

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

The Call

The Weather. Fair today, Thursday partly cloudy and windy; light variable winds, becoming southerly. TELEPHONES 4271-5272 WORTH. Price Two Cents

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

No. 26. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1910.

STUFFS BEGIN TO DROP IN PRICE

More Milk Companies Cut Off One Cent a Quart—Meat and Eggs Lower.

Most big milk companies in the greater city followed the lead of the Alexander Campbell concern in deciding to reduce the price of milk from 9 to 8 cents a quart. Some of these companies announced that the reduction will go into effect at once instead of on February 1, as was the case with the Campbell Company, which will become operative. The price of these nine companies probably will cut will become operative. The price of milk all around.

Meat, like most of the other commodities in the country, also was blessed yesterday with reductions in the prices of other commodities that recently have been soaring upward. The most of these drops were in the wholesale market, but they will reach the consumer's pocket today or tomorrow.

Lard went off from 12 to 11 cents, and pork loins, which were quoted at 16 cents on Saturday, dropped to 15 cents. In Manhattan the wholesale price of beef was not much affected, but in Brooklyn the wholesalers were selling stock for 8 cents that last week brought 10 cents.

Fresh eggs dropped from the high quotations of 48 cents that made them 55 to 60 cents to the consumer to 46 cents, and should be sold at retail at from 52 to 55 cents. Butter sold down to 23 1/2 cents a pound for the choicest grade, and 37 cents last week. The much abused consumer ought to be able to get a pound of good butter today for 40 cents instead of the 44 cents that he has been paying recently.

"Dead," Say Wholesalers.

Wholesalers in meat markets acknowledged yesterday that the market was "dead." Up to this time they kept perfectly straight faces, and declared that their business had not been affected by all the hullabaloo. It was said yesterday, however, that wholesale dealers were stocked with thousands of unsold cuts of dressed beef in their storage rooms, and were really wondering where they were going to find room for the next day's incoming supply.

There has been no material reductions in shipments from the Western packers, although word has been sent to Chicago and other places to ease off. The refrigerator cars usually are four or five days on the road from Chicago, and the packers have not had an opportunity to cut their shipments to the New York market. It is confidently predicted, however, that there will be a material curtailment of shipments of beef by the end of the week.

One of two wholesalers said yesterday that they wouldn't be surprised to see meat cheaper by the end of the week than it has been in a year. Said one Brooklyn wholesaler:

"Half a cent a pound is a serious drop in price, but here we have it cut a cent and a half from two cents in a week. It probably won't go lower after the end of the week, for then they will be less of it. The supply will be cut down."

The dealers in eggs say that the recent mild weather, and the opening up of the winter bound South, explains the drop in the egg price.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union announced yesterday that it has re-elected two resolutions to a committee of the union to report next week. One of the resolutions pledges the union to refrain from purchasing goods at the present high prices and the other is more sweeping in its nature, taking in a number of other food products. The committee will present a general resolution containing the principal features of both, which will be submitted to the Brooklyn Central Labor Union next week.

VICTIM GETS DAMAGES

Awards \$14,000 to Man Injured in Darrington Crash.

Lawyer M. L. Malievinsky yesterday secured the fourth victory against the Darrington Construction Company. A verdict of \$14,000 damages was awarded to Andrew Maher, a concrete worker who was earning \$2.14 a day in the cellar of the Hotel Darrington, which collapsed and buried him in the ruins March 2, 1904.

STRIKES CONTINUE

Fall River, Mass., Cotton Operatives Fight for Better Wages.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 25.—Demanding a guarantee of \$13 a week and better working facilities, all of the 700 employees of the textile plant of the Barnaby Company are idle today as a result of a strike of the quillers, beamers and slasher tenders, and a general strike is threatened in the Borden mills, where 100 workers went out today.

The operatives say that since the increase in cost of good material, inferior cotton and even waste has been introduced in the process of gingham manufacture, making the piece machines slower and more difficult, so that a fair wage is impossible.

HEADS OF CAR UNION DON'T WANT STRIKE

Dispute With Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company May Be Patched Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—A strike of the trolley car men of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company will not be sanctioned by the executive officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. The national officers consider the whole agitation a mistake, have repudiated the officers of the local union and excluded them from today's conferences.

"All thought of a strike has been given up," declared one of the leaders late this afternoon. "I can tell you positively that we are not even considering a strike now. The leaders are anxious only to appease the trolley men, secure a fairly satisfactory understanding with the transit company and patch up the trouble which has been made."

Assurance of the authenticity of the above statements was received this evening from a prominent labor leader, who is in close and intimate touch with all the officials of the national association, and who has taken part in all the conferences which have been held of late by the officers of the union.

C. O. Pratt, national organizer, said: "At the present time there is no indication that a strike will be called. We may seek some other method to adjust the grievances. The company is trying to force us to strike, but we will not do so."

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 25.—William Waldren and Alfred Poler, both charged with assaulting Edward J. Curry and William Collins, were each fined \$25 before Judge Farmer yesterday morning.

Curry and Collins have both been active in organizing the employees of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey into the Amalgamated Association of Street and Railway Employees of America, and because of their work in successfully organizing the men they became the marks for the spies and detectives in the employ of the corporation.

FORT PRAISES REPORT

Jersey Governor Approves Commission's Ideas on Industrial Education.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Governor Fort today transmitted to the legislature the report of the commission on industrial education. The governor commended to the careful consideration of the legislature "the admirable recommendations" of the commission.

The report said in part: "The commission believes that effective results can be obtained after careful study and experiment in a modest way at the start and that the work of industrial education in the state can be best served through a special commission on industrial education appointed to take charge of and have supervision over the industrial schools which may be established in the state for those beyond the school age and where state aid is extended under the law of 1881."

TO MURDER TWELVE

Bloody Weyer Keeps Up Repression in Province of Catalonia.

BARCELONA, Jan. 25.—Twelve of the forty-eight residents of Horta, a village four miles from here, who were court-martialed for the alleged burning of a convent in the revolution of last summer, were today sentenced to death. Others received long terms of imprisonment.

PAY LAST HONORS TO HANFORD TODAY

Funeral Ceremonies Will Be Held This Afternoon at the Lyceum, Brooklyn.

Hundreds of Socialists and unionists will pay last honors this afternoon to Ben Hanford, who died Monday, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Funeral ceremonies will begin in the large hall at 2 o'clock, after which the body will be borne to the Freshpond Crematorium followed by old friends and comrades.

Short addresses will be made by the following representing various organizations of the Socialist party: Local New York, Alexander Jones and Edward F. Cassidy; Local Kings, Dr. C. L. Furman; national committee, Morris Hillquit, and state committee, Henry L. Slobohin. William D. Haywood will speak in behalf of the Socialists of the West. Abe Cahane will represent the Socialists of the East Side.

Many labor unions and progressive organizations will either attend in a body or have delegations present. The German singing societies and Schneider's Orchestra will take part in the musical program.

A large crowd is expected at the Labor Lyceum this afternoon, as Hanford's friends and admirers numbered in the thousands.

SUSPECT A LUNATIC

Alleged Slayer of Two Boys Is Old Inmate of Middletown.

Dr. Reeve Turner, of 208 East 72d street, had Herbert Jerome Dennison, the man who is charged with shooting Robert Lomas and Arthur Shibley, under his care at the Middletown State Hospital for three years. He says that Dennison was one of the most dangerous patients that he had and that he cannot imagine how he got free.

Dr. Turner left the hospital in February, 1905, and Dennison was an inmate then. For a year or so after he left, the doctor said, Dennison's mother kept pleading with him to recommend to the authorities of the asylum that her son be discharged on condition that she place him in a private institution in Connecticut. He always refused, as he thought that the man should be confined in a state institution, where the discipline was more severe than in private ones.

Dennison, he said, was suffering from dementia praecox, a form of paranoia. He had various delusions, among them a hatred for children.

Inspector McCafferty spent almost the entire day yesterday working with detectives of the Harlem branch on Dennison's case. When he came back to police headquarters he said that he was not shaken in his belief that the man was the one they wanted.

BIG SIX BALL A SUCCESS

Printers Pack Grand Central Palace and Aid Hospital Fund.

Grand Central Palace was packed last night with a joyous crowd of printers and their ladies who danced merrily away until the wee small hours of the morning. The occasion was the sixtieth annual reception held by Typographical Union No. 6.

SUES FOR LOST ARM

Wants Damages From Hotel for Limb Injured at Work.

Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court at White Plains, yesterday, heard evidence in the suit of Elsie Harrington Fitzgerald, a laundress against the Cadillac Hotel Company. While the plaintiff was employed in the hotel last August, an ironing machine mangled her right arm, gangrene developed and it was amputated at Bellevue Hospital.

Debs on Hanford's Death.

Eugene V. Debs wired The Call from Omaha, Neb., yesterday, the following tribute to the memory of Ben Hanford, who, with him, upheld the banner of International Socialism in this country during the two last Presidential campaigns:

"The death of Comrade Ben Hanford removes from the Socialist movement one of its most gifted writers, eloquent speakers and loyal supporters.

"For many years he served with pen and tongue with all the ability and energy at his command. He never wearied in the struggle, never uttered a disheartening word and never lowered his colors.

"Ben Hanford was a perfect type of the proletarian revolutionist. He had the clear head of a philosopher and the brave soul of a warrior. His personality was virile and magnetic, his character unique and commanding. His enthusiasm, notwithstanding his frail body, was contagious. Wherever he went, he was respected and loved and wherever he was heard he won converts to the cause.

"During the past few years he did his work under the extremest difficulties. His mind was too strong and active for his weak and diseased body. Almost any other would have yielded to pain and torture and given up in despair. But Ben Hanford had sprung from the loins of the working class and knew no such word as surrender. Many an agony was wrung from his emaciated body, but he never halted in his march and never wavered in his devotion to duty and his fidelity to the movement.

"He had patience, fortitude, serenity and unconquerable heroism. He did as much as any other and under the circumstances more than any other, to make the Socialist movement in the United States what it is today, and his life of splendid service is an example and his unflagging devotion to principle an inspiration to us all.

"The death of this brave Comrade is a distinct loss to the Socialist movement. Personally, I keenly feel his taking off, and my deepest sympathy goes to his widowed Comrade.

"There is consolation in knowing that Hanford's unselfish services will preserve his memory and that his heroic soul is in the great movement he lived and died to serve."

PRESIDENT TAFT DENIES TRUST WAR

"Big Bill," Reminded by James J. Hill of "Business Perils," Issues Short Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Taft today made public the following statement as to his reports that the administration is planning a crusade against combinations of capital.

"No statement was issued, either from the Attorney General's office or the White House indicating that the purpose of the administration with reference to prosecutions under the anti-trust law is other than as set forth in the message of the President of January 7, 1910. Sensational statements that there is to be a new departure and an indiscriminate prosecution of important industries have no foundation. The purpose of the administration is exactly as already stated in the President's message."

The statement was issued after the President had talked with James J. Hill, the railway magnate, and had received information that stock market prices were crumbling in New York under the various reports printed yesterday and this morning. There was no further statement from the White House except the foregoing.

Hill on leaving the White House said he did not pretend to represent or speak for the President in anything he said, but he was sure that the President would not attack corporations of themselves, but the sins of the corporation. If corporations were violating the laws of the country, he supposed they would be brought to book.

JERSEY BOSSES UNITE

Manufacturers' Association Formally Launched at Trenton Yesterday.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—The Manufacturers' Association of the State of New Jersey was organized at the State House today with about 100 members. These officers were elected: President, John Schmidt, Passaic; secretary, I. William Foster, Trenton; treasurer, Charles S. Boyer, Camden.

President Schmidt appointed this committee to draft a constitution and by-laws: Thomas Devlin, Burlington; Herbert Knight, Newark; Charles S. Boyer, Camden.

WAIST BOSSES' ASS'N NOW ON THE ROCKS

BIG BALL COMING

Forward Masquerade to Be Pulled Off Saturday Night.

Madison Square Garden will be the scene of the Forward masquerade ball next Saturday evening, January 29. The Forward ball is always looked forward to as the event of the year in Socialist circles.

DR. SHAW SCORES LOW

Suffragist Answers Curt Letter of Head of Civic Federation.

When Dr. Anna Howard Shaw wrote to the Civic Federation to ask why the National Woman Suffrage Association had not been invited to send delegates to the Uniform State Law Congress in Washington, the letter was answered by Seth Low, who said: "It simply did not occur to us that the Suffrage Association was related in any direct way to the object of the conference."

Dr. Shaw replied as follows: "Your letter astonished me, even more than the fact that national organizations of women had not been invited to send their representatives and delegates to the convention in Washington. You state: 'It simply did not occur to us that the National American Woman Suffrage Association was related in any direct way to the object of the conference.'"

"Since the National American Woman Suffrage Association is composed of many of the foremost women of our country, many of whom are deeply interested in all of the questions discussed by the Civic Federation, and who have given excellent service along the lines of many of the reforms under consideration, and since these reforms affect women equally with men, to assume that we have no interest in the matter in which the subjects may be discussed or decided, seems to be wholly outside of reason."

"I assure you, sir, that there is no question of vital interest to this nation which is not of as much importance to women as to men, and to ignore their opinions and wishes in such fundamental questions as marriage, divorce, public health, pure food and similar matters at this time seems to add one more to the many injustices from which women have suffered in the past."

"I hope that in future sessions of the Civic Federation the national associations of women may have the same opportunity of representation as have those of men."

N. Y. C. TO RAISE PAY

Railroad Men Employed on Its Lines Sure of Some Increase.

