





## THE CALL LIBRARY CONTEST

**The Call Library Vote.** Any Trade Union, Labor Organization, Social Club, Singing Society, Socialist Party Local, Fraternal Organization, Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., etc., can enter this contest.

The organizations receiving the largest number of votes will get the following prizes:

First Prize ..... \$300 Library (or a handsome hand-made Embroidered Banner.)

Second Prize ..... 200 Library

Third Prize ..... 100 Library

In case of a tie for any of the prizes offered, the value of the prize tied for will be equally divided between or among the persons so tying.

Those sending in coupons by mail should see to it that their letters have sufficient postage.

**USE THIS COUPON TO HAND IN YOUR VOTE.**

Please tie up coupons in bundles of 10.

Here is the way the record stands up to March 18.

226 A. D. Soc. Party, Bklyn. 16,167	Bakers' Union No. 1 ..... 400
Turn Verein Vorwärts, Bklyn. 12,866	N. Y. Letter Carriers' Ass'n ..... 250
Local Newark, Soc. Party ..... 10,874	Carpenters' Union No. 513 ..... 250
Umma Social Club ..... 9,590	Amur section W. E. A. ..... 250
226 A. D. Soc. Party, Bklyn. 9,500	Gottscheer Socialisten Club ..... 250
2d A. D. Soc. Party ..... 9,340	23d A. D. Soc. Party ..... 250
8th A. D. Soc. Party ..... 9,338	Hudson City Turn Verein ..... 250
Young Men's Prog. Org. 9,165	Br. 209, Workmen's Circle ..... 250
Machinists, Dist. 15 ..... 8,795	Letter Carriers' Band of Bklyn. 250
24th D. Soc. Party ..... 8,795	Doyle Town Ethical Society ..... 250
Local Astoria ..... 8,000	Young Men's Benevolent Ass'n. 250
6th A. D. Soc. Party, N. Y. 7,977	Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Ass'n. 250
Branch Irvington, N. Y. 6,824	Walters and Cooks' Alliance No. 250
Newspaper Mail Deliverers' 6,740	515, Bayonne ..... 250
Union No. 623 ..... 6,740	Cigarmakers' Union No. 89 ..... 250
Workingmen's Educational Club 6,649	Socialist Party Club, Springfield. 250
Young Friends' Soc. Ltd. Circle. 6,224	Woodworkers' Union No. 420 I. 250
Arbeiter Turnvereine der West. 6,150	Greater N. Y. Benevolent Ass'n 250
N. Y. P. O. Clerks' Union No. 10 6,074	Local 15, Ind. W. W. ..... 250
Inter-High School Soc. League. 5,759	Carpenters' Local 25, I. W. W. 250
Murray Hill Soc. Club ..... 5,600	Century Wheelmen ..... 250
Socialist Fire and Drum Corps. 5,465	National Turn Verein ..... 250
Mailers' Union No. 6 ..... 5,460	Carpenters' Union No. 724 ..... 250
Social A. C. Bronx ..... 5,309	Housewives' Union No. 53 ..... 250
Local 161, I. W. W. Printers. 5,295	Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 250
Wood Carvers and Modelers. 5,220	Kegel Club No. 515 ..... 250
Makers' Union No. 15, Jersey 5,006	Progressive Machinists' 250
Westchester Soc. Party ..... 4,922	Union No. 525 ..... 250
Merotypers' Union No. 1 ..... 4,767	Carpenters' Union No. 323 ..... 250
N. Y. Propaganda League, I. W. 4,100	Carpenters' Union No. 497 ..... 250
W. 4,000	Brewers' Union No. 1 ..... 250
Doyle's Union No. 416 ..... 3,725	Carpenters' Union No. 421 ..... 250
Turn Verein Vorwärts, N. Y. 3,580	Butchers' Union No. 174 ..... 250
Typographical Union No. 6 ..... 3,050	Painters' Union No. 848 ..... 250
Patterson Young Soc. League ..... 2,840	German Painters' No. 499 ..... 250
2d and 16th A. D. Soc. Party. 1,550	Plumbers' Union No. 421 ..... 250
Silk Workers' Union No. 639 ..... 1,200	Stevens Literary Society ..... 250
Soc. Youth of Russia ..... 1,125	Harlem Socialist Club ..... 250
Upholsterers' Union No. 39 ..... 1,100	Wood Workers' Union, Phila. 250
Upholsterers' Union No. 44 ..... 1,043	Com. Telegraphers of America. 250
Yarkville Damsenchor ..... 920	North Side Rep. Club ..... 250
Lassalle Damsenchor, Bklyn. 890	Federal Rep. Club ..... 250
Soc. Youth of Russia ..... 890	Young Men's Socialist Circle. 250
W. & D. B. Fund 24, Harlem. 760	St. Vincent A. C. ..... 250
Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 ..... 676	Thos. Jefferson Ass'n. Boston. 250
Merotypers' Union No. 1 ..... 628	Hungarian American Athletic 250
Theatrical Union No. 1 ..... 520	Club ..... 250
Engravers' Union No. 1 ..... 490	Lab. News Co. Br. 24 W. C. 250
Bricklayers' Union No. 11 ..... 426	Left at Call office ..... 500
Carpenters' Union No. 399 ..... 400	

LOCKOUT STIRS  
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Union Carpenters, Fighting for Their Rights, Will Hold Big Mass Meeting.

(Special to The Call.)

**NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 20.**—The story of the lockout of the union carpenters of New Britain, published in The New York Evening Call of March 19, has roused the striking workers.

The carpenters, 113 in number, were locked out by J. W. Allen & Sons, members of the Master Builders, for refusing to use scab-made trim in a building which this firm was erecting.

Since the lockout and declaration of a strike on March 15, capitalist newspapers have grossly distorted the truth, and the houses have used the columns to spread broadcast fake advertisements of the work that union men can obtain in New Britain.

The Call's story is the first authentic account that has appeared. The men are cheered and encouraged. They feel that a great blow has been struck for victory.

The enthusiasm has resulted in the calling of a big mass meeting to be held on Sunday, March 21. Elaborate arrangements have been made. Orators will speak, and it is expected that hundreds will turn out to protest against the tyranny of the bosses.

## BANDITS RAID CITY

Score of Robbers Wreck Bank, but Get No Coin—Citizens in Pursuit.

**BALD KNOB, Ark., March 19.**—Three hundred men, most of them mounted, and all heavily armed, are in pursuit of a score of bandits who terrorized this city early yesterday and made an unsuccessful attempt to dynamite the safe in the Bank of Bald Knob. The city was aroused by an explosion, and when the marshal hurried toward the bank building, from which the sound of the blast came, he saw twenty mounted men with drawn revolvers patrolling the streets. He was greeted with shots, and ran toward the Methodist Church to ring the bell as an alarm. Four of the bandits followed and forced him to flee.

Several shots were fired through windows of dwelling where lights appeared. "Stay in and keep quiet or be killed," shouted the men as they halted in front of dwellings.

For more than an hour the safe-blowing worked in the bank, placing their charges of dynamite and then running outside the building to await the explosion. These attacks, while wrecking the bank, building and the one adjoining, resulted in only the safe door being blown off.

Ladies' Hand Bags and Purse—Leather and Metal.

**M. & A. KATZ, Department Store**

831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street.

Ladies' Waists  
Ladies' Skirts  
Underskirts  
Gloves  
Corsets  
Dress Gowns  
Dress Trimmings

Infants' Wear  
Girls' Outfits  
Everything for Boys  
FOR GENTLEMEN  
Shirts, Vests,  
Collars, Cuffs,  
Ties, Suspenders

**BEDDING**  
Pillows  
Preads  
Sheets  
Slips  
Blankets

Once a Communist  
Always a Communist

**Bedding**

"The Furniture Dealer"

Brooklyn, Queens and Queens Sts.  
BROOKLYN

## BEDDING

One of our specials for this week will be an Elastic Felt Mattress at

**\$9.75**

This Mattress is made of layers of pure white cotton, covered with a satin finished art ticking, manufactured by a well known bedding maker, under exactly the same conditions as all our high-grade mattresses.

Other grades of cotton, as well as hair Mattresses, constitute a feature of our Bedding Exhibit.

R. R. MEN BEHIND  
NEW SUBWAY OFFER

Capitalists of Pennsylvania and New Haven Lines Want to Take Hand in Traction.

Henry C. Frick, Jacob H. Schiff, James McCrea, Samuel Roca and several other multi-millionaires prominent in the Pennsylvania Railroad, the United States Steel Trust and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad are said to be behind the offer of the Bradley, Gaffney, Steers Company to build the Lexington Avenue subway. The new combination also plans an invasion of the Brooklyn subway field, it is said.

These financiers will, it is believed, form a powerful rival to the Interborough. That the Public Service Commission regards the offer as the most important development in the New York transit situation in recent days was shown when the entire commission called on Governor Hughes yesterday and discussed the plan with him, together with the other offers that have been made.

Before the offer of the Bradley, Gaffney, Steers Company can be accepted the Elberg law will have to be changed so as to empower the Public Service Commission to make such a contract as is proposed. This was one of the matters discussed with the Governor. The commission favors the change so as to give them more power, even though they may not accept the present offer.

Representatives of the other traction interests would not discuss the new subway offer yesterday. At the Interborough office, however, it was said that the company had no objection to making, but Arthur J. Baldwin, counsel for the new company, talked freely about its plans to a Call reporter.

"Our proposition is a business one from business," he said. "It puts the matter on a business footing, and offers terms on which private capital can construct a subway and at the same time be assured of getting its money back."

The offer to build a subway for the city with our own money. Though my clients are strictly a contracting firm our offer contemplates not merely the digging of the subway, for it is out of the operation that we expect to reap our profits. We propose to take the city into partnership, and to operate the subway in such a way as that it will not cost the city a cent."

That the New Haven road has a hand in the offer is indicated by the fact that the Bronx terminal of the proposed subway is close to the terminals of the suburban train service of the New Haven. The New Haven is seeking an entrance to the lower part of the city, as President Mellon announced to the Public Service Commission some months ago.

Jacob H. Schiff visited Philadelphia and had an extended conference with the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few days ago. It is stated that the Pennsylvania as a company is not behind the project, but that men powerful in Pennsylvania are.

## RAID GAMBLING DENS

District Attorney Jerome Heads Party to Red Raven Club.

District Attorney Jerome led a raiding party in Second avenue early this morning, in which nine prisoners were taken. The District Attorney was accompanied by D. A. Murphy, an Assistant District Attorney; Magistrate Krotel, Inspector Russell and Captain Herlihy, of the 5th street station.

The objective point of the raiders was the Red Raven Club, at 122 Second avenue. Mr. Jerome and his party chopped a hole through the parlor floor, and, according to the police report, found a full outfit of gambling paraphernalia.

Deputies of Chief Inspector Schmittberger's staff, assisted by plainclothes men from various precincts in the city, made a raid on an alleged gambling house in Third avenue, near 79th street, over the heads of Inspector James O'Brien, of the 5th Inspection District, and Captain John T. Ryan, of the East 88th street station, early last night, and arrested thirty-five men, two being charged with "keeping and maintaining a gambling house," and the others with being "common gamblers."

BOSSSES TO DECIDE  
STRIKE OF MINERS

Official Journal of Union Says Anthracite Situation is in Hands of Operators.

(Special to The Call.)

**INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.**—The current issue of the Mine Workers' Journal, the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America, contains the following editorial on the threatened trouble in the anthracite region:

"As pointed out before, there are but two ways in which the anthracite mines can be operated: One is by recognition of the union and a joint agreement mutually entered into by the interested parties, and the other that of thorough organization by the miners and the imposition of a living mining rate by the miners. This latter is probably the best in view of the spirit exhibited by the operators in that region. It has cost thousands of dollars and years of struggle to compel that recognition the world over. It is without doubt the most costly to both operators and miners, but the attitude assumed by the capitalist, be they coal operators or others, has been such that labor has had to fight every inch for the ground gained."

"If the anthracite operators insist on assuming the intolerant attitude they did at the conference last week, then, much as it is to be regretted, there is only one course open for the miners. Their demands are just; the spirit they have displayed is a fair one. If that spirit is to be ignored, we will continue to be treated with contempt; there is only one course open, and that is to part friends and go out and fight for their rights."

