# RACTION TRUST IS LABOR S

OYES REVEALED

All the News

The Weather: Warmer: partly

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

Vol. 2-No. 32

SATURDAY.

NEW YORK

FEBRUARY 6, 1909.

Price One Cent.

Professional Politicians," and Members Are Angry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- President sevelt's expected message returnvide for taking the thirteenth and decennial cepsuses was day at th clos of an unusually long No action was taken on the which remains upon the aker's table subject to call. This a radical departure from the ortry course pursued with respect of sages, whic his to defer them the committee in which the rejected wever, Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana. sirman of the Census Committee, ntented himself with asking for a rint of the census bill as it went to

The message was delivered to the House at an early hour in the seasion, but the House had begun consideration of the bills on private calendar under a special order, and not until that order was exhausted was the message read. It fas 5:30 o'clock, half an hour after the usual time of adjournment, but many members remained to hear. Only once was there and demonstration of feeling, and that was when the President said he did not believe that to the victor belonged the spoils, still less that they should be divided without a big fight on both sides. These words were received with derisive laughter. The several alusions to "profesional politicians," among whom the President classed the great majority of the members of Congress, aroused deep resentment. The message was delivered to the

## VICTORY IN SIGHT

Will Win Their Strike.

Special to The Call.

CHELSEA, Mass., Fcb. 6,-That me 120 striking shoe workers, who walked out or the Holmes shoe factory last week because of the miserwages paid there, are determined to fight to a finish was shown by the m displayed at a big mass eting held in Grand Army Hall and ed by George McNeal, presient of the strikers' union; Joseph ero, of the Boston Cigarmakers' am Wheedon, of the Lynn shoc workers' organization.

All these speakers dwelt for organization and educaion and their words were cheered to he echo by the crowd of shoe workers and sympathizers that filled the hall. sympathy of the public is with the strikers and the men declare they tre sure to win, although Boss Holmes naing the capitalist press in ar fort to misinform the public as to TO REGULATE SPECIAL POLICE.

The strikers say that as they can-sot make a living at the wages paid in Holmes' factory, they may as well starve in idleness as in slaving their lives away for the bosses' profit. The general opinion is that the men are ture to win out.

### GOOD FOR BANK INTERESTS.

Postmaster General Says Postal Say

ings Beneficial to Business. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.-Post-

restriction last night on postal savings banks. He said:

"I am firmly convinced that the establishment of postal savings banks banks are sound be beneficial to banking in this country generally. A postal savings bank system wisely planned and administered is an adjunct, and a most important one, to commercial banksing. It will supply a real public fig. It will supply a real public seed, as there are many small towns and communities which are not large mough to maintain savings banks.

seed, as there are many small towns and communities which are not large mough to maintain savings banks. "I regret to say that the opposition to postal banks, while not numerous a aiert and well organized. The move to delay the bill now before Congress is made with the hope that it will be possible at a later time entirely to deleat it."

### KANSAS DICTATES TO TRUST.

# STRIKING TAILOR

for Census Bill Talks About Union Man Found on Floor Struck Shop With Skull Fractured.

Following an attack of strike-break ers on union cloakmakers at the shop without his approval the bill to of Jacob Greenfield, 2 2d street yes terday, Solomon Kann, a striker, was found lying unconscious on the floor. in the House of Representatives His skull had been fractured and h died on the way to Bellevue Hospital Five of the strike-breakers were arrested, but the police have no who killed Kahn.

The presence of the union men at the struck shop is accounted by the made by Speaker Stanton on the floor fact that they were holding a confer- of the Assembly yesterday. ence with Greenfield in an effort to settle the strike.

The committee of the strikers was assured by Greenfield that he would cut off the machinery power as soon as they would leave.

It was understood that the strike was settled and that the strike-breakers would quit work. The committee was suspcious of Greenfield and after leaving waited around the shop for a while.

When they saw that Greenfield was not keeping his word, as the buzz of

not keeping his word, as the buzz of the machines could be heard steadily from the outside, the committee went in the shop again.

No sooner had they entered when the strike-breakers attacked them and a fight took place. Meanwhile a policeman was sent for, but before he arrived the fight was over and the strikers had departed. The policeman found Kahn on the floor with a cut between his eyes. He was put in an ambulance and started for Bellevue, but died before he crossed 14th street. Among those arrested is, Wolf Greenfield, a brother of the owner of the tailor slop. All the prisoners are being held, pending an investigation.

# MAY DO SOMETHING

P. S. C. Wants Subway Tunnel Be neath the Harlem River.

which may bring better transit facilities eventually, if not in the immedimission sent to the Secretary of War Luke E. Wright, asking permission to tunnel beneath the Harlem River, over which the department has juris-diction. The tunnel, when it is built, will form part of the proposed Lex-ington Avenue-Broadway subway, which the commission has planned

It was learned, too, that Bion Le Burrows, of the American Monorali Company, has been conferring with members of the commission recently, members of the commission recently, and that it is probable that if the monoraliroad, which is to take the place of the City Island horse car line, proves a success applications will be made to extend the system throughout the Bronx. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company is interested in the project.

Bill Calls for Only Citizens and Resi dents on Forcel

ALBANY, Feb. 6 .- An amendment to the New York City Charter, introduced by Assemblyman Hoey yester day, provides that no person shall be appointed as special patrolman by the Police Commissioner who is not a citizen of the United States and a resident of the city The bill also empowers the commissioner to compel any person or corporation to provide

### LATEST "ANTI" ATTACK.

Opponents of Woman Suffrage Warn

Fearful lest they should have polital responsibility thrust upon them. the members of the New York State Anti-Suffrage Association are striving

WAR' SCARE;

## California's Action Said to Be **Cause for Genuine** Alarm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—That reations between Japan and the United States have been seriously jeopardized by the passage of the bill aimed at fied. Japanese school children by the Assembly yesterday was the intimation

The Speaker declared when he had left the chair to take part in the debate to postpone action on the motion to reconsider that it was only the extreme gravity of the situation that in-duced him to take the floor. He said:

# MANY KILLED IN

Louisiana and Mississippi Are the States Hard Hit - Eleven Known Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6 .- Eleven persons were killed and probably a core or more were injured by a tor nado which swept across the states of Louisiana and Mississippi yesterday. The killed and injured are all negroes.

The greatest loss of life occurred at Rolling Fork, the county seat of Sharkey County, Miss, where five negroes were instantly killed, and at Booth, a small hamlet in Issaquena

County, Miss., where six negroes met death.

The little town of Booth is reported to have been blown off the map, every house in the place being wrecked.

All of the wires in that vicinity.

were put out of use by the tornado.

## CONVENTION NEARS END

Miners Accept Reports of Officers and Finish Other Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6 .- With the lection yesterday of E. S. McCullough, of Michigan, vice president, and Edwin Perry, of Iowa, secretarytreasurer, the United Mine Workers proceeded to conclude the convention work. President Lewis' report was accepted, save that the convention did not agree that he and the executive

not agree that he and the executive board did not exceed their authority in suspending the officers of the Indiana district. Other reports were accepted without question.

A resolution to indorse the strike in the Mercer-Butler field, Pennsylvania, and appropriate funds to promote it was referred to the executive board. The Alabama state officials were condemned for interefering in the strike in that district. Delegates will begin to leave for home to-day,

### MRS. DE RIVERA ELECTED.

Becomes Fresident of the City Fed-

The delegates of the one hundred organizations composing the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs. after having been in session for leven hours and a half at the Hotel Astor heard the announcement at 9 clock last night that Mrs. Belle de Rivera had been elected president by a plurality of nineteen over her oppo nent, Mrs. William Grant Brown.

TOPEKA, Ran. Feb. 6.—The Interstational Harvester Company has asserted with the Attorney General and the Supreme Court to submit to the public control of its business in Kanhasand the regulation of its prices by the Supreme Court or a public utilities the suffragists were trying to re-establish the female lobbyist, and telling the company is prohibited from making exclusive contracts with its results, from discriminating against certain agents or purchasers of managements of their sex.

The law mainter of their sex.

Their latest stunt is the writing of lotters to each Assemblyman and Sendators and the regulation of its prices by the suffragists were trying to re-establish the female lobbyist, and telling the legislators that "We trust to restain agents or purchasers of managements of their sex.

Their latest stunt is the writing of lotters to each Assemblyman and Sendators that "We trust to each Assemblyman and Sendators that "We trust to estern the suffragists were trying to re-establish the female lobbyist, and telling the legislators that "We trust to recording secretary, Mrs. Alice W. The female lobbyist, and telling the legislators that "We trust to recording secretary, Mrs. Alice W. The female lobbyist, and telling the legislators that "We trust to recording secretary, Mrs. Alice W. The female lobbyist, and telling the legislators that "We trust to recording secretary, Mrs. Alice W. The female lobbyist, and telling the legislators that "We trust to recording secretary, Mrs. Alice W. The female lobbyist, and telling the legislators that "We trust to recording secretary, Mrs. Alice W. The female lobbyist, and telling the company is prohibited from the suffragists were trying to re-establish the female lobbyist, and telling the company is prohibited from the suffragists were trying to re-establish the female lobbyist, and telling the legislators that "We trust to recording secretary, Mrs. Alice W. The female lobbyist, and telling the company is prohibited from the suffragists were trying to record the forma

# ANOTHER WOMAN BEATEN BY NEGRO

Mrs. Boulfrois, Former Actress, Felled and Robbed by Black

PITTSBURG. Pa., Feb. 6 .- A giant negro brutally attacked Mrs. A. Boulfrois, of 532 Homer street, East End, and after knocking her unconscious. beca street, at 11:30 o'clock last night. The negro escaped after a short but exciting chase. Mrs. Boulfrois is almost prostrated. The police were noti-

Mrs. Boulrois alighted from the car at Rebecca street. As the car spyd on she walked to the pavement in the light of an arc lamp. A smaall frame office of a real estate company stood a few yards distant. Suddenly Mrs Boulfrois saw a tall powerful negre leap from behind the little building and rush at her. The fiend sava kicked her in the side, knocking The fiend savagely

treme gravity of the situation that induced him to take the floor. He said:

"A crisis has arrived and therefore I ask you to delay action. I wish I could tell you something I know, but my lips are sealed. Perhaps by Wednesday the Governor or myself may be able to tell you more."

After this statement the Assembly decided to delay the entire matter until next Wednesday.

After adjournment the Speaker told some of his friends that the President felt the ground slipping from under his feet, that California was likely to force serious complications with a friendly Power.

MANY KILLED IN

and rush at her. The nend savageth skicked her in the side, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking the breath from her body. As she fell, he swung his huge fist to her face, knocking her swungelss. Then he stopped quickly, snatched her purse to mack from her hand and hearing footsteps mearby, ran down Rebecca street.

A man named Boyd saw the attack from a diskance. He rushed at the negro as he caught up the woman's little from a diskance. He rushed at the negro as he caught up the woman's to result the foot as a said a said extending the breath from her

fter the shooting. Vincenzo Gambrero is unmarried and lives at 502 East 14th street The brother who did the shooting is married, has two children and lives at 338 East 118th street. . Giusepp used to be employed by Brown & Son, but was discharged seven Son, but was discharged seven months ago, and he attributes his discharge to alleged false statements made by his brother Vincenzo. Since his discharge he has not done much work and has aften visited his brother iVncenzo at the factory and has always been in a quarrelsome mood. At about 1 o'clock yesterday he called at 79 Walker street and demanded \$400 of Vincenzo. The latter told him he did not have \$400 and could not give it to him. Gluseppi went sway, but returned at 4:30 o'clock. He got off the elevator on the fourth floor just as Vincenzo was starting for the fifth floor by the stairs. He then been a shooting.

cipline, and sentenced him to lose ter months. He will go home as a passen ger on the Georgia. Commander Geo. W. Kline, the executive officer, will be in remporary command of the ship. The fleet sailed for Hampton Road at 11 o'clock this morning.

### GRAPTERS ON POORHOUSE.

Franklin Grand Jury Indeits Six Per

Franklin Grand Jury Indeits Six Persons of Local Prominence,
FRANKLIN. Pa. Feb. 5.—After a thorough investigation of charges made against the officials of the County Poor Farm and others, the grand jury esterday returned indictments against six persons. Owing to the prominence of some of the accused and the startling charges made, the matter has caused a sensation.

The charges are mostly receiving stolen goods and those indicted will be immediately removed from office.

While a number of boys were snow-balling passers yesterday at 216th street and Willet avenue, at 21ch Bronx, Frank Stockenberg came along driving a delivery wagon. The boys pelted immediately response to the grank Stockenberg came along driving a delivery wagon. The boys pelted immediately response to the sum with solvent and fired a shot at them. The bullet hit Edward Beohler, twelve years old, of 3750 Willet avenue, a glancing blow on the foresponse of the province of the pro

One Is Magisterial and the Other Per sonal Regarding the Hammerstein Case

Magistrate Finn in the Essex Market Police Court decided yesterday morning that James J. Doyle and Frederick M. Hall, reporters of the New York "Press," were guilty of assaultinf Oscar Hammerstein in front of the Hotel Knickerbocker on January 23. He held them in bonds of \$300 each for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Ball was furnished by Harry F. Doyle, a commission

merchant. "I have given this matter consideration fo rtwo days," said Battery Dan, "and I have tried to be fair and impartial. You two young men went to Mr. Hammerstein to get an apology for his remarks about you in the letter he wrote to your city editor. If Hammerstein had made the apology I doubt if any blows would have been

struck.
"I want to add right here that any

"I want to add right here that any man with a drop of decency or manhood in him who ha dbeen mentioned as you were in that scurrilous letter of Hammerstein's would have felt it his duty to resent the insult.

"Two wrongs do not make a right, however. The testimony showed clearly that Doyle and Hall went to the Knickerbocker that evening because they knew that Hammerstein would be dinjng there. On the part of the defendants it is in evidence that they went to demand an apology for the

found she was alive. Then he began to carry her toward a nearby residence, when she regained conscious a ness and asked feebly to be taken to her destination. Boyde carried here, when she fully repived. Here husband was telephoned and took her home. For an hour she was prostrated.

Mrs. Boulfrois formerly was leading woman in the "Miss Bob White company, conducted by Nixon and Zimmerman. Her husband is a student at the Carnegie Technical School.

SHOT BY BROTHER

Foreman of Shop Wounded at Place Where He Worked.

Where He Worked.

Vincenzo Gambrero, twenty-seven years old, foreman for Oliver C. Brown & Son, who do business under the name of the Bent Glass Novelty Sand and dangerously wounded yester than the first and the first and dangerously wounded yester than the first and the first and dangerously wounded yester than the first and the fir

# "MIND YOUR BUSINESS!"

Says Comptroller Metz to the Centra Federated Union.

In reply to a protest from the Central Federated Union against the use of the new bookkeeping system in the Finance Department, which, it is claimed, delays the payment of wages to city employes, Comptroller Metz yesterday sent a sharp letter in which he said:

"I am pleased to know the interes QUALTROUGH GUILTY

QUALTROUGH GUILTY

Cuptain Is Suspended from Navy for Six Months.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 6.—The courtmartial found Captain Qualtrough, of the Georgia, guilty of intoxication, and also of conduct prejudicial to good discipline, and sentenced him to lose ten and the the street of the government of the city was not instituted for the best captain guilty of intoxication, and also of conduct prejudicial to good discipline, and sentenced him to lose ten and the streets of all will be best conserved. Flease bear in min dehat the government of the city was not instituted for the benefit of those employed by the city or for any special interests. that the members of the joint board

cipline, and sentenced him to lose ten the city or for any special interests numbers and to suspension for six but for the benefit of the citizens an but for the benefit of the chagens and axpayers as a whole—and not to help walking delegates to advertise them-selves or hold up contractors by filing protests of alleged violations, which havve stopped more men from work-ing than any hold-up of payments by this office ever did."

### SHOT SNOW THROWER.

While a number of boys were

# **EMPLOYES OF TRACTION** TREATED LIKE SLAVES

What it Means to Be a Conductor for Metropolitan--- A Day's Work That Knows No Real Ending---Waiting on the "Extra List"---Fines Are Heavy and Rules Are Strict.

### By A. BULLARD.

Have you ever cursed a conductor? Probably. The men who work for the Traction Gang don't look very good to the public.

At best they are dirty and unkempt. There are two reasons for this. The company doesn't give them a chance to wash up. And secondly, if by any means they managed to keep clean and to w decent uniforms, they would be suspected of "ringing down fares. They would surely lose their jobs, for all the inspectors know that conductor could not possibly afford a good uniform on the wages

At worst the conductors are rough and insolent. Sometim in the rush hours, they speak to you irritably, push you about need

lessly, step on your toes carelessly.

You are tired with your day's work, breathless with the rush to get aboard, sore over the lack of seats, and like as not you tell the conductor to go to hell.

THE COMPANY HAS GOT HIM THERE ALREADY.

### Don't Talk to the Conductor.

Most people who have to support a family on a weekly wage have a good many kicks coming. The great majority of people in a city like New York are up against a pretty raw deal. And many of them think that their job is about the worst example there is of heartless exploitation. If you feel this way, talk it over with a conductor and see if you would like to change jobs with him.

No doubt some of the conductors get away with a good deal of money, as charged. In the first half of 1908 over 2,500 conductors were discharged for failing to turn in all the fares they collected The officials of the company claim that these men "rang down" on an average \$35 a week. I wish I could believe this estimate. I am afraid that very few of the men got away with as much as that. At least they didn't keep up that average long.

The Traction Gang rub their hands piously and say: "Thou shalt not steal." And-although I have not the slightest blame for the men who succeeded in making the Gang divvy up on the loot-MOST OF US PREFER JOBS WHERE WE DON'T HAVE TO STEAL.

How about the great majority of men who do not steal! What does the job of conductor offer them?

### The Fun of Being a Conductor.

Let us look first at the best chance. What prospects are there for a good, reliable, industrious conductor, one who can get on the good side of his superiors?

