600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

al. 4.- No. 9.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1911.

RNEGIE TRUST CO ELD DEPOSITS OF **ROBIN'S INSTITUTION**

State "Bank Examiner Was Called When Pavment Was Refused.

OTHER HOUSES HIT

Carnegie Gave Trust \$3,700, 000 In Steel Bonds During Hanic of 1907.

ns familiar with the troubles the Calnegie Trust Company said day the superintendent of banks induces to close it up because depositors had complained that rere unable to withdraw their The depositors were the Bank, Robin's institution President Marcus, of the State The Northern Bank had a wedit of \$225,000, which it couldn' and the State Bank had \$250. the Carnegie Trust Company it wasn't permitted to with-

the failure of the Northers Bank, Superintendent Cheney, in an effort to collect its assets, called on the Carnegie Trust Company to pay over \$225,000 which the Northern Bank had on deposit there. The trust pany suid that it would not settle op the account until a loan of \$20,000 Bank was liquidated. The superm endent wes told that by virtue of in agreement made between the Carorn Bank the lean had to be paid be-fore deposits were withdrawn.

the Cheney, according to those who the trust company, decided that the meant that there wasn' ough cash on hand to make th ttlement, and that it was high time r the state to exercise its authority Couldn't Draw His Deposit

He was moved at the same time by couldn't set \$250,000 of his bank's funds that were on deposit at the Carassic Trust Company. About three of coffee on board and of this amount 10,000 of the State Bank's cash in the Carnesie Trust Company. It was been that time that he decided to see the size of the deposit, and he took steps to that effect by withdraw. the State Bank, that he set \$350,000 of his bank's os to that effect by withdraw \$250,000. The next week he pulled nother \$250,000, and it was his tion to remove a third \$250,000 for the amount he was told

hat he couldn't have the money. the refusal, and he was told that ild have to pay a personal loan leposit was the property of the Bank. The reply was that there been an agreement that loans t not exceed the amount of de-

Mr. Marcus felt aggrieved, and went the superintendent of banks. Here an additional reason presented Mr. Chency for the conclusion that Carnegie Trust Company was to F of cash to settle its obligations.

d to Pull Curnegio In.

An instance of the efforts made by the doors open became knows se of the biggest and solidest conn the city was approached or f of the Carnegie Trust with a Wouldn't he go to Mr. Carand urge him to come for-again? He reputed that he had of money on hand, and would himself to make a loan pro was shown the right kind of . That was the last he heard the matter. No reply was made hint concerning collateral. proper cellateral, the Carnegie Company could have secured at \$1,000,000 the night before

\$1,000,000 the night before may closed it up.

W Carnegie saved on two ecths unlucky concern that dis name, not because he direct interest in its affairs ane of his personal friend-Charles M. Schwah, one of the And une of the most valueds of the company was the impression that Mr. Carnegie lind the company. In Wall was known that Mr. Carnegie had nething to do with the mpany, but that he had been by averse to such use of his

FACES PLEASING TASK OF SPENDING \$200,000

New York University's one-sixtyfourth part of the estate of the late John Stewart Kennedy brought the university \$200,000 more than was expected. What use will be made of this unexpected acquisition was large y a matter of speculation last week.

The \$200,000 surprise has added new nterest to Dr. John H. Mac Cracken's deas on the urgent needs of the university. The acting chancellor believes hat there are three plans open to the council providing they choose to place it to the use of the educational plant. Said Dr. Mac Cracken: "At the present time two schools of the units quarters at Washington Square in adequate, as they have always been but remained on duty.

The house is an old one, four stories as soon as possible. I suggest that such a building might take the form of a fire proof ten-story building, and that floors not required for class rooms smoke that the tenants took to the fire the tenant took to the fire the tenants took to the fire the tenant took to the fire the tenants took to the fire the first the tenants took to the fire the tenants took to the fire the tenants took to the fire the first the tenants took to the fire the first t be used for dormitories, somewhat after the fashion of the building by the 23d street branch of the Y. M. C. A. of this city.

BREWERY OFFICIAL FOR 3D TIME BOMB TARGET

CHICAGO, Jan. 8. - Horace L Brand, vice president of the Brand Brewing Company, last night was the for bomb-throwers for the said. third time in as many months, when an explosive was set off in the basement of a double apartment building owned by the brewer, at 7 West Divi sion street.

The first floor of the building is occupied by a saloon and the plumbing shop of William J. Lang. The explosion was in the basement, and the police in making an investigation found placed at the rear of the two boilers A hole almost fifteen feet long had been torn in the flooring. The interior of the basement was badly damaged gas pipes being torn from their fasten ings, and almost the entire ceiling had peen knocked down

COAST THIEVES GET BIG HAUL IN WRECKED SHIP

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 8 .- News received here from the neighborhood of Cape San Antonio, Cubs, is to the effect that there is much trouble with the coast thieves He was moved at the same time by complaint made by President Marwith the cargo of the ill-fated steamship of the State Bank, that he Crown Prince, which was lost in the Oc-

CAR CREWS ESCAPE IN **COLLISION BY JUMPING**

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 8.—A head-on collision between two trolley cars took place on the East Main street hill in this city today and the crews narrowly escaped being killed.

A passenger car descending the hill got beyond control of the motorman and col-

MOTHER AND CHILD **BURNED IN TENEMENT**

Another Youngster Is Fatally Burned.

Mrs. Rose Carmosino and her two-year old daughter Rose were burned in a tenement fire at 166 West 27th street al plant. Yesterday morning. The little girl died "At the in the New York Hospital. Her mother yesterday morning. The little girl diel is burned about the face and hands, bu versity are urgently in need of new did not go to the bospital. Alfred Quinn, the School of Commerce has rendered of Engine Company No. 1, twisted his back in a fall through a hole in the floor.

smoke that the tenants took to the fire escapes. The Deveno family, Dominick, Rose, and Marie, two months old, were on the second floor fire escape. Dominick held Marie and seemed to be about to drop her. They were afraid to venture through the flames that licked out across the ladder below them.

Catches Thrown Baby.

One of the slumming party, a tall young fellow with sandy hair, reached up his

arms.

"All right, sport, don't be afraid," he said. "Drop the kid."
Dominick dropped little Marie. She fell about ten or twelve feet and landed securely in the stranger's arms. Firemen helped down her fether and nother.

beined down her father and mother.

When Engine 1 swung around the corner the Carmosino family were hemmed in by flames on the top floor fire escape.

John Weber, the driver, threw off the strap fastening him to his seat, scrambled up the fire escape, and brought down Mrs. Carmosion. Her husband followed. The clothing of all three was scorched.

and the woman was painfully burned.
"My baby is up there," she called.
Gustave Schmelze, a fireman of the same company, heard her and made another trip up the blistering fire escape. He found the little girl, Rose, in the bed room, her nightclothes ablaze. Some of the other tenants were slightly

Some of the other tenants were slightly burned. The fire did \$2,500 damage.

LONDON POLICE TAKE MURDER SUSPECT

LONDON, Jan. 8 .- A man whose name is uncertain was arrested this morning in connection with the murder of Leon Beron, the Frenchman who was landlord of some of the men concerned in the Houndsditch murders, and whose body was found on Clapham Common.

while eating his breakfast in a Jewish restaurant in Whitechapel. The detectives employed on the Beron case are stated to have focused all their condition until the Beron was raised to this tectives employed on the Beron case are stated to have focused all their efforts for some days in finding the man arrested today, whose indentity and this protest called attention to the is well known to them. They tracked him to the restaurant, which they entered as customers. They seized their man, who made no resistance, and took him to the police station, followed by a small crowd which was dominated by Mrs. Cohen, wife of the man who keeps the restaurant, loudly bewailing the fact that the man had not paid for his breakfast.

No serious objection was raised to this condition until the Portuguese exiles becomdition until the Portuguese exiles because in the condition until the Portuguese exiles because in the protest called attention to the already prevailing situation. The anti-that one-ninth the entire population, of the holy city is engaged in religious work and demanding what the law against religious establishments is for if not for enforcement.

LIBERAL PEERS TO BE

4 3225,000 before his bank's cash A passenger car descending the hill got dressed. He were several rings. He beyond that the lided with a freight car, ascending. The apeals English fluently, but is apparently that the cree of both cars immed.

Central Labor Union of Phila. Indorses The Call

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 .- At a largely attended meeting of ctors of the trust company to the Central Labor Union here this afternoon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Whereas experience shows that our efforts as trades unionists to better our condition, when taking the form of strikes and lockouts, are often ignored or misrepresented by the daily papers, so that we have had to build up a labor press for the dissemination of our views; and Whereas there is published in New York city and circulated in

Whereas there is pulnished in New Jok City and circulated in Philadelphia a paper named The Call, which is union in every department, which is issued by a workingmen's publication society, and which has uniformly reported our doings with accuracy and fidelity, and has been a valuable weapon for us in time of need; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers and delegates of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and vicinity, indorse this policy of The Call and ask all trades unionists to give the paper its moral and financia! support.

As there is assurance of from 1,500

to 3,000 additional circulation for The
this city.

The working class here has not forgotten the part it played in the great car
strike and general strike of last year.

At that time when almost every other Philadelphia edition, which will be especially for the benefit of Philadelphis readers. This edition will con-

At that time when almost every other newpaper in this city and the country at large was husy depicting the car strikers and their fellow union men as rioters, anarchists and dynamite harlers. The Call rushed special editions here giving the strikers' side and telling the truth about the situation.

For this work the car men in a union meeting especially thanked The Call and in token of its appreciation forwarded a check for \$100.

DEMOCRACY TO RULE | WORKERS WANT NO IN ROYAL ENGLAND

The Baby Dies in Hospital. People No Longer Content Iron City Trades Council to Let Lords Nullify Their Votes.

(By United Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 8 .- Threats of what sounds very much like physical violence are beginning to be made in connection with the battle for and against the preservation of the legislative powers of the house of lords.

Lord Rosebery-one a Liberal, not now a decided Conservativestarted them before the recent election, with the plain statement, in a campaign address relative to the lords' veto, that continued assaults such as the masses were making upon he hereditary lawmakers would soon leave the matter no recourse but a

Now, the Liberals, infuriated by the tinue to resist even after three successive defeats at the polls, are beinning to reply very outspokenly.

is the declaration of Reynolds' newspaper, which is perhaps the foremore the progressive organs. blocking power of the lords must 50 The people have had the privilege of recording their votes, but the peers the higher privilege of rendering the vots of no effect.

"Democracy will no longer be con ent with the barren honor of reigning at the polling booth. It is determined to rule at Westminster, and rule it shall, though its passage to legislative chamber should over the prostrate bodies of titled lespots."

The Coservatives are taking Reyn olds' reference to "the prostrate bodies of titled despots" literally and there is much excitement over it.

PORTUGUESE FRIARS MAKE TROUBLE IN ROME

ROME, Jan. 8 .- The recent influx o priests expelled from Portugal is threatening trouble for the religious orders already established in Rome.

What makes the anti-clericals' position strong is that the constitution allows no religious institutions in the Italian capital. The law, however, has never been strictly enforced, and there are at pres

LIBERAL PEERS TO BE not paid for his breakfast. The prisoner is tall and flashily dressed. He wore several rings. He KNOWNAS STRAPHANGERS

e known as "straphangers."
The London Daily Mail invented the title and it made a hit instantly. And to accept a "straphangership" will be one of the severest tests of party loyalty that of the severest tests of party loyalty that any politician was ever called upon to undergo. For the fact that he is a "straphanger" will never wear off and the handle it will furnish the "straphangers" political opponents threatens to be sufficient to wreck many a promising public career. The Express has suggested, as titles are sure to run short before a batch of 500 new noblemen has been created, that the "straphangers" be known by number, and this hasn't improved matters any.

In short, the Liberals are likely to have considerable trouble in finding candidates iderable trouble in finding candidate for the new titles, assumi consents to confer them.

MUTION PICTURES TO **EDUCATE PARIS WORKERS**

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The General Con-ederation of Labor has bought several notion picture machines and will give zhibitions in connection with their meet-

ings.

Strike pictures, life in work shops, etc.

will be shown with a view to interesting
the laborers' wives and sweethearts whe
will hereafter form a part of the as

emblies.

The theory is that many strikes are manuccessful by reason of the women demanding their men to go back to work.

LONE MINER DIES IN CABIN FIRE

"PITTSBURG PLAN"

Condemns Commission Form.

(Special Correst (Special Correspondence.)
PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—The Iron City
Trades Council, the central labor body
of this city, has put itself on record as
opposed to the commission form of government which is being loudly advocated
by the business interests and capitalists
of this city and called the "Pittaburg
plan."

the meeting of the council last night. The subject will also be taken up and fully discussed at a later meeting. The resolu-

"Resolved, That the 'Pittsburg plan' of commission form of government, a suggested for adoption at the legislature is undemocratic and unfair to a large ma jority of the people of Pittsburg; be it

further
"Resolved, That we look with fear upo the centralizing of the legislative, execu-tive and judicial functions of municipal government in the hands of an oligarchy of nine men elected at large and thereby less responsible than councilmen elected at the present time from the wards of

the city; be it further
"Resolved. That the promoters of the "Resolved. That the promoters of the severest censure in that they have considered only the wishes of the commercial element of the city in formulating their commencial control of the city in formulating their control of the city in plan and utterly ignoring the working class of Pittsburg, who compose the ma-jority of the population; be it further "Resolved, That inasmuch as the legis-lature of Pennsylvania is not likely to

lature of Pennayivania is not likely to pass a charter which will give to the people of this city representative government through the initiative, referendum and recall that would be worth considering, we do not consider this feature of the Pittsburg plan as at all practical or likely to be executed as promised."

PACKERS FIGHT DRIVERS BY STOPPING DELIVERY

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 8 .- The meat packing houses of Scranton struck up an unusual manner in which to fi their striking drivers, who are out for better wages and conditions The local packers have simply announced that they have discontinued the delivery of meat to their patrons, and that hereafter no drivers will be needed. Butch ers are compelled to drive to the acking houses for their own meat.

This has angered the retailers, who have made a slight advance in the price of meat and exasperated the local labor unions, who are looking for a way out of the difficulty. As butchers cannot be prevented from hauling meat for their own business

MYSTERIOUS INTRUDER ATTACKS PRINTER'S WIFE

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Jan. 8 .- Mrs. Charles Cheney, wife of a Kansas City Post linotype operator, was mysteri-ously attacked in the bedroom of her home here early this morning by a man who had entered the house by prying open a window. He went direct room and attacked her.

to her room and attacked her.

Her daughter, aged sixteen, sleeping in an adjoining room, ran to her assistance. The man threatened to kill the girl if she screamed again, hit her crew of both cars jumped.

Both cars were wrecked and one of them
took fire. A fire company extinguished the fiames before much damage had been done.

It cannot yet be learned whether he fiames before much damage had been done.

It cannot yet be learned whether he fiames before much damage had been done.

It cannot yet be learned whether he fiames before much damage had been done.

It cannot yet be learned whether he fiames from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and escaped to Kansas City, the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and the condition that the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and the condition that the pelice transform the house of lords from a Con-report. Money and the condition that the condition th her assailant, whose motive is un-known to the public. A physician sum-moned reports Mrs. Cheney uncomscious from concussion of the brain.