"We think it was General Sherman who said 'War is hell.' Of course, he referred to the civil war, the history of which we all know. It seems strange that after all the hell that has been raised by industrial war, that is the beginning of the twentieth century, with all our boasted civilization, there can be no way of granting to the anthracite miner fair wages and living conditions until there has been another industrial war, and the miner has demonstrated his ability to take what belongs to him and which should be conceded without the strife that causes so much hatred and suffering."

"We will await patiently the result of pending effort in the anthracite region, and anticipate with pleasure the news that an amicable settlement has been reached, and war, or strike, or the necessity for it, has been averted by the concessions made by the operators in that field."

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America has ordered the National Executive Board to convene in Indianapolis on next Thursday. Mr. Lewis said last night that he would attend the Scranton convention and be back in Indianapolis in time to meet with the Executive Board on Thursday. In regard to the Scranton convention, President Lewis said:

"The anthracite operators are mistaken when they say that the bituminous miners dominate the anthracite men, since the anthracite workers, and they alone, will be represented in the Scranton convention. We expect intelligently to meet any issue, and fix the responsibility on the operators for any failure to reach an agreement governing wage conditions in the anthracite mining country."

## MINERS CHOOSE DELEGATES.

**HAZLETON, Pa., March 20.**—With the election held last night most of the miners' unions in the Hazleton district have chosen their delegates for next week's convention at Scranton, to act on the refusal of the operators to grant any of the demands of the men. As far as can be learned none of the delegates from this district has been or will be instructed.

The organizers, who have been among the miners since the bituminous tri-district convention at Scranton reject the terms of the operators for a renewal of the present wage agreement, the question of a general strike will be referred back to the local for a vote. This will prolong the continuation of negotiations beyond April 1, and may result in a lockout.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, whose miners are in work steady the rest of the month, has issued an order laying off its breaker-building forces during all of April.

## PAY YOUR PLEDGES TO THE SUSTAINING FUND

Did you notice the Sustaining Fund last week, readers of The Evening Call? There was a decided slump, and it makes a very serious shortage in the finances of the paper.

Do you know why the slump occurred? We can tell you. There are some people who cherish the belief that the Sustaining Fund works automatically and will come in of itself, but last week proves that when energetic work on the fund ceases, the comrades and friends fall down badly.

Comrade Anna Maley, whose organizing and executive ability has propelled the Sustaining Fund during the past eight months, has been ill for two weeks.

Now there are many pledges and payments due that would have been asked for by personal letters had Miss Maley been on the job. February payments on bonds are in many cases not yet paid. Are you one who has been waiting for a request? If you are, send in that back payment as well as the one for March by return mail, as The Evening Call is in urgent need of money.

Hurry in all sums due on pledges and also any donations you can get together. Don't wait to be asked for them. Don't let your paper suffer because you do not receive a personal dun for your pledge.

YOU are responsible for the welfare of the paper. Let your loyalty to the Socialist press make you do more than you would ordinarily and thus help The Evening Call at this critical moment.

Make it your first business after reading this to bring or send your remittance to the office of The Call and rally to the support of your press as you have so well done at other times.

AT LAST  
SOCIALISM

In Theory and Practice.  
By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Cloth, 370 Pages, good type.

**The Socialist Literature Co.,**  
15 Spruce Street, N. Y.

Offers this book at rock-bottom figure,

**\$1.35 PER COPY.**

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

**McCann's Hats**  
210 BOWERY,  
Opp. Rivington Street.

## BUILDING NEWS.

The following plans have been filed with the Buildings Department for new structures in Manhattan and Bronx:

Fort Washington av. n e corner of 178th st. for a six-story brick tenement, 92,710 sq. ft. Fort Washington Syndicate, of 165 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, \$175,000.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 165th st. for a six-story brick apartment house, 100,140 sq. ft. Lansing Company, of 1 Nassau st. owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, \$250,000.

37th av. 451 West, for a three-story brick stable; M. Leonard, owner; T. H. Styka, architect; cost, \$7,000.

Intervale av. n e corner of Kelly st. for a five-story brick tenement; Meehan Construction Co., owner; Point road and Lafayette av. owner and architect; cost, \$60,000.

Independence av. s e corner of 252d st. for a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 56,744 sq. ft. George W. Perkins Riverside, owner; R. M. Byers, architect; cost, \$30,000.

Independence av. s e 200 ft s of 252d st. for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 50,652 sq. ft. same owner and architect; cost, \$70,000.

Hull av. w s 110 ft s of 207th st. for a two-story frame dwelling, 21,848 sq. ft. William Sinnott, of 1151 East 145th st. owner; Hugo H. Avolin, architect; cost, \$5,500.

Steuben av. junction of 208th st. for a two-story frame dwelling, 19,432 sq. ft. M. F. Norton, of 110 East 159th st. owner; Williamson & Maxwell, architects; cost, \$3,000.

Devoe terrace, s e 378 ft s of 190th st. for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 36,232 sq. ft. Anna F. St. John, of 2445 Creston av. owner; William H. Sears, Chattanooga, Tenn., architect; cost, \$6,000.

Burnside av. s s 214 ft s of Anthony av. for a two-story frame dwelling, and office, 35,771 sq. ft. Annie Matthias, of 278 Tremont av. owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, \$2,500.

Tremont av. n s 32 ft s of Creston av. for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 36,232 sq. ft. same owner and architect; cost, \$17,000.

Creston av. w s 175 ft s of 198th st. for a two-story frame dwelling, 21,848 sq. ft. John Quinn, of 125 West 87th st. owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, \$6,000.

Andrews av. s s 127 ft s of 182d st. for three two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 34,240 sq. ft. Clairbourne Williams, Jr., of 2220 Andrews av. owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, \$24,000.

151st st. n e corner of Aqueduct av. for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 39,628 sq. ft. William C. Bergen, 14th st. and Andrews av. owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, \$12,000.

125d st. s s 322 ft s of Loring pl. for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 25,440 sq. ft. William C. Bergen, of 150th st. and Andrews av. owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, \$17,000.

## Alterations.

Items involving less than \$5,000 omitted.

William at a w corner of John at to a five-story brick store; F. G. Kimschep, of 63 Maiden Lane, owner; Daus & Otto, architects; cost, \$8,000.

40th st. 13 East, to a six-story brick studio; E. J. Adams, of 110 East 38th st. owner; I. W. Freeland, architect; cost, \$20,000.

CANADIAN UNION  
EMPLOYS JOBLESS

Central Labor Body of London, Ont., Runs Successful Toy Factory for Unemployed.

(Special to The Call.)

**LONDON, Ont., March 20.**—The toy factory established by the London Trades and Labor Council has already proved its worth and afforded means of relief to many of the deserving who have been out of work for long periods of time. The department of these employees has been eminently satisfactory to the management. The prediction that they would be careless in regard to their work has not been borne out by the facts. With possibly only one exception every individual has put spirit into his task, and has labored intelligently and conscientiously.

The management has started to manufacture 500 toy locomotives. The length is two feet. It is a high-grade toy. One placed on exhibition in a prominent window in the business center of the city was a revelation to the public, and many were the expressions of praise passed upon its handsome appearance. Everything in connection with this toy was manufactured in the factory, including the twelve metal wheels upon which it runs. The management are also manufacturing 500 locomotives and cars of smaller and cheaper grade, as well as 500 miniature stoves. Other smaller and cheaper toys will also be turned out. A supply of ironing boards and hangers manufactured are selling very satisfactorily, and have brought a good price.

Following are some of the rules for the government of the factory, which are posted up in a conspicuous place:

"This establishment is run upon the principles of self-help and mutual assistance.

"It pays no dividends to shareholders, and does not aim at the accumulation of profits.

"Until further notice the hours of labor in this workshop shall be six per day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 1:15 to 4:15 o'clock P. M.

"Tools, when used, must be promptly returned to their proper place.

"This shop shall be kept in as clean a state as possible, and each evening before closing shall be swept out and all waste material properly disposed of."

The committee of management believe that by the winter of 1920 they will be in a position to greatly increase the staff of employees. The present hours of labor make a working day of six hours. The men are well paid in wages, being given from four to six days in shift, according to the necessity of the case. Every man is paid for his work, and it does away with the element of charity altogether.

## BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN REFRIGERATORS, GO-CARTS AND PARLOR SUITS FOR EARLY SPRING BUYERS AT

**SMITH & DIRECTOR'S**

Pitkin and Rockaway Aves., Brownsville.

TEL. 2644 East New York.

A FULL AND UP-TO-DATE LINE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING AT

**The Reliable Clothing House**

for Men, Boys and Children. Garments to Order Our Specialty.

1701 PITKIN AVE., BROWNSVILLE.

TEL. 2260 East N. Y. Near Rockaway Ave.

Ladies—For Latest Styles in Hats, go to

**The Myrtle Millinery**

1820 Myrtle Ave., near Stanhope St., or 269 Knickerbocker Ave., near Stanhope, Brooklyn.

C. E. LINDSAY, Tel. 2264 Bushwick.

**SANDERS BAER, FINE SHOES**

1429 BROADWAY, Bet. Woodbine and Madison Sts. BROOKLYN, N. Y. Green Trading Stamps.

**J. LINK, UPHOLSTERER,**

Parlor Furniture, Couches Made to Order and Repaired.

5-Piece Slip Covers Complete at \$6.50.

**2 KOSSUTH PLACE,**

Near Broadway, Brooklyn.

All Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

**WEAR THE HALL SHOE \$2.50**

UNION MADE

**F. S. HASLACH,**

Manufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear.

341 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, 3077 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

**Y. KATZ,** 850 Flatbush Ave., opp. Flatbush Trust Co., Brooklyn. Tel. 1619 L Flatbush.

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing a Specialty. Called for and Delivered.

Why not wear Union-Made Clothes? It don't cost you any more than the non-union. Good union workmanship and a perfect fit guaranteed. You will have the label of the Journeymen's Custom Tailors' Union of America on every garment made only at

**H. COHEN, 483 GRAND STREET, Near Union Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

Telephone, 4421 Williamsburg.

Pants to Order \$3.50 Up—Suits to Order \$16.00 Up.

Look for Union Label in Our Show Windows.

## TO MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF FASHION.

We advise you to buy your hats at the Highest ONE PRICE Store in the East Side, where you will find a large selection of up-to-date fashion wear.

**WILDFEUER BROS.**

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

87-89 Ave. B, nr. 6th St., N.Y.

Telephone, 2553 Orchard.

## UNION HATS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS



10c allowed on Hats from \$2.00 up

## 10,000 IMMIGRANTS HERE.

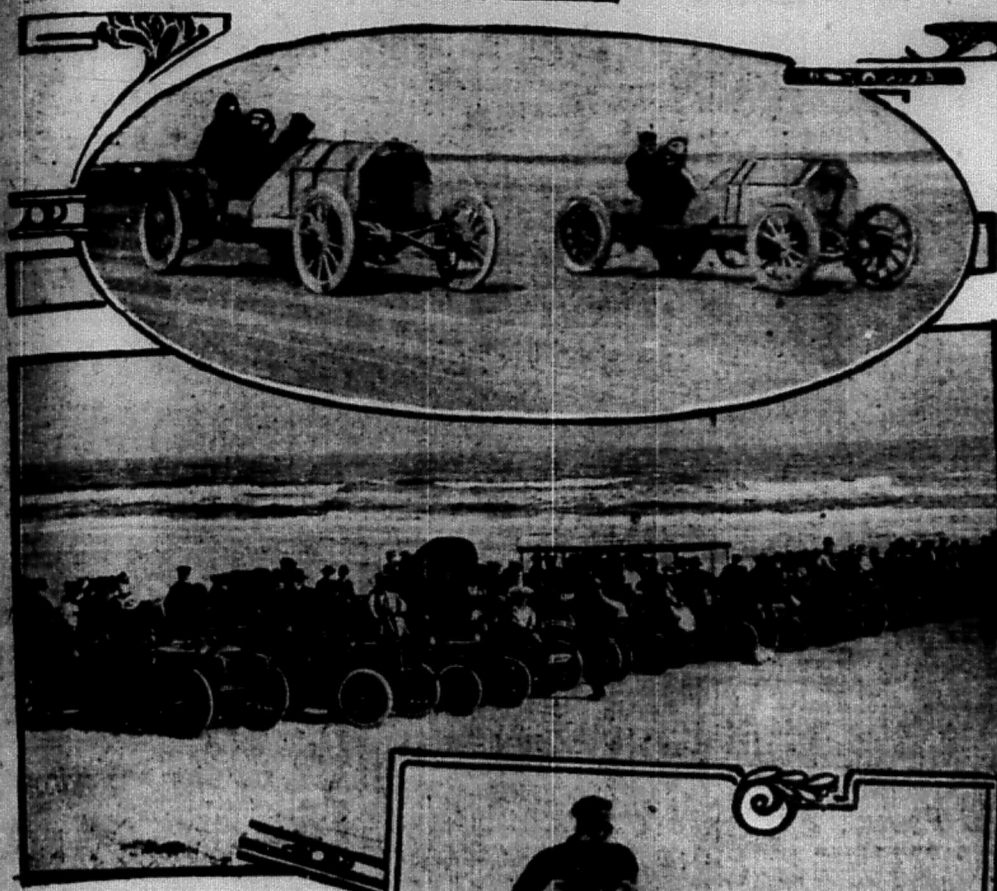
Ellis Island is crowded to-day as the result of recent arrivals of immigrants, and the officers are having a busy time. Seven liners came in port yesterday bringing nearly 10,000 immigrants, a large proportion of them from the Italian earthquake zone, and Ellis Island was so crowded that many of the steerage passengers were not taken off the ship. The officers believe that the spring will be the greatest in the history of immigration.