There are a limited number of "good runs," day runs, for these men. On the Third Avenue Line there are thirty-five such runs. These men are supposed to work ten hours a day. But you have to add to this time the time it takes to get the car out of the barn in the morning and back again at night. The men tell me that this mea twenty minutes at each end. We'll say fifteen to be conservative.

Ten hours and a half, the company pays the conductor \$2.15 and the motorman \$2.25 a day. Ten hours and a half every day in the year, good weather and bad. KEEP IN MIND THAT THIS IS THE BEST!

This is what a conductor has to look forward to, this is the dream of happiness which spurs him on to honesty, industry and fidelity to his employer. IF HE EVER AVERAGES \$14 A WEEK. HE IS UNUSUALLY FORTUNATE.

Now we will go down a notch. The "Forty-second Street Trippers" have to make nine runs a day, starting at 7:30 A. M. This means being at the barn close after 7 o'clock They finish up anywhere between 9:30 and midnight. Another class, "Relief Runs," regularly average over sixteen hours.

### Being on the Extra List.

And then down at the bottom of the scale is "The Extra List." They have to report at the barn every morning at 5. Their chances of getting a car is about even if they are on the good side of the starter. If they don't get a car by 2 P. M. they are allowed to go home. For this nine-hour wait they get exactly nothing. A new man on the Extra List is lucky to get \$3 a week.

BUT OF COURSE IT IS BETTER THAN THE BREAD

But after having been assigned to a regular run, the conductor is not on Easy Street. His "fourteen a week" is by no means sure. "Spotters" are always on his trail. There are a hundred and one

(Continued on page 3.)

The Call Library Vote. cialist Party Local, Fraternal Organ Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., etc., can Address Letter to Li-leary Editor, New York Evening Call, P. O. box 1624, number of votes will get the following prizes: N. Y. C. This Third Prize ...... 100 Library

USE THIS COUPON TO HAND IN YOUR VOTE.

Harrison Lodge No. 156. Int.

Ass'n Machinists
Newspaper & Mail Deliverers'
Union No. 9463
Electrotypers' Union No. 1.

Theatrical Union No. 1.

Boc. Youths of Russia
Printers Local 151.
Engravers' Union No. 1
Ericklayers' Union No. 1
Carpenters' Union No. 11
Carpenters' Union No. 10
Lassaile Macanerchor. Bklyn.

H. Y. Letter Carriers' Ass'n
Carpenters' Union No. 513.

Mailers' Union No. 6
22d A. D., Boc. Party
Y. S. L. C.

# SEVEN WAYS TO

Attorney Dennison in Suit Against Sugar Trust.

dress to the jury empanelled in the United States District Court to try the uit of the Government to recover Refining Company at the Havemeyer mity for defrauding it of duties by using fixed scales, in the period be-tween December, 1901, to November 10, 1907.

The Government is asking only for the forfeiture value of the short eight, but Mr. Dennison at the start ild the jury that it had the right pager the law of forfeiture to sak for-ie value of the entire amount of im-ported sugar weighted on the seventeen also so fixed in that period, which build mean a total of \$55,000,000.

# B. R. T. MAKES MOMEY

ore Than \$3,000,000 Last Year.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Brookyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday it was decided to pay a 1 per cent. dividend on its common stock on April 1. This will be the first dividend ever paid by the Brookyn Rapid Transit.

Following this announcement the Public Service Commission made public the report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's subsidiary companets for the year ended June 30, 1969.

The company carried 515.182.867 passengers during the year. Of these, 372,000,000 paid cash fares, and 2.750,600 were carried free.

The Brooklyn Heights Company carried 57,627,563, and the Brooklyn Union Elevated 38,747,526. The operating expenses of the Brooklyn Heights were 34,565,095, and of the Brooklyn Union.\$4,281,321.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS BEAD SOCIALIST BOOKS
JANG SECTION IN COMP PART OF COMPANY
WILSHIPE BOOK COMPANY

# THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST AZEFF WAS DISCOVERED BY EX-CHIEF OF POLICE BAKAY Braas

# Prominent Socialist Gives True Version of Expose Which Unmasked Traitor and Freed Terrorists of Dangerous Spy.

of this great leader of the Fighting Group, and it is to him that our comrades owe it that we are rid of this terrible agent of Czarlsm.

Mr. Longuet goes on to say that he went to Rakey himself to hear about the circumstances of how he had unmasked Azeff.

"Let me first ask you." he said, how you, a great functionary of the police, became one of us?"

"Certainly," replied Bakay. "I had in Warsaw a beautiful situation, receiving ten thousand francs a year. But you see one can't, when one has a soul, be a passive by-stander to the various spectacles that are going on in Russia. When one sees with one's own eyes that several weeks after the Manifesto of the 30th of October, the worst atrocities committed against defenceless prisoners, and the most horrible tortures, and the shooting without trial of seventeen citizens, it is evident that an honest man cannot stand it. When I saw that my protestations in St. Petersburg received no echo, I resigned on the pretext of bad health."

bad health."
"Did you then enter the Social Revolutionary Party?"
"No, I wished first to write my memoirs as chief of the police, so as to give documents to our Socialists elected in the Duma. About the same time I made the acquaintance of the old revolutionist, Bourtseft, and we were not who in convincing ourselves that there was in the heart of the revolutionary organizer an agent provocateur. In order to gain knowledge which could help the cause, I still kept up my relationship with my old friends, who did not bother themselves about my new ideas."

kept up my relationship with my old friends, who did not bother themselves about my new ideas."

"And you made use of this relationship soon?"

"You will see. I resigned towards the end of 1996. In April, 1997, I learned that the police were informed minutely of the least detail of any plot organized by the Fighting Group against the Czar. I had hardly had time to warn my friends when twelve of the principal fighters in this affair were arrested. They were condemned to death and executed, and eight were condemned to hard labor for life. I myself, betrayed by the traitor Azeff, was imprisoned for six months in the Fortress of Peter and Paul. Then I was transported to the extreme north of Siberia in the polar zone."

"You escaped from there?"

"As you see. Bourtseff, with the help of the party, organized my escape: I reached Finland, and from there Stockholm, and then Paris, where the group here, thinking my action a little too bold, called me an anarchist. But then that was too stupid."

"And it is here that you found out the proofs of the treason of Azeff."

"And it is here that you found out the proofs of the treason of Aseff?"

"Without a minute's rest during the whole year that I was in Paris. I worked together with Bouriseff to discover the traitor."

"It was not an easy task?"

"No, certainly not. In the first place, Azeff enjoyed such confidence in the party that our accusations were received by a tempest of protestation, but firmly and with untiring efforts, we persisted, Bourtseff and I, to prove the thing. It took a whole year. For a whole year we destroyed the arguments of this traitor, demolished his allbis and proved his ignoble role. My old situation helped me to find out the fruith. I knew that lone of the greatest agents provocateurs in Russia was a man by the name of Raskine, who came to Warsaw in 1904. I established the fact that this Raskine was no other than Azeff himself. This truth appeared with striking clearness. For ten years at least all that had been decided by the Fighting Group passed through the hands of Azeff, in

According to information received here from Paris the sensational discovery that Eugene Azeff, the Russian Revolutionary leader and terrorist. Was under the direction of Premier Stolypin, and a government spy, was made by M. Bakay, an ex-chief of police in Warsaw, and not by Lapauchin, as was previously reported. The information is given by Jean Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx, who is prominent in the Socialist movement of Prance and well known by Socialists throughout the world.

Mr. Longuet states that the treason of Azeff was made known through the efforts of two very subtle and tenacious revolutionaries, Bourtseff, an old fighter of the Will of the People Party, and Bakay, who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been up to 1906 chief of the secret police in Warsaw. It was in truth Bakay who had been his betrayer.

Mr. Longuet's version is the only one received so far which says that it was always Lapokine, chief of police of St. Petersburg, who gave the information. The "Le Temps Nouveaux" the anarchist paper in Paris, prints an interesting account of the Social Revolutionists means the death blow to terrorism and to the Social Revolutionary Party as a whole, which now has to be organized on a more democratic and freer basis. This centralization, this putting of power in the hands of a few, has proved to be an absolute failure.

### BUILDING NEWS.

113th St. s s. 193.3 ft w of Broad way, for a six-story brick apartment house, 31.9x87.11; M. Paterno, Kingsowner; Schwartz & Gross

architects; cost, \$25,000.

St. Nicholas Av. n w corner of 180th St. for a six-story brick tenement. 100x90; F. M. Arulewitch of 695 St. Nicholas Av. owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, \$200,000.

Edgecombe Av. s w corner of 150th for a six-story brick tenement. St. for a six-story brick tenement. 99.11x90; E. Doctor or 207 West 133d St. owner; J. Hauser, architect; cost, \$140.000.

22d St. 40 and 42 West, for a

22d St, 40 and 42 West, for a twelve-story brick store and lofe, 45.10x90.6; 40 and 42 West 22d Street Realty Co. of 353 Fifth Av. owner; L. Korn and M. Zipkes, architects; cost, \$200,090.

163d St, s. s, 125 ft w of Broadway, for two six-story brick tenements, 75 x86.11; Waunegan Realty Co, owner; Schwartz & Gross and B. N. Marcus architects; cost, \$170,000.

Broadway, nw corner of 179th St for a six-story brick tenement, 111.4x 111.1; McDowell Construction Co of 132 West 112th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, \$237,000.

132 West 112th St. owner: Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, \$237,000. 143d St. n s. 200 ft w of Broadway for a six-story brick tenement, 75x 86.11; Criterion Construction Co of 222 Riverside Drive, se corner of 135th St. for a six-story brick tenement; Hensle Construction Co of 2210 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, \$250,000. St. Nicholas Av. e s. whole front between 176th and 177th Sts. for two six-story brick apartment houses. Fluri Construction Co, 130th St and Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, \$250,000.

\$300,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 179th St, for a six-story brick apartment house. 102.1x93.3; Centre Realty Co of 289 Fifth Av. owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, \$150,000. architects: cost, \$150.000.

Webb Av, e. s. 400 ft n of Devon Terrace, for three two and one-half-story frame dwellings, 21x36; Edward M. Tessier of 2831 Valentine Av. owner and architect; cost. \$15.000.

Westchester Av, n. s. 74.5 ft e. of Jackson Av, for a two-story brick store and office, 25.5x81.7; Harry Brawnstein of 61 Park Row, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost. \$10.000.

mitted. 125th St. 213 to 217 West, to a five-story brick store, office, and bank; story brick store, office, and bank; Bank Building of Harlem premises, owner; G. H. Griebel, architect; cost, \$48,000.

### WETS WIN IN WINDY CITY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.-Chicago will be a "wet" town for another year at least. The movement by "drys" to have a vote in April on the exclusion of saloons has failed. They started out to obtain the necessary 100,000 petitioners to place the question on the ballot, but got less han 50,000.

### THE AUGUST BEBEL

WASHINGTON, D. C., 11 B St., N.W.
Opposite the Capitol: fine rooms;
good table; rates to please everybody. Kindly give us your patronage and help make this house a
success. ELLEN WETHERELL.
SUSANNA W. BERRY.

# ALEXANDER IRVINE

"Peonage in the South" at 313 Grand St. TO-NIGHT, at 8 oclock.

ADMISSION 5 CENTS.

# Church of the Ascension

5th AVENUE and 10th STREET.

ALEXANDER IRVINE

"LINCOLN AND LABOR" AT 8 P. M.

Conference and discussion at 9 P. M., in the Chapel, 12 West 11th Street.



## Compare Prices

Comparison will convince you that our prices are decidedly lower and assortments

"Conference on Socialism as a World Movement," called by a mixed committee composed of prominent Socialists, reformers and advanced thinkers of all types. The meeting was presided over by Dean George Hodges, of Cambridge Theological Seminary, who presented Mr. Berger as the first speaker.

"The History of Socialism" was Mr. Berger's subject and he described how the Socialist movement had begun in a most insignificant manner, but had kept on gaining until now the Socialists were an important factor in every specialists of the speaker. Also told of the progress made by the Socialist party in his own state and city. n his own state and city.

Spargo's Speech.

Spargo's Speech.

Mr. Spargo spoke on the Common Sense of Socialism." Heald in part:

"I have been asked... speak upon The Common Sense of Socialism'—not a very euphonious title, nor, I fear, one that is likely to be very attractive to my audience. I can only plead in extenuation that the subject was chosen for me by a remoracless and unfeeling program committee. Had I been free to choose my own subject I should probably have devised some title that was more impressive and more in keeping with what I understand to be the Boston tradition. But perhaps, after all, I should regard it as a compliment that I have been asked to address you upon Socialism from the point of view of "Good'sense, which only is the gift of Heaven.

Heaven, though no science, fairly worth

"In the verdict of history, however Brawnstein of 63 Park Row, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost, the 'dreamer' has an honored place, while the 'practical man' is sadly rejegated to oblivion. The figures that loom largest in history are the dreamer's, who were sneered at and derided by the practical men of their time. "Nevertheless Socialism is not a Utoplan scheme. Of course, in one sense Socialism is a dream and we sense Socialism is a dream and we are dreamers. We look forward to a time when neither the black shadow of poverty nor the scarlet shadow of war shall oppress mankind; we wait the day when no child's hungry cry shall distress our hearts; to the fulfillment of the ages-old dream of human brotherhood. Our faith in the coming of a better and brighter day is invincible. If that is what you mean when you say that Socialism is Utopian and that all Socialists are dreamers, we gladly plead guilty.

Socialism Not a Scheme.

Socialism Not a Scheme

"But Socialism is not a scheme, a detailed plan for the regeneration of society and the removal of all its ills. It is no political and economic cureall, guaranteed to make a perfect so-ciety. We cannot paint for you a picture of the future society, such as men have painted from the time of

men have painted from the time of Plato.

"Strangely enough, it is always your hard-headed, practical man who regards Socialism as a scheme for building the perfect state somewhere in the neighborhood of the delectable mountains, and who is disappointed when he finds that it is nothing of the kind. He comes with his questions about the future, and wants to know what will be done to insure perfect happiness, and asks for specifications of the future social state.

"The Socialist, of course, makes the common sense answer that he does not know. The Socialist knows very well that you cannot make the world to conform to the dream of the heart's desire; he indulges in no futile and vain hope that mankind can be made perfect by any ingenious legislative devices. The splendid genius of Darwin, which was the crowning glory of the nineteenth century, opened up to mankind a new view of the great drama of human progress.

view of the great drama of human progress.

"We know now that social changes are not made in response to our prayers; we know that every social change is brought about by gigantic evolutionary forces which our conscious will can only assist. The present social state is not the deliberate realization of some great inventors designs, but the butcome of centuries of evolution, a long process of development in which steam and electricity and human aspiration, have each been forces.

Not Equality in Everything.

"No Socialist believes that the diver-sities of human capacity and attain-ment will be swept away, that there will ever be uniformity of intellectual or spiritual development. When the Socialist state is reached there will still be mountains of genius rising

than at present.

'The only equality which Socialists hope to see realized in the world is that divine equality which cannot be denied without denying liberty and brotherhood at the same time, equality of opportunity. The protest of modern Socialism is not directed against nature's inequalities, which give us the 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' upon one' hand and the genius of a Shakespeare, a Darwin or an Edison upon the other.

'It is directed solely against those artificial, man-made inequalities which bind chains upon the souls of men, stiffe genius in the hideous quagmire of poverty and despair, and exalt a few upon thrones of privilege—thrones that are founded upon the prostrate and bound forms of the oppressed. Not all the flowers in life's garden will be allke, equal in beauty of color or fragrance; but the world will not be a fit place for a human child, will not be worthy of man's highest aspiration, until every flower has equal care and opportunity to grow. Not until the economic conditions of life make it possible for every child born into the world to attain the fullest development of its powers will it be proper to rest content.

Private Property.

notion that woman was pr

wome and assortments immeasurably larger than any offered in So-Called February Furniture Sales. Don't take our word for ix—investigate

This is the acknowledged Headquarters for Good Furniture at Moderate Cost.

BOSTON CONFERENCE ON SOCIALISM OPENS

BOSTON CONFERENCE ON SOCIALISM OPENS

Great Gathering of Socialists, Radicals and Reformers—Spargo Makes Eloquent Speech.

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Great Gathering of Socialists, Radicals and Reformers—Spargo Makes Eloquent Speech.

Great Gathering of Socialists, Radicals and Reformers—Spa This is why the struggle is one

### -FREE LECTURE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

SUBJECT: "LIBERTY" SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 3 P. M. BREVOORT HALL, 156 East 54th Street, near Third Avenue.

# Brooklyn Call Readers Where do you spend your money?

Are you reading the ads. in order to know TO WHOM to he Here are some Brooklyn Call advertisers, grouped for you

venience. They will appear again if you patronize th

### DONOHOE & KAUPF 3019 FULTON ST., Bet. Linwood and Essex Sts.

THREE DAY SPECIAL SALE. Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, February 6, 8, 9, 1909.

Ladies' Corsets, medium and short length; Gray, special. 18c.; White, special.....20c

Boys' All Wool Flannel Blouses, with Collar or band; former price, 49c. Special...., 29c

Coupon 30 Stamps With \$1.00 Purchase

## Aronson Bros. & Fierst

Dry and Dress Goods, Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satis-

61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

## . SCHLOSSBERG.

Deutsche Apotheke, intions Carefully Com 322 Knickerbocker Avenus,

BROOKLYN, N. Y

## Wear the HALA SHOE \$2.50 F. S. HASLACH. nufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear.

841 KNICKERBOCKER AVEN BROOKLYN.

N. PRENSKY

The old reliable dry goods house. A full and up-to-date line of Ladies' and Gent's furnishings; Lace Curtains, Tapestries, Linens, etc. Wholesale and 80-82 GRAHAM AVE.,

corner Moore St. Established 1888. Tel., 3680 Wmshg For Reliable Dry Goods and

House Furnishings Go to Edward Miethke

Hamburg, corner De Kalb Ave.

