

All the News
All the Time

The Weather: Cloudy and warmer.

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

Last Edition



Telephone 2271 North.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

Vol. 2—No. 20

SATURDAY,

NEW YORK

JANUARY 23, 1909.

Price One Cent.

WHY DID THE SERVICE COMMISSION HALT?

"IN DISTRESS, SINKING OFF NANTUCKET," WIRELESS REPORT FROM WHITE STAR LINER

RUSSELL WANTS TO KNOW WHY IT IGNORES TRACTION FACTS

Republic, Loaded with Passengers for Genoa and Eastern Ports, Rammed in Fog—Going Down—Baltic Will Reach Her in Four Hours.

A WIRELESS MESSAGE RECEIVED AT THE MARITIME EXCHANGE, THIS CITY, THIS MORNING FROM THE WHITE STAR LINER REPUBLIC, WHICH LEFT NEW YORK YESTERDAY FOR MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SAYS: "IN DISTRESS AND SINKING OFF NANTUCKET."

A LATER MESSAGE RECEIVED BY WIRELESS SAYS: "THE REPUBLIC WAS RAMMED BY AN UNKNOWN VESSEL OFF NANTUCKET EARLY TO-DAY AND JUST ABLE TO KEEP AFLOAT. THE REVENUE CUTTER ACUSHNET LEFT WOODSHOLE, MASS., AND THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC OF THE SAME LINE IS IN WIRELESS RANGE AND HAS GONE TO HER ASSISTANCE."

THE FRENCH LINER LA LORRAINE FROM HAVRE FOR NEW YORK, REPORTED AS BEING 200 MILES EAST OF NANTUCKET LIGHTSHIP AT 2 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, IS NOW IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE REPUBLIC, AND GOING TO HER ASSISTANCE.

THE REVENUE CUTTER GRESHAM, OFF CAPE COD, IS ON HER WAY TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE REPUBLIC.

ANOTHER WIRELESS FROM THE REPUBLIC REQUESTS ALL VESSELS TO HURRY. THE STEAMER BALTIC WAS 105 MILES EAST OF NANTUCKET AT 8 P. M. LAST NIGHT; SHE IS BOUND WEST.

THE LA LORRAINE HAS GONE BACK AND WILL REACH THE REPUBLIC IN ABOUT FOUR HOURS.

PRINCETON BURNING— UNIVERSITY THREATENED

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Fire of unknown origin broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in a frame building on Weatherspoon street, and at 2:30 six buildings were burning. Help has been sent from here. At 2:45 it looked as though the whole block made up of some of the most valuable business buildings in town would be destroyed. The loss so far is estimated at \$150,000.

All of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the starting point of the fire are frame structures and the efforts of the local fire department, consisting of two engines and one truck, had but a slight effect on the blaze. The entire population of the university responded immediately to the first call for volunteers to aid in the work of fighting the flames, and their work aided materially in putting a slight check to the progress of the flames.

They procured buckets and available vessels of every description and carried water untiringly throughout the entire early night. The only means of communication between this city and Princeton is by trolley. Flat cars could not be obtained, and with extra horses attached, the heavy fire engines and hooks and ladder trucks started on the long ten mile drive over slush and mud covered roads.

At 3:15 this morning, it was stated that the fire started in the Terminal Restaurant, No. 29 Witherspoon street, and was spreading in both directions. The flames are being driven hardest toward the postoffice on Nassau street, with the likelihood of many of the club buildings of the university students' being destroyed. It is feared that the gas and electric light plants will be totally destroyed. Fortunately, however, for some part of the city, which is the section where the First National Bank and other principal business buildings are situated, the wind is blowing in the opposite direction to the locality.

LYNCHED BY MOB

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 23.—Richard Robertson, a negro, who on Thursday forenoon shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Philip Hatch in a street duel, was lynched by a mob at 2:25 o'clock this morning. The mob was composed of about fifty men.

The mob quietly and without a moment's warning forced the deputy sheriffs in charge to turn over the keys of the cell in which the negro was confined and took the negro out through an alley way leading from the rear of the jail and marched him just before the door of Christ Episcopal Church on one of the principal streets in the district, and in a few minutes the body of the negro was dangling at the end of a rope. Very little excitement or demonstration prevailed.

CHARITY NEEDS \$25,000.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor must raise \$25,000 immediately or else it will have to close its seven milk depots in this city. Trained nurses and physicians are in attendance at these stations, which care for more than 500 babies. Recently the board of managers has been compelled to appropriate more than \$40,000 in supplying the poor with food, fuel and clothing. This is the cause of the present deficit.

HOW DID THEY GET IT?

Read Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes" in The Call to-day and succeeding Saturdays. It is the first thorough and truthful historical account of the methods by which a small class have possessed themselves of the means of life in this country and made themselves its ruthless rulers.



FOUR DEAD, MANY INJURED IN REAR END COLLISION ON P. R. R.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—Four persons are dead and three injured in a rear end collision at 12:15 o'clock this morning at Summer Hill, 11 miles east of Johnstown, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The railroad officials, who were extremely reticent as to the cause and extent of the accident, this morning gave out the following as the list of dead and injured:

The Dead.

S. L. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a broker's clerk.
M. J. KELLY, of Jersey City, N. J., conductor of Pullman parlor car, sustained fractured skull and died at 3:1 A. M.

CHARLES COLEMAN, of Philadelphia, porter of Pullman car.

JOHN MCCARTNEY, of Pittsburgh, engineer of first engine of second section, train No. 21, one of the oldest engines on the road.

Injured.

W. S. JOHNSON, passenger, of South 2d and McCain streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, cut and bruised, put aboard train for Pittsburgh.

MRS. ADAM RANKIN, passenger, of No. 214 Green street, Anderson, Ky., cut and bruised, put aboard train for Pittsburgh.

W. B. KISSER, of Altoona, fireman on first section of second section, sent to Altoona Hospital.

Five slightly injured passengers were sent to Pittsburgh.

The second section of train 21, known as the Chicago and St. Louis Express, dashed into the first section of the train. The first section of the train was due in Pittsburgh at 2:19 o'clock this morning. It left New York at 1:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the second section ten minutes later.

The first section was forty minutes behind its schedule when it left Altoona. The fog in the mountains was very dense, and it is supposed that the engineer of the second section, which was a double-header, ran past a signal light, and unable to see the rear lights of the first section, composed of day coaches and sleepers, crashed into it. Both sections were very heavy, and the second was going at a high rate of speed. The first section had stopped for some reason not explained by the railroad officials. The block system is used on this section of the road, and this is supposed to absolutely prevent two trains being in the same block.

As soon as the officials of the Pittsburgh division, on which the disaster occurred, were notified of the disaster, relief trains were ordered from

Johnson, Altoona and this city. The Pittsburgh relief train carried all the physicians that could be hastily summoned, and all the requisites for caring for the dead. All the available physicians in Johnstown were hurried to the scene of the wreck, and Altoona sent twenty doctors.

The cause of the wreck is believed to be a big rock which rolled off a hillside onto the tracks due to the recent thaw. It stopped a freight train earlier in the day and then another freight train stopped behind the first. It is believed the first section of the express stopped behind the two freight trains while the freight train crews were removing the rock.

The uninjured passengers were placed in the coaches on the second section attached to train 22, which arrived in Pittsburgh at 7 o'clock this morning.

FEB. 12 A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

Senate Calls for Celebration of Lincoln's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Resolutions providing for commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and making February 12, 1909, a special national holiday to be observed generally were adopted by the Senate to-day. The resolution was introduced by Senator Dick, of Ohio.

FORCEPS IN BODY

Surgeon's Blunder Causes Death of Woman Eleven Years Later.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—A pair of surgeon's forceps, accidentally sewed up in the abdomen after an operation eleven years ago, caused the death of Miss Mary G. Donovan, of this city, on Wednesday. The operation in which the unfortunate mistake happened was performed by a surgeon of this city of high repute, who has since died. The facts in the case were ascertained only a few days ago, following an X-ray examination made on the advice of physicians.

Analysis of Reports of Subsidiary Companies in Metropolitan System Shows Duplication of Expense Charges to Justify Taking Away Transfers and Wholesale Rotten Conditions.

THE HEART OF THE QUESTION.

Charles Edward Russell's fourth article on traction goes right to the core of the question.

The Receivers abolish transfers, because otherwise they cannot pay dividends on the Stocks and Bonds.

It is perfectly true. They couldn't give the Public decent service and at the same time pay regular dividends on all the outstanding Stocks and Bonds.

What are these Stocks and Bonds? Are they anything holy? "The Vested Interests" of the stockholders against the Public Weal! One or the other has got to go by the board.

It is of vital interest in deciding this question to know the facts about all this great weight of securities.

Russell goes to the bottom of it and shows that the larger part of these stocks on which the Receivers insist that we—the people—must pay interest, are fraudulent.

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

Author of "Soldiers of the Common Good," "Where Did You Get It, Gentlemen?" "The Greatest Trust in the World," etc.



CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

THE PRECEDING chapter of this narrative told how in one transaction there had been added to the outstanding securities of the Metropolitan \$12,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 had been so adroitly juggled that even Wall Street was amazed.

The next chapter has to deal with many such transactions.

When the Trust began its operations in New York by buying for \$50,000 all that was left of Jake Sharp's famous enterprise, all the street railroads in New York were operated with horses.

Horse power was slow and expensive. Cables operated with

steam had long been in use in Chicago and in San Francisco. After some years the Trust decided to introduce cable power on the Broadway line. Soon after this change had been made a Buda Pesth genius evolved the underground trolley, which was so much cheaper and more efficient that the Trust decided to abandon cable and introduce the electrical system on all its lines.

So it said. On all its lines.

After Fifteen Years of Waiting.

This was in 1894. Fifteen years have passed and electricity has not yet been introduced on all the lines. On the contrary, a very large number of lines, some of them important, such as the First Avenue, Chambers Street, Madison Street, Duane Street, Stanton Street, Houston Street, Seventeenth Street, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets and others are still operated with horses and with the identical cars used on these roads thirty years ago.

That, however, is incidental.

To change the motive power from horse to cable on Broadway more securities had been issued, and now to change the motive power "on all the lines" there came forth a vast flood of stocks and bonds on which we are still paying the interest.

Some of these securities issued for the ostensible purpose of "changing the motive power" had very remarkable histories that included some marvelous jugglery far exceeding the feat we have already noted in connection with the Houston, West Streets and Pavonia Ferry.

The alleged purpose of the issue of these securities was to provide funds to relay the tracks, put down the electrical conduit between the tracks, build and equip power houses, equip the cars with electrical machinery.

Suppose we follow some of these operations and see exactly what was done with these funds.

For instance, here was the Second Avenue Railroad Company with lines from Fulton Ferry to Harlem River and many branches

(Continued on page three.)

THE CALL LIBRARY VOTE

FOR THE MOST POPULAR ORGANIZATION.

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Address Letter to Library Editor,
THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL,
P. O. Box 1694, N. Y. City.
This Coupon Good for One Vote Only.
For particulars about Contest, see page 5.

SPORTS

By A. W. COLLIER.

DRISCOLL AND MARTO AT FAIRMONT A. C.

Jim Driscoll, who has won every fight that he has engaged in since he arrived in this country, was matched Thursday night to meet Johnny Marto, the local lightweight, for ten rounds at the Fairmont Athletic Club next Thursday night. They will fight at 135 pounds, weigh in at 3 P. M. Marto is well known as one of the gamest men in the ring, and he ought to give Driscoll the hardest fight he has had in this country. It will be a swell affair, no matter who wins, and Billy Gibson deserves a lot of credit for landing the two. From the way the membership turned out at the Cross-Otto fight proves that the fans will stand for good men. No matter what they say about Otto, he put up a good fight while it lasted, and no one had a "kick" coming on the night's sport. If the management sticks to their resolution of putting on only the best—and their matches for the next four weeks prove they intend to do so—they will have a full turnout of the membership. This club has been put to a big expense in proving that it is a legitimate boxing club, and the decision of the courts have shown that their contention on that ground was right. With what it has done, and with the cards they are putting on, and intend to put on, the club's management deserves all that is coming to them.

TRACEY AND HOWE AT LONG ACRE TO-NIGHT.

Tommy Tracey, of Jersey City, meets Johnny Howe, of Bayonne, in the star bout to-night at the Long Acre A. C., No. 158-160 West 29th street. It is not necessary to say much about the two boys, as they are both well known, and to the fans the fact that they are matched is sufficient guarantee that it will be a good fight. They are both willing and aggressive, and there will be something doing in the six rounds, that is, if it lasts that long—and there you are. Take your choice, and do as you please.

Arthur Dixon, of Jersey City, who has boxed an eighteen-round go with Charlie Seiger, will meet Gus Hendrickson in a six-round go. This will be a good bout, as they are scrappers.

Johnny Moran meets "Kid" Albers in a four-round contest. Besides these bouts there will be three four-round contests between good boys, and a wrestling bout of fifteen minutes. Good bill. Ought to be a big house. Next Tuesday Billy Leary meets Danny Savage in the star bout.

THE "OFFICIAL ATHLETIC ALMANAC" FOR 1909 IS OUT.

The "Official Athletic Almanac" for 1909 has just been issued. It is edited by James E. Sullivan, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and is the only book of its kind containing a complete report of the events at the Olympic games, with an endless lot of Olympic pictures never before published, there being no less than five different fine half-tones showing Dorando's heroic effort to win the Marathon race. The book is also replete with illustrations of athletic events and champions from every section of the United States and from all points of the globe.

Anyone claiming to be interested in athletics at all should possess a copy of this book. It will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada by the American Sports Publishing Company, 21 Warren street, New York City, postpaid, upon receipt of 10 cents.

DORANDO IN SIX DAY RACE.

Dorando Pietri, the Marathon runner, and his brother, Ulpiano, are to tackle a new long distance game for them—they agreed yesterday to represent Italy in the six day walking match in Madison Square Garden early in March. Yesterday morning the promoters of the Garden contest

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS

Read Socialist Books
Hearty ones described in our new free catalog.
The Question of the Hour. All pamphlets and leaflets at lowest prices.

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY
CLEARING HOUSE FOR
ALL SOCIALIST LITERATURE
200 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOCAL NEW YORK SOCIALIST PARTY Joint Grand Protest Mass Meeting

Against the Decision of Judge Wright and the Extradition of Political Refugees.

COOPER UNION,
8th Street and 4th Avenue.
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, '09, 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS—Morris Hillquit, John Spargo,
Joe. Wanhope, Jas. G. Kanely.

ADMISSION FREE!

Let every reader of The Call attend this protest mass meeting and join with the Socialists in voicing their protest against this unjust decision and at the same demand freedom for the political refugees.

BASEBALL NOTES.

There are not pleasant days for the player who is under reserve to a Tri-State League club or who, now carried on the lists of the National and American League teams, is destined to be placed in the Eastern League. The minor leagues are cutting salaries, the limit in the Tri-State being \$200 a month for the ordinary athlete. If a man is fortunate enough to captain a team he is entitled to \$25 a month extra. For a playing manager the limit is \$300 every thirty days.