J. P. Bradley, representing Vice President Smith of the New York Central Lines, officially announced yesterday that the railroad is willing to grant an increase of wages to all trainmen in the employ of the company, but stated that the percentage of the increase could not be determined yet.

This announcement followed a conference between Bradley, C. M. Holday, chairman of the trainmen's committee, and M. C. Slatern, chairman of the conductors' committee. In regard to the compromise of the demands for shorter hours and increased wages recently asked by trainmen of thirty-two roads centering in New York.

Bradley added that the railroad was preparing data from which estimates of the exact amount of increase might be made. The trainmen and conductors are preparing similar data to determine how much they may concede in the compromise. Another conference is expected next Tuesday to settle the matter.

NOLAN WINS FARE CASE

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed the suit brought by Frank McDougall against W. J. Nolan—"Billy" Nolan—to recover \$12,000 he claimed to be due him on a check alleged to have been signed by Nolan. The check, according to the plaintiff, was given in payment of money advanced to Timothy McKenna for Nolan, who, it was averred, had lost heavily to McKenna at cards.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed the suit brought by Frank McDougall against W. J. Nolan—"Billy" Nolan—to recover \$12,000 he claimed to be due him on a check alleged to have been signed by Nolan. The check, according to the plaintiff, was given in payment of money advanced to Timothy McKenna for Nolan, who, it was averred, had lost heavily to McKenna at cards.

Recent Victories of Strikers Split Ranks of Employers.

HOFFMAN ROUSE GLOOMY

"Down Then, the Revolutionary Manufacturers Say as They Are Driven to Cover.

The great shirtwaist strike is drawing to an end. One by one the manufacturers, some of them the most stubborn, have signed agreements with the union and have resumed operation. The last few days some very important victories have been won. This confirms the membership of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers will dwindle down to a few, or perhaps be completely destroyed, and the entire trade will be unionized.

This would not have to follow were it not for the fact that in accordance with the by-laws of that association one cannot sign an agreement with the union and at the same time maintain his membership in that organization.

War is war, the manufacturers say, and one is either for or against them. The principles of the association, waist and dress manufacturers, are such that they do not tolerate any man or any body who supports a union or enters into an agreement with organized labor. Their liberality extends just far enough to allow a member to employ some union people—should they prove "desirable."

So those who have settled are just out of their organization and are with the union. Every settlement weakens the manufacturers, for it means that some one will be able to do the work that would have gone to some one else. The reason is here, or nearly so, and the orders must be filled. This is a competitive system, business is business, and the early bird catches the worm. Those who settle are the birds who catch the trade.

Bosses Are Sure.

That is why the bosses are sure. In addition to the prevailing troubles, some fashionable ladies took it into their heads of establishing a co-operative shirtwaist factory. This is the last straw that threatens to break the camel's back. This is a time of faddism, and should the rich girls, those who are the best consumers, take to the habit of ordering their fine waists from the co-operative factory, business will be on the blink. Perish the thought!

When a reporter of The Call visited the rich offices at the Hoffman House yesterday to get the opinion of the manufacturers on the proposed co-operative plan he found several bosses in a somewhat sulky mood. They said that all went well, but they did not look it. Even the ever-optimistic president of the association, B. Hyman, did not wear his usual smile.

"My dear sir," he said, "you want to know what I think of the co-operative shop? Well, I'll tell you. My advice to the ladies is not to touch anything they know nothing about. If I were a society man I would make that my business. If I were a newspaper man I would stick to that. I am a waist manufacturer and I stick to my business. Let the society ladies stick to their business. That's all I have to say."

"How soon will the strikers win?" the reporter asked.

Hyman did not like the question. He said that those who are out will never win. He also gave the reasons why. "My dear sir, let me tell you that we have about too many hands," he said. "About twenty manufacturers left the city, this makes a shortage of about 2,000 hands. About 4,000 were in this trade from the underwear makers and the cap makers. So you see we gained about 2,000, which means that as many will be thrown out."

"Mr. Hyman, the union has issued a statement that there are only about 4,000 strikers out. According to your figures, there should be 4,000 now in the trade than you need. How is it, then, that many of you are setting every day and that the daily papers are full of advertisements calling for shirt waist makers?" the reporter asked.

Hyman tried to explain, but he was unsuccessful. In the meantime the

(Continued on Page 2.)

other manufacturer who partook in the concentration insisted on having his say. "Damn Them, the Revolutionists." He was not as clever a man as the president of the association, nor as tactful. Soured by the strike, he gave vent to his wrath and said some things that could not be reproduced in print. A mild epitome of his outburst would resemble the following: "You know whose fault it is, the whole trouble? The Russian girls, damn them. They are the most stubborn. I worked with 150 Italian girls and never had any trouble, but these Russian girls, the revolutionists are the limit. Always they want something and always they demand something. Look you here—

Jacoby & Eckhouse Get Writ Enjoining Girl Waist Strikers

Desperate over the victories of the shirtwaist strikers, Jacoby & Eckhouse, manufacturers of 226 West 17th street, applied for and secured a temporary injunction before Justice Peter A. Hendrick, of the Supreme Court, yesterday.

The injunction is made out against Solomon Shindler, treasurer of the union, and a number of others. In his affidavit, Mark Alter, attorney for the bosses, states that the aggregate sum paid in fines by 250 strikers amounted to \$2,000. The injunction follows:

Hyman Jacoby and Minna K. Eckhouse, plaintiffs, against Solomon Shindler, as treasurer of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 25, L. G. W. U., a voluntary association consisting of seven or more persons; Solomon Shindler, individually; "Joseph" Goldstein, first name fictitious, real first name of defendant unknown to plaintiffs; "Samuel" Epstein, first name fictitious, real first name of defendant unknown to plaintiffs; Abraham Fishman, Abraham Earoff, Gusie Stark, "Jennie" Auerbach, first name fictitious, real first name of defendant unknown to plaintiffs; "Minnie" Auerbach, first name fictitious, real first name of defendant unknown to plaintiffs; Ida Cohen, Annie Komansky, Jennie Busch, Dora Pecker, defendants.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the summons and complaint hereto, and the affidavits accompanying this order of Minna K. Eckhouse, Elmer M. Eckhouse, Gertrude Strinberger, Estelle Pecorara, Lena Greenberg, Margaret Lefkowitz, Esle Garfinkel, Maggie Reimen, Genevieve Cancalot, Sarah Reimen, Ida Freault, Pauline Behr, Rose Becker, and Mark Alter, all verified the 25th day of January, 1910, and of Max L. Simmons, verified the 24th day of January, 1910, that the plaintiffs demand and are entitled to judgment against the defendants restraining the commission of the acts hereinafter enjoined, and that the commission and continuance of the said acts, during the pendency of this action, would produce serious and irreparable injury to the plaintiffs, for which they have no adequate remedy at law; and it appearing by the said complaint and said affidavits that the defendants are profiting and doing and suffering to be done, and threaten to continue doing, the pendency of this action, procuring, doing and suffering to be done, and are about to procure and do and suffer to be done the acts hereinafter enjoined, in violation of the plaintiffs' rights respecting the subject of the action, and tending to render a judgment ineffectual by interfering with the plaintiffs' business as manufacturers of shirtwaists, in the unlawful manner set forth in said complaint and said affidavits; and the plaintiffs having duly given an undertaking as required by law, which undertaking has been duly approved, now, upon motion of Fleischman & Fox, attorneys for the plaintiffs, it is

Ordered that the defendants above-named and each and all of them, both in their individual and representative capacities, and their agents and all of their attorneys, agents and servants, and each of them, and the said Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 25, L. G. W. U., and the members, employees, agents, committees, attorneys, directors and officers of said defendant association, are hereby enjoined and restrained until the further order of this court, from interfering with, annoying, accosting, threatening, waylaying and following the plaintiffs or their employes, hands and workers in such manner, or in such numbers, as to express or imply threats, intimidation, coercion or force against any of them, and from interfering with the plaintiffs' business or picketing their said places of business or the homes of their employes or persons desirous of obtaining employment from the plaintiffs, on the streets and sidewalks in front of, adjacent to and at the houses of the plaintiffs or their employes, or such other persons, in such numbers or in such manner as to express or imply threats, intimidation, coercion or force against such persons or any of them; and it is further

Ordered that the defendants and each of them show cause before me or one of the justices of this court at a special term, Part 1, thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the Boro of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why this injunction should not be continued and made permanent until the final determination of this action, and why the plaintiffs should not have such other and further relief as to the court may seem proper.

Sufficient cause appearing therefor, it is ordered that service of a copy of this order and the accompanying affidavits upon any of the defendants, on or before the 27th day of January, 1910, be deemed sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the County Court House, Boro of Manhattan, City of New York, January 25, 1910.

PETER A. HENDRICK, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

MANY VICTORIES FOR PHILA. WAIST UNION

A. Rosenberg, Strike Leader, Says Many Manufacturers Are Recognizing the Organization.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—According to Abo Rosenberg, leader of the striking shirtwaist makers, the demands of the girls are being met by manufacturers, and a number of girls will return to work tomorrow. Shorter hours, better pay and recognition of the union are among the requirements being met.

Miss Constance Biddle received \$125 for the strikers, \$100 of which was contributed by a business man who withheld his name and \$25 by Mrs. Henry Justice.

In a decision yesterday Judge Staake, in Quarter Sessions Court, declared worthless the bail entered for fourteen of the shirtwaist strikers. The court, with consent of counsel, allowed the bonds to stand, but the judge gave instructions to the young women that he withheld the bench warrants for their arrest on the condition that they would not continue to do picket duty about shirtwaist factories.

The young women strikers who were directly interested in this proceeding were present in court, and Judge Staake, in applying his remarks to them, said that doing picket duty or standing about factories wherein women were employed who did not wish to strike was illegal, even though there was no force or violence used.

Mistaken for a shirtwaist striker, Jesse Purnell, a prisoner in the Tombs charged with murdering Mary Harris at 63 West 134th street, on December 26 last, cut his throat with a safety razor blade and took a heavy dose of Paris green early yesterday afternoon and died later in Bellevue Hospital.

SUICIDE IN TOMBS

At a mass meeting last night at Weaver's Hall, 54th street near Third avenue, the Steamfitters' Helpers' International Association decided, by a vote of 561 to 8 to go out on a sympathetic strike with the Steamfitters' Union, which is, at present, carrying on a general strike.

HELPERS VOTE TO GO OUT ON STRIKE

By a Vote of 561 to 8 Steamfitters' Helpers' Union Will Walk Out in Sympathy.

At a mass meeting last night at Weaver's Hall, 54th street near Third avenue, the Steamfitters' Helpers' International Association decided, by a vote of 561 to 8 to go out on a sympathetic strike with the Steamfitters' Union, which is, at present, carrying on a general strike.

It is the opinion of building trades unionists that not a single job will be able to continue operations today, unless the demands of the unions are granted.

The men are determined to stick to the fight until victory is theirs. After the vote of the helpers was taken a committee from the Steamfitters' Union was granted the floor. The committee congratulated the union for the stand taken and expressed the point that by solidly sticking together they can force their demands on the bosses.

SAVING THE CITY

Bureau of Municipal Research to Have 15 Scrub Women Discharged. Fifteen widows, many of them aged, who drew one dollar a day for scrubbing the City Hall, are to lose their places. Hundreds of women who clean and scrub offices in other city buildings at the same wages may be dispensed with before long.

There are thirty women, who clean the sixty offices in the City Hall daily. They report for work at 7 o'clock and their job is finished two hours later. Yesterday, following a visit to the City Hall of the Bureau of Municipal Research, it was stated that fifteen of the thirty widows would be discharged and that the remaining fifteen would henceforth be required to do the work formerly done by thirty.

During the visit the committee inspected the old building and questioned Janitor John Ryan. He pointed out that the limited time left for cleaning the offices and scrubbing the floors makes necessary the employment of a large force.

There are men cleaners and watchmen as well employed in City Hall, the pay roll being \$14,000 a year. Men wash the marble floors and pillars, scrub the marble steps, wash down the front, rear and sides of the building, scrub walls and carry off waste and debris. Two watchmen are employed in shifts of twelve hours each.

When the Bureau Committee left it was understood that it would not only suggest to President McAneny cutting in half the women's force, but the reduction of the men's force as well. The committee has been similarly investigating in every other branch of the administration directly under the control of Boro President McAneny.

WANT PIECE SYSTEM

Schenectady Boiler Makers Vote for That Method of Work. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Following a request of the officers of the American Locomotive Company in his city and in accordance with the agreement made between the company and the boiler makers at the settlement of the recent strike, the boiler makers, tank makers and helpers of the works to the number of 689 today met and voted to do away with the day work system and return to the piece system.

At the time of the settlement of the strike, Vice President James McNaughton, of New York, claimed for the company that although in order to restore peace the day system would be tolerated, yet the piece system was the only one under which the local works could be run satisfactorily on account of facilities. The unions agreed at that time to allow the men to choose the system to be used by ballot.

The big majority of the men today voted for the old system, the vote standing 511 for piece work and 176 against it. Both the company officials and the men are well satisfied with the turn affairs have taken. The company asserts that the piece system will raise the wages of the boiler makers 50 per cent.

TAXICAB HITS WOMAN

In crossing Amsterdam avenue at 60th street yesterday afternoon Mrs. Susan Mitchell, forty-six years old, of 187 West 60th street, was knocked down by a taxicab and received severe scalp wounds. She was placed in the machine and hurried to Roosevelt Hospital, where her condition was said not to be serious.

