

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

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People every day in the year.

WEATHER: FAIR AND COLD.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1912.

Price Two Cents.

ICE MAY ENTER LAUNDRY STRIKE SITUATION TODAY

Bosses Now Work in Glove With Big Fellows.

WALDO

Stand Firm and Declare Fight Is Only Just Begun.

Striking laundry workers in New York will today probably get the taste of police scabbery...

Contemptible Trick. The action of the hand laundrymen in silencing themselves with the morning and their...

With Scabs. The pickets had some trouble in yesterday when a wagon from the Gray Steam Laundry...

At a mass meeting of the strikers the call was passed and endorsed as the only spokesman of the working class in New York City.

Local 23 will hold a mass meeting this afternoon at 133 Eldridge street, at which a report will be made on the progress of the strike by Organizer Gossens...

REPORT SAYS MISSING VESSELS ARE SAFE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Unofficial reports were received in Washington tonight that United States destroyers Mayrant and McCall, the only two vessels of the Atlantic fleet that have not been heard from by the Navy Department since the storm had reached Guantanamo, Cuba, late this afternoon.

AMERICAN TROOPS ORDERED TO CHINA

Despite Alleged Reluctance State Department Heeds Minister's Cry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A battalion of infantry, consisting of 500 men, will be sent by the United States from Manila to China to help keep open railway communication between Peking and the sea.

This force is all that is required in the opinion of Minister Calhoun, after consultation with the other diplomatic officers in Peking.

The alleged reluctance of the State Department to send American troops into China when the American Minister first requested such action last Thursday is explained upon the ground that it was desired most earnestly that this government take no step in China having the appearance of intervention.

Most of the officers declared that military principles demanded the dispatch of no force less than a regiment, while many insisted that 5,000 men would more nearly fit the needs of the situation.

Through it was declared at the State Department that no appeal for aid against Russia had been received from China, it is believed here that China will ask the powers to prevent her being stripped of Outer Mongolia.

From the driver and treated him to his medicine. Two boys sprang to her assistance. The three were arrested and were taken to the Harlem Court, where he and one man were held in \$500 bail to keep the peace for six months.

ARREST DOORMAN OF STAR THEATER

Michael Hutchinson Held in \$500 Bail for Admitting Tots.

As a result of several days' surveillance of the New Star Theater, Lexington avenue and 107th street, controlled by the Fox Amusement Company, in which are interested State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, 'Johnny White,' the 'workingman's Alderman,' and William Fox, Michael Hutchinson, employed as a ticket seller at the 107th street entrance to the theater, was arrested at the instance of the Harlem superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and held for examination on Wednesday, on a charge of admitting minors to the theater, in violation of the statute.

Since the strike of the film operators, stage hands, musicians, electricians, engineers, and bill posters employed in the Fox theaters began, two months ago, the audiences in the New Star Theater have dwindled until few adults were to be found at any of the shows.

In other of the theaters operated by the Fox syndicate a similar condition is reported to have been discovered by the agents for the Garry Society, and arrests are expected to follow today at the Little Nemo and at the Family Theater, in East 153th street.

At a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, it was voted to give the joint committee of strikers in the Fox theaters credentials authorizing them to visit every Jewish labor union in the city, with the privilege of the floor, to state their grievances and to ask the support of the members of the several organizations in withholding their patronage from the Fox houses.

The evident partiality of the Tammany Bureau of Incumbrances to the Fox Amusement Company almost resulted in a serious accident yesterday, when one of two signs suspended over the sidewalk in front of the city theater was blown down and narrowly escaped striking pedestrians who crowded the street at the time.

A committee of strikers, accompanied by Joseph F. Darling, their attorney, yesterday waited upon Mayor Gaynor at the City Hall, to demand a revocation of the license held by the Fox Amusement Company for the Academy of Music, in East 14th street, for alleged violation of the Sunday Theater Law, growing out of the recent arrest of Samuel F. Kingston, the manager, for acts made the basis of a specific complaint.

That the Mayor is evading the issue involved in yesterday's demand made upon him by the strikers is evidenced by the following letter sent by Gaynor to Joseph F. Darling, under date of Dec. 18, 1911, in response to a complaint filed with him by Darling:

Your letter of December 16 is at hand. Why not go right on and get warrants of arrest against those who violate the law. I cannot do everything, but I am sure the police will co-operate with you so far as that may be necessary.

EXTRA! THEY DISCOVER BIG CRAFT IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9.—Tremendous craft in the construction of the \$8,000,000 National Theater of Mexico is said to have been unearthed. The theater was stopped when Diaz was ousted, and later a commission has been investigating to ascertain whether the work should continue.

SAY M'ANIGAL HAS A NEW CONFESSION

Made With View to Evidence of Transportation of Explosives.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—Ortle McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, who is here to testify before the Federal Grand Jury, made another detailed confession today and it was taken down by a stenographer.