There is no salary limit in the Eastern League except for the men who are taken from the big league clubs. These players, according to a recent decision of the owners of the teams on the Powers circuit, shall not be entitled to more than \$1,500 a season. The rule is arbitrary and a manager cannot "even up" on the salaries he promises to the men he hands from the majors. An Eastern League manager might get two players from one National or American League club, but he could not pay one of these men \$400 a month and the other \$200, though these figures represented their abilities. The Eastern League leaders are kicking over this rule and will ask to have it abrogated at the next meeting.

Fans are wondering how Harry Hoch will like being turned back to the Tri-State League by the Brooklyn, now that the former outlaws have placed a salary limit of \$200 a month on their statutes. Hoch got \$250 a month last season in the Tri-State, was drafted by the Superbas, and now has to return to the minors and work for \$50 a month less than he received in 1908.

The American Association has no salary list for individuals. The O'Brien club are able to pay the money and they are paying it. "Socks" Seybold has signed with Bill Armour's Mud Hens and announces that he will receive as much in the A. A. as he did in the A. L.

Fred Merkle, the Toledo boy, whose failure to touch second base in the game of September 23 last cost the Giants the National League pennant, yesterday signed with the New York team for 1909. McGraw evidently has no ill feeling against Merkle, for Fred received a substantial increase in salary.

Buying of a Call advertiser is the most effective way in which to help The Call.

GET BUSY, COMRADES!

Yesterday and the day before we called the attention of the friends of The Evening Call to our Carnival, Fair and Exposition at Grand Central Palace, from April 3 to April 11. We want to remind you, comrades, of what was said on the two previous days. We want every one who has read it to take heed, and we trust that the response of willing workers to help us in this work will far exceed our expectations.

Every labor organization in this city must be seen and talked to by our speakers and interested in this project, which means MUCH for The Call, and by its continued existence will be of great value to the labor movement in its struggle against the conditions they are confronted with day after day.

Every other kind of an organization in sympathy with The Call must be seen and interested to participate in our Fair.

This is a great work, to be sure, but many willing hands will reduce the work of each one very materially. We hope every comrade who is able to present our Fair before a body of men or women, will not fail to immediately offer his or her services. This work must be pushed vigorously from now on, comrades, and we ask you to respond to the call to duty. Drop a postal to W. Butcher, No. 132 Nassau street, New York City, right now, and let him know how many and what evenings of each week you can devote for this work. Do not forget, comrades, that we shall pay your expenses the same as the party has always done to speakers at open air meetings, so that you will not be inconvenienced while working for the Fair.

Tickets are ready for distribution and will be distributed just as quickly as we can get the necessary assistance to reach all of you.

Every comrade should carry a supply in his pocket, for all your shopmates will surely want one or more. They will get the biggest fifteen cents' worth of amusement ever offered by any show management in this town, and besides each ticket entitles its holder to participate in the donation of articles at the close of the Fair. Get your supply of tickets as soon as possible, and don't stop selling until the 11th of April.

Donation books for soliciting articles from the merchants—large and small—will be ready for distribution on Monday next. We want to place one hundred and fifty books in just as many hands, and we hope that our comrades of the female sex will respond to help us in this field, for experience has taught us that the ladies make the best canvassers. This, however, does not exclude our comrades of the other sex from taking a book and soliciting also. How many will take one book each. Let us hear from you.

THE SUSTAINING FUND.

Under date of January 20, J. Klein writes:
"I inclose one dollar to apply on bond. Owing to procrastination, which I shall try to avoid in future, I did not mail my letter the day I purchased the order. The Call certainly had good material in it this evening."

From Peter Potatoes we have the following:
"Inclosed please find a check \$1.00, my second payment on a Call bond. This dollar, like the first one, isn't from my surplus, but I am very glad to be able to give it out of my pocket, as I want The Call to be on the table before my 8c. beef-stew, and to take the place of dessert until prosperity returns."

John McComish writes:
"Inclosed find \$2.00. Please credit one dollar on my monthly pledge, and one as first payment on a Call bond, under the monthly plan now being carried on."

"Let me congratulate the whole crowd of you down there on the paper. It is splendid."

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The New York Evening Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York City.
I herewith inclose \$1.00 to apply upon the purchase of a Five Dollar Bond in The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. I agree to pay \$1.00 on or before the last day of each month until the amount of Five Dollars shall be fully paid in.

Name.....

Address.....

ANNA A. MALEY, Secretary Sustaining Fund.

M. & A. KATZ Department Store

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

Special Bargains in Men's Shirts. 25c. each, 3 for \$1.00. Regular Price, 50c. to 75c.

Save Our Coupons. They Are Equal to 4 Per Cent. Cash Discount.

OPEN EVENINGS.

HARD TIMES FILL UP STATE PRISONS

Superintendent Collins "so Declares
in His Annual Report to the
Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The annual report of Cornelius V. Collins, Superintendent of State Prisons, submitted to the Legislature to-day, shows that the total number of convicts in Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons was 3,967, as against 3,270 for the year before.

The financial depression is given as the cause of the increase, as the report declares: "The prison records show that during periods of marked financial and business depression in the last fifty years the population of the state prisons increased and that with the revival of business there was a falling off in the number of the prisoners."

"That the influx of immigrants into the United States in recent years may be deemed one of the prime causes is evidenced by the fact that foreign born prisoners constituted 41 per cent of the increase of the year."

The total number of women in prison at the close of the year was ninety-six, of whom seventy-two came from New York City. Mr. Collins advocates the establishment of women's quarters in a prison nearer to the metropolis than Auburn, where women are now sent.

MANHATTAN "WAR" ENDED.

The "war" that has waged around the Manhattan Opera House during the past few days over the question whether Mary Garden or Lina Cavalieri should sing the role of "Thais" has been settled. Mlle. Cavalieri has written a letter to Mr. Hammerstein releasing him from her agreement to sing the part which Miss Garden reserves for her own, and the latter has reconsidered her resignation from the Manhattan forces. Mr. Hammerstein declares himself satisfied.

This paper needs the advertising. You need the merchandise. The Call will get more ads. if you spend your money in the right place.

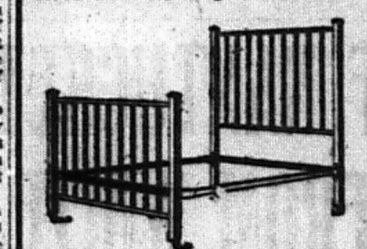
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Always a Customer

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"The Furniture Store"
Broadway, London and Quincy Sts.
BROOKLYN

BEDDING

No Lower Prices Than Now
Every item in this remarkable line of bedding and upholstery for the buyer—purchase now and profit by the special reductions offered on everything in this line.



Brass Beds and Cribs
The newest designs of leading manufacturers as low as \$10.50.

Iron Beds and Cribs
Many novel effects in this line of high-class beds, prices beginning at \$2.75.

Hair Mattresses, Cotton Felt Mattresses and Woven Wire and Upholstered Springs of all grades and descriptions.

ROBBERS LOOT TRAIN

Carry Away Four Carloads of Valuable Merchandise.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—Masked and armed men early yesterday morning held up a New York Central freight train near Lewiston Mountain, a short distance from Niagara Falls, and looted four freight cars of valuable merchandise. All the loot was carried away in wagons. There were between ten and twenty robbers in the band. The train had stopped in a lonely place in accordance with the rest law, which stipulates that no train crew shall work more than sixteen hours out of twenty-four. All the members of the crew were asleep when the robbers covered them with guns and kept guard over them while the train was being looted. The gang got away safely.

100 DEAD IN FLOODED MINES.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, Jan. 22.—Continuous rains have caused the bursting of several dams belonging to the mines. It is reported that the dam of one of the Rand mines burst, the mine being flooded and ten white men and 150 natives being drowned.

ATTENTION, BROOKLYN!

The third and last debate between Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick and Hon. George J. Corey takes place Wednesday night, February 10, at Association Hall, Fulton and Bond streets, Brooklyn. This being the last debate, it is likely to be the most interesting of the series. In this debate a different phase of the question, "Socialism vs. Capitalism," will be discussed. Prices for Brooklyn debate, 20 and 25 cents. Profits go to The Call. For tickets apply to The Rand School or The Call office, New York, or to John D. Long, 42 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

TO-NIGHT! LECTURE AND CONCERT

Frank Bohn, former National Secretary S. L. P., will lecture for the 2d A. D. Socialist Party at the Headquarters, 130 Henry St., on the subject, "SOCIALISM AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT."

After the lecture a concert will be given. Good talent will participate. Comrade Libin, the popular playwright, will read some of his works.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

Come and Have a Sociable Time with Us Around a Russian Samovar!

You are cordially invited to be present this evening at 8 o'clock at our pleasant Clubrooms, 288 E. 10th St., cor. Ave. A. opposite Tompkins Square Park. Entrance on 10th St. The clubrooms are open every evening at 8 o'clock except Sunday. Books and periodicals in all languages available to all. Lectures by eminent speakers. Musical and literary entertainments given every Saturday. Come and Bring Your Friends.

ADMISSION FREE.

This Evening at 8 o'clock
Timothy P. Murphy
will lecture on
"The Mental Composition of a Socialist."

COLONIAL HALL,
101st Street & Columbus Avenue.
Take Elevator.

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Hatter and Gent's Furnisher

151 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE.

NEWARK, N. J.

Intending purchasers of a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS Piano, or Piano and Self-Player combined, should not fail to examine the merits of the world-renowned

PIANOS **SOMMER** PIANOS
and the "SOMMER-CECELIA" Inside Players, which surpass all others.
Catalogues mailed on application.
Newrooms, Cor. 5th Ave. 23d St. **SOMMER & COMPANY, New York.**

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Make a note of my address and give me your insurance when it expires.

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Brooklyn Call Readers

Where do you spend your money?

Are you reading the ads. in order to know TO WHOM to hand your good money whenever you make a purchase?
Here are some Brooklyn Call advertisers, grouped for your convenience. They will appear again if you patronize them.

WE SELL MORE DRESS and WORKING PANTS Than Any Other House in Brooklyn.

POSNER'S Outfitting Co.,

327-329 Hamburg Avenue,
Near Grove Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

We also carry a complete line of Men's and Boys' Hats, Caps, Gloves and Underwear. We offer no bait, but guarantee satisfaction at lowest prices.

January Clearance Sale.

Watch Our Show Windows.

It's HELLer for Clothing

Ready to wear and Made to Order.

271 Hamburg Ave., Cor. Green Ave., Brooklyn.

RIDGEWOOD'S POPULAR SHOE STORE.

CHARLES MOHR,

198 WYCKOFF AVENUE,

Near Bleeker Street, Brooklyn.

S. BERKMAN

259 Central Ave., Near Gates, Brooklyn.

Ladies' and Gents' Furishings, Clothing and Hats. Union Made Goods.

DONOHUE & KAUPP,

3019 Fulton Street,
bet. Linwood and Essex Sts., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE
Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.
Ladies' Flannellette Dressing
Sacques and Kimonos. Value,
39c. and 49c. Special.....29c.
Infants' Daisy Flannel Night
Robes, brand trimmed. Value,
50c. Special.....39c.
Men's Laundered Cambric Shirts
with collar. Former Price,
49c. Special.....39c.

1 Lot of Ladies and Misses' Fine
Worsted Golf Sweaters. Former
Price, 98c. up to \$2.25.
Special for this sale.....69c.

COUPON.
50 Stamps with \$1.00 or More
Purchase for Saturday and
Monday, Jan. 23 and 25, 1909.

Agency for the McCall Patterns

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH BATH.

FRANK LEVY

145 THATFORD AVENUE,
bet. Belmont and Sutter.

Open daily for men except Tuesdays, which is Ladies' Day.

I. SCHLOSSBERG,

Deutsche Apotheke.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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Dry and Dress Goods,
Advertise No Special Bargains and
Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction.

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Largest and Most Reliable Hardware and Cutlery House in Brooklyn.

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COAL AND WOOD

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WHY DID THE SERVICE COMMISSION HALT?

(Continued from Page One.)

that had been acquired by the Trust in the process of forming the Metropolitan system. It was desired to change the motive power on this road from horse to electricity (underground trolley).

Accordingly there were issued in the name of the Second Avenue Company (all, you understand, being under the control of the Metropolitan) \$7,000,000 of bonds, of which \$1,960,000 were declared to be needed to meet certain obligations and the rest, \$5,040,000 were to be used to provide money to change the motive power of the entire road.

But the motive power has never been changed on the entire road. There are in the Second Avenue lines 27 3/4 miles of track. THE MOTIVE POWER WAS CHANGED ON ONLY 12 3/4 MILES. THE REMAINING 15 MILES CONTINUES TO BE OPERATED WITH HORSES.

On the 12 3/4 miles of track on which the motive power was changed the sworn reports of the company for 1908 show that there was expended \$1,933,171.47. SINCE THEN NO WORK HAS BEEN DONE IN CHANGING THE MOTIVE POWER.

Of the bonds issued to provide the funds for this work, there were sold \$4,450,000. Since there was expended but \$1,933,171.47, THERE WAS LEFT A BALANCE OF \$2,516,828.53.

This balance was covered in the report for 1900 wherein there was charged for changing the motive power in that year \$4,329,390.02, whereas no such sum was expended and no such work performed.

\$2,500,000 Disappeared.

There disappeared, therefore, in transactions something like \$2,500,000. If this amount had been in cash the results would not be enduring. AS A MATTER OF FACT IT WAS IN STOCKS AND BONDS, and while the amount is apparently missing in the company's operations of "changing the motive power" the stocks and bonds are still in existence, and on them the community is paying the interest and dividends—in the way previously pointed out, INCLUDING THE PAYMENT OF TEN CENTS FOR A THREE CENT RIDE.

But these operations in "changing the motive power" were many times repeated, and wherever they were repeated there was usually the same process and the same result.

"Changing the Motive Power." First there was a bond issue to cover the expense of "changing the motive power" on some piece of track. Then the expense of "changing the motive power" was greatly overcharged in the company's report. This overcharge, of course, represented in each case an amount of the bonds that had not been used for the purposes pretended but had mysteriously vanished from the transaction. They had not vanished actually nor ceased to exist; they had merely vanished from the transactions. They remained and still remain an additional charge on the property for which the community must furnish the interest and dividends.

Thus, one of the component parts of the Metropolitan system was the croststown line in 34th street, of the extraordinary purchase of which we have already told.

It appears in the report of the 34th Street Railroad that in 1902 the company expended \$245,435.62 for laying new rails on its line from Lexington avenue to Broadway.

Juggling with Expense Charges. The length of this piece of track is less than a mile. The exact cost of the new rails laid down was \$6,128. The labor employed in laying them cost not to exceed \$25,000. Total actual cost of the work \$31,128. Amount charged on the books as the cost of the work, \$245,435.62. DIFFERENCE, \$224,307.62.

But this is not all of the story of this operation. In 1903 and 1904 the reports of the company again show expenditures for laying new rails amounting to \$51,347.64.