DIES WHILE AT WORK

While at work yesterday unloading freight from the British steamer "Teleford," Carmine Perisco, twenty-three years old, of 195 Sackett street, suddenly fell dead. Ambulance Surgeon Lebovich, of the Eastern District Hospital, declared death was due to heart disease.

NOT DRUGGIST'S FAULT

After an inquest before Coroner Feinberg yesterday, Frank La Scala, a druggist, of 2008 Second avenue, was exonerated from blame in connection with the death of Filomena Stansell, of 17 North Bond street, Mt. Vernon, who died from carbolic acid poisoning. Stansell got medicine from La Scala's drug store. It was shown that there had been a mistake and the dead man had called for a wrong prescription.

PARIS STILL SWEPT BY SEINE'S WATERS

where their furniture is soaking in the oozy deluge. Soldiers have been sent in all directions to assist the sufferers and they are doing gallant work. A military wagon in charge of artillerymen going to rescue waterbound people in Ivry, was engulfed. The men were saved with difficulty. The team and wagon were lost.

One of the greatest difficulties is the removal of the sick and bedridden. The decision of the soldiers, police and firemen detailed for this work is worthy of the greatest praise. Military engineers, with their traditional ingenuity, constructed many rafts and other temporary structures by means of which people unable to help themselves escaped. One raft collapsed, and its six occupants were rescued with difficulty.

The strength of the current often prevents the use of boats, and motor launches, of which there are plenty in the city, are unable to reach the places where they would be most useful. Soldiers are shoring up houses and shops and recovering furniture and other household effects.

President Views the Awful Scene

The government has done all that is possible to prevent looting by establishing boat patrols of armed soldiers and police. President Fallieres presided at a ministerial council this morning to discuss measures of relief. Afterward he made a tour of the flooded districts, accompanied by Ministers Briand and Millerand, and Prefect of Police Lefine. It was probably the most remarkable journey ever taken by a French president.

Beginning with Paris, he went around the affected districts in an automobile. He was everywhere acclaimed with enthusiasm, and he received sympathetically numberless appeals for help, to which he replied that the government would do its utmost. Then he visited the Arma Bridge, which, owing to a greater obstruction to the flow of the current than any of the other bridges, and heard the opinions of engineers on the position there.

Thence he drove to Alfortville and Ivry, where he embarked with his companions on an iron barge, rowed by military engineers, and went among the houses to hearten the inhabitants. These thronged the upper windows as the presidential party passed beneath and cheered and shouted repeated appeals for help. "Send me some milk for my little ones," screamed a half frantic mother from one house. The pathetic prayers on all hands overcame M. Fallieres, who at last wept.

Many rafts and boats were passed by the barge, some of them laden with furniture, others delivering food, while still others were carrying persons who had been rescued overcome by cold, exhaustion and terror. It was not until after dark that the president returned to the Palace of the Elysee, where he was soon buried again in discussing and arranging relief and signing orders, but all the services of the government and the municipality can do little at present but relieve the immediate distress. Meanwhile tales of disaster from the provinces are anxiously waited.

Then End is Not Yet

The decline reported this morning in the waters of the Yenne has been more than counterbalanced by the increase in the Marne, with the worst affects in some of the outlying suburbs. Of these Alfortville is probably suffering the worst. The water here is nearly twenty feet deep, and the upper stories of houses have been flooded. Three thousand persons were rescued in boats during the day, and about an equal number gained places of safety through their own efforts. Ten thousand are yet unrescued, and they are suffering the greatest discomfort, and in some cases privation, but apparently their lives are not menaced. Many persons refuse to leave their houses. They demand that food be sent to them, but this will probably prove impossible, and they will have to submit to being taken away.

Some looters have been caught at Alfortville visiting forsaken houses. Two old women and two men were drowned at Alfortville. It is estimated that 50,000 persons have been deprived of employment at Ivry, many of whom are homeless. Meteorological observations tonight tend to confirm the expectation of more rain.

SIX DROWNED

Spanish Steamer Wrecked Off Bilbao. Storms Sweep Peninsula. MADRID, Jan. 25.—The steamer Guipuzcoo, of the Spanish Transatlantic line, has been wrecked off Bilbao. Six persons were drowned. Four have been rescued from the wreck. Those remaining on board are in desperate peril. There have been several other wrecks off Bilbao and its neighborhood, and also of Coruna, Ferrol and Santander. It is feared that many lives have been lost. Many houses near Barcelona have been wrecked by the wind. Orange and lemon groves at Valencia have been leveled. Several deaths have resulted from a snowstorm in Navarre.

After the Truists, What?

Under the auspices of Section 1 of York County, S. L. F. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 8 P. M. ARLINGTON HALL 19-21 St. Marks Place (East Side) near 3d Ave., Manhattan.

CUT YOUR BUTTER BILLS IN HALF

USE ROSEBUD BUTTER F. E. ROSEBROCK & CO. 225-227 Greenwich St., Cor. Duane St., N. Y. City. UNION LABELS.

THE HOMESTAKE LOCK

If you want to keep your pocketbook against the Western Union men at Lead, H. D., and the Black Hills Daily Register, two months' trial subscription, registered is the official organ of lock-out men. Drawer 8, S. D.

Bread is this Label Made. Buy the Label

ESTRADA'S VICTORY COST HIM 400 MEN

Madriz Forces Retreat After Bloody Battle, and Ask for More Troops.

BLUEFIELDS, Jan. 25 (by Wireless to Colon).—Messages from Rama last night say that after an hour's fighting yesterday between the main bodies of the Madriz and Estrada armies at Acopora, the Madriz forces withdrew under the protection of machine-gun fire. One gun operated by two Englishmen was captured. Word has been sent to General Chamorro to treat his prisoners with consideration, and to avoid complications. The casualties in the fighting before the withdrawal of the Madriz forces were heavy on both sides as a result of the machine-gun fire.

The engagement occurred half way between La Libertad and Acopora. It is believed here that Vasquez, chief of Madriz's staff, ordered the fight to test Estrada's strength. Vasquez has asked the Managua government for reinforcements.

General Chamorro reports that the Provisionals lost 400 killed and wounded. He believes that Vasquez's losses were much greater. Several Americans worked the insurgents' machine guns with deadly effect.

The action of General Vasquez in withdrawing his forces and asking for reinforcements will not delay the main battle long. General Estrada will order an advance tonight.

KNOX WELL ROASTED

Writer in "Travel" Says U. S. Plans Debt Collector in Nicaragua. "Our demonstration against Nicaragua was made against a country that has not harmed us, and could not; it was made simply that our government might play the merry role of collector of the debts held by European money lenders and assumed for collection by the masters of Wall street; our rights in Nicaragua are situated within 100 yards of Trinity Church, New York."

Summed up, that is the declaration of J. Crittenden Underwood, for twenty years a resident of Mexico and Central America. In the leading article in the February number of the Travel Magazine, he declares Nicaragua is an "undeveloped" country, characterizes its "formidable army" as a "Falstaffian affair," yet with all, he states, its "debt amounts to \$10,000,000, accumulated by being forced to sell its bonds at bargain counter prices to European money lenders."

The latter, according to Underwood, have transferred the debts to American financiers, and they are now trying, through the aid of Secretary Knox and the State Department, with the aid of the Marine Corps, to place Estrada in control, because Estrada has promised to pay the bills.

Underwood then says: "No nation to the south of us will forget our courageous stand against this sister republic with an area equal to Georgia, and a population equal to Baltimore. From the Texas line to Cape Horn the United States is now commonly referred to as the Great Hog of the North, and so long as we continue to apply, as at present, that Monroe doctrine, which declares that it is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties (i. e. the Latin American Republics) to themselves in the hope that other powers will preserve the same course, just so long will there be not one Latin American country in the Western Hemisphere that would not gladly embrace any relation offered by a strong European power to free such a country from our thoroughly hated and thoroughly understood policy of protection. The citizen of the United States will some day realize that the present interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is made to force his country to collect bad debts for good financiers. Shall no higher arbitrator or collector be recognized than a pinch of high explosive behind a steel bullet?"

LOTTA FAUST DEAD

Lotta Faust, one of the most popular comedienne on the Albee stage, died yesterday from an attack of pneumonia following an operation in Dr. Bull's sanitarium at 12 West 33d street. She had been ill for several days and was attended by Dr. H. L. Constable.

CHAS. J. MERCER

Of Bridgeport, Conn., will lecture "After the Truists, What?" Under the auspices of Section 1 of York County, S. L. F. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 8 P. M. ARLINGTON HALL 19-21 St. Marks Place (East Side) near 3d Ave., Manhattan.

PEACEMAKER BEAT UP

Longshoreman, Attacked with Ball-hooks in Bad Shape. Attracted by two men, John McQuade, a peacemaker, of 615-1/2 Hudson street, was beaten with ball hooks yesterday and may die. He is in St. Vincent's Hospital. John Gallagher and Hugh Kelly, living at 162 Christopher street, where the assault occurred, are locked up. McQuade said he and Gallagher and Kelly, all longshoremen, went to Kelly's room to sleep.

AFTER THEATER SCALPERS

Board of Aldermen Asked to War on Festive Speculators. A resolution to prohibit theater ticket speculation was introduced yesterday in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Schloep, of the 17th district, and referred to the committee on laws and legislation. The resolution forbids the sale of tickets to a theater or any place of amusement on any street or thoroughfare, and imposes for violation a penalty of \$10 fine and ten days in prison.

Schloep admitted that this would give the hotel ticket offices a monopoly of the business in theater tickets, but said they could not be interfered with.

CALLAHAN'S

140 BOWERY 140 BEST VALUE. CORSETS

COLLINS & CO

MERCHANT TAILORS 1381 Broadway, New York LOUIS PERLE, Manager Suits to Measure Dress

TRIED TO BRIBE

Anna Dickoff Says Clubhouse Wanted to Keep Her Sister. Miss Anna Dickoff, sister of Dickoff, ten years old, of 100 West 11th street, one of the victims of policeman Kelly's alleged bribe, caused a sensation at the trial of accused policeman before Commissioner Reynolds at Police Headquarters yesterday. She declared that Kelly was five men who came to her home, Harlem, at 13 W. 115th street, and tried to bribe her.

"One of the men offered me \$100 I would have my brother and my sister fall to identify Policeman Kelly," the girl testified. "I told me he was a married man, and would go hard with his family in case were pushed. Then they told me to ride with them in their car to Brooklyn, but I refused."

Her story was denied in particular by Kelly. He also denied he had beaten the two boys. The story was corroborated by James Hayes, of 326 Elder street, who had questioned developed that he had been snowballed by a number of boys just before the alleged bribery. Five other witnesses testified in Kelly's favor. The case was closed, the Commissioner reserved decision.

As the first witness the Dickoff repeated his story of how he was knocked down by Kelly while holding a horse near his home. The Jennie boy came to his aid, too, Dickoff said, was badly hurt. His story was corroborated by Jennie and Miss Dickoff was called.

INDIA'S RULERS FEEL

Tolerance of Free Speech Says East of Miss. CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.—At the meeting of the legislative council today, Earl of Minto, the governor general, made an address, in which he was talking to the killing of the independence police in the court house last night by a Bengal youth and editor. "We have tolerated revolutionary literature too long out of an unwillingness to interfere with the freedom of speech."

The governor general added that he was now determined to bring the law into force. A stringent press act probably be introduced at once.

LOTTA FAUST DEAD

Lotta Faust, one of the most popular comedienne on the Albee stage, died yesterday from an attack of pneumonia following an operation in Dr. Bull's sanitarium at 12 West 33d street. She had been ill for several days and was attended by Dr. H. L. Constable.

CHAS. J. MERCER

Of Bridgeport, Conn., will lecture "After the Truists, What?" Under the auspices of Section 1 of York County, S. L. F. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 8 P. M. ARLINGTON HALL 19-21 St. Marks Place (East Side) near 3d Ave., Manhattan.

CUT YOUR BUTTER BILLS IN HALF

USE ROSEBUD BUTTER F. E. ROSEBROCK & CO. 225-227 Greenwich St., Cor. Duane St., N. Y. City. UNION LABELS.

THE HOMESTAKE LOCK

If you want to keep your pocketbook against the Western Union men at Lead, H. D., and the Black Hills Daily Register, two months' trial subscription, registered is the official organ of lock-out men. Drawer 8, S. D.

Bread is this Label Made. Buy the Label

Buying bread this label is made. Buy the label.

The 513th Day of The Call and our Ad SIG. KLEIN and Assistants MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, PAJAMAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHOES, HATS, TRICOT, EMBROIDERED, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, SHOES, UNION LABEL, HOSIERY, 80 AND 82 E. 47th St., N. Y. City. CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS MAY BE HAD AT OUR STORE.

The 513th Day of The Call and our Ad SIG. KLEIN and Assistants MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, PAJAMAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHOES, HATS, TRICOT, EMBROIDERED, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, SHOES, UNION LABEL, HOSIERY, 80 AND 82 E. 47th St., N. Y. City. CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS MAY BE HAD AT OUR STORE.

The 513th Day of The Call and our Ad SIG. KLEIN and Assistants MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, PAJAMAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHOES, HATS, TRICOT, EMBROIDERED, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, SHOES, UNION LABEL, HOSIERY, 80 AND 82 E. 47th St., N. Y. City. CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS MAY BE HAD AT OUR STORE.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 63d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 63d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 63d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 63d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

TRUST JURY CHARGED BY JUSTICE GOFF

Trust Prevented Competition Its Members Must Be Indicted, Says Learned Jurist.

