

THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

Vol. 1, No. 107

THURSDAY

NEW YORK

OCTOBER 1, 1908

Price One Cent

DOOMED AND BUSTED THIRD AVE. DEFAULTS

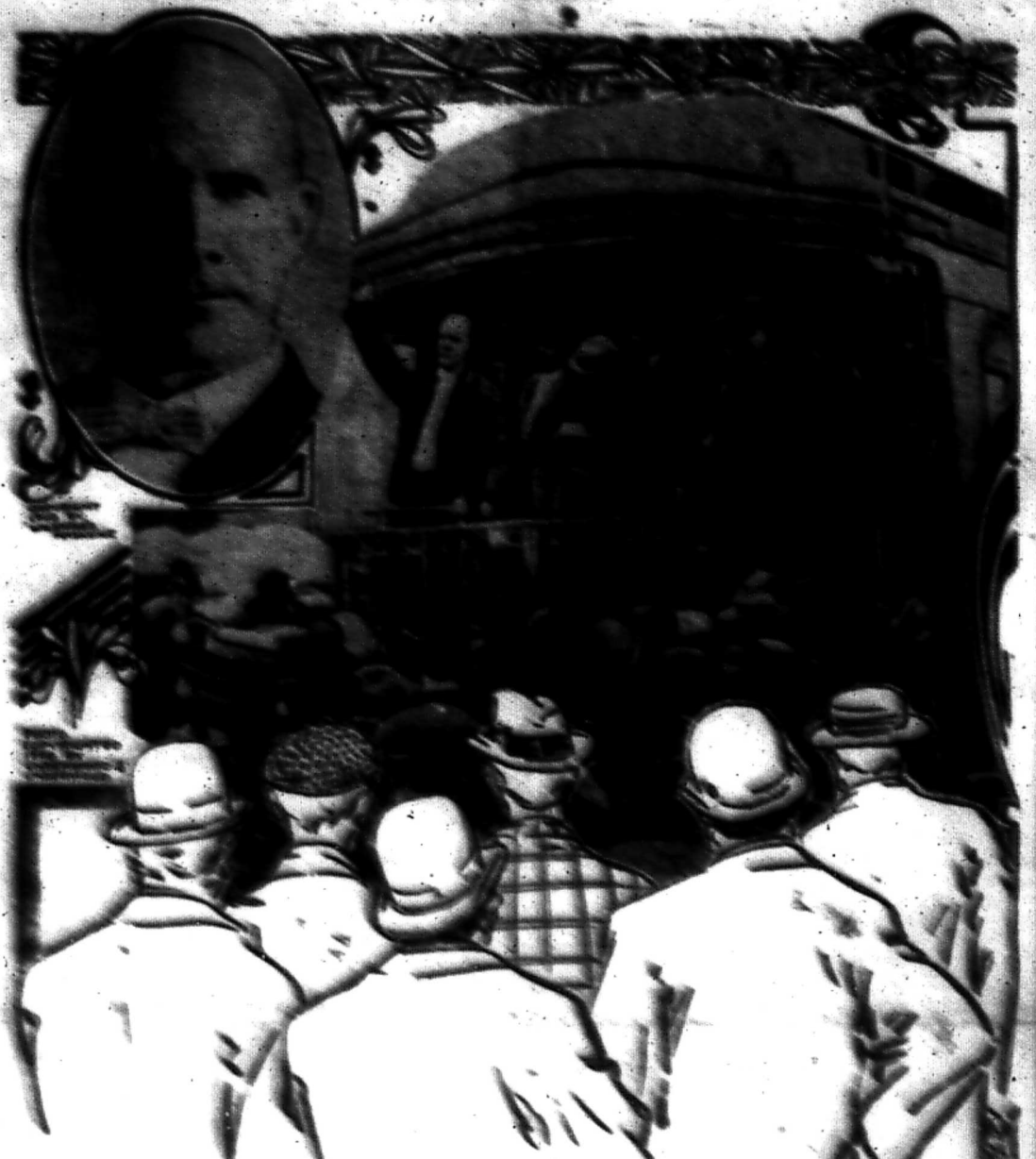
Stockholders Begin Protest —Stockholders Lose.