TWINS DEAD; HAD TAKEN POPPY JUICE

Romolo and Roma, twin son and daughter of Giovani Scotti, of 527 Fast 116th street, died yesterday morning after Mrs. Scotti had given them a decoction of poppy heads. The were thirty-five days old and seemed healthy

On Saturday night they were restless and would not sleep. Mrs. Scotti bought poppy heads at a drug store and may each of the children a spoon ful of the syrup she made. Both bables died within a few hours, Coroner Hellenstein could not determin yesterday whether death was due to he poppy heads

\$1,200 LEFT IN TWO SUMS: CANNOT FIND AN HEIR

SUBWAY MEN VICTIMS OF DREAD DISEASE

CITIZENS WILLING TO PAY MENAGERIE COST

Plans for a big improvement in the Central Park menagerie are nearly ompleted, the only uncertainty being frayed by the city or by individuals the park are willing to advance the

These men have talked over the matter and have discussed the propriety of forming an association fo the betterment of the menagerie in co-operation with the city. One of them has conferred with Park Commissioner Stover and with Samue Parsons, the department's landscape architect. The Commissioner acknowledged that the improvement architect. were needed, but the Board of Estimate had for many years refused to appropriate money to put the menas erie in shape.

The plans provide for a new small mammal house, to be erected at the south side of the menagerie near the elephant house. A low one-story building seventy-five feet long will that are now in cages on the hill. The menagerie has been frequently critiized for maintaining these cages which will be replaced by flower beds. An architect employed by the me who are taking an interest in making Central Park more attractive has looked over the ground and has consulted with Mr. Parsons.

A tank for the elephants Hattle and Jewell may be crected in the yard, where visitors may see them disport-ing in the water. It is said that the improvements will cost \$35,000.

ESCAPED PRISONER BACK AFTER 7 YEARS MISERY

Charles Weber, an alleged burglar who escaped from the White Plains jail seven years ago, is again locked up here. the time of his escape he was under dictment for burglary and was in the hospital ward of the jail. One morning he arose about 4 o'clock and going down stairs be went to a closet where a keepe who was sleeping in an adjoining room hung his trousers. He secured the keys to the front door and also helped himself to a roll of \$65. He made good his es-

Sheriff Scherp received word that Weber had been visiting his sister in Pleasantville at different times lately and sent Deputy Sheriff Poth to watch the house. Last evening the deputy was rewarded for his long watch by seeing Weber enter the house by the back door. The deputy followed and placed him under arrest. Weber made no effort to escape He shook hands with his captor and said

"I am glad it is all over. It has bee seven years of misery for me with the constant fear of arrest. Now I shall rest easy."

times were their uniform. A membe of the sheriff's office said today that he believed the charges against Weber would not be as strong now, as many of the wituses against him were either dead or had

MUNICIPAL WORKER GETS VERDICT FOR \$1,800

William Shute, of 130 5th street Long Island City, formerly employed in the Topographical Bureau of Queens, but now with the Highway Department of that borough, is said to be the first city employe to test the employers' liability act passed by a scaled verdict was handed into Justice Garretson in the Queens County Supreme Court giving him a verdis for injuries received.

While in the employ of the Topo graphical Bureau about a year ago, ing him to the ground. Several of seived other injuries. He sued for

Germs of Tuberculosis Enter Lungs of Hundreds of Workers

AFFECTS NEARLY ALL

One Worker Tells Story of Terrible Conditions Undermining Workers' Health.

The great white plague is slau ing the subway workers by the h

That is one of the reasons, That is one or the river investigator learns, why the Inborough Transit Company we young men. When the older were show signs of weakness it gets right to order to replace them

The percentage of subway works who acquire tuberculosis germs is a definitely known, for the work is crushing to physical health becar crushing to physical health becars

ditions imposed on the men that as of them stay at it only a few men!

It was stated by a man who i been employed by the company five years or more that very few is who have worked for the company a ticket seller, chepper or porter. It is not affected by the dread disease.

There is a fine steel dust which ground from the rails and from wheels of the cars which has be have enhaled so much of this

ined and were told that they covered completely with it. This dust sometimes become thick that choppers and porters it choking them and have to se the fresh air in order to retain t

which this steel dust gathers may discovered by taking a glance at dust may be observed in large q ties in these frames, having w is way behind the tightly closed

Catarrh and bronchittle affect every man who is employed of subway system. A few weeks a man begins work in these s

"REVOLUTION ONLY

e a day, or, if he is on the night , a few hours longer, under a endure this sort of work for two

more years. Then there is the heavy respons may lose his day's wages on ac int of mistakes in making change, cause of phony or mutilated ney passed off on him.

se who admire the great conce of the subway over the surand elevated lines for travel purs do not realize what these thou of underground workers have to endure. They are engaged in an occu then which requires diligence, ef-In return they are looked upon and reated by the big concern for which

material or other property, to be used and cast aside when worn out. Their lot is worse than that of I least sure that his master would d him and his family, for he had property value which these modern have not. When this modern slave drops off through sickness or there are thousands of others to take his place and the wheels of apitalism and profits grind on. modern slave master, in the form of corporation, does not car hether his slaves live or die.

The following letter sent into The Call from a ticket seller, who for several years has been an efficient wage idea of the terrible unhealthful conditions under which these men of the great subway system work:

"There are countless subway slaves taken ill and who are the victims of underground tube. These unfortuexistence in the city-built subway, but ntrolled by a gang of thieves called the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, are suffering in silence.

"It's the long drawn out hours— seven days a week—the constant strain of the men behind the nickels. particularly those that sell from 2,000 to 15,000 in twelve hours for the miserable rate of 16 cents an hour for about eighteen months. Nineteen cents an hour is the highest wage id those who are unfortunate ough to last four years or more. "It's that kind of work that menaces

the general health of the thousands of men-subway slaves, indeed, they

who have succumbed to the white and in the name of humanity, against plustic, contracted it while in the serthis outrage about to be perpetrated; vice of the Interborough Transit Company, and who are on the verge of death, caused directly by the racking of nerves, long, dreary hours, ill-smelling air, and insanitary conditions in which they are compelled to work. It is this kind of treatment that makes

nims are to investigate and remedy e causes which blight the lives o

Look out for tomorrow's story. Another phase of this brutal system of exploitation will be laid bare.

Investigation shows that while this ries of articles is attracting wide attention, they are not reaching the ers on the various transportan lines as they should. Because of the scattered forces of the men, and peir irregular hours, it is almost imto distribute papers ame ent at any one center. Also, it has en found that many of the men for cause of their meager pay, cannot cents a day for a paper. e, it has been found that if there a to be any distribution of The Call g the car men it must be done readers. Don't throw your r away. Hand it to the subway ductor, to the ticket seller and per. These articles may not mean h to you, but they do to men. Give the paper to them!

The buil terrier of Mrs. May Mio, of 205 East 23d street, came running orth to meet the poodle of Mrs. Illian Vogel as she set out from the ouse yesterday. Mrs. Vogel took the codle in her arms and the buil terrier, ringing after, bit her arm, It wasn't Both dogs are doing nicely

PATENTS INVENTIONS PROTECTED.

ERNARD COWEN, 76 William Street

Modern American History

A knowledge of the recent history of the United States—its history during the last fifty years, from the Civil War down to the present time—is of even greater importance than a knowledge of the earlier period. This recent history, however, is in most cases treated very superficially in our public and high schools, and is very imperfectly understood by most persons.

The Rand School offers a course on this subject, with Bartley J. Wright whole deferred, if necessary.

Rand School of Social Science 112 East Nineteenth Street.

JAPANESE CRIME

The chattel slave was Brotherhood Passes Resolu- Spanish "Radical" Gets a tions Against the Official Murder of Kotoku.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Brotherhood of Machinists, Metropolis Lodge, No. 1, of New York, at the last regular session of that body:

"Whereas the Japanese government is beginning the restriction of the greatest of human privileges, free speech and free press, in a manne only equaled in barbarity and bru-tality by Darkest Russia; and

"Whereas the least encroachmen upon free expression (the rights .o man) is to be resented and denounced as a menace to the freedom of all, for cternal vigilance is the price of lib erty; and

"Whereas from among the hun dreds now in Japanese prisons for political convictions, Denjire Kotoku, his companion, and twenty charged with 'plotting against the im perial family,' and virtually sentenced to death, though no evidence is forthcoming, their crime against capitalism consisting of the translation and propagation of the works and ideas of Marx, Kropotkin, Tolstoy and Backunin; and

"Whereas we also recognize this crime, if consummated, as but the beginning of wholesale persecution and of the Carlist and Integrist minorimassacre of those who conceive of the free society; therefore, be it There were 910 guests.

"Resolved. That we enter our voice protest from a sense of solidarity of persons, signifying their adhesion against this travesty on justice, and Comrades, pioneers in the work of

"Resolved. That we call upon at humanitarians, lovers of justice, and them an easy prey to that dreadul organized labor in particular, to raise thesese, consumption.

"Is there a board of health in this such a storm of protest that Japan, such a storm of protest that Japan, such as the storm of protest that Japan, such as the sensitive to western criticism, may stay her hand. Mercy, there is none: stay her hand. Mercy, there is none: we must show our strength." show our strength.'

GEORGE A. TRACY.

TO RECLAIM LAND NOW UNDER RIVER FRONT

Commissioner Tomkins, of the Dock Department, and Park Commis sioner Stover, as a joint committee have prepared a report for the Sink ing Fund Commission recommending that the city take immediate steps to reclaim land under water along th North river between \$1st and, 129th streets for docking and park purposes using earth from the propo ington avenue subway for the fill-in

The report to be presented toda outlines an extensive scheme for the improvement of the area to be re claimed, which would add to Man

claimed, which would add to Manhattan Island a strip approximately 250 feet wide for two miles along the water front.

Under the plan submitted the reclaimed land and the present tracks of the New York Central would be covered over to make an esplanade for park development. Undergraph the present received by the prisoners is apparent.

At the Christmas minstrel entertainment given by the prisoners the liveliest entertainer was No. 24, the baker of the pentiteatiars, who is one of the few men development. Underneath this park, besides the New York Central tracks, there would be a wide road-

ommittee suggests that the work be done piecemeal, beginning with th street, and that \$233,000 be appro priated immediately for this purpos the committee to be continued to work on further development plans

tiary.

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We want a representative in every city in the U. S., and we are going to put out the first lot of literature at less than cost in order to get in touch with the right men. Here is what we will send postpaid for \$1.00:

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Wason's The Wolves, Illustrated, at roc.

Eastwood's The Question Box, at roc.

copies of the latest issue of the International Socialist Review, at 10c.

We will mail this entire lot on receipt of \$1.00, but only one lot to one address at this price. A second lot of the same kind will cost you \$1.50, a price which just pays us the cost of printing and advertising. We give you the first lot below cost, so as to show you at our expense how easy it is to find new readers for Socialist literature. Ask for Hustler's Combination, and mention this advertisement. tion, and mention this advertisement. Address

ries H. Kerr & Ca 215

"Back From Africa"!

Reception.

He was given an enthusiastic re-

the radicals were the only danger

Senor Salillas, another speaker, de-

clared that it was certain the procla-

mation of a republic in Portugal

When Lerroux rose to speak the

fended all the stands, he has taken

Concurrently with the Lerrous

decorated with flowers and

band furnished music. Letters and

clared, would put the Liberals in the

shade. He proposed that a telegram

speech defending the church. He de-

was to illuminate all civilization and

to combat the policy of decadent dy-

nasties, all of which "tend toward

narchy." He said that if things con-

tinued to go on as they are going it

words would be substituted for pens

voice of cannon would be heard in the

CONVICTS ASKING WORK;

following communication: Newark, N. J., Jan. 9, 1911.

and orators would be silent and

that the mission of the church

Vasquez Mellas made a

made against him by the Socialists.

Banquet for Carlists.

the padlock bill.

which was agreed to.

have its effect throughout

to the integrity of the kingdom.

Spain.

his proposed meeting.

Henry Frank Tells About Land of the Bloody Czar.

Henry Frank, yesterday morning in Berkeley Theater, commenced a new series of lectures on Russia and Tolinterest. Frank began by analyzing the intellectual, social, and psycho-**ESCAPES SOCIALISTS** logical forces that pervade the Russian multitude, as the result of over 200 years of the enforced conquest of neighboring territory. He showed why it is that while Russia contains a population of over 130,000,000, yet these vast masses were held in absolute subjection by a handful of people. numbering not more than 2,500, each the immediate appointee and henchman of the czar. This limited oli-SANTANDER, Spain, Jan. 8 .- Depgarchy holds the mass of the populauty Lerroux, the "radical," arrived tion as its absolute property, its toy, here today and received a welcome amusement, and resourceful that was vastly different from the restrength. He said:

ception accorded him in Bilbao on "The psychological cause of this vast Friday, when the Socialists broke up divergence in social conditions is found in the Yact that the ruling dynasty of Russa is chiefly Mongolian and is still possessed of the Tartar spirit, the barbarian passion. While ception when his train arrived and the theater in which he spoke was packed to its capacity. Among the and the establishment of the barbaric reign of Ivan and Peter, yet ever since speakers at the meeting was Deputy Emiliano Iglesias, who exalted the the ruling spirit of the empire has works of Lerroux and declared that

been that of the Mungol, the Asiatic.
"The czar, poor devil, is the prisoner of his own police and authorized cabinet. He is kept in ceaseless terror lest the pe carefully lodged there by his own officer: who wish to frustrate what sympathy he may have with the unhappy masses.

Revolution the Only Hope.

applause was tremendous. He de-"The only hope of Russia." tionists. Here are only five million peo-ple who, the most hated and dreaded of and furiously denied the charges one hundred and thirty millio constitute the only intelligent and think-ing element of the toiling multitude. The native mulik is impenetrably stunid stolid meeting a banquet was given in honor who opposed the padlock bill. But the poor, debased, filthy outcast Jewish pariah, because of his na-tive rebellious spirit and his sharpened The place wits, cannot keep his silence, and must needs decry despotism and tyranny. It is telegrams were read from thousands all Russia and inspired the hearts and heads of the higher stratum of Russian to the opposition to the supporters of The chairman of culture, till the bleeding revolutionists banquet advocated a union of all are now enrolled from its ranks." Catholics in Spain, which, he de-

> monsters who reign over thesa cowed and trembling millions halt at nothing for their aggrandizement and terror-istic sway. Jewish massacres are invented on the slightest pretext, and it is now at open secret that the Kishenef massacre was not only winked at by the authorities, but was actually instigated and executed them. That semi-Jewish scoundrel, chve, who met his just death at the and of an assassin, actually plunged Russia into war with Japan that he might increase his autocratic power and in crease the misery of his rejected kindred.

GROCERY CONCERNS PLAN \$10,000,000 MERGER

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 .- Plans for the onsolidation of the National Grocer DON'T LIKE IDLENESS Company and the Western Grocer Company are under consideration and CALDWELL, N. J., Jan. 8 .- Convicts probably will be announced in the near in the Essex county penitentiary here are future. It is understood that the capclamoring for work and the authorities ital of the combined companies will be are trying to find some means of employ \$10,000,000, divided into preferred and common stock. Holders of the cernostock of the present companies will pany ment for them. The convicts formerly made bandkerchiefs under a contract for have an opportunity to subscribe of

new company.