The grand jury that is to look for agreements among the milk trusts of this city and to inquire into evidence of artificially raised prices, was charged yesterday by Justice Goff of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Justice Goff, who charged the jury in the ice trust investigation, also headed the trust jury, which is expected to last six weeks and during which about fifty witnesses are to be examined.

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

The Grand Jury went to its room immediately and sent for Whitman, Assistant District Attorney DeFord went with him and during the time before the adjournment hour the foundation of the evidence which has been gathered by the District Attorney and by the Attorney General in Albany was explained.

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

petition from others entering that field of endeavor, then I charge you that man or men have committed an offense against the law, and it would be your duty to find an indictment.

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

JURY SWORN IN TO TRY WORLD "LIBEL"

Newspaper's Attorney Asks That Indictment Against His Client Be Quashed.

DeLancey Nicoll, counsel for the New York World in the criminal libel trial in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Hough, argued until the court adjourned last evening on his motion that the indictment against the Press Publishing Company be quashed or the proceeding dismissed.

Earlier in the day a jury had been selected and sworn in. District Attorney Wise had opened the case for the Government and documents and books relating to the progress of the Panama Canal from the time of the formation of the old French Panama Canal Company to the time of the alleged libeling of Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson and William Nelson Cromwell and of the United States Government were admitted in evidence.

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

Justice Goff said that there was plenty of comprehensive law on the subject and he read the law of conspiracy from the Penal Code, saying that sometimes the civil laws were not enough and "it is only the strong arm of criminal law that can bring men to a proper realization of their duty to the community as well as their obedience to law."

MACHINISTS WIN

Workers Repairing Printing Machinery Gain Union Conditions. Twenty-seven men employed in repairing printing machinery, members of Eureka Lodge No. 434 of the International Association of Machinists, who are striking for union wages, hours and conditions, scored a victory yesterday when John Peters, 62 Frankfort street, signed up and granted all demands.

There are about ten shops where such repair work is done and all have been involved in this strike. Now that the bosses' lines have been broken, it is expected that a general victory will follow.

Twenty-five knee pants bosses settled with the union yesterday and signed agreements granting every demand. Upward of 350 unionists will return to work today.

The executive board of the union at a special meeting yesterday decided to reject this offer and declared its intention to carry on the strike to the limit.

A mass meeting of the strikers was held yesterday afternoon at Columbia Hall, 433 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn. Stiring addresses were made by Dave Weisenfeld, business agent of the union, and B. Schweitzer.

The meeting will be addressed by Abraham Cahen, editor of the Forward, and B. Schweitzer.

The committee also drew up the final demands of the union, as follows: 10 to 15 per cent increase in wages; equalized pay in all shops and recognition of the union.

The executive board of the union found the headquarters at 98 Forsyth street so inadequate to satisfy the demands of the great crowds clamoring for admission to the organization, that it found it necessary to hire New Majestic Hall, 106 Forsyth street.

A conference of all shop delegates will be held at 10 o'clock at 98 Forsyth street. Reports will be received from all shop delegates and instructions will be given in methods of carrying on the work of the union.

Tomorrow at 2 p.m. a general mass meeting of the union will be held at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. All members are expected to be on hand at an early hour as many matters are to be acted upon.

Net Gain of Unionists So Far Is 94 Seats in the House. LONDON, Jan. 25.—The results of Tuesday's voting comprise two Liberal and one Unionist gains. The standing of the various parties at 8 o'clock tonight was: Unionists, 238; Liberals, 214; Labourites, 26; and Nationalists, 70. The net Unionist gain so far is ninety-four seats.

S. CAROLINA'S INSANE HORRIBLY MISUSED

Report of Investigating Commission Shows Awful Condition of Affairs in State Hospitals.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 25.—Charges of the grossest violations of the ordinary rules of sanitation and decency and a stringent arraignment of the board of regents of the State Hospital for the Insane are contained in the majority report of the commission appointed to investigate the hospital, just made public here.

Without placing the blame on any particular person, the commission's report states the evidence shows: That fifteen patients of one ward were bathed in the same water in a bath tub.

The bill provides for the appointment of a commissioner of mines at a salary of \$5,000 a year. It transfers from the geological survey to the bureau the supervision of the investigations of structural materials and the analyzing and testing of coals, lignites and other mineral fuel substances.

The principal speech in support of the measure was made by Representative Douglas, of Ohio, who recently made an investigation of mining operations abroad. In his speech today Douglas contrasted mining conditions abroad with those of the United States.

The indications are that the measure will be passed by the senate and approved by the President.

More Heads Fall. Controller's Ax Swings With Deadly Effect to Eleven Employees.

Controller Prendergast's ax has fallen on eleven more men in his department. Yesterday he sent letters to them stating that their services will not be required after the end of this month.

The dismissed men drew salaries aggregating \$35,000. The Controller also appointed six men to control playing places yesterday.

Francis L. Clair, one of the men dismissed, will fight his removal on the ground that he is a veteran fireman and is consequently not subject to removal except on charges.

All of the men removed are Democrats. One of them, John S. Crosby, is well known in political circles, and is a prominent Bryan man. His wife organized the Woman's National Democratic Club two years ago, which had Bryan as its guest.

"FORWARD" BALL

Saturday, January 29, 1910 AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

5,000 in price. 1000 in cash for the most handsome masks. 5000 worth of valuable articles—F. East: a Fluorograph, value \$200; and other fine things.

The whole profit this year will be divided among the following organizations: (1) The Socialist Party, New York. (2) The New York Call. (3) The Monthly Magazine, "The Call." (4) The Jewish Agitation Bureau.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Now on sale in the Forward office and The Call Office.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS AMERICAN LIBERTY. Lucerne Co., Pa., Mine Examiners War on Fraudulent Certificates. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 25.—In the effort to remove incompetent miners from the anthracite mines of Lucerne county, the heart of the anthracite district, the new board of miners' examiners decided today to compel every miner to undergo an examination.

None but competent men will be given certificates of employment. For some years past thousands of forged and bogus certificates have been sold upon which men of no experience or knowledge of mining have secured places, and their carelessness and ignorance has resulted in numerous accidents and many deaths.

Inspector Roderick states that fully one-half of the accidents are due to the negligence, carelessness and ignorance of the mine workers.

Call Advertisers' Directory. CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. PROFITABLE FOR THE ADVERTISER. Rates for the Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, 60¢; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 145 Pearl Street, New York.

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROOKLYN. BUTCHERS. BAKERY. BOOTS AND SHOES.

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACIANS. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. DRY AND FANCY GOODS.

LAUNDRIES. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING. LAW BLANKS & TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES.

MERCHANT TAILORS. PAINTER AND DECORATOR. RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS.

TRUNKS AND BAGS. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. WATER CURE MASSAGE. BRONX.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. BOOTS AND SHOES. BUNNER. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE -AT- GREEN & GOLDSTEIN 298 Grand Street, Between Allen and Eldridge Streets

TO PROBE BIG WRECK. Canadian Coroner Begins Inquest in Sudbury Catastrophe. SUDBURY, Ontario, Jan. 25.—Coroner Howie, of Sudbury, today began an inquest into Friday's wreck of a Canadian Pacific passenger train at Spanish river.

BRITISH STILL VOTING. Net Gain of Unionists So Far Is 94 Seats in the House. LONDON, Jan. 25.—The results of Tuesday's voting comprise two Liberal and one Unionist gains.

KILLED BY FALLING TIMBER. Employe at Brooklyn Navy Yard Meets Instant Death. While working on a scaffold in Dry Dock No. 2, at the Brooklyn navy yard, yesterday, George Sheldrop, forty-five years old, of East 63rd street, Flatbush, was instantly killed by a piece of timber which fell from a scaffold directly above him.

OUT-OF-TOWN. BOOTS AND SHOES. CUSTOM TAILOR. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. STATIONERY, RUBBER STAMPS.

MINERS' DELEGATES ON COST OF LIVING

Resolution introduced in Convention Demanding That Congress Remove Tariff From Food Stuffs.

(Special to The Call.) INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—That the delegates to the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America intend to try to do something toward the battle against the high cost of living, which is being waged throughout the entire country, was shown today by the introduction of the following resolution:

"Pursuant to the fact that the prices of meats and flour are almost beyond the reach of the laboring people, and the large farmers claim as the reason the shortage of stock in the country, therefore, believing that if other countries should compete with the farmers of this country, it would tend to lower the prices of these products and be to the benefit of all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention, through its legal representatives, appeal to the President and to the Congress of the United States to remove the import duties on these products until such time as the prices become such as will enable the laboring people to purchase these articles."

"Final action on this resolution is expected to be taken tomorrow. The meeting of delegates from nine central Pennsylvania, which were in standing with the district because they refused to pay a district assessment, was the first question up at the convention to-day. As President Lewis had sustained these locals in their refusal to pay the assessment, which he held unconstitutional, the issue was the fight between Lewis and his opponents.

The joint committee appointed to confer with regard to more closely uniting the Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners will not recommend amalgamation of the two organizations at this time but a working agreement to organize the non-union districts where both metal and coal mines exist will be made, it was said to-day.

"It is thought to be the miners' method of helping the iron, steel and plate workers in their fight on the steel trust, as the miners believe that work can be accomplished by controlling the trust's raw material.

Hayes, Youngest International Officer. "Youngest international officer of the United Mine Workers of America ever elected," is the explanation the miners' delegates to the twenty-first annual convention are now making every time they mention the name of Frank J. Hayes, of Springfield, Ill., just elected international vice president.

Then the delegates got into an explanation of how Hayes is the youngest international officer in any labor organization in this country, and that means the world. The fact that the miners' international is the largest of any labor organization in America, and second in the world, only adds weight to the explanation.

Not content with being merely elected, Hayes swept into office on the side of a 35-19 majority, the largest ever given any international officer in the United Mine Workers' organization as far as memory goes. And this was accomplished against a man who had held the office for one year and had every advantage that that carries with it. The vote was Frank J. Hayes, 37,072; E. S. McCollough, Bay City, Mich., 60,853.

Hayes will not be twenty-eight years old until May 4 of this year. It was just fifteen years ago that he was sent into the mines to earn a livelihood and ten years ago that he began his record as an officer of the United Mine Workers of America.

"And I haven't succeeded in doing any damage yet" says Hayes, as the spokesman of his honor but light upon him.

Hayes was born the son of a miner at Whatcheer, Iowa, on May 4, 1882. Whether the name of his birthplace had any part in cultivating the cheer and disposition of one of the future leaders of the United Mine Workers is not known. It is admitted, however, that it might have helped some. Hayes is perhaps the most cheerful person in the miners' convention.

Joined Union When 13 Years Old. At thirteen years of age Hayes received the obligation of the United Mine Workers of America, at the hands of his father, N. L. Hayes, at that time president of the local at Whatcheer, Ill. As young Hayes grew in the mines he often dreamed of the magnitude and power of the labor organization to which he belonged, and the further strength that accrued to it, if directed in the proper direction.

In July, 1899, at the age of eighteen years, Hayes was elected local secretary of the Breece Miners' Union, and he had mounted the first rung of the ladder, the top of which is near. For four years Hayes kept the books and helped promote the interests of the Breece Miners' local.

In July, 1903, he was elected secretary-treasurer of Illinois sub-district 6, this broadening the field in which he could show what he was capable of. He served in that position until April 1, 1906, when he became secretary-treasurer of District 12, comprising the United Mine Workers of Illinois. Last year this district's mine workers re-elected him to this office with a majority of 18,000

votes, showing the faith they had in him in spite of his youth. Hayes has aided in building up a wonderful organization in Illinois now numbering 70,000 men on its membership rolls, which has sent about 300 delegates to the present convention.

He has carried on his work from his office in Springfield, Ill., being associated with such prominent men in the mine workers' organization as Duncan McDonald, president of the Illinois miners, and John H. Walker, of Springfield, Ill., who contested the presidency of the miners' international organization with Thomas L. Lewis last year.

From Illinois Hayes' efforts spread out over the entire jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers' organization.

Called Cherry Bosses Murderers. It was young Hayes who started the last session of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada, by denouncing the officials of the St. Paul Coal Company as "murderers"; in an impassioned plea that something be done for the miners who had gone down to their death in the St. Paul mine, at Cherry, Ill. Conservative American Federation of Labor leaders are accustomed to use diplomatic terms, even in referring to the iniquities of capital. Hayes threw all pretense aside, and used the words that he thought fitted the occasion, and the convention cheered him for his earnestness and outspokenness.

Last fall he announced his candidacy for the position of vice president. He has conducted no personal campaign in an effort to secure the office, all of the work being done unaided by his numerous friends in their own locals. Votes were asked as a tribute to the man's ability, and as the ballots were checked in every little local in the land, and big local too, for that matter, Hayes' name went down at the future vice president of the organization. Hayes' name is also among those who will go to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"I went into this fight clean. I have conducted a clean campaign, and I would not take this position from the United Mine Workers of America if it did not come to me clean," said Hayes, in his speech to the convention, following the announcement of the election.

"I have indeed a great honor for one so young as I am to be elected to a position so important as this one. This honor that the rank and file of the miners has conferred upon me is, indeed, a great one. Let me say that you will at all times find me on the firing line. I will always be there in an effort to make the United Mine Workers of America the greatest uplift in the world for the cause of organized labor.

"We are now in the midst of crucial times, confronted by numerous and difficult problems. I am not one of those who believe that we are on a downward grade. I believe there is a great future before us. Our progress has just begun. There is more in life than the bare struggle from the cradle to the grave.