Stockholders of the Third Avenue Traction Company have begun a protest against the default of the company on its bonds. The protest is being held at the company's headquarters, 100 Broadway, New York.

"RICH WOMEN ARE PIGS"

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—Elliott Barry, who delivered this afternoon that the rich women of St. Louis are pigs.

Eugene V. Debs on Board "Red Special" In Transcontinental Speaking Tour



SUSPEND WORK

Thousands Lay Down Their
Tools to Meet Debs.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—Abandoning their work, leaving the machines standing idle, thousands of industrial workers in Philadelphia today met Eugene V. Debs and the Socialist party, whose presidential candidate he is, were waiting at the Lake Shore street car station when the "Red Special" arrived at 2 P. M. To say that Debs was enthusiastically received would be putting it mildly. In fact the crowd seemed to surge him on to the train and was very persistent in its demands for the Socialist platform.

HEARST REVEALS SECRETS

But Doesn't Tell How He
Got Stolen Letters.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—William H. Hearst revealed some more letters from John D. Archibald, of the Standard Oil Company, and Senator Foraker. These showed that Archibald sent Foraker \$10,000 in November, 1906, and \$1,000 in December, 1907.

PEOPLE HOLD STOCK IN "WRATH TRUST."

No trust that was ever organized in this country that has in its power to create the remainder part of the havoc, job to many people of unemployment, better terror to the hearts of incipient and dominant the masses of workers and applicants in his this same department, of attention—its wrath trust, declared the manufacturer of colored equipment in connection with the National Industrial Association, protesting the plundering of the people's property.

TRACTION EQUIPMENT WAS SCRAP HEAP JUNK

HASKELL CHALLENGES ROOSEVELT

Cites Many Points and Demands Explicit Answers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Governor Haskell has replied to President Roosevelt in a long letter.

That the President has conducted him publicly without a hearing.

That the President's order has been degraded by Mr. Roosevelt's conduct.

That he (Haskell) will seek justice from the people and the courts.

That the President, in his "stated position" partnership and disregarding the rights of others, would pack a court or fix a jury.

That the evidence has been produced to show that (Haskell) is being guilty of a crime.

That the President has given the false impression that the Oklahoma State government was unconstitutionally using the money appropriated for the public lands.

That the President's conduct in the Oklahoma Territory was grossly illegal.

That the President has knowledge that the Standard Oil Company had taken on a bill over \$1,000,000 of Indian allotments in the Oklahoma Territory.

That the President authorized the seizure of the public printing of Oklahoma Territory in the State National Printing Company, without receiving competitive bids, and that the State of Oklahoma is now being run as a trust to receive \$150,000,000 in unpaid printing bills unlawfully taken from the Territory treasury.

That Mr. Roosevelt is not a member of the President's Cabinet, although he has been acting as such since the President's death.

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Receivers Declare Ryan Allowed to Wear Out.

Receivers of the Standard Oil Company have declared that they will not allow Ryan to wear out the company's property.

Thomas F. Ryan not only left the Standard Oil Company but he left the property of the company.

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THE NIGHT TO LIVE

"That Mr. De. Did It Again," Says Irvie.

The writer that described William J. Wilson, former chief counsel for the New York Central and now president of the International Corporation, as a man of unimpaired vigor for the busy business man, is not a man to be taken lightly. Irvie, a man of unimpaired vigor for the busy business man, is not a man to be taken lightly.

WILSON HAS REASON TO QUIT

The man that described William J. Wilson, former chief counsel for the New York Central and now president of the International Corporation, as a man of unimpaired vigor for the busy business man, is not a man to be taken lightly.

ONE FATUOUS LARGER LAST YEAR

The fatuous of the nation were in the majority, with the exception of the negroes, who were in the minority. The fatuous of the nation were in the majority, with the exception of the negroes, who were in the minority.

