

The emancipation of the Working
Class must be accomplished by the
workers themselves.



The Call

The Weather.
Rain or snow today and probably Friday
moderate easterly winds.
TELEPHONES 2571-2572 WORTH.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

No. 13.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1910.

Price Two Cents

STARVING MEN COMMIT SUICIDE

Search for Work, End Hopeless Lives—Third Falls Exhausted.

Aged man, probably about ninety
old, whose body was emaciated
and whose clothes were frayed, penni-
less and evidently on the verge of starva-
tion, killed himself yesterday by
jumping from a raft in a summer
house in Central Park, opposite East
87th street. The irony of fate led him
at this point, within a comparatively
short time of the center of the city's
wealth and to end his unhappi-
ness.

The man killed himself while hug-
ging a group of persons were passing near by.
The carriages and automobiles were
moving along the park's east drive and
toward Fifth avenue. The summer
house in which his body was found
was between the drive and the avenue,
but is partially screened by the
trees and faded shrubbery.

His body had been only a few minutes
in the water. A policeman passed the sum-
mer house at 8 o'clock. The body was
seen there then. Half an hour later
O'Leary, a park employe,
passed through the rustic framework
of the tiny building and saw the man's
body hanging from the end of a rope.
During the summer house he found
the aged man had committed suicide
by strangling himself to death
with a rope.

A search in the summer house had
been looked over. This showed that
the man had adjusted one end of the
rope to the rafters, placed a noose
around his head and then knotted
the rope. Death had come to him
within a few minutes when the body was
discovered.

There were no papers or letters or
anything to establish the suicide's
identity. He was dressed in a black
coat, overcoat, worn trousers,
and underneath there was a cardigan
sweater, or at least the remains of
one. Several clippings from German pa-
pers containing "help wanted" adver-
tisements were found in his clothes.
He had evidently been looking for
work and failed when he determined
to kill himself.

Surviving since last Friday, Henry
Johnson, nineteen years old, who
came here from a farm in Iowa to
work, fell exhausted in front of
the West 87th street early yesterday.
Policeman O'Brien, of the West 47th
street station, found the young man
and caused his removal to Roosevelt
Hospital. Dr. Hart, who attended
Johnson, says that his condition is
critical.

Dependent because of his inability
to get work, Claude Hyatt, thirty-
eight years old, a bookkeeper, com-
mitted suicide yesterday in his room
at 519 West 170th street. He had
been dead about an hour when found.
For several weeks Hyatt had been out
of work and recently became melan-
choly. Early yesterday gas was
brought in the apartment where Hyatt
lived and it was traced to his room.
His door was unfastened and the man
was found dead in bed. Before turn-
ing on the gas the man had stuffed
himself about the window.

TO BREAK STRIKES

W. W. Wattles, Pres. Omaha Street
Railway, Given Bosses Advice.

In an article published in the cur-
rent issue of the Electric Railway
Journal, G. W. Wattles, president of
the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street
Railway, writes on the question of
strikes from the capitalist's point
of view.

Wattles deprecates the use of profes-
sional strikebreakers during strike
times as "they usually eat the revenues
and insult the patrons of the un-
fortunate company during the time
of their stay. The cure is almost as
simple as the evil."

"Therefore," says Wattles, "if ev-
ery street railway in the country hav-
ing 500 or more employes, would
agree to furnish its pro rata number
of experienced operatives at \$10 per
day and expenses, to go to any other
city where a strike had been declared
and with like drafts of men from
other members, furnish a full quota
of experienced operatives to carry on
the business of the company in the
most careful manner, accounting for all
of the same and treating the patrons
in the same courteous manner as they
would be much lessened, and the
most effective weapon would be
destroyed."

SENATE AGAIN LABORS

Upper House Agrees to Conference on Ballinger Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Most of
the time of the Senate today was
occupied in the consideration of a resolu-
tion offered by Senator Bradley, of
Kentucky, calling on the auditing of-
ficers of the Treasury Department for
a statement of the accounts of cer-
tain postmasters in Kentucky cover-
ing their services between 1864 and
1874. More than an hour was given
to a discussion of this matter, and
finally it went over by agreement
until tomorrow.

The Senate then proceeded under a
special order to accept the statute of
General Levy Wallace, the gift of the
state of Indiana, which was unveiled
yesterday in Statuary Hall. Brief ad-
dresses were made by Senators Bever-
idge and Shively, of Indiana.

The Senate agreed to a conference
asked for by the House of Representa-
tives on the resolution directing an in-
vestigation into the Ballinger-Pinchot
controversy. Senators Nelson, Clark,
of Wyoming, and McHenry were ap-
pointed conferees on the part of the
Senate. Senator Dillingham, on be-
half of the Immigration Commission,
submitted the third instalment of the
report of the commission.

In the executive session which
closed the session of the Senate, a
large number of nominations of con-
sular officers and postmasters were
confirmed, and the naturalization
treaty between the United States and
the Argentine Republic was ratified.
The Senate then adjourned until to-
morrow.

Before adjournment it was agreed
informally that when the Senate ad-
journs tomorrow it will be until Mon-
day. To bring about this agreement
it became necessary to postpone the
exercise accepting the statue of ex-
Senator George L. Shoup, the gift of
the state of Idaho, from Saturday
until Monday of next week.

REPRESENTATIVES BUCK.

House Non-Concur in Senate Amend- ments to Ballinger Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—On mo-
tion of Representative Dalzell, of Pen-
sylvania, the House of Representatives
soon after convening today unanimously
agreed to non-concur in the Senate
amendments to the Ballinger-Pinchot
investigation resolution and to ask for
a conference.

Dalzell promised to withhold a demand
for the previous question after the resolu-
tion came back from conference and was
taken up in the House until there had
been ample opportunity to discuss the
various amendments, the most important
of which removes the House limitation
and permits the inquiry to continue in-
definitely.

Later the Senate and House sent the
joint resolution to a conference com-
mittee of the two houses. The House
conferees are Representatives Dalzell,
of Pennsylvania; Smith, of Iowa, and Fit-
zgerald, of New York.

GRAVES GETS PINCHOT'S JOB.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—An-
nouncement was made at the White
House late this afternoon that Henry S.
Graves, director of the Yale Forest
School, and for two years assistant chief
of the division of forestry under Gift
of Pinchot, had been selected by
President Taft and Secretary of Agricul-
ture Wilson to succeed Pinchot as
chief of the forestry service. Albert F.
Potter, of Arizona, assistant forester,
who reached Washington today will be
appointed associate forester. Graves
will take up his new duties February 1,
and Potter will continue in charge in
the meantime.

MAY DODGE STRIKE

Federal Mediators Begin Conference With Switchmen and Managers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the
hope of preventing a strike of the switch-
men on the railroads entering Chicago,
the government mediators, Chairman
Knapp, of the interstate commerce com-
mission, and Commissioner of Labor
Neill today began their investigation of
the controversy.

The representatives of the switchmen,
who are asking for a readjustment of the
wage scale and improved working con-
ditions were heard by the mediators today.
They are S. B. Heberling and J. B.
Connors, vice president of the Switch-
men's Union, and G. W. Luckenval, of
Chicago, who is acting as secretary of the
committee.

The railroad side will be presented by
M. O. Mather, vice president of the
Rock Island road and chairman of the
managers' committee of the Chicago
road; R. H. Alston, general manager
of the Chicago and Northwestern;
A. Jackson, vice president of the
Chicago Eastern Illinois; B. C. Moon,
general manager Lake Erie and Western,
and A. M. Schayer, general superintendent
of the Pennsylvania railroad line
west of Pittsburgh.

TRAINMEN STAND ALOOF.

Will Not Accept the Proposition of the Switchmen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Members of
the Brotherhood of Railroad Train-
men, which represents a majority of the
men engaged in yard service on the
various railroads, will refuse to
abide by any decision rendered by ar-
bitration under the Erdman law, as
proposed by the switchmen's union.
President Lee of the Brotherhood of
Railroad Trainmen, who announced the
stand, arrived in the city last night
from his headquarters in Cleveland.

ROBINSON GETS FAT JOB FROM GAYNOR

"Silent Labor Leader," Moyer Calls Him As He Is Made Com- missioner of Licenses.

"If all labor leaders had your silence,
habit of thought and discretion, and
always looked before they leaped, it
would be well for all of us."

The above "compliment" was paid to
Herbert Robinson, general organizer of
the American Federation of Labor, by
Mayor Gaynor yesterday, as Robinson
was sworn in as Commissioner of Li-
censes to succeed John N. Bogart at a
salary of \$5,000 a year.

The news that Robinson "got a political
job" caused considerable comment in
labor circles yesterday. While many la-
bor leaders expressed the opinion that it
was only "natural" that a fellow like
Robinson should be out for Robinson
first, last, and all the time, yet a few
thought Robinson had disappointed
them in joining the gang of heeled who
sell their standing as workers in the la-
bor movement for a mess of pottage.

Gaynor's characterization of Robinson
as the "silent labor leader" was the
source of much amusement to many la-
bor men. One of them said:

"Robinson certainly was a silent labor
leader. His silence was due to his in-
activity, and a sound was no more to
be expected from him than from a dead
man."

Worked at One Time.

Robinson many years ago was a cloth-
ing salesman, but for nearly a score of
years he made a living out of the la-
bor movement. He was general organizer
of the A. F. of L., and had charge of the
New York office for the last eighteen
years. He was also financial secretary
of the Central Federated Union of this
city since 1898. These offices he held
down without a murmur, as Gaynor
points out.

At all times Robinson tried to show
the capitalists of this city that he was
safe, sane and conservative, and was op-
posed to the bad Socialists. At C. F. U.
meetings he used to make "grandstand
plays," as the champion of conservatism,
with the result Robinson always was
played up in the headlines of the capi-
talist press and slobbered over by the
editorial writers of our metropolitan
sheets.

There is one act of Robinson that
nearly gave him a place in the Hall of
Fame and a medal from the Carnegie
Hero Fund. That was at the time when
he jumped into the breach and saved the
labor movement from disaster because
the central body came nearly joining the
demonstration at Union Square in April,
1908, to protest against the police sup-
pression of a meeting of the unemployed
in that park a month previous.

"Silent" Leader Becomes Noisy.

Here again Robinson, the "silent labor
leader," couldn't resist creating a lot of
noise about himself. So he went to a
meeting at the Church of Ascension,
where Alexander Irvine was expected to
criticize him for his action at the C. F. U.
meeting. When Irvine finished his speech
Robinson got up and defended himself
by abusing Socialists generally. Plenty
of reporters were around and the "puff"
Robinson got in all the papers the next
day attracted the attention and the ad-
miration of another silent man, whose
resting place was at the White House.

"Roosevelt Invites Robinson to Din-
ner," were the headlines in the newspa-
pers the day following.

Robinson a few days later was inter-
viewed by Nizola Greely Smith for the
Evening World. Her story contained
this assertion of Robinson that "Social-
ists believe in bullets not ballots." This
stupid statement was, of course,
played up in the headlines by the World.

Max S. Hayes, the well known labor
leader of the Middle West and editor of
the Cleveland Citizen, once charged Robinson
with "being an organizer of the
A. F. of L. at a salary of \$3,500 a year
who didn't organize."

Few of the labor movement here
remembered their loss yesterday when they
learned that the "silent labor leader"
was no more.

Mum's the word.

EXPECT MORE MONEY

National Window Glass Workers Ne- gotiating With Big Bosses.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12.—
Committees representing the National
Window Glass Workers' Association and
the Imperial Window Glass Com-
pany, the manufacturers' organiza-
tion, met at the Hollenden Hotel, to-
day, to discuss a proposed adjust-
ment of the wage scale.

The glass workers have made no
formal demand for an increase. A
clause in their agreement with the
manufacturers provides for an in-
crease when the price of glass has
passed a certain point. The men's
committee believe the present sched-
ule of exorbitant prices justifies a
wage boost.

The men's committee consists of
President J. M. Neenan, of the Glass
Workers; Cleveland; Secretary Tarr,
Cleveland; George Harbut, William
Conn, Joseph Richards, and Karl
Hamilton, Kane, Pa.; Shreve Ames,
Charles Bryant, Lawrence Gessner,
Coffeyville, Kan.

The employers are represented by
H. R. Hilton, Point Allegheny, Pa.;
Frank Hastin, Vincennes, Ind.; John
Koblegard, Clarkburg, W. Va.; J. C.
Todes, Mount Vernon, Ohio; C. P.
Lutz, Fredonia, Kan.; H. H. Clayton,
Kane, Pa.

PAULHAN FLIES HIGH

French Aviator Breaks World's Record by Going Up 5,140 feet.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 12.—
Glenn Curtiss and Louis Paulhan
both broke records today.

Curtiss established a new speed
record around the course in 2:12 2-5
minutes, while Paulhan broke the
height record for heavier than air
machines by going up 5,140 feet.

Paulhan was in the air 50 minutes
40-1-5 seconds.

Many spectacular flights were made
by Paulhan in a Blériot machine and
on the Farman biplane.

One of the spherical balloons which
went up from Santa Monica today
was going steadily toward the
drifted over the ocean and when last
west.

Several launches were following
the course of the balloon. Five thou-
sand persons witnessed the flights.

MAY BEAT CREW

City Court Decides That Sea Captain Can Infringe Corporal Punishment.

The seaman of today are sub-
ject to slave conditions was again
proved by a decision handed down by
Justice McAvoy, in the City Court yester-
day, holding that a sea captain,
under the common law as applied to
the merchant service, has a right to
administer corporal punishment to a
member of his crew while his ship is
on the high seas.

While the City Court has jurisdic-
tion over cases of assault, battery, or
false imprisonment on board vessels
on the high seas, it is seldom that it
is called upon to try such cases, and
a great many years have passed since
the last case of the kind before a
City Court justice.

Lionel Nieves, a colored steward on
the Korona, of the Quebec Steamship
Line, had complained that on October
28 last, while the steamship was on
a voyage to Jamaica, Captain James
Carmichael had knocked him down
and had him put in irons.

The justice said: "The court de-
cides that the captain would have a
right to inflict such punishment and
such chastisement on a servant seaman
as would be necessary for the
proper maintenance and control of
the officers and crew of the ship who
were under him."

Long ago the City Court was known
as the Marine Court, but in 1833 the
name was changed, although jurisdic-
tion in certain marine cases is re-
tained by it.