Vyckoff, cor. Greene Ave., Brooklys

### RUSSIAN AND TURKISH BATH FRANK LEVY

145 THATFORD AVENUE,

Open daily for men except Tues-days, which is Ladies' Day.

S. BERKMAN

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings Clothing and Hats. Union Made

# COAL AND WOOD

Call readers residing in Greenpoint, Williamsburg, Brownsville, East New York, Ridgewood and the Flatbush sections of Brooklyn desiring that The Call receive the benefit of their order can do so by writing or telephoning to

# J. A. BEHRINGER.

1199 Flatbush Avenue.

All orders subject to C. O. D. Do not remit money with orders, but pay on delivery. Each order means a commission for The Call, and costs

you no more than elsewhere. ·····

COMPANY TO

Any Trade Union, Labor Organ tion, Social Club, Singing Society, So

Here is the way the record stands up to February 5.

Please tie up coupons in bundles of 16.

Here is the way the record stand a up to February 5. s

Turn Verein Vorwaerts BRlyn. 11,296
123d A. D., Soc. Party 9.238
18th A. D., Soc. Party 9.238
18th A. D., Soc. Party 9.238
18th A. D., Soc. Party 9.248

Gottscheer Socialist Club
Harlem Socialist Club
N. Y. Turn Verein
Wood Sorters' Union, Phila.
Com. Telegraphers of America.
Local Union No. 69
North Side Rep. Club
Federal Rep Club
Br. 209, Wqrkmen's Circle
Young Men's Socialist Circle,
Resokiyn Breoklyn St. Vincent A. C. Thos. Jefforson Ass'n, Boston. Hungarian American Athletic

16,521 Deaths of Tuberculosis in

And All Wrong Says. U. S. District

State Health Department, issued to-Assistant United States District Atorney Dennison made his opening ad-

1. Rolling the ball. Giving a few turns to the ball and fixing a false

balance.

2. Running in lighter trucks than the ones weighed before the sugar was put on the scales.

3. Checker of the company using his foot on the beam to hold it down, making it necessary finally to have the scales boarded up.

4. Throwing water on the scales to make them heavier before the sugar was put on in order that more would be taken off.

5. Hanging hidden weights on the scale ham.

scale hown.

6. Taking the sugar sweepings and rushing them by the customs men without weighing them.

7. Corset springs.

Mr. Dennison described No. 7 as the newest and most ingenious plan of all and said that since the discovery of this the city weighers and the Boverument weighers had agreed.

**1342 3d AVE., cer. 77th ST.** 

WHITE PLAGUE LEADS

of New York. ALBANY, Feb. 6 .- That tuberculosis caused more deaths last year than typhoid, pneumonia, measles, scarlet fover and diphtheria combined was shown by the report of the

State Health Department, issued to-day.

The cause of death recorded are as follows: Tuberculosis, 16.521, or 11.9 per cent. of the whole mortality of the state; typhoid, 1.388, or 305 fewer than in 1907; pneumonia, 8.602, a decrease of 2.412; measles, 1.175, as against 907; sacriet fewer, 1.688, showing an increase and diphtheria, 2.468 lower than in any year's record except 1905.

The report showed that the number of deaths last year was 133,441, which is 8,449 fewer than in the year before. The total number of birts recorded in 1908 was 203,159, against 195,735 in the previous year. In the city of New York there was a wholesome increase of births over deaths. The number of deaths reported there in 1908 is 73,075.

# TO THE PACIFIC

Fleet |Beturns. VALLEJO, Cal. Feb., 6.—News has been received at Mare Island Navy Yard that us soon as the Atlantic battleship fleet reaches Hampton Yard that as soon as the Atlantic battleship fleet reaches Hampton Roads, the battleships Mentana, Mississippi, Idaho and New Hampshire will sail for the Pacific. Several other battleships are also scheduled to start for the Pacific Coast soon.

It is said that this change of plan is the result of the pressure of business interests in the West for a more representative fleet in the Pacific.

# Deutsch Bres.

**OUR LEASE EXPIRES** ed we are forced to sell our large stack of FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINGLEUM,

BEDDING, ETC. 是 不 PHOTO THE REAL CASH OR CREDIT

At 50 Cents on the Dollar, for \$50 worth of goods, \$1.00 a week \$1.50 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$4.00 \$75 \$100 \$150 44

(OPEN EVERY EVENING).

William E. Traute Sec'y-Tream of the I. W. W., will lecture for the assembly District, Socialist Party, on the subject. "On the Road to Economic Preedom." at Headquar-iers, 130 Henry Street. Admission Free. Questions and Discussion Will Follow.

# TRAPS FOR THE UNI

Smooth and Systematic Work They Induce Unsuspecting People to Borrow Money at Usurious Rates---Borrowers Deceived by Claims of Secrecy -Raising Money for Protection.

> By "ONE ON THE INSIDE." (Written Specially for the Evening Call.)

in "sixty-three principal cities United States," the next one in s to size, if not as to rapacity. ncern of Patterson & Co. by A. W. Carnable, with ve branches in Greater New located as follows: Wells & Nassau street: A. W. Carna-116 Nassau street; Patterson & 150 Nassau street; 299 Broad-32 Union Square, and 44 Court

### A Convenient Arrangement.

concern, like all of those prementioned, is in a very good position as regards the busi-The several offices ined are in a measure of convalue to them in keeping of their borrowers. If a man and then applies at any of here during the time the loan ning, they consider the further of money with that individual proposition.

neern does a very big b They have almost all of their wers working for them getting iness, for which they pay \$2 one sent in that is O. K. ey is generally paid when first payment is made. Man emof large companies come in time to time, and give them names of the staff of em es that are likely to prove good s for them.

### A Persuasive Letter.

e agents furnish all the inforpossible about the people names they give, and shortly retting a somewhat personal typeten letter, couched in exceedingpologetic language, and inform-them that "the undersigned has rather favorably impressed with cen rather favorably impressed with character and honesty of the replent, and would consider it a favor no little magnitude if he would ensider them as his bankers when ressed for immediate funds. Any nall amount up to \$100, was at his spoosal, for the mere signing of a tot, and he was as much entitled to raw up such a thing as the many neusands of others that are doing o daily."

arks have about all got the same rectyped argument to give when exist for information as to the supective borrower's character, and would, indeed, be blind if they uld not see through their filmsy tements.

ments.

me of the girl collectors are esally employed for their ability to
e a scene at the place of employt of the borrower, if he fails to

Call.)

D. H. Tolman & Co., with its "sixty-three principal cities inited States," the next one in to size if not as to repacity.

Wanted Protection.

A couple of years ago, quite a number of the salary and chattel loan sharks got together for the purpose of assessing themselves, so as to raise enough money to purchase legislation of a character that would be beneficial to their business. There was no provisions in the laws of the state of New York under which they could proceed and garnishee legally any portion of the salary of those who were delinquent in their payments. It was claimed in some quarters that the total amount raised was in the neighborhood of \$50,000. It was understood that some members of the state Legislature could be influenced to that extent that they would introduce a bill and have the provisions of it so arranged, that if it passed, the loan companies would have some degree of legal protection that would be somewhat of a guarantee to them in their business.

As they seldom if ever make salary loans on a salary of under \$12 per week, it, would be a considerable advantage to them if the provisions of the bill gave them the right to garnishee on an amount above that. At the session of the state Legislature of a 'year ago, a bill of this character was introduced and passed; was signed by the Governor, and went into effect last September. The passage of this bill was halled with delight by all of these gentry. They evidently had gotten what they had paid for, and were well satisfied with their bargain.

"Reformers" Blind.

### "Reformers" Blind.

"Reformers" Blind.

Of course, when we view this whole business from the standpoint of a Socialist and understand its relationship with the system that breeds this and similar forms of parasitism, we are not by any means astonished at its existence. We fully realize that almost any form of parasitism is possible under a parasitic system. We know that a system founded upon usury, that reeks with usury, in which one is confronted with usury at every turn, in such a system, all forms of usury are bound to appear. The remarkable thing of all is, that of late years, when the "moral" wave swept over so many of our citles and states, and so many exceedingly "moral" and "honest" gentlemen were swept into office, upon that wave, these things flourish under their very noses, and yet the poor "moral" and "honest" gentleman, see them not.

The Law Ignored.

### The Law Ignored.

The Law Ignored.

It may not be possible that these loan sharks are paying any "protection" to any one for the privilege of doing their business; but, it is remarkable, to say the least, that they keep on doing their business, year after year, advertising, day after day, in the papers that have the largest circulation, and yet no one, apparently, knows they are doing business, except the poor dupes, who foolishly pay them usury, when the law of the state says specifically, "any one who their method of conducting their method of conducting their may not be possible that these loan sharks are paying any "protection" to any one for the papers that have the largest circulation, and yet no one, apparently, knows they are doing business, except the poor dupes, who foolishly pay them usury, when the law of the state says specifically, "any one who exacts, either directly, or, by any subterfuge whatever, more than 5 per cent, per annum interest on money, forfelts thereby the principal and interest.

It may not be possible that these loan sharks are paying any "protection" to any one for the principal and interest. The papers that have the largest circulation, and yet no one, apparently, knows they are doing business, except the poor dupes, who foolishly pay them usury, when the law of the eMtropolitan Life Insurance that they are doing business. It is any one who exacts, either directly, or, by any subterfuge whatever, more than 5 per the Association of Life Insurance for the Life Insurance of the Association of Life Insurance for the emitted of the Association of Life Insurance for the Life Insurance for the Association of Life Insurance for the Association of Life Insurance for the Association of Life Insurance for the Life Insurance for the Life Insurance for the Association of Life Insurance for the Life Insurance for the Association of Life Insurance for the Life Insurance for t

atives are not aware of this. Or it might be that they do not think it is of much importance. If such is the case, then the thousands upon thousans of persons who are involved, should obey the law anyhow.

Don't pay usury! You don't have to. Make the usurer go to court and sue. Put in as your defence usury, They'll never sue.

(Continued on Monday.)

# **EMPLOYES TREATED LIKE SLAVES.**

(Continued from page 1.)

ags for which he may be reported besides stealing fares.

"Paper on the floor," "talking to the motorman," "uncivil to ngers," "permitting smoking," "accepting wrong transfers," "eng a saloon" (his only chance at a toilet); these are only a few of things for which a conductor may be called up. One day's loss work is the penalty for the first offense, three to five days for the and, and discharge for the third.

### Some Things to Remember.

There is another point to think of. Did it ever occur to you that ing on the street cars was a "dangerous occupation?" It is.

IN 1907 THE STREET CARS KILLED FIFTY-EIGHT AND JURED ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO OF THE PLOYES. These are largely what are called "preventable acciats," and the figures which I have quoted do not take any account ess. It is impossible to find out how many street car contors died last year from pneumonia and pleurisy. Think of the er exposure they suffer through the winter, and you can make as ed a guess at the number as I could.

Remember a few of these things the next time a conductor steps your toe or snarls at you. Perhaps a "spotter" has just held him for a five-dollar ticket to a mask and civic ball which he can't bly attend, and wouldn't if he could. Such things try the best pers. Perhaps it is the tail end of a sixteen-hour run. A man likely to stumble over feet and be rude about it after a strain like

Don't curse the conductor. HE IS NOT THE MAN WHO DESERVES IT.

## GETS AFTER TRINITY WITH SHARP STICK

ALBANY, Feb .6.—The attempt to delve into the archives of the Trinity Church Corporation will be brough efere the Assembly Monday night, when Assemblyman Louis Cuvillier, of eral for the title records of Trinity's land. Mr. Cuvillier declares that he has information that will surprise his skeptical fellow members of the lower House, saying that he can show pernicious activity on the part of the church in wordly operations and that he will expose indiscriminate violations of the laws of the state.

Giving as his authoity an ex-surro gate, he asserts that desperate efforts to view the records of the Trinity Church Corporation had been un-

to view the records of the Trinity Church Corporation had been unavailing.

"Legislators and state officials," he said, "have for years been barred from examining important documents bearing on the legality of the church's holdings. I intend to press my resolution with all my might to get at these records by legislative act, believing, as I do, that there is grave doubt as to the genuineness of the title of the church to the property it now holds. This property makes it the richest parish in the world."

Mr. Cuvillier attacks the validity of the church's claim to certain real estate in lower Broadway. It was part of a fairm of 130 acres which belonged to a widow named Burdock and was confiscated and deeded to the church by England in 1728.

The Assemblyman says that the church has no right to this property, on the ground that by the treaty between the United States and England all confiscated property reverted to the original title. Mr. Cuvillier bases much of his information on discrepancies found in the titles of the church by John Jay and Clinton Roosevelt in 1870.

## UPHOLD LABOR LAW

stractor Held Liable for Weak Scaffolding and Laborer Gets \$1,500.

The Labor Law was upheld by the Appellate Division yesterday when it set aside the decision of Judge Brady. who had ordered a new trial in the Convey case .

John Convey was employed by John T. Finn and Patrick W. Finn in July as a laborer on a new building, 7 and 9 Glenada place, Brooklyn, and while carrying mortar fell through som-

Chas. Steckler, he brought suit Chas. Steckler, he brought suit in verdict was rendered in his favor for \$1,500. Judge Brady set this verdict aside and ordered a new trial. From this decision Messrs. Alfred and Chas. Steckler appealed to the Appellate Division, and yesterday an opinion was handed down in which they held it was the duty of the contractors to furnish a safe scaffolding. They ordered a reversal of the drder dismissing the complaint and setting asde the verdict, and rinstated the verdict of the jury in favor of th plaintiff.

University and president of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health. proposed that money be expended by life insurance companies in a campaign of education to improve hygienic conditions throughout the United States. He said the practical application of reforms known to modern bygiene would increase the span of human life in America more than fifteen years. This decreased mortality, he said, would so lessen the cost of insurance that the returns to policyholders would be many timea to policyholders would be many timea more than the original expenditure.

## WANT GOMPERS IN JAIL

Brick Manufacturers Indorse Decision of Judge Wright Against Labor.

National Brick Manufacturers' Association yesterday prepared to place itself on record as supporting strongly the decision of Supreme Court Justice Wright committing Samuel Gompers and the two other labor leaders to jail.

Jail.

A resolution was introduced which, in substance, expressed the satisfaction and confidence of the association in the decision of Justice Wright, and the association's faith in the courts and the law. It was referred to the committee on resolutions to be reported on at the closing session of the convention.

the convention.

One of the officials of the association said yesterday that the resolution would probably be adopted.

TYPO SECRETARY RESIGNS.

John W. Bramwood Steps Out on Ac-count of Ill Health.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6 .- John W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, has been forced to resign his position, owing to ill health.

Mr. Bramwood was elected at the Mr. Bramwood was elected at the convention held at Colorado Springs in 1856, and has served since then. Besides his duties as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Bramwood was editor of the "Typographical Journal," a monthly, published in the interests of the printing craft. John W. Hays, first vice president of the I. T. U., has been appointed to fill Mr. Bramwood's place.

# SOME FOLKS LAUGHED

When we told them that every reserved seat for the debate of last Sunday Night would be sold before the Carnegie Hall doors were opened. All but twenty seats were actually sold. How is that for a guess? We tell you now that you must hurry if you wish to get a reserved seat for the final debate between Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick and Hon. Geo. J. Corey next Wednesday Night, February 10th, at Association Hall, Fulton and Bond Streets, Brooklyn. Subject:

# SOCIALISM OR CAPITALISM,

WHICH IS MOST PRACTICAL?

Don't fool yourself by thinking this will be an easy battle. only is it the last of the three debates, but it is an open secret that Mr. Corey (wrongly so) concluded that both in Newark and Carnegie Hall, the audience was practically a Socialist one, and therefore kept his real and main fight for Brooklyn, his home town, where he expects to find many of his friends of Plymouth Church in the audience to cheer him on. As for Mr. Kirkpatrick, all who know him expect to see him make the effort of his life. So we say:

"Lay on MacDuff, and dammed be he who first cries 'enough'!"

TO GET THERE.

Hall is central to all Brooklyn. To get there from Manhattan take elevated or Fulton St. surface from Brooklyn Bridge, or take the subway and get off at Hoyt St., one block from the 3 hall. :: :: :: :: :: :::

Admission twenty-five cents. Reserved seats fifty cents. Remember there are only five hundred seats reserved and people are coming from all overto this debate, so at once, call, write or phone for your tickets

THE EVENING CALL OFFICE,

442 Pearl Street.

Phone 2271 Worth. THE RAND SCHOOL.

112 East 19th Street.

Phone 778 Gramercy.

Or of REV. JOHN D. LONG, 42 Lenox Road, Brooklyn. Phone 2717-J Flatbush

### SPECIAL FEATURES.

Short concert under auspices of Platon Brounoff.

Song by Mrs. J. W.

Other features preceding the debate.

# EVENING CALL NEWS BRIEFS tion of Lincoln relics in Washington. The sum of \$150,000 is appropriated for the purpose. The Oldroyd collection is housed in the building in about twenty-five votumes, and roy ties to the amount of \$256,000 will be to the amount of \$256,000 will paid in annual instalments of \$355,000 will paid in annua

sentenced for Rifting Telephone Box william Daly and his wife, who were arrested January 20 in a drug store at Broadway and 70th street, where Daly was caught robbing the cash drawer of a slot telephone, were arraigned for sentence yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. Daly was sentenced to six months in the pententiary and his wife was paroled until March 25.

Seven Rescued in Tenement Fire.

Seven persons were rescued early yesterdiry from a fire in a tenement dwelling at 15s Lorimer street, Williamsburg. Policeman Lott saved Joseph and Kate Rosenberg on the second floor, and, with three others got Morris Fein, his wife and infant child and Harry Rubin and Harry Seidelberg from an upper floor and down a ladder.

Anti-Suffragist On the Job.