For this amount alone the road could have been relaid with new rails practically three times, and there is still left the sum of \$245,435.62 in 1902 for exactly the same work. The total amount charged in three years for laying new rails is \$296,123.27 for which the road could have been equipped fourteen times with new rails.

The difference between the amount charged on the books in this instance and the amount expended was \$278,000, and this sum seems to have disappeared.

Another of the subsidiary lines acquired by the Trust in forming the Metropolitan system was called the Central Park, North and East River Railroad.

Duplicating Charges Common Thing. I may point out here that while these subsidiary companies passed under the control of and were operated by the Metropolitan they were obliged by law to make separate annual reports and it is from these reports that we learn many of the illuminating facts about their management. Thus, in 1900 the report of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad contains a charge for "changing the motive power" on its line from 34th to 42d street in First Avenue. In the report for 1901 there is another charge for the same work and in the report for 1902 another charge again for the same work.

But this work had already been done and had been charged for by another of these small companies that made up the Metropolitan. Apparently, therefore, this work represented an enormous and excessive charge of \$1,500,000, which of course meant an equal sum of securities on which the community must furnish the interest and dividends.

This seems an amazing fact, but it is insignificant compared with the achievements that attended the

operation of the Trust in forming the Metropolitan system. It was desired to change the motive power on this road from horse to electricity (underground trolley).

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RUSSELL'S FIFTH ARTICLE ON MONDAY

Mr. Russell's fifth article on the Traction Trust will appear in the Evening Call on Monday next. It will follow in deliberate detail the operations which resulted in the present intolerable situation in New York's transportation facilities.

Those who have read Mr. Russell's articles in The Evening Call from the beginning must be impressed with their thoroughness, their clearness, and their terrible truthfulness. It is doubtful if any other man could have taken a subject so intricate and presented it with such simplicity and minute accuracy. It is a master feat in journalism.

Readers of The Evening Call can help make its work effective and give Mr. Russell's articles the circulation they deserve by advertising them among their friends, and by calling for The Evening Call at the newsstands. Insist that your newsdealer carry and display The Evening Call.

Furthermore, if you have facts regarding overcrowding and other traction conditions, write brief letters about them, and mail them, addressed Editor of The Evening Call, No. 442 Pearl street, New York City. Don't send essays. We want facts—facts with which we can carry on this fight against the Traction Trust to its logical conclusion.

RANK OF STATES

By W. J. GHENT.

The following table gives the rank of the states, as determined by the proportion of Socialist votes to total votes for all parties. Many of the changes in rank are remarkable. Oklahoma jumps from twelfth to second place, and Florida from tenth to fifth. On the other hand, Illinois drops from seventh to eighteenth place, Iowa from nineteenth to thirtieth, and Nebraska from seventh to thirty-sixth. Illinois and Ohio are tied, as are Indiana and New Mexico, and Vermont and Kentucky. Four years ago Colorado, Indiana and Pennsylvania were tied. (It should be noted that the correct percentage for Oklahoma is 8.52, and not 8.25, as printed in the main table last week.)

1908.	No. P. C.	1904.	No. P. C.
1	8.56. Nevada.....	4	7.89
2	8.52. Oklahoma.....	12	4.79
3	8.51. Montana.....	2	8.80
4	7.73. Washington.....	6	6.90
5	7.58. Florida.....	19	5.94
6	7.41. California.....	1	9.91
7	7.25. Arizona.....	9	6.08
8	6.62. Oregon.....	3	8.48
9	6.58. Idaho.....	6	6.82
10	6.58. Wisconsin.....	8	6.37
11	4.56. Wyoming.....	16	3.51
12	4.51. Utah.....	11	6.67
13	4.27. Minnesota.....	14	3.99
14	3.84. Arkansas.....	31	1.56
15	3.38. Louisiana.....	27	1.84
16	2.59. Kansas.....	13	4.77
17	2.62. Colorado.....	18	3.76
18	2.01. Ohio.....	15	5.61
19	2.01. Illinois.....	7	6.43
20	2.69. Pennsylvania.....	28	1.76
21	2.69. Connecticut.....	23	2.37
22	2.58. Texas.....	34	1.19
23	2.58. N. Dakota.....	19	5.94
24	2.48. S. Dakota.....	18	3.07
25	2.36. Massachusetts.....	20	3.05
26	2.34. New York.....	23	2.28
27	2.19. New Jersey.....	24	2.21
28	2.15. Missouri.....	26	2.02
29	2.15. Michigan.....	19	5.94
30	1.88. Rhode Island.....	32	1.59
31	1.87. Indiana.....	28	1.76
32	1.87. New Mexico.....	41	0.37
33	1.67. Iowa.....	19	3.06
34	1.65. Maryland.....	25	2.19
35	1.51. Mississippi.....	38	0.87
36	1.44. New Hampshire.....	33	1.21
37	1.42. West Virginia.....	39	0.65
38	1.34. Alabama.....	37	0.78
39	1.32. Nebraska.....	17	3.29
40	1.27. Maryland.....	35	1.00
41	0.85. Vermont.....	40	0.55
42	0.85. Kentucky.....	36	0.88
43	0.73. Tennessee.....	40	0.55
44	0.50. Delaware.....	42	0.33
45	0.44. Georgia.....	44	0.15
46	0.18. Virginia.....	43	0.17
47	0.15. South Carolina.....	45	0.13
48	0.13. North Carolina.....	46	0.06

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, invites all good Christians and all good Socialists who wish to hear a real revival sermon to come and listen to his discourse on "The Parable of the Good Atheist, or How to Get Right With God."

Daniel DeLeon will be the speaker at the open meeting in the evening at 8. Mr. DeLeon will speak on the Fifteenth Psalm.

LECTURE BY LEE.

Great interest has been aroused among the thinking people of the Bronx by the announcement that Mr. Algernon Lee, editor-in-chief of The Call, will lecture in the Metropolitan Theater, 142d street and Third Avenue, to-morrow evening on "The Democratic Party: Past, Present and Future," and a large attendance is assured. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Bronx Boro Branches of the Socialist party of New York.

FIREMEN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Local Union, No. 56, of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, will give a big entertainment at Grand Central Palace to-night. The proceeds go to the burial fund. A dancing contest will be held by Irish dancing classes of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. There will also be an exhibition drill.

HISTORICAL LECTURE.

"The Struggle for the Continent" will be the subject of a lecture by Edward King to-night, before the Kovna Society, Branch A, Educational Alliance, on East 5th street, between Avenues B and C.

"INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM."

James W. Reilly, of Jersey City, will lecture on "Industrial Unionism" in Brevoort Hall, 156 East 54th street, at 3 P. M. to-morrow, under the auspices of the New York Council of the I. W. O.

LAUNDRIES.

140 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Send a postal note to call any part of Greenpoint or Long Island City.

Socialist Notes.

Notices 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.

General Committee.—243 East 34th street. All delegates are urged to attend, as there is much important business to be transacted.

Harlem Agitation Committee.—The members of the entertainment committee will meet at 250 West 125th street. All persons having tickets are requested either to settle up or return them.

Inter-High School League.—At the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. Important. All High School boys and girls are welcome.

24 A. D.—120 Henry street. Frank Bohn, on "Socialism and the Labor Movement." After the lecture a concert will be given. Socialist Literary Circle.—293 East 23d street. Aron Kiel, on "American History," also literary meeting. Present Socialist Organization of Harlem.—106 East 104th street. Dr. Girdansky, on "Tuberculosis—A Proletarian Disease."

The Pioneers' Dinner.

Rev. Henry Frank will be the principal speaker at the dinner of the Pioneers, which will come at 7 P. M. at Codrington's Restaurant (a la carte), 769 6th avenue. His subject will be "The Necessity and Advantages of Socialist Activities in the Theatrical World." An interesting discussion will follow.

BROOKLYN.

There will be a very important meeting of the Central Committee of Local Kings County, at 948 Willoughby avenue, and every member should be present. Socialist Organization of Harlem.—106 East 104th street. Dr. Girdansky, on "Tuberculosis—A Proletarian Disease."

JERSEY CITY.

Grand View Hall, on the Heights, will be filled by the Socialists of Hudson county, who will come to enjoy themselves at the great mask and civic ball of the Socialist Fifth and Drum Corps. Dancing will begin at 7 P. M.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Lectures. 4th A. D.—168 1/2 Delancey street. Edward King, on "Scientific Ethics for Socialists." 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Bronx Boro. Branches.—Masonic Hall, 455 Tremont avenue. Dr. E. P. Robinson, on "The Social Functions of Art." 2:30 P. M. Christian Socialist Fellowship.—Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks place. Dr. John D. Long, 2 P. M.

West Side Agitation District.—555 Eighth avenue, S. Berlin, on "Women of the Past, Present and Future." Harlem Agitation Committee.—250 West 125th street. W. B. Killingbeck, on "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." Bronx Boro. Branches.—Metropolitan Theater, 142d street and Third Avenue. Algernon Lee, on "The Democratic Party: Past, Present and Future."

4th A. D.—Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue. Timothy P. Murphy, on "The Mental Composition of a Socialist."

Debate and Lecture.

The Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle has arranged in the honor of Edgar Allan Poe to entertain and instructive literary afternoon at the club rooms of the 4th Assembly District, 168 1/2 Delancey street, beginning at 2 o'clock.

Jacob Panken will lecture on "The Rise and Fall of Rome." Gilbert R. Sackman will talk on "The Theory of Evolution as Applied to Social Science." "Individualism vs. Socialism" will be the topic of a debate between Nat. J. Zalowitz, who will advocate individualism, and David Soffer, who will defend Socialism.

Boston, Mass.

Dan A. White, of Brockton, will lecture in Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, under the auspices of the Socialist Party Club, Sunday evening, January 24. These meetings have become very popular and are attended by enthusiastic audiences. Franklin H. Wentworth's lecture last Sunday was well received and a collection of \$14.35 was taken up.

The present treasurer of the club is George Roemer, Sr. Instead of George Moewer, as erroneously stated in The Call last week.

Hartford, Conn.

Determined to carry on active propaganda work, the local has arranged for a course of six lectures by John Spargo, of New York, on "The Phil-

osophy and Economics of Socialism." The lectures will be delivered on alternate Sunday afternoons in Unity Hall, beginning January 24.

The undertaking of this course was rather haphazard, but the party members have responded well and great interest in the lecture has been aroused throughout the city among all classes. In connection with the lectures 100 copies of Spargo's book, "Socialism," at \$1.25 per copy, will be disposed of. Most of them are already sold, and it looks as though the local may have to obtain another supply.

The advance sale of season tickets for the lectures at 50 cents already insured a full capacity of attendance.

A notable indication of the interest aroused in the lectures and also a sign of the times was a request made by the public library on the local secretary for a number of prospectuses. The letter from the library stated that they had so many inquiries regarding the lectures that the library would suspend its rule against distributing advertising matter and would hand out our prospectus.

The titles and dates of the addresses are: January 24, "Socialism and Utopia." February 7, "Karl Marx and the Socialist Philosophy." February 21, "The Economic Argument for Socialism." March 7, "What Socialism Is and What It Is Not." March 21, "Socialism the End and the Means." April 4, "The Question Box: Objections to Socialism Answered." Each lecture commences at 3 P. M.

There will be a mass meeting in commemoration of Bloody Sunday in the Labor Lyceum, at 8th and Brown streets, Sunday evening, January 24. Abe Kahn, of New York, editor of the "Daily Forward," and Thomas F. Kennedy, State Organizer of Pennsylvania, will speak.

In Memoriam. The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of the local:

"Whereas, Comrade Edward Kuppinger's life of usefulness to the cause of labor is ended, having fought earnestly and well with tongue and pen for fourteen years in the Socialist movement, and

"Whereas, In his death we have lost a valuable member and conscientious worker; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we herewith record that comrade Kuppinger has lived a life of usefulness, that he has been true to the working class, that in the interest of freedom and justice he has sacrificed his health and given up his life, and we express our deepest regret at having lost an able soldier in the army of the Social Revolution; and be it further

"Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to the family of our deceased comrade; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, a copy sent to the widow of the deceased, a copy sent to the Socialist press, and also spread upon the minutes of Local Philadelphia."

JOHN E. COHEN, EDW. MOORE, MORTON BOHN, Committee.

er, on "The Socialists' Debt to the Dutch." Piano solo by Miss Canter. 21st A. D.—181 McKibben street. W. W. Passage, on "How Socialism Will Come About." The admission fee will go to The Call Sustaining Fund.

Sunday Schools. Boro. Park.—35th street and North Utrecht avenue. 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. 22d A. D.—Neptune Hall, 449 Liberty avenue. 2 P. M.

Business. The executive committee of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. will meet at the residence of Mr. Dickstein, 139 Sutter avenue. Final arrangements for Hillquit's lecture and The Call entertainment will be made.

JERSEY CITY. There will be a lecture under the auspices of the 8th Ward at Arcanum Hall, Clinton and Jackson avenues, at 3 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. "The Beginning of Socialist Drama" is the title of a lecture to be delivered Sunday, January 24, at 2:30 P. M., by Leonard D. Abbott, of "Current Literature," before the Socialist Literary Society, in Market Hall, 172 North Broad street. A large attendance is expected.

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Meriden, Conn. L. S. Edwards, of Oklahoma, will lecture under the auspices of the local at 2 P. M. Sunday, January 24, in the Knights of Columbus Hall.

Schenectady, N. Y. Gustave A. Strobel, of Syracuse, will lecture under the auspices of the Forum in the Electrical Workers' Hall, in the Donahue Building, at 3 P. M. Sunday, January 24, on "Socialism vs. Individualism."

Mr. Strobel was the Socialist party candidate for Lieutenant Governor at the last election, and is an earnest speaker, thoroughly conversant with Socialist philosophy. He is a prominent member of the United Garment Workers' Union of America, and is recognized as one of the ablest men in the labor movement in Central New York. An endeavor will be made to meet all objections and answer any question bearing on the subject under discussion.

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JOHN E. COHEN, EDW. MOORE

26,000 BABIES DIE OF STARVATION ANNUALLY

That Is Part of New York's Price for Adulterated Food—Paul Pierce, Authority on Pure Food Laws, Talks on Purposes of New Association.

Twenty-six thousand babies die in New York every year; isn't it time that an organized effort be made and systematic crusade against adulterated food started to stop this shocking waste of human life? said Mr. Paul Pierce, editor of the "National Food Magazine," who has just come to live in New York.

Like "young Lochinvar," Mr. Pierce has come out from the West, and he is filled with fire and enthusiasm. When seen at his home in the Chatsworth, Riverside Drive and 73d street, he spoke energetically of food laws and conditions. Although boyish in appearance this man for fourteen years has been the leader of the war against impure food preparations, struggling against public indifference and money interests. Mr. Pierce is far from being a sentimentalist; he is hard headed and persistent and victim.

80,000 Victims of Bad Food.