MINERS WANT A RAISE

Coal Workers Expect Bosses to In- crease Wages 20 Per Cent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—
Leaders in the ranks of the United Mine
Workers of America believe a general in-
crease of 20 per cent in the wage scale
applicable throughout the country, which
will probably be asked at the coming na-
tional convention convening here Tues-
day next, will be granted by employers
with little opposition.

According to E. S. McCullough, vice
president of the organization, if an in-
crease is voted this year it will be the
first general one since 1902.

"The cost of living and prices are
higher, and we believe on account of the
general prosperity, employers will not
oppose an increase in the wages of
miners," said McCullough today. "It
used to be that we asked for what we
desired; now we ask for what we think
we can enforce and obtain."

According to the miners' officials the
mine owners have made practically no
preparation for a strike and should
strained relations arise as a result of
their demand, the supply of coal now on
hand would last hardly more than a
month.

UPHOLD STEAMFITTERS

Labor Men in Arbitration Board Re- fuse to Punish the Strikers.

The general arbitration board of
the Building Trades Employees' Asso-
ciation and the unions reported yester-
day that a tie vote resulted at its
meeting of yesterday, called to vote
on the question of expelling the
Steam Fitters' Union from the board
for striking in violation of the arbi-
tration plan. The board is composed
of an equal number of union men and
employers in each trade represented in
the arbitration plan.

All the employers in the board voted
for expulsion and all the labor mem-
bers against expulsion. The steam fit-
ters are still on strike on all large
buildings and drastic action will now
be taken by the employers, as the
matter has passed now out of the
jurisdiction of the general arbitration
board.

A special meeting of the Building
Trades Employees' Association will be
called to take decisive action in the
matter.

WALSH BEGINS CENTLY.

Trial Commissioner Hears Gents' Cases and Makes No Decision.

Former Judge John J. Walsh, the
recently appointed trial deputy police
commissioner, yesterday took up his
new job by presiding at the trials of
more than a score alleged delinquent
cops at the State street headquarters
in Brooklyn.

There were two sessions extending
over most of yesterday, and the ma-
jority of the cases were disposed of.
In a few cases the charges were dis-
missed, and the decisions in the others
were reserved.

I. B. HYMAN AGAINST ARBITRATION; TWO PHILA. STRIKERS IMPRISONED

More Than Thirty Pickets Arrested by Quaker City Cops.

BRUTALLY CLUB GIRLS Union Calls Out Shop Crew to Prevent Scabbing on New York.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—More than thirty shirtwaist strikers were arrested today while doing picket duty. Two girls were sentenced to each serve thirty days in the county prison. Many were fined, and a num- ber were held under bonds for the higher courts. The police and city magistrates are proving themselves quite as valuable allies of the manufacturers as the po- lice and magistrates of New York. The strikers are freely clubbed, heav- ily fined, and put under bonds on the flimsiest kind of charges. The strik- ers declare that the bosses are lubri- cating the police, and obtaining their good will with gifts of wigs and cigars.

Minnie Zonna, a striker, who was
attacked by I. Braverman, a member
of the firm of Braverman & Co., at
237 Chestnut street, yesterday, was
held under \$300 to keep the peace.
Miss Zonna, was thrown violently to
the street and her head cut and
bruised.

The girls in Katz Bros' shop, with
which the union settled some time
ago, were again called out on strike
today, because it was found that they
were making waists for a New York
manufacturer, whose employes are on
strike.

Magistrate Carey Harsh.

Four striking shirtwaist makers
were placed under heavy ball and
two sentenced to jail by Magistrate
Carey this morning in the 11th and
Winter streets station, on the charge
of inciting to riot of non-union shirt-
waist makers at 11th and Arch
streets early last night.

When the alleged law violators
were arraigned before Magistrate
Carey this morning they were given
a severe reprimand for their alleged
actions. The magistrate stated that
he was not opposed to the strikers
doing "picket duty," but would not
sanction disorder of any kind. He in-
timated that strikers arrested in the
future for disorderly conduct would
be severely punished.

Isaac Dornblum, arrested last
night at the factory of Ash & Bro.,
because he interfered with Isaac Ash,
who pushed a striker into the gutter;
John Simonson, of 424 Monroe street,
and Annie Mylart, of 167 North 7th
street, were each held in \$800 ball
and Sarah Sleiman, of 1298 South 5th
street, was required to furnish a bail
bond for \$600.

A sentence of thirty days in the
county prison was meted out to Rosie
and Kate Simpson, sisters, of 226
South 7th street.

Suffrage Women Aid.

Members of the Pennsylvania Woman's
Suffrage Association tonight at-
tended a mass meeting at the New
Century Drawing Room, 12th street,
below Chestnut, which was arranged
because of the striking shirt-
waist operators might be thoroughly
discussed.

Present at the meeting were society
women and the representatives of
various clubs. The association has
been aroused by the frequent arrests
of the shirtwaist operators, and its
members believe that the treatment
accorded the girls ought to be more
just.

It had been expected that Mrs. O.
H. P. Belmont, of New York, would
attend, but in a telegram which was
received from her today she said that
she was suffering from a severe cold
and would not be able to come.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery presided,
and among the speakers were Mrs.
Frances Squire Potter, secretary of
the American National Woman's
Suffrage Association; Mrs. Raymond
Robins, and Miss Ives Milholland.

Strikers and many eyewitnesses
made indignant protest when Police-
man Proctor arrested Sarah Rubin-
son, seventeen years old, of 1540 South
7th street. She was accused of at-
tacking Annie Prinoano, of 1012 South
7th street, and Jennie Diordio, of
1116 South 6th street.

Sarah Rubinson, who is hardly
more than a child in size, is said to
have been seized by Policeman Proctor
and shaken until her teeth chatter-
ed. Then he is alleged to have
said to her, "Stand still now or I will
bang you in the ribs."

The crowd of sympathizers fol-
lowed Proctor to Market street and
hooped him the entire distance.

Despite the fact that the society
women who are now going ball for



HERMAN GROSSMAN,
One of the Active Workers in the
Shirtwaist Strike in This City.

arrested strikers are devoting much
of their time and energy to bettering
conditions and terminating the strike,
they were made the subjects of a bitter
attack yesterday by John H. K.
Scott at the hearing given fifteen
young women, striking shirtwaist
makers, before Magistrate Carey, at
the 3d and Delancey streets police
station.

Fifteen girl strikers were arraigned
in court yesterday, charged with cre-
ating trouble at the shop of Haber,
at 229 South 5th street, late Monday.
They were arrested on the complaint
of Eben Oster, a scab, who alleged that
the strikers were trying to prevent
her scabbing. She appealed to the
police to escort her from the shop. It
is said that stones were hurled at the
scab and her escort, Policeman
Downs.

With the exception of Rose Seigel,
fifteen years old, of 206 Fulton street,
when the magistrate allowed to sign
her own bail bond, the remainder
were held under heavy ball on the
charge of assault and battery and in-
citing to riot. The prisoners and the
ball entered follows: Eva Bacarack,
\$400; Ida Garschille, \$600; Ann Levit-
son, \$300; Rosie Daran, \$500; Sadie
Demmerman, \$500; Mary Dmskofsky,
and Mary Konorsky, \$500; Anna
Sherman, \$500; Fannie Goldberg,
\$500; Lizzie Gross, Viola Cincosco and
Rebecca Watkins, \$100 each. They
all secured bail in spite of the heavy
amounts.

Magistrate Scott heard a number
of cases in Central Police Court yester-
day afternoon.

Polly Walton, of 1432 Frankford
avenue, was alleged to have been one
of a crowd of strikers and sympathiz-
ers who followed workers from their
place of employment, at 522 Market
street, to 6th and Market streets,
pushing and hauling the girls who
were hurrying to get on the street
cars. "You can have your choice be-
tween \$5 and costs and five days,"
said Magistrate Scott, and the fine
was paid.

Ether Kline, of 2110 Wharton
street, was fined \$5 and costs for
punching Mrs. Mary Bittner, of 1113
North American street, as she was
standing at 6th and Market streets,
Monday evening.

Lea Shore, of 415 Mifflin street,
was held under \$400 ball for charge of
Magistrate Scott, on the charge of as-
sault and battery, preferred by Tillie
Kittay, of 566 Moyamensing avenue.

Policeman Dougherty arrested Mollie
Thorp, of 624 Winton street, and
Sophia Barsky, of 624 Wilder street,
late yesterday afternoon, at 5th and
Market streets. They all charged
with breach of the peace and will be
given a hearing at City Hall this
morning.

Don't Know What He Wants.

"Picketing! Do you for a minute
suppose that I am against picketing?
I believe in the union and I do not
oppose picketing. For several
years, while I was a union man, I
saw I was a good union man, and
I don't prohibit the people from pick-
eting. I don't want them to be
with my business, so I took out of
the union. Blomser could not explain
what way was wanted to use the
union, and his statements on the
phase of the matter would have been
amusing were it not painful. He was
confidential and explained that a de-
voting man would clutch at a star."

The trouble with the union arose
because of a discovery that he had
manufactured waists for street cars.
He claimed that the agreement with
the union, when he signed it, was for
whom and what he should do, and
he thought that he had the right to
do as he pleased for anybody.

Blomser is a small manufacturer,
he admitted that the strike almost
ruined him completely. With him at
the time were his daughter, a son and
two men. All were greatly excited, and
pitiful glances regarded the large
wheeler where a few long tons of machine
were piled up with white lines, rumbling
in a recent revolutionary plot.
It was believed to be directly at-
tributable to the policy of "Butcher"
Weyler, who is now in command here
and who is in constant fear of an-
other uprising of the people who are
being driven to desperation by poverty
and official abuse.

TO STRIKE JAN. 22

"King" Patand Is Not Reinstated Paris Will Be Dark.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The electricians of
Paris decided today to inaugurate a
strike on January 22 unless "King"
Patand, the discharged secretary of the
Electricians' Union, is reinstated. The
electricians say that their proposed
strike will plunge Paris into darkness,
as the army electricians have promised
not to interfere to break the strike and
Patand is discharged on account of
his action in temporarily cutting off the
lights at the Opera House during a re-
cent performance in honor of King
Manuel of Portugal. He succeeded in
forcing the Opera House managers to
come to the electricians' terms by the
act.

BUTCHER WEYLER BUSY

Test Alleged Revolutionists Con- demned to Death Near Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Jan. 12.—Ten resi-
dents of Horta, a small town four
miles from here, were today con-
demned to death for alleged partici-
pation in a recent revolutionary plot.
This is believed to be directly at-
tributable to the policy of "Butcher"
Weyler, who is now in command here
and who is in constant fear of an-
other uprising of the people who are
being driven to desperation by poverty
and official abuse.

Manufacturers Won't Consider the Matter Says Bosses' Leader.

INJUNCTION CASE TONIGHT

Socialist Woman Begins of State for Support of Waist Strikers.

Up to a late hour last night it
was not learned whether the waist man-
ufacturers will accept the offer of arbi-
tration made by Miles M. Dawson,
attorney for the Waist Makers' Union,
the Labor Commissioner in Albany.
I. B. Hyman, president of the American
Waist and Dress Manufacturers, was
seen by a reporter of The Call and
it is not likely his colleagues will
consider the matter at all. Hyman
said, he was opposed to the idea of ar-
bitration.

"No, we won't arbitrate," he
said. "What for? I have too many
don't know what to do with them.
Our members are in the same
Why, there are several thousand
still on strike because we have
for them. Of course, when we
the letter from the Labor Commissioner,
I suppose we will have to answer it.
I don't know what we will say; the
arbitration committee will have to
this, but as far as I know there will
be no arbitration."

The injunction which Commissioner
Blomser issued last night, and which
Monday to restrain the strikers from
picketing his shop, and which is re-
voked this morning before Justice
in Part I, Special Term of the Sup-
reme Court, caused some comment
among the strikers and members of the
Women's Trade Union League, who
to test it, went to picket the place
today morning and the night previous.
It developed that Blomser had no
views on the subject and did not know
what the injunction would do for
when he had it issued.

To a reporter of The Call, who
tried to see him about the matter, he
complained bitterly against the police,
he could not colorfully explain why he
issued the injunction, and why, after
obtaining it, he did not see it to
restrain strikers from picketing the place.
In an effort to explain, however, was
as it was evident that he had been
advised and was very both for
money he had spent and the failure
of the move. "I was told it would
be good," he said to the reporter. "The
man's got to do something, ain't it?"

"Well, then, why don't you do
something? You have the injunction but
haven't used it. The strikers are
picketing in the same way they always
said the reporter.

Don't Know What He Wants.

"Picketing! Do you for a minute
suppose that I am against picketing?
I believe in the union and I do not
oppose picketing. For several
years, while I was a union man, I
saw I was a good union man, and
I don't prohibit the people from pick-
eting. I don't want them to be
with my business, so I took out of
the union. Blomser could not explain
what way was wanted to use the
union, and his statements on the
phase of the matter would have been
amusing were it not painful. He was
confidential and explained that a de-
voting man would clutch at a star."

The trouble with the union arose
because of a discovery that he had
manufactured waists for street cars.
He claimed that the agreement with
the union, when he signed it, was for
whom and what he should do, and
he thought that he had the right to
do as he pleased for anybody.

Blomser is a small manufacturer,
he admitted that the strike almost
ruined him completely. With him at
the time were his daughter, a son and
two men. All were greatly excited, and
pitiful glances regarded the large
wheeler where a few long tons of machine
were piled up with white lines, rumbling
in a recent revolutionary plot.
It was believed to be directly at-
tributable to the policy of "Butcher"
Weyler, who is now in command here
and who is in constant fear of an-
other uprising of the people who are
being driven to desperation by poverty
and official abuse.

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what way was wanted to use the
union, and his statements on the
phase of the matter

continued I am to fight until the girls are victorious.

Traylor has given his services to the strikers night after night, fighting their cases with all his skill, without taking a single penny.

The Civic Forum has invited Mrs. MacDonal Valeh to explain to the strikers the meaning of the strike at the next meeting, which will take place on Friday, January 21.

Miss Newman Starts Tour of State. Miss Pauline Newman, of the women's committee of the Socialist party for the State, left last night for Buffalo to collect money for the strikers.

The chief need of the strikers is money, and an organized effort is being planned to enlist the support of all trade unions if they are visited, and an appeal was issued last night for Socialist women to volunteer for this work.

Yonkers Unions Aid. Mrs. Theresa Malkiel has been visiting the unions in Yonkers on behalf of the shirtwaist makers' union, and she has met with very fair success, most of the unions responding liberally.