The government wished evidence mainly as to transportation of dynamite and nitroglycerine over interstate roads, and wished to connect the explosions with the men and dynamite thus carried, and it was to get this evidence in shape that McManigal was asked for another confession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Treasury Department has received many offers to compromise the forfeiture cases pending in the cutlery undervaluation frauds.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—Joe Bishop, a structural iron worker, a friend and co-worker of Bert Conners, swore this afternoon that he was to have been a member of the dynamiting party to blow up the Hall of Records, but got 'cold feet' and failed to show up at the appointed time, and then notified the police by telephone of what was going to take place.

BLOWUP SPELLS DEATH TO 8 FRENCH MOLDERS

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Eight steel molders met a terrible death and eleven others were seriously injured today by the bursting of a gun mold at the government naval arsenal near Angoulême, in the Department of the Charente.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS COMMERCE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, restoring and reducing rates on lumber from Northwestern States to the Mississippi Valley and east to what they were before November 1, 1907, were approved and upheld today by the Supreme Court.

LOSES LABEL SUIT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Former United States District Attorney Pettigill, of Porto Rico, today lost in the Supreme Court, his \$50,000 label suit against La Correspondencia, a newspaper.

BLACK POWDER LAW UPHOLDED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Kansas 'black powder' law of 1907 is upheld by the Supreme Court today.

BERGER WOULD AID EMPLOYES OF U. S.

Proposes State Department Stores to Sell Goods at Cheap Rates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Government-owned department stores for the use of Uncle Sam's 50,000 employees at Washington are advocated in a bill introduced in the House today by Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Representative from Wisconsin.

CUTLERY CROOKS ANXIOUS TO SETTLE

Government Gets Plenty of Evidence in Undervaluation Cases—Indictments Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Treasury Department has received many offers to compromise the forfeiture cases pending in the cutlery undervaluation frauds.

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 9.—In consequence of the non-settlement of the cotton troubles the hard waste manufacturers will close their mills tomorrow.

150,000 MEN NEEDED TO SUBDUCE RIFFS

BARCELONA, Jan. 9.—A few days ago, when General Weyler, who is captain general of Catalonia, was addressing a contingent of troops which were departing for Morocco, he said: "Perhaps we shall meet there soon."

BADGER INCOME TAX LAW CONSTITUTIONAL

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9.—The Supreme Court today handed down a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Income Tax Law.

BLACK POWDER LAW UPHOLDED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Kansas 'black powder' law of 1907 is upheld by the Supreme Court today.

JANITOR DROWNED IN BOSTON BLAZE

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Stanley B. Reynolds, 50 years old, was drowned this noon in the basement of the building at 91-93 Federal street, occupied by the Globe-Wernicke Company and other firms, while a fire was sweeping through it.

BOSTON FACING A GIGANTIC STRIKE

Freight Handlers to Be Called in Sympathy With Longshoremen.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—A general strike tomorrow in sympathy with the longshoremen seems almost certain.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—The steamships Megantie and Kingston, which were scheduled to sail today, did not do so owing to the strike of longshoremen and others at Boston, Mass.

MADERO TO REGULATE SELLING OF LIQUOR

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9.—When Francisco I. Madero was fighting for the Presidency of Mexico as a revolutionist in the field he declared that when he became President he would regulate the liquor traffic as "the worst curse of the Mexican nation."

ALASKA BANKERS DENY FRAUDULENT METHODS

JUNEAU, Alaska, Jan. 9.—Clem H. Summers, ex-president of the First National Bank of Juneau, and Stuart G. Holl, ex-cashier, entered pleas of not guilty yesterday to the indictments returned against them by the Federal Grand Jury, charging fraudulent banking.

BRITISH COTTON MEN CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 9.—In consequence of the non-settlement of the cotton troubles the hard waste manufacturers will close their mills tomorrow.

WESTINGHOUSE MELON SOON.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 9.—The directors of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company today voted to call a meeting of shareholders March 30 to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock, which means that the shareholders are soon to receive another share of the company's surplus.

\$10 OVERCOATS AT \$9.

I have but 225 overcoats and 125 suits left which will be placed on sale today and cleared at \$9. They are the identical quality and make that other stores would sell you under \$12.50. John Harris, the Cashier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, phone 313-30, announces at \$9.

SIX DEAD, 2 MISSING AND 23 INJURED IN SPECTACULAR BLAZE

Floors and Roof Collapse as Equitable Building Burns.

CHIEF WALSH DEAD

Fireman Driven Insane as Man Smashes to Death Before Him.

Ruin by fire in a winter sale before the Equitable Building yesterday, six lives were lost, so far as is known, damage to property is put at a million in money, invaluable records have gone to ashes, and the wreck, dwarfed by the modern buildings that neighbor it, looks out on Broadway, of which it was once the pride, like a broken windowed barn, abandoned to time and the weather.