You will enjoy the Fair as much more if you will contribute toward its success. Now is the



# DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

## Scenes at International Auto Races on Beach Course at Daytona, Fla.



Automobilists everywhere are interested in the four-day racing event which begins at Daytona Beach, Fla., on March 23. Some of the best automobile drivers in the world are there, and Daytona and the other towns along the famous beach road are crowded with visitors. The races—and there will be scores of them—include the Minneapolis cup, the two-mile-minute, the Sir Thomas Dewar \$2,000, the international free-for-all and the Aero club prize. There will also be motorcycle and bicycle races. This illustration shows the visitors' automobiles lined up to watch the practice spins and some of the cars speeding along the wonderful sand course. The Daytona meet being the first of importance since the Savannah race, it is believed that the improvement in racing cars, which has been notable in the last few months, will be productive of many new records.

### GIANTS LEAVE MARLIN; SEYMOUR HANGS ON

MARLIN, Tex., March 20.—After a month of hard work the Giants have left Marlin to return no more until next spring. McGraw's two teams will unite at Dallas, and after a week there will start a junketing trip around the country that will find them in New York on April 12, just two days before the opening of the season. Jake Welmer was left behind, but he will be in good condition within another week, and will catch the main body of athletes before they leave Dallas and Fort Worth. Cy Seymour, not having been invited to accept a berth, went up to Dallas on an earlier train. He will play with the team at least another week, and then if he is still regarded as an outsider he will go to New York. The last day in Marlin was busier than usual, for McGraw did not allow the practice hours. In the afternoon the regulars beat the colts 4 to 2 in a nine-inning game. Although McGraw's bunch got the short end of the game, the regulars were stung at the finish. John T. Brush put up two boxes of cigars on the game. For the winners he purchased a fragrant bunch of perfectos and for the losers he obtained the limit in cabbage leaves. But McGraw mixed the boxes and got away with the perfectos for the colts.

### TRACEY KNOCKED OUT.

Young Guerani, of Jersey City, knocked out Tommy Tracey, another Jersey City boy, in the seventh round last night in the main bout at the New York A. C. The telling blow was a short right-hand hook. It landed squarely on the point of Tracey's jaw with such force that the recipient hit the floor and remained out for several minutes. It was a peculiar bout. During the first round it seemed as if it would last only a few seconds. Before the second round was half over Guerani had scored four clean knockdowns. But his opponent rallied through the round and came back for the second little war from the blows he had received. In the semi-final Joe Duffy defeated Jack Otto in two rounds.

### GLOVER DEFEATS SCHWARTZ.

Johnny Glover defeated Yankee Schwartz in the star bout of ten rounds at the Olympic A. C. last night. Glover was much too clever for his rushing opponent and had little difficulty in landing telling blows. In the eighth round Glover dropped Schwartz with a short hook to the heart. Dodo Maher easily defeated Ben Franklin in a fast four-round semi-final.

### WARNING TO WRESTLERS.

Athletes are warned that the wrestling tournament which is to take place in Paterson, N. J., on the evening of March 25, is not sanctioned by the A. A. U., and any athletes that take part will be disqualified.

### JOHNSON DEPOSITS \$5,000 SIDE BET

Is the talk of a match between Jack Johnson and Stanley Ketchel merely a bluff to force Jim Jeffries out of his shell? It doesn't look so. Last night Johnson deposited \$5,000 as his share of the side bet and Willis Britt, acting for Ketchel, says the latter's end of the same amount will be up by noon to-day. All the big New York clubs are silent when it comes to making terms for the bout. The National, Fairmont and others would like to make a strong bid, but the danger to the boxing game—none too strong here at present—makes them hesitate. A battle for the heavyweight championship of the world might be the means of clamping the lid on here for keeps. One of the larger clubs here decides to take a chance. It is believed that the special members' assessment would bring the night's receipts up to over \$50,000.

### MANY ENTRIES FOR \$10,000 MARATHON.

The \$10,000 Marathon Derby which is to be run at the Polo Grounds on Saturday afternoon, April 3, is now a topic of interest in the sporting world. Beyond question it will be the greatest contest of the kind ever held in this or any other country. Up to date five entries have been accepted: Dorando, Longboat, Shrubbs, Hayes and the recently arrived Henri St. Yves. The race is to be an invitation affair, and it is a question yet as to whether there will be any more starters than these five. Maloney, White, Svanberg, Simpson, Fowler, Corey, Dinson and a small army of other long distance runners are clamoring for permission to start. It is doubtful, however, that the number of contestants will be increased, although Maloney may be given a chance.

### BONHAG HAS HARD TASK.

George Bonhag, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, has a big task before him to-night, when he will race seven miles against a relay made up of Fred Bellars, of the New York Athletic Club, and Jimmy Lee, of Yonkers, at the Fordham University games, in the 22d Regiment Army. Though the task is a hard one, athletic experts are of the opinion that Bonhag will triumph over the relay team composed of even two such good men as Bellars and Lee. Many believe Bonhag will add another record to his long string before to-morrow morning.

### KID FARMER BADLY HURT.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 20.—Kid Farmer, the Illinois pugilist, is in the Charity Hospital here, suffering with concussion of the brain as the result of a peculiar accident he sustained shortly after midnight. While passing up the steps of an excursion steamer he struck his head on a crossbar and was knocked senseless. His condition is critical.

### WAGNER SIGNS WITH PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—Hans Wagner has signed with the Pirates, and will report at the opening game. It was reported that his salary will be \$10,000.

### HIGHLANDERS TO PLAY COLLEGE TEAM

GRAY, Ga., March 20.—After a hard journey of seventeen miles, the Highlanders arrived here yesterday in good condition. In the afternoon the Regulars played the Dukelets, with Duke Farrell himself on first base, and beat them by 10 runs to 2. The feature of the game was the stiff hitting of Cree and Demmitt. Each of them landed on the ball for three safeties. Engle and Cree excelled in fielding. Duke Farrell, who had made himself solid with the town folk during the game, was heartily applauded each time he came to bat. He responded by hitting three times out of the fielder's reach and scoring a run. The game was called at 2, so the team could catch the train for Athens, where they will play the University of Georgia nine, who are said to be betting that the Broadway boys leave Athens with a game lost. Readfern, who will be in the box for the Rah boys, is said to be one of the best college pitchers in the South. He won every game he pitched last season.

### WARM WEATHER FOR DODGERS.

JACKSONVILLE, March 20.—"Give me another week of this kind of weather," said Manager Lumley to-night, "and the Superbas, barring accidents, will start for Columbus, Ga., where we play our first exhibition game after leaving here, in the best condition the team has shown on any spring training trip since I joined the club." The rapid and sudden rise in temperature caused many of the players, at both morning and afternoon workouts, to gather in the shade of the grandstand, while others sat on the stringpiles on the river front to be cooled off by the breeze.

### TEAMSTERS WIN.

The strike of thirty teamsters in the employ of T. Cunningham, contracting truckman, with headquarters on 15th street, between Avenues B and C, has resulted in a complete victory for the men. After being out ten weeks, during which Cunningham's business was severely crippled, the men have compelled him to sign a three-year agreement recognizing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and stipulating to pay its overtime wage scale.

### MADDEN-DWYER AT SHARKEY.

Frankie Madden, the local lightweight, and Johnny Dwyer, of Perth Amboy, have been matched by Manager Buckley to meet in a ten-round bout at the Sharkey A. C. on next Wednesday night. Dwyer's recent go with Jack Dorman showed that he was in excellent shape again. Madden is one of the best and toughest boys among the local talent. They should put up a slashing battle.

### TO-NIGHT AT LONG ACRE.

The Long Acre Club has scheduled a good card for to-night. The final will be between Frankie Burns, of Jersey City, and Young Stoney, of New York, both hard, quick hitters. The semi-final will be between Young Faust and Young Jefferson, a good team. There will be other bouts and a wrestling match.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE  
N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A, N.Y.  
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.  
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Blum & Co., 117 CANAL ST., NEW YORK.  
Open Sundays.

### LOCAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Cosmopolitan Church, organized about one year ago under the ministrations of Dr. Madison C. Peters, is now presided over by Alexander Irvine. Services are held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in Dwyer Hall, Broadway and 72d street, closing with an open forum. The following is an extract from the pledge to which members are required to subscribe: "The purposes are—to provide a regular place of worship, where all are welcome—where the word of God is preached and where men and women may gather together to learn how to do all the good they can, in all the ways they can, to all the people they can."

Henry Frank, the Independent, is addressing great crowds that fill Berkeley Theater, 13 West 44th street, overflowing every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. His present series of lectures is on "The Age of Charles Darwin." To-morrow he speaks on "Darwinism and the Science of Man." Miss Doris Wilson, the operatic soprano, will sing two selections.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will speak on "The Civic Awakening," at Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Lenox avenue and 121st street, to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Ethical Social League.

The Dramatic Section of the Workmen's Educational Association will present the laughable German farce, "Der Grosse Komet," in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, to-morrow night for the benefit of the Yorkville Free German School. Dancing will follow.

Dr. Joseph Krauskopf will lecture on "The Responsibility of Parenthood," at Cooper Union, to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the People's Institute.

The third grand annual concert and ball of the Progressive Radoshewitzer Young Men's Benefit Association, will be given in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, to-night. The music will be furnished by Prof. L. Hockstein's Union Double Brass Band.

Horace Fletcher will lecture on "Vital Economics" before the New York Physical Culture Club, at the Vegetarian Restaurant, 21 East 14th street, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

Edward King will speak on "The Truth About the Paris Commune," at 8:30 P. M. to-morrow, at 168½ DeJannet street.

There will be a regular meeting of the Co-operative League at 5 P. M. to-morrow, at the Social Store, 25 St. Mark's place.

Robert H. Elder, First Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, will lecture on "The Future of the Democratic Party," before the People's Forum, in Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. to-morrow. A general discussion will follow and there will also be musical selections.

The 21st annual concert and ball of the Arbeiter Harmonie will be given at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, to-night. Music by Prof. August Schneider's Orchestra.

The subject for discussion at to-morrow's open meeting of the Eastern District of the Y. M. C. A., at 4 P. M., in the Auditorium, Marcy avenue and South 9th street, Brooklyn, is "Causes of Civic Corruption," and a lively debate is expected.

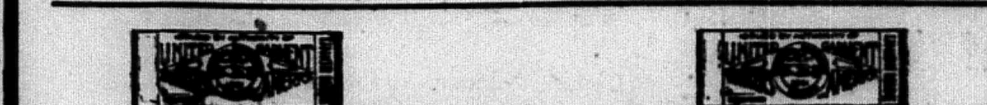
"Man's Coming of Age" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Frederick E. Breitthut before the Brooklyn Philological Association at 2 P. M. to-morrow, in the Long Island Business College, South 8th street, between Bedford and Driggs avenues.