The thanks of the striking girls is hereby extended to all organizations that have lent a helping hand.

Standard Girls to Strike. The Central Labor Union of Stamford, Conn., which has been assisting in the organization of the shirtwaist workers in that town, has made arrangements for a big mass meeting Friday night in Weed's hall, 109 Atlantic street, for the purpose of calling the waistmakers out on strike.

The following speakers will address the meeting: Rose Pastor Stokes, Lewis O'Reilly, John Bell, secretary of the C. L. U., and A. E. Collins, president of the C. L. U. in Italian; Salvatore V. Miller, in Italian, and J. Goldstein and A. Miller, in Yiddish.

Magistrate Harris, in Tombs Court, yesterday placed Jacob Getzner, a strike sympathizer, under \$500 bail to keep the peace for three months on the charge of assaulting Lolo DeSoto, a scab in the employ of J. Kaplan, of 516 Broadway.

Magistrate Kernochan, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday fined Anna Pavlovic and Rebecca Herman \$10 each, and discharged Doris Malley and Sophie Zimmerman on the charge of shouting at scabs employed by the notorious Triangle Waist Company, at 23 Washington street.

Anna Auerbach and Eita Nelson, workers out against Jacob & Co., of 19 West 17th street, were each fined \$5 by Magistrate Kernochan yesterday on the charge of yelling at scabs.

Olia Globovsky, a striker, out against S. Abrams, of 172 1/2 Greene street, was fined \$3 on the charge of calling Eiviro Depono "a dirty scab." While the scab was leaving the court room, Miss Tamarkin, a striker in the case, said: "Oh, you scab! On account of you the union has to pay \$3 fine."

The scab complained, and Miss Tamarkin was arraigned before Magistrate Kernochan and fined \$5.

Morris Freedman, a strong arm man employed by Dembowitz Bros., of 140 Water street, charged with assaulting John Schwartz, a striker, was discharged.

Thomas Wisner, a thug employed by M. Block & Co., at 51 East 11th street, was fined \$5 by Magistrate Kernochan on the charge of using vile and abusive language against Rose Gerin, a striker, who he called "a prostitute," on December 30.

Mary Kazimirsky and S. Leibowitz, of the picketing committee, when seen by a reporter for The Call last night, declared that the girls are more enthusiastic in picketing since the injunction was issued. All shops are thoroughly picketed daily. The number of pickets has been increased at shops which are guarded by thugs, bull-dogs, bums and special cops.

Yesterday the force of pickets

was increased around the Triangle Waist Company's shop at 23 Washington place; Max Roth's shop, at 49 Walker street; Shapiro Bros. shop, at 175 Greene street, and the shop of J. M. Cohen, at 183 Greene street.

A conference of two delegates from each shop where the strike is still on will be held within a few days for the purpose of outlining plans whereby the picketing problem can be handled systematically.

Magistrate Herrman, in Night Court, early yesterday morning, fined Sophia Dolnick, charged with assaulting a scab, \$5. A policeman who was escorting the scab testified that he did not see the striker slug the scab.

Laura Suss, a striker, was also fined \$5 on the charge of assaulting a scab. Anna Rolnick, a striker, charged with yelling at scabs, was discharged by Herrman. Sadie Cohen, Fannie Gilbert and Fannie Blom, arraigned on a similar charge, were also discharged.

Thirty girls employed by Black & Silberman, at 508-10 Broome street, were recalled out on strike yesterday when the union found out that they were being used to make waists to fill scab orders. When Nathan Stuppiker, organizer for the Waist Makers' Union, entered the shop one of the bosses tried to throw him out, and the girls got up and walked out of the shop. The firm is on the unfair list again.

The following donations were received from local unions yesterday: Dressmakers' Union No. 1, \$50; Carpenters and Joiners No. 909, \$250; and Custom Tailors' Union, \$50.

These are Socialist unions and they are always on the job when it comes to helping in all labor struggles.

Fifteen strikers were arraigned before Magistrate Moss in Night Court last night. Two of them were discharged. One was held under \$500 bond for examination today. Two were fined \$10 each; six, \$5 each; one, \$3; two, \$2, and one \$1.

S. ALPERIN MARRIED. Prominent Attorney for Strikers, Receives Many Congratulations.

Simon Alperin, attorney for the Ladies' Shirtwaist Makers' Union, was the recipient yesterday of congratulations from his many friends in the labor movement and legal profession, on his marriage to Ida Gelbert, of Poughkeepsie, on the Rumanian Synagogue, on Rivington street, between Ludlow and Orchard streets.

The marriage ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bridegroom's father, at 41 Diamond street, Brooklyn.

The reception was attended by many well known labor leaders among whom were the following: S. Levowitz, Mineral Water Makers' Union; M. Kazimirsky, Bakers' Union; A. Miller, Neckwear Workers' Union; H. Grossman, Clock Makers' Union; M. Wisnianski, Plumbers' Union, and M. Plikovsky, of the Waiters' Union.

BOSS HYMAN DODGES DEBATE ON STRIKE

Manufacturers' Leader Fails to Meet Miss Cole in Discussion of Waist Grievances.

President Isaac B. Hyman, of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, who had promised to participate in a discussion of "The Social Significance of the Shirtwaist Makers' Strike," held by the Society of Jewish Social Workers of Greater New York at the Young Women's Hebrew Association, 1578 Lexington avenue, last night, "got cold feet" when he reflected on what was coming to him, and backed out by wire at the last moment.

Elsie La Grange Cole and Rose Schneiderman, of the Women's Trade Union League, were thus denied the satisfaction of confounding the boss in person, but they gave their audience a lot of information about the struggle, and got its sympathy for the strikers.

The only champion of the manufacturers who appeared was a scab "forelady"—a volunteer who came to the fore at the eleventh hour and unloaded a lot of scabby sentiment in a most ladylike manner. She got part of what Hyman escaped, but managed to get away with the last word on account of the lateness of the hour.

Chairman Morris D. Wald opened the meeting by reading a telegram from Hyman, reading: "Very sorry unable to be with you this evening. Knew nothing of any debate scheduled for tonight between myself and others."

Chairman Wald went on to explain that the discussion had been arranged some time ago, and that Hyman had consented to speak with the understanding that he would be confronted by representatives of the strikers.

When interviewed by a reporter of The Call after the meeting, Secretary George Halperin stated that several days ago a printed program was sent to Hyman, which stated that Miss Cole and Miss Schneiderman would speak for the union, but this called forth no comment from the leader of the waist manufacturers. He was not heard from after accepting the invitation until last night, when the telegram was received. It was marked "Rush" in large letters.

Elsie La Grange Cole began her talk with the remark that in the absence of Hyman "the meeting was like Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out." She and Miss Schneiderman effectively reviewed the causes of the strike and gave a comprehensive account of the grievances of the girls, the oppression of the police, the brutal tactics of the bosses and the use of the courts against the strikers.

They were followed by Jacob Baschin who was a union business agent many years ago and has since become a charity worker. He spoke unqualifiedly in favor of the strikers.

It was then that the scab "forelady" raised her head. Her name was Rose Weiss, and she works for Crans, Schane & Scher, of 188 West 17th street. She had a great deal to say in eulogy of "my employer," but didn't say which one—Crans, Schane or Scher—was her ideal.

She said that the girls struck because the union told them to, without knowing what they wanted and told how she had tried to fix it up with the union, but the boss balked when he found that the unreasonable girls who didn't know what they wanted insisted on the "closed shop." She agreed with the boss, too, because he was such a good boss. Moreover, she said, the girls were foreigners and were not intelligent.

A voice from the audience: "Were your parents foreigners?" (Miss Weiss looked like one herself.) "Yes."

"Were they intelligent foreigners?" Silence, relieved by the chairman. Miss Schneiderman got the floor again for a few minutes, and told Miss Weiss and the audience some things they needed to know, advising the forelady to "think less of her employer and more of her sisters." But the chairman allowed the scab champion the last word, tempered by a few more hostile questions from the floor.

STOLE STATE STREAMS

Engineer Williams Says Public Rights Have Been Usurped.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—In his annual report to the Legislature, State Engineer and Surveyor Frank M. Williams will make several important recommendations. One concerns streams which, from early usage or legislative act, have become navigable public highways. He says that there is little general realization of the number and extent of these streams over which the state is sovereign, and retains control for navigation purposes. They total some 1,800 miles.

Public money has been spent on some of these, but generally, except on streams forming part of the present canal system, no state official or department has charge of them. Steps should be taken looking toward the better understanding and the inspection, protection and better utilization of these properties of the state.

There is a strong tendency, says the report, toward usurpation for private purposes, such as power development, water supplies, and other objects worthy in themselves, but which should never be permitted to interfere with the pre-eminence right of the state. Doubtless the state has frequently been compelled to pay for rights previously purchased, or never having legally passed from its possession, and has suffered through a lack of accurate information concerning the rightful possession of its waterways, says the state engineer.

He recommends legislative provision for instituting a broad investigation of the whole subject, including the compilation of the history of all important navigable streams and a general engineering reconnaissance, to determine their characteristics, and the steps which may best be taken for their development, together with a study of the probable utility of a greater navigation facilities.

STRIKERS WANT MRS. STOKES.

Cincinnati Cigar Girls Send Telegram Urging Her Presence.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The following telegram was sent today to Rose Pastor Stokes of New York: "One hundred and fifty striking women cigar workers urge you to come to Cincinnati in their behalf."

"MINA CRAMBERT, Chairman. "MARGARET GROU, Label League."

One hundred women employed alongside of the striking girls have struck in sympathy and declare they will call out all the cigar makers of the city. The average cigar maker striking earns 50 cents per day.

FRENCH FISHERS TO STRIKE.

ST. MALO, France, Jan. 12.—Four hundred members of the crews of the 140 schooners which fish on the Newfoundland banks are at loggerheads with the masters, and today were preparing to strike.

BROKERS PUNISHED.

Stock Exchange Disciplines Speculators for "Rock Island Scandal."

The governing committee of the Stock Exchange after a long and animated discussion yesterday afternoon, disposed of the Rock Island "scandal" by setting down S. B. Chapin and F. D. Countess for sixty and thirty days, respectively, and by authorizing Secretary Ely to prepare and make public a statement summarizing the facts disclosed in the investigation. Ely will give out the statement today.

The suspended members are the board members of S. B. Chapin & Co., one of the largest stock, grain and cotton houses of this city and Chicago. Chapin, the senior member, is a cousin of J. Ogden Armour.

MADMAN SHOTS TWO TINY BOYS AT PLAY

Bobbie Lomas Killed and Arthur Shibley Badly Wounded—No Trace of Murderer.

Six-year-old Arthur Ameen Shibley ran to his home at 434 West 164th street a little after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and told his mother that he had been shot by a "big dark man."

"The man shot Bobbie Lomas, too," said Arthur, "but Bobbie couldn't run and I left him over there in the park."

Bobbie Lomas, who lived on the same floor with the Shibley boy, was later found dead. He had been killed by two bullets that had entered his back and passed out of his chest. But nobody thought of looking for Bobbie right away—they were busy looking after Arthur, whose abdomen had been penetrated by a bullet that emerged from his back.

Arthur Shibley and Bobbie Lomas had got the permission of their mothers to go coasting on a hill in Highbridge Park less than half an hour before they were shot. They left the house hand in hand dragging their sleds. Mrs. Lomas kissed Bobbie at the street door and went to the butcher's. When she returned it was to learn that Bobbie had been killed.

Arthur said that before the man came upon them they had not seen him, but other persons who had been in the neighborhood declared that they had seen a strange looking man wandering about Highbridge Park.

Dr. Williams, who was called to attend Arthur, notified Police Headquarters. Reserves from the West 152d street station were sent. Then Inspector Hussey got to the scene and soon Washington Heights was in a hubbub.

All subway stations were watched. Men were sent to the 153d street station of the elevated, to the viaduct and to the approaches of Highbridge and Washington bridge, but not a trace of a man answering the description given by the boy could be found.

Lawrence P. Casey, of 2502 Eighth avenue, foreman for the Speedway Repair Department, told the police that he had seen a strange man in the neighborhood for the past week almost every day.

WHAT IMMIGRANTS DO

Commission Shows That One-fifth Enter Agricultural Pursuits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Immigration Commission submitted today a report on the occupation of the first and second generations of foreign races in the United States. This is a comparison between immigrants and the native-born children of immigrants as regards the kinds of occupations in which they are employed.

The statistics were derived from original and unpublished data in possession of the bureau of the census. The tables presented classify the bread-winners in each generation according to occupations.

In each of the seventeen foreign nationality classes distinguished in these tables the proportionate number employed in agricultural pursuits, professional service, and in trade and transportation is much larger in the second generation than in the first, while the proportion employed in domestic and personal service and manufacturing, and mechanical pursuits, with one or two unimportant exceptions, considerably smaller.

REAR END COLLISION ON WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE CAUSES ANOTHER DEATH.

From injuries received in the rear end collision on the Williamsburg bridge last week, Charles Crane, motorman of one of the elevated trains, of 2762 Fulton street, Brooklyn, died early yesterday in Gouverneur Hospital.

Following the accident in which one person was killed and five injured, Crane was arrested on a technical charge of homicide, although he was seriously injured.

INJURED ENGINEER DIES.

Owen Plunkett Expires in Hudson Street Hospital.

Owen Plunkett, engineer, employed at 11 Lispenard street, and who lives at 410 79th street, died yesterday in Hudson Street Hospital.

While cleaning a gasoline engine last Monday at his place of employment he was caught by a heavy flywheel. His ribs and right arm were fractured and he was hurt internally.

TEA.

Get What You Ask For

even if you have to insist. It is your money and you have a right to what you pay for. You are the loser if something else is substituted for

White Rose Ceylon Tea

A 10c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

OHIO MAY PROBE COST OF LIVING

Gov. Harmon Suggests Investigation of Causes—Tells Legislature It Has Means of Relief.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Governor Harmon today sent his eagerly expected message to the Ohio legislature suggesting an investigation into the high price of the necessities of life and intimating that the fault may lie in the laws enacted by Congress. The governor's message follows:

"Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1916. "To the General Assembly: "There have been rapid and continuous advances in price of the various articles which make up the needs of every household, and further advances are expected. The result is pinching, and often privation, everywhere, except among the relatively few whose incomes greatly exceed their living expenses, and even these are made less able and willing to help the poor and needy."