To offset the activity of the suffragists at Albany, the New York State Anti-Suffrage Association has written a letter to each Senator and Representative at Albany, in which it is said: "We trust to right feeling among men to save the great majority of our sex from the perils and difficulties of political life, which are sought for but by very few restless is women."

Judgment Against McFadden.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, yesterday handed down a decision upholding a verdict of \$3,000 to Felicite S. Riddle, against Bernarr A. MacFadden. The latter printed Miss Riddle's picture in his magazine without her written consent. She sued for \$15,000.

Planing Machine Kills Workman.

Abraham Foorman, operating a planing machine at 286 Greenwich street, in the shop of the Andreas Marsh Manufacturing Company, was instantly killed yesterday. With the throw-off lever almost within his reach, he was crushed by the big steel traveler.

Convicted Lawyer Is Disbarred.

William H. Flitner, who was admitted to practice law in this city in 1870, was ordered disbarred yesterday by the Appellate Division. Flitner was convicted of grand larceny before Judge Crain on October 30, 1908, and was sentenced to the City Prison for one year.

42d Street Injunction Denied.

Justice Platzek in the Supreme Court denied yesterday the application of William Salomen, a merchant on 42d street, for an injunction to prevent the Mayor and the Board of Estimate from carrying into effect the proposed depression of the roadway on 42d street, between Madison and Sixth avenues.

25 Columbia Students Dropped.

About twenty-five students, as a result of falling in the midyear examinations last week, have been dropped by Columbia. Most of them, were freshmen. Fifteen were first year students in the schools of applied science, while the other ten were in the academic department.

James S. Metcalf Wins Appeal.

James S. Metcalfe, dramatic critic of "Life," obtained a decision in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court granting his appeal from anorder to pay \$5,00 to Charles Burnham, a theatrical manager, who, with others, was sued for \$276,000 by Met-

calfe on the ground that they had conspired to exclude him from their theaters.

Edison Co. Defies P. S. Commi The Edison lighting companies in New York and Brooklyn announced yesterday that they would defy the recent order of the Public Service Commission directing them to publish a fixed rate of tariffs and forbidding discrimination being shown to any consumer. The matter will be fought out in the courts.

Anti-Suffragist On the Job.

Dronwned Man's Widow Gets \$5,000.

An award of \$5,000 damages was made by a jury in Flushing yesterday to Mrs. Ira Blounquist against the Snare & Triest Company, contractors, for the loss of her husband, Carl Blounquist. Blounquist, who was employed as a watchman, was on a pile driver being towed in the East River on July 20, 1905. While passing under the Brooklyn Bridge the pile driver capsized and Blounquist was drowned.

### NATIONAL.

Iowa to Pay \$1 Per Baby.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 6.—One dollar will be paid to the mother of every baby born in Iowa if a bill introduced by Representative Fullam yesterday is made a law. The money is to be paid by the County Treasurer upon receipt of a birth certificate.

Cold Wave for Next Week.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 5. — "Cold wave coming," flashed the Weather Bureau yesterday in an official warning. The present period of mild weather will be followed by a cold wave that will appear in the Northwest on Sunday or Monday, advance over the central valleys and lake region on Monday and Tuesday and reach the Middle Atlantic and New England States about the middle of next week.

Taft to Have Automobile.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—
When Mr. Taft becomes President he
will ride in an automobile furnished
by the Government. That question
was settled yesterday by the adoption of the report of the conferees on
the Urgent Deficiency bill, which carries an item of \$12,600 for the "purchase, care and maintenance of automobiles for the use of the President."

Farmers Buy Painted Chickens. BELLEFONTAINE. Ohio. Feb. 5.

—A farmers' pome is searching for the author of a painted chicken swindle. Painted leghorns have been sold to hundreds for a new breed.

WASHINGTON, Peb, 6.—A bill was reported by the Committee on Pub-lic Buildings yesterday authorizing the purchase of the Oldroyd collec-

Fall River Dividends Increase

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 6 .- Al acrease in the average dividends paid by the Fall River cotton mills for the first quarter of the mill year, which begins in October, was announced yesterday, the rate being 2.73 per cent. as compared with 2.25 per cent. for the same period a year ago. The total amount disbursed during the quarter ended January 20 was \$881,000, on a capital of \$26,625,000.

Mexican Coffee Planters Combine TAPACHULA, Mex., Feb. 6,-The offee crop of this district this se s more than 150,000 quintals. Mos of it is being exported to Europe. The coffee planters of the district have just formed an organization for their benefit in growing and marketing their products.

\$32,500 to Investigate Radium.

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Feb. 6.

The University Heidelberg has re-ceived a donation of \$22,500 for the establishment of a branch to investi-

Russia to Permit Tolstoi Books MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—A local publish-ing house is planning to bring out,

PAU, France, Feb. 8.—While staing on a flight yesterday Wilh Wright broke the rudder of his acplane. The imperfect placing of rail over which the seroplane runs gain momentum caused the mach to sag to the left and strike it ground.

Begin Trial of Revolut

ST. PETERBURG, Peb. 6.— has been begun before a mi court of nine civilians and for soldiers charged with attempts organize revolt of the St. Peter garrison in 1907.

ALGERNON-LEE

will lecture on

COLONIAL WALL. 101st St., cor. Columb

SUNDAY EVENING

## . REMEMBER THE DATE AND PLACE! John Wall TELLS John Brown

Social Night, Monday, February 8, at 8 P. M., 1932 FIRST AVE., NEAR STTH ST. 16th and 18th Assembly Local. ALL INVITE ALL INVITED PRICE.

... GRAND BAL MASQUE ...

LIBERTY SINGING SOCIETY

NEWARK, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1909

At WEVERS' COLOSSEUM, 463 Springfield Ave. GRAND MARCH Commencing at 7 P. M. SHADOW WALTERS

-OPENING SALE GOING ON AT-

SPECTOR BROS. 155-157 RIDGE STREET :: Near East Houston

Don't miss this opportunity of getting some of the splendid values to be had in SILKS, SATINS, DRESS GOODS, ETC. : : :

CALL READERS WE INVITE YOU TO PAY US A VISIT.

# **SPORTS**

# **H**URLEY WINS GREAT

ut Stays to Finish of Ten Round Go.

Despite , the opposition

shed.
The fight proved conclusively that
Hurley has "come back" after a long
rest, and that his knockout by Leach
Cross was due, as he claimed, to belag stale from too much fighting.

# JOHNSON ISSUES

SAN FRANCISCO. Feb. 6.—Jack ohnson today cabled from Sydney as allenge to Jim Jeffries to fight for the heavyweigst championship of the ord, the title which the former won beating Tommy Burns in Sydney at December. The giant colored man ems to have heard that Jeffries has clared he never gave up the title

challenges.

In his message Johnson says that he will leave Brisbane on February 17. for Vancouver, and will come at once to San Francisco and demand that Jeffries fight him. He is willing to call off his bout with Langford, scheduled to be held at the National Sporting Club, London, in June.

The challenge was at once forward.

ing Club, London, in June.

The challenge was at once forwarded to Jeffries at Los Angeles, but the bollermaker refused to answer it positively one way or the other. He replied that he was on record now as being out of the ring and that he had not yet changed his mind. He said: "When Johnson gets here will be time enough to think the matter over."

Immediately on being told about the challenge, Jimmy Coffroth, fight promoter, said he would handle the match, if made, and would outbid any responsible offer made by rival organizations.

# SAMMY SMITH

The Whiriwind Athletic Club, of farlem, put on one of the best cards of the season last night. In the main bout Sammy Smith had all the better of Joe Stein, and the bell saved Stein on several occasions. Smith was the eleverer and kept boring in continually and landed at will, while Stein seemed unable to land an effective blow. Several times Stein hit mith while the latter's back was turned and was roundly hissed by the members. Just before the main bout Young O'Leary was introduced and he challenged anyone his weight in the world. The preliminaries brought out some good boys. Johnny Glover proved too clever for his opponent, and the bout was stopped in the second round. "Happy" Homer and Young Roble went four fast rounds to a draw. Joe Hurley put "Kid" Holly away in two minutes. Griff Jones and Frankie Maher met in the semi-final and went six rounds to a draw. It was the best bout of the evening. The next stag will beheld on Thursday night Instead of Friday, as formerly.

# LONGBOAT WINS

After running twenty-four and one-ilf miles, Alfred Shrubb, the world's ampion professional middle-dis-nce runner, collapsed and was aten by the Indian runner. Tom suspoost, in the "Marathon" race at adison Square Garden, Manhattan, et night.

st night.

Elizable went out from the shart, and sickly gained several laps. He did ad covered twenty miles. His lead at show signs of weakening until he f nearly eight laps appeared to be a sile one, but he had reached his limit, and was soon forced to drop to a walk. The record in the Dorando-Longuet race was beaten by several minies, until Shrubb began to weaken, and then the runners fell behind the id figures.

and then the runners fell benind the cid figures.

Longboat, after Shrubb had tottered into the arms, of his trainers, continued on amid the plaudits of the great throng, and covered the Marathon distance of 26 miles 135 yards in 2 hours 52 minutes and 40 2-5 seconds.

The record for the distance is 2 hours the minutes 20 2-5 seconds, made by Longboat in his race with Dorando.

THE SLUMBERS OF THE BROOK.

The poetical young man with soul-rule young man with soul-rule young man with soul-rule young the property of the poetical young man with soul-rule young man with

## STARS IN PLENTY AT I. A. A. GAMES

The lesson taught by the re Pastime Athletic Club's games in the Garden was seized upon by the Irish-American Athletic Club, and the result will be shown at the annual in-door carnival of the Winged Fist organization in Madison Square Garden to-night. It will be an exhibition of class and quality, rather than numbers in the events to be contested.

This will be due to the adoption by the Irish club of a drastic limit on handicaps so that four-flushers can-

Despite the opposition of the Shrubb-Longboat race at the Garden, the National Athletic Club was fairly well crowded last night, and those present were well paid for their journey, for the stars of the evening. "Battling" Hurley, of New Jersey, and Charley Griffin, of Australia, put up one of the fastest and most grueling ten-round fights ever held in New York.

Both hoys are mixers, pure and simple, and it was a case of slus throughout the entire go. The grand condition of both was all that made it go the limit. Science was thrown to the winds, and it was a case of which boy would last the longer.

Hurley, however, was the winner all the way. There was not a round when the little man from the Antipodes had a decided advantage, and it several he just missed taking a trip to slumberland.

The clang of the gong for the first round saw both boys go at it hammer and tongs. Shoulder to shoulder they fought, neither would give way. The second round was the same as the first, each boy giving as good as herefore the difference will be decided and in sections will be decided and in sections will be decided and in each of them to beat or the a champion. Seventeen will be decided and in each of them to beat or the a champion. Seventes will compete.

The four-mile run is the greatest of all. In it such great distance runners as Tom Collins, the five-mile American record holder; George Bonhag, the fourmile champion five mile champion for the morning mile champion of the Mercury A. C., of Yonkers; Johnny Joyce, the old-time fen-mile champion. Jimmy Lee, Boston's best distance man, and half a dozen others, and one of whom is capable of traveling the four miles near record time.

For the mile run there is also a fat will also decide with the first, each boy giving as good as herefore. The first will also decide who is the champion 600-yard man of the country. Wille Harry Hill-and the first learner will compete and the preserved.

The four miles near four the fat will also decide who is the champion 600-yard man of the country.

round saw both boys go at it hammer and tongs. Shoulder to shoulder they fought, neither would give way. The second round was the same as the first, each boy giving as good as he received.

In the third Hurley began to forge ahead. He dropped "Griff" for the count of nine, with a left swing to the 'jaw. The Australian got up clinched, but the Jersey boy shook him off and put one in the stomach that dropped him once more for the full count. It looked as if the fight was over, but the bell rang before further damage was done.

The fourth and fifth saw Griffin on the floor. It was fast milling, and both boys were tired. In the sixth both of them fell through the ropes during a furious mixup. After that it was all Hurley, but he could not finish his man inside the limit. Both were strong at the finish, but the Australian was the more badly punished.

The fight proved conclusively that Hurley has "come back" after a long rest, and that his knockout by Leach Cross was due, as he claimed, to being stale from too much fighting.

won international honors will strive for the handsome prizes hung up.

GOOD CARD AT

LONG ACRE TO-NIGHT.

DEFI TO JEFFRIES Manager Newman, of the Long

Socialists Preparing for a Good Tin -Will Work for The Call.

At the regular meeting of the West Side Agitation Committee of the Socialist party, Thursday evening, the committee on the entertainment to be held March 7 reported good progress. Good talent has been engaged, and the affair promises to be an excellent one. The organizer reported having made arrangements for the second series of Sunday lectures with a number of

the was on record now as of the ring and that he had changed his mind. He said:

The delegates to the different assembly districts were instructed to request their organisations to get a sembly districts were instructed to request their organisations to get a speldeg of all party members and enrolled Socialist voters in which they made, and would outbid any le offer made by rival organise time the non-party members are to be provided with the usual annual letter, inviting them to join the party. attend the lectures and the entertainment of the West Side for which a complimentary ticket will be enclosed. There will be a social held at 585. Eighth avenue. Thursday, February 11. All friends are cordially invited. Admission free.

VALUE OF BAKELITE.

Dr. Backeland, Its Inventor, Speaks on the New Chemical Subst

The new chemical substance, Bakelite, was the subject of an address be-

lite, was the subject of an address before the members of the American Chemical Society, by Dr. L. E. Baekeland, its inventor.

Dr. Baekeland described the substance as being obtained by synthesis from the properties contained in coal tar. It has the combined properties of amber, celluloid or hard rubber.

The New York Central lengines are going to start experiments with the new substanc to find out just how valuable it would be on electric locomotives, where it would be combined with graphite and used as a self-jubricating longlived bearing. Dr. Baekeland said that Bakelite would reduce loss through defective insulation to a minimum and make practicable long distance electric railroads.

AT THE PARKSIDE CHURCH.

To-morrow morning Dr. John D.
Long will speak at the Parkside
Church, Lenox road, near Fiatbush
avenue, Brooklyn, on "The Malady of
Unemployment and Its Cure." He
will take his text from the Parable of
The Equal Wage in the words, "No
man hath hired us." Special reference will also be made to Lincoln's
message to Congress in 1851.

At night the speaker will be
George Wallace, Esq., of Jamalca, L.
L. who will speak on "Applied Christianity." Mr. Wallace recently gave
this address in a Methodist church in
Jamaica, and the Brooklyn papers
which reported it at considerable
length called it socialistic.

LECTURE ON "LIBERTY."

Alvin S. Brown will lecture on "Lib-erty" at 3 P. M. to-morrow in Bre-voort Hall, 156 East 54th street, under the auspices of the New York Council of the I. W. W.

## INTERESTING MEETING

Sociological Subjects.

ed last night at the dinner given by the Collectivist Society and apwich, W. J. Ghent and George R. Kirkpatrick. Leonard D. Abbott acted as toastmaster and added a few well ch.sen remarks to the contributions of information upon the subject discussed, which was: "Socialism, Auarchism and Communism; What They Are and Their Relations to Each

They Are and Their Relations to Each Other."

They are and Their Relations to Each Other."

Professor Hourwich spoke on anarchism, which be defined as a beautiful ideal, but utterly impossible of realization in a world such as ours where the inhabitants were so interdependent in every activity of life. The speaker craced the history of society from the beginning and showed that as its organization became more camplex, some sort of control of industry must be maintained. Professor Hourwich declared that abolishing law would not do away with bosses and cited several striking instances to prove his contention. He was still a striffe afraid of the bugaboo of state Socialism, however, as he referred to the possibility of the majority open pressing the minority even after the Socialists had won. Still, the speaker concluded that this fear should not deter us frong going ahead, as the solution of the problem lay in the future, not in the past.

W. J. Ghent sketched the history of communism from the earliest times until, the present, showing that all though now pure communism is practically non-existent, it prevailed during the perfod covering nine-tenths of the history of the human race. He showed how the breaking up of the Roman Empire had caused authority to be localized in many of the free cities of Europe, but these towns could not be called communistic tendencies and forts of Owen, Fourier and other philanthropists of the early part of the allegation of the string farmed the communistic tendencies and forts of Owen, Fourier and other philanthropists of the early part of the allegation of the world. Mr. Ghent ascribed the communistic tendencies of the capitalist regime, alded by steam powers. He finished by, calling attention to the fact that while the Communion to the fact that while the Communi

against the horrible atrocities of the capitalist regime, aided by steam power. He finished by calling attention to the fact that while the Communist Anarchists were sure all things would be done right, they never could say

how.

The case for Socialism was presented by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who first showed the necessity for a change by describing the horrors of the present andwed the necessity for a change of describing the horrors of the present system and then proceeded to outline the history of mankind from the days of cannabilism and slavery down to modern times, bringing out the fact that the first wars were caused by the natural increase in population and the consequent difficulties of setting a living. It probably was a good thing, he admitted, to have slaves at one stage of society's development, as leisure was really necessary for many achievements, but to-day machinery is so developed that there can be plenty and rest for all the pepole. The speaker concluded by assuring his hearers that the freeing of the working class would be done legally and very quietly if the master class did not choose to act like anarchists.

PHYSICAL CULTURE PARADE.

promptly at 2 o'clock.

Within a week this club expects to be permanently located, and a supper at which Horace Fietcher and Eugene Christian are expected is on the pro-

cents postpaid. Now ready.

Ready February 10.

must count.

at your price.