Chief Walsh died, carried down by a collapsing floor, as he was leading his men upward toward the Lawyers' Club rooms. Four employees of the Cafe Savarin, who were trapped on the roof, plunged to death when the firemen reached them.

Kenon saw that scaling ladders could not be used, because of the heavy ornamental coping that faced the building twenty feet or so below the roof. He resorted to an expedient that hadn't been resorted to since the Parker Building fire.

Couldn't Use Scaling Ladders.

There wasn't much time to waste. The fire was traveling fast toward the three. Below them flames were leaping out of the windows of the sixth and seventh stories. Two of the men fastened the line around their waist, threw their arms around each other, and prepared to swing over the side.

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floor and at 8 o'clock was seen, not only by his men, but by others...

Walsh told Captain Johnson that he intended to take those up there and see if he couldn't check the fire's advance...

Walsh's Body Missing. The men who had been with Battalion Chief Walsh told Kenon that they felt the floor giving way under them...

Like Johnson, of the Fire Patrol, they thought that Walsh had been carried down by a falling floor, and that he was buried in the wreckage...

Up to late last night Walsh's body had not been found. Occasionally rumors that the battalion chief had been taken from the building and carried severely injured to a hospital...

Fireman Goes Insane. The perils of the work ran up the list of injured rapidly. In addition to Captain Bass' injury, Lieutenant Humphreys, of Truck 1, was knocked down by a falling stone...

Of the Equitable and Savarin employees who were in the building when the fire started, most escaped without difficulty. A few had terrifying experiences...

Ice and Flames. Shortly after Kenon began the biggest fight of his chiefship the wrecked Equitable began to assume the appearance that made it a wonderful spectacle last night when the searchlights of the Singer tower were turned on it...

At 10 o'clock last night twenty or more firemen were sent up to the second floor of the burned building on the Nassau street side, where it was easier to move about, and began chopping a path through and up to the center of the third floor...

Giblin Has Close Call. At 7:30 a.m. a white pocket handkerchief, which was being waved by President William Giblin, of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, between the iron bars of the gate of the Broadway entrance to the depot company's offices in the sunken ground floor, two steps down from the Broadway sidewalk, attracted the attention of a reporter who was standing with the Rev. Father McGeen, chaplain of the Fire Department...

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. 112 East 19th Street, New York City. MEYER LONDON. On "Labor Unions and Labor Legislation". A Course of Eight Lectures beginning Friday Evening, Jan. 12, at 8:15. \$1.50 for the Full Course, Single Lecture, 25 Cents.

porter said, Father McGeen had heard no cries from the basement floor, but he had been hearing groans from floors above...

Fireman James Dunn of Engine 6 disobeyed orders and saved President Giblin and Sheehan. When Father McGeen had heard Giblin's confession, and had been pulled away from the grill by Acting Chief Devaney, a watchman named Peck came up with two hack saws which he had found at 115 Broadway...

There was a wait of fifteen minutes while no one came near the iron door where the dead man stood frozen to the bars and the President of the company and Watchman Sheehan called on God for help...

For a long time then—Sheehan says it seemed about an hour, but it probably was much less—Dunn sawed away. While he was working, Commissioner Johnson personally directed that a stream be sent in through the grating to keep back the fire which was creeping toward the bars...

Dunn got through a bar and found that even when it was pulled to one side the imprisoned man couldn't be pulled out to the sidewalk. He patiently started at another bar. And so after an hour and a quarter of steady sawing got two bars cut through...

He stretched the bars to either side and reached in and got out first Giblin and then Sheehan. Campion evidently was dead and was left standing there. All forenoon and until dusk, through the spray two white bulls might be seen where his hands stuck outward through the bars...

Sheehan suffered a broken right arm, the arm that had been pinned against Campion, which was set after he had recovered somewhat from his exposure and shock. While his arm was being set a girl who said she was a relative of Campion came to the hospital office to see if Campion was there...

They saved two of them, she said. "Why couldn't they get him out, too? Did he get the last rites of the church?" she was asking as she was led away.

Invaluable records of the Equitable Society, of railroad companies and of corporations and law firms housed in the building were destroyed. Securities valued at upwards of \$1,000,000 were endangered, although they are probably safe in the massive steel vaults now sheathed in ice. The fine law library, containing 25,000 volumes, worth perhaps \$50,000, and established many years ago by Henry Baldwin Hyde as an inducement to lawyers to take quarters in the building, is dissipated in ashes...

How the Blaze Started. The fire started in the rear of the Cafe Savarin, the celebrated bar and restaurant so long run by the Equitable itself, and only severed from it after the insurance inquiry. An investigation last night by Fire Marshal John P. Prial, Assistant Fire Marshal Edward F. Croker, and Assistant Fire Marshal Ledyard developed that it originated probably in a wooden stairway near the elevator shaft in the back of the cafe...