F. 1. Letts, the president of both most of the Southern companies, stated yesterday that their the company. Chambe

way for vehicles and four tracks, by means of which vessels lying longitudinally at the new bulkhead could discharge cargoes into freight cars.

While the proposed improvement is estimated to cost \$1,000,000, the

HOWEVER, PITTSBURG LABOR UNION NOTES. MY KEEP HIM, PLEASE! From the United Hatters of North

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8 .- William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who has tendered his resigin the daily press accounts of ittiudctions against organized labor.

The results nation, was a guest at the annual dinner ane results are well known and will be known so long as organized labor or the public in general are willing to obey such miserable decisions of the judges in the imploy of the bosses' class.

However the courts of the operating officials of the Carnegie Steel Company held here last night. It was midnight when he came from the banquet hall and talked with the news-paper men. Asked for the reason why he had decided to quit his position as head of the big corporation, Mr. Corey said: "Well, I thought I had worked long miserable decisions of the judges in the employ of the bosses' class. However the courts may decide, one thing should be decided by the working class, that is, to patronize only union labor and it can be done by purchasing goods that bear the union label only, in spite of all court decisions.

The United Hatters of North America have been fighting for two years the manufacturers who decline to use the union label and pay living wares to labor. It is up to you, Mr. Workingman, to help the hatters by purchasing no hats without the union label of the tinited Hatters of North America. Do not hay any other goods in stores that sell non-union hats. Make it your duty to agitate among your friends to do the same. When you have had a little experience you will find that you will get your money's worth when you are parchasing union-made hats. You will selp us to abolish unfair conditions for the workers.

Make the parce wind and the purchasing the first among your friends to do the same. When you have had a little experience you will find that you make parchasing union made hats. You will belp us to abolish unfair conditions and entablish living conditions for the workers. ough and thought it about time to tire and give some one else a chance."
"Will you return to Pittsburg, your old home, now that you have made your for-tune?" was asked him.
"No, I'm afraid not. I like New York," said President Corey decisively.

PLAYER STANDS PAT

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 8. John V. Roscee, the pincethe de of the North Hackensuck Refor Church, who signed an agreemer abide by the verdict of the our arbitration committee called in to try him on a charge of gambling, and or your mind not to purchase to whatever without the mion then the courts may use injunc-they will have no value to the A. SCHULHOF. which committee ordered him to resign, taught his Bible class in the church as usual this morning.

HOPE OF RUSSIA" HELD DEPOSITS OF ROBIN'S INSTITUTION For Their Own Self Protec-

name. He issued a statement to the effect that he did not desire his name to be connected with the trust com pany and he sent his attorney to Albany to see if it were not possible to stoy which promise to arouse unusual force the trust company to take some other name. He was told that the company was not calling itself the Andrew Carnegie Trust Company and that there was more than one man i

More Carnegie's Than One.

Later on, because, it is said, of intercessions of Mr. Schwab, Mr. Car-Steel bonds that tided the company over the panic of 1907 and over an-other difficulty that came later. In 1907 he handed the Carnegie Trust Company \$2,000,000 worth of Steel curities, and more recently helped it out with \$1,700,000 worth of bonds. The iuritation of the executives of the trust company against Bank Superin tinancial district, because Mr. Chene would not allow more time for appeals

to Mr. Carnegle.
Bankers said yesterday that there was much sympathy for the presiden perhaps the masses are but partially of the company, Joseph T. Howell, affected by the Mongolian invasion, who came here from the South only three months ago to take charge the concern. Whatever blame exists be attached to Mr. Howell, these bankers said, or to Mr. Reich-man, who held the presidency temporarily.

District Attorney Whitman is interesting himself in the past history of the company. He had nothing to say vesterday as to what steps he was taking. He was working on the case until late into yesterday morning and he held consultation all day yesterday at the Hotel Iroquois, where he lives The opinion was expressed that the outcome of his investigation may be motter for a grand jury

There is much speculation as to City Chamberlain Hyde's liability for the \$650,000 of city money that is tied up in the Carnegie suspension. Controlle Prendergast regards the guanrante the company and turned over Chamberlain as excellent collateral. He can't see how payment can be evaded in the face of the guarantee, and he is positive that nobody can deny the existence of the paper.

What Did Hyde Do With It?

It was obtained from the Carnegi people by Deputy Controller Eisher gave it to Controller Prendergast who showed it to a third man (whose name the Controller withholds), and then it was copied by Miss Waldron, the Controller's secretary, and handed by her to Chamberlain Hyde. So there are four persons, the Controller says besides the Carnegie directors and Chamberlain Hyde who could swear to the guarantee and almost give its con-tents verbatim. And in addition, as the Controller mentioned yesterday, Deputy Controller Walsh says he say the document, although he hasn't any notion what Hyde did with it.

The Controller made it plain that he ntends to have the guarantee produced or know the reason why. custodian of the guarantee, is in the same position as a man who holds collateral for a loan. The guarantee is good collateral, says Mr. Prendergast. and must be produced when the city's money is produced. If Mr. Hyde can't produce it he will be, said Mr. Pren-dergast, in the same position as a man who can't restore collateral put up That would make the City Chamberlain liable to indict

A city official who is much confor some time close personal frien attractive terms to the stock of the ship between Mayor Gaynor and W. J. mine a director who looked after earnings in the last year has been the also very friendly to Mr. Cummins, largest in their history. The National said the city official. Mr. Cummins, Grocer Company operates fourteen or who interests himself in the politics of fifteen houses in the principal cities of his state, Tennessee, had talked to penitealiary, who is one of the tew men constantly employed. The other prisoners Michigan and northern Indiana. Its Chamberlain Hyde, it is said, additionally employed. The other prisoners Michigan and northern Indiana. Its Chamberlain Hyde, it is said, additionally employed. The other prisoners Michigan and northern Indiana. Its Chamberlain Hyde, it is said, additionally employed. Tennessee's choice for President, and that he is kept at work. When the prisoners forced and \$2,000,000 of common had agreed, as the story had it, to get from the work their earnings go to those which are denendent on them. Eighteen or The Western Grocer Company operation and the many control of the many operation of the many operation and the many for the Mayor as the candidate for

Mr. Cummins, according to this official, called on Mayor Gaynor and had an extended talk with him the night before the Carnegie Trust Company quit. Some people who specu pany quit. some purpose of the call, thought that Mr. Cummins might have wanted to see the Mayor about the guarantee Chamberlain Hyde is supposed to have, or that the Mayor might have had a personal deposit in the Carnegie Trust Company.

Small Banks Brought In by Shaw.

The principal creditors of the Carwhose patronage was obtained by the whose patronage was obtained by the personal letters that Leslie M. Shaw sent out after he cessed to be Secretary of the Treasury and became president of the trust company. A large number of these banks are in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. Manyiof them, in the past week or two had dent of the trust company. them, in the past week or two, had issued checks or drafts on their accounts with the Carnegie Trust Company, which calls were not presented year and parce before the trust company went out of the time is long business. So these country banks have secured the assistance of a number of came a necessif New York banks and trust commands.

C. GRAU

Sid-tim Minimum and 6

CIGAR MANUPACTURES

CARNEGIE TRUST CO. | UNION MEN MUST HELP WOMEN TO ORGANIZE

tion and Keep Up Standard.

By THERESA MALKIEL, For the Women's Trade Union Leagu

"The third greatest fact of the twentieth century," says Rheta Child Dorr, in her new book, "What the Eight Million Women Want." "Is woman's increasing numbers in industry."

This country can count abou 9,000,000 wage earning women withception a half century ago the ware earning woman has become a rule Today a young woman, except in the elite society, is ashamed to acknowledge that she is not doing anything

Not only have the women monopo lized certain trades, but there scarcely a trade in existence which does not count women in its ranks Out of some 358 trades recorded in the United States there are only five or six trades left where women are not employed as yet. For instan linemen, sailors, excavators and a few more similar ones.

Men and women work side by side, the number of the former decreasing and that of the latter increasing datts: "It is my intention," said the president of the Otis Elevator Company which controls the destiny of over the men in our shops by women, and do it as quick as we can." The Otia Elevator Company en

ploys machinists, electricians, molders, metal polishers, blacksmiths, pattern makers and manual laborers. In many of its departments the president's wish is being fulfilled by grees, many women working side by side with men. In each case the women get but half of what the men in their place would get, or what the men at her side are getting-which is in itself the secret of the great de to replace the working men' by working women. The utterance of that corporation president is but one of many. What is true in the Otis elevator works is equally true in many of the steel industries, in the textile, shoe, cigar, upholstery and every other trade.

Women are given the places of men because they can be hired so much cheaper. Wages are then cut down men grumble, organize unions, and strike, but in every one of these actions the women are left out of the game.

Our workingmen forget that the rapid changes that constantly take place in the methods of production require continual efforts on of the workers to maintain the standard of a living wage.

to be a curse, nor act as the bitterest competitors to their male co-workers thereby planning to do away with which they have unwillingly beome. Men and women in one trade. working in the same factories, are not men and women, not independent beings, but compact parts of one great whole, the subordinates of the power which regulates their hours of labor, their wages and time of work. It is this thing that the seamen of for the purpose of fighting that one Great Lakes have been fighting wer that all the parts of a given trade, no matter whether they happen to be of the masculine or feminine sender, must combine into tional Sallors and Firemen's Men cannot hope to win any of their industrial battles so long as the women at their side stand aloof.

men and working women the latter are still considered inferior by the workers, while their ability considered, and the representation of the union, in an effort to ad the grievances which existed, and workers, while their ability conditions the constant of the conditions of the union, in an effort to add the grievances which existed, and are already acceptable to the shirkers. "They are only women." is the usual excuse of the trade union men. "We must wait—they are not ready to be

But, as it has been proved in many cases, women mostly go out on strike in sympathy to their striking brothers while men seldom strike in order to aise the women to their level.

There are over 150,000 organized workers in New York city, of which comparatively few are women. It is mighty hard, uphill work, this or ganisation of women—they are still so very conservative; in many cases light-minded, in others ignorant, and state, and, what is probably the ever, encouraged by their male friends that the best union man discourage joining a union or taking an activ

And it is they—those ready come to the con-only defense of the

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the women in the trade are not

It is to those unions that the en's Trade Union League ad plea for future action. F shame on the intelligence of union men not to stand up for rights of the women workers, a raise them to their level. They not, like the male teachers do,

SEAMEN MAY YET FORCED INTO STRI

Stand Taken by Bosses M. Cause Worldwide Struggle.

Will there be an international of seamen against the organ ship owners, which is deter the International crush workers, even below the starve limit, which many of them now compelled to endure? This o of the Atlantic, but on the other of the water, as well.

A meeting of the International men's Union was held Friday eve ject was discussed.. The meet large and enthusiastic,

William Sprow, organizer of Longshoremen's Union of Liver England, and W. H. Griffin, orga of the Stewards and Cooks' Maris

The latest report from Englit that the ship owners have t open their own ship offices as ployment agencies, the same sys as is in vogue on the Great Lakes, this country. This means that The women in industry do not have have determined to recruit their crews through their own seamen's unions. It simply means organized labor among the and at the same time esta system in order to blacklist an the principles of unionism. It is many months.

On July 8 of the year just the executive committee of the dispatched a letter to every conference of a committee fr exist, among the seamen. In it was stated that the Shipping eration, which is the bo would not permit the ship ow hold this conference. About of the ship owners replied to

It seems that there may be ship owners who may be wil hold the conference, but the ones, which control the feder are absolutely opposed to dealing the organized seamen, and inte crush out organized labor these workers if possible.

More than sixty meetings een held in the United K tended by more than 40,000 m

WISCONSIN LABOR

Measures for Assembly's Consideration.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8 .- Compenation for those out of employment and for those injured while at work will be the law in Wisconsin if the Wisconsin Federation of Labor can persuade the assembly to take such action. A joint resolution will be inof these subjects, and the possibility of using the income derived from the natural resources to pay the bills.

This was one of the most importan legislative resolutions that was con-sidered by the legislative committee of the Wisconsin State Federation of labor at a meeting nere.

In addition to the above, twentyseven bills and resolutions will be introduced in the Wisconsin assembly. Among them are:

A bill for industrial insurance and employes' compensation modeled after

Bills taking away the assumption of risk of the employe and the defense of the fellow-servant rule.

A bill to forbid judges from reduc ing the awards in damage case ver-

Permitting Boycott.

A bill to modify the conspiracy act. This will permit strikers to induce done in a peaceable manner. Union shall be permitted to use the boycott No union shall be responsible for the

crimes of its members. One of the most important bills is one compelling employers to give all employes thirty-six hours' rest every

A bill will be introduced remitting all court costs for those who take oath that they are unable to pay.

Must Advertise Strikes.

Every employer who advertises for labor and has a strike on must state the fact in the advertisement. If the bill passes the employers who break it will be subject to a fine of \$1,000, or three years in the penitentiary.

Another bill will authorize the state

labor bureau to publish all labor contracts between employer and employe. Still another bill will give state factory inspectors power to compel stores and factories to install facilities for ventilation when needed.

New Eight-hour Law.

The present eight-hour law for pub lic buildings will be abolished if labor has its way and another substituted. The present law is not effective, it is Those who break the propose law are likely to receive a fine vary-ing from \$50 to \$1,000, or a prison sentence from thirty days to six

bill will be introduced giving cities permission to have a building devoted to industrial exhibits if they choose. The exhibits will consist of labor saving devices, and of devices dangerous to life and limb. A bill will be introduced making an

eight-hour day for all employed in

Bill for Women.

A bill for an eight-hour day for women will be introduced. This will be modeled after the law in Illinois.

A bill will be introduced amending

section 4255 so that no aliens shall be denied the right to collect damages for rolatives injured while at work. Organized labor does not believe Organized labor does not believe that a firm which has a strike should be permitted to employ detectives from outside the state, and a bill covering this point will be introduced. Labor also believes that trade schools should provide more technical education and less practical, and a bill to that effect will be introduced.

Bakery Bill.

An employes' sixty-one hour a week An employes sixty-one hour a week bakery bil; will be introduced. It is made sixty-one hours so that it can be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court recently held that the sixty-hour bakery law passed by the New York legislature was unconstitutional.

The committee considering these bills is composed of Fred Brockhausen, sillwaukee, secretary; Frank J. Weber,

diwaukee, business agent; Theodore lok, Watertown; W. H. Smale, Wau-au; William Kaufman, Kenosha, and V. L. Hamman and W. S. Fisher, Mil-



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HOW OREGON GOT ITS CITY CONVENTION

State Federation Outlines Broadest in Nation Won Numerous and Varied Topics After Big Fight by Organized Labor.

(Special Correspondence.)

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2 .- "Bables are born without limit and must live and there are always pienty of workless men waiting to take dead fathers' shoes."

"Oregon has protected fron and steel machinery, but human machinery has been too cheap to protect; give the bables a chance.'