"There is a widespread belief that among the causes of this, combinations and conspiracies to stifle competition and advance prices figure largely. This belief is apparently justified by the enormous differences between the prices paid to farmers, cattle raisers and other producers and those paid by consumers to the dealers from whom they directly receive their supplies. It is currently reported, too, on the statements of such dealers and other authorities that the prices at which they sell are fixed by those from whom they buy, with threats of cutting off further dealings if the prices so fixed are not maintained."

"I feel that this subject is one which should be promptly and thoroughly inquired into. "If it be found that there are laws which put the people in the power of men who thrive by taking advantage of their necessities, or that there is a lack of proper laws to prevent such impositions, or that existing laws to that end are not duly enforced, in either case the means of relief are in your power. Or, if the fault lies partly in the laws of Congress, your judgment as to their effect on the people of Ohio will have great weight."

"I respectfully recommend that a joint committee be appointed with all necessary powers for a thorough investigation."

"JUDSON HARMON, Governor."

In a letter addressed Tuesday evening to the superintendents of the state institutions, the governor called their attention to the fact of the high price of food and the fact that officers of state institutions are living too high on the people's money. He said they have luxuries at table that plain people can't afford, and urge that all now that prices have soared to scales not reached here since the Civil War, reduce the expenses of their institutions to a scale corresponding with that prevailing in the average home.

This he believes should be the general rule, but certainly, now that the prices of foods have risen so high, it should be adopted at once.

SECOND VICTIM OF CAR CRASH.

Rear End Collision on Williamsburg Bridge Causes Another Death.

From injuries received in the rear end collision on the Williamsburg bridge last week, Charles Crane, motorman of one of the elevated trains, of 2762 Fulton street, Brooklyn, died early yesterday in Gouverneur Hospital.

Following the accident in which one person was killed and five injured, Crane was arrested on a technical charge of homicide, although he was seriously injured.

"DAMNED ANARCHISTS"

Nebraska Senator So Classifies the "Aldrich Crew."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—"We're going to get those damned anarchists before this session is over."

Thus Senator Brown, of Nebraska, one of the leading insurgents of the upper house, today set forth the attitude of his faction as he left the White House after a conference with President Taft.

"Whom do you mean by anarchists?" Brown was asked.

"I mean the 'regulars'—the Aldrich crew," he answered.

Senator Brown is confident that the insurgents will win their fight at this session of Congress. He was much wrought up today, apparently, but would not discuss his talk with President Taft, saying they had conferred over private matters.

WOMEN GET DRIVER HELD.

While hundreds of men looked on but failed to act three women caused the arrest of an ash cart driver in Herald Square yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals. The two horses driven by the prisoner were in such a condition that they will probably have to be destroyed. The complainants were Mrs. Laura Owens, her mother, Mrs. M. W. Van Zandt, of 175 West 88th street, and Mrs. Beatrice Miller, of 76 West 38th street. Magistrate Kernochan held the driver in \$100 bail for trial.

"Harlem's Busiest Dry Goods Shop"

January Clearance Sale

Suits—Add samples left, some cloth retained at \$22.50. Ladies' Ribbed Pileed Vests and Pants, value \$25.00, 23c.

Coats—A few very fine suits, lately sold at \$65.00, 39.50. Near Seal Coats—Regularly sold at \$10.00, 59.50. Skirts—Black and other, regularly \$2.00, 3.98.

Waists—Lingerie and Lawn, 1850 styles, new designs, regular \$2.00, 1.95. Sweaters—\$4.00 value, 3.98. Sweaters—\$2.00 value, 1.95.

Millinery—Trimmed, H. & A. \$4.50, regular \$10.00, 25c. Slippers—For Evening and Reception wear, Patent Colt, also for Kid Skin, lined, 25c. value, 1.98.

Knit Underwear—Ladies' Ribbed Pileed Vests and Pants, value \$25.00, 23c. Men's Negligee Shirts—All new shades, plated on shirtings, cuffs attached, 89c. Detached, value \$1.00-\$1.25, 89c.

Umbrellas—Men's 29, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Writing Paper—100 sheets, 25c. Talcum—Sweet, 19c. Music Given Away Free.

Call COUPON—Cut this out 116. Present this Coupon and by making a purchase of 25c or more you will receive 10 "S. & H." Green Stamps FREE.

In addition to the regular and extra stamps on sales. Good Until Jan. 19.

West 125th Street, near 7th Avenue. ESTABLISHED 1888.

ACTORS REVIVE FIGHT COMPANY AT FAULT

Bill Introduced in Albany to Stop Grant of Employment Agents.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The actors of New York have revived their fight against theatrical syndicates and employment agencies. A year ago Mayor Adams, of Buffalo, vetoed the bill designed for New York and Buffalo, cutting down the take-off of theatrical employment agencies of actors' salaries to 5 per cent of their weekly income, instead of 15 or 20, as the agencies demanded.

Assemblyman George A. Green, of Kings County, tonight introduced a bill similar to the measure of a year ago, embracing the relief sought by the actors. This bill is fathered now by the Actors' National Protective Union, and is drawn as a proposed amendment to the general business law, under the consolidated laws, and made applicable to all cities of the first class.

As a general bill it would not require the approval of any of the mayors of three first class cities. Former Mayor McClellan approved the measure last winter.

BOY KILLED BY TROLLEY.

Otto Kramer, six years old, of 82 Central avenue, was run over and killed by a Park avenue surface car in front of 189 Jefferson street, Williamsburg, last night. He was playing in the street with a number of other boys who had set fire to a Christmas tree. The tree was in a bank of snow at the side of the tracks. Otto, in trying to dodge the flames, ran in front of the car. John J. Murphy, the motorman, was arrested.

THE SLAVER GETS SENT TO WORKHOUSE

Butts Excoriates Brute Who Lived on Girl's Shame. Jury Probe Continues.

From the bench of the Harlem Court Magistrate Butts put on record yesterday as being... to assist in every way the effort to stamp out the white slave evil in this city.

After delivering a long exhortation to the men and women who foster the crime, he sentenced Joseph Patterson, twenty-six years old, of 246 West 125th street, to the workhouse for six months.

Magistrate Butts got Miss Patterson to repeat her accusations, which were prepared in affidavit form and recited by her into the minutes. She told of being beaten and terrorized by the man, but she would not return home.

She finished the last part of her story as she sobbed violently. All during her recital the magistrate sat on his chair with his hands clasped on the arm of the chair.

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DUNCAN TESTS POWER OF GERRY SOCIETY

Visits Office of Mayor Gaynor and Enters Protest, Says It Has No Right to Make Arrests.

Raymond Duncan, brother of Isadora, who does the Greek dances, says he is going to do his best to get the Gerry Society's power to make arrests and hold prisoners, revoked. Yesterday at noon he visited the office of Mayor Gaynor and made a formal protest against the Children's Society.

Duncan says that what he witnessed when his child was held by the Gerry Society last Saturday will form the basis of a complaint which he shall use every endeavor to make effective.

Menalks Duncan, four years old, was arrested on the street with his aunt and a young man accompanying them, because he was dressed in Grecian costume, consisting of a chiton arm pepulum, his small legs and arms bare, which made the policeman consider him inadequately clad.

His father declared that he alone was responsible for the boy, and demanded that he be arrested, charged with neglect and cruelty, so that a test of his right to dress his child as he desired might be made.

When his case came up he too was discharged, the magistrate agreeing that the child was healthy and strong, and that his scant garments were all right.

Society Officials Frightened Boy. Now that that question is settled, Duncan is turning his attention to the Gerry Society. His boy, he says, though held only a short time at the society's rooms was made so nervous and frightened by his experiences there and being separated from his family, that he has required unusual care and attention to keep him from illness.

Duncan said parents, who like himself, had come to inquire in regard to their children detained by the society, were treated with brutal rudeness by the society's officials, who resented giving any information in regard to the children.

"This from a private society," said Duncan at his hotel, the St. Margaret, on West 47th street, "is intolerable. The Gerry Society is a menace to personal and social liberty and I shall bend my efforts toward having its powers taken away. It can do no more to trouble me personally, but my sympathy for the poor fathers and mothers who are daily in its clutches makes it imperative that I try to aid them."

"It would be bad enough," said Duncan, "that such rights were given any way, but when they are abused as the officers of the Children's Aid Society do abuse them, it is many times worse. These officers treat fathers and mothers who want to find out about their children as if they were intruders who had no right whatever that must be respected."

"My sympathies were so aroused by the trouble of the mothers we met at the society's rooms," said Mr. Duncan, "that we have dropped our own work temporarily in order to see if we can't get Mayor Gaynor to look into the way they conduct their affairs at the Gerry Society."

The conference is to be devoted, as far as possible, to discussions from the floor, addresses being given as an introduction to the discussion. The opening session was called to order this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The general topic was "Child Employing Industries."

The chairman of this afternoon's session was Dr. A. J. McKelway, of Atlanta, Georgia, secretary of the Southern States National Child Labor Committee, and address on "Children in the Textile Industry" was delivered by John Golden, of Fall River, president of the United Textile Workers of America.

At the evening session Dr. Felix Adler, of New York, chairman of the National Child Labor Committee, presided.

"COSMOPOLITAN" NOT HIS. So Says Hearst—"Never Was a Stockholder in the Magazine."

It has been asserted many times, in connection with the investigation as to the taking of Attorney General Wickens' letter concerning Sugar Trust prosecutions from District Attorney Wise's files, that the Cosmopolitan Magazine, which published the letter, was owned and published by William R. Hearst. But Hearst's attorney, Clarence J. Shearn, said yesterday: "I am authorized by Mr. Hearst to state that he is not now and never has been either a stockholder, director, officer or editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine; that he has not read the Sugar Trust articles in the Cosmopolitan, and did not know that the letter article was published, and does not know now that it contained any letter or what it contained; and that he never heard of any letters being secured properly or improperly in connection with these or any other articles ever published in the Cosmopolitan Magazine."

BLUESFIELDS, Via Wireless to Colon, Jan. 12.—Another big battle is imminent in the interior of Nicaragua. Estrada's advance army is lined up at Acoyapa against the Madris forces, who are again under command of General Vasquez.

The provisional forces surprised Vasquez yesterday and there were two engagements. General Chamorro, commanding the Estrada army, reports victories in both fights. They occurred at La Verdada, ten miles this side of Acoyapa.

Reports received here say the attack on Vasquez was a complete surprise to him. Chamorro had been advancing through the brush for ten days. He deployed his army in three sections. By forced marches the troops advanced faster than the enemy expected. Vasquez had scouts posted for forty miles outside his lines. They were few in number, and not one of them managed to get back to his lines to warn of the advance of the provisionals. All were captured.

State Secretary Adolfo Diaz gave out the statement last night that over a hundred men had been killed in yesterday's two engagements. The loss was confined to the enemy's army. Following the two fights, General Chamorro ordered a general advance of his forces, with the result that his army of 2,000 men is lined up outside the Vasquez fortifications at Acoyapa today.

It was thought possible that the battle might be fought tonight, although Chamorro may delay an attack long enough to await the coming of stragglers who fell back with the hospital corps after the army left Recreo. Chamorro waxes that his men are in good shape, have plenty of provisions and are in close touch with the supplies at Recreo. The rainy season is over and the march through the bush was not made under conditions as severe as the ill-fated one that took Zelaya's army from Managua to Rama.

FOR OPEN AIR CLASS

Anaemic Public School Children to Be Given Chance by City. Father Knickerbocker is going into the clothing business to the extent of buying garments for some of the pupils of the public schools. He will also buy overcoats, gloves, caps and foot warmers so that the children in the open air class shall be comfortable while pursuing their studies.

The open air class room is a novelty in the schools of this city. The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday discussed the matter with Abraham Stern, chairman of the elementary schools committee, introduced a resolution proposing that the experiment be tried in Public School 27, at 206 East 42d street. Such classes are intended for anaemic children who have a tendency to tuberculosis. The board of superintendents were strongly in favor of the idea.

The plan outlined by the resolution calls for a remodeling of a class room on the third floor of the school. It will be so altered that the pupils will be in the open air no matter what the weather outside is. That in winter the Board of Education will supply robes, foot warmers and the other things necessary to keep them comfortable.

"This method is necessary to prevent the further development of tuberculosis among public school children who are underfed, poorly nourished and anaemic," said Chairman Stern. "We have consulted eminent physicians and they highly approve the idea. The Charity Organization and other societies say the plan is excellent. It is only an experiment in our schools, but as soon as we see how this particular class works we propose to open twenty others."

Dr. McDonald said the proposed location was a poor one for open air treatment for tuberculosis because of smoke and cinders from factory chimneys.

TALK ON CHILD LABOR

Sixth Annual Conference of National Committee Begins in Boston. BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The sixth annual conference in child labor, under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee, began today in this city in the Liberal Arts building of Boston University.

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I. S. S. TO MEET

Intercollegiate Socialist Society's First Convention Opens Here Tomorrow. The first annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society is to open here tomorrow with a dinner at Kall's restaurant, where such well known speakers as Miss Crystal Eastman, secretary of the New York branch of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Frank Bohn, university extension lecturer of Columbia University, and president of the New York Chapter, I. S. S.; Algeron Lee, secretary of the Rand School of Social Science, and former editor of the Worker and The Call, and Robert W. Bruere, formerly general agent for the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, will make addresses. J. G. Phelps Stokes will preside.

On Saturday the delegates and members of the I. S. S. will meet at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street, at 9:30 a.m. The work of the chapters will be discussed by the delegates under the leadership of George R. Kirkpatrick, national organizer of the I. S. S. An address will be given by John Spargo on "Marx in Contemporary Socialism."

FOR BENEFIT SYSTEM

Bricklayers' Convention Will Take Up This Feature of Unionism. BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The establishment of a benefit system is considered an important feature of the business which is to be taken up by the delegates to the Bricklayers and Masons' international convention now in session here.

Final action in the matter has been referred to a committee, which will report its findings to the full convention before adjournment. Following the organization of the convention yesterday the following were appointed members of the press committee: R. Grady, of Chicago; George J. Twiss, of Washington; Charles H. Ruth, of Oklahoma, and James McGregor, of New York.

The first in the list of official entertainments, when the Boston unions will entertain the visiting delegates and officers of the union, was held tonight, when a banquet was given in Faneuil Hall.