"There are something like 80,000 people dying annually in this city, of whom at least half might be saved by decent edibles and a little knowledge," said Mr. Pierce. "The other half is the rich man who gets typhoid from eating oysters, or the poor man who contracts tuberculosis from insufficient nourishment or dies of malnutrition because he is too ignorant to know how to select his food. I have seen a child who has been poisoned by cold storage fish and had wine at a banquet table—all may be saved by knowledge and activity."

Fourteen years ago Mr. Pierce began the crusade that opened the eyes of the public to the alarming and insidious adulteration of food. He probably has more general information regarding food conditions, food legislation and the needs of both consumer and manufacturer than any man in America. At the St. Louis Exposition he was Superintendent of the Food and Sanitation Department, and was Honorary Commissioner of Food at Jamestown.

"I bear no grudge against manufacturers, per se; there are very, very good and very, very bad ones. Of course, the consumer, being ignorant and helpless and unprotected, must be our first consideration; but I am vitally concerned with the problem of the decent factory owner, also. The public does not realize his difficulty."

"A food official can cause him untold hardship by getting up some technical quibble over the form of a label, for instance. After he has gotten up millions of lithographed labels, he may be forced at great loss to abandon them and put forth others, and this not only costs him thousands of dollars, but discredits him with the public, for they merely get up a new set of labels and repeat the same old story."

Uniform Food Laws.

"I understand there is much harmony between the Government and state laws," said Mr. Pierce. "Yes; it is most unfortunate. There are many excellent national and state food laws now, but the national law relates only to interstate products, and does not govern foods manufactured and sold in the manufacturer's own state. There is as much need for uniform laws as of lithographed question," replied Mr. Pierce, smiling. "Within many states most atrocious food crimes may be committed. In Alabama, for instance, and Arkansas, Nevada and New Mexico exist food conditions truly terrible."

"In a number of states there are laws but no adequate inspection, and a conscientious manufacturer can feed us anything he chooses. For instance, the refuse, dirt and preservatives that go into much of the preserved with benzoate of soda, tomato catsup, you would take a diet of herbs and apples and abjure the products of civilization."

"But all that is not here or there in New York City's peculiar problem. Here are your starving, poisoned babies, your poor and ignorant mothers, your 15,000 un nourished school children. How and where are they to get at decent food to provide them nutrition, and who is to enlighten them?"

Children Most Concerned.

"We had the same spectacular relations regarding breakfastless school children in Chicago. I understand that some of your investigators here denied that the children went to school without any breakfast, insisting that the accounts had been exaggerated, that they did eat breakfast, but that they forgot them in the bag. And here, we get back to the babies, but that a wretched enough indictment."

"Now there are district nurses and charitable institutions and domestic science classes, and committees from women's clubs, but it has seemed to many of us that the great work of regenerating food and teaching its physical and economic values should be systematized, and so in Chicago not long ago, was organized the Associated Clubs of Domestic Science, national in its scope and comprehensive. Already enthusiasm for this has spread like wildfire. Thousands of people, too busy or too lazy to do individual research work, are glad to avail themselves of the Clubs' investigations, its experts, its lecturers. And here, we get back to the babies, but that a wretched enough indictment."

"I can't forget them; they are so helpless. Infant mortality seems the most cruel and unnecessary waste of nature. The club sends out skilled domestic science teachers to instruct ignorant parents; it gives definite information as to how and where really pure milk and other

safe foods may be obtained; it furnishes practical lessons in money saving by judicious buying, and in food values.

"I suppose you believe with modern criminologists that good food prevents drunkenness and crime?"

"Of course. Goethe said 'Was man isst, ist er'—What man eats, he is—but I do not pose as a moralist. I am a knave-dope in the practical side of pure food legislation and regulation. Toward this end I regard the formation of this club, this great federation of clubs, as the most valuable step one can conceive of. All the people must have knowledge. What food are labels, specifically stating that preservatives or coloring are used, if the housewife does not take the trouble to read them, or if she never heard of benzoate of soda?"

"This is the advice in three words I would give to every housewife. Not that reading the labels will afford absolute protection against food frauds, but it will help at least in so far as canned and bottled goods are concerned, and it gives the housewife a chance to know whether or not she is buying chemical preservatives in connection with her food. I want to interest New Yorkers in a vehicle for bringing about better food conditions."

Special Work in East.

"I have recently been elected an officer in the Associated Clubs of Domestic Science, and I hope to spread the work in the East. Among prominent members of the club are Dr. W. A. Evans, the Health Commissioner of Chicago; Judge R. S. Tutthill, of the Illinois Court; T. J. Bryan, State Analyst for Illinois; A. C. Schuchert, Illinois Dairy Commissioner; Edward G. Fuller, former Superintendent of Food at the Pan-American Exposition; Miss Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma; Hon. A. H. Wheaton, Food Commissioner of South Dakota; Mrs. Jean Cowgill, Comerford, well known sociological writer; Judge Willard McEwen, of Chicago; Dr. F. X. Walls, James A. Haight, of Seattle; in fact, men and women from Maine to California. In New York City Mr. Claude Leland, Superintendent of Libraries on the Board of Education, and his wife were the first to join."

"The work is national in its scope, and appeals to every earnest man or woman, whether he be a reformer or a selfish person who objects to being poisoned."

"The work of enrolling members in New York is just beginning. Mrs. Winnifred Harper Cooley, the writer on economic and social phases of the woman question, is secretary for New York State, and is promoting the organization in this city."

Education Main Thing.

"Is the club to do ordinary domestic science stunts—teach women how to manage a household scientifically, or to go in for the high regard such as legislation?" we interrupted, somewhat flippantly.

"Both," replied Mr. Pierce, good naturedly. "And more. There is much to be learned from the ordinary consumer who knows about buying food, and there is always legislation and inspection to be done, and 'thirdly,' there are the poor and helpless. The great problem of eating is not confined to any one class of society."

"This national club or aggregation of clubs is to act as a vast clearing house where all important food facts will be stored for the benefit of its members, who may draw upon it freely. Its information will be non-emotional and absolutely authentic, and must be of incalculable benefit to members. We believe in compulsory education in these vital matters, and to those citizens who regard food as an indefinite time, and such chemicals contain nothing to sustain or nourish, and usually are poisoned. To represent real food, such products are colored and highly seasoned. Rather than put such a strain upon the digestive system, one would better do without eating."

"If we can induce the purchaser to read the labels and reject the adulterated grades, can educate her in the laws of nutrition, teaching her a few simple properties of proteins, fats and carbohydrates, we shall have done a vast deal toward preserving the health, happiness and morals of the nation."

"SAY I AM DEAD"—SHAW.

Humorist Says That Report Will Save Much Trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—George Bernard Shaw, the dramatist, critic, and Socialist, who was to have delivered a lecture last night before the Fabian Society, was unable, owing to illness, to keep his engagement.

In reply to a note to-night inquiring as to the state of his health Mr. Shaw said: "Inform the public that I am dead. It will save a great deal of trouble."

Mr. Shaw is suffering from a severe cold, and his physician has given orders that he remain indoors. The patient hopes to overcome the ailment in a few days.

WISE PEOPLE.

Will not wait much longer to secure their reserved seat tickets for the great Carnegie Hall debate between Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Corey on January 31. Most of the 50 cent tickets are now spoken for, and the 25 cent tickets are selling rapidly. Apply at the Rand School or The Call office. A few boxes are yet to be had.

News Briefs.

LOCAL.

Justice McCall, in Supreme Court yesterday, annulled the marriage of Lillian Allen Michel, of No. 230 East 32d street. She is sixteen years old. Two years ago she married Roy Michel, a minor. The parents of both agreed to the decision.

A committee of fifteen was appointed last night by the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association to call upon the Mayor and demand that a date be set for a public hearing on the proposition of the Building Codes Revision Commission to make it compulsory to have all buildings over six stories high fireproof.

Louis Lottley, of Washington avenue, Stamford, swallowed a carpet tack yesterday. Frightened, he got a chunk of raw beef, tied a string to it and swallowed the beef. Then he threw the beef back, hoping to fetch the tack with it. The tack didn't come, but the string lacerated his throat and he had to go to a doctor.

Not only did Annie Rose, probation officer of the Fifth District Magistrate's Court in Brooklyn, break her left kneecap when she tripped and fell on the subway stairs at 125th street and Lenox avenue last night, but she knocked down Thomas Reilly, No. 262 Eighth avenue, who was in front of her. He received several cuts and bruises.

A summons was served yesterday on Dr. Victor E. Bullen, of Paterson, N. J., in a suit for \$20,000 damages brought by Oscar K. Inderlid for alleged alienation of his wife's affections. Dr. Bullen was the family physician.

John Kinney, a fireman on the Lackawanna Railroad, was sentenced yesterday to the state prison for a term of fifteen years for maltreating Myrtle Snipes, Joseph A. Miller, for deserting his wife and children, and eloping with a young girl, Miss Irene Glariss, of Oxford, received ten years in the state prison at hard labor.

Coroner Artchiff investigated yesterday the death of Edward Ghagino, seventeen, who was found shot in the flat of Joseph Domiani, No. 208 West 28th street, in a room of several men. He was shot in the chest by a .38 caliber revolver. Joseph A. Miller, for deserting his wife and children, and eloping with a young girl, Miss Irene Glariss, of Oxford, received ten years in the state prison at hard labor.

"Sunshine vs. Sunshine" was the title of a case in Justice Gerard's calendar in Special Term, Part I, of the Supreme Court yesterday. Jenny Sunshine is seeking alimony from Harry Sunshine pending the trial of her suit for a divorce. Justice Gerard adjourned the case until Monday.

Police Commissioner Bingham appeared before the Grand Jury after about fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon at the request of several members of the bar. He refused to disclose the purpose of his appearance, but said that he was merely making a "friendly visit" as he liked to become acquainted with the citizens in that way.

The Appellate Division decided yesterday that ex-Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, must pay taxes on the assessment of \$2,100,000 on his marble house at 14th street, which he is building at Fifth avenue and 77th street. This affirms the judgment of Justice O'Gorman of the lower court.

A visit to Ellis Island was made yesterday by a subcommittee of the Standing Committee on Immigration of the Central Federated Union to inspect the arrangements for the welfare of immigrants. A conference between the labor union and Immigration Inspector Robert Watchorn then took place.

Persons who adventure on thrilling forms of amusement in vogue at Coney Island do so at their own risk, holds the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in reversing the verdict for \$3,000 secured by Mrs. Phoebe Lunden, a saleswoman, of No. 22 East 14th street, who was injured in a ride on the "Scenic Route." A new trial was ordered.

Widowed through the injuries her husband received in being ejected from a third avenue car for non-payment of fare, Mrs. Herman Stimpi was awarded \$6,000 damages.

TELEGRAPH.

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 23.—A petition asking President Roosevelt to give up his trip to Alaska for non-payment of fare, Mrs. Herman Stimpi was awarded \$6,000 damages.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—Dr. Reuben Thompson, who was paroled from the state prison last month, refused to leave the institution. He was sentenced in 1901 to serve eighteen years. He applied for a full pardon, but that the board denied. Dr. Thompson says the parole will not enable him to re-enter his profession.

KITTANING, Pa., Jan. 23.—Quar-

antined in his home by the Board of Health on account of his little daughter having had scarlet fever, Judge Harry Wilson, of Clarion, held court over the telephone yesterday, hearing motions and making orders to the attorneys and the clerk, who were assembled in the prothonotary's office in the courthouse.

PATERSON, Jan. 23.—George Wood, sixty years old, owner of a cafe known as the New Homestead, at Vine and Cedar streets, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head just above the right ear. He was a chronic sufferer from rheumatism for many years, and that made him despondent.

ELIZABETH, Jan. 23.—When visiting friends in Salem avenue yesterday, Mildred E. Daly, three years old, played with matches and set fire to her clothing. She was badly burned that she probably will die. Her mother's hands were severely burned trying to save the child.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Civil Service Commission yesterday approved a resolution of the New York City Commission requiring that the firemen of that city shall be five feet eight inches tall, instead of five feet seven inches, and increasing the minimum weight from 135 to 140 pounds.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 23.—J. H. Brooke, an English explorer, well known here, has met death at the hands of the natives of Tibet. His party of whom he was the only white man, consisted of a band of Hindu guides, a number of pack carriers and a few mule drivers. Brooke was a member of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Eliza Decatur died in the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Lennox, in Cohoes, yesterday, at the age of 103 years. She was born in Herkimer.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Jan. 23.—Frank Robinson, leading man in the "As Told in the Hills" company, was killed by a live wire as he was leaving the theater last night.

DES MOINES, Jan. 23.—A bill forcing parents to pay 20 cents tax on each new baby was introduced in the Iowa Legislature yesterday.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 23.—The city for a space of eight blocks was excited yesterday by the sprinting of R. D. Addington, wearing not so much as a fig leaf. After his wind gave out Addington was captured and taken to police headquarters.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 23.—George J. H. Maynard, a ten-year-old schoolboy, died yesterday as the result. It is alleged, of a blow in the stomach inflicted Thursday by Elphoe Cardin, a fourteen-year-old playmate, who, according to the police, says he struck Maynard in fun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A resolution introduced yesterday by Representative Hull, Tennessee, directs the Judiciary Committee of the House to investigate and report whether the income tax acts under which income taxes have been imposed by the Government were unconstitutional, and if as to propose some method by which a rehearing of the income tax case can be had before the United States Supreme Court.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 23.—The State Senate has adopted a joint resolution providing for the initiative and referendum as a part of the Constitution of Arkansas. The resolution provides for the submission of the question to the voters of the state at the next general election.

BUILDING NEWS.

Broadway, s. w. corner of 144th St. for a six-story brick tenement, 99.11 x 140; George A. Fisher Co., New Rochelle, N. Y., owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, \$205,000.

Broadway, s. e. corner of 140th St. for a six-story brick tenement, 99.11 x 140; C. M. Silverman & Son of 3492 Broadway, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, \$150,000.

Grand Av. w. s. 200 ft. s. of Kingsbridge Road, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x33; John E. Eustis, Sedgwick and Burnside Aves. owner; J. R. Serviss, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, \$6,000.

Manhattan St. s. s. 305 ft. w. of White Plains Av. for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x30; Richard Tarsach, Holland av. owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, \$5,000.

Holland Av. w. s. 145 ft. n. of Morris Park Av. for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x30; Ike Melnick of 1061 Holland Av. owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, \$5,000.

Waterbury Av. s. s. 205 ft. w. of Zerega Av. for five two-story frame dwellings, 20x45; Antonio de Andrea of 1719 Garfield St. owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, \$20,000.

175th St. n. w. corner of Boston Road, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 31x38.2; Lawrence Davies of 149th St. and Third Av. owner; William G. Gelsen, architect; cost, \$6,000.

JAMES R. KEANE'S CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME



SPECIAL Solid Oak Sideboard, \$12.50

CASH OR CREDIT

\$1 Weekly OPENS AN ACCOUNT

3 Rooms Furnished at \$48.00
4 Rooms Furnished at \$74.98
5 Rooms Furnished at \$99.00

WHITE FOR ROKLEY
OPEN SATURDAY EVENING

3RD AVENUE

RENT 77th St. & 78th Sts.