NINE BEST STORES-

SHOES IN EVERY GRADE

Notice to Our Stockholders

In taking over the book business of the Appeal to Reason,

we have made an arrangement by which we can supply their great book entitled, BEDS, His Life, Writings and Speeches,

to our stockholders at the special price of \$1.20 postpaid or

\$1.00 by express collect. To others the price will remain at

Other books that every stockholder should order at once are:

socialism, its Growth and Outcome, by Morris and Bax, former price \$1.25; to stockholders 30 cents postpaid; to others 50

Socialism and Modern Science, by Enrico Ferri; to stock-

Vital Problems in Social Evolutions, by Arthur M. Lewis;

If not already a stockholder you can be one by promising to

pay \$1.00 a month ter months, and you get the discount on

153 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

The First Trial Proves

are backed by every pair. Built to make a perma-

nent patron of every chance customer, they prove

by service, looks and value, that forty years of ex-

perience in making and retailing reliable footwear

every busy neighborhood-in them you can always

find the shoe you want, the size that fits you-and

Stylish Footwear for Men, Women and Children.

Blyn Stores are the best stock shoe stores in

Our claims for the dependability of Blyn Shoes

3lyn Shoe

books as soon as you have paid the first dollar. Address Charles H. Kerr & Company,

to stockholders 30 cents postpaid; to others 50 cents postpaid.

holders 60 cents postpaid; to others \$1.00 postpaid. Now

The Academy of Science, section of biology, will meet at the Museum of Natural History on Monday, February 8, at 8:15 P. M., to hear addresses by Prof. Bashford Dean on "A New Example of Determinate Evolution" Raymond L. Ditmars, on "Some Interesting Reptiles," and Roy C. Andrewa on "Field Observations on the Fir Whales of the North Pacific."

A meeting to complete the organiza-tion of the Rosedale L. I. Chemica Fire Engine Company, No. 1, will be held at the engine house on Gilder-sleeve avenue (formerly McCormical Hall) on Mondey avening February Hall), on Monday evening, February 8, at 8 P. M. Previous to the meeting there will be a public practical demonstration of the new chemical engine, extinguishing a fire on Rossdale Terrace, at 7 P. M., to which the public is invited.

A meeting in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln will be held at the Berkeley Theater, 44th street and Fifth avenue, at 3 P. M., to-morrow, under the auspices of the Women's Clubs. John Crosby will read Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg. "The Next Steps Toward Human Freedom" will be discussed by Mrs. Bella di Rivera, on "The Next Steps in Political Freedom"; Miss Isabel Grace Colburn, on "The Next Steps in Economic Freedom Through the Single Tax"; Miss Anna A. Maley, on "The Next Steps in Economic Freedom Through Socialism," and Mrs. Raymond Robins, on "The Next Steps in the Industrial Freedom of Women."

An entertainment and ball for the An entertainment and ball for the benefit of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob will be given to-morrow night at the Grand Central Palace. George J. Kraus is arranging the entertainment part.

Jason Noble Pierce will speak on "Shall Children Tell or Grow?" at the Puritan Church, Lafayette and Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, at 7:45 P. M., to-

J. Aspinwall Hodge will speak on "The Law and the People," before the People's Institute. Cooper Union, to-morrow at \$ P. M.

There will be a grand benefit con-cert in behalf of the Greater New York Philanthropic Society in Car-negie Hall, at 8:15 tomorrow evening. Excellent talent has been procured for A score of men headed by Captain Groth walked from 110th street and Fifth avenue to Arlington Hall last Sunday in seventy minutes. Several joined them on the route.

To-morrow they will leave 110th street and Eighth avenue at 12:30 P. M., and walk down the west side of the Park, thence to Broadway to Sth street and over to Arlington Hall, where a public meeting will begin promptly at 2 o cloek.

Within a week this club expects to College. South 8th street hetween

The Brooklyn Philosophical Asso-ciation meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Long Island Business College. South 5th street, between Bedford and Driggs avenuea. Win-lifred H. Cooley, author of "The New Womanhood," will speak to-morrow on "Woman as a Citizen."

## SOCIALIST NOTES

To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. 18th A. D. (Behemian Branch).

18th A. D. (Bohemian Branch).—
1353 First avenue.
25th and 27th A. D.—Rand School.
112 East 19th street.
32d A. D. (Branch 2).—223d street
and White Plains avenue.
Socialist Literary Circle.—293 East
3d street. Impostant.
Socialist Sunday School Union.—
At the Rand School. 112 East 19th
street. 2 P. M.

Lectures.

2d A. D.—130 Henry street. William E. Trautman on 'The Road to Economic Freedom.''
6th A. D.—293 East 3d street. Dr. Girdansky, on 'Tuberculosis.''
Sth A. D.—313 Grand street. Alexander Irvine, on 'Peonage in the South.''

The Pioneers' Dinner.

The subject for discussion at the Pioneers' dinner, to be given at Codington's Restaurant, 752 Sixth avenue. at 7 P. M., will be "Votes for Women," and Mrs. Katherine Kennedy and Mrs. M. Gibbs Spooner will be the principal speakers. The dinner is a la carte.

BROOKLYN.

2d A. D. (Branch 3).—723 Glen-re avenue. Business.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Lectures

Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle.—168½ Delancey street. J. Britt Gearity. Special meeting for new members. 2:30 P. M.

new members. 2:30 P. M.

Bronx Borough Branches.—Masonic Hall, 455 Tremont avenue. H. L. Sloboden, on "What We Want and How to Get It." 2:30 P. M.

Christian Socialist Fellowship.—Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks Place. Dr. John D. Long and Rev. J. R. Gifford, 3 P. M.

17th A. D.—Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenus. Algernon Lee, on "Socialist Municipal Policies."

Harlem Agitation Club.—250 West

cies."

Harlem Agitation Club.—250 West
125th street. Aiden Freeman, on "The
Confession of a Parasite."

Bronx Berough Branches.—Metropolis Theater, 122d street and Third
avenue. Joshua Wanhope, on "Socialism and the Churches."

West Side Agitation Club.—525 3th
avenue. Frank Bohn, on "The History
of the American Labor Movement."

Young Socialist League.—293 East 3d street.
Young Socialist Literary Circle.—64
East 104th street. Important. Also
literary meeting. 2 P. M.
Esthonian Socialist Club.—328 East
86th street. 3 P. M.

Special. There will be a special meeting of the Italian Branch of the 2d A. D., at 4:30 P. M., at 130 Henry street. Im-portant matters will be discussed.

Boys and Girls There will be an interesting literary meeting of the Boys' and Girls' Pro-gressive League at 2:30 P. M., at 239 East 101st street.

Sunday Schools.

Bronx — Jacobs' Bronx Theater; Wendover, near Park avenue, from 10 A. M. to noon. East Side. — Educational League Building, 183 Madison street. From 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The People's Forum.—Hart's Hall;
Gates avenue and Broadway. Woman
Suffrage meeting. Addresses by Lydia
Kingsmill Commandor, Edith C. Breithut, Olive Pierce and others. 3 P. M.
Workingmen's Educational Club.—
477 Atlantic avenue. Miss Frances M.
Gill. on "The Evolution of the Suffrage."

frage."
Greenpoint Socialist Educational
Club.—535 Graham avenue. Bartley
J. Wright, on "Socialist Ideals, the
Co-operative Commonwealth." 3 P.

Business. 23d A. D. (Branch 2).—The executive committee will meet at the residence of D. Topp, 10? Chester street, to make final arrangements, for the Stokes meeting of next Thursday evening and transact other, important

business.

3th A. D. (Branch 4).—4221 8th avenue. 4 P. M.

Sunday Schools.

Borough Park.—39th street and
North Utrecht avenue. From 11 A. M.
to 1 P. M.
22d A. D.—Neptune Hall, 440 Liberty avenue. 2 P. M.

erty avenue. 2 P. M.

Special Conference.

Branch 3 (Italian) of the 22d A. D., will hold a special conference at 3 P. M. in the store at the corner of Glenmore avenue and Elton street. It is expected that all of the progressive Italian workingmen of that neighborhood will attend, as there will be an important discussion.

JERSEY CITY. Lectures

2d Ward.—Fisher's Hall, Erie and Newark avenue. Timothy Walsh, on "Wall Street and Socialism." 8th Ward.—Arcanum Hall, Clinton

Oh! That Pain in My Chest

This saying is familiar to us at this time of the year. It is due to the fact that the mucous membrane of the throat and lungs is much inflamed and swollen, which interferes with breathing and talking and is the foundation of more dangerous diseases.

When you have a cold do not hest-tate; get a bottle of "Moltozone" and you will never be without it in your house. Moltozone positively cures-coughs, colds, catarrh and all bron-chial troubles. What one party says of Moltozone

What one party says of Meltozone:
The Camot Drug Co:
Gentlemen—I feel it my duty to
express my sincere gratitude to you
and your wonderful medicine. I can
honestly state that it saved the life of
my little girl. A cough or cold is not
feared by any of, us as long as your
Moltozone is in my house.
Yours sincerely.
CLARA COOK.
612 Hendrick St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Order from your Druggist. He can
obtain it from any wholesale house.
Or sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 56c. or \$1,90.
THE CAMOT DRUG CO. Youlerra N. Y.

THE CAMOT DRUG CO., Youkers, N.Y.

and Jackson avenue. Debate and general discussion at 3 P. M.

TROY, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Great interest is being shown in the lecture on "Swinburne, the Poet of Humanity," to be delivered by Charles Edward Russell, the well known magazine writer, at 1 P. M. Sunday, February 7. in Market Hall, 1722 North Broad street, under the auspices of the Socidlist Literary Society, and a big audience is assured.

HARRISBURG, PA.

big crowd is expected.

WEST, HOBOKEN. The Hudson County Committee meet at 10 A. M. in Liberty Spring and Shippen street.

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MEETING.

of The Call.

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The local here is growing rapidly and much enthusiasm B shown in the agitation work. State Organizer Thomas F. Kennedy will lecture at the headquarters, 26 North 3d street, at 3 P. M. Sunday, February 7, and a bits crowd is expected.

SAVE OUR COUPONS. They are equal to 4 per cent. discu

BALL AND BAZAAR

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1909

the rest is used for the relief of destitute consumptives within city. It is an affair to which everyone with a human heart a come and bring their friend. Tickets are to be had at B. L. I 203 E. Broadway; Frank Bros., 177 Park Row, and & J. Her

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HELP WANTED-MALE.

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COMRADE of the Socialist p wishes a position, anything; gra ated public school; best reference; furnish bonds. Max Mendelewits. Madison st., corner Scammel st., ?

ems per hour; clean proofs; day night; city or country; willing sub. Address B. O. D., care Even Call.

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10 BEAUTIFUL ASSORTS CARDS 10 CENTS.

These cards are equal to those in stores at two and three for cents, and have been placed at disposal by a post card desier for benefit of the sustaining fund. Sorders to Miss Anna A. Maley, o The Call, 442 Pearl street, New York Painters wanted to attend meeting of Local Union No. \$48 Monday night. Important business; don't fall to attend.

York Organization Thanked by poser for Honor Be-

HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER

almost a year following, Menn journeyed and sojourned in he sent forth to relatives. letters, treating of every topic of current inmusic, chiefly, but, as well, and personal experiences. And written communications his ideas. ned a complete history of his er and of his life labors. This espondence, for the most part, conducted by the master in Ger, his native language, although, the progressed in his study of Enghe commenced writing to busing of england and social acquaints in England and America in a of Anglo-Saxon that improved developed as his knowledge of idlom grew.

developed as his knowledge of ridiom grew.
Of no little interest to the local pubis a letter penned by Mendelssohn,
English at Leipsic, August 11, 1846;
herein he expressed his gratitude
of the bestowal upon him by the
hilharmonic Society of New York,
an under the leadership of Ureli
greill Hill, of an honorary memberip in that organization which still
nks among the important symsolic institutions of the United
ates. Following is the acknowlignment

Dear Sir—I write these lines to express my best and most sincere thanks for the honor which the Philiparmonic Society of New York has conferred upon me by electing me an honorary member, and I may truly say that I feel proud in being thus associated with a society which has done so much for the progress of art in that part of the world. Prayexpress my feelings of true gratitude to the members of this society, and inform them that I know how to appreciate the honor they have done me and the kindness to which I am indebted for it. Believe me that I sincerely wish to be able to visit some day your country and thank you and your country men in person, instead of writing letters; but I fear my health will not allow me to think of so long a journey, and so I hope for a time when you may again be induced to visit our part of the world, and that I may hen have an opportunity of repeating to you how thankful I feel to you and the Philharmonic Society, and that these feelings will continue so long as I live.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant.
Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. Dear Sir-I write these lines

Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. Leipsic, 11th August, 1846. (The End.)

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## FLATS AND SHARPS

IN THE LOCAL SCALE. H. C. P.

At the pianoforte recital which he will deliver in Carnegie Music Hall, this afternoon, Ossip Gabrilowitsch will be heard in two intermezzi and a rhapsody of Johannes Brahms, twelve perludes of Frederick Chopin and Robert Schumann's descriptive "Carnaval" (opus 9). In addition to these, M. Gabrilowitsch will introduce for the first time here Daniel Gregory Mason's "Elegy in Variation Form" (opus 2).

With Mme. Emmy Destinn, the renowned dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Albert,
Spalding, the young American violinist, as soloists, the choral ensemble of
the German Liederkranz, directed by
Arthur Claasen, will give a gala concert in Carnegie Hall to-night. The
instrumental support of the program
will be provided by the New York
Symphony Society, under the conductorship of Walter Damrosch.

Nineteenth and last of the Hermann Klein series of Sunday "pop" concerts will be offered to-morrow afterhoon in the New German Theater. Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, soprano; Arthur Hartmann, violinist; Julius Schendel, planist, and Philippe Coudert, baritone, will appear in several attractive soit. The Bell Song from Leo Delibes grand opera, "Lakme," and songs by Saint-Saens, Brahms, Widor, as well as Alabieff's "The Russian Nightingale," will be Miss Yaw's offering. Mr. Hartmann will render the first movement of Mendelssohn's E-minor concerto for violin and three separate

Mendelssohn, Arensky and Beethoven were represented on the program arranged for the fourth chamber-music concert of the People's Symphony Concerts, Auxiliary Club, which took place in Cocper Union Hall last evening.

Apropos of the constantly widening and growing influence of this great educational movement it should be stated that one of the special aims of the People's Symphony concerts is to give to American artists an opportunity to be heard with orchestra, if they demonstrate the requirements is to give to American artists an opportunity to be heard with orchestra, if they demonstrate the requisite talent, rather than to give preference to foreigners. Naturally this principle has debarred the society from the "great soloist" as a drawing card for its concerts, even if the alien performers were willing to give their services free, as is the invariable custom of the native soloists appearing at the converts. The educational features of each season's series have been carried out along these lines with success without the first suggestion of a lowering of the artistic standard of the concerts, as Franz X. Arens, the director of the organization, permits no soloist to appear with the orchestra who has not arrived at a certain degree of achievement that meets with his critical approval, from a musical standpoint.

On the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of June and the first of July, the twenty-first annual convention and music festival of the New York State Music Teachers' Association will be held at the College of the City of New York. The organization, which was founded in 1839, and has a large and in-

How Much Interest Are You Taking in the

How much work are you contributing toward making it a gigantic success? Have you enlisted as a FAIR worker, the

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LEXINGTON AVENUE, 48D AND 44 TH STREETS,

APRIL 3d to APRIL 11th, 1909

exercises and chorus; singing by the children of the combined Socialist Sunday schools of Greater New York, and the juv-

enile Turn Vereins; chorus singing (Saenger Fest), by the combined Workingmen's Singing Societies of New York,

Brooklyn, Queens and New Jersey; vaudeville by Actors' National Protective Union; wrestling, fencing and boxing bouts and athletic exhibitions by professionals; farce comedy

by amateur societies; chamber of freaks; dancing and a host

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Some features of the program are as follows: Great combined circus, 200 performers; exhibition drills and calisthenic

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and sympathizer of The Call can do and should do.

If you have not yet begun to work for the Fair you should start right now, by visiting organizations and getting them to buy tickets. By soliciting donations. By talking about this greatest of all Fairs at all gatherings you attend.

success of which means so much for the future of The Call?

Big Carnival, Fair and Exposition

iowing circular respecting the opportunities which it affords to the must profession:

You have, no doubt, heard of the splendid success of the last convention of the New York State Music Teachers Association, which was held at the College of the City of New York. Our next meeting, June 28 and July 1, will be held in the same magnifecent buildings, with the probabilty of even greater success.

Perhaps the greatest benefit this association confers on its megbers is the opportunity to meet and fraternize with your fellow artists and teachers at its yearly conventions.

Nothing is more narrowing than living to one's self. Others have ideas, you want them. They want yours. This yearly mingling of musicians can be productive of nothing but seed. Then think of

ideas, you want them. They want yours. This yearly mingling of musicians can be productive of nothing but good. Then, think of the concerts and recitals of every description, and by the finest artists procurable. Think of the lectures and discussions. Think of the magnificent auditorium with its great organ. Think, that every member will get a free copy of the report of the last convention. This report is being gotten out under the best auspices, and is alone worth the price of membership. The concerts, at current prices, would cost each person at least \$10. The lectures would cost as much more. The membership fee of \$2 includes everything above mentioned, and more. Subscription to our official organ, 67 cents yearly. to members. Address, Musical Observer, 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. Can you afford to neglect so great an opportunity?

The names and official addresses of the officers and official addresses of the officers and committeemen of the association are here apperpied

President, Edmund Severa, No. 131
West 36th street, New York City; general vice president, J. Warren Andrews, No. 4 West 76th street, New York City: secretary, Anna Laura Johnson, No. 102 West 69th street, New York City; treasurer ,Frank F. Shearer, School of Music, Lockport, N. Y.

Chairman Local Committees—Dr.

### FREE LECTURES TO-NIGHT

"Earthquakes," Prof. William Libbey, at Cooper Union, Third avenue and 8th street.

"Direct Current Generators," Prof. John C. McKay, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, No. 205 East 42d street. "National Forest Policy." H. A. Smith, of the Forest Service, Museum of Natural History, 77th street and

# NEXT WEEK IN STAGELAND

FANNY WARD RETURNS

"The New Lady Bantock." a ne "The New 1489 of the Comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, wil make its first New York appearance a Wallack's Theater on Monday evening will also be the



and his appearance here is

when her ladyship, arriving at the ancestral hall of the Bantocks, she finds that not only has she acquired a title, but that every one of the twenty-three serwants, led by a plous old butter, is a relative of hers. They have served in the famify all their lives.