The Alumni Society of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum will hold a reception and dance at Arion Hall, Arion place and Broadway, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 2. They expect the usual large attendance that they have to their affairs and feel certain that all those who come will spend a pleasant evening. Dance music by Prof. Leon Springer and his orchestra.

### TEAMSTERS WIN.

The strike of thirty teamsters in the employ of T. Cunningham, contracting truckman, with headquarters on 15th street, between Avenues B and C, has resulted in a complete victory for the men. After being out ten weeks, during which Cunningham's business was severely crippled, the men have compelled him to sign a three-year agreement recognizing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and stipulating to pay its overtime wage scale.

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EVENING. 5 " " 99 Everybody

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### AT THE PARKSIDE CHURCH

To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock Rev. John D. Long, D. D., pastor of the Parkside Church, Lenox road, near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, will speak on "The Reign of Equality." He will pay special reference to Theodore Roosevelt's recent strictures on Socialism in a current periodical. At night Mr. William S. Bredin, of Pittsburg, will lecture on "Woman as Viewed by a Man of the World." Opportunity for discussion will be afforded at the close of each meeting.

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We have a few books that will help. Ernest Pool has written the story of Katharine Breshkovsky, who visited this country just before the last outbreak in Russia. Paper, 10c.

Morris Winchevsky has collected into a volume entitled Stories of the Struggle a number of sketches telling vividly of the life of Russian Jews, in Russia and in exile. Cloth, 50c.

Simon O. Pollock has written the brief but tragic history of the Russian Bastille, in which many of the most active revolutionists are now dying. Cloth, illustrated, 50c.

We have lately purchased editions of the Novels of Ivan Turgenieff. These are generally recognized as literary masterpieces, and they paint vivid pictures of the daily life of the peasants among whom the revolution is spreading. There are eight volumes, Dimitri Rudine, Fathers and Sons, Liza, On the Eve, Smoke, Spring Floods, Virgin Soil and Annals of a Sportsman. We will mail any one of these for 60 cents, or will send the eight volumes by express collect for \$4. No discount on these books.

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Do not Tilt, Droop, Shake or fall off, as we make them. We examine your eyes and furnish you with glasses. As low as \$1.00 if you need them. If you don't we tell you so frankly. Peerless Optical Co., Registered Optometrists, 116 East 33rd St., 579 Grand St., New York.

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If you want to buy or sell any kind of a business, city or country, such as stationery and cigar stores, ice cream parlors, paper stands and routes, grocery stores, delicatessens, lunch rooms, restaurants, saloons, dry goods, etc., call, phone or write H. CANTER, 28 Rutgers St., N. Y. Phone 3015 Orchard.

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### FOR SALE

Detached 2-family frame house on easy terms, in the handiest neighborhood of Queens Co. Inquire of Scholl, 10 Simpson st., Union Terrace, near Vandewater ave., on Forest Park Plats to let.

### MEETING ROOMS TO LET

Large meeting room to let, Washington Division E. P. Headquarters, 417 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.

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100 per cent. yearly profit; safe business. Write Mansur, 5410 Metropolitan Building, New York.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

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### SOLICITORS WANTED

A few live men, capable of soliciting, advertising for The Call. Persons acquainted with the Socialist and Labor Movement will be given preference. Apply at Call office, 162 Pearl street.

### LIFE INSURANCE

Call readers desiring such insurance in the best company will kindly write to The Call Purchasers' League, 448 Pearl St., New York City. This paper will benefit by insurance placed through this ad.



## SOCIALIST NOTES

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

## To-Night's Meetings.

## MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

**Business.**  
15th A. D. (Bohemian Branch).—1852 First Avenue.  
25th and 27th A. D.—Rand School, 112 East 18th Street.  
32d A. D. (Branch 2).—223d Street and White Plains Avenue.  
Inter High School Socialist League.—Rand School, 112 East 18th Street. Election of officers, 3 P. M.

**Entertainment.**  
The 2d and 10th A. D. will give a concert and ball at Odd Fellows Hall, 51-53 St. Mark's Place, at 8 o'clock. Among those that will take part are Mrs. Caroline Van Name, with her well known and selected songs; Mr. Reiner, tenor; solos from popular operas; Miss Chastin, violin solo; the University Quartet, and Misses Florence and Ida Spindler, with songs and Dutch dance.

## BROOKLYN.

**Business.**  
Women's Action Committee.—Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.  
Young Folks Socialist League.—151 McKibbin Street, J. A. Behringer will lecture on "Socialism" before the business meeting.  
15th A. D. (Italian).—535 Graham Avenue. Public Massella will speak.

## JERSEY CITY.

Local Hudson County will hold its annual commemoration of the Paris Commune at 7 o'clock in Grand View Hall, Ogden Avenue and Franklin Street. Among the many attractive features of the entertainment will be a speech by James M. Kelly and music by the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps.

## NORTH BERGEN.

There will be a business meeting of the branch at Plank Road and Saville Street.

## Sunday's Meetings.

## MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

**Lectures.**  
Bronx Borough Branches.—455 Tremont Avenue. Miss Frances M. Gill on "The Psychology of Socialism," 2:30 P. M.  
Harlem Agitation District.—250 West 125th Street. Henry A. Goulden on "Why I Became a Socialist."  
Christian Socialist Fellowship.—35 W. 34th Street. Rev. J. C. Hogan, of Spring City, Pa., will be the principal speaker, 3 P. M.

**Socialist Dramatic Movement.**  
The eighth popular dinner of the Socialist Dramatic Movement will be given at Codrington's Restaurant (a la carte), 749 Sixth Avenue, at 7 o'clock. The subject of the entertainment will be "The Drama and Social Progress," and among those who will speak are Miss Mary Shaw, Wilton Larkins, Miss Alice Ives, Douglas Fairbanks, Mrs. Katherine Kennedy and John Russell Correll.

**Carey-Guthrie Debate.**  
The advance sale of seats for the debate on Socialism, to be held at 2 P. M. in the Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th Street, under the auspices of the West Side Agitation District, indicates that the place will be crowded. The speakers are James J. Carey, former Socialist Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, and William B. Guthrie, professor of Economics in the City College, so the battle will be an exciting one.

**Young People's Organizations.**  
Boys' and Girls' Progressive League.—345 East 101st Street. Important business meeting. Election of officers, 2:30 P. M.  
Young Socialist Literary Circle.—68 East 104th Street. Business, 3 P. M.

## Sunday Schools.

Harlem.—Central Hall, Third Avenue and 106th Street. From 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.  
East Side.—Educational League Building, 183 Madison Street. From 1 to 2 P. M.  
Bronx.—Jacob's Bronx Theater, Waverley Avenue near Park. From 11 A. M. to noon.

## Business.

9th and 11th A. D. (German Branch).—345 West 42d Street, 3 P. M.

## BROOKLYN.

**Lectures.**  
Workers' Educational Club.—479 Atlantic Avenue. Thomas C. Potter on "White Capital and Colored Labor."  
Socialist Educational Club.—355 Graham Avenue. Hon. Robert H. Baker on "The Battle for Freedom," 3 P. M.

## Sunday Schools.

Washington Division.—477 Atlantic Avenue, 2:30 P. M.  
Borough Park.—38th Street and New

Ulrecht Avenue, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.  
Brownsville.—Washington Hall, 83 Thairford Avenue, from 10 A. M. to noon.  
32d A. D.—Neptune Hall, 440 Liberty Avenue, 3 P. M.

## JERSEY CITY.

There will be a public discussion in Arcanum Hall, Clinton and Jackson Avenue, under the auspices of the 8th Ward Branch at 3 P. M.

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The new headquarters of the local is now located at 22 State Street, room 212, and all Socialists and friends are invited to make it one of their objective points when visiting this city.

## BOSTON, MASS.

Great interest has been aroused by the announcement that William Mailly, managing editor of The New York Evening Call, will lecture on "The Drama as a Social Factor" in the Knights of Honor Hall, 750 Washington Street, Sunday evening, March 21, under the auspices of the Socialist Club, and a record breaking attendance is expected.

## Carey-Hugo Debate.

All arrangements have been completed for the debate between James J. Carey, state secretary of the Socialist party, and George B. Hugo, president of the Massachusetts Employers' Association, which will take place on Monday evening, March 22, in Faneuil Hall. George W. Coleman, of Ford Hill, will act as chairman, and the subject for debate is "Socialism a Creed of Despair." Mr. Hugo will speak in the affirmative and have thirty minutes for the opening. Mr. Carey will then have thirty minutes to reply. Mr. Hugo in rebuttal twenty minutes. Mr. Carey will follow with thirty minutes, and Mr. Hugo will then have ten minutes to close.

A number of tickets have been issued to insure each side equal representation, and these tickets will be honored up to 7:30 o'clock. The doors will then be thrown open to the general public.

## DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Rev. Elliott White, of Worcester, addressed the Dorchester Socialist Club on Wednesday evening, March 17. Mr. White pointed out clearly why Christianism is a religion of the present, and the present economic system. He showed that the process of economic betterment was in contradiction to the tenets of morality, and claimed that "many Christian ministers are now coming to believe that the contradiction can only be effectively reconciled through Socialism." Mr. Martin, of Hyde Park, will address the club next Wednesday evening, March 24, in Gibson Hall.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

Captain W. E. P. French of the Regular Army will talk on "The Army's Hint to Socialism" before the Economic Educational Club at 112 C Street, N. W., at 8 P. M. to-morrow. The lecture has been well advertised and a big crowd is assured.

## BATH, ME.

The Socialists here are elated over the success of a meeting recently addressed by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, and declare that the movement will go forward with renewed vigor because of it. The audience included a majority of the clergymen of the city, many members of the "Fortieth Club" and a delegation from Brunswick and Bowdoin College. It was an event of unusual interest for the members of the local club and of profit and instruction for other listeners.

Mr. Stokes spoke for over an hour and was followed by Mrs. Stokes. They were frequently interrupted by applause, and at the close of the meeting said that they were highly pleased with the reception received in this city.

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

It is expected that the hall at 401 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, will be packed to-morrow evening when Organizer J. W. Slattery lectures on "Recent Criticisms of Socialism, and an Answer Thereto." The speaker will include Colonel Roosevelt's latest diatribe in the Outlook among the so-called criticisms which he will answer, and will no doubt show up the ex-Rough Rider in his true light.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Workers' Co-operative Publishing Association Publishers of The Call.—All money for membership shares in the Workers' Co-operative Publishing Association should be sent to J. Gerber, Secretary, 849 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## KELLY IN BROOKLYN.

The announcement that Edmond Kelly, the well known Socialist lawyer, is to lecture on "Socialism" before the Men's Club of the Plymouth Church, Orange Street, Brooklyn, has aroused great interest in that section, and it is thought that the evening of Tuesday, March 22, will see the church packed with interested listeners.

## CITY BACKS DOWN

Spokane Fighters for Free Speech Win Partial Victories.

(Special to The Call.)  
SPOKANE, Wash., March 20.—The free speech fight of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Party has resulted in a temporary victory, as the forty I. W. W. men who were sentenced to \$100 fine and thirty days in jail each by Judge Mann for speaking on the streets have been released, and the I. W. W. has agreed to cease further street meetings until Organizer Walsh's case has been determined by the courts, with the understanding that the city officials will use their influence with the city council to have the present prohibitive ordinance repealed and replaced by one which will allow street speaking under police regulation.

## STUDY CIVILIZATION.

East Side Children Learn Its History in Socialist School.

A class in the "History of Civilization" for boys and girls of high school age has recently been opened by the East Side Socialist Sunday School, 182 Madison Street. The sessions held on Sundays, 1-3 P. M., are entertaining as well as instructive. Step by step the class retraces the long march of man on the road to present civilization, beginning with the very first steps. The students are organized in a club which meets after the regular class sessions for discussion and entertainment. "Child Labor" is the subject for to-morrow's discussion.

There is also a singing chorus made up of the students of the class. So that the time is agreeably spent between study, discussion and song.

What can I do to help The Call? This is a question we are asked daily, and we always answer: Buy of Call advertisers.

## IRVINE ON ROOSEVELT

Socialist Speaker Will Show Up Mud Slinger in True Light.

The recent attack on Socialism and its advocates by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in a current magazine was so devoid of a sense of truth and decency that a number of Socialists have resolved to "expose the ex-Rough Rider's idiotic statements in no gentle manner."