CAPITAL CENSORS THE PRESS.

Lecturer Says Truth Is Prevented in Interest of Monopolists.

"The public mind of the United States will ultimately realize that the men and women who feed and clothe us all are just as much entitled to a decent living and three meals a day as the automobile bum," was the radical and pointed assertion of Raymond Robins, of the Chicago Board of Education, in concluding his lecture on "The Free Press and the New Censorship," before the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night.

"The people of this country are going to run it for human beings, in the interests of manhood, womanhood and childhood," he continued. "They are going to think that the man who digs a ditch and does it well is just as good as anybody else."

At 8 o'clock, Sprague Smith, of the People's Institute, introduced Mr. Robins and he at once plunged into his subject with enthusiasm and understanding.

Capital the New Censor.

He told briefly of the progress of the freedom of the press. In the past the press has been controlled by religious and legislative power. At present, he said, there was a new censorship of the press; the power of capital.

"Organized capital," said Robins, "is not only a great employer, but a great advertiser, and through the business office, capital subsidizes the press in the interests of one of the two groups now concerned in the great social struggle."

"There is grave danger in the perversion of newspapers and periodicals, for they are the great educators and it is from them that the public receives its point of view and it is only through them that real reasons resulting in the function of public opinion can be brought about."

Truth in Socialist Paper.

Mr. Robins spoke of the great stockyard strike in Chicago and said that "The Chicago Daily Socialist" was the only paper in that city which dared to print the real facts of the struggle between Armour and the butchers. He described many other instances of the suppression of truth in the interests of the moneyed plutocrats of America.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ATTENTION! Comrade Frank F. Rockwell is touring Pennsylvania in the interests of The Call. All comrades are requested to give him such aid as they can in his endeavors to boost the circulation of The Call in that state. He is authorized to receive donations, secure subscriptions and sell tickets.

BOOKS FREE

Read Offer on Bottom of List.

Standard Socialist Series

Fifty Cents Each.

Karl Marx, Biographical Memoirs, Liebknecht, The American Farmer, The Russian Co-operative, Broome, The Origin of the Family, Engels, The Social Revolution, Kautsky, Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Feuerbach, American Pantheism, Ladoff, Britain for the British, Blatchford, Manifesto of Communist Party, Marx and Engels, The Positive School of Criminology, Ferri, The World's Revolutions, Untermyer, The Socialists, Spargo, Social and Philosophical Studies, Lafargue, What's So and What Isn't, Work, Ethics and the Materialistic Conception of History, Kautsky, Class Struggles in America, Simons, Socialism, Positive and Negative, Lafargue, Capitalism and Labor, Spargo, The Right to Be Lazy, Lafargue, Revolution and Counter-Revolution, Marx, Archism and Socialism, Pischonoff, Manifesto de la Komunistika Partia, Baker, Evolution, Social and Organic, Lewis, Goethe's Faust: A Study, Hitch, Changes in the Theory and Practice of the (German) Social, Democracy, Kampfmeyer.

Other Socialist Books

Capital, By Karl Marx, Vol. I., \$2.00
Capital, By Karl Marx, Vol. II., 2.00
Ancient Socialism, Morgan, L.L.D., 1.50
The Ancient Lowly, Ward, Vol. I., 2.00
The Ancient Lowly, Ward, Vol. II., 2.00
Modern Socialism, Vall, 75 cents

Miscellaneous Books

The Russian Battle, Bolshak, 35 cents
American Communities and Co-operative Colonies, Hinds, \$1.50
Walt Whitman, Maynard, 1.50
Thoughts of a Fool, Gladys, 1.00
The American Esperanto Book, Baker, 1.00

The Book Department of The Call will send any of these books prepaid upon receipt of price. These friends of The Call who return to us a Call Purchasers' League card showing 25 worth of purchases (or more) from stores advertising in The Call are entitled to 50 cents' worth of these cloth bound books.

THE CALL

442 Pearl Street, New York

With The Call Boosters.

A Department for the Sub-Getters.

WHAT WE WANT.

The Call wants more subscribers. A great many comrades recognize this demand and are hustling all the time to secure new readers. But we need YOUR help.

You will admit that The Call must depend upon such assistance as comes voluntarily from its friends. Won't you start YOUR work to-day, comrade? Read this letter from Comrade E. N. Stoner, of Rowena, Pa., and then "get busy":

"Dear Comrade.—Enclosed you will find subscription blank filled out. I surely do not wish to miss any of its numbers. You ask my co-operation in soliciting subs. I shall do all I possibly can in the way of booming The Call in the future, as I have in the past. Whenever I ride on trains, etc., I make it a rule to hand my Call to some laboring man or let it lay on the seat."

A good way to obtain subscriptions for The Call is to join our FIVE HUNDRED CLUB. It costs Five Dollars to join—but we're willing to wait a few weeks for the money. What we want is the you sell the Seven Dollars' worth of sub. cards, which you get just as soon as you make application for membership.

Cut out this blank, fill in and send to us NOW:

The Call's FIVE HUNDRED CLUB:

I want to be one of the 500 comrades to join the Club and to pay The Call on a self-sustaining basis. Please send the Seven Dollars' worth of sub. cards, for which I shall remit Five Dollars on.....

Name.....

Address.....

CHILDREN STARVING

Discovered by Probation Officer When Parents Were Arrested.

Two badly frightened and very hungry children, sons of a man and woman arrested on Wednesday charged with robbing a telephone cash box in a drug store at Broadway and 70th street were rescued by Miss Rose McQuade, probation officer in the West Side Court, after spending two days alone in their apartment at No. 132 West 18th street.

The whereabouts of the children and the concealed facts about the name of the couple became known when Mrs. Daly confided in one believed to be a prison miscreant. She told this woman to go to West 18th street and care for her children. That "missionary" happened to be Miss McQuade, probation officer.

Immediately upon hearing of the children's plight Miss McQuade rushed to the apartment and rescued the little ones to open the door. The boys, the oldest only seven years, appeared to be suffering from continued neglect. They were crying from hunger. They were fed and Magistrate Cornell later directed that they be sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Mr. and Mrs. Daly have been held in \$500 bail each for Special Sessions by Magistrate Cornell.

DEUTSCH BROS.

THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE

Our Lease Expires

At 50 cents on the dollar for CASH OR CREDIT.

\$50 worth of goods, \$1 a wk. CAR AND R. R. FARE ALLOWED TO EVERY PURCHASER.

\$75 worth of goods, \$1.50 a wk.

\$100 worth of goods, \$2 a wk.

COMBINATION BOOKCASE.

\$3.98 for \$18 Combination Bookcases, quartered golden oak finish.

1342-1344 3RD AVE & 58 AVE A COR. 77 ST. & COR 4 ST.

SPECIAL

We have reduced our Suits and Overcoats 25 Per Cent from our regular prices.

LEVY BROS., Popular CLOTHIERS

53 Canal Street, Corner Orchard, New York.

Souvenirs Given Away with Every Sale.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The right Piano at the right price and the popular

O. W. WUERTZ, PIANOS,

1815 Third Ave., near 90th St., and 171 Third Ave., near 121st St.

MEETING HALLS.

The Best Paper to Advertise Meeting Halls Is The Call.

Call readers will kindly consult this column before selecting a meeting place.

They should also show this column to the proprietor of the hall where they meet and recommend that he advertise in their paper.

LABOR TEMPLE

242-247 E. 84th St., New York.

Workmen's Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone, 1666 79th. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

LABOR LYCEUM

249 Willoughby Ave., Bklyn.

Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL HALL

221 East 72d Street. Halls for Meetings, Balls, etc. Restaurant.

STAPLETON LABOR LYCEUM

Roff St., Stapleton, Staten Island.

NIMROD HALL AND CAFE

F. H. JACOB, JR., Proprietor. 201 Fairview avenue, Ridgewood Heights. Headquarters W. E. & D. B. F. R. 99.

STADLER BROS. DAIRY RESTAURANT

22 West 17th Street, Bet. 3th and 6th Aves. New York.

THE RAND SCHOOL RESTAURANT

155 East 10th St.

A visit to the Rand School Restaurant will convince you that the food is not merely good and dried, but a delicious proposition, but that even a child can be sociable.

It is a restaurant, but so much more than that. Many visitors forget the prices for lunch and dinner of 50 and 75 cents.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM

125 PARK ROW.

The Place That Delivers the Good

THE VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT

105-106 William St., Manhattan.

A most acceptable place to take your Sunday lunch. When you are in a hurry, come in and get your PHYSICAL CULTURE FOOD.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 3rd St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all the made merchandise.

Public Education Column

The Call is glad to announce that arrangements have been made to give systematic attention to the problem of how we are to educate the next generation. There is no subject better worthy our attention, none more in line with policies which The Call was created to defend.

Education is the foundation on which we must build our future Commonwealth. And all problems of education are of supreme interest to all those who look forward to a new and better era.

The Call hopes to make this column of interest to all those who are seriously thinking along these lines, and especially to school teachers and educators.

This column will be run two regular days each week. Hundreds of new plans for improving our system of education are arising. It will be our object to bring these down to practical form and to make this column a place where anyone interested in education can find the latest thought on the subject.

The editors solicit material on this subject, letters from teachers, articles or news notes. With your help we can make this the most vital Education Column published in the country. That is our intention.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

New Jersey Legislative Commission Submits Exhaustive Report on Subject.

Industrial education is in the air and the working class of America cannot afford longer to ignore it. It is the working class whose training is in question and it is vital for its members to have a hand in that training. It is assuredly coming. The employers of labor have so decreed. The question is, are the workers of the United States intelligent enough to insist upon directing that training to their own interests?

In the province of Wuertemberg, Germany, 1909, sees the inauguration of a far reaching law governing a system of industrial training already in operation for more than a quarter of a century. In nearly all of the states of the United States bills for the promotion of industrial training are pending. A national organization has recently been formed for its encouragement in this country. Last spring the New Jersey Legislature appointed a commission on industrial education whose report, submitted this month, puts into clear and significant form the status of the whole question.

Report of Commission.

Governor John Franklin Fort appointed the members of the commission on May 26, 1908, naming June 2 as the date for organization.

"From the terms of the resolution under which the commission was constituted it was evident that what was desired was (1) a thorough investigation of the needs of the industries in respect to industrial or technical training; (2) a statement of the extent to which those needs are met by existing institutions; and (3) as the result of a searching examination of conditions in this state and elsewhere, some definite suggestions for the promotion of industrial education in such manner as might best serve the interests of the commonwealth and its citizenship.

Results of Investigation.

"Letters were sent to and replies received from over 2,000 firms engaged in manufacturing, building, or other productive industries in the state, and employing upward of 250,000 workers, male and female.

The results of the investigations indicate clearly: (1) As the direct outcome of modern industrial conditions—factory organization, the introduction of machinery, and piece work—the increased system of better training has been virtually abandoned as a means of instructing the young in the various trades.

(2) There is a lack of skilled and efficient workmen, and this will be largely for increased training of the young.

(3) Although the compulsory attendance period in the public schools has been extended gradually in New Jersey (as elsewhere in the United States), the schools have not been able to offer vocational training. Fully 95 per cent. of the pupils leave school between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, and without having formed any idea as to what trade or vocation they should follow; in consequence, they drift into occupations, rather than select those which might be most clearly suited to their aptitudes, and their progress is generally arrested at an early stage by the restrictive character of their experience, and the failure to receive supplementary instruction.

TO ABOLISH TOLL ROADS.

Maryland, following the recent lead of Pennsylvania, is moving to abolish toll roads. Governor Crothers has expressed the hope that before his term is ended every toll gate in the state will be abolished and every road free. He believes that the work of the Good Roads Commission will ultimately result in wiping out the gates. "The toll gate," says the Governor, "is not of this age and has no proper place in this time. It is ridiculous to think of charging people money for coming to your city."

A JERSEY BOO-BAH.

A counterpart for Boo-Bah has been found in New Jersey. The town of Beverly has elected a new constable, whose pay is to be \$5 a month. In addition to his constabulary duties, the incumbent of this overpaid sinecure must also serve as pound-keeper, harbor master and overseer of the poor. This "multum in parvo" job must be looked upon as one of great honor, as there were six applicants for it.

DEMAND FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

"There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion on important points in the replies to the commission's queries, and this agreement is shared by the workers as well as the employers. Almost unanimous is the demand for more industrial schools and the expansion of those now established in the state.

"Although the majority of industrialists in New Jersey look with favor upon trade schools—meaning thereby schools for specific industrial training in which the shop work predominates—the consensus of opinion shows a well defined opposition to their introduction on the grounds, first, that they are too expensive a form of education for the present, and second, even if trade schools were provided, at great expense for equipment

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

and maintenance, it would be difficult to reach any large number of individuals through them.

Day Schools Not Popular.

"The New Jersey investigation shows that the agency of the state having in charge the industrial schools will await the co-operation of the manufacturer before attempting to introduce partial time day schools—that is, schools which would take pupils from among those at work, and give them industrial instruction in one or two half day sessions during the week. Although the partial time day school may become popular in the future, at present only a small percentage of the manufacturers of New Jersey favor this form of instruction, which, it is said, would tend to disorganize the factories and shops.

"The commission does not find it necessary to report in detail on the character of the higher technical instruction given at Rutgers, at Princeton and at the Stevens Institute of Technology, of Hoboken. The higher technical or engineering colleges of the land furnish the necessary education for the training of engineers. It is the universal lack of facilities for supplemental, or elementary trades instruction that must cause wonder and astonishment. Only recently has this great need been fully appreciated."

The report then reviews the progress of industrial education in the United States, beginning with the New Jersey law of 1881, the first to make provision for state supported industrial schools. This was followed by action in Massachusetts and New York, then in restricted degree by Wisconsin, Connecticut, Georgia, Alabama and Oklahoma.

Industrial Education Abroad.

"The breaking up of the apprenticeship system has been universal in Europe as well as in America. However, in Europe general provision has been made for industrial training in schools, to take the place of the apprenticeship tuition. Germany has made greater advance than any other country in providing industrial instruction for the average worker. Starting over a century ago with Sunday schools in which industrial drawing was taught, Germany progressed to evening industrial improvement schools which, since 1871, might be made compulsory by municipal vote, and is now rapidly approaching the model set by the kingdom of Wuertemberg. The unions vie with the employers in the encouragement of all forms of industrial training.

Final Recommendations.

"As the result of its inquiry and deliberations, the commission unanimously urges the introduction of such suitable forms of industrial training as are demanded by the several municipalities. The industrial school, more than any other type of educational institution, must vary in scope and curriculum according to the industries of the locality. Manual training in the public schools should be encouraged,

HUMOR IN "ADS."

Some queer advertisements appear in the Australian papers. Here is one from a recent issue of the Sydney "Morning Herald": "Wanted—Some kind person to take young gentleman absolutely homeless and deserted; present boarding house just sold out; guaranteed harmless. Please be quick." "It reads like a joke, but people as a rule do not pay advertisement rates for the publication of their pleasantries," says the London Chronicle.