Must Fight in Both Fields. "The trade union is our one great weapon in the industrial field. We must all stand together to promote the best interests of our organization. But at the same time we must not forget to also exert our power on the political field. The interests of the working class must be fought and contended for on both the industrial and political field. We should all recognize this and strive together toward the common goal."

The convention cheered as the newly elected vice president finished speaking. Only a short time after it had adjourned, and Hayes was distributing tickets to the evening's entertainment provided by the Indianapolis Central Labor Union, to the Illinois delegation. Of course, there were not enough tickets to go around, or, perhaps, some one got two, or even three, and the newly elected vice president, but still serving secretary-treasurer of Illinois, had to bear the brunt of the complaint. But the good nature was all there, and the son of Whatcheer, Iowa, never lost his happy mannerisms.

"Go easy, whatever you do, go easy, you're hurting yourself," some one always hurled at Hayes after a session of the convention.

The speaker is usually a gray-haired, elderly delegate, who has seen the struggles of many conventions, and, perhaps, has a right to be conservative in his views.

"If I'm right, or I think I'm right, I'm going right ahead," Hayes usually declares in answer, adding, "And I can't see why I shouldn't."

And after it is all over there are very few who can't see why Hayes shouldn't go ahead. And the peculiar thing about it all is the many occasions on which he is right.

Hayes a Well Known Socialist. Frank J. Hayes is a Socialist. He declined to be a candidate for the national executive committee of the Socialist party in the election now being held, which cannot but mean that the Socialists party lost the services, with extraordinary executive ability. Hayes has a hard time distinguishing between the Socialists and non-Socialists in the labor movement. It is a matter of conflicting Brother So-and-So from Comrade So-and-So. Hayes believes in making them all "brothers" and all "Comrades," so that there will be no possibility of conflict. In the labor movement of the United States he probably occupies the most advantageous position of any party in the Socialist party. It was only through his efforts that the Socialist resolutions presented to the convention last year were adopted without protest.

Hayes continues in his present position of secretary-treasurer for the United Mine Workers of Illinois until April 1, when he immediately becomes international vice president.

AFTER STATES ISLAND RAILWAY The Public Service Commission yesterday ordered a hearing to be held on February 2 to determine whether or not the States Island Rapid Transit Railway Company and the States Island Railway Company should be required to construct, equip, and maintain a suitable shelter and waiting room, with retiring rooms, at the St. George terminal. There have been numerous complaints regarding the absence of such facilities.

Telegraphic Briefs

Ragtime Composer in Poorhouse. DETROIT, Jan. 25.—Hugh Cannon, composer of the ragtime "Goo Goo Eyes," "Bill Bailey," etc., has been committed to the poorhouse.

Voorhies as Brooklyn's Postmaster. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Taft to-day announced the appointment of Edward W. Voorhies as postmaster of Brooklyn. The Senate later confirmed the appointment.

John Hayes Hammond Gets Big Fee. DENVER, Col., Jan. 25.—In connection with the negotiations for the sale of the San Gertrude mine, in Mexico, to the Camp Bird, Limited, which bought the Camp Bird mine from Thomas F. Walsh for \$10,000,000, John Hayes Hammond, the mining engineer, received a \$500,000 fee for bringing about the transfer, while Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, will receive \$100,000 for his share in the deal in drawing up the legal papers.

Mrs. Mackay Sees Gov. Hughes. ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Clarence Mackay, of New York, president of the Equal Franchise Society, was in Albany to-day, endeavoring to arrange a date for a joint hearing on the woman's suffrage bill before the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees. Mrs. Mackay also called on Governor Hughes.

Aldis Probe to Be Delayed. ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Conger, of Tompkins, is to be given until Feb. 1 to present written charges to the Senate against Senator Jotham P. Aldis, who in turn is given until Feb. 4 to file his answer, according to a plan of procedure submitted to the Senate to-day by a special committee appointed for that purpose. Action on the report was deferred until tomorrow.

Harvard's Boy Prodigy Breaks Down. BOSTON, Jan. 25.—William James Sidis, the eleven-year-old mathematical prodigy of Harvard University, who some days ago started the professors by his lecture on the fourth dimension, has broken down. He is seriously ill at the home of his father, Boris Sidis, who is a professor of psychology in the university.

Texas Swaps Land for Boats. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 25.—James B. Aiken, of Fort Worth, who is in this city, said to-day that he has just completed the sale of 100,000 acres of land in Brewster and Presidio counties for 100,000 gallons of whiskey. The land, which has been purchased by distillers of Dayton, Ohio, is valued at \$1.10 an acre.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—Snow continued to fall throughout Northern Germany to-day. Many large towns have been cut off from communication by railway, telegraph and telephone.

Woman's Assault Riddled by Mob. BEAUMONT, Tex., Jan. 25.—An unidentified man, who had attacked Mrs. L. P. Jones at her home near here, was captured and started toward town in charge of a posse. Before the city was reached, however, he attempted to escape and was riddled with bullets.

Would Amend Pure Food Act. ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Resolutions adopted to-day at the 104th annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York request President Taft and the Secretary of Agriculture to secure an amendment to the national food and drugs act by which the use of antiseptic drugs in canned fruits and vegetables and all preparations from fruits and vegetables designed for human consumption shall be prohibited.

Germany Wants \$150,000,000. BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Germany and Prussia to-day asked for a joint loan of \$150,000,000 on 4 per cent government bonds. The empire's share will be \$85,000,000. Subscriptions will be opened on Feb. 5 at 102.

Another Murderer on the Chair. ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Vincent Leonardo, convicted of murder, first degree, for the killing of George E. Phelps, a rent collector, last fall, was today sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Hooker to be electrocuted at Dannemora prison the week beginning February 28.

Mexico Gets Kentucky Mares. MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25.—The first shipment of Kentucky thoroughbred mares, which are being brought in to furnish Mexico with candidates for future Mexican derby races, arrived here last night, having been brought in by Dr. Henry L. Casey, horseman and turfman of this city.

Passaic, "Polish Lawyer" Dead. PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 25.—Worrying over a charge of attempted bribery, made against her by Mayo Weinberg, a Passaic justice of the peace, Nellie Brugnott, known in Passaic as the foreign quarter as the "Polish lawyer," was fatally stricken with heart disease this afternoon at Bergen and 3d streets.

Bites on Mouthful of Pearls. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—Tonight W. Spencer Smith, of New York, secured a mouthful of pearls from a single oyster served as a component portion of his dinner at the St. Charles Hotel. The largest of the collection was as large as a pea, and the entire lot is valued at several hundred dollars.

Undertaking Trade Wide Open. ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Attorney General O'Malley today advised the Board of Embalming Examiners that under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals the business of undertaking is left wide open so far as the licensing power is concerned, the power to license having been declared unconstitutional.

Seven Arrested for Murder. RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 25.—Charged with killing Frank Langley and then placing his body on the railway tracks, seven men were placed in jail at Smithfield today. The prisoners include six members of a family named Pearce and a blacksmith named Lem Sauls.

Killed by Car in a Storm. SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The Rev. Washington I. Pond, one of the earliest graduates of Union College at Schenectady, was instantly killed by a Hudson Valley trolley car in a blinding storm north of this village last night.

Naval Surgeon Also to Be Tried. BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Past Assistant Surgeon Ausey H. Robnett, U. S. N., is also to be court martialed next week for connection with the alleged affront and indignities to Dr. Edward S. Cowles, of Boston, at the Navy Yard hop on Dec. 11. Today Mr. Robnett reported at the Navy Yard. He had the specifications and charges which have been preferred against him, likewise the notification that he was to appear before the court.

F. W. Griffith in Raines' Place. CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Frederick W. Griffith, millionaire manufacturer of Palmira, Republican, was today elected Senator in the 42d District, comprising Ontario, Wayne and Yates counties, over John Colme, Democrat, of Canandaigua, former Deputy Attorney General under John Cunneen, by a plurality of 3,320, to succeed John Raines, deceased.

Jersey Editor Active at 84. MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 25.—To have reached eighty-four years, the greater part of which was spent in newspaper offices, and still be in possession of all his faculties, Alanson A. Vance, the oldest living editor in New Jersey, who celebrated his birthday today, regards as remarkable. Newspaper life, even that of the country editor, he believes is not promising of long life.

Dwyer Elected to Municipal Court. ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In his case of Joseph Wallon, a candidate of the Civic Alliance in November last, against John J. Dwyer, for the office of Justice of the Municipal Court of Manhattan, 8th District, the Court of Appeals today sustained the ruling of the Appellate Division to the effect that Dwyer was elected as the Democratic candidate for the office.

Ballinger-Pinchot Probe On Today. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation will begin tomorrow at 2.30 p. m. The first witness called is L. P. Glavis, former agent of the General Land Office, who was dismissed by the President because of charges he made against Secretary of Interior Ballinger.

Suicide's Widow Takes Poison. SALEM, Mass., Jan. 25.—Mrs. John H. Hinkley, whose husband committed suicide by shooting at his home here September 24, this afternoon ended her own life by taking poison. She never recovered from the shock of her husband's death.

Patricide Let Off Easy. NILES, Mich., Jan. 25.—Emile Tilley, who killed his father, is free today following the action of Judge Coolidge in imposing a fine of \$340, including costs. Tilley, a farmer, shot and killed his father as the result of a quarrel in July, 1909.

Japan Resents Knox's "Butting In." TOKIO, Jan. 25.—While the Japanese press treats with an unusual degree of reservation the government's election of Secretary Knox's plan for the centralization of the Manchurian railways, there is increasing evidence of an undercurrent of resentment over the American State Department's intervention in the Far Eastern situation.

Hearst's Candidate Still Sells Oil. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 25.—Thomas L. Higgen, president of the Independent Petroleum Marketers' Association, left today for Minneapolis, Minn., where he will attend the executive committee meeting to be held in that city Friday and Saturday. A test suit for damages against the Standard Oil Company, to be brought under the Sherman act, will be considered by the committee.

Anna Schumacher's Slayer to Be Tried. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 25.—James A. Hall, confessed murderer of Anna Schumacher, of Rochester, N. Y., was today turned over by the authorities at the navy yard to Sheriff Gillette, who left at once with his prisoner for Rochester, where Hall will be tried for the crime.

May Be Regester-Murderer. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25.—Ernest Lorenz, who is suspected of a long series of crimes in this vicinity, was today held by the coroner at Johnston, a suburb, for the murder of Gilbert Mann. Lorenz, who is believed to have attacked and killed Laura Regester here last summer, was identified by a companion of Mann's as the man who held them up and shot Mann to death.

To Legislate Against Gun Silencers. ALBANY, Jan. 25.—A felony and not more than five years imprisonment is provided in a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Joseph, of New York, for the manufacture or sale of any device to silence or muffle the sound of firearms, except those for duty authorized civil or military organizations, and for the carrying of such a device except by one authorized by such organizations.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS. Classified Advertisements. NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE. 2100 CASH, \$20 monthly, purchase limited...

MISCELLANEOUS REAL ESTATE. INVESTIGATE co-operative plan of securing home at wholesale; save speculators' profits; share all increased value; 500 families now joined; cash not necessary. Write Lane, 413 Cortland st., Belleville, N. J.

SCHAPIROGRAPH DUPLICATOR. SEND FOR 245 READER FOR DEPENDABLE TYPE AND EASY TO OPERATE. CIVIL ENGINEER prepares for Regents. CIVIL ENGINEER prepares for Regents. CIVIL ENGINEER prepares for Regents.

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

THE KAPLAN SCHOOL. Postoffice Building. 1731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone, 660 East New York.

FREE LECTURES. The following public lectures are arranged under the auspices of the Board of Education for tonight: Public School 184, 145th street, west of Amsterdam avenue. "Life in the Great Sahara." Miss Anna Speed Brackett.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE. 687-7 rooms; steam heated light gas; \$28 to \$35; references.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn. TREMONT AVE. 540 (near 170th st., Brooklyn) 5 rooms and bath; modern in every particular; very attractive; rent \$12.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn. LEXINGTON AVE. 178-3 light rooms; hot water supply; combination bath; \$10-12; references.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn. PARK AV. 1455, cor. 107th-3 large rooms; hot water; \$18.

RATES UNDER THE HEARING LAW. 1 Insertion, 10c per line. 2 Insertions, 15c per line. 3 Insertions, 20c per line. Seven Weeks to a Year, 50c per line.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union are held every week on Monday, 8 p. m. at the New York Call, 420 West 12th St., New York.

UNION JOURNALISM LOCAL NO. 300. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 220 W. 12th St., New York. Meetings every Monday, 8 p. m.

UNION JOURNALISM LOCAL NO. 300. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 220 W. 12th St., New York. Meetings every Monday, 8 p. m.

UNION JOURNALISM LOCAL NO. 300. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 220 W. 12th St., New York. Meetings every Monday, 8 p. m.

HELP WANTED—MALE. CIGAR SALESMAN wanted; experience necessary; age 24-30; Globe Cigar Co., 100 East 10th St., New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. GIRLS wanted to have their photos taken; mention ad. for 20 days; 10c per photo; 5c per photo; 100 W. 4th St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. CHAUFFEUR—Who can drive and has a regular job, or position as driver? Write 120 W. 4th St., New York.

FOR SALE. SEWING MACHINES, new and second-hand; best makes only; cheap with guarantee; cash or credit; 120 W. 4th St., New York.

FIRE INSURANCE. All Companies. Anywhere. Promptly paid. 120 W. 4th St., New York.

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Avenue, New York City.

PERSPECTIVE.

By Israel Zangwill.

Set on the ball of St. Peter's, on the radiant skies, the Eternal City looks to ant-heap's size.