BANQUET TO MEN AN ASSURED SUCCESS

The banquet to men, an assured success, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. The banquet to men, an assured success, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

FACTORY LAWS A JOKE IN NEWYORK STATE

The factory laws in New York State are a joke. The factory laws in New York State are a joke. The factory laws in New York State are a joke.

WOMEN'S WANTED

Women's wanted for the cause. Women's wanted for the cause. Women's wanted for the cause.

HUGHES "GOT HIS"

List Shows Millions Contributed Money to Campaign.

That Gov. Charles E. Hughes is a veteran of the greatest type of the politician of the New York State Campaign Committee. This is what they are trying to have on the minds of the voters of the Empire State, and that Hughes is the only man who can safely be depended on, to put a "stop" to the Wall Street, the Street Trust or the Standard Oil Company.

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The Garden Devil

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Call Readers' Directory

Advertisements under this heading are set up in the best form. The order accepted for less than one month. The work is a day.

GROCERIES

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MEAT MARKETS

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MEAT MARKETS

CLOTHING

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CLOTHING

HATS

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HATS
HATS

BOOTS AND SHOES

BOOTS AND SHOES
BOOTS AND SHOES
BOOTS AND SHOES

RESTAURANTS

RESTAURANTS
RESTAURANTS
RESTAURANTS

BAKERS

BAKERS
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CIGARS STATIONERS

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ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY—NATIONAL TICKET.
For President..... EUGENE V. DEBS.
For Vice-President..... BENJAMIN HANFORD.
GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE:
1893..... 2,052 1896..... 36,564 1904..... 428,230
1895..... 21,757 1900..... 25,901 1908..... ?

THE EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

STATE TICKET.
For Governor..... JOSHUA WARRICK.
For Lieutenant-Governor..... GUSTAVE STREIBER.
National Secretary, J. Nathan Brown, 216 Washington St., Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1911.
THE EVENING CALL
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS
This newspaper is owned and published by the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a New York corporation. Published daily except Sundays, holidays and days of business, 4 Park Place, New York. W. W. Pascoe, president; Frank J. Hill, treasurer; Julius Geisler, secretary.
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Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

THE BULWARK OF OUR LIBERTIES.

These courts which the old parties describe as "the bulwark of our liberties, and whose integrity they are both so zealous to maintain, have had another inning at labor legislation, and the workers may judge for themselves whose liberties it is that the courts uphold and protect.

The Wisconsin Legislature, on the initiative of the Socialist members, passed a law last year providing that railway telegraphers shall not be required to work more than eight hours a day. The necessity of this law as a means of guarding against train disasters, as well as its desirability for the sake of the telegraphers themselves, was generally admitted. Only the railway corporations and their special representatives opposed the bill, and the Socialists brought together such a mass of irrefutable evidence showing that railway telegraphers were commonly required to work excessively long hours and that this caused great danger of mistakes in the dispatching of trains and of consequent collisions or other accidents, that the majority of the Republican and Democratic members did not have the face to vote against the measure when the Socialists forced the issue. Public sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of the bill, and the Governor did not venture to withhold his signature.

But the railway corporations knew where to turn for aid in defeating the popular will and keeping their employees at their mercy and holding down the payroll at the expense of human life.

They deliberately violated the law and appealed to the courts to prevent any action by the state authorities to enforce it. They knew what they were about. They knew that the courts are the protectors of property interests against human rights of life and health and leisure.

They were not disappointed. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided on Tuesday that the law is unconstitutional, that a state has no authority, under the United States Constitution, to restrict railway corporations from working their employees as many hours as they see fit and as they can compel the men to serve.

Only last week an Arkansas state court rendered a similar decision, wiping off the statute books a law of that state to the same effect. The Arkansas judges are Democrats; the Wisconsin judges are Republicans; but they agree perfectly that laws for the protection of the workingman are unconstitutional.

The United States Supreme Court, a few months ago, in overthrowing a federal law of the same tenor, declared that the United States government, under the Constitution, has no authority to enact and enforce such a law.