THE COUNT POSTPONED.

During the recent election a man walking along a quiet street was straitened to see a house door suddenly opened, and a man fall bumping down to the sidewalk. Picking him up, the pedestrian asked what was the matter. "That's my club in there," said the human projectile. "It's a political club; there are nine Jones men and I'm for Smith. They threw me out. But don't worry. I'm going in and clean 'em all out. You stand here and count 'em." In he went, and sure enough, in a minute the door burst open, and a figure cleared the steps without touching. "One!" said the spectator, holding up a finger. "Hold on!" cried the prostrate one; "don't begin to count yet. This is only me again!"—Bellman.

HARD TO PLEASE.

"Your audiences seemed shocked by the show?"

"At first," answered the manager, "but we expurgated it."

"And then?"

"Then they seemed disappointed."—Washington Star.

ACCORDING TO LOCATION.

"I don't know much about buying meat," admitted the young husband. "How do the prices run?"

"According to location," explained the dealer.

"Then gimme a two-pound roast, beg you have in the orchard circle."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

George Washington



SOME RECIPES.

Readers of The Call are invited to contribute to this department recipes which they have personally tested. Any such recipes which are used will be credited to the person sending them in.

Tomato Stewed With Bacon.

Cook a can of tomatoes slowly with several slices of bacon. If already fried, all the better. Add an onion cut fine, bread crumbs, and seasoning. Makes an appetizing change.

Cheese Toasties.

These are appetizing to serve with 4 o'clock tea or Sunday night tea: Cut bread in slices of medium thickness. Spread one slice with butter and another with cream cheese. Place together and toast on the outside. Serve hot. Ordinary New York cheese may be used, sliced thin.

Hot Slaw.

Chop half an ordinary cabbage fine and sprinkle lightly with flour. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, put the cabbage into it and place in the oven. Mix one tablespoon of mustard, one teaspoon of sugar, one tablespoon of olive oil or melted butter, one egg, and three-fourths cup of cream. Heat thoroughly; pour over the slaw, after sprinkling it with salt and pepper; put into a hot dish and serve.

Browned Mashed Potatoes.

Peel and boil six large potatoes in salt water; when done mash them fine, add butter size of walnut, half a cup of milk or cream; beat thoroughly with a large spoon. Butter a shallow dish, put in the potatoes, bake in a moderate oven until a golden brown, or about twenty minutes.

Tom's Pudding.

One-half cup molasses, one-half cup warm water, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in warm water, one cup raisins chopped, one teaspoonful cinnamon, yolks of two eggs, two scant cups flour; one-half cup of nuts may be added if desired, steam two hours. One-half cup butter creamed, sugar, one-half cup brown sugar, whites of two eggs beaten stiff, add one tablespoonful of hot water and flavor with vanilla.

USES OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Eye wonders increase with the new photography of Professors Cohn and Bagnier. The advantages to be gained from photographing the back of the eye have been evident ever since the invention of the ophthalmoscope furnished a means of examining it. First of the difficulties to be overcome was that of illuminating the eye sufficiently to allow of a photograph being taken, but of late certain methods of illumination that the appearance of the retina may not be altered by excess of light.

Some idea of the problem to be solved is gathered from the expedient used by the eye. The eye is first bathed with cocaine and a small saucer of iodine of sodium solution was placed in front of the orbit and held there throughout the operation. The head was fastened to a support by means of a rubber band. The head and the eye absolutely immovable having been completed a piece of wax was placed between the teeth. It was exceedingly painful. The most striking thing about them apart from optical difficulties, is that they show traces of disease. One of the photographs is of a normal retina. On another appear symptoms produced by chronic but of no restriction of the head and the eye absolutely immovable having been completed a piece of wax was placed between the teeth. It was exceedingly painful. The most striking thing about them apart from optical difficulties, is that they show traces of disease. One of the photographs is of a normal retina. On another appear symptoms produced by chronic but of no restriction of the head and the eye absolutely immovable having been completed a piece of wax was placed between the teeth. It was exceedingly painful.

SUN PART OF STARS.

The sun is one of a stream of stars moving in the same direction and with equal velocities. Thus says Professor Kobold, of the observatory of Kiel, who has become convinced by his studies of star currents that the sun does actually form part of such a current, which is moving toward a point on the edge of the Milky Way. Kapteyn, of Groningen, has come to the conclusion that the stars drift in two great currents, one toward and one away from the center of the galaxy, based on the examination of 2,300 stars observed repeatedly.

To the everyday person it seems trivial to consider defects amounting to only one part of 250,000 in the relative accuracy of wave lengths of the observer, which depend on the measurement of the shifting lines of the spectra. In this work an error of this sort corresponds to a difference of velocity of more than a mile a second.

As another research demanding accurate measurements may be cited the comparison of metallic and solar or other star spectra to determine the constitution of the heavenly bodies. Sometimes the spectra were supposed to coincide when there was a divergence which meant great differences.

BIGGEST SCHOONER AFLOAT.

The six masted schooner Eleanor A. Percy will drop into second place among the fleet of masted wooden schooners, after holding the proud title of "the biggest afloat" since she was launched in 1900. The title will pass to the new queen of the fleet, the Edward B. Winslow, which is being launched from the Percy & Small yard at Bath, the same yard in which the Eleanor A. Percy was built. The official measurements of the Winslow were made public, and in gross measurements she is twenty-two feet larger than the Percy. The measurements of the two craft are as follows: Edward B. Winslow—Length, 218.9 feet; breadth, 50 feet; depth, 29 feet; 5,424 gross tons. Eleanor A. Percy—Length, 223 feet; breadth, 50 feet; depth, 29 feet; 5,401 gross tons.—Kennebec Journal.

A CARGO OF 5,000 CATS.

Japan, it seems, is infested with rats and the reason is explained by a Paris contemporary, viz., that the Japanese cats, which are not prolific, are persecuted to the point of degrees. During the last few days, the chronicle proceeds, a ship has left one of the principal German ports with 5,000 cats on board. These on arrival are to be settled in the various towns of the Mikado's dominions, and we further learn that the present consignment of cats is to be followed by four others, each of 5,000. The name of the principal German port is not given.

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.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

CHAPTER VI (Continued).

The Entailing of the Vanderbilt Fortune.

The passing away of the greatest of men could not have received a little of the excitement and attention caused by William H. Vanderbilt's death. The newspaper offices, hotly issued page after page of descriptions, not without sufficient reason. For he, although untitled and vested with no official power, was in actuality an autocrat; dictatorship by money was as an established fact, and while the man did his corporate wealth, the real director and center, to a large extent, of government functions, survived unimpaired.

He had abundantly proved his autocracy. Law after law had been violated, like the Antitrust, Sherman, Field and every other millionaire without exception, he continuously defrauded in taxes. We have seen how the Vanderbilts seized hold of tens of millions of dollars of bonds by fraud, and that their railroad stocks were exempted from individual taxation, but railroad bonds ranked as taxable personal property. Year after year William H. Vanderbilt had perjured himself in swearing that his personal property did not exceed \$100,000. On more than this amount he would not pay. When at his death his will revealed to the public the proportions of his estate, the New York City Commissioners of Assessments and Overseers of the Poor, who were collecting some of the millions of dollars out of which he had cheated the city, it was now that the obsequious and time-serving Dewey, grown gray and wrinkled in the retainerhip of the Vanderbilt generations, came forward with this threat: "He informed us," testified Michael Coleman, president of the commission, "that if we attempted to press too hard he would take proceedings by which most of the securities could be placed beyond our reach, so that we could not tax them. The Vanderbilt family could convert everything they had into non-taxable securities, such as New York Central, Government and city bonds, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Delaware and Maryland canal and dock stock, and a dollar provided they wished to do so." (10)

The Vanderbilt estate compromised by paying the city a mere part of the sum owed. They succeeded in keeping the greatest part of their property immune from taxation, in doing which they but did what the whole of the large propertied class was doing, as was disclosed in further detailed testimony before the New York Senate Committee on Cities in 1890.

His Will Transmits \$200,000,000.

Unlike his father, William H. Vanderbilt did not bequeath the major portion of his fortune to his son. He left \$50,000,000 equally to each of his three sons, Cornelius, George and William. Supplementing the fortunes they already had, these legacies swelled their individual fortunes to about \$100,000,000 each—about the same amount as their father had himself inherited. The remaining \$100,000,000 was thus divided up in William H. Vanderbilt's will: \$40,000,000 in railroad and other securities was set apart as a trust fund, the income of which was to be apportioned equally among each of his eight children. The remainder, \$60,000,000, was to be divided among them each with an annual income of \$500,000. In turn, the principal was to descend to their children, as they should direct by will. Another \$40,000,000 was shared outright among his eight children. The remainder, \$20,000,000, was to be divided among them each with an annual income of \$250,000, as an additional gift to Cornelius; \$1,000,000 to a favorite grandson; sundry items to other relatives and friends, and about \$1,000,000 to charitable and public institutions.

He was buried in a mausoleum costing \$300,000, which he himself had ordered to be built at New Dorp, Staten Island; and there to-day his ashes lie, in splendid pomp and with millions of the living plundered and disinherited are suffered to live in the deadly congestion of miserable habitations.

(7) "The American Commonwealth." First edition: 515.

(8) The Independent, August 25, 1890.

(9) "It is probably true," says Carroll D. Wright in the United States Labor Report for 1886, "that this total (in round numbers 1,000,000) as representing the unemployed at any one time in the United States, is fairly representative."

(10) The New York Senate Committee on Cities, 1890. Vol. III, 2:355-56.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

TRUSSMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

1499 3d Ave.
Det. 6th & 5th Sts.
Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suppuratories. All stock guaranteed. Tel. 2325 7th St.

JAMES J. CASEY, Funeral Director, 514 W. 14th St., New York, Tel. 1176 Audubon.

WE DO LINOTYPE COMPOSITION AT LOWEST PRICES.

THE CALL

442 PEARL STREET
GOOD WORK. PROMPT SERVICE.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED!

My mild, itching, guaranteed cure does it and FREE SAMPLES prove it. Shows the itching and cure to you. Write NOW—order, or you'll lose it. Address: DR. J. C. GARDNER, 113 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK.

POPULAR READINGS.

THE AFTERMATH OF WAR.

By Herman Sudermann.

Every peace is followed by a period of delirium. It was true in Germany in anno 1914.

That year, from which to this generation nothing has descended but the echo of a union of passions, swelling organ strains, and clank of bells, was in reality more remarkable for its tyranny and crime than any year before or since.

More especially was this the case in districts where, before the war, the overbearing arrogance and cruelty of the French occupier had been most heavily felt. Here the beast was loose in man.

The scenes of those who stayed at home had been so inflamed by the blood from distant battlefields and the smoke of burning villages that they conjured up before their mental eyes scenes of horror and devastation at which they had not been present. Many thirsted for vengeance on secret wrongs or acts of cowardice and treachery as yet unexplained. Above all, it seemed as if the awakened fervor of patriotism, the flowing streams of freshly spilled blood, could not suffice even now to wipe out the memory of the shame and humiliation of previous years.

No one had any suspicion that the Corsican culture, set fast in his island cage, was already beginning to sharpen his iron hook, preparatory to gnawing through its bars, and that before his final capture thousands of veins were yet to be opened and drained of their blood.

OUR DAILY POEM

CLEAR THE WAY.

By Charles Mackay.

Men of thought! be up and stirr'd
Night and day;
Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain
—clear the way!
Men of action, aid and cheer them,
As ye may!
There's a flout about to stream,
There's a warmth about to gleam,
There's a flower about to bloom,
There's a midnight darkness to gleam,
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken,

Who shall say
What the unimagined glories of the day?
What the evil that shall perish in its ray?
Aid the dawning tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe,
And our earnest must not slacken into play.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Let a cloud about to vanish from the day;

And a brazen wrong to crumble into clay;
Let the rights about to conquer
Clear the way!
With the Right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door;
With the Right shall many more
Many others great and small,
That for aye, long have held us
In their prey.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

ACETYLENE SHELLS FOR GERMAN NAVY.

Experiments are now being carried out on German warships with acetylene shells, which it is believed will take the place of the electric searchlight used hitherto by warships. These shells contain calcium-carbide and the water can reach it through a tube. The shells are fired by a gun built specially for the purpose. On being fired the shell goes under water, and then rises to the surface, and the action of the water upon the calcium-carbide produces the acetylene light. Each shell is said to have 3,000 candle power and will burn for three hours. The great drawback of the ordinary searchlight is that, although it affords some protection from the unobserved approach of torpedo boats, it yet makes the warship into an excellent target. The new acetylene shell referred to will have the great advantage of lighting up a given space, while the vessel that fires it will be left in darkness.—London Globe.

ATTENTION, COMRADES!

We should like to hear from comrades and friends who will help sell tickets for the great debate in Central Hall, January 31, between George E. Kirkpatrick and Hon. George J. Carey, ex-Minister to Holland, the profits to go to the Evening Campaign. Let us know how many tickets you will try to sell. Prices are 50 and 25 cents. Boxes, seating eight persons, \$5 and \$3. We should also like comrades to distribute circulars advertising the debate in large meetings taking place this month. Now, comrades, let not him that hath a mouth say to another "hold on." See or write the Secretary of Sustaining Fund at Call office.

GEORGE E. GOEBEL, Manager of Debate.

APPRECIATES THE CALL'S ENTERPRISE.

THE CIVIC FORUM.

Editor of The Call—As a subscriber to your paper and as one of its many well wishers, permit me to compliment you on your journalistic enterprise in reporting Mr. Carey's speech so fully and accurately. You have rendered a service which the officers and friends of the Civic Forum especially appreciate, and on their behalf, as well as my own, I wish to thank you.

May I add that The Call seems to me entitled to the respect and support of a much larger public than those who are directly connected in the technical work of the Forum.

Your advertising pages seem to me free from the defects which are too common in reform journals and in other respects you are issuing an excellent newspaper. May it have the permanent success it deserves.

If you are to make public use of any part of this letter, you are at liberty to do so.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) ROBERT ERSKINE ELY,
Executive Director.

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Woman's Day.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

On viewing carefully the events of the day, everyone, no matter whether he be an advocate or opponent of woman suffrage, must admit that the struggle has taken on a serious aspect the world over.

A little more than half a century has passed since, ridiculed and jeered by all, proclaimed an undesirable citizen and outcast, Susan B. Anthony pointed out to the world the injustice of woman's position in society.

To-day she has followers in every corner of the globe; many measures, which to her were a dream of the future, have been adopted since.

Woman's voice is heard in some of the parliaments, she occupies the mayor's chair and many other municipal positions. In four of our own states Susan B. Anthony's dream has been fully realized, but there are still forty-five states in the Union where woman is classed in the same category with imbeciles and felons.

Her economic development count for naught. Though her activity has reached out into every phase of industry and profession, she still has to look up to man as her savior, her political ruler.