And to eternal forest, in the greenness around, a brother of Black ants and White ants, depending upon your mould!

The homes are dwindled to mushroom rooms, the towers are sunk to stones, the dome and its ruins are equal, the dog and the lion's bones.

Is this the world's great wonder? Is this do all roads lead? Have forged the Church's thunder? Have cast the Church's creed?

A fearful breed of mortals, a spawn of a teeming womb, what Broddingnagian boasting, what Lilliputian doom!

But sudden a thought brings comfort— My littleness thus I scan, because I am high on St. Peter's, because by the greatness of man.

DOCTORS AND SOCIALISM.

By E. F. Robinson.

It has always seemed to me that there is any class of men that should believe in Socialism, that class is the medical profession. There are many reasons for this. In the first place the fundamental ideas of medical ethics are Socialistic. Take, for example, the idea that the discoveries made by a physician do not belong to him personally, but are the property of the whole profession, and through them of the world in general. This is exactly what Socialism teaches should be the case with all things and all property that are necessary to humanity in general, rather than to individuals. Again, we know that it was formerly the custom for the physician to receive a present for his services, rather than a regular fee. This medicine was a profession, not a business, as it is at present. Even today this idea is carried out, to some extent, by the fact that physicians give their services, in hospitals, and otherwise to the poor, for little or nothing; while they charge large fees to the rich who can afford to pay them. All public hospitals are Socialistic in their nature.

There is another reason, however, of even more importance, why physicians should desire to see Socialism the rule. We all know that so long as the world is governed on an individualistic basis, and each person can do practically as he pleases in regard to disease, it will be impossible to stamp out contagious and infectious diseases. We all know also, that if, as would be the case under Socialism, our profession could have full and unobstructed charge of the health of the community, it would be perfectly possible to stamp out all such diseases, and many others, in a matter of a few years. Every doctor knows that treating disease after it has started is like "locking the barn after the horse is stolen." So long as individualism rules, this is the only thing possible. Under Socialism, such a foolish method would be equally impossible.

Socialism is desired by two classes: those who do not understand what it really means and those who, having most of the property now, fear to lose it. Socialism is a science; not a creed, but a progressive one. It is a study; an attempt to find a better

method than individualism under which to live. It is a stage in evolution; doubtless not the final one, but certainly an advance on conditions as we have them at present. Socialism, under that name or another, is as certain as any stage in evolution that has already occurred. It is inevitable, for the following reason: We can all see, that under individualism the tendency has been toward concentration of the power and wealth in the hands of the few. This has gone on until, here in America, we are told that nine-tenths of the property is owned by one-tenth of the individuals. Now, in the present stage, wealth is power. It is only a question of time, and of a comparatively short one, when the one-tenth will have all of the property. The very laws of interest make this certain; as certain as any other problem in mathematics. When this time comes, if individualism still prevails, the members of this one-tenth will, so to speak, begin to devour one another, until, as the final stage, one man, or corporation, will control all the wealth; and the rest of us will be as truly slaves as were ever the blacks before the war.

When this point is reached, if we ever allow it to be reached, we must either submit to the most absolute tyranny the world has ever known, or we, the public, must take this power into our own hands. In other words, if we accept individualism we must accept all that it ultimately implies. There is no escape except by the acceptance of the doctrine of co-operation taught by Socialists. These doctrines are not fixed, or unalterable, but are evolving, as regards details; yet, the fundamental ideas, that all property and all work that makes for the good of humanity, (the public at large, as opposed to the individual), should be in the hands of the community, and not of the individual, must prevail. These ideas are not new and some of them are at present in force, to greater or less extent; for example, the government control of the post office, of interstate commerce, of food and drugs, municipal and state ownership of various monopolies, and the like. All that true Socialism advocates is an extension, until land, raw materials, and all public utilities are so governed. There is nothing reckless, nothing revolutionary about this. It is admitted by all thinking men that these changes can only come about through education. Socialism will never come as a revolution, but as an evolution; it is so coming about day by day. We, as physicians, know better than any one else what it would mean from the standpoint of physical well-being; and this undoubtedly is the reason which will appeal most strongly to the average person.—Critic and Guide.

HOMESTAKE BOSSES BECOME DESPERATE

Lead, S. Dak., Scab Mining Company Jails Man Who Refuses to Work.

Lead, S. Dak., Jan. 25.—That the officials of the Homestake Mining Company are becoming desperate at their failure to procure capable scabs or to starve the local members of the Western Federation of Miners into a condition that will force them to return to work under "open shop for scabs" conditions was again evidenced last night when Carl Kraus, who had been imported from Colorado as a scab, was thrown into jail when he refused to work.

Kraus, who claims he was hired through misrepresentations by the Homestake Co.'s agent, succeeded in getting word to the officials of the Western Federation, who at once secured a lawyer, and by dint of impressing the city authorities with the fact that it was not a crime in this State for a man to refuse to work, managed to obtain Kraus' release within a short time.

This attempt to introduce the methods of the Colorado Mine Owners' Association into the struggle has aroused great indignation on the part of the citizens, and is expected to act as a boomerang to the company. The struggle in the Black Hills has assumed proportions that may be of more than local importance. Starting on last Thanksgiving Eve, at the Homestake mine, the lockout has now spread to thirteen of the largest properties in the Black Hills. If the mine owners are successful in establishing an open shop in this territory, it is expected that their war of extermination against the Western Federation of Miners will be carried into every mine in the West.

ARRESTED AT WORK. TROY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Joseph De Marco, wanted in New Providence, N. J., for shooting a man, was arrested today at his bench in a local brush factory.

MUSIC

"THE BARTERED BRIDE."

New Theater.

Echoing the vital spirit and the buoyant freshness of Bohemian peasant life, Friedrich Smetana's charming comic opera, "The Bartered Bride," known in the national tongue of the composer by the title "Prodana Nevesta," was sung in the New Theater last night, under the leadership of Alfred Hertz. Although the prima donna role of Marie was taken by Mme. Emmy Desjann, the Bohemian soprano, the German version of the work, entitled "Die verkaufte Braut," was availed of by the cast employed in the production. The corps of Bohemian dancers, headed by Ottokar Bartik, which provided the beautiful popular figures of the "Polka," "Furiant" and "Comedy" in the initial American and succeeding performances of the Smetana classic at the Metropolitan Opera House last year, repeated these entrancing folk-dances to the delight of an attendance of goodly numbers.

Mme. Desjann infused into her rendition of the soprano lyrics just that degree of tenderness and tristezza essential to a thoroughly sympathetic portrayal of Marie. Mlle. Alma Gluck sang delightfully and acted with captivating grace as Emeralda, and Mme. Marie Mattfeld again was heard as Kathinka. The male principals combined to give a remarkably animated and musically faithful delivery. Carl Joeh, Adamo Didur, Albert Reiss and Adolf Muehlmann being again heard as Hans, Kamel, Wenzel and Micha.

The vivacious overture and happy instrumentation were given full expression by Maestro Hertz's authoritative reading.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Carnegie Music Hall.

Repeating the very attractive program of excerpts from the operatic scores of Richard Wagner, the Symphony Society of New York was heard in Carnegie Music Hall last night. Walter Damrosch directed the orchestra in the rendition of the "Lohengrin" prelude, the "Bacchanale" from the Paris version of "Tannhauser," an orchestral transcription of the Prieelied and the prelude to act three of "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg" and scenes from "Siegfried" and "Die Goetterdaemmerung" and the prelude and finale from "Tristan und Isolde." David Mannes, concertmaster of the organization, essayed as a solo for viola, with orchestral support, the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal."

The applause of a large regular subscription audience was accorded conductor, soloist and instrumentalists.

BUSONI RECITAL.

Carnegie Music Hall.

Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Gounod and Liszt were interpreted by Ferruccio Busoni, the Italian pianoforte virtuoso, in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday afternoon before a crowded house. The recital was the only one presented by the pianist since his first appearance of the season with the Philharmonic Society three weeks ago, and each of his offerings met the approval and the prolonged applause of his hearers.

It must have occurred to some in his audience, if, indeed, it had not occurred to the soloist, that his appearance in this country so soon after the death of the Italian composer of the pianoforte, Giuseppe Martucci, afforded a timely opportunity for the presentation, in the manner which Busoni best could accomplish, of at least one or two representative compositions of Martucci. Novel and interesting as was yesterday's recital program, might not an added element of strength, as well as newness, been furnished by one or two such numbers?

FALLS ON SUBWAY TRACK.

Passengers Assisted in Rescue from Death at Grand Central.

Jean Malcolm, a carpenter, twenty-seven years old, who lives at 156 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, was one of a crowd of several hundred persons waiting at Grand Central subway station yesterday for a south-bound express. Suddenly he threw up his hands and fell off the platform directly upon the tracks.

Cries of those who had seen the man fall reached the signalman, who set the signals against a train that was approaching the station. The motorman, James Corbett, applied his emergency brakes, stopping the cars within a few yards of where Malcolm was struggling feebly on the track. One of the Interboro special officers leaped down and raised Malcolm. Several men, among whom was Theodore Loebel, a jeweler, of 52 Maiden lane, pulled the man up on the platform. Dr. Thompson took him to Flower Hospital suffering from slight cuts and hysteria. Malcolm claimed that he had fainted.

BOSTON LABOR LEADER DEAD.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Jeremiah Harrington, president of Boston Bricklayers' Union and one of the best-known union leaders in the country, is dead here of pneumonia. Harrington welcomed the delegates to the big bricklayers' and masons' convention here which closed Sunday. Harrington had been an international vice-president of his union. He was sixty-nine years old and a native of Halifax, N. S.

Socialist News of the Day

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

New York Call Conference—Labor Temple, 242 East 84th street, 5th and 7th A. D.—555 Eighth avenue.

21st A. D.—360 West 125th street, 23d A. D.—1461 Third avenue, near 84d street.

Bronx Agitation Committee—3369 Third avenue.

Young People's Socialist Federation—200 East 95th street. All standing committees will give final reports.

22d Assembly District.

As important business is to be transacted at tonight's meeting, all members should be on hand. Among other matters there will be a discussion appertaining to the city convention.

Teachers' Club.

The Socialist Teachers' Club will meet at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. Important.

26th Assembly District.

The Young Men's Progressive and Socialist Club meets at 112 East 104th street.

Harlem Forum.

Under the auspices of the Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead will lecture on "National Dangers and National Defense." Admission free. Questions and discussion.

BROOKLYN.

6th A. D. (Branch 1)—222 Stockton street.

13th A. D. (Branch 2)—155 Tompkins avenue.

15th A. D.—187 Montrose street, 15th A. D.—535 Graham avenue, 22d A. D. (Branch 2)—Halsey street and Central avenue.

MOUNT VERNON.

33 South Fourth avenue—All members should attend.

JERSEY CITY.

Second Ward Branch—Butler's Hall, Grove and 3d streets.

WEST HOBOKEN.

Third Ward, Second Precinct—543 Adelphi street.

NEWARK.

Branch 1—Springfield avenue and 10th street. Important business.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

25th and 45th Ward Branches—Donohue's Hall, 1055 Frankford avenue.

FORWARD BALL.

The Forward Ball will come off next Saturday at Madison Square Garden. Valuable prizes are to be given. The profit will be divided among the following organizations: The Socialist party, New York; The Call, the Zukunft, and the Jewish agitation bureau.

Tickets can be had at The Call office, and at the office of the Forward.

4TH A. D.—BROOKLYN.

The 4th A. D., Brooklyn, has instituted a series of debates to be held the fourth Thursday of each month in Dr. Robert Schulman's parlors, 257 Rutledge street.

Subject for debate this Thursday: "Is Christian Socialism Compatible with Scientific Socialism?" Prof. J. Chant Lipes will lead in the affirmative and Landin in the negative. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Philadelphia Philanthropy has changed its meeting nights to the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Meetings will be held as heretofore in the Church of the Advent, 5th and Buttonwood streets. All welcome.

NATIONAL.

Among the proposed national party referendums, the following, from Jerome, Ariz., is printed in this week's National Bulletin:

What is the matter with the Socialist party, and what to do about it? Many and varied are the reasons given, as well as the remedies proposed.

Some contend that it is spies within the movement; others that the party is not truly revolutionary, that we should eliminate all immediate demands, and take a decided stand on the question of industrial unionism. Still others insist that it is the intellectuals, the professionals who are wrecking the movement.

We, the constitutional amendment committee of Local Jerome, Socialist party, think otherwise. We believe that with sufficient organizers in the field, so that every local could have a speaker every two or three months at least, strong locals would be strengthened, weak locals made stronger, and new locals organized.

As a whole, they would constitute an effective fighting organization for the improvement of intolerable present-day conditions; and a revolutionary army, striving with discipline and intelligence along progressive and evolutionary lines for the unconditional abolition of the capitalist state.

We also believe that with lecture meetings to arrange for, literature to dispose of, and useful constructive

work to do, with trained and well-informed organizers to help the locals do it, in order that lasting results might be accomplished, much of the petty bickerings and peevish quarrels which now disrupt the movement to no purpose other than the intense satisfaction of its enemies and detractors, will disappear. The very growth and success of the organization will draw all discordant notes.

A literature and lecture bureau has been organized by the national committee, as provided by Articles VIII and IX, of the national constitution of the Socialist party, but no provision having been made to adequately finance these bureaus, they have been able to accomplish but little.