So between Republican and Democratic state judges and Republican and Democratic federal judges, we have the assurance that neither the nation as a whole nor the states severally may protect workingmen from the consequences of their own competition and of their employers' greed.

The courts, as now constituted, are the bulwark of wage-slavery and of the capitalists' right of exploitation, nothing more or less. It is fitting that Republican and Democratic parties should proclaim their reverence for the courts and promise to uphold their dignity—for the capitalists, whom these courts serve, subsidize and direct both these parties.

The Socialist party makes no pretense of respecting such courts. It boldly points to the facts and declares that the decisions of the courts in matters affecting labor interests are iniquitous and tyrannical.

It calls upon the working-class voters to unite to put a stop to such perversion of the law and to turn the courts into bulwarks of the liberties of the producing masses against capitalist aggression, by doubling, trebling, or quadrupling the socialist vote at the coming election.

We had earnestly hoped that at least one of the old-party candidates might get through the campaign in unalloyed obscurity. But our fond dream is shattered. Not even Mr. Kern escapes. He rides on a pass from a railway corporation. Of course, as he explains, he has a perfect right to do so; he earned the pass by hard work as a corporation lawyer; besides, he didn't know he was using a pass—honest Injun, he didn't—until he got found out and some malicious reporter called his attention to it through the medium of the daily press. Mr. Kern is sincerely repentant. He will never use a pass again—until after election. He didn't mean any harm by it—it wouldn't have done it, in fact, if he had thought anyone would find it out and object to it. Nevertheless, it pains us. We had hoped that at least one righteous man might have been found in the Democratic column.

We do not know, nor do we care very much, whether the alleged Cleveland article in the New York Times was genuine or a forgery. One view is as probable as the other. Anything in which Livingston Broughton has a hand inspires doubt in the minds of the Justices. But, on the other hand, nothing is more probable than that Governor Cleveland was ready to support the Republican party. Why shouldn't he? Our conclusion is that, if Mr. Cleveland did not write the article, he ought to have done so.

A vote for the Socialist ticket is a vote against the Supreme Court's ruling that a labor union is a conspiracy in restraint of trade.



MY BLOOD LEAPS!

By ROBERT HUNTER.

How the blood leaps in the veins these days! The deeds done are great! The projects undertaken and carried through are stupendous! We are no longer Socialists of the chair. We are Socialists AT WORK. The "Red Special" has been sent from coast to coast. OUR VOICE has toured the continent. Sacrifice upon sacrifice is being made, joyfully and magnificently. But we have one thing more to do, and that also we must do MAGNIFICENTLY.

We must see that our Socialist papers reach every sympathizer and prospective voter from one end of the country to the other.

Debs cannot go into every man's home every day from now until the campaign is over.

All our organizers and missionaries cannot talk with two million voters for AN HOUR EVERY EVENING from now until election day.

But the editor of this paper can, and so can other Socialist writers. If the hustlers and comrades WORK, we can send our writings, our news of "The Red Special," our news of their into the homes of two million voters every day.

The spoken word is powerful. The persuasive influence of comradeship is powerful. But the power of these things is limited. The power of the press is limited ONLY BY THE CAPACITY OF THE PRESS.

Let all the energy of the comrades throughout the country be spent for the next few days in getting a circulation of THREE OR FOUR MILLION COPIES for the various Socialist papers. The Socialist message must go into the homes of these people day after day and night after night until the campaign is over.

The man, carried off his feet by a five-minute visit of "The Red Special," can be kept dangling in the air until election day, until he votes for Debs and finds his feet on the ground. Remedy planned with a new and glorious determination.

Let every com. let every sympathizer, let every local throughout the land see that every man, with open mind, receives The Evening Call for a CONTINUOUS days before election.

LESS NO TIME, MAKE ONE MORE TREMENDOUS EFFORT! AND THE VOTE FOLLOWS—ON NOVEMBER 3 WILL ASTONISH THE WORLD!

THE WORKINGMAN'S LIBERTIES.

(Adapted from the French of Paul Lafargue.)

"Fellow worker, they tell us since the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence all men have been free. Are you yourself free?"