That was part of the publicity bat tle turned on Big Business in Oregon by organized labor this last Novem ber; today Oregon has a real, sure enough employers' liability law.
For years the worst conditions re

garding the protection of labor dis graced Oregon. Today Oregon has the broadest liability law in the nation The sudden change didn't come by it-Belf.

The step ahead started in the ranks of the Electrical Linemen's Union. The light and power trust maintained deadly wires on rotting poles; linemen died, fixed juries from the coroner's office to the Circuit Court prevented redress for the widows and bables.

Linemen Got Busy.

The linemen took their fight to the Central Labor Council; the council finally got behind the fight, and an employers' liability law was initiated that was a real protective law, as well stricken family.

The measure went on the ballot "It will kill business!" shouted the interests; and the political guns were finally adopted. brought to bear on the measure through every subservient avenue of reference to percentage of member-

Nevertheless the bill passed. As it tands its provisions are:

First, it forces all contractors, owners, subcontractors, corporations or delegate for every 200 members, was persons engaged in construction work, warmly attacked as tending toward nanufacturing, operation of machinery, transmission of electricity or It seemed to be the sentiment of the terials, test them, inspect them, and should be a larger representation in if the men who had to work with smaller one. The present representathem had the say about things.

Every device, care and precaution possible is the general law now, and if death or injury comes the fact that any precaution was omitted is proof enough that the corporation or emoloyer was responsible.

Which is some different from the old game of killing a man and then making his family prove that it was not his own carelessness, or the negligence of a fellow servant.

corporation, or contracting firm, or directly and personally; his bosses and foremen and managers are mere ly his agents; he is responsible for his doom, in case of a just suit for lumages.

The contributory negligence of the man hurt or killed is no longer a defense in Oregon under this law, but

duced by the jury if this be shown. Likewise, there is no limit to the damages the injured man can recover. If the jury decides that your eye was worth \$20,000, you will get \$20,000, and no judge can nonsuit your case; it is up to the jury.

It looks very much as though the worker was going to get a square deal in Oregon from now on.

WEEK'S WEATHER FORECAST. Cold Wave From Alaska Will Reach

Us the Latter Part of the Week. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 is the forecast of the weather bureau for the ensuing week:

"A cold wave of marked severity that now prevails over Alaska will overspread the Northwestern states Monday and Tuesday, from which region it will advance eastward and southward over the Middle West during the middle of the week, and to the Atlantic and Gulf states during the latter part of the week. Abnor mally low temperatures will attend this cold wave in the North Pacific states, the northern plateau and Rocky mountain regions and practically all districts thereof.

"The principal disturbance of the week will prevail during the next three days west of the Rocky mountains, cross the Middle West by Wednesday or Thursday, and reach the Atlantic states Thursday or Friday. This disturbance will in all bility be attended by widespread precipitation, especially in the South-ern states and the region west of the cky mountains, including California, where the season's rainfall has

een greatly deficient.
"A disturbance that was over Lake Michigan Sunday will reach the At-lantic states Monday attended by un-settled weather and local snows in the lake region and the North Atlanstates, and probably scattered is in the Middle Atlantic states, be followed by a sharp change to er temperature in these districts."

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jun. 8.—
Lert Hasbrouch, a resident of this
ity, was found dead in bed at his
ome, 87 Linden avenue, this morang. Death was caused by amphyziation by illuminating gas, which es-

HAS ITS BILLS READY LIABILITY LAWS HOLDS LONG SESSION

Call Forth Vigorous Discussion.

The third session of the Socialist party of New York city was held yesterday, beginning at 10 o'clock in the To Reach Independent Voters. morning, and adjourning at 6 p.m.,

sentation to the central committee brought forth considerable discussion. The committee on organization presented a recommendation for the consideration of the convention, calling for representation on the basis of the number of dues stamps purchased during the three months previous to the election of the city committee There was considerable opposition to this, on the ground that some locals could "pack" the convention by purchasing a large number of dues stamps over the amount needed thereby securing delegates which, by right, should not have a seat in the onvention.

Those favoring the recommendation pointed out that the extra representation in this way really amounted as a certain recompense for the to little, if anything, provided locals were unscrupulous enough to do it, besides showing the advantages which and then Big Business pawed the air. representation on this basis would nean, and the recommendation was

discussed issue. The recommendation calling for a reversion back to one nazardous employment to select ma- majority of the delegates that there make them as safe as they would be the central committee instead of a tion of one delegate to every fifty members was considered too small.

The principal argument put forward by those desiring a larger representation was the necessity the new members of the party with the central committee affairs and also to bring new blood and enthusiasm into the city central organization.

Representation Remains Unchanged

On the other hand, those opposing view claimed that the central committee should not be any larger order that efficiency could be reached in the conduct and execu tion of the party's work in this department of the organization. argument of autocracy, because of a small representation, was met by those in favor of the small committee by saying that the committee was always subject to the will of the maority, and if it did not do its duty to the organization it could be

hanged. Two amendments were made, alling for representation on the basis of one delegate to every thirty members, and another for representation on the basis of one delegate to every wenty members.

Finally, it was decided that the present basis of representation remain nchanged.

The committee on the press brought in a majority and a minority report.

Both these reports, it seemed to be the general opinion, would have caused discussion which could not wind up in one session. It was decided immediately. ately after the reports were read, in which the editorial policy of The Call that the reports made no definite mmendation, to return them to the press committee, who are to make more specific recommendations for presentation at the next session of the

How to Interest Labor.

The question of reaching labor of ganizations with the Socialist message was one in which there was much in-terest. It was recommended that the organization urge the members of the party who are in labor unions to orwithin their unions Socialis educational clubs for the purpose of educating the membership to the principles of Socialism. This was objected to on the ground that it would have a tendency to stir up strife withis those unions which would work against the interests of the party. Some in the interests of the party. Some in-stances were given where this method of organization had been employed and was effective.

It was finally decided to elect a com-

mittee of five from the central committee, who were members of trad-unions, who would gather information along this line and make its repor-

members of trade union, was defeated. It was recommended that each branch of the local in New York city form a naturalisation bureau, such as exists on the East Side at the present time. This was objected to on the ground that the naturalisation bureau spready in existence covered the en-

ground that the naturalisation bureau already in existence covered the entire city and the new move would conflict. It was finally, however, decided to recommend the suggestion to the organization committee for action.

The propaganda committee recommended the publication of a small booklet containing the state and local platforms and other information for the purpose of educating the workers of the city in the principles of the party. This recommendation was referred to the central committee.

Morris Hillquit presented a suppl without finishing its business, which will be carried over to another session. The next session will be held at the call of the central committee, who party or to at least bring them over to voting the Socialist ticket. He said that will secure a hall in the Labor Tem-the Independence League voters, while ple for the purpose, perhaps, in a they were far from being Socialists, they couple of weeks.

As usual, the convention was well attended, and the discussion on the various topics was vigorous.

The question of the basis of representations of the convention of the basis of representations. The question of the basis of representations are also being sections, they were the rooten away from the dominant parties and should be easily won over to the Socialist cause, provided the proper methods were employed to reach them. As a means to this end he urged special meetings be conducted for voters, that special leaflets be dis tributed among them, etc. His recom-mendation was accepted and referred to

> A motion was carried calling for the holding of a mouster mass meeting for holding of a monster mass meeting for organized workers previous to election, for the purpose of influencing their support to the Socialist candidates. It was also decided to hold another mass meeting and parade two weeks before election, and to continue this method of propagania on May Day.
>
> The motion to recommend that special

The motion to recommend that special editions of The Call be issued for the benefit of the most important strikes was voted down, while the publication of lenf-lets, etc., toward the same end, was car-After much discussion it was finally decided not to confine the writing of So-

decided not to confine the writing of So cialist leaflets for the purpose of distribu-tion to New York writers, but to secure of the party at large.

The convention then adjourned to mee

at the call of the executive committee

WIFE DEAD FROM GAS, HUSBAND IS MISSING

Mrs. Louise Lippincott, thirty years old,

An element of mystery surrounds the death. The police are looking for her husband, Harry P. Lippincott, a paper

lived there since last August. Lippincott and his wife left home together on Saturday night and were in the grill room of the Newark Lodge of Elks, where he is a member, between 7 and

Bolleck. They remained there only a sociock. They remained there only a short time.

The couple visited the cafe of Peter Bey, at Clinton and Jeliff avenues, about 0:30 o'clock. Lippincott paid for two blozes of beer that had been delivered at his home. He ordered two more boxes and treated those who were in the place. He sent a drink to his wife, who was is too well known to need comment; seated with Mrs. Bey at a table in the rear. It is said, that Mrs. Lippincott appeared to have been drinking and that she displayed a bottle of whisky which she said she was going to take to a relative in Learned how to deal with the situation. The rejuctance of the government is the control of the con

peared to have been drinking and that she displayed a bottle of whisky which she said she was going to take to a relative in Jersey City.

What time Mrs. Lippincott reached home and whether her husband was with her the police have been unable to learn. A servant employed in the house add she saw a light burning in the kitchen shortly after 10 o'clock. The curtains were drawn and she could not see who was in the rooms. It is not unusual for Lippincott to remain away from home over night. His business frequently keeps him away and it is believed by the police that after sending his wife home he went over to the Jersey City relatives on a visit and is ignorant of his wife's death.

FUSS WITH COMPOSER MASCAGNI EXPLAINED

George C. Tyler, of Liebler & Co., who have just refused to proceed any further toward the production of "Yaobel," the opera which Pietro Suyvesant High School, 16th street, which lost in delicacy and grace by Mascagni has been composing for near First avesue: "Tokio, Exposent of the transposition for orchestral per-Ressle Abott, returned last night from Toronto, where he has passed the last week. He explained the letter sent by his firm to the Italian composer tifying him that all negotiations had been called off.

Tyler said that his keenest regret at being unable to carry out his pla of producing "Ysobel" was caused by the work and the time lost by Miss Abott in studying the role and working so long with Mascagni on the opera. Miss Abott is still in this city at the Aberdeen Hotel. The other singers will soon return to Italy, and "Ysobel" will be sung there first. In the Liebler letter to the cor

ser he was practically informed he was playing a holdup game the firm would not stand for.

S-YEAR-OLD BOY LOST: MAY HAVE BEEN KIDNAPP

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 8. George Lute, five-year-old son of M and Mrs. George Lute, residing Pero lane, this city, has been missi along this line and make its report and recommendation. A motion was passed, however, urging that the extractive committee do its best to promote the study of Socialism in the various labor unions and on other topics of interest to these organizations.

The motion to call a convention of all party members who were also think the child has been kidnappears.

The Ladies' Waist Makers' Union requests all th Avenue car, near 27th Street, at 4:15 an Ledies' Walst and Dross Makers' U

FOR SOCIALISM

Admits Retten Conditions, but Has No Remedy to Suggest.

(From the Rochester (Ind.) Herald.)

The Sunday peace of the comme ouncil chamber at the city hall was displaced with an atmosphere of Sorialistic dissatisfaction yesterday aftcrucon when Rabbi Horace Wolf, of Temple Berith Kodesh, delivered a remarkably logical address against Socialism, entitled: "Why I Am Not a Fucialist." The occasion was the first meeting of the year of the Labor Lycount. The hall was nacked with discussion that occurred after Rabili Wolf defined his position, it was evident that many Socialists had come to the meeting with plenty of Socialistic ammunition to fire at the speaker.

If there were any present who sym pathized with Rabbi Wolf in the man ner in which he dissected the platform of Socialism, this sympathy was not shown. On the contrary, it was

In the course of his address the rabbi made it plain that while he was not defending the present system of government, he was aiming rather to show the impracticability of Socialistic doctrines as a cure-all for the industrial, political and social evils of the day. Rabbi Wolf admitted that dustrial conditions proved it, he said; in an unnecessary amount of eco misery, in swellen fortunes wrongly gained: in political corruption; in contrasted standards of living; in conditions of labor, and in the terrific contest which was ever waging between capital and labor.

Marx's Hideous Errors.

of 213 Peshine avenue, Newark, was some dead in bed at her home yesterday morning of the effects of illuminating gas. The gas escaped from a partly opened jet hanges arguments from the Socialistic school on the Marxian theory of value, and the said, were a mass An element of mystery surrounds the which teachings, he said, were a mass of concealed errors. The Socialists debusband, Harry P. Lippincott, a paper clared, he said, that as laborers do all salesman. Mrs. Lippincott was last seen the work, they are therefore entitled alive with her husband on Saturday night. The Lippincotts occupied the first floor in the Peshine avenue house and have

duce nothing, can create no particle of wealth, can prowant. Labor is of value only when joined with natural agents, capital and intelligence."

troducing improved methods—all these are characteristic of state control. The tobacco produced by the French state is unsmokable, and the matches it foists on the public are almost too poor to light a candle."

Rabbi Wolf size reviewed the preposed attitude of the Socialistic government, to the inventor, the control

LIST OF PUBLIC

Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue: "The Coming People," Philip Cowen. Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Sicily and Greece,"

Dr. Hugh Lowther. Public School 51, 523 West 44th street Children's Working Paper," Miss J. . Minor. Public School 62, Hester and East

streets; "Florence, the City of Art scendent," Arthur Stanley Riggs.
Public School 101, 111th street,

Public School 101, 111th street, west of Lexington avenue: "Life and Industries of the Japanese," James Walter Doughty.

Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street: "The Military Problems of War," Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson.

Public School 158, Avenue A and East 77th street: "Richard III," Alexander L.

Tith street: "Richard III, Alexande Racks.
Public School 150, 241 East 1 street: "France." Louis F. Berry.
Public School 165, 108th street, of Amsterdam avenue: "Oliver Gunith." Dr. Willis Boughton.
Public Library, 112 East 96th str.
"The Songs of Moore and Lover," Heles O'Donnell.
St. Lake's Hall, Hudson and Chr. her streets: "The Town," C. De

ter's Hall, 20th street, we avenue: "Political and a as in France," Dr. Jacob Se



SORN SYMPHONIES HEARD IN TWO AUDITORIUMS BY VOLPE AND DAMROSCH AU-

Symphonic masterpieces of the German composer, Felix Mendels-sohn-Bartholdy, received the attention of audiences crowding two large on. In Carnegie Music Hall Arnold Volpe directed the Volpe Symphony Society in the delivery of the A-major, familiarly known as the "Italian" symphony, and in the New Theaten Walter Damrosch conducted the Symphony Society of New York ceum. The hall was packed with a in a reading of the "Scotch" sym ber of the program of that organiza-tion for yesterday's concert.

> "ITALIAN" SYMPHONY SHARES INTEREST AT VOLPE CONCERT WITH ARIAS SUNG BY BONCE.

upon gala occasions at the Metropoli of the Volpe Symphony Society of New York, in Carnegle Music Hall. vesterday afternoon, when the Italian "capacity" audience to the wildest enthusiasm by his singing of two arias from favorite Italian operas, which he was compelled to follow with "Salvedimora" from Gounod's "Faust" and two songs, the latter rendered, to the delight of his hearers, in English. the present condition of society was The lengthy, but imposing, program far from being ideal. Social and in-Bonci, the A-minor ("Scotch") sympoems by the late Edward MacDow ell, based upon Shakespeare's tragedy, "Hamlet," the overture to Gloacchine Rossini's grand opera, Tell," and an orchestral arrangement for string band of the minuet and finale from Ludwig van Beethoven's string quartet (opus 59).