Disapproving of the match, considering her unworthy, the relations bully and browbeat her until she revolts. Revealing the secret to her husband, she discharges the lot. His Lordship is upset at the idea of having married his butler's niece and is told that he ought to have known better than to believe her manager. Then there was his deception about the title. When everything is at sixes and sevens His Lordship's relatives remind him that his grandmother was the daughter of a butcher, and "a very small one at that."

"JIMMY" POWERS NEXT WEEK.

London.
"Havana" is a musical play in three acts with music by Lesile Stuart, the composer of "Florodora": first written by George Grossmith, Jr., revised for America by James T. Powers, with lyrics by Adrian Ross and George Arthurs. The production includes sixteen musical numbers. All the scenery

IN A NEW COMEDY, for the American production of "Havana" has been painted by Arthur Voegtlin, scenic artist of the Hippo-

"GIRLS" FOR ONE WEEK.

"The Vampire" closes its Meiropolitan career to-night at the Hackett Theater. Messira Viercek and Woolf's play falled to last as long as was expected. Messira Shubert's company in Clyde Fitch's comedy, "Girls." will play a return engagement at the Hackett, beginning Monday evening, for one week only. On the following Monday, February 15. Grace George and company, under the management of William A. Brady, will begin what is expected to be a long engagement in a new comedy. "A Woman's Way." by Thompson Buchanan:

All doubt concerning the right of Henry E. Dixey and company to return to the Garden-Theater in "Mary Jane's Pa" next week was removed yesterday when Benjamin Chapin, who is to give daily matinees next week of his play, "Lincoln at the White House," at the Garden Theater, through his attorney, dismissed his suit in the Supreme Court against Henry W. Savage. Mr. Chapin claimed the right to the Garden Theater for evening as well as for matinee performances which would have shut out the continuance of Mr. Dixey's engagement of "Mary Jane's Pa."

"The Third Degree" has met with a favorable reception during its first week at the Hudson Theater, and all signs point to a long run in New York. Mr. Heary B. Harris' company present Mr. Klein's new play with artisfic appreciation and dramatic effect, and as the play deals with a subject of decided human interest, it is worthy of popular success.

## PEG WOFFINGTON THE ROMANCE OF A FAMOUS ACTRESS

seen some of this, wore a demure look, belied by his glittering eye. He ofcal animals grinned over the snug-box like a malicious old ape and a

mischlevour young monkey.

The new-corner vas charming. She was above the chille height, of a full though grape in figure; her abundant, glossy, bright brown hair gilttered

(Continued from yesterday.)

Synopsis to Previous Instalment.

Peg Woffington is a beautiful actress with whom Ernest Vane, a wealthy gentleman from Shropshire, is ascinated. Through the influence of Sir Charles Pomander he is introduced to her and finds that is had been married four times and is rather merciless in her dealings with men. She, however, encourages Vane and they enjoy several weeks of mutual love. Pomander tries to institute an intrigue and he succeeds in persuading Vane to follow her to a place where she is supposed to have kept an appointment with a man. They find, however, that the man is only Mr. Triplet, a poor playwright, whose wife and children were starving and to whom Mrs. Woffington brought food. Both men are shamefaced and Vane promises not to suspect her any longer.

To Pomander discovers that Vane is a married man and that the wife came to London. He arranges that she eurprises Vane when he is to entertain Mrs. Woffington and some friends.

This is successfully carried out and Vane is put in a very embarrassing position.

Sign Checken westerday.

"Ay, and Ernest is very for her, too, when he is at home, is in her nice new cottage, dear, she misses the draughts that in the old one—the," were like friends. "The only ones I have, thinking," said the dear, cross thing; and there stood I, on her I with a flannel petiticant in both his that I had made for her, and my finger. Look else, my Lord pington."

She extended a hand the cold cream.
"Permit me, madame?" taking

service of the mind with the control of the control

cent." and passed it to Mrs. Woffington. He could not have done a more
superfluous or injudicious thing.

"And now Ernest." cried Mabel.
"For the news from Willoughby.

Vane stopped her in dismay. He
feit how many satirical eyes and ears
were upon him and his wife. "Pray
go and change your dress first, Mabel." cried he, fully determined that
on her return she should not und
the present party there.

Mrs. Vane cast an imploring look
on Mrs. Woffington.

"My things are not come," said
she. "And, Lady Betty, I had so
much to tell him—and to be sent
away:" and the deep blue eyes began
to fill.

Now. Mrs. Woffington was determined that this lady, who she saw
was simple, should disgust her hus-

# 53 Canal Street, Cor. Orchard Street, New York.

Chairman Local Committees—Dr. James Lee, No. 456 West 141st street, New York City.

Frogram Committee—Perry Averill, chairman. No. 220 West 59th street, New York City: Edward Berge, No. 119 West 28th street, New York City: Dr. J. Christopher Marks, No. 133 East 47th street, New York City.

Chairman for New Jersey—William

Chairman for New Jersey—William E. Ashmall, No. 11 Pavonia avenue, Arlington, N. J.

FANNIE WARD

London, and his appearance here is an event considered by some people of no less importance than that of Miss Ward's.

'The New Lady Bantock' is the story of a Galety girl, who, unknowingly marries a title, thinking its owningly marries a title, thinking its owningly marries at the thinking young artist. In answer to His Lordships inquiries her manager had invented a fictitious family, with one uncle, an Australian ishop, and the other an Ohio judge.

HIPPODROME SUNDAY NIGHT.

To-morrow, Sunday evening, at the Hippodrome. Lyman H. Howe will give another exhibition of his motion that not only has she acquired a title, spectacle, which was received with so

James T. Powers will also make his reappearance in New York next Thursday evening. February 11. at the Casino Theater, in the English musical comedy, "Havana." Owing to the contract having existed between the Messrs. Shubert and the authors of "Havana." specifying that the piece must have its New York premiere the first week in February, and the inability of the Messrs. Shubert to obtain any postponement. Eddie Foy and his company have to vacate the Casino this evening in order to make room for "Havana." The company appearing with Mr. Powers in this production is said to be one of the largest musical comedy organizations ever recruited by the Messrs. Shubert. The piece had more than a year's highly successful run at the Gaiety Theater, London.

We hereby notify our numerous friends and patronizers that from now on all

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LEVY BROS., CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS ...

# ISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

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

PART III.

The Great Fortunes from Railreads Copyright, 1909, by Gustavus Myers

(Continued from last week.) CHAPTER VII (Continued.) WE VANDERBILT FORTUNE IN THE PRESENT GENERATION.

There was a group of radical spirits Chicago, popularly branded as anarchists, but in reality men of adfrom one another in economic views. agreed in denouncing the existing system as the prolific cause of bitter erongs and rooted injustices, Sincere, self-sacrificing, intellectual, outspoken, olutely devoted to their convictions burning with compassion and noble deals for suffering humanity, they ad stepped forward and had greatly isted in arousing the militant spirit in the working class in Chicago. At all of the meetings they had spoken with an ardor and ability that put them in the front ranks of the proletarian leaders, and in two newspapers published by them, the
"Alarm." in English, and the "Arbelter Zeitung." in German, they unceasingly advocated the interests of the
working class. These men were Albert
R. Parsons, a printer, editor of the
"Alarm"; August Spies, an upholsterer by trade, and editor of the "Arbelter Zeitung"; Adolph Fischer, a
printer; Louis Lingg, a carpenter;
samuel Fielden, the son of a British
factory owner; George Engel, a
painter; Oscar Neebe, a well-to-de
business man, and Michael Schwab,
a bookbinder. All of them were more
or less deep students of economics and
sociology; they had become convinced
that the fundamental cause of the them in the front ranks of the profundamental cause of the alent inequalities of opportunity d of the widespread misery was the pitalist system itself. Hence they sed it uncompromisingly, (3)

The newspapers, voicing the interts and demands of the intrenched ses, denounced these radicals with ster emphasis as destructionists, berate poisoning and inflaming of blic epinion. Themselves bribing. intimidating. and slaying for profit Geryi, as has so often been pointed the pose of being the stanch conon the advanced leaders of the labor disorder, and then judicially get rid them, and crush the spirit and was the plan determined upon. abor leaders who confined their pro grams to the industrial arena were not feared so much; but Parsons, Spies and their comrades were not only pointing out to the masses truths extremely unpalatable to the capital-

with indignation at the at the McCormick meeting.

chieago, who was present to suppress
it if necessary, went home—when
suddenly one hundred and eighty poleemen, with arms in readiness, appeared and peremptorily ordered the
meeting to disperse. It seems that
without pausing for a reply they immediately charged, and began club
bing and mauling the few hundred
persons present. At this juncture a
mediately charged, and began club
bing and mauling the few hundred
persons present. At this juncture a
mediately charged, and began club
bing and mauling the few hundred
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mediately charged, and began club
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bing sand mauling the few hundred
persons present. At this juncture a
mediately charged, and began club
bing sand mauling the few hundred
persons present. At this juncture a
mediately charged and person
definitely who threw the bomb
suspicions were not lacking that it
was done by an intercentary of corporate
have seen, the Pennsylvania rallroad
hirelings deliberately destroyed property and incited riot in order to
charge the strikers with crime. In
the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania Pinkerton detectives had provoked trouble during the strikes, and
mediately hungs some laborleaders and imprisoned others.

The hurling of the bomb, whether
dence by a secret emissary, or by a
sympathizer with labor, proved the
lever which the propertied classe,
med heen fever-fishly awaiting. Spices
there can into jail; the newspapers in
vented wild yarns of conspiracies and
midnight polts. and raucously sic more cast into jail; the newspapers in
vented wild yarns of conspiracies and
midnight polts. and a raucously sic more and into prove the
mediate of the region of the real
conspicuency of the control of the control
considered. The most significant everties under the control of the control
considered themselves to be at violent
the crimes had been proved was not
considered. The most significant everties the control of the control

a tragic farce. The jury, it is clear, was purposely drawn from the employing class, or their dependents; of a thousand talesmen summoned, only nive or six belonged to the working class. The malignant class nature of class in the trial was revealed by the questions asked of the talesmen; nearly all declared that they had a prejudice against Socialists. Anarchists and Communists. Soon the blindest could see that the conviction of the group was determined upon in advance, and that it was but the visible evidence of a huge conspiracy to terrorize the whole working class.

The theory upon which the group was prosecuted was that they were actively engaged in a conspiracy

The theory upon which the group was prosecuted was that they were actively engaged in a conspiracy against the existing authorities, and that they advocated violence and bloodshed. No jurist would now presume to contend that the slightest evidence was adduced to prove this. But all were rushed to conviction: Spies, Parsons, Fischer, and Engel were hanged on November 11, 1887, after fruitless appeals to the higher courts; Lingg committed suicide in prison, and Fielden, Neebe and Schwab were sentenced to long terms in prison. The Labor Uprising in New York.

In the meanwhile, between the time of the Haymarket episode and the hanging and imprisonment of the Chicago group, the labor movement in New York City had assumed so strong was seized with consternation. The at it was not ignorance which led Knights of Labor, then at the summ to do this; it was intended as a mit of organization and solidarity, were ripe for independent political action; the effects of the years of ac-tive propaganda carried on in their ranks by the Socialists and Single-Tax were used to paralyze the weapons of offense and defence, by which the unions were able to carry on their industrial warfare.

The conviction in New York City of

of their comrades were not only obliting out to the masses truths terremely unpalatable to the capitality that the capitality is but were urging, although in a rude way, a definite political movement to overthrow capitalism. With left finest perception, fully alert to leir danger, the propertied classes ere intent upon exterminating this creentous movement by striking own its leaders and terrifying their ollowers.

Unions and radical societies and individuals into a mighty movement resulting in an independent labor party. To meet this exigency an effort was made by the politicians to buy off the labor party. But this flanking attempt at bribing an incorruptible man falled; the labor party is considered to remain the capital of the labor party. To meet this exigency an effort was made by the politicians to buy off the labor party. To meet this exigency an effort was made by the politicians to buy off the politicians to buy off the labor party. To meet this exigency an effort was made by the politicians to buy off the labor party. To meet this exigency an effort was made by the politicians to buy off the labor party. To meet this exigency an effort was made by the politicians to buy off the labor party. To meet this exigency an effort was made by the politicians to buy off the labor party. To meet this exigency an effort was made by the politicians to buy off the labor party of the labor party. To meet this exigency an effort was made by the politicians to buy off an indication and independent labor party. To meet this exigency an effort was made by the politicians to buy off an indication and independent labor party.

Workingmen's party movement in 1829. slaughter at the McCormick meeting. The election was for local officers of the same of the street of the foremost city in the United of the same of the foremost city in the United of the same of the foremost city in the United of the same of the foremost city in the United of the same of the street of the same of the The election was for local officers

But the capitalist class were even more doggedly determined upon retaining and intensifying those powers. Government was an essential requisite to their plans and development. The small capitalists bitterly fought the great; but both agreed that government with its legislators, laws, precedents, and the habits of thought it created, must be capitalistic. Both saw in the uprising of labor a prospective overturning of conditions.

(3) The utterances of these leaders revealed the reasons why they were so greatily feared by the capitalist class. Fischer, for instance, said: "I perceive that the diligent, neverresting human working bees, who create all wealth and fill the magazines with provisions, fuel and clothing, enjoy only a minor part of this product, while the drones, the idlers, keep the warehouses locked up, and revel in luxury and voluptuousness." Engel said: "The history of all times teaches us that the oppressing always maintain their tyraunies by force and violence. Some day the war will break out: therefore all workingmen should unite and prepare for the last war, the outcome of which will be the end forever of all war, and will bring peace and happiness to all mankind.

(4) This seems a very sweeping and extraordinarily prejudicial statement. It should be romembered, however, that these capitalists, both individual-

reft thousands of human beings very year, because of the demands of rout; of factories which sucked the ery life out of their tollers, and rhich filled the hospitals, slums, rothels and graveyards with an ever-increasing assemblage; every man in hat conclave, as a beneficiary of the aisting system, had drained his former form the sweat, sorrow, misers and death agonies of a multitude of workers. (4) These were the men who came forth to form the "Cityens" Association," and within a few nours subscribed \$100,000 as a fightens find.

The details of the trial will not be gone into here. The trial itself is now everywhere recognized as having been.

### WILL IT WORK?

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The Good People have a new idea. They are as delighted with it as a child with a new toy. Wherever I go I hear them chortling about it.

The Civic Federation is frantic over it, and Morgan's men, and Harriman's men, and their lawyers and clergymen talk everywhere about it as one of the great discoveries of the age.

It appears a solution has been found for the class struggle, and the solution is profit sharing.

Andrew Carnegie believes in it; thought about it late.

M. E. Ingalls, Chairman of the Big Four Railroad, is sure that ofit sharing is the only solution of the problem of capital and labor. George W. Perkins, of the United States Steel, declares that profit sharing will put an end to all war between capital and labor.

The idea is to allow workingmen to buy shares of stock. When they become stockholders they will rob themselves with one hand and dividend themselves with the other.

As stockholders they will be in favor of putting wages down, of extending hours, and of breaking up unions.

They will want to pile up dividends, and in order to pile up dividends they will declare war on labor agitators.

Incidentally they will learn to believe in big dividends. They will have no objection to the Standard Oil making eighty-four per cent. a year on its capital stock. On the contrary, they will begin to hope for two hundred per cent., so that every dollar that works will earn two dollars a year.

It is a bright scheme, and ought to help in the campaign of breaking up the unions and impoverishing the workmen.

It ought to help, also, in the campaign against Socialism, because the more men there are who own stocks, the more men there will be to fight for capital against labor.

We have recently had a fearful expose of conditions in Homestead and Pittsburg. The total disregard for life, the driving, agonizing toil of twelve hours a day, in the most exhausting work in the world, the low wages, the despairing, hopeless workers, the lack of unity and fraternity among them are all evidences of the power of the Steel Trust.

But the Steel Trust shares profits with these poor victims of toil. Many of them have a share or two of stock. Some of them get as much as five or ten dollars a year without working for it..

Isn't it wonderful? And that is the plan of the Good People to solve the class struggle.

And I wonder what the workers think?

The pathos of it is beyond expression. We have seen workmen fight other workmen, but have we ever before had to perfect an example of workmen enlisted in fighting themselves?

I suppose it is just possible that in the next ten years or so we shall find two or three million trade union stockholders.

They will then become reasonable, and allow their fellow capitalists to repeal Sherman Anti-Trust acts and imprison labor leaders. to hire Pinkertons and use the militia, to lower wages and lengthen hours, to break unions and crush strikes, and to rob and impoverish widows and orphans, all because they have learned as they labor and sweat how rleasant it is to have one dollar change each year by magic into two dollars.

### **OUR DAILY POEM**

"I WISH 'TWAS SIX."

By Edward Higgins.

wish 'twas six; the factory bell, qh!
will it ever ring?
wish the time would fly away and
the spindles cease to spin.
h! if the big machine would break,
the pulley, shaft or cone,
want to quit at six and then to
hurry home.

wish 'twas six; the factory grime would fall from my haggard face, y hear is aching, though I hear there's plenty to fill my place; y lungs are inhaling the factory dust. I hear the foreman say, 'Faster and faster you must, no need for this delay."

I gazed through the open window, and grazing in the grass.
To my surprise I recognized the image of an ass.
And he seemed to be free and happy, so far as I could see.
I could easily call him a jackass, but what could he call me?

### POPULAR READINGS

NATURALISM AND SUPERNATUR ALISM.

By Professor Huxley. Naturalism and Supernaturalism

completed and struggled with one an other; and the varying fortunes of the contest are written in the records of the course of civilization, from those of Egypt and Babylonia, six thousand

which their interference with the or-dinary course of events can be se-cured or averted.