Vainly does she knock against the closed gates, humbly begging for admission. Those within bow to her gallantly, and assure her that she comes first, out there on the other side, but as to her admission? . . .

Oh, well, that is unnecessary, they intend to save her all the trouble and indignity of mingling in and dealing with practical politics.

In the rear of the progressive, freedom-loving woman stands a small army of her own sisters, who, in their unpardonable ignorance, are horrified at her daring, and still more at her desire to go farther. In their company they yell that her place is at home. They forget that in order to protest against her they themselves go outside of the home, and there, picked up by the huge tide, are thrust out into the ocean of human activity, where bewildered and ignorant they steer the wrong course. Amidst the pleas of the suffragists and the denunciations of the anti-looms up the Socialist party, and claims that there is no cause for pleading or denunciation. Woman has a right to suffrage.

Editor of The Call: Our little son, in his effort to read, was looking over a newspaper. On seeing a dollar-mark, he eagerly exclaimed, "Oh, papa! Here is a capitalist!" He meant a capital S, but, as it happened, he came near enough to the truth.

MRS. CHARLES GLUSKER.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Conducted by Bertha Mally.

LESSONS OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Children, you have all been reading about the terrible earthquake over in Italy. You have thought how sad it is that so many people have suffered and died. How pitiful that even those who remain alive have lost friends and relatives.

But there are a few things that I wonder if you have thought of.

Have you thought how almost all of the people who have lost their homes and friends and even their lives are working people and that few of the rich people have suffered in comparison to the poor?

That is one thing I want you to remember. In all of the great accidents it is the working people who suffer most.

The next thing I want you to remember is that it seems to take a terrible catastrophe like the Italian earthquake to make people feel that the people of all races are brothers.

And the third thing is that in such an accident, either the best or the worst qualities of people come out. They either care only for saving themselves, or they care for saving others.

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THROUGH A WORKING WOMAN'S EYES.

By MARY J. SMITH.

the shop instead of going to school, perhaps the playgrounds wouldn't be so hard to get afterward.

Hands and Handkerchiefs.

When you ride in a street car you know you have to read the advertisements. You can't help it. The other day I was coming home in a car and I read:

Do you know how many fingers have handled the handkerchiefs you buy?

Do you know, as I sat there in the car, it just seemed that I could see them all working before me?

I thought I could see the fingers of the black market of the South holding the plows in the cotton fields, sowing the seed, picking the fluffy cotton when ripe, baling and then shipping to the cotton factories.

Then the fingers in the many, many machine processes, the little children's fingers, so very quick and nervous and some so frail; the sturdy workers' fingers handling the huge bales of woven cotton; the railroad workers' fingers making, ticketing, lifting on the trains carrying the goods; then the factories where for hour after hour the square of cotton is pushed to a mark thrust into the machine and so hemmed—and girls' deft fingers must do this.

Or, if the handkerchief is for the dainty lady, then the skilled fingers putting in the fine embroidery, perhaps in poverty stricken surroundings. Then the fingers of the overworked clerks in the stores. Can't you see them, too, the fingers of child and man and woman, so many minutes in the day, so many days in the year, so many years in the lifetime, making handkerchiefs? I dreamed of the fingers all that night.

More About Fingers.

Speaking about fingers, one cold day last week a woman was standing in front of a great department store on Sixth avenue, holding out, coarse, but pretty lace for sale. She had made it herself, but her box was full and it wasn't selling fast. Her hands looked very cold. In the window just behind her was a hand embroidered dressing sack labeled "Only \$21.49." That's all. Only speaking of fingers made me think of them, the lace seller's fingers, the fingers that embroidered the slip of white cloth, and the daintily gloved fingers of the richly-dressed woman I saw going in and out of the department store.

If Women Should Strike.

A call report of a lecture the other day quoted the lecturer as saying that the reason there is so much dirty and unpleasant work is because there is so much cheap labor to do it. Just thought I would say a word about that. Well, I'm thinking that if a play could be fixed up so that Mrs. Jones' Mamie next door didn't have to mother the other children, breaking her poor little back to do it, and Mrs. Jones' own girl, who is so much better, could do it, and Jimmie Murphy across the way needn't go into

Playgrounds for Children.

I saw in the paper the other day that a lot of people, rich women and men that say they want to do something for the poor, think the most important thing to do is to fix up playgrounds; and some one says "especially our girls need play and a place to play." Well, I'm thinking that if a play could be fixed up so that Mrs. Jones' Mamie next door didn't have to mother the other children, breaking her poor little back to do it, and Mrs. Jones' own girl, who is so much better, could do it, and Jimmie Murphy across the way needn't go into

NOT FAR WRONG.

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MRS. CHARLES GLUSKER.

THE FARMERS' WIVES.

Comrade Stokes:

In behalf of New England's farmers I want to thank you for the article in The Call about "The Farmers' Wives."

No, they are not thanking you now, not so you would notice it. Just a few as yet, but they are waking up. I am sending you their thanks six or eight years in advance, thinking that you like The Call, and need encouragement now, while in six or eight years neither will need it.

You certainly have a good conception of farm life. In but one statement can I differ with you. Yet that article hurts. It's too true. We farmers don't like the truth when it hurts.

Why don't city people come out here on the farms? I don't believe that any one who knows farmers ever asked that question. Take a look at some of our deserted farms, think of the farmers who were willing to work sixteen hours a day for a mere existence, they couldn't even get that, and yet you hear that same old question, "Why not go back to the farm?" I am not going to answer that question, for we farmers don't like the truth when it hurts.

I have seen the struggle of farmers' wives which you mention so many times that I guess that I will not comment on that part of the article. It's too true, and we farmers don't like the truth when it hurts.

I venture to say that President Roosevelt's commission has caused a greater flow of profanity up here among these hills than any other event in the last ten years. Farmers whom I have been unable to stir even with the doctrines of Socialism will swear in seven languages at the very mention of that commission. It looks as if they know something is wrong and that they hate to be told of it. You see we farmers don't like the truth when it hurts.

You make the common mistake of blaming the farmer for all the woes of his wife. He certainly is to blame for enough of them. The farmer in many instances has no money for those who work under him, not that he has any money for himself. You see it is the profit system which is largely to blame. And according to the last election returns the farmers are just as ready to change the system as are their city neighbors. We farmers don't like the truth when it hurts.

Please remember that we farmers are using ox power, horse power and man power to compete with the steam power, electric power and man power of the cities. Please remember that while our products for 1935 were valued at nearly \$8,000,000, that the value of the manufactured goods beats us more than two to one. Please remember whether we farmers swing into line or not that Socialism will come on the farm just as in the city. The profit system will bring it to both of us whether we are willing or not. But if the change don't come soon it will find us as tenants; that is, most of us; some of us will have to take to the road when the capitalists get our farms; concentration always works that way, you know.

Yours for justice, ROBERT B. CHASE.

Keene, N. H., Jan. 16.

NO LONGER LEAP YEAR.

The girls who get married this year will be able to hold their heads up proudly, knowing that they are free from suspicion—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

The Story of a Little Boy and a Little Girl and Their Animal Friends.

(Jessie Wright Whitcomb in January St. Nicholas.)

The little boy and the little girl had many friends among the animals. There was the rabbit, the turtle, and the owl and the proud bluejay and pretty, cheery robin. The old gray goose and the speckled guinea hen and the quacking duck and the strutting rooster and the clucking hens were their friends, too. So were the pigeons and the old black crow, and the little, frisky, scampering squirrel.

These friends all knew that early New Year's morning the little girl and the little boy would go to the evergreen-playhouse for the gift the new year brought. Nobody had ever told the little girl and the little boy that the New Year would bring them a gift, but all children know a great many things that nobody tells them.

"The evergreen playhouse was a beautiful circle of evergreen trees, with an opening on one side for a door. This playhouse had only the sky for a roof, so it was very gay and cheerful. A table for play stood in the center of the house.

All these bird and animal friends of the little girl and boy thought it would be nice to bring New Year's gifts and lay them on the table in the evergreen playhouse—fine, good, New Year's gifts.

So early New Year's morning the little boy and girl went hand in hand to the evergreen house and stood quietly inside the door.

Then they looked at the table and there they saw all the beautiful New Year's gifts.

"Feathers!" shouted the little boy when he saw what some of the birds had brought. "Feathers of all sorts of colors! I know what I will do. I am going to make an Indian war-bonnet—a war-bonnet—a perfect beauty!"

"Oh, see the red grains of corn and the yellow grains of corn!" cried the little girl, as she saw the present the barnyard fowls had brought. "I'll string them on a necklace and give it to my mother."

"Oh, goody, look the nuts!" laughed the little boy, as he saw the nuts the squirrel had brought; "won't they taste fine!"

"There's my littlest doll—the one I love!" shouted the little girl, as the sharp-eyed crow had brought it back from his hiding place.

"And there's my lucky penny!" shouted the little boy. For that small of a crow had brought that back, too.

So they laughed over their presents until all their animal friends crept in to see.

"Come!" cried the little boy. "We'll all have a dance around the table!"

So around they went; the birds and chickens, the squirrel and the crow, and all the friends, squeaking and quacking and crowing and chirping and cawing, while the little girl and boy sang "La, la, la" to no tune at all, just because they were so happy.

"Mercy, children!" called their mother, who came out to the evergreen house to see what was going on. "What are you doing?"

"Just having fun," answered the little boy.

"Oh, the mostest fun, mamma!" called the little girl, "with all our friends!"

THE PRIZE DRAWING.

THE NEWSBOY.

By John S. Slavik, Jr.

The rest of the drawings sent in for the competition were very interesting. I am sorry to say that I forgot to announce that the drawings would have to be made in ink and not pencil in order to be reproduced in the paper. Had it not been for the fact that they were made in pencil, the sketches made by Jessie Rub and Morris Rosen were quite worthy of being reproduced. I am proud of the effort made in all the sketches and hope that George Van Aman, Louis Datz, Willie Kluge, L. Dobronyi, Paul Lindkamp, Simon Lipoff and Belle Gibbs will try again.

The Editor.

ANNIVERSARY OF WILLIAMSBURG SCHOOL.

The Socialist School of Williamsburg celebrated its second anniversary Saturday afternoon, January 16, 1936. About four hundred children gathered together at 12:30 o'clock and after a lunch and games the little ones went home while the older boys and girls played games, danced and sang and finally marched in line to music to supper.

While at the table Emily Michton read a story about the history and growth of the Socialist School of Williamsburg. The rest of the program consisted of a speech by Comrade J. Chant Lipes on "Humanity," a song, and a talk by Miss Shapiro, who spoke on nothing but praise of her class, but this praise was very sweet, for it came from a true heart and a beloved person.

After the children departed another table was set for the parents. Lillian Holmenovitch thanked Branches 3, 4 and 6 for keeping up their work, and then all went home.

ANNIE SHAPIRO.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The editor wishes to thank the following boys and girls for letters, stories or poems, which for different reasons, most of all their length, cannot be used in this department: Rose Davis, Samuel F. Miller, Jeannette Daitch, and a talk by Miss Shapiro, who spoke on nothing but praise of her class, but this praise was very sweet, for it came from a true heart and a beloved person.

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ANNIE SHAPIRO.

THE PRIZE STORY.

A WINTER STORY.

By George Van Aman, Jr.

Old Winter comes forth in his robe of white; He sends the sweet flowers out of sight. He robs the trees of their green leaves bright. And freezes the pond and river.

Winter brings better sports than any other season. In winter all the birds go south and all the trees are bare. But oh, isn't it grand when the first snow storm comes and everything is covered with snow; and then you bundle up and go out and build a snow fort and have a game of snowballing; or go to the pond to skate; or better still, get your Bob and go up some high hill and come scooting down. You are having the time of your life.

But you were to live in the city I suppose it would be different. There are so many poor people who can't keep warm and have no work. If you had to stand on a corner and sell papers when it was snowing and the wind blowing—I guess you would wish that it was warm.

When you are in the country and go out to the woods, and on every side see nothing but snow, and while you are walking along a squirrel runs across your path, you would wish that winter in the best of all seasons.

Other Good Stories.

The stories are very good indeed this week. I only wish we might give all of them prizes. In some of the fun of winter, sparkles and in others a sadness for the poor who suffer in winter. The best thing about nearly all of them is their naturalness. We are improving in our stories and also in the neatness of our papers. I want to speak especially of the reports sent in by Sigmund Shapiro, May Sical, little Helen Epstein, Marie Grand, Daniel Mischel, Joseph Lipchitz, Benjamin Whitestone, our dear little friend who has been with us so long, Emily Krebs, and Nathan Newman. Bessie Harrison is too old for the competition, but sends in a nice story which we may be able to print some day if we can find space. We shall soon have another story competition.

new names among those sending in drawings and stories, and welcomes them to the circle of Boys and Girls. May they keep on training themselves to write and draw well, and so make themselves of great and loving service in the cause we all love so well.

I know that all enjoy as much as the editor reading the reports of clubs and schools, but will the boys and girls sending them in please remember that if they are too long they are likely not to get in at all? So say what you want to in very few words.



SIG. KLEIN and Associates.

Telephone 4651 Sturvesant.

THE CALL PATTERN.

Paris Pattern No. 2734.

All Seams Allowed.

Made up in any of the winter suitings, broadcloths, chevilles, serges or one of the pretty mixed English worsteds, this is a charming model for general knock-about wear. The plain gored are shaped into the waist line and have a decided flare around the foot. The fullness is supplied by the inverted box-pleat at the center-back and the model closes at the left side of the front with buttons and button-holes. The lower edge is finished with a narrow hem. The pattern is in six sizes—22 to 32 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 8 1/2 yards 20 inches wide, 6 1/2 yards 22 inches wide, 6 1/2 yards 24 inches wide, 6 1/2 yards 26 inches wide, 6 1/2 yards 28 inches wide, 6 1/2 yards 30 inches wide, 6 1/2 yards 32 inches wide. Width of lower edge about 5 inches. Price of pattern, 25 cents.

EVERING CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 2734. Jan. 22.

Name

Street and No.

City

(This must be put on coupon.)

To obtain the pattern above, fill out this coupon and enclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, New York Evening Call, 445 Pearl St., New York City.

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GEOGRAPHICAL.

"I am so happy," she said. "Ever since my engagement to Charlie the whole world seems different. I do not seem to be in dull, prosaic England, but—"

"Lapland," suggested her little brother, who was doing his geography lesson.—Illustrated Bazaar.

OPTICIANS.

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, 299 East 4th street, New York.
You who have voted the Socialist party ticket, the next thing for you to do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share the year round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1909.

THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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

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"BLOODY SUNDAY."

The week just past commemorates events of vast importance, not only in the history of Russia, but in that of the world.

It was on January 22, 1905, that the working people of the Russian capital, by tens of thousands, gathered and marched to the great square in front of the Winter Palace to present their petition to the Czar in person. They went unarmed and with peaceful intent, still believing that the Autocrat himself was their friend, that it was only his advisers and intermediaries that kept him from understanding their needs and redressing their grievances.