Serious interest in yesterday's Volpe program centered naturally in the Scotch Symphony and the two Mac-Dowell studies, "Hamlet" and "Ophelia." Mr. Volpe's reading of the former, accomplished, as usual, without a copy of the score before him, was of convincing authority, and realized the complete beauty of Mendelssohn's harmonization and symphonic development of the lovely folk songs of old Scotland that form the groundwork of the creation, which presents the German master in the fulinees of his ripened genius. The thoroughness of detail marking the presentation of the introduction and first movement arrested and held the attention of every auditor, and the blithesomeness and elegance of expression accorded the schorzo and adagio met instant response. The allegro and finale were brilliantly executed, by the young players under the guidance of their

players under the guidance of the now long-time massiro.

Seldom heard upon metropolitan programs are the "Hamlet" and "Ophelia" of MacDowell, but if the spontaneous applause which greeted them yesterday be a criterion, they way and barely hit the outside of will bear frequent repetition. They make up a single opus. The former make up a single opus. The former cornately colored composition, make up a single opus. The former is an ornately colored composition, dramatically and musically very well ts an ornately colored composition, away naturally comes up more dramatically and musically very well balanced, however. The character of the "melancholy Dane" is fascinatins—bis fastest bell." the "melancholy Dane" is fascinatingly suggested in an outline that is at once shadowy and clusive. There is Following the address, a number of Socialists answered Rabbi Wolf, who afterwards in reply declared that there was none of them who agreed even in the exact meaning of Socialism.

Iess of delineative detail to the music of "Ophelia," which, apparently, serves as a contrast for the preceding poem, and is rendered always with its companion. A refinement and finesse less of delineative detail to the music companion. A refinement and finesse that bespeak the spiritual distinguishes the symphonic construc

overture was given with admirably rauged effect in every shade of treat

Mr. Bonci sang with his secus surety and finish "Una Furtiva Lagrima," from Gaetano Donisetti's opera buffa. "l'Elisir d'Amore," and 'Che Gelida Manina," from the lyric "Le Boheme," of Gie drama, Puccini. Tremendous applause, most of which, undoubtedly, but all, was sincere and impartial greeted the popular singer and recalled him for the three encores he delivered.

DAMROSCH DIRECTS "TALIAN" SYMPHONY: YOLANDA MERO ESSAYS LISET CONCERTO.

Except for the "Italian" symphony Mendelssohn, which brought evi-ent enjoyment to a good-sized audionce by its repres



SPORT

be downed for keeps. Fred G pointed Young O'Nell in a w light. Graff was at him all f but O'Nell simply jabbed in the face and thus checked Gra the face and thus checked Gra

its to the nose at

roung crunger and roung in the final number put up a st match that pleased the fans, came to the fore strong in the round, but Crunger, through his work, earned the decision by

Catcher Ed Sweeney, of the I ers, was recently asked to explain sible, the reason for the wonders ing of Russell Ford last year. ing of Russell Ford last year. In is wintering in Chicago and is closest friend, although the young p home in in Milwaukee. This is 8w detailed explanation:

"When Ford started pitching last spring be insisted on having two for his fast ball. I had caught fore, you know, and pechaposhed the



That the state and city ordinances failure to provide safe and sufficient in regard to fire prevention are antiquated and insdequate, and that this rs the life of 700,000 workers in Greater New York working in some tion to prevent controllable combus \$6,000 industrial establishments, is tion and unnecessary death." the burden of a series of articles on Fires, Factories and Prevention" in the January issue of the Survey.

The articles are written by experts the subjects they treat.

Peter Joseph McKeon, consulting engineer on fire insurance and fire protection, writes on the "Newark Casualty and New York Dangers."

Engineer McKeon points out that laws governing our factories with respect to making the lives of the employes safe from fire, as well as from manic resulting in a case of a fire scare, are such which permit responbility for the death of employes through a fire in the factory to "run shifting the blame about among themselves, which is just what hapened in the recent Newark fire. where the jury exonerated every one lex that it could not "legally" find the horrible death of twenty-five en and the maiming and injuring

of ag many more.

"Human life, the writer admits, is pheap with us in America, cheaper than property. At least this is what e must infer from the laxity of our

An Old, Old Story.

There are no records of the life loss in factory fires." McKeon says in his article. "Records of the property fire is of harrowing proportions and suppose in a prominent city that the sumen hazard receives attention from he general public. "An investigation of the recent fac-

ory fire in Newark, in which twenty ive employes were killed and injured howself to have been identical with others which occur with perlregularity, and which have to mant circumstances. It is the same tory of dangerous processes carried ing of these buildings with hundreds of workpeople, the same neglect of alarm facilities, the same omison of panic or exit drills, the same

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and extinguishing fire, the same fall ure of laws and public administra-

particular fire in Newark, beside the lack of safe stairways, are given as follows:

drill, which would have tested the safety and capacity of the exits, and also accustomed the occupants to orderly and rapid manner.

B. The absence of an interior fire alarm system, which would have promptly warned all the occupants and started the panic or exit drill.

The absence of an automatic sprinkler system, which would have held it in check long enough for the partment to stretch hose lines.

D. The presence of a wood state way and elevator shaft, which quickly conveyed the fire from the third floor to the fourth floor.

outside iron fire escapes, which were insufficient in number, small in capacity, difficult of access, difficult of use on or persons responsible for and unprotected against fire, which originated in a lower floor rendered them practically useless to those above

sufficient in number and constructed in a flameproof manner to make them safe and reliable exits.

Who Is Responsible.

While the coroner's jury in Newark could find no one upon whom to place the responsibility for the death of the twenty-five girls, Engineer McKeon knows who is responsible, and says so

"First," he says, "private responsibility rested on the building owners, in their failure and neglect to give adequate thought to the safety buildings. What is true of the owner's attitude is true of the em-

The fire departments in our cities, the writer says, are only equipped eater or less extent the same utneed for each circumstances. It is the same buildings by trained and competent for dangerous processes carried fire inspectors, is missing." What is "for outside fire work, but the inside needed is for the "citizens to realize that a bureau of (fire) prevention must be equipped and supported just as much as a bureau of extinguish-

That the Newark fire can be r peated in that city at any time and at perhaps even a greater cost of human lives through faulty laws and the indifference of the state and city to the subject of safeguarding human lives in factories is shown in the foldescription of five factories from the fire insurance records quoted

In a closely built up section of the city there exists an extensive plant employing from 500 to 600 men, women and girls; not a single fire escape is provided for their use, and the industry is of a peculiarly perilons character.

In another factory 650 employes in the four stories of the plant are limited to the fire capes on which to fight for their lives if a disastrous blaze should occur. The building contains several special hazards and in it there are three open stairways and two open elevators.

In a three-story and basement structure, eighty girls work where the usual means of escape from the building might be quickly cut because of the uninclosed elevators and stairways, yet no fire escape is provided.

One factory occupies the third, fourth and fifth floors of a building and employs more than 100

Union League, 43 East 22d street, New York.

Number and street of your factory.....

How many windows in your room?.....

Are doors locked during working hours?.....

Do doors open in or out?

What is your trade?....

How many floors in your building?.

Are windows barred or nailed down?

women, while the first floor of the building is used as a garage. There is a solitary narrow iron escape in the rear; the elevator shaft is open and the stairway is not generous in width.

New Yok Full of Fire Traps

That New York with its 30,000 in establishments, employing close to 700.000 people, is not a whit less in danger from wholesale slaughter writer when he cites figures proving that only 1.000 of the 12,000 factors buildings where the 700,000 are distributed are fireproof. worker

The remaining 11,000 factory buildings are of ordinary nonfireproof construction with the same wood stairways and outside fire escapes which made the New-ark factory a fire trap. The fireproof factory buildings have an advantage in their incombustible nstruction, but this advantage offset by the fact that they are built of such height that they represent a special fire problem, whose possibilities are yet to be demonstrated. Some of these demonstrated. Some of these buildings are twenty stories high; their areas exceed 10,000 square feet, and single buildings house over 1.000 employes. It is usual for this small army of people to have no prestranged drill or march whereby they are accus-tomed to leave the building in an tomed to leave the building in an orderly and systematic manner, and in case of fire they would simply rush to the available exits. These exits are usually only two in number, one of which is an outside fire escape, likely to be covered with snow or ice in the winter season or to be cut off by smoke and flames in case the fire is on a lower floor.

Dangerous Industries.

ported unsafe.

Typical dangerous factories in New York city covering a wide range of trades is given in the following list: Son-fireproof construction, 12 feet ong. One wood stairway, unlighted, a with doors in the gas engines.

Strawbraid Manufacturing-Seven capes, both on one side of building.

story, non-fireproof construction, fire and little girl is going to make part escapes in rear, 150 persons. Three of Comrade City, so every one must be hundred pounds of chlorate of potash neat and clean—clean faces, clear n basement (the chemical that caused hands, bright eyes, neatly the Tarrant explosion). On upper floors, benzine, alcohol, varnish, sulsteam and gas heated glue tanks and kettles.

Handkerchief Manufacturing-Threestory frame building, 400 feet long. Three hundred girls on top floor. Fire-escapes insufficient and windows difficult to open. No fire drills.

Sweatshop - Five-story, non-fire-roof. L-shaped building with one proof. L-shaped building with one wood stairway at end of building. Fire escapes deficient. Sweatshops with 200 persons on two top floors and lower floors. Used by dangerous woodwork-

building, old style fireproof construc-tion with structural iron unprotected. Area over 1,000 square feet, Five hun-dred employes. No fire escapes. One dred employes. No hre escapes. One selves (amplify with detail which children delight in). Of course, we can't windows; cannot be used for exits and would obstruct entrance of firemen. Benzine and collection, other and superstron used in most in the fathers and mathers are going to help, fathers and mathers are going to help. men. Benzine and convenient fatne and guncotton used in work.

and hazards of printing and engraving on other floors. Heavy machinery above third floor. Handling of benzine

Garment Manufacturing-Non-fireproof building. Wood stairs, unlighted Sixty persons in room with door

TO ALL WORKERS!

in your factory when you go to work tomorrow and write the answers

to the following questions. Mail the answers to the Women's Trade

How many people in your room?

Please state below anything else you wish to say about bad con-

ditions in your factory, insanitary or dangerous, which you have not

If you do not want to be burnt alive and to perish as those girls

debtedness and makes good the omission of last week.]

Well, we have started for Comradeville. We know it must be a nice place. Any place must be where the fathers and the mothers and the

By the way, let's call it Comrade City. And Comrades, you know, are who are joined together in one band. All take hold of hands an

We are a little Comrade band, Guided by our teacher's hand; We will work, each with a will,

e put on blackboard and may be kept for motto for the lesson period. mean. And you know that Comcity, because we are Comrades, we have joined hands, we are all going to work together to get to that city. But where is it? How shall we

Suppose we try to make it. Where shall we begin, and how shall we do it? We'll take one street at a time. we can't do it all, we must get all the

First of all, we're going to make it One wood stairway, unlighted, a clean, pretty city. Then the doors in the way at each floor, fathers and mothers will help us. fire escape for 200 persons. Three When they see what the children are engines. Heating apparatus Heating apparatus re- trying to do they'll say: men we work for will have to give us more money, so that we can buy story, non-fireproof. Wood stairs and nice things for ourselves and for our elevator, 400 persons. Two fire establishers."

first with ourselves. Every little boy clean-clean faces, clean hair, clean teeth. Then, before we begin to tear down the houses and make big, broad streets that we are always going to keep clean, let's learn how to take care of one room and keep that tidy and clean and in First, we'll keep ourselves clean and in order, then our room (make object lesson of schoolroom which the children may think of as their room), then we will go outside and make the street clean, pick up papers and things like that; we won't throw fruit skins on the sidewalk, or in the street, and we won't spit or Printing House-Five and six story the sidewalk or in the street. Then after awhile, we'll tear down the old selves (amplify with detail which chil fathers and mothers are going to help, And we'll build a theater for Printery — Seven-story, fireproof too. And we'll build a theater for building: 8,000 square feet area. Unbuilding: 8,000 square feet area. Un-protected steel and fron calumns sup-porting floors. No fire escapes. Over 1,000 employes. Hazards of high land entering the call the call the call we do all this? Well. But how can we do all this? Well.

you know, in Comradeville we sing that we're all going to "pull togethe in large quantities in manner unaner with a right geod-will." That means proved by New York Board of Fire that we are all going to work to Underwriters. Stairways at one end gether, and a great many children pulling together—that means, every one helping-can do wonderful things

Beautiful, so he started to go there, dren, skinned the animals the men J. E. Ruber...... After a while he came to a place where there was a terribly high wall-so that he couldn't climb over it and so thick that he couldn't beat it did who met a horrible death in the Newark fire, notice the condition down. On each side of the road there was a dense forest in which there many wild animals, so he did not dare try to get around the wall It was getting dark, and the poor man didn't know what to do, so he just sat down and cried. He said, "Oh dear, I shall never get to the City Beautiful, what shall I do, what shall I do?" After a while another man came up. He also was going to try to get to the City Beautiful. He saw the big. high wall, tried to climb over it, pounded it with his fists, but it was all of no use. So he sat down and be-gan to pray. He said, "O Lord said. "O Lord, please take away this awful wall a I can get to the City Beautiful." Bu the wall never moved, and it begat to grow darker. came up, for a lot of people had heard wanted to get there. And some cried and some prayed, and some their fists at the wall and said hars! Then more people began to com

> But by and by they heard singing They listened, and pretty soon along came a little company of men, women carried torches in their hands, which

of the poor creatures, who had sat down by the wall and cried, said: Who are you and how can you sing in this awful time? Don't you know the wild beasts may come out from the ferest at any moment and eat us up?" And the man who prayed, sail: 'Oh, please don't sing those help me to pray that this awful wall

Then one of the torch bearers said: What is the matter with you? you all lost your senses? Don't you see that we have already driven away the darkness? Even the wild beasts have stopped howling Now, we are beat down that wall, but you have got to help us. Stop your crying and praying and all get ready to push. You know that two can do what one cannot, and four what two cannot, so take courage and do your

Well, it took quite a long time, for some said there was no use, it couldn't be done; but after a while the torch earers got them all to promise help. Then they handed their torches to the children and said: "Now, hold them up good and high and keep on

Then all began to beat at the wall while the children, held the torches and sang. After a while a man said: Look here, isn't this a little crack, and sure enough it was. Then they all began again, and they worked harder than ever, and by and by the old wall that had barred the people to descend great depths (sometimes a tin, F. G. S. Chapters IV and V. out from the City Beautiful fell down with a terrible crash and all the people went through it and got safely to the City Beautiful.

This is content enough for the minds of children of the ages for which it is designed. If, however, it used for older children, a little thought on the part of the teacher can enlarge its scope. For the next lesson a good blackboard object leswill be given on EFFORT and ORDER.

