary, an arresting one.—McGinnis, in Brisbane Worker.

UNDER SOCIALISM.

I tell you this for a wonder, that no man shall then be glad Of his fellow's fall and mishap to smother at the work he had.

Then all mine and all thine shall be ours, and no more shall any man crave For riches that serve for nothing but to fetter a friend for a slave.

For all these shall be ours and all men's nor shall any lack a share. Of the toil and the gain of living, in the days when the world grows fair.

—William Morris.

THE WILLING SLAVE.

They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak: They are slaves who will not choose Hatred, scoffing, and abuse, Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they needs must think: They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.

—Lowell.

TO MY BROTHER TRADE UNIONIST'S

By GEORGE FINGER.
(Of the Brotherhood of Painters.)

You are proud of the fact that you are a member of your union, that you carry a fully paid up card, and should a man apply the epithet of scab against you, you would be ready to "knock his block off."

You attend your meetings pretty regularly, you pay strict attention to the finances of your local union, as well as the national organization, you see that no non-union man gets on your job, and you are ready to quit whenever duty calls you.

You pay great attention to wearing union-made shoes, clothes, hats and underwear, smoke union-made cigars, drink union-made beer, will not allow any bread on your table that does not bear the union label, and you have taken great pains to instruct your wife as to the advantage of buying union-made goods, and she even sends your laundry to a union place. At any rate you should do so, or stop claiming you are a union man.

But WHY do you do so? Have you ever stopped to reason out why you are a union man? Have you ever stopped to think what is the purpose of the union?

Let us stop here for a moment and ponder over the question. Why is a union? Why have we organized trade unions? Why should they be necessary?

You are told by your employer that you are foolish to belong to a trade union. Your earnings are not great, and yet you take a portion of those small earnings monthly and pay it into a union to support a lot of good-for-nothing delegates, who do nothing but stir up strife, so as to maintain themselves in easy jobs, and call strikes whenever they see fit, so as to make you union men believe they are a necessity.

How often have you had the boss tell you that he would be willing to deal with you as an individual, but he will not have delegates tell him how he shall run his business?

But I want you to stop here and think a little.

Has not your boss a union? Is he not affiliated with an employers' association, which meets regularly, and usually has a fine set of offices, sometimes with billiard parlor, card room, bar and small dining room attached. And when they do business in their meetings what does it chiefly consist of?

This is what is always on the order of business: Labor is paid too high; we must combine to prevent these workmen from raising their wages; our profits are being diminished, and the demands of labor are offensive to us.

They do not disagree on these questions; and although their trades are not all the same, yet they all combine to get the same thing—lower wages, and a few more hours of work.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Editor of The Call:

The municipal campaign of 1909 is about to begin. The time is propitious for the party to manifest itself.

The times are replete with questions of the days out of which the most beautiful Socialist capital may be manufactured. Let the Socialist party, with its virile and militant factor in municipal politics so that no Independent Labor, Citizens Union, or Hearst movement can draw support from Socialist voters.

In the Socialist party take time by the forelock and make the best in view the ultimate social ownership of the means of production and distribution, let the party grapple with the problems of the day in its appeal for immediate demands.

The party should stand for an economic and business like administration of affairs. It should stand for a public accounting of the taxes it should stand for the abolition of the present system of municipal government. It should stand for the election of police magistrates. It should stand for each and every progressive policy affecting the Greater City.

SIMON FRUCHT, M. D.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Joseph Baum.—We have letters for you from Canadian steamship companies. Call for them or send your address.

A. Merson.—The steamer Finland from Antwerp arrived on Monday, June 28, 1904.

Max Dubov.—August 18, 1892, was a Friday; March 26, 1891, was a Thursday; May 15, 1891, was a Friday.

M. Chinsky.—The twenty-second day of the Jewish month Sivan in 1906 was Sunday, June 25. 2 May 23, 1892 was Saturday, the second day of Sivan.

M. Hurwitz.—If your father became a citizen before you were twenty-one years of age (you being in this country at the time) you became a citizen by his act and are entitled to vote after reaching the age of twenty-one. If he only gave his first papers it does not help toward making you a citizen, and you will have to be naturalized in the ordinary way.

J. H. R.—The State of Missouri gave 15,431 votes for Debs, 4,544 for Clegg, 1,131 for a sorry sight, The Union, because you have seen it to reward true service in equivalents of pounds, shillings and pence. But think of the chaotic absurdity between Burns' bit of lean as gaffer of Burns and some of the bits of fat in the Pension List of his day.—Richard Whitting, in Little People.

A NATURAL QUESTION.

"During the campaign," said the politician, "you must never let it be held up American industries. For how much?" asked the innocent candidate.—Chicago Daily News.