Among these champions is Alexander F. Irvine, who will pluck Roosevelt's fallacies to pieces in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and 10th Street, at 8 o'clock to-morrow night. Mr. Irvine will cite a number of definitions of Socialism given by the ex-President's associate editor, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and will convict the Loud-Mouthed One of either rank ignorance or deliberate malice.

Don't think for a moment that you cannot do anything for The Call. There is work for all.

## First Quarterly Reception

of the  
SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL,  
22d Assembly District, Brooklyn,  
At Neptune Hall.

440 Liberty Ave., corner Wyona St.  
ON SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1909.  
To Commence at 2 P. M. Sharp.

## THE COMMITTEE.

HORACE FLETCHER

Will address the  
N. Y. Physical Culture Club at the  
VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT,  
21 East 14th Street,  
SUNDAY, 7 P. M.  
U R invited 2 Fletcherize with us.

## FRANK BOHN

Will lecture on "The Economic Interpretation of American Political History, 1789-1876."  
SUNDAY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK  
COLONIAL HALL, 101ST STREET AND COLUMBUS AVENUE.

## Remember the Heroes in the Strife for Russian Freedom

## AND THEIR BENEFIT AT THE

## Grand Concert and Ball

## ARRANGED BY

The Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution

## AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

Lexington Avenue and 43d Street.

## On SATURDAY, MARCH 27, '09

MME. JOSEPH LHEVINE, Pianiste

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MR. E. BRONSTEIN, 'Cellist

MR. M. PILSER, Concert Master of the Russian Symphony.

Tickets to be had at the office of The Call, Rand School, Maise's Book Store, Dr. K. Maryson's, 250 E. W. Way; Dr. J. Halpern's, 51 E. 91st St.; Goetzoff's Drug Store, Madison Ave., cor. 115th St.

"The piano that is to be given away as a prize can be seen at Spector's Store, 321 Grand Street."

## Church of the Ascension

5th AVENUE and 10th STREET.

## SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 21, 8 o'clock

## Mr. Roosevelt's Attack on Socialism

BY

## ALEXANDER IRVINE

Bolton Hall will speak on "The Tramp as a Social Factor" at 9 P. M.

## 21st ANNUAL CONCERT AND BALL

## OF THE

## ARBEITER HARMONIC

J. RINGELMANN, Director.

Saturday, March 20, 1909. ADMISSION, FIFTEEN CENTS. HAT CHECK, TEN CENTS.

## AT

## BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

Prof. Aug. Schneider's Orchestra. Gates open at 7 o'clock, to commence 8 o'clock.

## Debate—Sunday, March 21, 2 P. M.

At Berkeley Theatre, 19 W. 44th Street

Under the Auspices of the West Side Socialist Club.

## SPEAKERS.

Comrade James F. Carey, of Massachusetts

Wm. B. Guthrie, Professor Economics City College

50 Per Cent. Local New York and 50 Per Cent. Evening Call.

## 15 per cent in favor of The EVENING CALL.

## THIRD

## GRAND

## ANNUAL

## CONCERT AND BALL

Given by the

## Progressive Radoshkwitzer

YOUNG MEN'S BEN. ASSOCIATION.

AT NEW CLINTON HALL,

181-83 CLINTON STREET.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1909.

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Convenient for the Reader.

Profitable for the Advertiser.

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SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1909

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**SUNDAY, MARCH 21st, 1909**

**SUBJECTS:**  
11 A. M.: "The Kingdom of Equality," the Pastor.  
3 P. M.: "Woman's Claims as Viewed by Worldly Men," William S. Bredin, of Pittsburgh.

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HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

BY GUSTAVUS MYERS.  
Author of "The History of Tammany Hall," "History of Public Franchises in New York City," Etc.  
PART III.  
The Great Fortunes from Railroads.  
Copyright, 1909, by Gustavus Myers.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)  
FURTHER ASPECTS OF THE VANDERBILT FORTUNE.

II.  
If, however, the Vanderbilts could not afford to pay their workers a few cents more in wages a day, they could afford to pay millions of dollars for matrimonial alliances with foreign titles. These excursions into the realm of high-caste European nobility have thus far cost the Vanderbilt family about \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000. When impecunious counts, lords, dukes and princes, having washed the inheritance originally obtained by robbery, and perpetuated by robbery, are on the anxious lookout for marriages with great fortunes, and the American money magnates, satiated with vulgar wealth, aspire to titled connections, the arrangement becomes easy. (9) Romance can be dispensed with and the lawyers depended upon to settle the preliminaries.

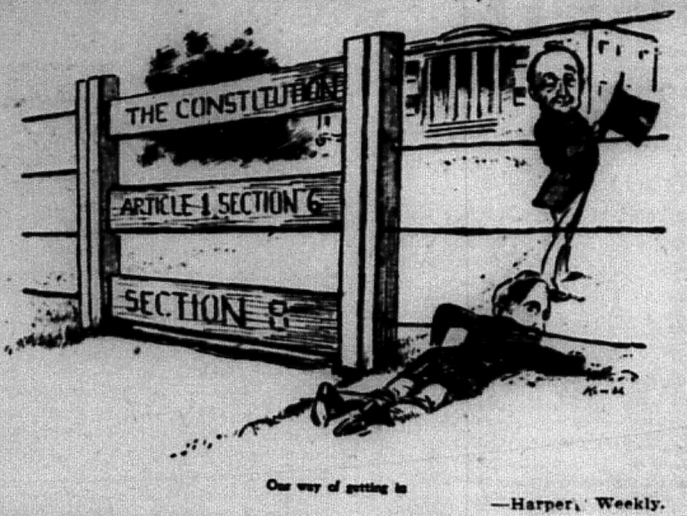
Ten Millions for a Dukedom.  
The announcement was made in 1895 that "a marriage had been arranged" between Consuelo, a young daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, and the Duke of Marlborough. The wedding ceremony was one of showy splendor; millions of dollars in gifts were lavished upon the couple, and other millions in cash, wrenched also from the labor of the American working population, went to rehabilitate and maintain Blenheim House, with its prodigious cost of reconstruction, its retinue of two hundred servants, and its annual expense roll of \$100,000. Millions more flowed out from the Vanderbilt exchequer in defraying the cost of yachts and of innumerable appurtenances and luxuries. Not less than \$2,500,000 was spent in building Sutherland House in London. Great as was this expense, it was not so serious as to perturb the duchess's father; his \$50,000,000 of financial legerdemain in 1898 alone far more than made up for these extravagant outlays. The Marlborough title was an expensive one; it turned out to be a better thing to retain than the man who bore it; after a thirteen years' compact the couple decided to separate for "good and sufficient reasons" into which it is not our business to inquire. All told, the Marlborough dukedom had cost William K. Vanderbilt fully \$10,000,000.

More Millions for a Feudal Title.  
Undeterred by Cousin Consuelo's experience, Gladys Vanderbilt, a daughter of Cornelius, likewise allied herself with a title by marrying, in 1908, Count Lasio Satchewy, a sprig of the Hungarian feudal nobility. "The wedding," naively reported a scribe, "was characterized by elegant simplicity, and was witnessed by only three hundred relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom." The "elegant simplicity" consisted of gifts the value of which was estimated at fully a million dollars; and a civil ceremony. If the bride had beauty, and the bridegroom wit, no mention of them was made; the one fact conspicuously emphasized was the all important one of the bride having a fortune "in her own right" of about \$12,000,000.

The precise sum which made the Count eager to share his title, no one knew except the parties to the transaction. Her father had died in 1899 leaving a fortune nominally reaching about \$100,000,000. His actual possessions were much greater. It had long been customary on the part of the very rich, as the New York State Board of Tax Commissioners pointed out in 1903, to evade the inheritance tax by various fraudulent devices. One of these was to inclose stocks or money in envelopes and apportion them among the heirs either at the death bed or by subsequent testamentary bequest. Little by little, Cornelius Vanderbilt had died of apoplexy. In his will he had cut out of his eldest son, Cornelius, with but a puny million dollars. And the reason for this parsimony was the ownership of the Vanderbilt fortune, and of other properties, has been herein adequately set forth. Cornelius has been the custom to attribute to the Vanderbilts and their successive generations of Vanderbilts an almost supernatural "constructive genius," and to explain by that gift phrase their success in getting hold of the Vanderbilt wealth. This explanation is clumsy fancy which at once falls to pieces under historical scrutiny. The moment a genuine investigation is begun into the facts, the glamour of superior ability and respectability evaporates, and the Vanderbilt fortune stands out, like all other fortunes, as the product of a continuous chain of frauds.

Just as fifty years ago Commodore Vanderbilt was blackmailing his original millions without transgression by law, so to-day the Vanderbilts are pursuing methods outside the pale of law. Not all of the facts have been given by any means; only the most important have been included in these chapters. For one thing, mention has been made of a law prohibiting the granting of rebates—a law which was stripped of its imprisonment clause by the railroad magnates and made punishable by fine only. Time and time again in recent years has the New York Central been proved guilty in the courts of violating even this emasculated law. From the very inception of the Vanderbilt fortune the chronicle is the same, and ever the same—legalized theft by purchase of law, and lawlessness by evasion of the law. With fraud it began, and by fraud it has been increased and extended and perpetuated, and by fraud it is held.

(3) More than 500 American women have married titled foreigners. The sum of about \$220,000,000, it is estimated, has followed them to Europe.  
(10) See annual report of the New York State Board of Tax Commissioners, New York Senate Document, No. 5, 1903: 10.  
(11) For a detailed account see that part of this work: "Great Fortunes from Public Franchises."  
(12) Moody's Magazine, August, 1908.  
(Continued next week.)



PROFESSOR NEWCOMB'S OPINION ON THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR

Prof. Simon Newcomb, the great astronomer, sees many obstacles to air navigation. In the "Nineteenth Century" he points out the drawbacks to every form of flyer, as follows:  
1. The flyer must present to the air a horizontal surface proportional to the entire weight to be carried, including motor, machine and cargo. The present extent of the successful flyers indicates a practically unmanageable area of supporting surface and consequent weakening of the machine.  
2. The flyer can never stop to have its machinery repaired or adjusted. Steamships would be of little use if they went to the bottom every time anything happened to the machinery.  
3. The flyer cannot be navigated out of sight of ground or in a fog.  
Professor Newcomb also points out that as the main resistance an express train has to encounter is air, the flyers, which will have to be much larger in size than the railway train, would encounter much greater resistance and would require more propelling power to be of equal use.  
To compete with the steamship the flyer would have to be half a mile long and 600 feet in diameter. The wind would affect the flyer by its entire velocity. A normal speed of 100 miles an hour would be reduced to one-half by a contrary wind blowing at fifty miles an hour. The flyer could not find the way to land in a fog.  
Prof. Newcomb also explains how useless airships would be in war, saying that a zeppelin with a repeating rifle could disturb a whole fleet that came within its range, as they must be so thinly built as to be penetrated by an ordinary bullet. Further, a bomb dropped from above on the deck of a ship, for example, would be far less effective than a torpedo from below. All this must be very consoling to any nation that has been stirred up by the talk of an airship invasion.

ERNST HAECKEL THE TEACHER.

The approaching retirement of Professor Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, naturalist author and professor of zoology, as a public teacher—after thirty-seven years of service at the Jena University—makes a visit to his lecture room doubly interesting just now.

Shortly before 9 A. M. the benches in the big square auditorium filled with students, male and female, Germans, Russians, French, English and not a few Americans—youth, middle age and old age—crowd around the professor's cathedra.

At the stroke of 9 Haeckel enters, still a powerful figure, with a high forehead, and the rosy complexion of a healthy German girl of twenty. Beard and hair are slightly gray—the typical savant of the Fatherland, combining the aggressiveness of an old warrior with a child's good nature. On the walls of the room and on the several stands and easels, placed at intervals, are dozens of statistical tables and drawings of plants and animals, most of them done by the professor himself, for Haeckel is an accomplished draughtsman and a fine artist.

Haeckel speaks without notes; his most elaborate scientific lectures were delivered in this manner. As he once pointed out, his is not knowledge acquired from books; he only teaches things that he has seen with his own eyes, that he himself discovered, often after long, protracted labors. Here and there a word of criticism is uttered, throwing down the gauntlet to opponents of his views, but more often the lecturer indulges in mild raillery and in humorous remarks that set the dignified auditorium astir with laughter.