LESSON FOR CHILDREN FROM EIGHT TO TEN.

By Dora Walford.

(Reprinted from the Young Socialist, Glasgow, Scotland.) CLOTHES. Preparation:

today. Where do we get clothes from nowa

days? Shops and warehouses? Why do we hear them? For protection against the weather. To make our-

people only thought of decorating themselves at first, and wore shells and teeth of animals around their necks and arms long before they thought of covering themselves for warmth. I dare say that was before the weather was much warmer than it is now in

came much colder, snow fell, and cold winds blew.

One time there was a heavy frost hunting then?

The animals kept to their dens. those who had not gone away to the warmer countries. There was no food to be got. Do we depend on animals IAINCH ROOMS.

to be got. Do we depend on animals only for food now?

Let the children think out other sources of food supply.

But people had not learned to till the ground in those days, and so there was nothing to be done but wait.

Big-horn's wife was named Mam. She was a very busy person. She went out to trap the animals sometimes. She could draw a bow or hurl a spear quite as well as a man. And besides this she looked after the children, skinned the animals the men.

Linch Brown And Ann. Million 6. Stellar Brown Million 6. S Once upon a time a man heard that a spear quite as well as a man. And there was a place called the City besides this she looked after the chil-

night. skins for the children to sleep on. a had a dear little fat brown baby wh everybody called Goo, because that was his favorite word. She had laid Goo down on a furry wolf skin. got up by himself one morningis to say, he crawled across the cave floor with only his little fat arms and round face to be seen. He looked like a wee wolfie creeping along. The other children shouted and laughed. and began to hunt him in their a jolly game that morning. But Man not only laughed at them; she began to think. Big-horn had told her that he could not shoot at his prey because his hands were stiff and his arm trembled with the cold. Could sh

The year before he had killed a grea bear whose skin covered part of the cave wall. This caught Mam's eye. Could she make something out of this o keep him from the cold?

Cut out in paper or cloth a small facsimile of a bear skin. Ask the children to suggest a way of manipulating it to make a coat.

luck of the hunters and the quantity of the animals. You know that no one put the animals on the earth. They are born like people, so that no one person rather than any other has a right to them. Do you think they have?

grounds were taken possession of by the tribe and any one within that tribe might hunt as he liked; indeed, all were expected to hunt, and give some part of their kill to the common meal, but as for one person taking all the hunting ground for himself, no one would have tolerated it for one mo-

Step III-Association Can you tell of any clothes that are made from the skins of animals in

these days? Here any details concerning the fur trade known to the teacher may be used—e. g., the exchange of furs for cheap articles, beads,

Step IV: Let the children try to find out and make a list of the sources of their clothes—stockings, boots, pinafores, silk handkerchiefs, etc.,

etc., the contracting of consump-tion by the fur dresses and so on.

for the next Sunday. The formulation will come after

III.

to LESSON FOR OLDER CHILDREN.

One of the most necessary products of the earth is ccal. Without it we could not live. It supplies us with light and heat. By means of it we

HENRY ERATIME

TRUSSMAKER



red 10 per cent on all per

thousand feet) into the bowes of the earth in order to bring it to the sur-face. Millions of years ago the face of the globe was a dark forest in those of the globe was a dark forest in those parts of the earth where our great coal mines are located. These forests were submerged by the sea or by inland lakes. After a time they would be raised to the surface again, to become the soil of another forest, which in its turn would be submerged to become another coal seam. Coal is the result of vegetable matter deposited in the form of leaves, fronds and spores which grew in these forests. As one which grew in these forests. As one layer became superimposed upon an-other, the tremendous pressure of the succeeding strata would compress the whole forest into a seam of coal. This process was assisted by the internal heat of the earth. By means of these repeated inundations and eruptions, our scientists explain the presence of

Hints to the teacher:

Enlarge upon the uses of coal. Lesson 5. Tell the children there light and heat. By means of it we Lesson 5. Tell the children there cook our food. It generates the steam was a time when people did not use necessary to drive the engines on the coal. Talk about the cave dwellers. railroads, in the steamship and in the factories where the driving power is what a strange world this would be required. In fact, without coal our without coal. Show what coal is compresent civilization would be imposposed of. Make it clear that coal is sible. We know it comes from the part of the earth. Read "The Story of carth, because the coal miners have a Piece of Coal," by Edward A. Martin development of the comestions at the Coal Chapters IV and V.

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an experiment take home a leaf of Whole Wheat Bread, lot, 12c, 15c. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

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CHALIST

OTOGRAPH ST

元 3

mentioned above.

FOR SOCIALIST SCHOOLS

Issued by the State Committee on Socialist Schools.

may fall down.

I.-CO-OPERATION.

For Children From Six to Eight Years [Credit should have been given in this column last, Sunday to Mrs. D. Sanial Gill, the author of the poem 'Comradeville," which the state com mittee has adopted as the keynote of its lessons for young children during the month of January, and the committee hereby acknowledges its in-

children are always happy.

Here to make our Comradeville. (Or Comrade City. This verse can

then another, and then another, and after a while we shall make a city where everything is nice. Of course other little children to help us.

children. Perhaps, though, we'd better begin

City Beautiful and wanted to go there and there were women and out to get to that lovely place. And then it was quite dark, and the wild beasts howled louder than ever, until the people were afraid they would be

push down this wicked wall."

(Adapted from Lamennais' "Cry of Believer.)

We are going to talk about clother

elves look pleasing, etc. Presentation: Now perhaps you will be surprised to hear that people have not always worn clothes of the same kind that Some people tell us that

erally

ot make a covering for him? Now Big-horn was a famous hunter

She made holes for the arms. Down he two edges she punched holes the bone sharpened at one end. She ties thin strips of skin into these, so tha thin strips of skin into these, so the she had what looked like tapes dow the front. From the skin of the les she made nort of stockings, which Bishorn could pull on. He were the fur side of the skin inside. Bis-horn we very proud of his new ciothes, be liam told him they were to help hit to hunt better. And it was found the could face the bitter cold when the other men were driven back a most frozen, so the others set to were

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

separtment must positively this office by noon of the ng that on which it is

Call is compelled to exact juirement because of the e growing difficulty of pub-news of this character at notice. The publication of telephoned in cannot be Comrades are advised to in their notices as far ahead

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Executive Committee - 239 84th street.

Branch 3.

n't forget the fact that tonight will be inaugurated a class ntary Stenography, which will nducted by John Stock. II Comrades interested should be

s will meet at the headquarter ranch 3, 272 East 10th street. emission is 10 cents, and dues will

Of Interest to Speakers

he Progress Literary and Debat ciety is an organization that was sally formed for the purpose of ng the thoughts of the uninitiated Socialist philosophy and in addition to advancing the composition and public speakamong social revolutionists.

mmittee of the Socialist party ed itself on record as favoring efficiency for its spellbinders. It is therefore both fitting and that since the Progress Literand Debating Society is already king along these lines that ther invitation be extended to all nt and prospective campaigners. well as to the general public, to ie into the fold and give assures of their hearty co-operation.

Tonight's session will be held at 461 Third avenue, near 83d street. the subject chosen for consid ration is, "Resolved, That Wealth Is e Cause of More Crime Than Pov

Come, let us hear your side of the story, as we are anxious to know what's what. A free seat awaits you No collection.

Socialist Suffragists.

The Socialist Suffrage Club of the 15th and 27th A. D.'s held held a eting on Tuesday evening, January As the speaker of the evening was revented from coming, Mrs. Ella eve Bloor, of Connecticut, who hapned to be present, addressed the lub. Mrs. Bloor spoke of the importwork for suffrage that Socialist en can do as Socialists in and out the party and told some interestpersonal experiences of her work curing legislation for women thought there was a great field activity for the newly formed So list suffrage clubs.

next meeting will be held at Liberal Club. 46 East 29th street. Tuesday, January 17, at 8:15. Visitare always welcome. All commu-W. Miss Margaret Batchelder, 246 on street, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.

Young Socialist Literary League A literary and business meeting o Young Socialist Literary League

be held this evening at 7:30

PHARMACISTS

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emoved to 1206 49th street, corec., Boro Park, Brooklyn. Tel

R. A. RITT DENTIST

Public School 84. Room 226

An excellent program has been ar ranged. Among many others will be a debate on "Public Ownership of Railways," and a general discussion. All members and Comrades are re

quested to attend this meeting, as there will be important business to transact. Visitors are welcome.

Branch 1, 19th A. D.

At the last meeting of the 19th Assembly district, Branch 1, of the Socialist party, which was held on Wedne Labor Lyceum, we had the pleasure of having Comrade Dr. S. Frucht ganizing industrially into trade unio speak to us on "Trades Diseases; How Out the Great White Plague," as fol-

The force of the ballot can accom plish more than the united efforts of workers is the Socialist party.

berculosis. Millions of these bacteria to the field of labor and it is an imare hovering about us in the dust- placable fee to the enemies of labor; laden atmosphere, in the food we it is the only daily without a muzzle take, in the very homes we inhabit. Therefore, Comrades, it is your duty Enormous numbers of bacteria are to to agitate among your workingmen be found in the wretched sweatshops, and tell them to read The Call and squalid streets, ill-kept halls and dark study its lessons. rooms of tenements where the sunlight never penetrates. Almost all the victims of the great white plague re-These conditions breed the bacteria in countless numbers, infect the community and spread the pest through-

But there is another and a most mportant factor in the production of tuberculosis. It is the susceptibility or predisposition of the individual at- sent to state secretary for consideratacked. The healthy and well-nourished resist and conquer the inroads meeting. Comrade Louis Cantor was lutions were adopted, after being conof the bacteria. It is the weak, decrepit, toll-worn, underfed and poor- and Comrade Alf Henschel as financial ly-housed wage-earner who is most susceptible. Children, forced into the tion introduced by Comrade Grautory by the merciless struggle for ex- local to send a collector around every istence, overworked and underpaid, month in order to introduce a more are especially prone to succumb to the

great white plague? The answer is as ship election was also carried and the simple as it is obvious. Vote for following committee on platform shorter hours in the sweatshops. Vote for the abolition of child labor. Vote for better and decent homes.

are trade diseases affecting millions in the month. of workers. Street cleaners, inspiring contaminated dust raised in the process of cleaning the thoroughfares, are subject to tuberculosis, despite their utdoor occupation; badly lighted and ill-ventilated factories and sweatshops re prolific sources of tuberculosis infection."

"Incredibly great is the havon wrought in dust-producing occupations; the intensity of the diseased process varying according to the nacoal, stone, sand, metal or vegetable trades represented are miners, millers, printers, stonecutters, potters, grinders, tailors, metal workers and textile operatives. The lungs. weakened through during the worker's industrial activity in gaining a livelihood, become an asy prey to pneumonia and tuberculosis. It is next to impossible to estimate the harm engendered in this class of trade discases.

"Certain trades, particularly those which are associated with much dust, enjoy an evil distinction on account of the prevalence of consumption among their workers. Flint workers, needle polishers, file cutters, grinders and potters supply the largest contingent of pulmonary diseases."

The tragedy of a worker's life is well illustrated by the following quotation from Professor Hobart Amory Hare's Practice of Medicine (page 147). Peabody, in some investigations made at Sheffield, England, found hat the average period of knife grinders who are able to continue their work is thirteen years. South Africa. Fox states that the duration of life in gold mines where there is much dust from blasting is four years. Out of 1,377 rockdrill miners, 225, or 16.34 per cent, died in two and a half years.

But that is not all. Not-only are the employes in some of the above mentioned industries the most under paid and overworked wage-earners. but to the everlasting disgrace of our present civilization, hundreds of thousands of women and children are employed, day and night, at most dangerous occupations, undermining their health and sapping the life blood of the whole nation. I believe it is high time to call a halt to this ruthless laughter of the innocents. Any individual who stands idly by and can countenance such outrageous conditions is an accomplice in the work of seassination. Any workingman who pholds the present system of capitalism by voting for the Democratic, Republican, or any other capitalistic political party, is actually signing a eath warrant to thousands of his fellow workers, forced to labor under

fellow workers, forced to lador under intolerable conditions through neces-sity. Millions of lives are in jeopardy. This dreadful scourse must cease. Can there be anything of greater importance to the welfare of society than the health of the people? Is it able to suppose that whe and such an impossible condition affairs existing in our very midst ich threaten the lives of hundred

industry, but instead forces himself and those dependent upon him to become public charges. Untold misers and suffering could be averted were the public to view this most vital problem without prejudice. The solution causes at fault are remedied. Employas it is profitable to sacrifice the liver of the workers upon the altar of profit Trade unionism cannot solve it so long as the police, the militia, the army and the injunction-rendering courts are the servile tools of the inday, January 4, at Brooklyn dustrial barons. The workers must solve the problem themselves, by orand politically into a party of the intelligent Workingmen Can Stamp working class, to wrest the powers of government from the hands of their

Such a political organization of

Its municipal program is a declara The cause of consumption is a tion of labor's rights and duties. Its germ called the bacillus tu- press (The New York Call) is devoted

F. LAMBERT.

QUEENS. Patchogue.

Local Patchogue, in meeting assembled on the 6th, transacted the fol-

Meeting opened at 8:30. Comrade Ben Charach acted as chairman. Comrade Grausalke received again the nomination for state committeeman. Resolution adopted by the local to be tion at the coming state committee elected as corresponding secretary secretary and collector. The proposistuffed atmosphere of mill and fac- salke in the previous meeting of the systematic dues paying system was carried. The motion by Comrade How can workingmen eradicate the Grausalke to enter village and townelected: Comrades Paine, Grausalke Walters, Charach and Cantor.

Regular business meetings will be "Tuberculosis and fibroid phthisis held from now on every first Tuesday

OTTO GRAUSALKE.

NEW YORK. Buffalo.

The Socialists of Buffalo held their first annual masquerade ball on New Year's Eve at Franklin Hall, corner West Eagle and Franklin streets. The rances were all designated by phrase like the following: "Subscribe for The New York Call," "Reform or Revolu-tion?" "Look at Milwaukee," "The Class Struggle," etc. They made

The judges of costumes were Frank Ehrenfried, Robert N. John ston, O. A. Curtis, Frank M. Cassidy and Harry L. Schlahig.

The house committee was: G. Henry Dodd, chairman; Joseph Ball, ecretary: John J. Cooper, Joseph Rourke, William Taylor, Harry Thede, dam Schembs, William Finlaysor Rudolph Rexin, Anthony Miranda, Walter Stesel and Ernest Faessler.

The following composed the floor committee: Edward O. Davidson Charles J. Ball, Jr., William J. Roberts. Edward Buchegger and William D. Thaver.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark. A meeting of the Essex county com mittee will be held tonight at 8:30 o'clock. All delegates please take notice and attend without fail,

Orange.

. The Orange ing a course of lectures on subjects of vital importance to the Socialist party. At the last branch meeting. held on January 4, Comrade Harry Egerton spoke on the attitude the So cialist party should assume toward the clerk. A large number of mem bers attended, all of whom joined in the discussion afterward.

Comrade Egerton said he though the present attitude of the party toward the clerk was wrong; that instead of ignoring or abusing the cleri as we do at present, we should print literature appealing to the clerk, and hold meetings in clerks' neighbor hoods.