COFFEE. Sold Direct to the Consumer. AT WHOLESALE PRICES. In 5 lb. lots, as low as 20c. lb. GILLIES COFFEE CO. 225-227 Washington St., N. Y.

and saw Equitable employes turning water into a blazing room, to go away—that the engine room crew would shut out the fire by any help. That led to the delay of half an hour and gave the fire a chance to spread upward, mushroom through the top floors and get a downward start...

Sergeant Casey and Policeman Foley were muffed to the chin at Pine and Nassau streets about 5:05 a.m., when a man who had run, they thought afterward, out of the Equitable Building told them that the building was on fire. Casey and Foley hustled around the corner to the Pine street side, which was occupied by the Cafe Savaran. Going through the restaurant they made their way to the rear where they found William Davis, the chief engineer of the building, and four of his men spilling water into a room that was thick with smoke...

Without arguing any more with the chief engineer he walked outside with Foley and staggered near the corner. In fifteen minutes he saw flames licking out of the top floor windows. The fire was nearly to the roof. Then Casey ran to the Pine and Nassau and turned in the first alarm. The fire had been going fifteen minutes at least.

Deputy Chief Binns, head of the first division, saw the minute he jumped out of his automobile that there was a big fire ahead. Binns shot in a second alarm at 5:33 a.m. and a third at 6:01 a.m. That thrilled through the whole Police Department as well.

Fire Chief Kenon got to the Equitable just after the third alarm. Kenon saw the flames flowering on the Equitable roof and sent in a fourth and fifth alarms at 6:03 a.m. and 6:18 a.m. That meant that all apparatus south of 50th street was to make record time to Broadway and Pine street.

Police Commissioner Waldo arrived a few minutes later and took personal direction of the police guards.

List of Victims. THE DEAD. Campion, John; watchman for the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company. It is his body which is thought to be visible through the iron grating of the safe deposit company.

Conti, John; address unknown, 38 years old, an Italian employed as a kitchen man in Savarin's restaurant. Killed by fall from the eighth floor to the Broadway sidewalk. His body taken to the Greenwich street station and then to the morgue.

Prait, Massina; living at 225 East 58th street, a porter at Savarin's; fell from cupola at the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, and died of his injuries on the way to the Volunteer Hospital. Body taken to the morgue.

Sazza, John; address unknown, 35 years old, an Italian employed at Savarin's as a kitchenman. Body removed to Greenwich street station and then to the morgue.

Walsh, William, chief of the 2d Battalion, living at 1170 42d street, Brooklyn. An unidentified man, probably employed at Savarin's, who fell into the building from the eighth floor.

THE MISSING. Neifer, Frank J.; watchman for the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company; address, 155th street and Melrose avenue, the Bronx.

Selbert, Conrad; watchman for the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company. THE INJURED. Bass, John; 509 West 160th street, Captain of Engine No. 4. Both hands, face and head burned. Attended at the Old Slip police station and later taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Brown, William, fireman from Engine No. 10. Lacerated right arm, treated on the spot by Dr. Savage, of the Volunteer Hospital, and resumed work.

Carren, Thomas, a painter living at 420 East 127th street. Left leg fractured by falling over a hose line; taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Delk, Leander, a colored porter in the building who was overcome by smoke. Treated by Dr. Worthen, of the Hudson Street Hospital, on the spot, and taken to his home. Diamond, Samuel, fireman from Engine No. 17. Right eye injured; treated by Dr. Savage and continued at work.

ions on left leg; removed to his home. Johnson, Lindsey H., a lawyer; received a sprained back and right arm in fall on the ice. Ludden, Mark, 71 years old, of 112 Oak street, Brooklyn, taken to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from shock. Manning, Timothy P., fireman of Truck 8; taken to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from hysteria; condition serious. McVey, Daniel, a fireman from Engine No. 107; treated at the fire for injured knees; continued work.

Moynahon, Bartholomew, a tenant of the building; treated by Dr. Savage, of the Volunteer Hospital; strained ankle by falling on the ice. Peterson, Fred, 602 East 104th street, a watchman; overcome by smoke and treated by Dr. Worthen, of the Hudson Street Hospital; taken home.

Sheehan, William, 347 West 52d street; right arm broken; set by Dr. Worthen at the fire; patient sent home. Scheinberg, George, of 2118 Eighth avenue, received gash over right eye from a falling brick; treated and sent home. Steinberg, Joe, 95 Suffolk street; broken knee; was taken home. Belmont was Offended.

August Belmont, head of the banking house of AUGUST BELMONT & CO., was hustled with scant ceremony out of his own office yesterday. The Belmont offices are in the five story building at 23 Nassau street, next door to the Equitable.