All the students are busy writing, some using shorthand, others making notes only. Every little while Haeckel leaves the cathedra to hand around some specimen of bone, dried plant or mineral from his collections to illustrate the point he is making.

Still more interesting is Haeckel in his inner circle of students, which he pleased to call his "School of Practicum," where he teaches no more than twenty scholars at a time, moving them from place to place, examining their work, correcting or encouraging and scolding, if necessary. He looks into each pupil's microscope in turn, and is ever ready to answer questions. And, having given the required information, he never fails to add: "Now, have you thoroughly understood me? Have I made myself clear to you? If not, I will explain over again, or give you some tables and drawings to fix the thing in your mind."—Frederich Lipsius, in Blaubuch.

DIPLOMATIC.  
"Y-e-s," hesitated Mr. Justwed, "these biscuits are pretty good, but don't you think there ought to be just a little more?"  
"Your mother made them," interrupted Mrs. J., quickly.  
"—of them?" ended Mr. J., with a flash of inspiration.—Cleveland Leader.

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EXPECT MORE WAGE REDUCTIONS.

By H. S. LAW.  
Wall street says that wages in the various steel and iron plants will suffer a sweeping reduction ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. between now and May 1. The "street" says there will be some opposition on the part of labor organizations, but nothing will come of it.

A representative of one of the largest steel concerns, talking with a group of reporters a few days ago, said:  
"The liquidation of labor has got to be of a general character. The price of steel has been cut from \$4 to \$10 a ton and the railroads must also soon slash freight rates, and couple this with the readjustment of the tariff and you have the factions that will fetch about a lower wage scale. I look for reductions in the rate now paid to all classes of labor, including employees of the railroad companies."  
"The returns of the industrial and railroad companies will be reduced as a result of lower prices for commodities, and wages, freight rates and everything else has got to go down in sympathy. Those are my views, and you are at liberty to use them any way you see fit."

FORTIFY AN EXTINCT VOLCANO.

The United States army is fortifying the city of Honolulu, Hawaii, and the extinct crater of the great Diamond Head volcano is the center of the operations. This crater lies to the east of the city, and its bowl, some twenty acres in area, is enclosed by abrupt cliffs from fifty to two hundred feet in height. Through this rim of cliffs on the side farthest from the ocean, our army engineers are boring two large tunnels which lead from the great twelve-inch mortar batteries on the outer slope to the great cavity within the old volcano. Inside the mountain will be constructed ammunition magazines which should be exceptionally secure from chance of explosion. Erosion has deposited a layer of about six feet of earth over the floor of the crater, while a small lake forms at one side during the greater part of the year. Probably barracks for troops will be built in this enclosure, and a garden to furnish an adequate supply of vegetables for the soldiers might easily be planted in the fertile soil.

The strength of this novel scheme of fortifications may be recognized when we realize that the Diamond Head stands between the batteries and the sea, and would render effective battle ship fire in an attack almost impossible. Since the mortars simply drop their shells upon the object of attack, the necessity of firing over the mountain does not interfere in the slightest with their accuracy. Electric indicators situated at some suitable point of observation will direct the aiming of the mortars.—Harper's Weekly.

RADIUM IN SURGERY.

The Royal British Radium Institute has accentuated the interest in radium, and a series of medical and scientific instrument makers is busy supplying tiny tubes of radium bromide for internal therapeutic work. As glass absorbs some of the emanations of radium, bromide is inclosed in a small dome, about one-quarter inch in height by three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, made of quartz. The tube is hermetically sealed to a rod, and can then be introduced into a incision or into the interior of the body. The quartz only holds about a sixth of a grain of radium bromide, but it costs \$500.

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New cards will be sent to replace those returned.  
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Edwin Markham  
Hon. Edward Tregear  
Secretary of Labor for New Zealand  
J. C. Gray  
General Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain  
Prof. Archibald Henderson  
Biographer of Bernard Shaw  
James Mac Kay  
David Graham Phillips  
Some of the subjects discussed—do they interest you?  
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The Trusts  
Education  
Literature  
Japan and Other Countries  
Child Labor, Sociology, Trade Unions  
The Liquor Question  
Cable Telegraph Systems  
Civic Government  
Art  
The Railroads  
The Drama  
The Fine Arts  
Arbitration  
International Law and Politics  
Socialism  
Religion and the Church  
Marriage  
Race Suicide  
Christian Science  
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Psychology  
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Immigration and the Race Problem  
Single Tax  
Pan-American Affairs  
Corruption in Our Cities and States

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# Woman's Department

Conducted by Rose Pastor Stokes.

## ELIZABETH CADY STANTON ON SOCIALISM.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was invited by Susan B. Anthony to send to the Woman's Suffrage Conference, held in Rochester, just prior to our war with Spain, a letter on "Woman and the War." Following is Mrs. Stanton's reply to Miss Anthony, which will be interesting to many who have never learned of this grand old woman's development out of the conservative suffrage movement into the recognition and acceptance of a broader need for the votes of men and women—that is, a need of economic freedom for all. She says:

"You ask me to send a letter as to woman's position in regard to the war. Many women with whom I talk feel aggrieved that they have no voice in declaring war with Spain, or in protesting against it. The vast majority of men are in the same position. Why care for a voice in an event that may happen once in a lifetime more than in those of far greater importance continually before us? Why groan over the horrors of war when the tragedies of peace are forever before us? Our boys in blue, well fed and clothed, in camp and hospital, are better off than our boys in rags, overworked in mines, in factories, in prison houses and in bare, dingy dwellings called homes, where the family meet at scanty meals working ten hours to talk over their hopeless situation in the despair of poverty.

"A friend of mine visited the bleaching department in one of our New England factories, where naked boys, oiled from head to foot, are used to tramp pieces of shirting in a large vat. The chemicals necessary for bleaching are so strong as to eat the skin unless well oiled. In time they affect the eyes and lungs. There these boys, in relays, tramp all day, but not to music, or inspired with the love of country. In England they have machinery for such work, but in the land of the Puritans, boys are cheaper than machinery.

"On a platform of one idea mothers cannot discuss these wrongs. We may talk of the cruelties in Cuba now, on any platform, but not of the outrages of rich manufacturers of Massachusetts. Under the present competitive system existence is continual war; the law is each for himself, starvation and death for the hindmost. My message to-day to our coadjutors is that we have a higher duty than the demand for suffrage. We must now, at the end of fifty years of faithful service, broaden our platform and consider the next step in progress, to which the signs of the times clearly point—

## THE MILL WOMEN OF INDIA.

One dollar and a half a month wages, two meals a day, one before the day's work is begun and one when it is finished, the sleeping time between the two meals passed upon the tamped earth floor of a mud hut, with nothing but a thin cotton blanket between them and the floor, that is the lot of the women who work in the jute mills in India.

The condition of the women is but little worse than that of the men, whose maximum salary is only \$3 a month, and more often \$2 than \$3. These facts are brought out in a consular report issued by the American consul general, William H. Michael, at Calcutta, who has just conducted an exhaustive investigation of the jute mills of the country, and who recommends that "it might be well to consider the fact that we are sending to India \$2,921,941 annually for bags and cloth that might be made at home. We are receiving articles that are made by the cheapest paid labor on earth, and which could be made by mill labor in the United States.

"We are buying \$8,787,485 worth of raw jute annually and manufacturing it into cloth. Why not buy as much raw jute as we need and manufacture it into cloth and bags? This would give additional employment to our own people and keep the profits at home."

Apparently the consul would not be dissuaded if American labor reached the low point of Asiatic labor.

He visited the modern Kennison mill, which has a capital of \$1,000,000 and the latest machinery made in England. It has 650 looms and produces 18,000 tons of bags and Hessian cloth in fifty weeks. This mill employs 4,000 men, women and children.

The wages paid to men in the mills range from \$2 per month, women from \$1.50 to \$2, and boys and girls from \$1 to \$1.75. These people subsist principally on rice and vegetables made up in the form of curry, which is a peppery and sweetish mixture of rice, vegetables, with now and then chicken, duck or goat meat. They all chew betel nut constantly as a stimulant. They eat two meals a day as a rule, one before beginning work and one after the day's work is done. The men and boys wear breechcloths, or dhoties, and the women and girls saris, which consists of forty yards of thin muslin wrapped in a peculiar way about the loins and shoulders.

The people of a mill, or several mills, if the mills are nearly located together, occupy a village, which is made up of huts made of mud, bricks and palm leaves woven into sheets and tacked onto bamboo poles. All are thatched with a long tough grass used throughout India for covering huts and bungalows, and which makes a tight, cool and durable roof. The

floor is made of clay tramped down hard, which makes a very good floor. On this floor is spread in places matting made of bamboo grass. On this matting many of the natives throw down a cotton blanket, or possibly a thin mattress, for beds. Some have a rude bed made of four posts, six inches high, with crosshead and side pieces, pinned together and then crisscrossed with bed cords. There may be a few rude benches, but little or no other furniture is to be seen in the huts. The natives eat on the floor, squatting around a pot or pan containing the food. The men and boys eat first and the women and girls afterward, taking what is left.

The mode of life is thoroughly primitive. No knives, spoons or forks are used in eating, the fingers answering all purposes. Each Indian is ambitious to own a brass jug or pot, and these brasses are handed down as heirlooms and are held as almost sacred possessions. They are kept bright by scouring them with mud and water.

After a meal the brasses that have been used in any way are taken out in the street, where the women or men, as the case may be, squat on the ground and rub them with the dust and water.

The normal area of jute cultivation in Bengal embraces 2,470,000 acres, which yield on an average three bales of 400 pounds each to the acre or 7,410,000 bales. Cooh, Behar, Assam and Nepal produce 90,000 bales, making the total production in east and west Bengal 7,500,000 bales. The looms at work in Bengal and their increase since 1877 were as follows: 1877, 4,163; 1895, 8,841; 1901, 15,356; 1894, 19,901; 1905, 21,518; 1906, 23,854.

## THE CALDRON OF AMBITION.

Whenever I hear of the success of a woman in any line of work I wonder why it is that, in the big boiling pot of ambitions, so few of the struggling bubble to the top. Think of the hundreds of girls who are working to be actresses, the thousands who are endeavoring to paint great pictures, the vast numbers who would be renowned singers, the ones who are wrapped up in the study of music. Of the very, very few who do anything. The rest are lost, swamped, engulfed. Many of them are trained by the best masters, given every advantage, but they fail and their names are never mentioned by the lips of the world. The privileged few? What brings them up out of the struggle and into the line of vision? Perhaps it is their pretty thought. Eh? Surely! It is the meekness power of the senses and extraordinary brain. What is the touch of the fingers on the piano, or the grinding of the chisel on marble, or the stroke of a pen on paper, or the artist's brush on canvas, or the tripping steps of a dancer? Nothing at all. Mechanical movement, of which every one is capable, more or less. The directing force must be back of it. The heart must be there, and the mind and the soul. Let young girls and boys who are trying to do something dream into a future of glory and fame—seek the magic of the "pretty thought." It may work wonders for them, as it has for "the good little Genie."

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## HOW POVERTY CAN BE CURED.

By J. KABAK.

Just observe the streets where the working people live, the working people who built the palaces, libraries and railroads and who produced all our necessities.

Step into a workingman's house. Look at his furniture and see his rooms. Poverty everywhere.

A few blocks further is Fifth avenue. There you find beautiful buildings, who built them? By voting the Socialist ticket. But, not till then, will freedom come, and poverty be abolished.

This is the remedy and it is easy to apply. But still civilization people of the 20th century oppose it. It seems they like oppression and poverty and individualism.

But don't forget that something better can be brought about. It depends upon the workingmen and they must choose between Socialism and slavery.

## BUFFALO YOUNG PEOPLE WORK.

Editor of Our Boys and Girls:

The Young Socialist League, Local Buffalo, Branch 1, has been organized for quite a while, and has won the praise and good will of the Socialist party, Local Buffalo.

We appeared in a public twice, where the younger children entertained the people, and Comrade Sarah Miller gave a seven-minute speech about our league. We have it during the "Lassover Week."

Our membership and growth are constantly increasing, and we would be pleased if the editor would give her thoughts or advice on this question. Yours for the Cause.

ROSE KISIN, Secretary.