We are satisfied that there exists a world of dormant Socialist sentiment throughout the United States, created by the spasmodic activities of the Socialist party during campaign times, and the free-lance agitation of Socialist magazine writers, such as London, Sinclair and Russell. With sufficient organizers in the field, this drifting sentiment could be gathered into and crystallized in the various Socialist locals, and what is still more important, it could be kept there with the aid of the literature bureau.

Section 6 (a) The state committee shall pay to the national committee every month a sum equal to 5 cents, and an additional sum equal to 25 cents every three months for every member in good standing within their respective territories.

Sec. 6 (b) The special quarterly assessment of 25 cents per member shall be set aside for the use and maintenance of the literature and lecture bureaus, subject to the approval of the national committee.

ERNEST H. LIEBEL, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

East Side Equal Rights League, 225 Chrystie street, near Houston street and Second avenue—Ella H. Crossett, "Our Legislative Work for a Constitutional Amendment;" 8:15 p.m.; admission, 5 cents.

\$17,500 FOR LEG

Regan Gets Big Damages for Loss of a Limb.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—For the loss of his right leg, which was crushed by a bale of fur weighing 500 pounds falling upon it in the Manhattan Cold Storage plant in New York city, a jury in the Supreme Court, presided over by Justice Keogh, today awarded to Tom Regan \$17,500.

Regan sued for \$50,000 damages, alleging that the bale of fur produced a wound on his limb in which bacteria from the fur entered and caused the bone to become so badly diseased that within a few days it was necessary to cut off the leg.

The jury was out only a few minutes before bringing in the verdict, which is one of the largest ever awarded in Westchester county for the loss of a limb.

KATHERINE GOULD LOSES.

Must Pay for Goods Bought of Millinery Company.

After remaining out for thirty minutes a jury before Justice Bischof in Part XVII of the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict for \$3,145 against Mrs. Katherine Clemons Gould and in favor of Malcolm Butler. Butler sued Mrs. Gould to recover \$2,900 on a claim assigned to him by the Lichtenstein Millinery Company for goods sold to her.

The defendant, who, in June last, got a separation from her husband, Howard Gould, with alimony of \$38,000 a year, said that the goods were purchased in 1906 and that her husband was responsible for the bill. The verdict represented the full amount with interest.

PRICES ARE GOING UP

This is the topic of conversation throuth the country. The wife and mother notices this more than the husband and father.

SPREAD THE LEAFLET ENTITLED

To the Wife and Mother

and you will reach a class of people who do more thinking than the husband and father.

Spou 1.50 and get 1000 copies the result will be gratifying.

PUBLISHED BY

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

15 SPRUCE STREET, N. Y.

Mask and Civic Ball

SOCIALIST FIFE AND DRUM CORPS

at the recently renovated

POHLMANN'S HALL

Open Ave. & Ferry St. Jersey City Heights, N. J.

Friday Evening, Jan. 28, 1910, at 8

Tickets, if purchased in advance, 15 cents each; at the door, 25 cents. THE HOODOO MARCH, by Major JOSEPH GILLIAR, will be rendered by the Corps.

THE GERMAN MARK FUND.

Send That DOLLAR Today

Name

Address

Remarks

PHARMACISTS. HALPER BROS. WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR Complete Stock. Excellent Service. Cut-Rate Prices. Our Prescription Dept. Specializes in the strictest manner and in exact accordance with your doctor's orders.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST. 2293 Eighth Ave., Near 135th St., 147th St. & Eighth Ave., NEW YORK.

OFFICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. DON'T LOOK FOR BARGAINS. When you are troubled with your eyes have your eyes examined at CONRADE E. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 203 East Broadway (3 doors from Educational).

M. SHAPIRO, Eye Specialist. 170 Public Ave., near 86th St.

Dr. A. Carr, DENTIST. 152 E. 84th St., Tel. 2977-10.

Dr. P. L. LEWIN, DENTIST. 1600 2d Ave., Tel. 1493.

DR. A. RITT, DENTIST. 1621 Fifth Ave., corner Hopkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. ROBBINS, DENTIST. 234 Pennsylvania Ave., cor. East St.

HENRY FRAHME, TRUSSMAKER. 1400 2d Ave., Tel. 94th & 95th St.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM, 125 Park Row. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

HARLEM FORUM

300 WEST 125TH STREET.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, of the Peace Society of the City of New York.

WILL SPEAK ON "National Dangers and National Defense" 8 P.M. ADMISSION FREE.

ALANSON BROS. & FIERST

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

41-43 BELMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

UNDERTAKERS.

STUTZMANN Undertaker. Tel. 2655 Bush 104 Klncherbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Telephone, 4707 Williamsburg. HARRIET A. ENGLERT, George Englert, Manager.

PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE. 24 Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Right Piano at the Right Price. See the popular C. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

210 Third Ave., near 9th St., and 200 Third Ave., near 151st St.

NEW EDITION NOW READY

The Famous Russian Novel, WHAT'S TO BE DONE?

By N. G. TCHERNYCHEVSKY. Read this remarkable book. Thousands of socialists have read and enjoyed it. Send for it today.

CLOTH \$1.00 POSTPAID. INTERNATIONAL BOOK STORE, A. WASSERMAN, Prop., 45 Clinton Street, New York.

The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passaga, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius G. Erber, secretary.

	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.00	\$4.50	\$6.00
For Six Months	1.00	2.25	3.00
For Three Months	.50	1.15	1.50
For One Month	.20	.40	.50

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 2. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26. NO. 28.

THE TRUTH IS OUT.

Eureka! We have got it at last! The cat is out of the bag! That prices have gone up higher than ever before is admitted on all hands.

That the wages of the working class and the incomes of the middle class (including its various subdivisions, such as the professional and salaried classes) have not kept pace with the rise in prices of the necessities of life is also universally admitted. Indeed, as regards wages, this fact has been confirmed by investigations conducted under the auspices of the United States Government.

The only question concerning which there was any dispute among the economists was as to the cause or causes of the high prices.

Some have ascribed it to increasing gold production; others to the exactions of the trusts, or to the protective tariff, or to speculators' rings and corners, or to partial exhaustion of natural resources, or to the decrease of free land, or to all of these combined. Some, and they perhaps the profoundest students, have thought it a necessary and inevitable feature of a period in which capitalistic expansion of the world over proceeds with unheard-of swiftness and intensity. Others, and they the shallowest minds, have accounted for it by the extravagance and luxurious habits of the rich.

But all these causes are apparently inadequate—at least to the gigantic, all-comprehensive intellect of E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. According to him:

General increases of wages and the rapid increase of money in circulation are among the causes of high prices, but extravagance is the paramount cause. Most housewives will pay three to four times as much for foods done up in fancy packages as they will for the same food without the frills.

Murder will out! It is mainly the fault of the materialistic workingmen and their esthetic wives. The workingmen demand increases of wages in order to obtain a compensation for the increased prices; ergo, says Ripley of the imperial intellect, it is they who have raised prices. And the workingmen's wives like to have their foods done up in fancy packages; ergo, says this descendant of the austere Puritans, it is their extravagance, above all other causes, that has raised prices.

In President Ripley, of the Atchison, economic science has reached its highest development. The Atchison is a great railroad. His president is indisputably a master of economic practice. But his economic theory is even superior to his practice. And, no doubt, after his superannuation and retirement from the Atchison presidency, he will be chosen president of one of our great universities in recognition of his inestimable contributions to economic science.

THE WALL STREET SLUMP.

The speculative pyramid is toppling over. At first it was cotton that broke after the "corner" had raised its price practically beyond the exporting point. Then followed the stocks of railroad and industrial companies, the break in which was accelerated by the fear, real or pretended, of unfavorable legislation by Congress, prosecutions by the Department of Justice in Washington, and unfavorable decisions by the Supreme Court. There have also been declines, though less violent ones, in the speculative markets for wheat, corn, etc.

It is as yet too early to decide whether these declines indicate the financial beginning of a downward movement that is ultimately to extend over the whole industrial field, or whether they merely represent speculative liquidation. The latter is a process that may take place in perfect independence of the industrial situation proper, for it may be forced upon the speculators by the banks calling in loans, or by the superior financial strength of an opposing clique, or by sheer manipulation—an artificial marking down of prices—employed for the purpose of buying back at lower prices stocks or commodities previously sold for future delivery at considerably higher prices.

The preponderance of evidence now attainable seems to point to purely speculative machinations. The reports of the iron and steel industry and of the railroads show no abatement of activity. But, of course, there is always the possibility that the speculative markets may have discounted long in advance all the profits now being made or yet to be made in the various lines of industrial activity.

One accompanying feature of this speculative collapse has a decidedly general interest. It is well known that the panic of 1907 was ascribed by Wall Street to Roosevelt's pronouncements against the trusts. That that panic was world-wide in its destructive effects, and that Roosevelt's sound and fury could not possibly have had an effect on the nitrate industry of Chili, or the land speculation of Egypt, or the great industries of Germany and Great Britain—is something that we must not expect Wall Street financiers and speculators to know. But the farce is now being enacted over again. Wall Street pretends to be in mortal dread of what its own President may not do to it. That is the comic aspect of the situation.

In vain has Mr. Taft, in his special message on interstate commerce and anti-trust laws, spoken with the utmost delicacy of the need for avoiding "such a possible business danger." In vain has he expressed the fear that "an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations" might "produce a halt in our present prosperity." In vain has he proposed the enactment of a federal law such as the corporations desire. High finance is just now in the mood to take fight, and does not see how thereby it gives its case away. If even the investigations ordered by Taft are calculated to frighten the corporations, must not honest people come to the conclusion that the deeds of these corporations cannot bear the light of day? If even the most modest proposals for bringing them under legal regulation send the prices of their stocks crashing, is not this tantamount to an admission that the corporations thrive by lawless rapacity and unrestrained plunder?

LABOR'S GRIEF.



SWIFT'S MODEST PROPOSAL REVIVED.

By Martin Luther Flanagan.

This question of meat, just meat, was settled by Jonathan Swift in the year 1729, when he wrote his "Modest proposal for preventing the children of poor people in Ireland from being a burden to their parents or country, and for making them beneficial to the public." The proposal may have been modest, but it was eminently sound, sane, and conservative. At present it needs to be revived, for all over this fair country of America we have hundreds of thousands of men and women declaring they would rather go hungry than pay the prices the controllers of meat are asking for their commodity. It is true that food is one of the things that belong absolutely to society, but in our superior wisdom we have seen fit to vest ownership of it in a few men, and in return for controlling it we pay whatever tax they choose to ask, although once in a while we grow restive and declare that we prefer to suffer hunger rather than pay the price asked us by the controllers, for the privilege of eating our own meat.

We can get even with them. Swift has shown us the way. We are simply going to turn around and eat one another. It is the simplest thing in the world. There was once a very wise man who read that one egg had the food value of a pound of meat. So he figured this way: "Hens average in weight one-third as much as human beings, therefore, they need the same proportion of food. 'So as a man could live in luxury on thirty pounds of meat a hen could live in luxury on one-third as much, and a pound of meat equaling an egg, it stands to reason that a hen can sustain life on one egg and keep on laying. Eureka! I'll feed the hen an egg a week, collect for myself the other eggs and when the hen is past the laying age convert her into a broiler for the New York market. I'll roll in money and revel in profits, and those extra eggs the hens lay will be my reward of industry and her reward of abstinence."

"You see the man figured the scheme out on the basis of what happens in human society, only hens are not human and cannot stand for it. But we can, and just now being somewhat put to it by the shortage of meat but by the desire of the packers for increased profits, the proposal of Swift comes in handy. Here follow the chief points in his great scheme—for there is not space for the whole. Illuminating, scientific, an essay all should read in its entirety, and which may be found in libraries, or obtained from book stores advertising in The Call. "It is a melancholy object to those who walk through this great town (Dublin), or travel in the country, when they see the streets, the roads, and the cabin doors, crowded with beggars of the female sex, followed

by three, four, or six children, all in rags, and impudent every passer-by for alms. . . .

"As to my part, having turned my thoughts for many years upon this important subject, and maturely weighed the several schemes of our projectors, I have always found them grossly mistaken in their computation. It is true, a child just dropped from its dam may be supported by her milk for a solar year, with little other nourishment; at most not above the value of 2 shillings, which the mother may certainly get, or the value in scraps by her lawful occupation of begging; and it is exactly at one year old that I propose to provide for them in such a manner as, instead of being a charge upon their parents or the parish, they shall on the contrary contribute to the feeding and partly to the clothing of many thousands. . . .

"The number of souls in this kingdom being usually reckoned one million and a half, of these I calculate there must be about 200,000 couples whose wives are breeders; from which number I subtract 30,000 couples who are able to maintain their own children. I again subtract 50,000 for those women who miscarry; or for those women whose children die by accident or disease within the year. There only remain 120,000 children of poor parents born annually. . . .

"I am assured by our merchants that a boy or girl before twelve years old is no saleable commodity; and even when they come to this age will not yield above £3. or £3 6s 6d at most on the exchange; which cannot turn to account either to the parents or kingdom, the charge of nutriment and rags having been at least four times that value. . . .

"I shall, therefore, humbly propose my own thoughts, which I hope will not be liable to the least objection. I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a young, healthy child, well nursed, is at a year old a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled, and I have no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricassee or a ragout. . . .

"I do, therefore, humbly offer it to public consideration that of the 120,000 children already computed, 20,000 may be reserved for breed, whereof only one-fourth part to be males; which is more than we allow to sheep, black cattle, or swine. That the remaining 100,000 may, at a year old, be offered in sale to the persons of quality and fortune throughout the kingdom, always advising the mother to let them suck plentifully in the last month, so as to render them

plump and fat for a good table. A child will make two dishes at an entertainment for friends, and when the family dines alone, the fore or hind quarter will make a reasonable dish, and seasoned with a little pepper or salt, will be very good boiled on the fourth day, especially in winter. . . . I grant this food will be somewhat dear, and therefore very proper for landlords, who, as they have already devoured most of the parents, seem to have the best title to the children. . . .