The New England delegates will probably hold a general meeting during the convention for the discussion of New England trade matters and exchange of views.

TICKETS GOING FAST

Coming Russell-Hillquit Debate Occasions Great Demand for Seats. The lecture committee of Local Kings county, of the Socialist party, wishes to emphasize the educational effect of the forthcoming debate between Professor Russell and Franklin Hillquit, at the Brooklyn Lyceum, on January 23, in the afternoon.

The adversaries have exchanged papers representing their opening attacks, and will have ample time to prepare their rebuttals. This feature should assure an intelligent and careful discussion between two keen critics, and Socialists should find this arrangement of great value for future use.

It is admitted that Hillquit will have to be on his mettle to grapple with one of the shrewdest opponents he ever met on a debating platform. Professor Russell is a much more able critic than some of those heard in the past years; more so than Dr. Schurman or Corey or Professor Seligman. The new District Attorney, Charles S. Whitman, will preside.

Owing to the great demand for reserved seats, it has been decided to take in three more rows. The reserved seats are 50 cents and the general admission 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at The Call, Forwards or Volkszeitung offices, at the Rand School, in New York; or at any of the Brooklyn Socialist headquarters, or from John Lyons, 87 Norman avenue, Brooklyn.

All those having unsold tickets are requested to send them to Lyons not later than Saturday, January 15.

\$15,000 FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

Work by the fire department saved the three-story brick building, 116 to 120 Newark avenue, Jersey City, from total destruction yesterday. The ground floor and cellar were occupied by a store. Fire started in the cellar, which was gutted, and the stairway to the second floor was also burned away. The two upper floors were saved. The loss to stock is about \$10,000; on building, \$5,000.

BIG BATTLE NEAR AT HAND IN NICARAGUA

Revolutionary Forces Have Already Had Two Clashes With Zelayan Army Near Acoyapa.

Reports received here say the attack on Vasquez was a complete surprise to him. Chamorro had been advancing through the brush for ten days. He deployed his army in three sections. By forced marches the troops advanced faster than the enemy expected. Vasquez had scouts posted for forty miles outside his lines. They were few in number, and not one of them managed to get back to his lines to warn of the advance of the provisionals. All were captured.

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SOCIALIST LITERATURE OF ALL KINDS. CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE New York Call Book Department. BUYING FROM THE CALL WILL ASSIST IN ITS SUPPORT. IMMEDIATE ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS.

VOTE FOR JIM-CROW DOLLS.

Negro Church Puts Ban on White With Heaven in View. WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 12.—The congregation of St. James' A. M. P. Church decided last night that colored mothers must purchase black dolls for their children. There was a lively debate on the question whether colored children should play with and fondle white dolls the same as white children; or use black dolls, as a matter of race pride. George W. Benson, of this city, and Rev. R. T. Pennington, of Clifton Mills Colored Mission, presented the opposing views, after which the congregation voted for black dolls. The congregation also came to the conclusion that in Heaven negroes would still be black and that they had better stick to their own color on earth.

COURT'S SYMPATHY AROUND

Brand Told Hard Luck Story—Sentence Suspended on Theft Charge. The judges in the Court of Sessions yesterday suspended sentence on Henry Brand, who pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of trousers worth \$3 from a pushcart in River street. Brand is a baker, thirty years old. He told a story of how he went out of work for eight weeks while his wife and three children were starving. Probation Officer Mayer investigated the case and found Mrs. Brand and the three little children in a cold room at 81 River street. The judges told Brand they did not condone the theft, but would suspend sentence in view of the circumstances. Probation Officer Mayer secured work for him.

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MANHATTAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. BOOTS AND SHOES. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. DAIRY RESTAURANT. DAIRY LUNCH ROOM. DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY. FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS. FURNISHINGS AND HATS. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. GENTLEMEN'S HATS. HATS. LAUNDRIES. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING. LAW BLANKS & TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES. MERCHANT TAILORS. PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES. PHOTOGRAPHY. PAINTER AND DECORATOR. RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS. TROUSERS TO ORDER. TRUNKS AND BAGS. TEAS AND COFFEES. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

BROOKLYN. BUTCHERS. BAKERY. BOOTS AND SHOES. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS. COAL. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. CUSTOM TAILORS. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACIES. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. DRY & FANCY GOODS & SHOES. FURNITURE, ETC. GROCERIES. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. MILLINERY AND MILLINERY SUPPLIES. MILK, CREAM, ETC. PAPER, TWINE AND SUNDRY. PHOTO STUDIO. PRINTERS. SURGEON DENTISTS. TAILOR—TROUSERS A SPECIALTY. UNION TONORIAL PARLOR. THE BROTHERS.

BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. BOOTS AND SHOES. BUTCHERS. CIGARS. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. DAIRY RESTAURANT. DAIRY LUNCH ROOM. DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY. FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS. FURNISHINGS AND HATS. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. GENTLEMEN'S HATS. HATS. LAUNDRIES. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING. LAW BLANKS & TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES. MERCHANT TAILORS. PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES. PHOTOGRAPHY. PAINTER AND DECORATOR. RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS. TROUSERS TO ORDER. TRUNKS AND BAGS. TEAS AND COFFEES. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

OUT-OF-TOWN. BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark. BOOTS AND SHOES—Irvington. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS. COAL. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. CUSTOM TAILOR—Jury City. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. DRY & FANCY GOODS & SHOES. FURNITURE, ETC. GROCERIES. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. MILLINERY AND MILLINERY SUPPLIES. MILK, CREAM, ETC. PAPER, TWINE AND SUNDRY. PHOTO STUDIO. PRINTERS. SURGEON DENTISTS. TAILOR—TROUSERS A SPECIALTY. UNION TONORIAL PARLOR. THE BROTHERS.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

PAUL TAUSIG. 104 East 14th Street. Steamship Tickets to all parts of the world. Railroad Tickets to all parts of the United States. Money Orders and Drafts sent to any part of the world. Foreign Money bought and sold. Established since 1888. Broadway Trust Co., Union Express Bldg., New York. Open Monday till 8 p. m.

"FORWARD" BALL. Saturday, January 29, 1910. AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. \$1.00 in price. \$500 in cash for the most handsome man. \$500 worth of valuable articles—A Piano; a Photograph, value \$100; and many other things. The whole profit this year will be divided among the following organizations: (1) The Socialist Party, New York. (2) The New York Call. (3) The Monthly Magazine, "The Call." (4) The Jewish agitation houses. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Now on sale in the Forward office and The Call Office.

UNION MAN PLANS TO AID RAILROAD HEADS

Morriarty of the Trainmen Made Fight-head of Bosses' Lobbying Organization.

(Special to The Call.) TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The organization of a branch of the American Railroad Employes and Investors' Association in this city is labeled by the Toledo Union Leader, edited by James P. Moran, as "one of the most artistic pieces of labor skinning yet devised."

The purpose shall be, by all lawful means, to cultivate and maintain among its members such a spirit of mutual interest and such concern on the part of all of them for the welfare and prosperity of American railroads as will best promote their successful and profitable operation, for the benefit alike of their employes, investors and the public.

To do whatever lawful things may be necessary in order to secure a fair return alike to capital and to labor invested in American railroads, with due regard at all times to efficient service, safety and safety to the public.

To protect the railroads. "A careful reading of the above," says the Union Leader, "will show that the railroads receive all the benefit, and care is taken that Brother Labor a share of the profits."

Twelve Hurt in Wreck. VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 12.—Many persons narrowly escaped death today when a Vandallia passenger train was wrecked by spreading rails near here at noon today. Twelve persons were hurt, but none fatally.

Large Naval Program for Canada. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced in Parliament this afternoon that it was the intention of the government to adopt a large naval program, involving the construction of eleven ships.

Would Change Inauguration Day. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor today presented a petition requesting the enactment of legislation to change the inauguration of the President of the United States to a more suitable date.

Photo Rican Duels Fined \$100. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Eugenio Diaz, twenty, a Porto Rican, a student in Eastman College, was today fined \$100 and given a probationary sentence of six months in jail on a plea of guilty of assault in the second degree.

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Telegraphic Briefs

Salem Killed by Train. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12.—Thomas E. Walton, aged twenty-eight, traveling salesman for M. Steinert & Sons Company, of this city, was run over and instantly killed today by the second section of the Twentieth Century Limited.

Kaiser Bill Sees Gen. Woodford. BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Emperor William gave an audience today to General Stewart L. Woodford, who presented an official gold medal commemorating the Hudson and Fulton anniversary.

Kansas Policeman Shot Down. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 12.—Patrolman Devlin was shot and killed and another officer named Skene was wounded by a man whom they attempted to arrest in a restaurant here this afternoon. The shooter was placed in jail.

Stage-Struck Girls Held. BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Three runaway girls from Canada, each stage-struck, are being held at police headquarters awaiting the arrival of their parents to take them home.

Chicago Firemen Overcome. CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Fire that destroyed Johnson Brothers' department store, in the northwest part of the city, caused a loss estimated today at \$200,000.

Major Tries to Save Clerk's Life. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Throwing aside his mantle of office, Mayor Louis Schwab, became Dr. Schwab, in his private office in the City Hall today, and strove to save the life of John E. Hoffman, aged sixty, bill clerk in the Water Department, who had been suddenly stricken with heart disease.

Two Fatalities at a Fire. NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—Two children lost their lives and several others were seriously burned in a fire which this morning destroyed several of the small buildings on the Jamestown Exposition grounds. The dead are Neva and Walter Halstead.

Explosion Kills Three. FRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 12.—Three men were killed and a team of horses blown to atoms when a nitro-glycerine magazine at Brandon's Ferry exploded today. The dead are Jacob Greene, Oil City, an oil well shooter; Peter Jennings, Brandon's Ferry, a laborer, and John Jennings, son of Peter.

Fire in Sanatorium. STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—Fire which broke out here about 3 o'clock this morning in the boiler room of a dormitory section of Dr. A. J. Given's sanatorium threw 200 fever patients into a panic.

Landis Imposes 1 Cent Fine. CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Judge Kenneth M. Landis, of the United States District Court, who fined the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, more than \$29,000,000, which wasn't paid, let Rupert Jeffkins, a chauffeur, off with a fine of 1 cent for sending a letter guilty to sending an improper letter through the mail to a young woman who had jilted him.

\$20,000 Found in Priest's House. NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 12.—Mary Early, who had been house-keeping for Father Nicolas Simon, priest of the Catholic Church of St. Francis de Sales, who died January 1, reported to the authorities today, that there was a great deal of loose money lying around the father's house.

Wealthy Youth Kills Town Marshal. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 12.—At Claxton, forty miles from Savannah, William Bradley, aged twenty years, son of a wealthy naval stores operator, shot and instantly killed William Bagley, the town marshal, for placing him under arrest, on the charge of speeding an automobile. Bradley has not yet been arrested, but probably surrender tomorrow.

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P. S. C. SAYS COURTS MAKE IT HELPLESS

Complains in Annual Report That They Have Taken Away Powers Conferred by Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—That the "deisions of the courts have devitalized the Public Service Commissions law" is stated in the annual report of the Public Service Commission for the First District (New York), submitted to the Legislature today.

The Public Service Commission law has not been amended in any respect since its original passage. Experience has shown that it can be perfected so as better to accomplish its original intent.

The ability of the commission to prescribe reasonable joint rates, including transfers, should be made clear and effective, especially since transfers have been so largely abolished by the various operating companies in Manhattan.

The report shows a decrease in the number of persons killed by street, elevated, subway and steam railroads within New York city, 325 having been killed in 1929, as against 444 in 1928.

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TO INCREASE PRICES

Cost of Shoes Must Go Up Because of Autos and Vegetarianism.

An immediate readjustment in the price of shoes was ordered yesterday by the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, in session at the Hotel Astor.

An increase of at least 15 per cent in all grades and classes of shoes is forecasted in the order.

The resolution putting shoes among the articles to be mentioned in future tables on the "increased cost of living," declares that a readjustment of prices is imperative in all grades.

Shoe manufacturers are cautioned against reducing the quality of any kind of shoe and are told to keep the shoes at the present standards by raising the prices.

John H. Hanan, of Brooklyn, president of the association, declared that the advance in automobiles and the use of leather in automobiles and the materials used in shoes cost the manufacturer at least 10 per cent more now than they did one year ago, Hanan declared.

"The causes," he asserted, "are not artificial. The high cost of leather is due to the automobile industry, which uses so much high grade leather in trimming automobiles, at least 500,000 cattle hides having been devoted to that purpose during the past year."

"The decrease of meat, too, as a food, has something to do with the increase, for where cereals and vegetable products are substituted for meat, fewer cattle are killed and fewer hides produced."

CHARGE BOY WITH THEFT. Jacob Ladinsky, an errand boy, of 205 Christopher street, Brooklyn, was locked up yesterday in police headquarters, charged with stealing a diamond bracelet worth \$1,800 on December 17.

Nathan Shaw, of 255 Watkins avenue, Brooklyn, was also arrested, charged with receiving stolen goods. The police board he bought the stolen bracelet from the boy for \$125.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE. 1100 CARR, 100 monthly, purchase beautiful cottage, with improvements; price, \$15,000; view; 20 minutes from Broadway. Nicholson & Co., Lefferts, N. Y.

INSURANCE. A Good Thing to Have. The New Protection Policy. J. A. WHELL, 80 Hiram St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE. SEWING MACHINES, new and second-hand; best makes only, cheap with guarantee; expert repairing; cash or credit. Schuster, 185 E. 10th street.

FURNITURE FOR SALE. FURNITURE, of entire factory, including home, with GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO. To be sacrificed this week; will also sell separately to quick buyers. 116 E. 74th St.

Are You Aware of This? FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. Consisting of brass beds, couches, parlor suites, in fact, everything for the home; all at one price. By buying of us direct, you save from 40 to 50 per cent—the middleman's profit. THE BIG FURNITURE WORKS, 281 E. 19th St., Between 1st and 2d Aves.

FIRE INSURANCE. All Companies. Anywhere. Payment within 30 days. Rates for rates. Edward J. Dutcher, 17 William st.

BOOKS FOR SALE. FORGING OF THE NEW. By Franklin D. Roosevelt. A beautiful bound presentation volume. Price, \$1.50. THE OVERMAN. By Upton Sinclair. A gripping story of adventure. The New York Call, 442 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

SCHOOLS. CIVIL ENGINEER prepares for reports, Comp. of notes, etc. MENDEL, 6700 21st St. Grand St.