Belmont managed to get through the fire lines and was entering his office when he was ordered out. "You can't stay here," he was told. "I am a tenant of this building," exclaimed Belmont. "I have a right to be here."

Belmont went. Outside he appealed to the firemen, but they were too busy to listen. The banker became excited and hurried up to City Hall, where he sought an interview with Mayor Gaynor and complained of rough and rude treatment.

The State Insurance Department lost as a result of the fire practically all the records of an examination of the Equitable which was all but completed. An idea of how serious such a loss is to the department may be gained by the fact that for over six months men have been at work on the books and papers of the society.

A force of fifteen examiners working under the direct supervision of Chief Examiner Hadley began work last June and had three rooms on the fifth floor of the building assigned to their use. Superintendent Hotchkiss' term expires in February and the plan was to complete the examination before he left office.

The damage is estimated at between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The factory was occupied by the Liberty Knitting Mills Company. The fire started at the rear of the third floor shortly after 7 o'clock and spread with great rapidity.

Three Persons Are Victims of Smoke. BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Three people, a man, woman and child, were suffocated by fire that swept through the upper part of the four-story tenement house at 10 Willard street in the West End, tonight. All three bodies were found on the top floor.

Shoe Men Convene Today. Some of Them Say Emphatically That Prices Are Not Going Up. The National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association will be in session all today at the Hotel Astor, closing with a dinner tonight. This association comprises 200 of the 1,300 shoe firms in the country and controls 65 per cent of the country's output.

TRAVIS. UNION MADE CLOTHING. TRUSSARDI. UP TO DATE CLOTHING. B. PFEFFERKORN. 437 Katschbacher Ave., Brooklyn.

RAND SCHOOL. 112 East 19th Street. Class in Citizenship. Special class to prepare those who desire to obtain second papers. Class Commences Thursday, Jan. 4, 1912 8:15 P. M. For enrollment or further information apply to Rand School, 112 East 19th St.

JUSTICE BIJUR HITS NEW PRIMARY LAW. City Not Exempt From Spring Session—Party Emblem Not Exclusive.

Supreme Court Justice Bijur handed down a decision yesterday declaring unconstitutional the provisions of the Direct Primary Law enacted last year, which exempts the City of New York from holding primaries in the spring, and requires them to be held here in the fall.

The proceeding was brought by William R. Hearst and John J. Hopper against the Board of Elections. It is their intention to carry the case to the Court of Appeals. The final decision will affect the election of delegates to the national political conventions.

The law was attacked because it provides that the "party emblem shall constitute the committee emblem of the party," because it provides that the "candidates designated by the party committee shall be so arranged in the column to the extreme left," and because it requires that the "name of a candidate shall not appear more than once on the ballot as a candidate for the same public office."

As to the provision exempting New York from spring primaries, Justice Bijur says that the Board of Elections concedes that this was enacted palpably through inadvertence, and that the law should be construed as if the provision were non-existent.

As to the requirements that the "organization" shall have control of the party emblem for primary purposes, the court says there is no doubt that the use of this emblem gives distinct advantage to the party of the primary following the "organization." The court remarks that thousands of persons take pride in being "regular."

Senator Du Pont Demands Increase of Volunteer Forces of Country. (Special to The Call.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Following on the heels of the demand by the Navy League for an increased naval militia and the destruction of Socialism, the members of the league, including, very appropriately, T. Coleman du Pont of the Powder Trust and J. Pierpont Morgan of the Steel Trust, came a further demand from Senator Henry A. Du Pont of Delaware, for increasing the volunteer forces.

Senator Du Pont is a grandson of the American patriot, Eleuthere Irreee Du Pont de Nemours, and the great grandson of Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours. With such pure American ancestry, and allied with the Powder Trust, his advocacy of militarism and preparedness for war is seen to be dictated by purely patriotic and disinterested motives.

AMERICAN TROOPS ORDERED TO CHINA. (Continued from page 1.) LONDON, Jan. 9.—The armistice in China has been extended to January 15, according to a special dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Peking. Public opinion is said to favor a division of the country, the revolutionists retaining the southern part under republican rule and the Manchus remaining in power in the north.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.—Liberal terms have been offered the Manchu rulers by the Republican Government, according to the terms of an agreement published here today. The Emperor is to be treated with the respect accorded a foreign monarch and will be given a summer palace and a liberal allowance. The ancestral tombs will be protected and the lives of the Manchus safeguarded as private citizens. Princes will retain their titles and property.

PEKING, Jan. 9.—Rumors of republican activities continue and confirm the fear of a renewal of the fighting. The republicans are reported to be destroying the Pu-kow Railroad a hundred miles from the southern terminus. The imperial troops from Han-yang have been entrained for Honan to defend that place against threatened attack.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—The reservists of the Amur army corps, who were to be released at the end of the Russian year, which is next Sunday, have been instructed to remain until further orders. It is possible that they will be sent to Mongolia.