He said he could not expect to ge the support of the clerks unless we tried to educate them, and the soone we got busy the sooner we get them

At the next meeting Comrade Jes sica Garretson Finch, of New York will speak on "Why I Am a Socialist." All members are requested to at tend and bring friends and sympa thisers. Admission will be free. The meeting will be held at Temple of

Honor Hall, Park street, Orange.

The branch is now in a flourishing endition, having admitted twenty the last meeting many of the new Comrades were on hand.

The officers elected for the coming

ix months were: Percy Sulc, organ-izer: Elliot Briscoe, recording secre-tary; Harry Egerton, financial secre-tary, and Emily Sinclair, treasurer, PERCY SULC, Organiser. OHIO.

Monday, Hocking county, 7 members; New Matamoras, Washington county, 21 members; Grand View Height Franklin county, 11 members; M Franklin county, 11 members; Mt Healthy, Hamilton county, 22 members; Trimble, Adams county, 6 members; Rehoboth, Perry county, 5 members.

Cincinnati

At the recent city convention of Lo-cal Cincinnati, the following officers

cal Cincinnati, the following officers were elected for this year:
Recording and corresponding secretary, Lawrence A. Zitt; financial secretary, H. A. Mesmer; freasurer, William George; literature agent, R. S. Moore; organizer, George Tryling.

That St. Louis Socialists are certain that the charter will be defeated is apparent from the action taken in the city convention, which nominated a ticket for the spring election and adopted a platform on December 30. A strong resolution against the char-ter, expressing the belief that the voters would defeat the same, was adopted, after which the meeting proceeded to nominate a full ticket, including candidates for the house of delegates, thereby voicing the firm conviction that the spring election will take place under the old charter voicing the firm

The membership attended in full rade Worman presided as chairman The committee on platform and reso lutions. consisting Pope. Hoehn and Mason, retired to prepare a report, while the meeting proceeded to elect local officers for the

tary-treasurer. Otto Kaemmerer wa preparation for the extra work that the two pending elections will cause. A platform and a number of resocandidates to fill vacancies was left to

the campaign committee.

The Socialist member of the school poard. Emil Simon, spoke briefly of convention adjourned after 11 o'clock when all business had been concluded including a collection of \$10.22.

The matter to which Comrade Simon referred was the recent action of the St. Louis board of education in deciding by a vote of 6 to 4 to permit the organization of rifle squads in the to 90 high schools, if the boys wanted them. The work is to be done under the direction of a national organization for

Dr. Simon, "but I overheard after-wards private conversations which proved that this was the reason back of the movement.

"In leaving the Board of Education building. I overheard one of the board members remark that he always looked upon these things as a business building. I overheard one of the board members remark that he always looked upon these things as a business man and he wanted to be ready for labor troubles. I may have misunderstood him, but I believe I heard him secutions increased, and the final act is correctly. I said nothing about the increased, and the final act is

ment. Dr. Simon declared that he firmly believed that the whole scheme of bidden. All this is contrary to the present of the paper for organizing rife practice in the schools was to have an armed force ready to use against striking laboring men.

The resolution in question which recluding Dr. Simon and Dr. Woodward, of the Socialist Revolutionary party, Via.

The action makes it optional whether dimit Mikhailovitch Zensinoff has been

John P. Peterson, Hardwick, Vt.
S. Schwartzman, Brooklyn
M. Kaufman, Brooklyn
I. Kaufman, Brooklyn
I. Kaufman, Brooklyn
M. B. Roth, Manchester, N. H.
E. Rosenthal, Paterson, N. J.
William Pinkele, Williamsport, Pa.
Bertha, Polonsky, Philadelphia,
G. B. L. Arner, Jefferson, Ohio,
Chas, M. Heller, Providence,
R. I.
Emma A. Tibbetts, Jersey City,
N. J.
Jessie B. Adams, New York,
Oscar Andresen, New York,
Oscar Andresen, New York,
S. Kahn, Brooklyn
Mr. and Mrs. U. Solomon, New
York
Rene, E. Hoguet, New York,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Solomon, New
York
John Berson, S. Orange, N. J.
Howe & Bergman, S. Orange,
N. J.
Howe & Bergman, S. Orange,
N. J.

Burton E. Leavitt, Putnam, Conn. Hans Toft, New Brunswick, N. J.

P. Peterson, Hard-

squada. Superintendent Ben Blewett has said that he did not look with favor upon the plan and that the boys themselves were not enthusiastic

Willm (Socialist)) Interpellated the government regarding the tragic death of the unfortunate soldier Weissrock, who was serving in the foreign legion, and as a punishment for drinking from certain forbidden sources was made to march longer. This he was too weak to do, and tried to get on a mule, but the sergeant major made him dismount again. As he had not the strength to go on, he collapsed, and was left behind by the column. Weissrock was never seen again, and it is not known whether he was devoured by wild beasts or taken prisoner by robbers. The minister of war replied to go the social device of the social description of the Liberal workers' League, which in 1900 roused itself to join the general strike, but soon the social description in the 3d district of Stockholm resulted in the victory of our Comrade Winberg with 2.480 votes over the Conservative, Nilsson, who polled 959 votes.

The seat was already in the possession of the Social Democrats, but the bourgeois parties had counted ou winning it back this time, as both Liberals and Conservatives had put up "labor leaders" as candidates.

Nilsson is the so-called Workers' League, which in 1900 roused itself to join the general strike, but soon rock was never seen again, and it is not known whether he was devoured by wild beasts or taken prisoner by robbers. The minister of war replied that eighteen desertions had occurred in the neighborhood of Muluya. That minister concluded that there had been no neglect of duty on the part of any superiors. Weissrock's death was due to the inexperience of those who ought to have saved him

By 254 votes to 221 the house passed on to the simple order of the day.

In the chamber, Fournier (Ind. Socialist) raised the question of the reinstatement of the railway men were suspended in connection

Brousse moved that the matter stand over until the railway service had returned to its normal condition. The Socialistic protested vehemently. The service could never return to its normal condition. they

Briand declared that no discharge tary-treasurer. Otto Kaemmerer was would be upheld which had been car-then selected as assistant secretary in preparation for the extra work that strike. But there could be no question of a general amnesty, as discipline would thereby he undermined

> The government were great social progress, but for this they must have order. The Republicans might say whether they also desired order. Only on that condition would he remain in office. After a speech by Jaures, demanding that all the men be reinstated. Rabler moved an order of the day taking note of the govern-ment's declaration and expressing confidence in them. The first part of this (taking note of the declaration) was second part (the vote of confidence) by 354 to 106, the whole order of the day being subsequently adopted by 405

POLAND.

rifle practice.

"Nothing was said about the motive back of the effort to organise these rifle equads when the matter was up get the eight-hour day, but they waited for discussion before the board," said Dr. Simon, "but I overheard afterwards private conversations which was. The former complained of bad busithe employers' representatives and their own. The former complained of bad busi-ness, low prices, etc., but promised, if things should improve by January 1, to introduce the eight-hour day from that

correctly. I said nothing about this in unusual even for Russian conditions; the my discussion before the board and this is not for publication."

When asked later about his state-

Robert H. Edwards, New York

"K," New York.

E. Reminger, New York.

William Edwards, New York.

Otto Becker, Union Hill, N. J.

26th A. D., Br. 2, Brooklyn.

Local Dover, S. P., Dover, N. J.

W. A. Sinclair, New York.

S. S., Gass. New York.

J. Liess, Brooklyn.

C. R. Bean, New York.

Virginia Duff, New York.

J. C. Plerce, Brooklyn.

Andrew and August Sauter.

Nyack, N. Y.

Harry T. Smith, New York.

Bertha Polonsky, Philadelphia

Fred Haenichen, Paterson,

N. J.

Richard Haenichen, Paterson,

N. J.

Richard Haenichen, Paterson.

N. J.

Richard Haenichen, Paterson.

The Weekly Pledge Fund.

The following contributions for the Howe & Bergman, Brooklyn...

The following contributions for the Weekly Pledge Fund have been received during the week ended Saturday, January 7. The total for the week amounts to \$277.26. There are week amounts to \$277.26. There are A. A. Muller, Boston, Mass.

hind with the payment of their pledges who, we hope, will make special efforts to pay up. Regularity with the payment of the piedges will save unnecessary work and expenses:

Mile C. Jones. New Lone. New Jones. New York.

Geo. J. Alcott. Bridgewater, Mass.

W. Cannon, New York.

Drs. I. & M. Ortman, New York nobert H. Edwards, New York "K," New York.

For the simple fact of being a member

are near B way. Plys.

200 Steinway are. Meets every 6th Sunday in the mouth. 9:30 a.m., at Beetings's Hall 425 B'way.

6th HARRISON N. 4. - See'r. Christian Larsen. 147 Keurnen zww. Kearney, N. J. Flyn. H. Allen. 506 Davis ave. Meets every 4th Tusaday, Laine Loreum 18-17 Ann st. 228 Broad st. Phys., M. Kruoger, 67 Beach et. Every 4th San., Lahor Loreum, Roff et. 8 Recollin, N. Y. Flyn. W. E. Lippedd. 157 Richoles ave., Evochtyn. Every 4th Sat.; Queens County Labor Lyesum. 657 Greene st., bet. Wykoff and Cypeng aves.

6th William Michael See. Who Sathandat, 97 Knick-thocker ave. Brooklyn. N. Y. Flyn. Hy. K. D. 217 Roerum st. Every 3d Sat. Wulley's Halle, ENT Mantresse ave.

breller's Halls, 187 Mentrees ave.

78. SUSHWICK-Sec., Joseph Joshe, 138

Wyckoff ave., Brooklyn. Phys., J. W.
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Bunday in the month at Brooklyn Labor
Leveum. Dues received every Set., from

Ties to S. D. B. at F. Frey's Hall, 1607 Mayetle ave.

MANHATIAN.—Meets every third Sunday in the month at G. Goels's Hall, 2275 Enghis ave., 16 s.m. Duce and seressments hald every Menday, 7.5 p.m. Fin. Ser'y, Cert Hessing, 566 Columbus ave. Dr. W. Steffest, 471 W. 141st at. Tel. 2216 Andelson.

Author.

INTROPOLITAN—Sec., Adolf J. Bester
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Daniel Freitag. 433 Raigh st., Metropolitan
Every 4th Est., Fred Jacks Halle, Fairview
avc., occ. Himred st.,

. J. O'Densell, The Mill et., East For-cipative, Comp.

REANCH RAY RIDGE Mosts every S Thursday at Free Mayor's Case, 384 as and 54 etc. Branch Flyer, Dr. Hillson, 570 68 ave.: Fjs. Surg., Henry Wiedmayer UNFURNISHED PLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Sid

THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA

condemned by administrative order to five years in the Takoutsk district of Eastern Siberia. He was to go by etapes (that is, on foot), starting on December 16. SWEAT SHOPS OF

DR. G. A. DE SANTOS SAKE

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At the Chiroson of the EAST SIDE EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

SET Character R. Series R.

MEN ONLY ADMITTED.

itself to join the general strike, but so afterward deserted from the flag.

HOW TO AID COMRADES

In the interest of the twenty-si

Japanese revolutionists sentenced to

may be sent to Dr. T. Kato, Kobi

Japan, who was the delegate of the

TO VACCINATE FRENCH LAMBS

PARIS, Jan. 8 .- "Malt fever."

range new epidemic, is causing the

death of many people in France. Ac-

cording to the discoveries of Doctors, Val de Grace and Collignon, it is

out the disease by vaccinating the

ternational Socialist Congress.

or drinking goat's milk.

cialist party of Japan to the In-

MENACED IN JAPAN

THE TOBACCO TRUST

The New York Call is r series of articles in which of the big tobacco trust, wi year, decleared 40 per cent divides Many of the trust eiger store

clerks are compelled to work two hours a day. In many of the stores-one man is employed. He has no one trust with the store, and he has way he can attend to his wants, id dinner is taken along, and he ap-piecement between customers. It system has resulted in destroying health of many, and eight men known to now be beyond hope of a covery.

Another system is the com welfare plan," which provides loctor, at the company's ca This dector is only a spy, who repe how iong the man will be sick. Gerally he is discharged. The article shows the United Ci-Stores is the worst kind of a "sweing" employer.—Toledo Union Lead

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Touight Dr. G. A. De Santos Sare britis his series of lectures on "San Hygiene" under the auspices of the Santary and Moral Prophylazis. will speak each Monday in January by will speak each Monday in January
p.m. to young men. It is a course his
recommended as useful and interes.
The first lecture will be given at the d
rooms of the East Side Equal Ris
League, 225 Chrystic street, near Re
ton street and Second avenue.

Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Cal on in The Call, the

Sick and Death Benefit Fund UNION AND SOCIETY The regular meeting of your U and Society should be announced here will exist you in winning new meet Bring this matter up at your next may Special rates upon application to New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York Call St., New York Ca

Kindly send us o for this directory.

SAN T

MONDAY, JANUARY 9.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TRACTION SITUATION.

Big and important as are the conditions that confront those who use the elevated and subway, they are really nothing contrasted with the condition of those who work on these two lines. The condition of the men and women who make their living as sales agents, guards, motormen or newsboys is deplorable. They are the real slaves of the traction magnates and their condition must be straightened out before anything real and effective is done.

Mayor Gaynor, the foxiest and boldest man who has ever been head of affairs in this city, has said that we must have municipal ownership. But we must wait until the people develop up to it. Very unfortunately he estimates the people by the politicians he has to deal with. He knows how crooked, unscrupulous and dishonest these latter are. But the politicians of New York, very fortunately, are not the people of New York. The people of New York are far in advance of their politicians, and it is a matter of extreme regret that Mr. Gavnor does not recognize the truth of this. If he did he would not have played the game he has played.

But in playing the game he has overlooked the real facts in the case. He has ignored the important factors. Those who are most intimately concerned in the consideration of the traction situation are the men who work on the roads. They should have rebelled long ago. They should have struck against being used as they are by Shonts and company. They are the real victims of the present traction situation. They are the persons who should rebel. While they are not jammed and herded as the patrons of the various lines are, they are short-changed, spied upon and abused in other ways. The beginning of real reform in the traction situation will be a big strike, a-real strike, and a strike that will have for its object the actual reform of conditions on the various lines.

CLOSING THE CARNEGIE TRUST.

The Carnegie Trust Company has nearly \$10,000,000 in deposits. Yet it has been shut up. Some of the newspapers speak of its closing as our railways, and they are bette as an "echo" of the failure of the Northern Bank of New York. And of course the failure of the Northern was an "echo" of the failure of the Hamilton, and of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and of a great many other concerns. Just so.

And of what are all these failures an echo of? How does it happen that big, healthy, robust concerns are bowled down with such awful regularity? How does it happen that all the really active banks are the ones really under suspicion, and the ones most prone to be than we are, have forced us to a infected with the failure disease? The answer is very simple. Bank-tardy realization of our own stupidity ing has reached the limits of its logical development. Every bank in and human blindness. A sign of this New York is a rotten institution. It is up against the facts of the Quick, published by George Putnam's social order that created it, and it is therefore doomed to failure. The Sons, New York and London, under good die young-the active, progressive banks get it in the neck first. the title, "American Inland Water-That is what is the matter with those which have gone down and created a scandal.