"I! I am sure that I am free!"

"Let us think a little: who grants you the right to work?"

"The employer."

"Who fixes the day upon which you shall work?"

"The employer."

"Who fixes your wage?"

"The employer."

"Who sells the produce of your toil, and pockets the profits?"

"The employer."

"Who grants you or refuses you a day of rest?"

"The employer."

"So, then, to have no right to the produce of your labor, to submit to the will of your employer from morning to night, to be unable to work, that is to say to be unable to eat, yourself, your wife and children, without the permission of your employer, is what you call being free. What fine liberty the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence have given you! Let us continue. Who has the liberty to enrich himself by making the worker, with his wife and children, also toil?"

"The employer."

"Who has the liberty to impose upon the worker that kind of work that will bring him the largest profits?"

"The employer."

"Who has the liberty to show the worker the door when he no longer needs him?"

"The employer."

"Who has the liberty to send the old workers to die of hunger in the gutters, who, in their prime, built up his fortune?"

"The employer."

"Who has the liberty to starve the workers by locking them out when they ask for an increase in their wages?"

"The employer."

"Who has the liberty to use the police, the soldiers, and the judges to subdue the strikers he has driven from his workshops?"

"The employer."

"Friend, the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence have given all the liberties to the employer and slavery to the workman."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Capitalism, Hard Times and War.

Editor of The Call.

While I acknowledge that our present capitalist system results in under-consumption—or, if you will, in over-production—I am at a loss to see how the introduction of Socialist methods will avoid such results. Under-consumption at home, due to the production exceeding but a small proportion of what they produce, is, in my opinion, the cause of war. Will you also explain how Socialism will prevent war?"

S. A.

(Under capitalism the means of production—the land, mines, railways, mills, factories, etc.—are owned by a part of the people, who thus control industry. They are operated by the labor of other people, the workingmen, who have no control over production, but must work for a living whenever the capitalists permit them to do so, who have no chance to work except when it suits the interests of the capitalists to give them permission, and who, when they work, must accept in return for their services a good deal less than half of the value they produce, because their wages are kept down by their mutual competition in the labor market. The capitalists, who are thus the masters of production, are assisted by some bank, which advances the means of production, which they cannot sell at a sufficient profitable price they stop production—not because there has been produced that the people could consume, but because they have been prevented from doing so by the competition of the market. The bank, which advances the means of production, is a power sufficiently profitable to the capitalists to induce them to continue

THE LILY OF THE BOG.

By FERENC HENCSEK.
(Translated by Thomas J. Baker.)

SYNOPSIS.
Adele, daughter of Mihaly, an old, peevish, conventional medical professor, was engaged to Jurisics, who was censured for being too late for supper. The young man was indignant at the treatment he received and after a few angry remarks went to the club. On his way he met Gertha in the company of a pretty woman and her husband, a minor government functionary. He left the two and remained with Jurisics. They continued their walk and he told his friend that if his engagement to Adele should be broken he would be in a plight, having many creditors who count on the dowry that she would bring him. Then Szentgrothy (Gertha) told him about Jess, a beautiful chorus girl whom he described in glowing terms, and after promising to continue the subject the next day, he left him.

(Continued from yesterday.)

CHAPTER III.
Szentgrothy turned in the direction of Laughing Dove, while Jurisics, in order to avoid the Boulevard, dipped into a narrow side street, by day entirely deserted, but now magnificently illuminated and filled with noisy merry-makers. Every inch of it was covered by coffee houses and dancing halls. As the glass doors swung open and shut, the sounds of music and the talk and laughter of the pleasure seekers penetrated into the street.

Jurisics had hardly passed the red lamp of one of these smoke-filled and noisy resorts, when he heard the rattle of a glass door behind him, and angry ejaculations, and the thud of a human body falling on the pavement.

"A fellow thrown out of doors for creating a disturbance," thought Jurisics without turning around. His nerves were hardened to such scenes.

Then he heard light-running steps and the rustling of a woman's dress, and without any preliminary words of introduction his arm was seized by a woman panting for breath and radiating an odor of violets. For a while she walked at his side without speaking.