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## THE SOCIALIST WOMEN'S BOOTH

The Socialist Woman's Society is planning to have one of the most successful booths at the Call Fair. Donations are coming in finely, and several groups of women are sewing on collars, shirt waists, aprons, everything women want in the spring.

One woman friend is making up a lot of children's clothes, another is going to dress a beautiful doll, and another is going to obtain pictures of women to sell. All are now working with a will and all we want is about five hundred interested friends inside and outside of New York to send donations for the booth. Every contribution sent in means that much toward The Call. What can you do?

Donations may be sent either to Mrs. Bertha Mailly, 112 East 19th Street, Rand School, New York; or to George Marr, 543 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York. In either case they should be plainly marked Socialist Woman's Society.

## TALENT NOT ENOUGH.

Terrible stories are always being told about students seeking fame in Paris and starving to death before they are within leagues of success. The latest "shocker" deals with a young woman from some village in Hungary whose body was taken out of a house in the Rue Campane Premiere last week after it had been found lying in the middle of a third floor studio. All the police surgeon and when he saw the dead girl was "starved to death." That closed the chapter. Her best friends were a few American girls, who called her Mary. Now and then they met her carrying a 5-cent bottle of milk and a loaf of bread. She was described as talented, but her "talent" was not sufficient to prevent her body lying in the morgue. In spite of daily victims to art and starvation, each year brings a fresh immigration from the United States of young men and women with a few dollars and many dreams. They go there with vague ideas of making their own way. Disenchantment awaits them. It is said that not one in 500 ever succeeds in earning in Paris the price of a square meal. On the other score, if the student can survive six months he or she picks up enough ideas to serve the world on returning to their own land of plenty. But the wisest way is to go and not remain when a bit "of Paris" has been acquired.—Boston Herald.

# Our Boys and Girls

Conducted by Bertha Mailly.  
FOR VERY LITTLE FOLK.

## THEY WANT A YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.

## LETTERS FROM CALL READERS.

Dear Editor:—Since I heard that plans are coming out to open a Young Socialist League, I think it is a very good plan. I have thought of it for a long time, and I was getting ready to write you about organizing it.

At first, organize it everywhere in New York City, then make or divide it into districts. Each district should elect its officers. We should have meetings every week in each district and then every two months make up a general meeting of all districts.

I think it is a very good plan and wish it success.

Brooklyn.

ARTHUR EFFRAS.

I read in The Call a few weeks ago the new idea to make a league, am an enthusiastic reader of The Evening Call and am always anxious to help the paper in bringing forward new ideas.

We ought to have clubs in all the districts, so that the boys and girls of each district could have a club of their own, and any information concerning this could be gotten through The Call.

The name of the clubs could be "The Patrons of Socialism" or "Little Members of the Socialist Club." These names could be on the pins and members could have a very certain meeting on every Sunday, inviting other children, which would spread the cause of Socialism all over.

I think this would be a fine idea, and I hope that boys and girls will have some concern about it, so that we shall soon have many clubs, just as the grown people have.

Your reader.

Brooklyn.

DORA CHAMEIDES.

Radio Saslaw thinks the idea is fine and knows many girls who would like to join Max Landau, secretary of the Young Socialist League, of Paterson, N. J., appreciates the plan very much. He thinks it would bring the organization into touch with one another and spread the principles of Socialism, and Charles Rosenkranz is greatly interested in the movement to organize the young people.

## NONSENSE VERSES.

There's a train at 4:04," said Miss Jenny.  
"Four tickets I'll take; have you any?"  
"Let the man at the door:  
"Four for 4:04."  
"Four for 4:04 is too many."  
—CAROLYN WELLS.

One day in the cold time when he lay snug and warm by his mama, Tina Hare said: "Tell me of the hare who went step, step, step in the snow till he came to the red fire."

So his mama gave him a hug and said:

"Once upon a time was a wise wee hare who knew how to run fast when man came by. He knew how to hide when dog was near, and when he saw the dark spot in the sky that hawk made, how fast he did jump to his room. But wee hare did not like to go out and run and jump and play in the sun.

"I do not want to run and jump and play in the sun. I want to run fast, far in the wood, and find the red bush. I have seen it away off in the dark. It is good for me to eat, I know."

"It is fire," said his mama. "Only man can make it, and it is not good for you. It can hurt you. You may eat the good food that you can find near your home," and she bit his ear for a kiss.

"I do not want to eat the good food that I can see here, I want to pick the red food from the red bush. I know it is like buds in the warm time."

"Hush," said Papa Hare, very low and deep. "You are not good. When you are good, and the moon is high in the sky, and it is just like day, I will take you far out in the wood, and you may run and jump and eat the food that is best for you."

"I do not want to go out in the wood and eat the food that is best for you. I want to eat the red buds from the red bush," said the wee hare.

"Shut your eyes and put your ears down," said Papa Hare, said his mama. "You are too tiny to go away from me. Now, hush, do not say one more word. The red bush is the Red Fire. It can hurt and burn. Man has it, and Dog is with it. They can hurt you, and if you run far in the wood, Wind may blow too hard for a wee hare, and Snow may come and bury you. Shut your eyes and put your ears down and take your nap."

It was noon; the sun was high in the sky.

Good Papa Hare took his nap, and Mama Hare shut her eyes and put her ears down, but the wee hare did not. By and by he went out of the door and ran and ran till he came to the wood. Then he ran and ran in the wood, but he did not come to the Red Fire, and he ran and ran till his feet were sore, but he did not come to the Red Fire, and he ran and ran and ran and ran till he was not able to run any more, and no Red Fire did he see.

He lay down to rest in a bush, and very soon his eyes were shut, and he did not see or hear, for it was long past the hour for his nap. When he woke Snow lay on all the open ways of the wood. The wee hare gave a leap from his bush, for he knew that a wee hare cannot walk in it. How he did wish he was at home!

The sun was far down in the west, and his last rays lay red on the snow. Stop, stop, the lame wee hare lay in the cold snow. He went back into the wood to try to find his way home.

A little English boy was taken by his mother to a toy shop in London. After looking about him for a long time without satisfying himself that he wanted any one thing more than another, the salesman, hoping to please him, brought forth a little plaster mouse.

"This mouse, when wound up, will run all about the floor," said the salesman. Then he wound the mouse up with a key and showed just what it would do.

"How like us," said Tiny Hare, and he was glad that he lay snug and warm by his mama, and he was glad she had told him the tale of the wee hare and the Red Fire.—A. L. Sykes, in April St. Nicholas.

**TOO COMMON.**

A little English boy was taken by his mother to a toy shop in London. After looking about him for a long time without satisfying himself that he wanted any one thing more than another, the salesman, hoping to please him, brought forth a little plaster mouse.

## PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

### ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

No. 1.

Pied Poetry.

Earth for the people—their laws their own—

An equal race for all:

Though shattered and few, who to this are true

Shall flourish the more they fall.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

No. 2.

St. Patrick's Day enigma.

No. 3.

The puzzles sent in for No. 2 were divided between Karl Marx and the Paris Commune. The editor had the Paris Commune in mind when the question was given, but it is true that the twenty-sixth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx also occurs this month. The best puzzles were sent in by Leonore Kalamikowaki and Solomon Mednik.

Leonore's was written beautifully, and is as follows:

### PARIS COMMUNE.

My first is in penny, but not in dime.

My second is in plaster, but not in lime.

My third is in rooster, but not in hen.

My fourth is in pencil, but not in pen.

My fifth is in wasp, but not in bee.

My sixth is in ocean, but not in sea.

My seventh is in nose, but not in eye.

My eighth is in rum, but not in rye.

My ninth is in money, but not in cash.

My tenth is in rubbish, but not in trash.

My eleventh is in one, but not in two.

My last is in guess and that's what you'll have to do.

### SECOND PRIZE PUZZLE.

By Solomon Mednik.

My 7-2 is an engine of war used for

4-6-21 is a singing bird.

My 2-8 is something used for hewins.

### PRIZES.

Prizes will go to Leonore Kalamikowaki and Solomon Mednik. Honor list certificates will be received in a few days by Ida Clarke, Emily Levine, Emily Krebs, Simon Goldstein, Jennie Blumenfeld, Robert Oliver, Louis Brower, Yetta Rubin, William Harold Bywater, M. Stromberg.

### LAST WEEK'S HONOR LIST.

Thomas E. Gordon, Louise Albarno, Mary West, Louis Pertz, William Rosen, Moses Goldman, Frank Lederman, John Radloff, Tillie Buch, Emily Krebs, Jeannette Dainoff, Benjamin Wyatman, Isaac Lubman, Bertha Hein, Anna Nelson, Gertrude Rottman, Martha Martels, Rose Davis, Gustave Esaback.

### NEW PRIZES.

A prize will be given to the best drawing, the best story and the best puzzle sent in. Names of winners and spelling will be considered in judging.

State whether you prefer a book, a picture of Debs and Hanford, a pretty pin, pocket knife, or a fountain pen.

Contest closes Thursday, March 25. Be sure you state your age.

Give your full name and address.

Put answer in a sealed envelope and mail with a two cent stamp.

Address Our Boys and Girls, The Call, 442 Pearl street, New York City.

No. 1.

Subject for prize story: "A Day in the City."

No. 2.

Subject for prize poem: "When April Comes."

No. 3.

Any kind of a puzzle or riddle and upon any subject.



# THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

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

# THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East 84th street, New York.

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

SATURDAY,

MARCH 20, 1909.

# THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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## THE GOSPEL OF THRIFT.

For the combination of brazen impudence and crass stupidity, commend us to the capitalist who has "made his pile", upon whom the pleasure of crushing rivals and accumulating wealth begins to pall, and who turns to preaching and moralizing as a new and piquant amusement. Andrew Carnegie has been the classic example of this type, ever since he converted his stocks into bonds. But Edward H. Harriman now threatens his thistle crown.

A few months ago Mr. Harriman, anticipating the day when there would be no industrial worlds left for him to conquer, announced his discovery that "Money isn't everything" and his late-formed intention of "taking more interest in his fellow men." We saw then what was coming, and here it comes. He is turning mentor to the universe.

In a recent interview given he says

The people have emerged from a nomadic. Eighty million people have period of extravagance, and are stopped spending and are now at living righteously in point of eco-work making money.

The brazen impudence of that statement consists in the cool disregard of the four or five million workingmen who are now begging in vain for permission to work, and in the intimation that the sufferings of the masses during the past year and a half have been due to their extravagance. It is pretty impudent, too, for Mr. Harriman, of all men, to talk of righteousness in economics.

The crass stupidity of it consists in the proposition that the people can restore and assure prosperity if they will stop spending and work hard.

In fact, if the masses of the people had not worked so hard during the period from 1896 to 1907, the crisis would not have come so soon and would not have been so severe. If they had insisted on a shorter workday and less speeding at their work, there would have been fewer unemployed and consequently higher wages for all employed.

If, on the other hand, they had spent less freely during those years, the crisis would have come earlier and would have been even more severe. For less spending means less demand for goods, and that means less demand for labor, and that means more unemployment and lower wages.

Very likely Mr. Harriman sincerely believes in this gospel of hard work and frugal living for the "lower classes." He is a shrewd man, in the small and crooked way characteristic of capitalists; but like most men of that type, he is narrow in his views and shallow in his understanding of the system by which he profits.

But, while Mr. Harriman may be sincere, the fact remains that the advice he gives the workers would be bad advice for the workers to follow; for them to follow it would do only harm to them and do good only to their non-producing masters.

The plan might work well enough for one workingman or for a few, on condition that all other workingmen should do just the opposite.

If any one workingman will work hard and steadily and spend every week less than he gets in wages, it is evident enough that he will accumulate a little surplus. That is as plain as that two and two make four.

But what is not quite so plain, but is equally sure—this thrifty workingman can get steady employment only on condition that some others do not work steadily, for there are never jobs enough for all; and the longer the hours that some work, and the harder they work during those hours, the less is the chance for others to hold a steady job; and, further, this thrifty workingman can get steady employment only on condition that other workingmen spend their wages freely in purchasing the goods that the thrifty workingman produces; for the capitalists employ men only to make goods that can be sold; unless people will buy the goods, no one is allowed to make them.

Let us suppose a workingman who is just making both ends meet, and who spends a dollar a week on cigars, tobacco, and beer. He decides to "stop spending," to the extent of cutting out these luxuries. Presumably he will be able to save \$52 a year. Apparently Mr. Harriman's plan works well.