AGENTS WANTED. WANTED—Agent to sell a line of suspenders to the retail trade in New York. Address: Newman, 100 W. 11th St.

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S. CASSE

UNION NAT STOR 90 Irvington Street, N. Y. C.

FREE LECTURES. Public School 5, 114th St., Edgemoor avenue; "The Japanese War," Edwin Emery.

Public School 33, 419 St. street; "A Nation of Patriots Land We Live In," Sanford C.

Public School 46, 165th St., St. Nicholas avenue; William H. Fleming.

Public School 62, Hester streets; "Homes, Habits and of the French People," Henry E. Northrop.

Public School 64, 10th St. of Avenue B; "Africa, From Center," Herbert L. Bridgman.

Public School 82, 70th St. First avenue; "A Lump of Its History," Magnus C. De.

Public School 119, 193d St. Eighth avenue; "The Heart Rocks and the Yosemite Peak."

Public School 135, First Ave. street; "The Petrobrum," Professor Emberson E.

Public School 153, 241 St. street; "London and the Poets," Dr. Hardin Craig.

Public School 165, 103th St. Amsterdam avenue; "Columbia Commercial and Industrial," Dr. Toyokichi Iyanaga.

Institute Hall, 218 St. street; "The Military Academy," John B. Golden.

Public School 170, 111th St. Fifth avenue; "Hamlet," Dr. J. Callan.

Public Library, 115 St. street; "The New Australian Movement," Sydney H. Cox.

St. Luke's Hall, 107th St. street; "School Gardens," Van Ervic Kilpatrick.

Public School 185, 11th St. street; "The New Australian Movement," Sydney H. Cox.

Public School 195, 11th St. street; "The New Australian Movement," Sydney H. Cox.

Public School 205, 11th St. street; "The New Australian Movement," Sydney H. Cox.

Public School 215, 11th St. street; "The New Australian Movement," Sydney H. Cox.

S. GRAEBLER JEWELER. 133 2d Ave. Large assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Rings; Gold and Silver Jewelry; Cash prices; all kinds of repairs done cheap and cheap.

HOME CREDIT. FURNITURE & CARPETS ON YOUR OWN TERMS. 3 ROOMS AT 49.98. 4 ROOMS AT 75.00. TRADES FOR CATALOGUE OFFERINGS.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO. 38 90 5th Ave. 119-20 St. UNION LABELS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The Right Piano at the Right Price. See the popular O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS. 1813 Third Ave., near 94th St., and 2820 Third Ave., near 151st St.

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ROYAL FURNIT

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

LOCKED INSIDE.

By Charlotte P. Gilman.

She sits upon her bolted door,
With faint weak hands;
She walks the narrow floor;
She sits, blank walls before;
She repairs stands.

She calls her, Duty, Pleasure, Gain—
Her dreams respond;
The blank daylights was and wane,
Her peace, sharp agony, slow pain—
Her hope beyond.

There comes a thought! She lifts
Her head.
The world grows wide!
A smile—as if clear words were said—
Her door, so long imprisoned,
Is locked inside!

—The Forerunner.

the wedding returns to the parental home to take the customary final adieu. From that home it is her resolve never again to depart. It is a sacred asylum from which it is not permitted even to the husband himself to drag her away.

Further particulars are furnished by a Chinese writer who says in the *Sin Cheu Ki* (the New Age, Canton), an organ of the Reformists:

"During the three days she spends under her husband's roof, the 'Sister' neither eats nor drinks, and refuses to come near him. If she breaks this rule the other 'Sisters' expel her from their association and never again pronounce her name. Some escape from their disgrace by suicide."

These young women are many of them well educated in the new schools of China or are at any rate skillful enough to earn their own living. They work in silk, and many of them earn more than is sufficient for their wants. This enables them to live apart from their husbands. Sometimes they even lend him a helping hand so that he may set up another household. This is the very pith of contempt. Liberty is what they crave, liberty from the tyranny of the man, we are told, and their action is one of the most hopeful signs of reform in China. To quote this Chinese journalist's concluding sentences:

"The Chinese woman of ancient times, even if capable of self-support, naturally sought out an employer whom she regarded as her master. She had been taught that her duty was implicit obedience, and her function the perpetuation of her family. The modern woman of China does not believe in such virtues. Ignorant though she may be in some things, she claims her share of the new ideas adopted by her superiors. In China, as elsewhere, the men and women who have received an advanced education wish to keep such a privilege to themselves. They exhibit great admiration for the traditions which they themselves have long ago repudiated, but to which they would keep the people faithful as to a national heritage of the past. But the common people are not to be caught in that way. What their masters reject, they attach no value to and quickly relieve themselves of. There are many other indications of this general disaffection. Nothing could cause greater alarm to the reigning dynasty, nor raise higher hopes in those who have dreams of a new China."—The Literary Digest.

"MARRIAGE - STRIKES" IN CHINA.

One of the most curious incidents in the "modernizing of China" is the fight against enforced marriage or arranged by an association which styles itself the Society of Sisters. The young girls, its members, bind themselves to refuse submission to "the law of Chinese marriage." This law makes the girl the slave of her father before marriage, the slave of her husband after marriage, and, if left a widow, the slave of her son. She lives at the house of her husband's parents. They can force him to divorce her, even though he loves her, or to retain her at their bidding, even if she has incurred his hatred. If she has no children, her husband is permitted to take another woman to his house whose offspring the wife is expected to treat as her own.

The result has been "a marriage-strike," a movement toward female emancipation spreading far and wide from Canton throughout the whole province of Kwang-tung. The "Sisters" take, when their husband has been named, is thus resented:

"To refuse the husband their parents choose would be to rise in rebellion against paternal authority, a crime which is punished with the severest penalty in the Chinese code. The future bride therefore pretends to submit herself, but three days after

M. & A. KATZ

DEPARTMENT STORE

311-313 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y.

We are offering extra good values in Ladies' Muslim Underwear for this week.

Correct Covers 9c up to 95c

Night Gowns 48c to 2.98

Shirts 25c to 1.98

Chemises 25c to 1.98

Save our Coupons. They are equal to 4 per cent discount.

HENRY FRAHME

TRUSSMAKER

1409 3d Ave.
Det. 54th & 54th Sts.

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All work guaranteed. Tel. 3333 7th St.

The Homestake Lockout

If you want to keep posted on the lockout against the Western Federation of Miners at Lead, S. D., send \$1 to the Black Hills Daily Register for a one month's trial subscription. The Register is the official organ of the locked-out men. Drawer K, Lead, S. D.

DON'T MISS NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL

Here are a Few of the Good Things It Will Contain:

"Diaz, Czar of Mexico," by Carlo de Fornaro.

Social Classes at the Time of the French Revolution (continued), by Karl Kautsky.

Murder! by Aristide Fratelle.

Socialism in Great Britain, by H. W. R. Macleay.

Osborne Ward, by F. H. Koenig.

The March of Triumph, a poem, by Julius Hopp.

The Evolution of a Socialist, by Josephus Chant Lipca.

A Confession (serial), by Maxim Gorky.

In Love (serial), by Brigid Stanton.

For Russia, a story, by Eva Madden.

The Man Who Never Smiled, a story, by Sonia Ureles.

The Cab Driver, a story, by Charles Val.

A Dramatic Review, by Courtenay Lemon.

Woman's Sphere.

For Young Folks.

Socialist and Labor News of All Countries.

Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best.

THE SUNDAY CALL

If you give an order for a Sunday Call to your news dealer, and he fails to supply you, a copy can be procured at the following places:

- IN NEW YORK**
- The Call office, 442 Pearl street.
The Progressive Book Store, 333 East 84th street.
Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between 41st and 42d streets (at lecture in morning).
Solomon's News Stand, 302 East 103d street.
- IN BROOKLYN.**
- Epstein's News Store, Gates avenue and Broadway (in morning).
Hart's Hall, Gates avenue, near Broadway (at lecture in afternoon).
Gackenhelm's Cigar Store, Myrtle avenue (near Hart street).
Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.
Workingmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic avenue (between Third avenue and Nevins street), from 3 to 11 p. m.

MET. RAILWAY CLAIMS

Court Again Gives Warning to People to Press Charges.

Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, issued another warning to claimants who have been delinquent in presenting their claims against the Metropolitan and New York City Railway companies yesterday.

"It is more than two years now," he said, "since advertisement was made by the special master requiring claims against defendants to be filed with him before a named date, if claimants elected to prove them against any funds in or coming to the receivers' hands. . . . As was indicated in the memorandum filed on March 16, 1908, this proceeding cannot be held up indefinitely for the accommodation of dilatory claimants. After March 1, 1910, no orders will be signed allowing such claims to be filed nunc pro tunc; between now and then parties must elect whether they will file their claims with the special master and submit their proofs to him, or will continue to prosecute their actions against the defendants, and such election will be considered final."

GERMAN MARK FUND

January 12, 1910.

Thomas C. Hall, New York.	\$20.00
W. S. & D. B. F., No. 251, Jersey City.	1.00
G. Smith, Harrison, N. J.	1.00
J. Howarth, Pawtucket, R. I.	.50
W. S. & D. B. F., No. 169, Baltimore.	1.00
Local Torrington, S. P., Torrington, Conn.	2.00
W. S. & D. B. F., No. 137, Adams, Mass.	1.00
A. Ourada, Sailors' Snug Harbor.	.60
Mrs. N. Union Course, L. I. Local Queens County.	2.00
50.00	
Total.	\$79.10

DAILY RECEIPTS.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.	\$123.00
Thursday, Nov. 11.	47.25
Friday, Nov. 12.	41.00
Saturday, Nov. 13.	26.00
Sunday, Nov. 14.	65.00
Tuesday, Nov. 15.	68.75
Wednesday, Nov. 17.	60.00
Thursday, Nov. 18.	45.00
Friday, Nov. 19.	68.00
Saturday, Nov. 20.	36.00
Monday, Nov. 22.	51.25
Tuesday, Nov. 23.	96.10
Wednesday, Nov. 24.	472.63
Thursday, Nov. 25.	157.40
Friday, Nov. 26.	161.75
Saturday, Nov. 27.	86.75
Monday, Nov. 29.	215.94
Tuesday, Nov. 30.	120.95
Wednesday, Dec. 1.	62.52
Thursday, Dec. 2.	58.06
Friday, Dec. 3.	28.25
Saturday, Dec. 4.	37.05
Monday, Dec. 6.	47.05
Tuesday, Dec. 7.	42.35
Wednesday, Dec. 8.	32.20
Thursday, Dec. 9.	49.50
Friday, Dec. 10.	58.22
Saturday, Dec. 11.	22.35
Monday, Dec. 13.	54.13
Tuesday, Dec. 14.	19.00
Wednesday, Dec. 15.	82.35
Thursday, Dec. 16.	99.50
Friday, Dec. 17.	181.50
Saturday, Dec. 18.	95.25
Monday, Dec. 20.	92.75
Tuesday, Dec. 21.	47.95
Wednesday, Dec. 22.	122.60
Thursday, Dec. 23.	149.50
Friday, Dec. 24.	272.20
Saturday, Dec. 25.	61.50
Monday, Dec. 27.	65.00
Tuesday, Dec. 28.	48.40
Wednesday, Dec. 29.	79.25
Thursday, Dec. 30.	25.00
Friday, Dec. 31.	14.50
Monday, Jan. 3.	47.50
Tuesday, Jan. 4.	47.90
Wednesday, Jan. 5.	52.50
Thursday, Jan. 6.	22.25
Friday, Jan. 7.	27.85
Saturday, Jan. 8.	12.65
Monday, Jan. 10.	71.10
Tuesday, Jan. 11.	14.50
Wednesday, Jan. 12.	79.10
Grand total.	\$4,285.34

WOMAN SCIENTIST RECEIVES HONORS.

Mme. S. Curie, of Paris, the discoverer of radium, was elected honorary associate member of the American Chemical Society, which met in Boston last week.

BROKER DIES IN HIS OFFICE.

Charles Head, sixty years of age, whose home is in Boston, and who is the senior member of the brokerage firm of Charles Head & Co., with offices in the Mills Building, 15 Broad street, died suddenly in his office yesterday of apoplexy.

Socialist News of the Day

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

Tonight's Meetings.

- MANHATTAN AND BRONX.**
- Business.**
- Socialist Woman's Local Committee—112 East 104th street.
3d and 10th A. D.—266 East 10th street.
9th A. D.—585 Eighth avenue.
15th A. D.—112 East 19th street.
24th and 29th A. D.—200 East 98th street.
33d A. D.—3369 Third avenue.
24 A. D.—315 Grand street. Referendum and vote on national executive committee.
5th A. D. and Branch 1 of 23d—15 McDougal street. Financial report and election of candidates.
Mock Congress.
- Harlem Mock Congress, 360 West 125th street. Subjects to be discussed: "The Suppression of the Suffragette," and "The Best Form of Organization for Political Parties." 9 p. m. Speakers' class will assemble an hour earlier.
- 12th Assembly District.
- Every member who has the welfare of the party organization at heart should not fail to put in an appearance at the meeting which will be held at the Grand School, 112 East 19th street. Several important national referendums are to be voted on, acquaint you with the work of the national executive committee and a national secretary. It is also to be hoped that members who have been negligent in attending meetings and in the payment of dues will find time to take part in the important business which is to be transacted. It is furthermore absolutely necessary that the members take part in the discussion on the report of the delegates to the special convention of Local New York to be continued next Sunday.

BROOKLYN.

Business.

1st and 2d A. D.—477 Atlantic avenue.
5th and 23d A. D.—15 McDougal street. Election of officers. All should attend. Bring campaign lists.
9th A. D.—Fourth avenue and 53d street.
20th A. D. (Branch 1)—257 Hamburg avenue.
21st A. D.—181 McKibben street.

Special Meetings.

14th A. D. meets at 535 Graham avenue. Members should be on hand.
4th A. D. meets at Dr. Schulman's, 327 Rutledge street. Important.

JERSEY CITY.

1st Ward—33-25 Newark avenue. Business meeting.

WEST HOBOKEN.

3d Ward, 1st Precinct—Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets.

PATERSON.

General meeting of the 2d Ward Socialist Club, 95-100 Sheridan avenue. Members requested to be on hand.

PHILADELPHIA.