That is, what is the matter with the Carnegie Trust. It has no more to do with Robin and his Northern Bank than the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan has. And the firm of Morgan is no more sound, farms; The railways and the waterconservative and helpful than the other banks are, or appear to be. He can get what has come to them, and he is no more a worthy figure than Robin or Morse. He may be, up to a certain point, a cleverer operator, but he is in the same game, he is governed by the same rules, and he is subject to the same pitfalls. Pinochle and poker are governed by certain inexorable rules. They beat the biggest and the best players. The same holds good in banking.

And that is why the Carnegie Trust failed. It is why all the others will fail. And it is why capitalism, as a system of production, will fail.

THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF MR, DRUMMOND, subject," says Mr. Quick, "one is im-

Charlie Drummond, because his father made a fortune in plug as an illustration of the manner in plug as a plug as a plug as an illustration of the manner in plu apply to ordinary human beings. He is too rich. He is too much of a gentleman.

As the news stories state it, he is a millionaire in his own right. The estate into which he can jam his fist when hard pressed is several the subject of water transportation mes a millionaire. So young Mr. Drummond can commit bigamy and waterway improvement has been

not has done so. He can defy all the laws governing decency and lacking in co-ordination. The idea of a water transported and has done so. And he gets off easily.

The other day he was up before a St. Louis court for bigamy, a standard draft, and with standard most serious social offense. He was fined \$500, which he paid either depths and widths of channel to corom his own income or from the income of the Drummond plug co estate. He was warned not to get drunk in St. Louis.

as warned not to do very much marrying there.

And he went out and got drunk and got married.

Then he promptly took a train for New York city where such ngs are not noticed. His latest temporary wife is a very beautiful young girl, who was a stenographer. Of course as a wife she is not legal. She will have no claim on the Drummond estate, and when Charlie is tired of her he can throw her aside as he would a servant. but for the time being she is his wife, and will remain so until the anywhere, upon a continental system urts interfere and declare her otherwise. In so interfering they also guard the sacred Drummond plug tobacco property.
All this brings up the question of marriage under present condi-

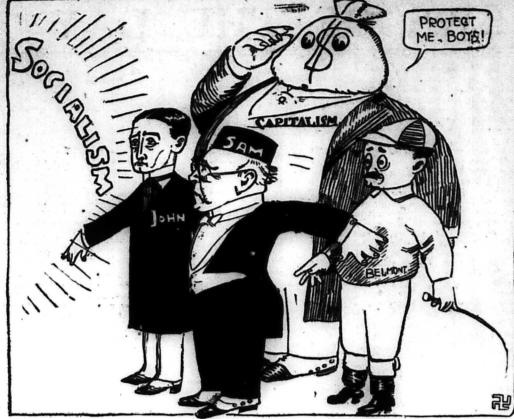
tions. Here is a man who can commit matrimony as often as he chooses. He can marry anybody that is willing. He can defy the laws. And if he happens to get caught he can get out of it on the

payment of a very small rine.

What is five hundred dollars to him, when he can get rid of a wife. and all legal obligations? What is such a paltry fine? Nothing. The rem of which he is a member, and for which he does not a bit of work turn that over to him within a week. He does no work. Yet he ta for nothing, not even wives. He can have as many of them as Turk. Yet no matter how many he has he does not have to go to

He is a good capitalist. He breaks up no families. He is a san ne is a good capitalist. He deast up no families. He is a sane, sound, conservative man. But think what would happen if a radical of any kind put on paper the ideas that Drummond practices! Think what an uproar there would be! Every paper from the Pacific Coast to Cape Cod would be up in scare headlines howling about it. Yet what he does is ordinary, common—and the courts are not severe

His opinion of courts and of judges was shown by what he did a soon as the judge had pronounced sentence. He did the opposite ad got away with it. He has simply capitalist respect for courts, ad capitalist respect, very rightly, is no respect at all.



"LITTLE BROTHERS OF THE RICH."

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

By MARY S. OPPENHEIMER.

ful profit. So it has come about that the poor in our cities hunger in the the difficulty of getting them to maras much as a means of transportation and cheaper for the heavier and bulkler freight, thus leaving the railroad free to carry the lighter, costlier and more perishable merchandise.

But the partial breakdown of the railroads as freight carriers, the congestion of freight at some of the terminals and the menace of competition by Canada and European countries, more awake to the situation ways: Their Relation to Transportation and the National Welfare; Their Creation, Restoration and Mainte The headings of the chapters are suggestive: The grand strategy ways; Terminals a vital but neglected matter: The rivers and the "conserva-

the engineers.
"In the fully developed waterway low countries-our competitors in the waterway for every twenty square miles of area." Thus far the United States has done comparatively little to develop the waterways.

Who will not bow the knee to the brutal Baal, Nor, silent, pass when Manhood's cast in jail! States has done comparatively little to develop the waterways.

Individual states have taken some action and so has the federal govern-"But, on reviewing the whole Who buy our judges, lease our courts and comings of the popular thought are reflected in the work of a popular gov-ernment. The popular thought on vague and lacking in co-ordination respond, never seems to have occurred until recently to any person in authority; and we have the same situation in our waterways that we should have had in our railway affairs, if all the railways had been built by guess, of varying gauges, and with rails made for different and incompatible types of wheels. Barges for inland waterof waterways, just as are railway cars

Never was any country richer in ac tual and potential inland waterways care was one. The whole huge stretch palachians is drained by the Missi tery in the drainage of the continent lays Mr. Quick: Father of Waters sends up in its roar our true national anthem. This mighty valley is nature's own act of union for

We Americans have long been rail- | Great Lakes, the Mississippi, the Ohio We have neglected the the Missouri, the Columbia, and the waterways of this great country of Tennessee, must be given depth in ours and left the railway magnates proportion to their functions, for the to do as they liked with the roads and first requisite of cheap water transit means of transportation. We is depth of water. "But most of our have failed to regard our problem of waterways must, in the nature of the transportation in its true light as a case, be rather shallow, and our probhuge job that the public must attend lems with them are to be found in to, some of the work being profitable, the matter of terminals and the types and some burdensome and of doubt- of vessels. "Indeed, in some of the vegetables the farmer leaves to rot Farragut expressed it. Louisiana

proportion to their functions, for the in proportion to their functions, for the first requisite of cheap water transit is degit of water. "But most of our problems with them are to be found in the matter of terminals and the types of vessels. "Indeed, in some of the Southern states, steamers are run, in river parlance, on a heavy dew," or "wherever it is damp," as Admiral Farragut expressed it. Louisiana, however, is the American Low Countries.

The movement for better waterways now just beginning is a part of that general movement for the conservation of our natural resources, which is a cheerful sign of the times. It offers an outlook on the future full of our natural resources, which is an element of the country rich and fertile from ocian to ocean.

In the last resort conservation means of transportation that will not be who belong to the country rich and fertile from ocian to ocean.

O Poet! weave for us an holy rhyme Wrought from the lavish breed of sease!

Which like the problems are such that will not be will not bow the knee to the brutal free forts were being made to the whole people, not their exploitation for the profit of the few, Mena out the moral leprosy—disease of Of Greed and Rapine—foul Corruption's case!

Which like the country rich and fertile from ocian to ocean.

O Poet! weave for us an holy rhyme Wrought from the slavish breed of selfish case!

Which like the moral leprosy—disease of Of Greed and Rapine—foul Corruption's case!

Which like the moral leprosy—disease of Of Greed and Rapine—foul Corruption's case!

Who God External bides in cave and den, Who will not bow the knee to the brutal family that the profit of the campaign to exclude from England the family that ends the profit of the case and benefit of the whole people, not their exploitation for the profit of the few, Mena of the proper is part of the case;

Who God External bides in cave and den, Who Who will not bow the knee to the brutal family that the profit of the pro

tion movement": The long look for-ward in transportation: The battle of Of Greed and Rapine—foul Corruption

the fully developed waterway forts systems of France, Germany and the With Civic Virtues! Haste! and seek ye

curse upon the parasites of wealth

Which, else, would see God's omens in the

Did He not cast out Spain-destroy her Our land when Slavery His right with-

Shall He not now a bitter ransom Shall He not now a bitter runsom ask
For every white slave crushed by cruel
task?
For every child so basely robbed of youth.
Hope, health, life, learning, pity, love and

glut the maws of monsters made o

How shall we call this Age an "Age-of

When heaping matter does Mind, And leaves the Heart

God grant us souls of truer, purer Who, now at last, High Heaven

rights! And build, within them,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"ANARCHISTS" IN LONDON. Editor of The Call:

25 Postmen.
tropolitan .v. ster Board Employe.
Six Ward Beadles.
25 Salvage Corps Men.
25 Fire Brigade Men.
Six Foot Guards.
Elight Provincial Police.
Metropolitan Police Band.
100 Metropolitan Police.
City Police Band.
200 City Police.
Hearse—Coffin of P.-S. Tucker.
arriage Containing. Wreaths.

First Hearse—Cofin of P.-S. Tucker
Carriage Containing Wreaths.
Three Carriages Containing Mourners
Second Hearse—Coffin of P.-S. Benti
Carriage Containing Mourners
Third Hearse—Coffin of P.-C. Choate
Carriage Containing Wreaths.
Members of the City Corporation.
Representatives of Associations.
Mounted Police.
Such a scene in itself is calculated

Mounted Police.

Such a scene in itself is calculated to a stir evil passions to the dregs, and the press campaign can be easily imagined Finally, the "anarchists" are located it East London and deliberately murdered by the British government.

And now, indeed, the ends of Russi will be served. Now, indeed, the "liberty loving" Englishman will realize that he must suppress once and for all the "anarchist menace to society."

icial and morney as annual in not be allowed to ness to gorous trottest. F. 817141. New York, Jan. 4, 1911.

The abominable doings in London reported in The Call and other papers cannot be allowed to pass without some comment. Every sane man must have been struck with the amazing spectacle of 1,500 police, assisted by firemen, soldiers,

First Hears

niquitous British covernment by the age of resolutions to be forwarded ingiand to the Social Demorrate in engra, Justice, and to Sir Fringrid. In the home sacretary. The unreference by Small beautiful the worker of the streets. I trust that this seriodial and modified murders in dustrial and modified murders in discreme wrotes. I trust that this seriodial and modified murders in discreme wrotes. It was without as ignorance wrotest. F. STMANER BOY

ber as they are in the case of the striking

teamsters.

Likewise, in the case of Gripe Nuts, the Ladies' Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post, Butterick's publications and patterns, with a firmer resolve to patronize only union goods of all kinds to the limit

only union goods of all kinds to the limits only union goods of all kinds to the limits—not forgetting union bread.

And all this I will do, and hope all Socialists will ever do, although I am not a member of a union. Let's show our consistancy and draw the union men irresistancy and draw the union men irresistancy and ward us. Milwaukee did that

ry successfully.

ROBERT LANSDOWNE.

New York, Jan. 3, 1911.

HOW MODEST THEY ARE.

Editor of The Call: I have read in The Call of January 2 about a "professor's lectures on law of the air." I have often wondered why the big land owners don't claim the air. Dr. Hazeltine says whoever

WALL STREET AND LABOR. Editor of The Call:

The appended item was sent out workingman's paper.
over the financial tickers today by the faults and errors of proerally understood to be friendly to ism. But it seems to me a Morgan. First time in the history of in the end, harmful policy to Street that such an item has been all existing unions and all strotteed.

Morgan. First time in the hatoly of the Street that such an item has been noticed.

"ASSAULTING EXPRESS DRIVERS SENT TO PRISON.

"Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions on Wednesday sent to the pentitentiary five former express wagon drivers for assaulting Meyer Stone, who had declared that the men who murdered John C. Warner in Seventh avenue on the theory that he was a strikebreaker should be punished. Six months' sentence was imposed on Joseph Markowitz, who led the attack on Stone, while John Simsgot two months and Harry Ebersburg.

FAVORS COMMISSION GOVERN-

Editor of The Call: In your issue of December 14, in the

commission form of government makes government simple, puts it within the man while at the same time precluding participation by the illiterate. It is it a thousand years, or a day is se nearly ideal that I hope to live to see it substituted for our state government, and trust that some day it will be also substituted for our na-

ional government.

Do look into it, and don't let sureflections on Socialist intelligence opear in The Call. CHARLES ZUEBLIN.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1911.

BALKY VOTING MACHINES. Editor of The Call: The following is from the Pulsski

The following is from the Pulaski Democrat:

"One Oswego voting machine was arranged so that the votes of those who voted "yes" on the constitutional amendments were recorded as voting "no." This discovery may mean the passage of the judges' constitutional amendment by eighteen plurality in the state. It shows again the necessity of complete inspection of voting machines before they are used."

It also shows, Mr. Editor, that a corrupt bi-partisan machine could defeat any Socialist ticket nominated and apparently with no great outlay from the Yellow Dog Fund.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1916.

SOME MORE VARIETY

Editor of The Call:
"Variety is the spice of life," as mg to the heading you put ov

owns the ground owns it up to the skies? Why do they stop at the skies? Why do they stop at the skies? It has some features of the seen that to play into the enemy rent, and then go to hell and make the devil pay rent? But may God bless them when they get down there.

A READER.

Sheffield, Pa., Jan. 4, 1911. for our attitude toward re beware of confusing seve allied and closely similar The Call is a So

the attack on Stone, while John Sims, got two months and Harry Ebersburg, cess of the cause, we must restorers and saviors of one month each."

This shows how interested Wall Street is in labor news. JOHN D.

New York, Jan. 5, 1911.

I write all this in no spirit of finding or of infallibility, but a because I believe these matters

In your issue of December 14, in the deport on the proposed commission form of government for Niagara Falls, it is said that eliminating the straight ticket would place the Socialists at a great disadvantage. I hope you will see your way to correct that statement. It is a very grave reflection on the Focialists. If they are unable to choose five names out of the cantilist dats on such a limited ticket as this form of government proposes, they cannot be of any service to the cause of Socialism. If Socialism is dependent of the straight ticket, then it must yelly on the votes of the illiterate. I reserve to find so many Socialist ignorant of the workings of the commission form of government and dull to its possibilities. It is the most valuation in the workings of the commission form of government and dull to its possibilities. It is the most valuation in the workings of the commission form of socialism.

The only object of a straight ticket that has ever been discovered is to enable political leaders to whip the worke for Socialism.

The only object of a straight ticket that has ever been discovered is to enable political leaders to whip the unthinking into line, and the complicated form of government prevalent in most of our communities, in the states, and in the nation, has been designed for the express purpose of bewildering the voter. The suspicion that the commission form of government work of the proposed by business men, is very superficial. The same objection might be brought to the whole capitalist system, without which Socialism needs the best organisation and the best talent which can be given to it. It must draw it from any source and it must see that its supportation for the first proposed by business men, is very superficial. The same objection might be brought to the whole capitalist system, without which Socialism needs the best organisation of the total results of the armage of appreciation of the average of appreciation of the average of appreciation of the average of appreciation of the averag

sems as years, and the m