ICY WIND MAKES HOMELESS CRY OUT. Municipal Shelters and Missions Taxed to Overflowing by Thinly Clad.

Scenes of terrible human suffering attended the return of the cold wave to New York last night. Over pavements swept by merciless blasts of freezing wind, overcastness, thinly and poorly shod men tramped, many of them crying out as the cutting gale engulfed them in its icy sweep.

POWDER TRUST IS IN NEW MILITARY MOVE. Senator Du Pont Demands Increase of Volunteer Forces of Country.

ALL WORKINGMEN OF YORKVILLE KNOW POPPER'S DEPARTMENT STORE. 1618 FIRST AVENUE, N. E. Cor. 84th St. The Old Reliable Family and Gent's and Ladies' Furnishings, Groceries, Dry Goods and Children's Wear.

were sheltered for the night in a lodging house were without blankets, but as the superintendent had a store of these the stockings were equipped. What he needs most, said, are overcoats, underclothing and shoes.

When the lodgers are turned out tomorrow it will probably be in an atmosphere about the same as the low temperature of the winter, snow, green above and maybe blue, in eleven above at 10 o'clock last night the cold was made keener by a forty-six miles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator William Lorimer, whose title in the Senate is being attacked, untarried took the witness stand in his own behalf. It was his appearance as a witness under his own defense.

Denies Personal Responsibility for Corruption in His Election. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator William Lorimer, whose title in the Senate is being attacked, untarried took the witness stand in his own behalf. It was his appearance as a witness under his own defense.

Senator Lorimer's testimony to establish the fact that Governor Deneen and his friends in the Legislature were primarily responsible for the failure of the Republicans in the Illinois Legislature to elect Joseph Hopkins of the first two days of balloting. In this connection he called "band of hope," made up of fifteen Republican members of the Legislature, who were under the control of Governor Deneen, was responsible for Senator Lorimer's failure to elect Hopkins.

When did you first learn that Governor Deneen would not support Joseph Lorimer for Senator?" inquired Joseph Haney. Senator Lorimer said that he received the intimation at his interview with the Governor on January 13, but that he became positively assured of it after the first roll call.

TO TELL OF ABERDEEN FREE SPEECH FIGHT. New York City and now associate editor of the Common Cause, an anti-Socialism publication, has just visited the city of Aberdeen, Wash. The study of the methods or tactics employed in riding the city of agitators was his object, he said, if successful in that line they could also be applied elsewhere.

POPPER'S DEPARTMENT STORE. 1618 FIRST AVENUE, N. E. Cor. 84th St. The Old Reliable Family and Gent's and Ladies' Furnishings, Groceries, Dry Goods and Children's Wear.

S. SACHAROFF. LIQUOR DEALER. 84 Graham Avenue, cor. 84th St. BROOKLYN. NOTICE! I respectfully request my friends, neighbors and acquaintances to call on me at my new store of LIQUORS AND WINES. At 84 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. I cordially invite my friends to come to my new store, 84 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. My store is open from 10 o'clock to 10 o'clock. S. S. SACHAROFF. LIQUOR DEALER. 84 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

SPORTS

FIRST GIANT SQUAD TO GO SOUTH FEB. 17

The mobilization of the Giants for spring training will be complete in Marlinton, Tex., on or about February 25. Two squads of youngsters will go out, then the regulars. The first squad will leave here on February 17 and another brigade will leave St. Louis on the 18th. The regulars will leave New York on the 20th, and McGraw will reach the Texas camp in time to welcome the early flock.

The youngsters and recruits who will be taken under the wing of McGraw prior to the advent of the old guard and who hope to earn a regular position sooner or later include Arthur Bues, infielder from Seattle; John Ferrell, pitcher from Spartansburg; George Burns, outfielder, who played several games with the Giants last fall; P. Fullenweider, pitcher from the South Carolina bushes; Garibaldi Gardella, infielder, whose name suggests Sunny Italy, but who was last seen in Springfield, Mass.; H. Groh, infielder, Buffalo; Eugene Paulet, substitute first baseman; H. High, outfielder, Hartford; J. Jacobson, outfielder, Rock Island; E. Johnson, mask and pad expert, Decatur, Ill.; J. Johnson, outfielder, San Antonio; Bert Maxwell, the pitcher; E. Munsell, pitcher, Dallas; M. Stock, infielder, Fort du Lac, Wis., and Charles Tesrau, pitcher, Toronto.

JIM CORBETT PEEVED AT FAKE BOUT STORY

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Jim Corbett is very much stirred up over the remark credited to Jack Johnson that Corbett tried to get him to lay down to Al Kaufman for \$100,000, and that Corbett wanted to arrange a fake bout with him. "He is a nice fellow to talk about other people wanting to fake," said Corbett today. "I'll bet him \$1,000 or as much more as he wants, that I can prove he faked with Kaufman and Ketchel, and that he cannot prove anything on me. Johnson knows that I am after him, and will not be satisfied till I get him whipped good and plenty."