Jurisics' first thought was to shake her off, but suddenly, he knew not why, the name of Jess occurred to him, and he made no effort to disengage her. It must be Jess, of whom Szentgrothy spoke so much.

"A fairy tale," he thought.

The girl's teeth glittered like mother of pearl when she turned her face up to him with a cheerful smile. Despite the cold she was hatted, though a fine white fur collar warmed her neck. She carried a small long-handled basket in her gloved right hand.

A short while afterward a slight accident revealed to Jurisics, who was sufficiently well posted in the little secrets of the nocturnal life of the metropolis, to what circumstances he owed the acquaintance of the girl. He noticed a policeman following them for some time. Finally he turned upon the officer with an impatient motion of his head, and the man, after some hesitation, walked off, leaving the pair unmolested.

"Has he been following you?" Jurisics asked the girl.

"Oh, that Caspary has been at my heels for weeks. At every turn his ugly face obtrudes itself upon me. Since he has learned that he cannot accomplish anything by good words,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A. H. East.—The Rose and the Nightingale is by Oscar Wilde and is included in a volume entitled "The Happy Prince and Other Stories."

A. Nelt.—The Jewish festival of Succoth in the year 1499 fell on Monday, Sept. 26. Rosh Hashana in 1910 fell on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Thomas Locken.—The last national convention of the Socialist party, held at Chicago in May of this year, adopted a Declaration of Principles, which is an official statement of the fundamental conceptions of the Socialist movement; a platform, including a Program of Demands, which is the official statement of the party's attitude in the present campaign and of the sort of measures of immediate relief which it advocates and for which its elected representatives will work while remaining in the national assembly; an Address to Organized Labor, which states its position with regard to the economic organization of the working class; and resolutions on various minor subjects. The Address to Organized Labor was published in the New York Socialist of Sept. 25; the platform was printed in the same paper on Sept. 15; and the Declaration of Principles will appear in the issue of Oct. 2; you can get the New York Socialist at this office, 4 Park Place, New York, for two cents a copy.

Philip Goldberg.—The Rand School of Social Science, at 112 East Ninth-street, will have an evening course in composition and rhetoric and a lecture course on "The Socialist Party in American Literature," which would probably be very helpful to you in your project of writing literature. The tuition fees are very low. Write or call personally at the school for further information. The work begins this week. It is hard to advise

you want libraries of English and American literature to read, and the number of good books is so great and individual tastes differ so widely. We might mention the names of Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, William M. Thackeray, George Eliot and Thomas Hardy; the short stories of Edgar Allan Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Rudyard Kipling, Robert Louis Stevenson and James M. Barrie; Shakespeare's plays; the poetry of Percy Bysshe Shelley, Robert Browning, Alfred Tennyson, William Morris, Poe and James Russell Lowell. If you make yourself acquainted with some of the works of each of these writers, you will thereafter be able to find your own way pretty well in the world of good books. All of these are to be found in most public libraries or to be bought in cheap editions at any book store.

I. Greenstein.—We understand that your father came to this country when you were a child, leaving you in the old home for the time; that he became a citizen of the United States, and that subsequently he brought you over, you being still at that time less than twenty-one years of age. If this is a correct statement of the facts, you are a citizen by virtue of your father's citizenship.

I. Friedman.—The fact of your having lived in two or three different States since you came to this country has nothing to do with your naturalization. What the law requires is that you shall have lived in the United States for five years and must have declared your intention to become a citizen at least two years prior to your naturalization. Of course, you will have to prove the fact of your continuous residence in the United States during the required five years.

J. W. Brown.—The statement in The Call of September 2 was correct, and the Low "Tom" is mistaken. Harry Bundy Wells is a member of the Socialist party in Cincinnati. O. If you desire further assurance, address John G. Willett, State secretary of the Socialist party, 2489 Fifth-fourth street, Cleveland, O.

A. Nelt.—Not being yet a citizen you are not eligible for appointment to a civil service position in the custom house.