But now suppose that not one workingman, but ten million of them, resolve to "stop spending" to this same extent. What will be the result?

The cigar and tobacco manufacturers and brewers will find the demand for their goods falling off. They will discharge several hundred thousand cigar makers, tobacco workers, and brewery workers. These men, having their wages cut off, necessarily "stop spending." They buy less clothing, food, coal, furniture, and books. Then, as a natural consequence, the demand for all these goods having fallen off, the manufacturers discharge large numbers of garment workers, bakers and meat workers, upholsterers, and printers.

Then the unemployed cigar makers, tobacco workers, and brewery workers, and the newly unemployed garment workers, bakers, etc., all begin to compete fiercely for employment. In this competition they bid against each other and force down the general level of wages.

And the end of it all is that the thrifty workingmen, instead of being able to go on saving a dollar a week out of their wages, are compelled to work for a dollar a week less wages and to get along without cigars, tobacco, or beer, and yet barely make both ends meet.

Though their wages go down, they do not produce less. But the increasing surplus of their product over their wages is used, partly in more luxurious living for the capitalists, partly in the introduction of more labor-saving machinery to displace more workingmen and still further decrease the workers' share of the value their labor produces.

That is the way the gospel of thrift works out in practice for the



## THE JOKE OF MILITARISM.

By Robert Hunter.

The people certainly have no sense of humor. If they had, they would choke with laughter over the spectacle of modern militarism. Surely it is the absurdest spectacle ever seen under the sun. Nothing in vaudeville compares with it. It is a joke—huge, international, cosmic.

Millions of men march up the hill and then march down again. Surrounding all countries are forts, naval stations and barracks, with countless husky soldiers, ordered about by dresy little snobs, making fussy preparations for war.

Kings and emperors have one serious business. They make state calls upon each other. They deliver pompous orations to each other, surrounded by battalions in blue and gray and scarlet.

Nobles, privy councillors and senators, attended by Fighting Bobs and strutting nincompoops assemble, ostensibly to hold solemn conclaves upon military and naval problems and tactics, but actually to frighten us into voting millions of money to keep up for them this stupendous show.

Barnum was a great showman, but he gave us no farce to compare with this.

Militarism is the biggest show on earth, with millions of actors, agitating, fulminating, trepidating, to make us vote millions and millions to maintain them and their extraordinary vaudeville as a continuous performance.

There may be another great international war some time. I doubt it.

The German emperor does not fear the English or the French, or any other nation one-thousandth part as much as he fears his own people.

The French rulers are more afraid of the French people than they are of

the English or German armies.

The American government has nothing to fear from any other nation on earth. It knows perfectly well that if war breaks out, it will be because it has incited war by its own provocative action.

All these gigantic armies gathered at the borders of the nations, looking fiercely across imaginary lines, are prepared for one order—"Roundabout face! March on your own kindred!"

Since the days of the Commune the nations of the world have been preparing, not for international wars, but for civil wars.

Since the day of the first International, every effort has been made by the ruling powers to revive patriotism, to intensify national feeling, to win from the masses of the people some kind of loyal support.

For about forty years, kings, emperors, kaisers and presidents have been massing their forces of war in readiness to protect the privileges of the few, the property of the few, the power of the few.

The rulers don't tell you this, of course. They tell you these tremendous armies are maintained to protect you, your families, and your homes from foreign invasion.

But you may rest assured that no king, emperor or kaiser could be dragged into war. For show they might march against a weak nation, or a so-called inferior people, but no insult, no grievance, is great enough to force one great power to declare war upon another.

But let a handful of starving workers leave the factories to strike and starve, and instantly armies are called forth to watch those weak, weaponless, defenseless creatures.

Why? Because the rulers fear that

some time, any time, even so small a thing as that might start a universal war between capital and labor.

Practically the sole use of armies for a quarter of a century, except in those countries with large foreign possessions, has been to watch over industrial disputes, to aid private capital to crush any revolt of the workers.

The armies of to-day exist almost solely for this purpose. They exist to deal with the growing national and international organizations of tollers. Armies exist now for the same purpose for which they have always existed, and for which they will always exist—to protect the ruling class.

Kings, emperors, capitalists, franchise thieves, electoral crooks, strike-breakers and mine owners need armies to protect THEMSELVES.

The people do not need an army. They themselves are an army, and will easily enough find ways of protecting themselves against foes outside.

It is the foe inside that is now, and has always been the real, ever-present danger that confronts the people.

But you tell me this is all a pretty serious business, and that you can't see the joke. That's just it, my friend, you can't see the joke!

Well, YOUR Congressman, among others, votes several hundred millions each year to support and maintain an army and a navy for the protection of YOUR FOE INSIDE.

This tremendous International vaudeville for the protection of your foe inside is all carried on at YOUR expense—see the joke?

No? Well, what would you think of hiring a burglar, fitting him out with tools and dynamite, and then asking him to stand guard over your safe?

## A NEW TRIUMVIRATE.

By HOWARD BRUBAKER.

There has been a revolution in Congress. It was not a very wide or a very deep revolution. It only proposed to take away a little of the power which the interests had lodged in the hands of Joseph G. Cannon. Some of the Congressmen had wearied of their job of doormat and cuspidor to his majesty the Speaker, so they "insubred" gloriously and caused Uncle Joseph many a sleepless night. Things were going badly for the interests until they bethought themselves of their new office boy whom the people had thoughtlessly elected President. By the aid of Tuit and a few purchasable Democrats of the Goldfogle type, who make a specialty of fulfilling short orders, the rebels were defeated in their main contention of that well known free trader, that little brother of the American workingman, Joseph G. Cannon. For two years more we shall see sitting at the right of Taft this Billiken Cannon, the god of things as they ought to be, with vine leaves in his hair and his shining face turned toward the coming of the dawn. On the left hand will be Aldrich idly toying with the United States Senate.

It will be an inspiring sight. No workingman should fail to see it if he doesn't mind losing his watch and chain some time, any time, even so small a thing as that might start a universal war between capital and labor.

## TALKS WITH THE GIRL WHO WORKS.

By GERTRUDE BARNUM.

### THE PERFECT LADY.

The favorite reading of the average working girl is the novel of high life. A pale little paper box maker will sit on the floor of her factory at the noon hour lost to the world behind the cover of her book. If you look over her shoulder you will find she is perusing something like this:

"The formal compliment on Ruthven's tongue-tip remained unspoken. As Aileen laid her cool palms in his, he hesitated; and his moment was gone, for a timid maid entered with the message: Mrs. Carroll wishes to know would Miss Allen care to follow the hounds at eleven?"

Alas, for the rude awakening of the little reader! Jangling bells announce the close of the noon hour; the factory hands hurry about "ridding up" sandwich scraps and banana skins, and the voice of the foreman is heard remarking that this is not a Carnegie Library.

There is a type of working girl who "has no use for novels" who reads on the funnygraphs in the Sunday newspapers. "No tales for mine," says she. "Give me fun or money!"

Then there is the ardent young Jewess who tries to get the paper box maker to read Socialist tracts. She is not easily discouraged though day after day "The Class Struggle" is crumpled up with apple peels and sheets from "The Co-operative Commonwealth" serving as stoppers for the co-operative pickle jar.

Sometimes the funny girl shoots extracts from Marx's "Capital and Labor" across her table and sets the "pasters" into roars of laughter.

However, all working girls know that factory life is "no dream and "no joke," and here and there is one who reads Practical Labor Journals. She says she wishes to know where she "gets off at." Her friends only laugh, for they expect to get off at the gate of matrimony. But as she sees no millionaire, "Ruthvens" loitering around with compliments on their tongue-tips, it seems likely to her that she will marry in the working class. So she reads about the labor movement wishing to know where the working people are to "get off at."

Uptown in the homes where the paper boxes carry bonnets and bon-bons the real flesh-and-blood Aileen is eagerly reading about factory girls. She can hardly be torn from "Mary, the Mill Hand" to go to a tea. On the wings of fancy she follows her unfortunate, tempted heroine, through lodging houses and drug shops to the gutter, or the river, and comes to picture all working girls as engaged in recounting ribald stories or picking their way alone at midnight to the friendly harbors of saloon eating houses.

Little that is written gives American girls of one class a true view of another class. If Aileen could decipher from the soft tinted cover of her fan box the true story of the girls who made it, she would know that paper box makers are much like heiresses, except in the matter of opportunity, and she might be moved to help bring about a fairer division of opportunities.

If the workers could go freely with their work into the second chambers of the fan owners they might find that to many an heiress life seems only a huge, hollow paper box, in which human beings are sent hither and thither like Easter bonnets or lists of frou frou.

But what chance have these two classes of girls to read anything true of each other? A college girl decides to write about "Women in Industry." She collects data from the Bureau of Statistics and publishes in a Journal of Sociology, which the average reader never sees. A journalist finds that the popular magazines will pay well for "true" about laundresses. She dashes off for a few days "job," asks questions like a charity organization visitor, and when she has sufficiently recovered from her day's work, writes a story centering about the intentions of a Laundry Wagon Driver to himself.

Meanwhile, the author of "Tales of the Upper Ten" is getting "local color and action" for her "Great Society Novel" from the top of a Fifth avenue bus, or behind the counter of a Broadway jewelry shop.

So far, it has not occurred to the two classes of girls who are so curious about each other to write true stories for each other. But that wouldn't be a bad idea, would it? While it could not bring about an ideal co-operative commonwealth over night, as the ardent young Socialist would expect, I for one believe that it might "help some."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### MAY BE A CHANCE.

Editor of The Call:  
I happened to call on the Navy Yard in Brooklyn on York street, and I learned that they are in need of many mechanics, such as painters, varnishers, polishers, ship-fitters, plumbers, electrician helpers, etc. I hand you this tip so that some unemployed may know and come in time to hand in his application. They are to come between 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.

### A FELLOW WORKER.

New York, March 19.

### AN APPRECIATION.

Editor of The Call:  
I wish to congratulate you upon the increasing success and splendid quality of your paper. I have lived in many of the large cities of America, and for years have been a discriminating reader of the best newspapers, and I will say this, that taking it all together, The Call, considered that it must appeal to all classes of readers and yet be a messenger of truth and stand for a definite idea, is on par with the best publications.

I particularly wish to congratulate you upon the articles of musical and dramatic criticism by Mr. Plummer as well as the articles on art by Mr. Bloch. As a professional artist, I can truthfully say that I have rarely read anything more interesting than the writings of these men. Their treatment is not only enlightening and sympathetic, but also eminently just and professional in character, and their contributions to the paper are one of the chief attractions for your esthetic readers.

In this connection let me say that the few extracts from Clarence Darrow on art are, to say the least, unfortunate. Mr. Darrow may be a great orator and lawyer, but when he delivers himself on art he is on dangerous ground and becomes misleading.

Space forbids me to commend you on the many good features and contributions by other able writers. Altogether, your paper is most readable and, unlike the majority of our papers, it is a "home paper." What I mean is this, that it is a paper that

## QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Voter.—To inform yourself of municipal affairs and the issues of the Socialist party in this city will be considered in the next campaign, send thing you can do at this time is to attend a course of lectures given at the Rand School of Science, 112 East 19th street, on Wednesday evenings, beginning at 8 o'clock. Admission is free.

A. Isaacs.—Your card has been referred to our Art Editor.

Abraham Kobryn.—1. Mr. Struik's letter against the Heberd Park Colony bill appeared in the Last and Night editions of The Call of February 12. 2. Back numbers of the paper can be had at the office at two for a copy.

### A NOTE OF CORRECTION.

The Call owes it to Mr. Henry Bloch, the art critic, to apologize for the annoying misprint which occurred in his article on the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design. The paragraph about Mr. J. Alden West painting should have read as follows: "A Reverie," by J. Alden West, charmingly drawn, but not really called painting, but it is all that a printed day before yesterday, a woman, in a state of reverie, is all intangible and evades criticism, were the criticism even severe, still possesses the power to draw beyond the physical into a reverent and reverential state of mind."

one can safely let children have something that I cannot say of yellow, howling sewer outlets called newspapers.

The Socialist cause may well be proud of their organ in New York. Here's success to you and a long life to the truth.

Yours for the truth,  
VICTOR S. HOLL

Rome, N. Y., March 17.