"He is a liar when he says I made any such offer, or that I tried to arrange a fake with him. The first time I met him, no matter where it is, I will ask him if he made such a statement, and if he says he did, then I will call him good and hard."

"He may take a wallop at you, Jim," Corbett is no danger of that," replied Corbett, "for I know he is afraid of me."

CROSS TO BOX KEYES FRIDAY. Ex-Tooth Puller to Hook Up With "Blondy" at Empire's Stag.

The Empire Athletic Club up on 155th street and Eighth avenue will be the mecca for many fight lovers Friday night, as two well known middleweights are to appear there in the proposed ten-round struggle of the evening. They are lightweight—Leach Cross and Bert Keyes, both of this city. Cross' fame has been rising considerably in the last year. He has won his last seventeen bouts and among his victims were Tommy Malone, Joe Sedell, Battling Hurley, Cy Smith, while the majority of critics proclaimed him the winner over Knockout Brown in his bout at the Empire a short time ago. The "fighting dentist" has given up his former profession, finding out in his case, at least, that there was more money in punching out other's teeth than extracting them with instruments prescribed by the dental code.

Keyes, while not clever by any means, is one of those fellows always willing to land several punches in his anxiety to land one, and when he does land it clean many times the bout ends on the spot. A six-round semi-final and three four-round contests between evenly matched talent open up the entertainment.

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THE FIRST LADY

"THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND" IS AN AMERICAN COMEDY OF CONVENTIONAL HISTORIC INTEREST. WITH DOLLY MADISON, JAMES MADISON AND AARON BURR AS THE LEADING CHARACTERS.

By WILLIAM MAILLY.

"The First Lady in the Land," now playing at the Gaiety Theatre, is a mildly amusing and very polite American comedy by Charles Nirdlinger, in which the interest is centered in the rivalry between the ill-fated Vice President, Aaron Burr, and James Madison, for the hand and heart of the bewitching widow, Dolly Todd. The contest begins from the moment that Burr introduces Madison to Mrs. Todd, and continues until Burr has shot Alexander Hamilton in the famous duel; then Mrs. Todd, with Burr away in the South, gives her promise to Madison, and by virtue of the latter's acceptance of the portfolio of the Secretary of State under President Jefferson, bachelor, she becomes recognized as "the first lady of the land," the social responsibilities of the President's household devolving upon her, a post which she fills with discretion, tact and unflinching good nature. Later, she becomes Dolly Madison, and "the first lady in the land" in fact.

But ere that has taken place, Burr returns, seeking to repair lost ground, only to find his plan to have Dolly share in the glories that were to follow upon the success of his daring scheme itself, ignominiously defeated. He is compelled to accept the situation, since he is placed under arrest following upon the disclosure of his secret borrowing of money from England to finance his Mexican enterprise, and he retires, leaving the field to the less brilliant and more phlegmatic Madison. All this is not entirely correct historically, but it serves its purpose.

The scene of the play opens in Mrs. Todd's boarding house in Philadelphia, then the capital of the nation, and shifts to Washington, where the new capital has been established. Introduced are various characters indigenous to the local environment and representative of the foreign embassies at the seat of the national government. There is, therefore, an attempt to portray the manners of the ruling class of the period, an attempt which is made successful through the meritorious acting of the chief characters and the tasteful and accurate reproduction of the costume of the time.

The comedy is mainly that of character, expressed through dialogue which is witty in some spots, and rather long-drawn out in others. There would be decided improvement if the conversations were condensed, and this would give more spirit to the few situations wherein conflict occurs. But there is no gainsaying that the playwright has managed to create character through the dialogue, and this particularly in the cases of Dolly, Burr, Madison, and Sir Anthony Merry, the British Minister.

Miss Ferguson is charming, piquant and ingratiating as Dolly, although there was not the strength of character and intellectual alertness manifested that one would associate

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

SMALL TRADERS THE LEMON.
Editor of The Call:
May I draw your attention to what appears to me to be excellent material, if properly handled, for propaganda among a particular class whom you cannot get to attend street corner meetings and whose business requirements usually prevent their attending regular meetings.

On the first page of today's "Call" Saturday 6th—dealing with the laying off of thousands of sugar workers with absolutely no notice given to them, it is stated that the small traders—grocers, bakers, etc.—are as much perturbed as the employees. I believe that in a few words you could bring these small traders to realize that they are more affected, if that is possible, than the employees, in fact they are the capitalists' lemon.