"I have already computed the charge of nursing a beggar's child (in which I let I reckon all cottagers, laborers, and four-fifths of the farmers) to be about 2s. per annum, rags included, and I believe no gentleman would repine to give 10s for the carcass of a good, fat child, which, as I have said, will make four dishes of excellent, nutritive meat, when he has only some particular friend of his family to dine with him. Thus the squire will learn to be a good landlord, and grow popular among his tenants; the mother will have 8s net profit, and be fit for work until she produces another child. . . .

"Those who are more thrifty (as I must confess the times require) may flay the carcass, the skin of which artificially dressed will make admirable gloves for ladies, and summer boots for fine gentlemen. . . .

"As to our city of Dublin, shambles may be appointed for this purpose in the most convenient parts of it, and butchers we may be assured will not be wanting, although I rather recommend buying the children alive, then dressing them hot from the knife as we do roasting pigs. . . .

There you have a few paragraphs from Swift's noble humane plan. It ought, especially, to appeal to the editorial writers of the New York Tribune, who have been lecturing us on our wasteful habits, the while Reid, the owner of the Tribune, is devouring the sustenance of 2,000 men. It may not appeal very forcibly to the owners of Southern cotton mills, as they prefer to allow children to reach the mature age of seven or eight years before they begin to devour them. Shirtwaist manufacturers, sweaters, Northern mill owners, proprietors of department stores and others find the advanced age of fourteen years the best at which to begin devouring human beings. . . .

But these will be trifling objections. We cannot begin too early, and if there is a profit to it for any one, then there is no possible argument against the plan. Let us adopt it now, do away with the anti-meat strike, infant asylums, juvenile crime and other ills and problems that vex the minds of philanthropists and pocketbooks of taxpayers. . . .

THE PARTY OF THE PEOPLE.

By Robert Hunter.

Wilhelm Liebknecht is one whose words have weight with all Socialists. His life was true, his service unflinching, and his achievements worthy of a great life and masterly talents. . . .

And it was this Liebknecht who said once something that answers all those who would divide the working class. One hears it said that Socialism is the party of the proletariat. But what is the proletariat? . . .

Some say that proletarians are manual workers only. It was even said recently in one of our papers that only unskilled workers belong to the proletariat. No man, it was said, can be a true Socialist who is not a common laborer. Professors, lawyers, doctors, farmers, skilled workers, craft unionists, scientists, and small business men, it was held, cannot by the very nature of their occupation become true Socialists. . . .

In this subtle manner are efforts made to reduce the possible Socialists to so small a section of the workers as to make anything like a powerful movement impossible. If such were true, Marx, Engels, Hyndman, Baz, Jaures, Gossels, Van-

dervelde, Liebknecht, Kautsky, and nearly all the best known Socialists of the last half century would have been excluded from the movement. Had the movement been confined to only unskilled workers, not a single known leader of the international movement would be eligible. There would be no Socialist organization. Indeed, there would be no trade union organization even. . . .

The poorest of the unskilled and unorganized workers are the main support of the Catholic party in Germany, in Belgium and France. In England they are still the mainstay of Toryism and Liberalism. They are the physical, mental and often moral wrecks of an infamous economic order. They can only be aroused for brief moments to revolt and not even then to constructive revolt. . . .

The unemployed who suffer most from capitalism cannot be organized politically or industrially. They are as shifting sand upon which no movement has been or can be built. They are in this and every other country the mainstay of reactionaries. Without the un-

employed of New York, Tammany Hall could not exist. In Chicago Paul Singer, the great German leader, has built a lodging house to feed and shelter free every night thousands of these poor wrecks, and yet even he will deny that Socialism is helped by that charity. . . .

Now Liebknecht says, "Social Democracy is the party of the whole people with the exception of 200,000 great and small capitalists." He means that all the larger interests of the great mass of people are in bitter opposition to the 200,000 large and small German capitalists. . . .

Whatever smaller conflicting interests may exist among this large body of people, such conflicts are nothing as compared to the big class conflict existing between the producers and these 200,000 great and small capitalists. The brain as well as the manual worker, the salaried man as well as the wage-worker, the skilled as well as the unskilled, small farmers and small business men, are all being crushed, robbed and oppressed by the concentration of capital into the grip of a mere handful of grand dukes. . . .

It must be our duty to talk unity

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

McKEES ROCKS, I. W. W. U. M. W. AND OTHER THINGS.

Editor of The Call:

I have read Comrade Kennedy's article in last Monday's issue in which he makes me his target. Whether this is part of a general move, emanating from Chicago, to discredit me as a candidate for the national executive committee, I am unable to say. At any rate, it seems strange that after several months' waiting, such a blunt refutation of my McKees Rocks stories should appear. . . .

My account of the McKees Rocks strike was correct. I wrote it from the scene of action where I spent much time assisting in the organization that took place. I could have told a whole lot more regarding a rival organization that assisted the enemy and made it as difficult as possible for the I. W. W. to do the work it did do. I challenge Comrade Kennedy to refute a single statement that I made, with facts. In his article he simply asserts himself and abuses me. . . .

It is true, the strike was a spontaneous revolt. The Social Revolution will be a similar affair. It is true, too, that the I. W. W. went in and brought the men to a mutual understanding and organized them. The organization is there today. He says that it was not the training and class knowledge of the I. W. W. that stood behind the victory. He even says a capitalist sheet should get a whole lot of credit for it. I will admit that there were other forces that contributed toward the victory, but back of all was the discipline and organization which compelled this recognition. In Butler, a similar strike at the same time took place. Why did they go down in miserable defeat? Why were they driven back by the cosacks and a priest? Because they were no influence such as the I. W. W. exerted at McKees Rocks to bring the men to a mutual understanding of the situation and a knowledge of up-to-date tactics. . . .

Comrade Kennedy says that the keynote of my articles is false, and he would have his readers believe that the keynote is "pure physical force," "slugging," and methods of that character. I deny that. The keynote of my articles was nothing of the kind. The keynote of my articles was industrial organization, well disciplined men and the practice of quiet retaliation, in necessary cases, as the most effective method to prevent violence and the easiest road to victory. . . .

I did not advocate the carrying of firearms, nor did those industrial unionists at McKees Rocks. I leave that function to other Comrades—in Milwaukee, for instance. However, I realize, as every Socialist who understands the class struggle well realizes, that this class war is not a debating society affair, and that the cosacks were indeed, who, when the cosacks were rushing in on him and his fellow workers and clubbing them right and left, were to get down on his knees and cry out: "Forgive them Lord, for they know not what they do." What was done at McKees Rocks was the right thing to do, and no number of cosacks could have brought about peace as effectively as those highly intelligent workers at McKees Rocks did. As for their later action in applying "non-resistance," that is all right, too. There are times when it is wise for an army to run for cover and stay there for a while. . . .

However, every action of the revolutionary proletariat in regard to the state and every institution of capitalism should be determined according to the organized economic power of the workers. . . .

I did not deny the assistance the Socialist of Pittsburgh gave to the McKees Rocks strikers, but I did say that to talk halloo to a mass of hungry strikers, four-fifths of whom had no vote, anyway, was absurd, at that time, at least. As for the ballot, I maintain, and will continue to do so, regardless of what position I may hold in the party, that voting is a very secondary thing in the class struggle. That the real struggle is taking place in the industries, and that in order to gain anything for the working class now, and also prepare for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of industrial democracy, we must center our efforts on uniting the workers industrially into a class-conscious organization. . . .

Revolutionary parties that have not that aim in view are not worthy of the name. The state is an instrument of class rule and must be opposed to the extension of proletarian power, not by violent methods of isolated fanaticism, but by a disciplined organization. The capitalists use force at every turn; in fact, it is force, organized, mark you, that keeps them in power as exploiters. We must exercise, also, organized force; for the class struggle is becoming more and more an unrelenting economic struggle. As proletarian discontent and power increase, the capitalist class will exercise greater and greater industrial and political arrogance—and what are we to do? Clamor for clubs and run into getting guns? No, we have all the power necessary to attain our revolutionary ends; that is, our labor power organized. . . .

Comrade Kennedy makes the statement that the United Mine Workers have been practicing the principles of and to condemn every one who dares to encourage division. He would divide the brain from the hand worker, the skilled from the unskilled, the so-called proletariat from the mass of his disinherited Comrades, is not the friend of Socialism, but the enemy of Socialism. . . .

We have a duty to perform. We, the most backward people on the face of the earth, politically helpless and facing a new feudalism, our watchword must be toleration and the broadest conceivable unity. Suspicion, division, the shooting of our Comrades in the back, can only mean the ruin of every possible prospect of a great working class political movement. . . .

Socialism is the party of the disinherited, of all the disinherited. As Liebknecht says, it is the party of the whole people with the exception of a few hundred thousand great and small capitalists. . . .

It is a matter of regret that Comrade Slobodin has undertaken to credit the committee's work by quotations of testimony based on operation of an act which was in effect when the act to which we refer was in operation. . . .

GERTRUDE M. LORAN, Secretary Workers' Compensation Committee, Local New York, New York, Jan. 21, 1910.

Industrial unionism for years. . . . that absolutely. For fourteen years I have been digging coal, primarily in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and for the last two years I have been in the organization, being at the present time an officer in my local and chairman of the state committee. . . .

It is true that all those men working in the "organized" mines are members of the United Mine Workers. But why is this so? Because the operators collect the dues and permit men to work in their mines; they do not join the union, a matter of common knowledge. It were not for the "check-off" there would not be 40,000 men in the United Mine Workers today. . . .

The operators do not do this, nothing, either. The rail and the miners suffer for it. I know. Last month I paid out of my wages for the maintenance of the weighman's fund, assessments, capita tax and union dues. . . .

I figured up the wages of more than 100 members of my local for the year and I found that they averaged a day for the days they worked, am preparing a pamphlet on the United Mine Workers and the coal industry in general, and will present a host of facts showing what the situation is doing to keep the workers in the coal industry down. Why, an individual miner is fined \$10 who actually reduces the output of a mine and the half of it goes to the operators' association. The national situation provides for this, and it is, indeed, ridiculous for any one to refer to the United Mine Workers as practicing the principles of industrial unionism. In a large number of mines there are men working in the mines who don't know the names of a national officer. The whole thing fixed up between the officials and operators, and the individual "kicks" is chopped off. I can tell you that our head officers think the organization is but a dues collecting office sustaining institutions. . . .

LOUIS DUCHESNEAU, East Palestine, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1910.

BRITISH COMPENSATION ACT.

Editor of The Call: Permit me as secretary of the committee indicated in Henry L. Slobodin's article, "Lobbying for Laws," of your issue of this date, to make a few corrections of errors contained in that article. Slobodin stated that he was not a member of the committee under discussion. . . .

By unanimous vote, Local New York, through its committee, at a meeting of December 11, 1909, appointed a subcommittee to consider matters relating to workmen's compensation, and chartered such a committee to "present to the Wright Commission (then sitting) recommendations for legal changes as will secure adequate and immediate compensation for death and arising from accidents by employees, and to take such other action as may be deemed effective to carry out these recommendations put into effect by Comrade Henry L. Slobodin, elected to serve on the commission which met December 14, 1909, and January 2, 1910. . . .

The hearing before the commission on employers' liability, etc., Senator J. Mayhew Wright, chairman, was held on January 6. At the meeting of the committee two days later, January 8, Comrade Slobodin resigned, and his resignation was accepted. . . .

Until such resignation reached the general committee and was accepted, the undersigned had no authority to omit Comrade Slobodin's name from the committee, and was so instructed by Comrade U. Solomon, organizer Local New York. . . .

Slobodin, in the article referred to disapproves of the text of the committee's recommendations before the Wainwright commission, as set forth in the Call of January 7, and in a stenographic report of the proceedings; he states that "the committee copied the British workmen's compensation act with but few changes here and there," and quotes the name who investigated for the United States government the workings of this act. . . .

I beg to call Comrade Slobodin's attention, and that of the readers of The Call to the following facts: The Law referred to is A. M. Low, an authority on labor legislation. Slobodin's quotations of the Low are from the latter's notice, "British Workmen's Compensation and its Operation," to be found in the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 32, January, 1909, pp. 109, 111, 114 and 116. Low copies his study with the text of the workmen's compensation act of 1907, and the compensation act of 1906, which extends the act of 1897 to include workmen in agriculture. . . .

The argument conducted before the Wainwright commission contained numerous references to the act now operating, which, as stated in The Call's issue of January 7, is the workmen's compensation act of 1907. That act became operative July 1, 1907, and was amended by a compensation act of 1906 (See section 14 of the act of 1906.) . . .

In other words, Comrade Slobodin's criticism is based on the operation of an act which went into effect years before the act to which reference is made, and was repealed by the act of 1906 went into effect. The act of 1906 was written to cover defects of previous compensation acts in England—such defects being set forth in the indicated article of Low, and in the testimony of M. P. and Thomas Bart, M. P., 1909. . . .

It is a matter of regret that Comrade Slobodin has undertaken to credit the committee's work by quotations of testimony based on operation of an act which was in effect when the act to which we refer was in operation. . . .

GERTRUDE M. LORAN, Secretary Workers' Compensation Committee, Local New York, New York, Jan. 21, 1910.