It does not appear, however, that supernaturalists have attained to any agreement about these matters or that history indicates a widening of the influence of supernaturalism on prac-tice, with the onward-flow of time.

DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED.

"What do you think!" exclaimed the theatrical star, proudly. "They are going to name a new cigar after me." "Well." resolved the manager, "here's hoping it will draw better than you do."—Chicago News.

## A SUBSTITUTE FOR WORK.

"Physical culture, father is perfectly lovely!" exclaimed an enthusiastic young miss just home from college. "Look! To develop the arms I grasp this rod by one end and move it slowly from right to left." well, well!" exclaimed the father "what won't science discover! If rod had straw at the other end y be sweeping."—Success Magazine.



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### The Hold Up Man By Clarence S. Darrow

Will appear in the **International Socialist** Re-view for February. Other noteworthy articles in the same dumber are:

The Dream of Debs, by J. 'k London, concluded from January. cialism for Students, by Joseph E. Cohen, fourth lesson.

Must the Prelatariat Degenerate? by Karl Kautsky. How Tom Saved the Business, by Mary E. Marcy.

The last named story and The Dress of Debs are illustrated with original drawings by Ralph H. Chaplin. The Study Course by Joseph E. Coben started in the November number, which was cold out in a few days. We have reprinted the November lesson as a leaflet, one copy of which will be mailed free to anyone requesting it. Subscriptions can start with the December sember if sent in at once. Eighty large pages monthly.

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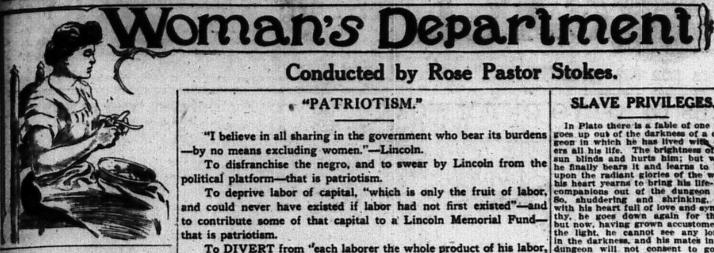
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LETTER FROM A LONELY OLD FARMER.

Dear Friend and Comrade—I am an id man in my seventy-fifth year. Carly eight years ago I bought this simproved farm of fifty acres for an alysen. He was with me near three was, when he moved to the city of ichester, N. Y. For the past five ears I have lived a lonesome, lonely grmif's life. I am getting to be reid to stay alone, and I am not he to do any more hard labor. I m now wanting younger help to ork this farm and truck garden. Decar comrade. I want a young an and his wife to come here and in this farm the same as if they woed it. The man must be a practical farmer and the woman imust derstand the handling of fruit, teks and hens; the man must derstand the handling of grapes d small fruit, and must bring on the place one horse and one cow. But would make more money with two rese and would have hay and fodre cough for six months that

oks.

Now, my dear comrade, ask me all a questions you wish, and please tell as if you think you can get a good amily into a good home. They should ot have more than one or two chilton.

J. J. B.

WHY THEY WENT.

Mrs. Dobson—"Bridget told me she sw Mr. and Mrs. Hobson going to surch this morning. I wonder what's the matter?"

mr. Dobson—"Why, either Mr. Hob-mr. Dobson—"Why, either Mr. Hob-ns has another attack of heart couble or Mrs. Hobson has a new at."—Woman's Journal.

Conducted by Rose Pastor Stokes.

"PATRIOTISM."

"I believe in all sharing in the government who bear its burdens -by no means excluding women."-Lincoln.

To disfranchise the negro, and to swear by Lincoln from the political platform—that is patriotism.

To deprive labor of capital, "which is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed"-and to contribute some of that capital to a Lincoln Memorial Fund-

To DIVERT from "each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as near it as possible," and to commemorate Lincoln's birthday by feasting and by talk of abstract justice-that is patriotism.

To class women with children and lunatics, and to give Lincoln's portrait a conspicuous place in the home-that is patriotism.

In a word, to hate the negro and to love Lincoln; to rob labor and to revere the memory of Lincoln; to pervert the functions of government and to point boastfully at Lincoln; to deny women their political liberty and to take conspicuous pride in Lincoln-that is patriotism.

I will not call myself a patriot. Will you?

I am not a patriot; I rebel against patriotism!

Come, let us submerge patriotism in the great sea of Humanity. Love of one's kind will swallow up love of one's country, as the mighty ocean swallows up the toy sail-boat launched by a child.

When the mothers of the world cease to be outcast by the sons they bear; when labor receives its own and each lives by his own labor; when men shall become color-blind through love and cease borses and would have hay and fodfor enough for six months that
wouldn't cost him a cent and a lot of
revisions in my cellar.

I have a large house with seven
rooms two big barns and four small
saidings. All I ask for the rent of
fine property is two dollars a month
and my keep. The man should be a
seed worker so that he can get ahead
as fast as possible. Every dollar will
be his except the rent of two dollars
a month, and I will help them in every
vay I can to get ahead.
I want educated people, and people
who have a good library of Socialist
sooks. to see their kind as "black" or "brown" or "white" or "yellow"; when wars shall cease and nations shall forget their nationalities-the word "patriotism" will be used as a word of pity or contempt, flung after US, the blind, foolishly selfish and stubborn peoples of "the

SPEAK FOR ADULT SUFFRAGE

By DORA MONTEFIORE.

Secretary of the British Adult Suf frage Society.

At the meeting called by the Wom- in a well organized general strike, en's Freedom League last week at had forced the hand of the autocrat, the Queen's Hall, London, the Nicholas, and had wrested from him the Queen's Hall. London, the speeches of the two Finnish women were entirely for adult suffrage. Madame Malmberg is an excellent comrade of ours, and when in England last summer spoke under the auspices of the Adult Suffrage Society, one Sunday afternoon in Respent's Park, and told how Socialist men and women, standing together words and had obtained the right for women to sit in the Diet on equal terms with men. Though Finland's liberactionary counsels of those surrounding the bloodstained throne of Sicholas, and though the guns of the Fortress of Sveaborg are pointing men and women, standing together

Then Lisbeth unwound two or three

it slip slowly through her hands, the

ladder gradually lowering till it fell

with a little jar against the light-

dow's open!" screamed excited Clair.

ing, carefully. Now Jamie-up!"

strike the steps.".
"Cautiously they moved upward,

Lisbeth fearful lest the younger ones

make a misstep, but ever keeping up

the pretense of their climbing the

When at last they reached the

Soon she had taken down the cur-

flashes of lightning flooded the little glass room, almost blinding her with

all sounded the deep sullen rear of

Next, the lamp was uncovered;

then, the silver-lined reflectors were swung open, and a very pale but

triumphant girl stepped down upon

With throbbing heart and trembling

fingers she raised the chimney and

touched the wick with the lantern's

small yellow flame, and—out through

(Concluded next week)

the frame supporting the lamp.

taking the lantern with her.

tains from the long windows.

Jamie down.

"So it is!' assented 'Lisbeth, show-

SLAVE PRIVILEGES.

In Plato there is a fable of one who goes up out of the darkness of a dungeon in which he has lived wife others all his life. The brightness of the sun blinds and hurts him; but when he finally bears it and learns to look upon the radiant glories of the world his heart yearns to bring his life-long companions out of the dungeon too. So, shuddering and shrinking, but with his heart full of love and sympathy, he goes down again for them; but now, having grown accustomed to the light, he cannot see any longer in the darkness, and his mates in the dungeon will not consent to go up with him to the light, because they believe that he, having been in the light, has lost his eyes; and when he pleads that they themselves are blind they turn upon him in a rage and slay him.

him.
So with modern woman in the mass. She does not want the ballot. She does not want her rights. She wants to be let alone so long as she can find a man to keep her, and ahe looks sullenly at the woman who has risen to the light, as one, not who would help her, but who would rob her of her slave privileges and give her nothing in return.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

straight on to Helsingfors, the Fin-nish capital, yet the Finnish women are as determined as are the men to fight for their liberties, all the dearer

are as determined as are the men to fight for their liberties, all the dearer to them now, because they all are full citizens and make their own laws and administer 'their own affairs. There was a sob in her voice, but there was also supreme courage, as our Finnish comrade referred to the troubles ahead.

When, I wonder, will English men and women realize that though in their midst the people are not being hanged and beaten for daring to speak and spread the truths of Socialism, yet the people's life blood is being slowly and inexorably drained from them in order that capitalism, the autocrat of England, may continue to exist? The horrible, prolonged torture of starvation is being applied to at least a third of the people, and our workers are cowed and down-trodden slaves, because they are not politically represented. Let us take example by the Finns, and learn solidarity in the struggle for the political weapon for every adult man and woman. Over 1100 was subscribed the other day at the Queen's Hall, but it was all given to help pass a limited woman suffrage bill. Where the wealthy can give their pounds, the workers can only give their pence, but the weight and

do what the wealthy cannot do; the workers can bring the weight and workers can bring the weight and mass of numbers to strengthen their demand. We shall call upon the working men and the working women later on to demonstrate for adult suffrage: meanwhile, we want every organization of workers to affiliate to our society, so that when the time for the fight comes we may have a strong, well-disciplined IS IT ADVISABLE?

By M. S. LIDEN.

In the Woman's Department of The Call I see the subject of women's penions is not getting the attention it merits. Now there must be a read but what is this reason? . Is it the women are not class conscious? don't believe it. I believe, and houses ly, that there is no class of huma economics as the woman workers. Can it be that they are not "keen" on any immediate demand? Or do they believe that Socialism as a movement as an ideal, is of more importance than any segregated defire, no matter low good, necessary or imperative?

lief (not yet crystalized into a dogma nowever), it seems the most plausible,

It is an axiom that "No part can be greater than the whole," and it surely is logic to contend that part can be equal (in importance) to the whole On the contrary, no movement has ever been attained at a leap, every thing grows by degrees, each victory gained in a logical sequence is so muci toward the ultimate good. Now what is the ultimate?

Women's absolute equality of oportunity, is it not? This is good So cialist doctrine. Now, then, is moth er's pensions a special privilege, and

our ideals? Every child has a right to be well born, and to be well born it must be born of a well and contented mother -will a dole covering a certain period

work this miracle of mind and con Personally I believe that occasion ally a child born under a pensioned prenatal condition might take up the women's burden when old enough, but I believe that all progress has been made by malcontents so far. They will have to finish the job, and the

task set before them is Socialism.

I was born of a mother who while carrying me threshed out the economic question according to her ability (which was not small, if I may be excused for saying so) and the time and conditions under which she lived

The result was that I was born i rebel, radical and a social malcontent and that by voice and pen I've put into words and ideas the ideals she had thought out, but for which never could find expression. My efforts have not been so wonderful, but I am sure that I have awakened some independ ent thought and that is the foundation of our great proletarian movement Others are organizers and they sy tematize the dreams of such as I.

By E. M. AND H. M. P. "Shu laces by de bunch, a dime," Floats up to my window at breakfast With a darky song in soft sweet rhyme

There Uncle Joe and Mammy go,

"Shu laces by de bunch, a dime, Come yo buy, now's de time, Now 'fo' you shu lace 's broke Buy dey ties ter help por' folk."

A HARD PROBLEM.

In the picture we see how hard it is for the poor to get along and how all the family must work to earn their living. And after they have worked and made the things, if they are from a factory, they get only one-twelfth of what each one is sold for. It shows how the rich impose on the poor and how true the saying: "To think that we who make the silk must wear the calico."

Good stories were received from Daniel Mishell, Mary Schwarts and Adolph Finkelstein. Max Frankel does not follow the conditions for the prize, although his story is well writ-

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PRIZE DRAWING.

Competitors for the drawing prize did not all stick to the subject given.

I hope many more will try next time



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NEW PUZZLES. No. 1. A Diamond.

& letter in Daily. 2. Part of the 5. Private roadways. 4. A 1. American now dead. 5. A er. 6. Cunning. 7. A letter in

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2.

first is in woman, but not in man; second is in tin, but not in pan; third is in narrow and also in long; fourth is in tune, but not in song; fifth is in mouse, but not in trap; sixth is in rest, but not in nap; My whole is a season.

No. 3.

Noted Men Puzzle. The first letters of the last names the following men spell a symbol of

cialism:

1. A Greek fable writer.

2. An American poet born in In-line and famous for his dialect 2. A great German Socialist. 4. A revolutionary patriot and alesman of America. 5. Ah English poet, artist and So-

6. A scientist, the anniversary of these birthday comes next week, 7. An English novelist of the nine-

teenth century.

5. An English reformer who espesially tried to help factory children and founded a colony in America.

5. An English writer on art and 16. English historian of the French

nch novel writer much read translations.

prize will be given to each of the most correct and neatest letters wering the three pursies. State ther you prefer a book, a picture Debs and Hanford, or a fountain

any boy or girl sending in two cor-t snawers out of the three will re-te an honor list certificate. Contest closes Thursday, February

e sure to state your age.

Ive your full name and address,
ut answer in a sealed envelope
mail with a two-cent stamp or

ddress Our Boys and Girls, The ANSWERS TO LETTERS.

Kabak.-Your contributions have h received and some week soon I use one of them. Please your stories short, as our space

## Conducted by Bertha Mailly.

'LISBETH'S LIGHT SHONE FORTH. By BLANCHE FARGO GRISWOLD.

(Reprinted by Courtesy of "The Children's Magazine," Frances Hodgson Burnett, Editor.) hard work, but they moved it slowly, (Continued from last week.) inch by inch, till at last it stood in the

Jur Boys and Girls

desired position. 'Lisheth was fourteen years old. strong, but not very large for her coils of the rope from the tree and let age, and she carried with little difficulty her end of the ladder. The younger ones by their united efforts

managed to drag theirs. The distance was short and they were compelled to stop a few times when the wind hindered their progress, but at last they stood beneath

the tree. "I don't see how we'll get it up," Jamie shouted, stretching his small neck as he looked

"Wait till I go back to the barn for

the lantern and some rope, and I'll tell As she reached the barn she again heard the distant report of the signalgun. 'Lisbeth shuddered; how well she knew the importance of their light to the unfortunate boat! Within a mile of the bluff on which the lighthouse stood were rocks that were a menace to navigation even in pleasant weather, and their fight was the one that showed the sailors their exact position! At last she found the rope

for which she had been looking and ran back to the waiting children. "I'm going to climb the tree," she called. "See the limbs that our swing was on? You go and sit directly under it. Hurry! it's growing dark; that's it; now sit still and when the ends of the rope drop, catch them, and don't

let them slip out of your hands.' The dauntless girl had been care fully feeling her way up the tree as she concluded her directions; and crawling out on a large limb she found a suitable place, uncoiled the rope,

its vividness, followed by quick, crash-"This end is going to be fastened to ing thunder. Bfg rain-drops splashed against the windows; the wind the top rung of the ladder," she said suiting action to word. "Give me whistled and shricked, and through it yours. Jamie; now-each one get a good the pounding surf. pull, pull, pull! till the ladder stands straight up! One-two-three!

ly rising ladder. When at length it was almost perpendicular. 'Lisbeth called, "Wind the rope around the tree; we mustn't let it slip, the ladder would come down if it did." As soon one thing more; this leg must be the murky blackness of the storm,
'Lisbeth's light shone forth!

And 'Lisbeth's light not only saved
the booming vessel. but helped to
guide her father and mother safe
home through the storm and darkswung around so that the ladder will "limited,—Editor.

is Rubin.—Thanks for your on Lincoln. Another article limb from which the ladder was suspended. "Ready. pull:" And pull they did! The ends caught and held put it in. face that way, see," pointing from the in the long grass and it was hard.

### FREEDOM'S CALENDAR.

CHARLES DICKENS, BORN FEB. 8, 1812.

How many of the boys and girls have read any of Dickens' stories? Have you read "The Old Curlosity Shop," or "Oliver Twist," or "The Tale of Two Cities?" If you have you will understand why we put the birth of Charles Dickens in Freedom's Calendar.

Calendry
Chatre Dickens knew the life of the working people, he wrote about them, he exposed the terrible wrongs of his time, and he wrote one of the greatest stories of the French Revolution that has ever been told.

When you read the story which we are beginning this week and see how he worked and suffered when he was a boy, you will understand why he was so skillful in writing about the poor people.

CHARLES DICKENS.

The Story of the Homeless Boy of the "'Lisbeth, 'Lisbeth, the ladder is al-London Streets. most up to the window! and the win-(Rupert Sargent Holland, in the January St. Nicholas.)

The little fellow who worked all-day long in the tumble-down old house by the River Thames pasting oil-paper covers on boxes of blacking. ing no surprise. "Let's play it's a bean-stalk and climb it like Jack did. house by the control of the coll-paper covers on boxes of blacking, fell ill one afternoon. One of the workmen, a big man named Bob Fagin, made him lie down on a pile of straw in the corner and placed blacking bottles filled with hot water beside him to keep him warm. There is the control of the men of the control of the men of the control of the men. then I-use both hands-be careful! Ready! Hitchety, hitchety, up we go! Hitchety, hatchety, up we go! Up, Clair, all safe and sound? Crawl up on the sill-now take the lantern and beside him to keep him warm. " he lay until it was time for the set it close to the wall- there, that's to stop work, and then his friend Fagin, looking down upon the small boy of twelve, asked if he felt able to go home. The boy got up looking so big-eyed, white-cheeked and thin that the man put his arm about his shoul-der. right! Now jump down to the land-"It's awful dark here, 'Lisbeth: the lantern only makes a tiny circle of

light. I can't see at all!" complained "Here, take it," answered 'Lisbeth, who also had climbed to the window

der.

"Never mind, Bob. I think I'm all right now," said the boy. "Don't you wait for me; go on home."

"You ain't fit to go alone, Charley. I'm comin' along with you."

"Deed I am, Bob. I'm feelin' as spry as a cricket.", The little fellow threw back his shoulders and headed for the stairs.