11th and 16th Ward Branches—531 North 5th street.
23d Ward Branch—Vernon Hall, Germantown.
26th Ward Branch—Southwark Labor Lyceum, 1208 Tasker street. (Entrance on Camac street).
34, 45th and 46th Ward Branches—Gracey's Hall, 52d street and Haverford avenue.
38th Ward Branch—Homes of members. Secretary, William H. Hart, Jr., 2760 North 28th street. Central Jewish Branch—230 Pine street.

Call Benefit.

Henri Bernstein's great drama, "Israel," will be given under the auspices of The Call Aid Society tonight for the benefit of the New York Call. Tickets are on sale at the following places: Bilzstein's drug store, 4th and Buttonwood streets; office of Forward, 511 South 4th street; office of A. J. Morgolin, 203 South 5th street; Libster's Cafe, 502 South 5th street, and Dr. Joffe's drug store, 32d and Norris streets. The name of the theater will be found on the ticket you buy.

PESKIN TO LECTURE.

Dr. S. Peskin, writer and lecturer, will lecture on "A Labor Party as a Factor in American Politics," at 112 East 104th street, on Friday, January 14, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the 26th Assembly district.

Admission free. All welcome.

PEOPLE'S FORUM LECTURES.

These lectures have been arranged for tomorrow at the following branches of the People's Forum of Brooklyn:

East New York Branch, Criterion Hall, Alabama and Sutter avenues. Justice Ebert, subject, "Labor Organizations and Labor Politics."
Williamsburg Branch, 181 McKibben street. Mrs. Carrie V. Allen, subject, "Women in Politics."
Brooklyn Educational League, 155 Tompkins avenue, near Myrtle. Peter Vlag, subject, "Co-operation."

STRIKE BENEFIT.

An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the women's agitation committee of the Socialist party will be given tomorrow night, at 145 McKibben street, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the striking shirtwaist girls. General admission, 15 cents. Refreshments will be served.

PITTSBURG, PA.

All voters who did not register last fall must register next Saturday, January 15, in order to vote in the February election.

All ballots on the election of the national executive committee must be at county headquarters not later than January 20, and as much earlier as possible to permit of any corrections of mistakes which have occurred.

Branch Turtle Creek has inaugurated a semi-monthly lecture course. The county organizer was the speaker at the opening lecture, January 12.

John W. Slayton will speak at Homewood, Friday, at 8 p. m. Admission free. Slayton announces that he has two open dates, January 13 and 27, and that the first applicants will secure these dates.

The Saturday Night Study Club which is being taught by A. Goff, has reached a most important stage in the course of lessons. The teacher holds that to be an intelligent Socialist one must understand capitalism, and to this end has caused extemporaneous work in the class now, and is presenting carefully prepared written papers upon the nature of capital and capitalism, which contain the fruit of years and years of study, thought and research. The mooted questions of Marxian economics are being discussed in the class at the present time. The class meets at 8:30 in county headquarters every Saturday night.

All musically inclined Socialists and friends are invited to meet for rehearsal each Sunday night at 9:30 at Caton's auditorium.

The "open parliament" at Caton's Sunday night developed an interesting question. "If the Socialists gained control of an important administrative office under capitalism what would be the attitude of the police power in our hands during strikes?" Several prominent members in different branches have signified their intention of taking a vigorous part in the discussion of this question next Sunday night at the "open parliament" at Caton's.

NATIONAL.

In consideration of the fact that in the pending national referendum for the election of members of the national executive committee, the preferential system of voting is for the first time employed, National Secretary Barnes announces that he will shortly send a circular letter to all local and state secretaries and the press containing detailed instructions in the matter of making out reports.

There is not, nor has there ever been, a constitutional provision governing the details of reports from local or state secretaries upon national referendums. The report forms and regulations have been decided upon as a matter of administration and designed to insure an authoritative and simplified record.

The vital point in the preferential voting system is to know the number of individuals voting, else all manner of mistakes and errors are coped. The total vote must square with the voting power of the number of members voting.

With twenty-seven candidates, each member has a voting power of 276. The total vote upon a report for a local with ten voters must be 3,780. One ballot improperly voted and counted will throw out this total and make the entire report defective.

Unlimited mistakes are made possible by the fact that the candidates rotate in position of different ballots and that the duty of transcribing falls upon so large a number as three thousand odd branch, local and state secretaries.

A few mistakes on local reports carried through several state reports will throw the vote for every candidate out of proportion and will leave nothing of the preferential system, or any other election system. The result then would not be an intelligent decision, but only a jumble by which any or all of the definitely preferred candidates might be defeated.

Unless a report shows a multiple of 276 as a total, an error is apparent upon its face. An incorrect individual ballot is by the constitution made void. An incorrect report by the same logic must also be void.

Previously there was no check in this office upon the reports made by state secretaries. In fact, there was no knowledge with which to go behind the returns, and a strict application of the principle of state autonomy would permit nothing of the kind heretofore or now.

It is just about a physical impossibility for the state secretaries with- in the time limit allowed them to properly tabulate and transmit their reports upon the date set namely, February 2. Under the present multiplied voting system, taking last year's vote as a basis, some state secretaries will be required to make record of about six hundred thousand votes.

The following questions are therefore submitted:

1. Shall the time for receiving reports at the national office be extended to and include February 10, 1910?
2. Shall only such reports as contain a total vote which is a multiple of 276 be included in the national office tabulation?

A vote upon the foregoing propositions is requested, at once.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Co-operative League, Eldridge, corner Rivington street. 8 p. m.

Scandinavian societies of Greater New York—Concert and ball for the benefit of locked out workers in Sweden. Tammany Hall, 14th street, near Third avenue. 8 p. m.

KILLED ON NEW BUILDING.

Oriente Benedetto, nineteen years old, of 310 East 108th street, a laborer employed on the building in course of construction on the northeast corner of Broadway and 151st street, fell from the fourth floor to the cellar yesterday and was killed.

\$400,000 NEEDED FOR CHERRY RELIEF

Half of That Amount Already Raised to Maintain Families of Murdered Miners.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Duncan McDonald, of the United Mine Workers of America, and Ernest P. Dickson, of the Red Cross, announce that \$400,000 will be required for the permanent relief of the stricken families of the 351 miners who perished in the Cherry horror.

After studying the situation for eight weeks, they have concluded that less than that would not be adequate to provide for the children and widows of the dead miners—particularly for the children.

That the committee will have that amount seems to be hopeful. The Red Cross has already \$25,000 for that purpose. The miners' union has contributed \$50,000, while the legislature is expected to grant \$25,000. Several different cities in the country are holding \$20,000 to be transmitted as soon as plans for permanent relief are devised. It is expected that the remaining \$200,000 will be given by public spirited citizens and various organizations before long.

"No more humane act can be performed at this time than to help place the orphans of Cherry in a position of self independence," said MacDonald. "These boys and girls, who are left without fathers, can be helped very much by giving them an opportunity at this time. It is our desire to give every one of them a good education. We desire to prepare some of them for trades and some for professions, according to the inclination of each child in our care. There are many bright boys and girls among them. Some evinced a great desire for high school work and work in the art schools.

"You would be surprised at the talent some of them show. Many of the boys would be served best if they were sent to the manual training schools of the country. Orphans left to shift for themselves are seldom able to rise in this world. In spite of what markets will tell you about rising from the ranks of newboys to heads of departments. The present age requires intelligent men and women in every walk of life. It is getting harder and harder for uneducated people to accomplish anything. They are not efficient enough even at the lever of a machine. The big machines that are running factories are best operated by men who understand machines. The Cherry boys and girls should be taken through at least the primary grades."

SIX DEAD IN MINE

Daring Work After Explosion Saves Other Employes.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 12.—Daring work by the rescuers who entered the flame-swept Ross vein of the Nottingham colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, at Plymouth, last night, after the terrific explosion, resulted in the bodies of all the dead and those injured being recovered before daylight this morning and undoubtedly saved the lives of several of the injured who would otherwise have been suffocated by the deadly afterdamp which followed the explosion.

The dead number six. They are David Roberts, an engineer; Joseph Mantes and Michael Duchinski, miners; Anthony Askovats and John Shaldas, laborers. The six injured are Michael Shipko, Simon Dando and Joseph Roskus, who are badly burned and whose condition is serious; Andrew Smith, Walter Berenco and William Vinshafski, who are expected to recover.

PROF JONNESCO SAILS.

Roumanian Surgeon Will Return to This Country Soon.

Prof. Thomas Jonnesco, the Roumanian surgeon who arrived here about December 1, to exploit the wonders of stovaine, a new anesthetic, was a passenger sailing yesterday by the White Star liner Adriatic.

Fryt Jonnesco said he had performed twenty-three operations under his method since his arrival here, some of a difficult character and all proving successful. He likes America very much and will hurry back as soon as he takes his wife, who is in Paris, and his father, who is also there and who has been ill, to Algiers.

THE CALL ENTHUSIASTS

Don't talk Socialism to a man. Ten chances to one you will get into a heated argument and sometimes make, but friends, and your object to make a convert is frustrated.

For better to urge him to subscribe to a Socialist paper.

If he tells you Socialism is nonsense, don't answer him angrily, but calmly request him to subscribe and read.

No matter what he says, ask him to subscribe. You will be surprised to see the results after he has read the paper for a short time.

For a limited period we are offering two papers for the price of one.

We want you to watch the advertisements that will appear from time to time, showing you special clubbing offers of The Call with the best Socialist papers in the United States.

For a time Call enthusiasts who have looked for this column each day should now be on the lookout for the ads.

We are going to speak to you through the advertisements.

We would like to have every reader of this notice write us for best agents terms and premium list.

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WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR Complete Stock Absolute Reliability Excellent Service Cut-Rate Prices Our Prescription Dept. Specialties

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ARLINGTON HALL 19-21 75th St. bet. 41st and 52d Aves. (entrance bet. 41st and 52d Aves.) Social and business meetings, weddings and banquets. Modern in every way. A. Linderman, Prop.

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A WAY TO STIFLE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Boston tried a new experiment in municipal elections Tuesday, and the only thing demonstrated is that an easy method of preventing public expression of opinion has been found. John F. Fitzgerald, a former mayor, was elected and he led his nearest competitor, James J. Storrow, by a little over one thousand votes. Storrow was a reformer. Fitzgerald was not, and evidently won on the fact that he was not, for in the field against him were two other reformers, George A. Hibbard and Nathaniel H. Taylor.

The candidates were not nominated by conventions or caucuses, but went on the ticket after they had each obtained 5,000 signatures to petitions. As under a hundred thousand votes were cast this means that 5 per cent of the city's normal vote must appear, in the form of signatures, on the petitions before a man can be a candidate. This method effectually blocks all radical party expression, because the candidates appear only under their own names and street addresses. The idea is to vote for men, not for principles, to put the good man into office and to strike out forever from city government all partisan politics. The election of Fitzgerald, a Democrat and a well known friend of all capitalist interests, shows how thoroughly effective this idea is. The fact that the latter last two candidates on the list did not together receive half as many votes as were needed for one of them to go on the ticket, shows how indicative of popular will a petition is. Almost any one asked to sign will do so. When it comes to voting for the man whose petition he signed it is another matter.

But the Boston election is significant for other things besides the way in which it was conducted. The city government now consists only of the Mayor and a City Council of nine members. It is the nearest approach to a municipal dictatorship yet achieved in this country. There is only one step beyond what now exists in Boston and that is the appointment of a small, select governing commission by the chief executive of the state. That development is not impossible, nor is it so very improbable, for the conviction is steadily growing that the American people are incapable of governing themselves.

The suggestion for a state constabulary for New York City instead of the present police force is in line with this idea. The present craze for government by commission is another development of it. The passing of control of local matters from the municipality to the state and from the state to the federal authorities, is a still further development. The people are being steadily and insidiously stripped of power and are being deprived of the right to express themselves in matters that directly and vitally affect themselves.

It has been supposed up to the present that the ballot was an effective resort when an outraged electorate was aroused to a sense of its wrongs. Boston has found a method as thoroughly effective in preventing this as the injunction is in the case of strikes and boycotts. It is far easier to throw out a candidate nominated by petition than it is to throw out a candidate nominated by a convention whose delegates were elected by caucus. It is far costlier to nominate by petition, and financially poor parties are therefore deprived of the chance to appear before the public. Finally, the absence of party names deprives the voter of knowing for whom or for what he votes. He is an adherent of a party, but its name is missing from the ballot. The only thing that can guide him is the fact that he may have heard one or more of the candidates mentioned by name. Naturally, the name that will stick in his mind is the one that has had the most advertising, that is the one which was backed by the greatest amount of money.

Exactly that and nothing else occurred in Boston. Doubtlessly the new method will be hailed as a success, for it shows the way to stifle the financially weak but revolutionary party of labor, the Socialist party. It is therefore up to the party to resist with every means in its power the spread of the Boston idea. It means a terrible setback for the organization.

SHORT COMMENT.

Another Charles Taft has given up his contest for the senatorship from Ohio. He figured quite rightly that one of the family is about as many as the country cares to stand.

J. Pierpont Morgan now controls several telephone companies in the Middle West. As soon as he has effected consolidation it will probably be declared criminal even to discuss financial affairs by wire.

Here is petty business. Black Hand have been demanding \$5,000 from a banker, a real banker with a Wall Street office. Why, the financial Black Hand, commonly called the Banking Trust, would demand the whole concern and get it without any particular trouble.

Tammany has its grip firmly on the Board of Aldermen. The next item of importance in connection with the recent proposed overthrow of the city government will be that Tammany is as firmly entrenched as ever. In that respect, however, it will only follow precedent.

"If all labor leaders," said Mayor Gaynor, on appointing Herman Robinson as his \$5,000 a year reward, "had your silence and habits of thought and discussion, it would be better for all of us." Not quite all. It would not be better for the working class. Robinson had the great faculty of being silent on really big issues. He could talk enough when it was to his individual interest to do so.

Superintendent Hotchkiss, of the State Insurance Department, said in the course of a recent speech: "I have looked into a sewer of greed for money and don't believe there is any miller-

WILL HE?



Civic Federation and Municipal Ownership.

By Robert Hunter.

If you want to know whose interest is served by any institution, find out who pays the bills.

It may be safely assumed that when any one pays the bills he expects to get the goods.

A man may now and then give a bit to charity here and there, thus casting his bread upon the water, but that is an exception which proves the rule.

A corporation doesn't buy legislation to hurt itself with. A corporation doesn't spend immense sums in politics to injure its own interests.