The full history of Bloody Sunday may never be surely known. That the government, and the Czar himself as the head of it, deliberately planned the most cruel and perfidious crime in history, is certain. What is not altogether certain is the part that Father Gapon, the priest then trusted and idolized by the masses, who planned the meeting and led the people to it, consciously played. That he had before been a tool of the secret police is known, and that he later became their conscious tool is also known; but it is not certain whether in this particular tragic act in the great tragedy he knew what was to come, or whether he was cunningly duped by the authorities. At any rate, he had conveyed the assurance to the people that their petition would be heard, that the Little Father would listen to his children's words.

They came to ask for political liberties, industrial reforms, and the right to improve their economic position. They did not ask that the Czar should abdicate, that the monarchy should be abolished; they did ask for a parliament or constitutional assembly, to be elected by universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot. They asked that they should be governed by law, not by the caprice of irresponsible officials. And especially they asked for shorter hours of labor, higher wages, and protection of life and health in the shops.

With such a petition to present, and in full confidence that it would be heard and considered in good faith, the people gathered in vast masses. It was an intensely earnest crowd, and yet a trustful, cheerful, joyous crowd that thronged the great square and waited for the Czar to come forth. As they gathered, there was no unusual array of military or police to daunt them or give them warning of what was to come. They thought deliverance was at hand, and their hearts overflowed with love for the good Czar, the Father of his People. They looked up to the Peace Monument in the center of the square, the tall column surmounted by a figure of the Angel of Peace holding the Cross of Christ in its uplifted hand, and they thought it symbolic of the good days to come.

And then, suddenly, when they were so crowded into the square that there was hardly room to move about, the devilish trap was sprung. From every side closed in the armed forces that had been held in readiness in the barracks or in other parts of the city. As if by magic, the square was surrounded by masses of cavalry and infantry, armed to the teeth.

The command to disperse was given, but only as a formality. No time was given for the crowds to scatter. Nor was there room for them to do so. Each of the three narrow entrances to the square was occupied by the troops, who instantly began firing from all three sides upon the panic-stricken masses.

By sheer force of numbers, the crowd pushed aside the soldiers at one of the gates and streamed out. But they left thousands of their number—men, women, and even little children, dead or dying in the square. And as they fled to the surrounding streets, the firing was kept up and the cavalymen charged into the throngs and slashed with their sabres right and left.

Just how many were murdered will never be known. Moderate estimates placed the number at three thousand. It may have been far more. The number does not much matter. It is the exquisite devilry of the deed that counts—its gigantic ferocity, and the carefully planned treachery of it, which would be incredible if it were not as clearly established as any fact in history.

Bloody Sunday marked an epoch. As Mr. Bullard shows in another article, it marked an epoch in that it shattered at once and forever the faith of the Russian peasants and working people in the tradition of the Good Czar, the loving Little Father. It made them see that the overthrow of the Autocracy, the extirpation of Czarism root and branch, was absolutely necessary if they were to hope for any measure of freedom or progress.

It marked an epoch also in that it opened the eyes of the whole civilized world to the utter rottenness and damnable nature of the Russian government. From that time on, the Autocracy might still count on the support of kings and diplomats, of bankers and bondholders, of the political and economic rulers of other lands, but it could never again have the friendship of the people anywhere. Even the people of the United States, least informed and least interested in world politics of all civilized peoples, from that time on forgot the carefully cultivated tradition of Russia's "friendship" for this republic and the tradition of the "good" Alexander who "freed" the serfs, and realized that the Czarism is the enemy of mankind.

Bloody Sunday was the signal for that wonderful awakening of the Russian people which showed itself in the glorious revolutionary days of 1905 and 1906. That rising was crushed with steel and lead, drowned in seas of gore. Russia lies to-day prostrate and helpless, enervated by loss of blood, by the loss of hundreds of thousands of her best and noblest sons and daughters, killed on the barricades, hanged, tortured to death, starved to death, immured in the prisons, exiled to the Siberian mines, or driven into exile. She has not strength left to struggle in her fetters and under the lash of her masters.



"THE RED LAUGH"

But Russia will yet arise. Her strength will be renewed, and when she rises again, it will be in a wiser and a more powerful revolt than that of four years ago.

Since the ebb of the revolutionary tide in 1906, the civilized world has paid less attention to Russian affairs. But the hatred of the Autocracy and the sympathy with the Revolution is still here, latent, ready to awake at the right time. The fire smoulders. Perhaps it may be years before it can again burn high. Meanwhile it must not be allowed to go out. That is why it is well, every January, to tell again the story of Bloody Sunday and to remind the peoples that this was but the beginning of a long series of extraordinary governmental crimes, far surpassing the habitual criminality of even the Czar's government—the Imperial Manifesto of October, 1905, given as the signal for murderous pogroms against Jews and Socialists and students all over the Empire—massacres organized by the agents of the Third Division, connived at by the governors, and rewarded by the Czar in person; the solemn promises of reform and constitutional liberty embodied in that Manifesto, made only to be broken in the most shameless manner; the exploits of Kaulbars in Odessa, of Dubassoff in Moscow, of Alikhanoff in the Caucasus, of Orloff in the Baltic Provinces, of Durnovo and Treppoff in the capital, and of Hangman Stolypin at the head of all, the most hideous gang of human butchers that the world has ever seen—their wholesale massacres, their ravishing of women and murdering of babies, their torturing of prisoners, all the revolting story that may be read in detail, for instance, in Walling's "Russia's Message", Durland's "The Red Reign", and Nevins's "The Dawn in Russia".

The cause of the Russian Revolution is not of importance to the people of Russia and their exiled kin. It is a matter of vital and material interest to the working class in every land, in the United States just as well as in Europe and Asia. The countries of the world do not, and cannot, move forward independently on separate paths. Every backward country holds back the progress of all the others. Every forward step in any land makes another step easier for all the others.

The triumph of political liberty and industrial progress in Russia will mean much to the labor movement in the United States, if for no other reason than that it will check the tide of immigration of cheap labor from Russia to this country—immigrants driven by hardship and persecution, whom we cannot and should not repulse, but whose poverty makes them actually unwilling and often unconscious forces in the hands of our capitalists for lowering the standard of labor here.

It will mean more than that. It will mean the emancipation of the East—of Turkey and Persia and India and China, the entry of all those hundreds of millions of heretofore dumb and passive slaves as active comrades in the world-wide struggle for the uplifting of labor and of humanity. The submissive East is a menace and a burden to the labor movement of Europe and America. The revolting and progressive East will be an ally of the forces of labor in the West.

In Europe itself, for a century past, the Russian Autocracy has been recognized as the backbone of reaction. Junkerism, Caesarism, and militarism in Germany and Austria, the financial-clerical-militarist reactionary alliance in France and neighboring countries, the financial gang in London that forms the center of the exploitation of the world—all these have their destinies closely linked with the life of the Czarism. For political liberty and the progress of the labor unions in Britain and Western Europe the fall of the Autocracy will be a great stimulus and a great opportunity. And it hardly needs to be shown that progress in Britain and Western Europe must be reflected here in America.

The Russian Czar is our enemy. The Russian Revolution is our movement. And the whole force of the American working class must be thrown into resistance to every attempt to maintain close relations between Washington and Petersburg such as is threatened by the attempt to extradite Russian political refugees.

PROPERTY.

By JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.
(Dedicated to Trinity Church Corporation.)

"Property! Property! Property!"
Worthy enough, I vow.
If it means a home or fortune grown
From the sweat of an honest brow.

But Property—Oh, amug Property,
That boarding niggards swell;
You gender life for the blood of life
And your claims are forged in hell.

You snatch the playful child from school
To feed your grinding loom,
And with your damned congesting rule
Contrive the hovel's gloom.

You oily hypocrite, you clasp
The vital needs of men;
And from your trail and vampire grasp
We reap the Pauper's Pen.

"But the poor must be," is your parrot song,
Thou scripture quoting beast;
And e'er doth swarm that famished throng,
Gaunt spectres at thy feast.

You build the college, point the spire,
To sanctify your plan;
And then through pilant laws conspire
To throttle tolling man.

Safe in your sacred, cushioned pew,
While faithless anthems roll,
You tempt a blasphemed God to spew
Your sacrilegious soul.

Your fruits infect the city's hives,
Where vicious crime is bred;
They brew your stocks in drunkard's dives,
And plague you 'till they're dead.

WHAT BLOODY SUNDAY TAUGHT.

By ARTHUR BULLARD.

January 22 holds its important place in the Russian Revolution, because on that day died the age-old tradition of "The Little Father."

There had been other strikes before in Russia. It was not a new thing for the Cossacks to butcher unarmed men and women. But it was the first time that the responsibility of such an outrage could be placed directly to the Czar.

The simple people of Russia have suffered under a tyranny unspeakable for many centuries. But the Church, which is ever hand in glove with the Rulers, had with infinite patience built up a tradition that the Czar himself was a friend and a father to his people. The miseries under which the people suffered were due to greedy landlords, unscrupulous employers, and above all to the horde of under officials, who stood between the people and the Holy Autocrat. At least, this was "the lie on the lips of the priests." And for centuries the people had believed it. Such was "the tradition of the Little Father."

Whenever misfortune had fallen heavily on the peasantry, when their crops had failed, when the rents were usuriously raised, when the price of meat and metal jumped above their reach, they thought that salvation would come to them if only the news of their woe could reach the Czar. So it had long been their custom to choose certain of their old men as deputies to search out the Little Father and tell him of the extortion of their masters, the cruel tyranny of the officials. They no more doubted what the priests told them about the goodness of the Czar than what was told them about the holiness of God.

But it was disheartening work, this sending of deputies. For they never reached the Czar. They were caught by the hated officials and sent back. In the province of Tambow I met an old peasant who had three times been

sent to the Czar by his neighbors. Three times he had been thrown in prison and flogged. So a proverb grew up among the peasants: "As God is high above, so is the Czar far above." But this proverb did not hold in St. Petersburg. The Czar had crossed the river in the Winter Palace. So when the life became too hard in the Petersburg workmen—most of them were peasant born and the village traditions were still strong among them—the old, old idea of appealing to the Little Father came to them naturally.

The idea grew and became a living thing. Scourged on by hunger and grim want it passed from hovel to hovel, from one pallid tenement room to another. The strike had failed, the women and children were stricken with hunger; there was no other help. "We will not send a small delegation," the men said as they talked it over. "The officials would send them back. We will all go together. Then they cannot turn us all back. We will go out under the Little Father's window and he will hear us and come to our help."

And so, on Sunday January 22, 1905, they set out. The story of their marching is well known. The Czar had fled to his palace of Peterhof; the Grand Duke Nicolai had been put in command of the city. The slaughter had been carefully prepared and was successfully executed.

And the one thing which the workers gained was a knowledge of their sovereign. Monday morning brought out a proclamation which expressed it in a nutshell:

"Brothers, there is no longer a Little Father! Oceans of blood separate the Czar from his people."

And this was the great fact of January 22, the fact which marks this date as the birthday of the Revolution. It was the death day of the old fable of "the Good Czar."

long enough to put back the Socialist movement.

To-day the city of Chicago is in a more deplorable condition, so far as its streets, its transportation and its schools are concerned, than for many years past.

The thing, then, that interests us in the recent Pittsburgh exposure is the fight that will confront the Socialists.

There will be a rousing patriotic cry that all citizens should rally to good government.

Hideous graft and misrule will be held up as an awful warning to all decent men.

The Socialists will be told that if they vote for their own candidates they will assist in the defeat of the reform party and will probably reelect the grafters.

It may be just as well, therefore, as all this is quite without question, for the Pittsburgh Socialists to remember one thing.

About the only fairly clean city government in America is that of Milwaukee, Wis., and the curious fact is that this clean government is being given to the people of Milwaukee by the most desperate set of grafters and most despicable public servants that ever afflicted a city.

And mark you, they are not giving good government because they want to give good government. They simply cannot help themselves.

They have to face in the City Council every day of their lives a few clean, determined Socialists.

The Milwaukee grafters can't pass a bill, or loot a fund, or give their henchmen a job, or do any other little thing like that without being caught in the act by the Socialists.

Every time a Councilman breaks into the safe and jabs about to make off with a few postage stamps Victor Berger, or one of the comrades, appears with a dark lantern.

And the grafters simply must govern decently or be run out of town, and leave the city to the Socialists.

All this is worth thinking about in Pittsburgh just now.

And the workers of Milwaukee have accomplished this highly interesting and most unusual result, not by voting for reformers, semi-Socialist independents and other candidates of a citizens' association, but by building up their own movement and by voting for their own men whom they know and can trust.

Steady Reader.—We do not know of any such association as you have in mind. The theory held by all reputable physicians is that a doctor has no right to patent any discovery he may make in the way of a medicine or a method of treatment and thus keep it as a monopoly for his own profit. They consider it his professional duty to let other doctors know what he has discovered, so that it may be used by all for the benefit of humanity. With few exceptions, if any, patented medicines are fakes, often of the most infamous description.

W. R. J.—Anybody can be appointed as consul, minister, envoy, ambassador, or other diplomatic representative whom the President chooses to nominate and where nomination the Senate chooses to ratify.

M. French.—A letter addressed to Mr. Walling in care of this office will be forwarded to him.

Those good intentions lasted just

long enough to put back the Socialist movement.

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Steady Reader.—We do not know of any such association as you have in mind. The theory held by all reputable physicians is that a doctor has no right to patent any discovery he may make in the way of a medicine or a method of treatment and thus keep it as a monopoly for his own profit. They consider it his professional duty to let other doctors know what he has discovered, so that it may be used by all for the benefit of humanity. With few exceptions, if any, patented medicines are fakes, often of the most infamous description.

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M. French.—A letter addressed to Mr. Walling in care of this office will be forwarded to him.

Those good intentions lasted just

long enough to put back the Socialist movement.

To-day the city of Chicago is in a more deplorable condition, so far as its streets, its transportation and its schools are concerned, than for many years past.

The thing, then, that interests us in the recent Pittsburgh exposure is the fight that will confront the Socialists.

There will be a rousing patriotic cry that all citizens should rally to good government.

Hideous graft and misrule will be held up as an awful warning to all decent men.

The Socialists will be told that if they vote for their own candidates they will assist in the defeat of the reform party and will probably reelect the grafters.

It may be just as well, therefore, as all this is quite without question, for the Pittsburgh Socialists to remember one thing.

About the only fairly clean city government in America is that of Milwaukee, Wis., and the curious fact is that this clean government is being given to the people of Milwaukee by the most desperate set of grafters and most despicable public servants that ever afflicted a city.

And mark you, they are not giving good government because they want to give good government. They simply cannot help themselves.

They have to face in the City Council every day of their lives a few clean, determined Socialists.

The Milwaukee grafters can't pass a bill, or loot a fund, or give their henchmen a job, or do any other little thing like that without being caught in the act by the Socialists.

Every time a Councilman breaks into the safe and jabs about to make off with a few postage stamps Victor Berger, or one of the comrades, appears with a dark lantern.

And the grafters simply must govern decently or be run out of town, and leave the city to the Socialists.

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