"Beautiful the same to the poor, but not to the rich.

Good stories were received from Daniel Mishell, Mary Schwarts and Adolph Finkelstein. Max Frankel does not follow the conditions for the prize, although his story is allowed. sill: "I don't need it." Then she jumped down to the landing and lifted "You so on shead, Clair, and carry for the stairs. Fagin, however, insisted on keeping the lantern-hold it up so it won't

Fagin, however, insisted on keeping him company, and so the two, the shabbily dressed undersized youth, and the big strapping man came out into the murky London twilight and took their way over the Blackfriars Bridge. "Been spendin 'your money at the pastry shops, Charley, again? That's what was the matter with you, I take it."

The boy shook his head. "No. Bob. watchroom beneath the lamp, she left the children behind and went on up The boy shook his head. "No. Bot, I'm trving to save. When I get my week's money I put it away in a bureau drawer, wrapped in six little paper packages with a day of the week on each one. Then I know just how much I've got to live on, and Sundays don't count. Sometimes I do get hungry, though; so hungry! Then I look in at the windows and play at being rich."

being rich."

They crossed the bridge, the boy's big eyes seeming to take note of everything, the man, duller witted, listening to his clatter. Several times the boy tried to say good night, but Fagin would not be shaken off. "I'm Fagin would not be shaken off. "I'm goin' to see you to your door, Charley lad," he said each time.

At last they came into a little street near the Southwark Bridge. The boy stopped by the steps of a house. "Here 't 's, Bob. Good-night. It was good of you to take the trouble for me."

It was good of you to take the for me."

"Good-night. Charley."

The boy ran up the steps, and, as he noticed that Fagin still stopped, he pulled the doorbell. Then the man went on down the street. When the door opened the boy asked if Mr. Fagin lived there, and being told that he did not, said he must have made a mistake in the house. Turning about he saw that his friend had disappeared around a corner. With a little smile of triumph he made off in the other direction.

### SHOE LACES.

Arm in arm, now to and fro, Gray, and bent as any bow. But happy they, in the streets of life. They still can weather any strife, As they sing together, this man and wife.

"If your mother bought four baskets of grapes, the dealur's price being a quarter a basket, how much money would the purchase cost her?" asked the new teacher.

"You never can tell," answered Tommy, who was at the head of his class. "Ma's great at bargaining!"—

THE PRIZE STORY

STORY FOR THE PICTURE. By Mary E. Gordon.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUBLIC. (WEATHER.)

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Zine must be put on coupon.) To obtain the pattern above,

THE CASH GIRL. By Anna C. Rogers.

Be careful next time.

Interesting drawings were received from Oscar Wuertz, Edward Riester, Harry Kovnat, Harry Goodman, Samuel Shafaky, Osee Swanson, Katherina Schwab and Catherine Sullivan.

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

\*



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### A "MONOPOLY" DEFEATED.

An interesting dispatch came from Indianapolis the other day It read as follows:

Twenty large coal operators came acre to-day on a run to defeat what they term an attempt on the part of the coal miners to corner the common description of the miners' power. The altered of the miners' power. The altered attempt is contained in a bill provided, and the limitation of helpers dependent on their choice the dependent of the poerators would be completely in their power. The committee having the limit charge supposed it was designed for the safety and health of the miners, but under the showing of the operators its complexion completely in working under the direction of a practical miner.

Of course the bill will not pass. The mine owners and other capitalists will see to that. For the workingmen of Indiana, like their fellows in other states, have voted by large majorities, year after year, to leave the power of making and interpreting and executing the laws in the hands of two parties both of which are financed by capitalists, directed by capitalists, and pledged to the maintenance of the property interests of the capitalist class. They have allowed themselves to be deceived by the obviously false but flattering statement that "There are no classes in this country" and by the advice given them by politicians and sometimes by labor leaders that "The labor movement must be kept out of politics and politics kept out of the labor movement." So, although forced to organize for self-defense as a class, although often locked out or blacklisted and often forced to strike as workingmen, as a class of workingmen, they have as yet failed to think about politics as workingmen or to think about the labor movement as citizens. They have worked hard and fought hard in their unions, but have played in politics-and have "been worked" by the employing and owning class, directly or through its political agents. The state government belongs to the mine owners and other owners and employers, just as the mines and factories and railways do. It is used for the benefit of the possessing class, just as those material things are used for their benefit, no matter how inconsistent that may be with the welfare of the workers, who title. He wants to widen his activities. are also the majority of the voters.

The bill will not pass, in all probability, nor any other bill as socially beneficial, until the workingmen in much larger numbers than heretofore begin to think politically as a class and to use their ballots intelligently in the same line that they use the strike and the

But let us consider the bill impartially, if that is possible. The press agency which sent out the dispatch took it for granted that the great majority of the readers, including even the majority is to laugh. of workingmen, would share its horror at the idea of legislation being enacted which would "put the operators completely in the miners" power"--the word "operators," as applied to the mining industry, meaning not the men who perform any of the operations of digging and handling coal, but the men who own the mines and decide for their own profit when and how other men shall be allowed to dig coal for them.

fully dangerous modern industries. Hardly a week passes without our reading of an explosion, a fire, or a cave-in in some coal mine a prince of peace. causing the death of a dozen, a score, a hundred, or perhaps several hundred men. The proportion of men killed to the number of men employed in the industry, and the proportion of men killed to the amount of coal mined, are higher in the United States than in almost a prince of peace. any other civilized country. The number and proportion of men killed in the coal-mining industry is increasing all the time.

Who are the men that get killed by hundreds and thousands that get injured by thousands and tens of thousands, the contract asthma and consumption and rheumatism and other miners' diseases?

Everyone laughs at the suggestion. The operators take no risks. It is no more dangerous to own coal mines than to own candy factories or greenhouses.

No, it is the miners-the wage-working miners-who take their lives in their hands every time they go down into the pit. The owners do not even see the inside of the mines from which they draw their profits and over which they claim the exclusive right of control. They are safe and comfortable. They don't like to have accidents happen in the mines, for it costs some money to make repairs. But they deliberately take the chances of preventable accidents happen- only asked for \$1.50 for a ten-hour ing every day in every year, because they find that, in the long run, it costs less money to cover the loss of accidents than to prevent them. The multitudes of lives do not count with them-for they are forced? Not he. He ordered out the workingmen's lives, and workingmen are plentiful and cheap.

When these operators, these rulers of the mining industry, are taken to task for the frequency of accidents, they always lay the blame on the miners. They point out that one ignorant or incompetent miner can jeopardize the safety of all his comrades in the mine ought to be carefully trained, and only those who have acquired by putting in a blast badly or setting it off at the wrong moment or striking a match in an atmosphere laden with explosive gas.

That is true. Yet these operators, these rulers of the mines whose own lives are safe, do not hesitate to put ignorant and inex- and the men exposed to danger, are just the men who can and should perienced men into the mines whenever they can get them cheaper be trusted to supervise the training of new miners and to determine than experience and skilful men or whenever they wish to break a when they are competent to be entrusted with the responsible strike or demoralize a union and force wages down.

It is the miners who do the work. It is the miners who take the risks. If it is possible for anyone to take a perfectly impartial view passed-because, if enacted and enforced, it would make miners' of such a matter, would it not be evident to him at once that the lives safer at the expense of reducing mine-owners' profits and taking saving of human lives is a most important consideration, before which the control of the mining industry partly out of the hands of the men

## THE ADVENTURES OF OTTO OUTOFWORK



HE GOES INTO BUSINESS-AND OUT AGAIN.

## ROOSEVELT, A PRINCE OF PEACE!

By LOUIS KOPELIN.

Theodore Roosevelt, the proud pos- | tavorable comment of the New York or of the Nobel Peace Prize, has een proclaimed a prince of peace. But Roosevelt is not content with that Sheriff Molloy, of Westchester County. He is going to establish everlasting eace in the industrial world.

It is announced that there will be conference at the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington next Wednesday to consider "how the Nobel Peace Prize, which President Roosevelt devoted to the foundation for the promotion of industrial peace, can be made most effective."

Roosevelt, a prince of peace! It

Politician Roosevelt, who never lost in opportunity to malign and villify all the men who strove for the world's etterment, he is a prince of peace.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt, who invented such a brutal and inhuman spiked police club that the Patent Office refused to patent it, he is a prince of peace.

a bloodthirsty Apache to shame, he is

President Roosevelt, who strenuously advocates the enlarging of the army, the increasing of the navy and the strengthening of the militia, he is

Governor Roosevelt, who ordered out the troops against the Croton Dam strikers-but this can't be put in a paragraph. The mere facts of this almost forgotten strike and of the infamous part our "promoter of industrial has played in it will fill a colume.

The story, in short, is as follows: On April 2, 1900, about 700 men went on strike at the Croton Dam works, which was then being built to supply water for New York City.

The state law then provided that all employes on public works should receive a wage of \$1.50 for an cight-Dam works were receiving \$1.25 for ten-hour day. But they did not ask for all that was due to them. They

What did Governor Roosevelt do? Did he order that the law be entroops, when there was not the slightest provocation for so doing.

they were many times the object of "to bear arms."

Governor Roosevelt ordered out the

Sheriff Molloy, only a month previous to the strike, had been convicted of the crime of "an irregular release of a prisoner in his custody," and was fined \$1,500 and costs. On hearing that Roosevelt called

out the militia, Sheriff Molloy said this to a reporter of the New York "Times":

"I am very glad to think that we have a Governor who acted so quick-ly as Governor Rooseveit did. Some men who have been at Albany would not have given us the troops for a week to come.

The troops naturally had nothing to do. They paraded, held receptions and posed for pictures that appeared in the newspapers. This performance lasted for a week. Meanwhile the strikers were holding their ground. The contractors were unable to resume operations. So, after a conference between the contractors, General Roe, who was in charge of the militia, and Sheriff Molloy, the most iniquitous part of the history of the strike was put into operation.

A systematic raid was made among the homes of the strikers. All weapons were , confiscated. Sheriff Molloy, who secured twenty-six warrants from a judge in Sing Sing, served them on the leaders of the strike. Several other arrests were made without warrants.

Three revolvers, one dirk and several pocket knives was the result of

A pathetic incident in this raid that when the soliders arrived at the home of Marcello Rotella, a leader of the strike, they found him and his wife kneeling and weeping alongside the death bed of their only child. A priest had been sent for and the father and mother begged the soldiers to leave Rotella, promising that he would surrender himself to the Sheriff the next day. But the soldiers did not heed their pleadings and handcuffed the anguished father and

Some of the arrests were made or the charge of carrying weapons. As Westchester County had no ordinance against carrying weapons, its citizens The strikers were so orderly that came under the constitutional right

experience and knowledge and careful habits permitted to do the sort of work in which danger is involved; and that the miners as a body, being the men who do the work, the men who know the trade, portions of the work?

That is what this bill proposed. That is why it will not be all others ought to give way; that the men at work in the mines who own the mines and do not work in them.

When the arrested strikers were ar aigned before Judge Lent he said: "You are charged with threatening troops on the unsupported word of to shoot people at Croton Dam, with carrying firearms and threatening to blow up the Croton Dam with dyna mite.

> So palpably unjust were the arrests that the leading citizens of Croton landing sent in protests to the authorities, and subscribed money to defend the imprisoned men.

After a hearing the prisoners were out under \$2,000 bail each. Being unable to get bondsmen they were all re manded to jail, awaiting their trial. Their trial was a farce. Some were sentenced "To stay away from West chester County." Others received workhouse sentence

The arrests and the raid had their desired effects. Many families moved away to New York City and to other surrounding towns. Others secure employment on the farms near Croton Landing. The strike was practically broken.

As April 21 approached (the monthy pay day at the Croton Dam Works) t was heralded in the papers as a day set for violence. But this is what the New York "Times" said the next

military and civil authorities by preserving perfect order."

A noteworthy fact of the strike is that not one penny's worth of property was destroyed during its whole

On April 23 hundreds of strike breakers were imported, and under the protection of the militia they were

The strike was at an end. Governo Roosefelt then sent this telegram to EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

"ALBANY, N. Y., "APRIL 25, 1900. "MY DEAR GENERAL-LET ME

CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE AD-MIRABLE MANNER IN WHICH YOU HAVE HANDLED THE Jobs. MIRABLE MANNER IN YOU HAVE HANDLED THE "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Roosevelt, a prince of peace! It is

PRINCES OF PRIVILEGE.

It is not enough to rid ourselves king in government and an autocrat in church and a hierarchy in education, leaving untouched kings of finance, the barons of industry, and the princes of privilege in general. To leave these privileged in-dividuals alone is to give them the necessary economic power to take unto themselves the rule in govern-

### TALKS WITH THE GIRL WHO WORKS.

By GERTRUDE BARNUM.

III.

WHOSE WORK ARE YOU DOING?

Whose work are you doing?

Every working girl is doing her own share of industrial we and the work of one or more leisure class women besides.

Most of the leisure class women are satisfied with this arrange ment. Are you?

You might well ask these of women what THEY are doing

While you are doing their w The young lady, you will find is studying or traveling or society," so the young work girl has to labor from half p seven in the morning till sev eight or nine o'clock at night

make enough boots, shoes, u

derwear, suits, hats, furs, etc. What does the young lady de in return for these things? P haps she has charge of a se club for working girls at a S tlement one evening a week. I you like that bargain?

The older leisure class lad are by no means idle as a re They direct their servants a households, choose the nun and teachers for their childr besides advising and dire

them; and they comfort their husbands and entertain family frien They serve on civic committees, belong to culture clubs and atte conventions. The working woman who has a family and friends must le

after them, too-and without the servants; but this is incidental fe her. Her main occupation is making cloth, cigars, overshoes leggings, automobile coats, etc., for the club woman's family. She has no time for culture clubs. She can take no part in civic

affairs, even though her children play in filthy streets and garbage cans block the entrance to her home.

Does the working woman like this division of labor and leisure

When the husband of a cigarmaker dies, and the widow is una to support the children on \$8 a week, the club woman may subtowards a charity fund for the widow and orphans.

The working woman works for the club woman and her fam receiving a pittance as wages. The club woman gives back a sti from the large profits of her husband's business in charity. What sort of a bargain is this?

Whose work are you doing besides your own? Who are you carrying on your back?

Do you wish to grasp all the work of the world? I watch you rushing to work and rushing all day at your work and carrying wor home with you at night, and it looks as though you were afraid you could not get everybody's share of work.

Do not be so greedy!

Eight hours of moderate work is more than your share. Whose work are you doing the rest of the time?

Go join the Union of your trade and plan for the eight hour day and the better distribution of the work of the world.

### THE BLIND LABORER.

By CHARLES HOWARD FITCH. There was a man of our town. Not wonderfully wise. Who jumped into a bramble bush, And scratched out both his eyes; And when he found his eyes were o And when he found his eyes were With all his might and main He jumped into another bush To scratch them in again. But if the scratching that he got Was of the usual kind. I'm sorry for his family For he must still be blind.

There was a man of our town—
They call this kind a "mot"—
Who cast his vote Republican
And got his wages cut;
And when he found his wages cut,
Of course it made him sore;
He jumped to voting Democrat,
And had them cut some more.
This way they play the silly fool,
The man behind the job;
Both parties have one simple rule;
Their business is to rob.

And all the robbing that is done Go listen to the Sociaitsts, A vote for Socialism might A vote for Socialism might be something for your pains. And make the bosses pause and think: These workingmen have brains. They think, and in the power of

They'll think-To take the works.

'And when they want to run the works
In any modern way.
They'll also take the engineer
And give him better pay." The men who own our factory stocks Know little of our tools:

The men who operate the same Know how—they are not foois. To run a democratic shop To run a democratic shop
As Socialism explains,
Would work all right in theory
With workingmen of brains,
But that we do not go too fast
I pray you make a note
That men with sense enough to
Need sense enough to vote.

### A DIRE PREDICTION.

unto themselves the rule in government, church and school. The process is inevitable; we must go forward toward autocracy in industry or backward toward autocracy in government, church and school. We simply cannot escape.—Rev. C. R. Lunn, in Homiletic Review.

ON EDGE.

"You are a pretty sharp boy, Tommy,"
"Well, I'd ought to be. Pa takes me vest in the woodshed and strops me three or four times a week."—Hartser Washing was a fishing village of the traction subject.

A DIRE PREDICTION.

London as a fishing village was pictured by Sir William Ramsey at the annual meeting of the British Science an

## QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

J. R.—To become a member of Socialist party apply at the near local branch. Since you do not a your address we cannot tell wh branch is most convenient to a Surely you know some party member inquire of him.

1. C.—It would require more space than we can give here to fully define "Free Love." But as it is generally understood, which is not always right, it denotes the living together of a man and woman without legal marriage. Socialism confining itself mainly to political and economic questions, doss

S. T.—Your father not being a citizen, you must get your first papers even though you came to the United States before you were iwenty-one.

States before you were twenty-one.

L. W.—1. Andrew Carnegie is a large bond and share holder in the Steel Trust, which means that he has much to do with ft. 2. The Homestead steel plants belong to the Carnegie Steel Company, which is turn belongs to the United States Steel Corporation. 3. There are many scattered bits of Mr. Carnegie's pastered to be a seen a second, but as yet none so well gathered together as to enable us to give you references. Gustavus Myers will deal with this gentleman's past and present some time in the near future; these facts will then appear in The Call.

M. L.—It is next to impossible to find Mr. R. Tinkens, in Ohio, unless you at least have the name of the city where he lives.

Dick.—The number of Jews in the United States, from the best record we have at hand, was 1,058,000 is 1900; and since then it is safe to say that the number has almost doubled. In Russia they number 2,400,00c. Throughout the world their number is said to be 7,186,000.

W. C.—You can obtain the sone you, ask for from the Wilshire Book Company, 200 William street, New York City.

8. B.—No. The Call never issued a

E. R.—Thanks for your less which has been put into the hand a reporter working up the labor of the traction subject.