When, therefore, we see rich men organized, together in the Civic Federation or the Manufacturers' Association spending money lavishly, we can be reasonably assured that they know what they are about.

When Belmont endeavors to raise fifty thousand dollars in Wall Street to fight Socialism he does it because he believes that Socialism will hurt his business.

The Civic Federation is formed to give the appearance of being philanthropic. It spends a large amount of money in a variety of ways trying to draw to it a variety of men in various walks of life. But who pays the bills?

The man who pays the bills is doubtless getting the goods and it is pertinent to ask who pays the bills?

A few years ago the Civic Federation gathered together labor leaders, professors and capitalists to make an investigation into municipal ownership. It was to be impartial. The facts were to be impartially searched out and the conclusions impartially drawn.

Men like John R. Commons were persuaded to go abroad, live and travel at the expense of the Civic Federation, because in their belief the report was to be impartial. Now read the following letters:

"May 7, 1906. 'Dear Mr. Vreeland—I have received your letter of May 4 inclosing check for \$5,000 as a subscription on behalf of the New York City Railway toward the expense of the Municipal Ownership Investigation.

"As this amount is only a guarantee, you will kindly have a check made to my order and oblige.

"AUGUST BELMONT." "May 14, 1906.

"August Belmont—I hand you herewith check for \$5,000 as a special contribution in behalf of this company to the fund of investigating questions connected with Municipal Ownership and Operation.

"Kindly acknowledge receipt. Yours truly, H. H. VREELAND, Pres."

On June 18, 1906, Belmont acknowledged another installment.

"Dear Mr. Vreeland—I saw the chairman of the Public Ownership Committee, Mr. Ingalls, today, and he told me that the report of the commission will be very voluminous and will be most likely out of the printers' hands by the middle of next January; the work as far as I understand is very satisfactory; the disbursements of the commissions to date have been \$78,857.50. On the other hand, receipts have been from guarantors, \$40,000; from contributors, \$20,482.50; total, \$76,482.50, leaving a present overdraft of \$3,375.

"Roughly speaking, the estimated total expenses will be about \$90,000. It will be necessary to call in assistance of \$500 each from guarantors. I shall thank you to send me check to my order to this amount.

"The budget made up at the beginning of the work was \$37,000, so that you will see that the expenses have been kept pretty close to the figures.

"Believe me, 'Yours truly, 'AUGUST BELMONT."

The street railways of New York paid the bills. They seemed to have been assured that such an investigation would be worth thousands of dollars to them. They seemed convinced in advance that somehow that report would do damage to the idea of municipal ownership of street railways.

August Belmont's company did not give the money as charity. August Belmont made the Metropolitan Street Railway Company pay the bill because that money would buy a black eye for municipal ownership dealt by labor leaders, professors and other disinterested people.

This was little enough to pay for a black eye.

"The Civic Federation is a rather dangerous institution. It is costing the capitalists a very pretty penny, but they pay out the money gladly enough.

Perhaps the workers will one day discover the real inwardsness of this institution and why it doesn't like Socialism.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

By Henry I. Slobodin.

A Comrade challenged me last Sunday in the following words: "I have read your article about Berger's claim. But why don't you say something about what we shall do? I was puzzled. There was no question as to the intelligence and good faith of the Comrade. Besides, he was a member of the general committee for some time past and knew what was going on. He knew or he ought to have known that the general committee never failed in pushing forward real good work, in initiating measures, and so forth. It was evident that he was the victim of the prevailing feverish anxiety for more votes at all costs and measured the amount and value of work by the number of votes and not by the sacrifice and devotion of the workers or by what the working class got out of it. Measured by either, the New York Comrades make a better showing than Wisconsin Comrades. For it is much harder to work in the face of repeated failures to get votes, and the New York labor laws are a few shades better than the Wisconsin labor laws.

It is evident that the campaign against the general committee started immediately after election had its effects. The general committee is the cause of all our ills and failures. Every one takes a whack at the general committee. As the general committee is as good as dead, it behooves me now, as a consistent advocate of reform, to break a lance in its defense.

I will take up point by point the charges against the general committee. 1. The general committee is a body, too large, unwieldy and wastes too much time in debating.

While the membership of the general committee is about 130, the average attendance is about 50. Particularly is the attendance small during the campaign, as the delegates are too busy campaigning. As a representative body, it does permit a great deal of latitude in discussions, but every one

knows that the discussions were generally carried on by about ten Comrades, and, at some meetings of the general committee, not more than six delegates took the floor for the purpose of discussion. Should the number of delegates in the general committee be reduced from 130 to 40, it is safe to assume that the number attending the sessions of the general committee will be about twenty-five. As sure as fate, the ten inevitable debaters will be among the twenty-five, and the fact that they will feel themselves more select and privileged will not tend to dampen their volubility. Why, I listened at meetings to set speeches on points of no executive concern or importance. But, on the whole, I do not recall an instance when the general committee was hampered in its work by its numbers or discussions. I am deeply convinced of the necessity of our movement of a reasonable large general committee, and a reasonably small executive, with vast discretionary powers. Representative bodies, deliberative assemblies, are part of the bone and flesh of democracy. They should not be reduced to closed circles and mere executives. But this is a subject of such great importance that I will have to deal with it separately.

2. The general committee is inefficient. The general committee is a deliberative and initiative committee. It works through subcommittees, which are the executive committee, the general committee, the educational committee. The general committee never failed to initiate work at the right moment. I can remember some of the important measures initiated at my instance. They were: The International Labor Aid Conference, which prepared the ground for aid to the Swedish strikers, before the arrival of the Swedish delegates, and arranged the biggest Ferrer demonstration held in this country which created some stir even in

Europe. It adopted a plan of educational work among the trade unions and instructed the educational committee to carry it out. It adopted a plan of education of party members and the young people to be carried out by the educational committee. It appointed a city charter revision committee. I was the only member of the committee who attended its meetings. But I reported to general committee and proposed amendments to the city charter months ago. That the general committee had no opportunity to act upon the same was not the fault of the general committee. It was proposed to circulate the trade unions and other organizations with the amendments, which would have educational value and rebound to the prestige of the Socialist party.

Other delegates initiated in the general committee measures of equal importance. The general committee always gave full powers to its committees and encouraged work in every way. When a small appropriation, the general committee had no opportunity to act upon the same was not the fault of the general committee. It was proposed to circulate the trade unions and other organizations with the amendments, which would have educational value and rebound to the prestige of the Socialist party.

Nothing that the committee attempted to do would overcome the apathy and inertia of the Comrades. Why has the trade union committee failed to do its task? Why has the educational committee failed? Because, not only have the assembly districts failed to support it, but it met with actual hostility. It attempted to do some educational work among the Comrades who surely need it. Was it a bad scheme? Perhaps, but no one offered a bet-

ter one. Why was not the plan of instruction of the young people carried out? Why was the plan of lectures in the trade union not pursued? Whose fault was it? It was, certainly, not the fault of the general committee. All the general committee could do was to deliberate and decide. This it did. Who is to be blamed? I do not care. But I object to see those who did little, if anything, during the campaign blaming those who did some work.

There are many things in our organization that need change and improvement. There are many things which we can learn from Wisconsin

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE CONTEMPLATED REORGANIZATION.

Editor of The Call:

The New Yorker Volkzeitung has taken a decided stand against that part of the reorganization scheme which affects the existing German branches, and which will prevent the formation of further German branches in the future. The impracticability of the proposed scheme of so-called reorganization can best be judged by the fact that through this promiscuous amalgamation of five and six Assembly districts into one, extending over a territory of several miles of city blocks, many of the Comrades at present belonging to district organizations of mixed languages—where the party business is transacted in several languages—will be driven into a language branch far away from their residence or forced to remain quiet paying members without active participation in the business of the party.

The separation of the language branches from a given district territory must of necessity change the character of these branches and eliminate them completely from active participation in the political propaganda work of the party.

At present every German branch is attached to a district organization, and it not only aims to agitate among the German speaking population, but in many instances did the bulk of the English agitation in that territory.

Once these branches are divorced from the territory of the so-called English branches, that opportunity of assisting in the English agitation becomes an impossibility and with it the process of Americanization an absolute failure.

In the selection of candidates for political offices, etc., the language branches will have no say, the old custom of joint meetings between the members of the various branches in a certain territory becomes impossible as these branches do not cover the same territory.

This scheme of organization, so-called, works not only to the detriment of the language branches, but will have the same disastrous effect as far as our English branches are concerned. In the adoption of the various boundaries for the English branches in Manhattan, all the Comrades had in view was to save the clubrooms in each territory, irrespective of the number of districts to be amalgamated into one branch, and the loss of active membership which the bungling together of five or six districts into one may entail.

The general cry raised was that the attendance at some district meetings is too small and hence it discourages new members. Too many district organizations implied too many officers, committees, etc., and this can be avoided by combining them together into one large organization.

Before entering into the history of our present organization it is well to point out at this time that the only district organizations which have decreased their membership in the last year were those with a large membership. The districts with a small membership have with but few exceptions largely increased their membership. The multiplicity of officers, delegators, committees, etc., has had this wholesome effect of developing active members by forcing unwilling Comrades to do their respective offices, but invariably develop in them a devotion for our cause which mere membership in the party could not do.

I can name more than one hundred Comrades today who will acknowledge that were it not for the fact that they were at one time or another forced to hold office, do committee work and, yes, being delegates to that all of a sudden useless body, the general committee, they would have never been so active in furthering the cause of the party as they are today. Again, let the impress upon all our reformed districts all these districts which kept their meeting places within the territory of their respective districts have invariably strengthened their organization and all those which have seen fit to meet in one central place, far away from their territory, have invariably lost in membership.

The new plan will certainly not increase our membership nor will it give us anything like the present number of active workers. It will only accomplish this much, that in places where one or two districts were struggling to maintain clubrooms the task will not be so onerous, three or four additional districts will have a chance to share in paying the expenses of maintaining these clubrooms besides adding to the revenue of the Traction Trust when their members may desire to attend their branch meetings.

As far as I have been able to trace matters the division of the local into subdivisions by Assembly Districts antedates the split in what was once called the Socialist Labor party.

The local was once organized on a similar basis as the one evolved by the convention and it was found entirely inadequate for our propaganda and political work. The subdivisions, with few exceptions did not contain on an average more than twenty members. Wherever two or three districts were combined into one efforts were always made to separate them into distinct organizations of every district. Under this plan our membership was constantly increased until our membership today in good standing amounts to about 2,400.

It was found that wherever two or three districts were combined, all the work was centered into one district, while the other two were entirely neglected. During the summer months these subdivisions did not show the same activity as those covering one district only. The political work was entirely neglected and the selection of

candidates for political offices, committees, the manning of the political wing of the enrolled Socialist, distribution of literature, etc., were entirely neglected.

It was even found expedient to organize several branches in the same district. Complaints were always heard why no efforts are made to have an organization in every territory.

Lately, the discouragement of our failure to get a big vote, led us to examine our methods of agitation. Our methods were found too servative. In discussing how to prove our methods, one of our men Comrades proposed that we organize on congressional lines as a political unit, each unit to be permitted to organize as many branches as a congressional district as may be found expedient. Such a plan would have enabled us to have assembly district organizations within the congressional districts, responsible to under the supervision of the congressional unit. For some reason or other this plan was understood to mean one organization in each congressional district, and immediately an agitation was carried on all over the city for large organizations on any lines. The result of this agitation was that branches were created extending over an area larger than the territory embraced by one congressional district and probably the organization of any further divisions within each branch. This will accomplish will be accomplished as soon as our summer agitation will begin. Each branch will have to be divided into separate committees every district and before the summer will be over the general cry will be again organize on assembly district lines.

There was absolutely no justification to make such a sweeping reorganization all over the city. Districts with a membership of at least 100 members should have been allowed to exist as heretofore, and only two, in exceptional cases three, additional districts could have been combined for the present only. Instead we are at present on branch boundaries, the Battery and ending in Canal park, partly going up to the Hudson river as its western boundary, Second and Third avenues as eastern boundary; another from 10th street to the Battery, including in the entire lower East Side; a third one from Houston street to the Battery; a fourth one from Clarkson street up to West 44th street covering practically the entire West Side; a fifth one from 42d street to 56th street from Fifth avenue to the river; a sixth one from 91st to 107th street to Spuyten Duyvil from the river to Hudson river; and branches for the entire borough of Bronx.

How these branches will function, retain their members, increase their agitation within their unlimited territory, and achieve the desired result was not explained at all.

The cry was for a change, and have it now.

It will soon go to a referendum, and like the preferential vote for the election of the members of the national executive committee, will give a majority vote and become law.

Now is the time for the Comrades all over the city to discuss the merits of this proposed reorganization of subdivisions. If the plan contains any merit let those who favor it send them to our Comrades. Let us explain to us how branches with one hundred members, containing orators from four or five different districts, with a membership of different nationalities, etc., will expedite the business of these branches, will be the good standing members in branches, carry on a more extensive agitation or even attempt to distribute a house-to-house distribution of literature. No arguments were offered and I would like to hear those who were so enthusiastic about this plan.

I consider this a vital question, overshadowing all the other proposed reforms, and one which may have some very disastrous consequences to our organization.

After all, the mere grouping of few districts into one organization will not induce the members to do more work than they have done in the past.

Has not competition between Comrades in different districts been incentive and made them do more work than would have otherwise been done?

Will not the distance from meeting place prevent members attending their meetings?

Will not larger units with a membership have a larger volume of routine business to transact?

Will new members be looked upon more carefully in a large branch than it could be done in a small one, with the advent of a newcomer is noticed by the members immediately?

Will not some of the large divisions compelled to have business meetings every week?

In closing, I may be permitted to suggest that, since no hall can be secured for the convention for Sunday, the subcommittee to discuss the details of Hillquit's plan should render an everlasting service to the local, by publishing their views in the press at once, so that the members in the various subdivisions can read same and discuss the matter, an opportunity given to all the delegates to vote intelligently on the subject.

Fraternally yours, U. SOLOMON

New York, Jan. 11, 1910.

Comrades. But there is one thing which we must not change—the democratic character of our organization. There is one thing which Wisconsin Comrades may learn from the party of New York—how to keep high the banner of revolutionary socialism; how to arouse the consciousness, the aggressiveness of the working class. This is what the capitalists give up to the workers. If measured by votes alone, Wisconsin Socialist movement would be a great success. If measured by the working class gets from the New York Socialist movement, greater success.