The sugar interests would not dare to take their army of 5,000 men and camp followers whom you estimate to number up to 25,000, out into an uninhabited place, give them a ration and cut them adrift. Such a course would arouse the nation. They do not hesitate, however, to turn them off here without notice when they well know that they might just as well, as far as the men's chance of getting employment is concerned, be laid off in a desert, especially those who have been years in their service refining sugar.

Why do they do this? Because they well know that when whatever little cash any of them have to spend, then as stated in your report, the small trader will give credit to the limit of their capabilities, to their customers and when this cash and credit are about exhausted perhaps the surplus production of their labor will have been disposed of at ruling prices and the capitalists can call into action again their tools of production, whose enforced idleness has been taken care of by the small trader.

This is only a particular instance of a general case. Small traders are being squeezed in this way in many places by all capitalist industries at one time or another.

Could you not say a few words to these small traders, to the small grocer to bring home to him the fact that when there is an overproduction of sugar instead of the price being reduced to him, he is actually compelled to maintain the tools of production at his risk so that capitalism shall not suffer in its profits and the tools may be ready when again needed.

I believe that pamphlets setting this clearly before them and circulated right in among them at such a time would take good effect. Very sincerely,
WALTER M. SMYTH.
New York City, Jan. 6, 1911.

Official Labor News Greater New York

All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the unions concerned. All matter should be addressed to the Labor Editor of The Call, and must be in this office by noon of the day preceding its publication.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM ENGINEERS, LOCAL 56.
By W. C. Bryant.

At a special meeting of the above local a Press Committee was appointed to give The Call all the details of our meeting.

We had a very large meeting on January 5, when the report of the Auditing Board was read, which showed a good substantial balance in bank and on hand from the past year. In the last six months of the year we took in over fifty new members. We also took in three new members at the last meeting. We have three more to be acted upon. Every meeting we have from one to five new members to act on; also our committee on the Edison fight is doing good work.

We expect to raise the benefit to be paid on the death of a member.

CHINATOWN SWEEP BY POLICE BROOM

Inspector Daly Rounds Up Many Yellow Men in Raid on Gambling Joints.

Police Inspector John Daly went to Police Headquarters yesterday morning and received from Commissioner Waldo a bunch of 211 warrants for Chinese gamblers. The warrants were for John Doe Chinamen and were issued last Monday in the Centre street police court by Chief Magistrate McAldoo on evidence secured by a Chinese stool pigeon. Armed with his warrants Inspector Daly gathered eighty police in uniform at the old Eldridge street station which is vacant at 4:30 o'clock they marched down Eldridge street to Division street, and over to the Bowery and Chatham Square. To the curious they said that they were going to the big fire.

Once at Chatham Square the battalion broke up into squads of from two to six and were furnished with the proper warrants with which went accurate descriptions of each man wanted. Then police lines were thrown across Mott street at Chatham Square, Pell and Doyers streets at the Bowery, and at the junction of Pell and Mott streets, thus effectually confining the Chinese quarter. All who wanted to enter were told that raids were going on, and no Chinese were allowed to leave Chinatown.

The places entered were 17 Mott street, which is said to be Tom Lee's place. Tom was not among those found. Gambling and policy shops were also found in 26 Mott street, 22 Mott, 16 Pell street, 15 Pell, 19 Pell, 21 Pell, which is the scene of last Friday's shooting in which one man was killed: 29 Pell, 206 Pell, 22 Pell, 22 Pell, 15 Pell and numbers 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 Doyers street.

In three of these places three roulette wheels were found besides the regular shell games. Up to 5:30 o'clock the police had secured thirty of their men. With them went the Chinese stool pigeon a yellow domino over his features, and he pointed out in most cases the men wanted. By midnight they hoped to get 100 of their men. They arranged their hour for hitting Chinatown for 5 o'clock, at which hour the songs sound throughout the Chinese community telling that the policy shops are ready and the Chinese begin to arrive, settle down for the evening's gambling.

In 21 Pell street, Mock Duck's shop, where the shooting took place last Friday, there were about twenty-five Chinese assembled. Mock Duck was arrested Saturday morning for keeping a gambling place.

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MUSIC

SYMPHONY IN D-MINOR OF PIETRO FLORIDIA, ITALO-AMERICAN COMPOSER, GIVEN FIRST NEW YORK PERFORMANCE BY VOLPE SYMPHONY SOCIETY IN CONCERT WHICH BRINGS FORWARD LUDWIG HESS AS SOLOIST IN ARIA FROM OPERA, "MARIA DI ROHAN," OF DONIZETTI, AND SONGS BY LISZT AND WOLF.

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

All forgetful of the fact that Italy has produced some worthy composers of instrumental music and forgetful, too, of the fact that the pianoforte, the organ, the violin, had their origin in that sunny land, American concert-goers have come to regard the Italians as incapable of writing in the symphonic form. Luigi Cherubini, Gioachino Rossini, Alfredo Donizetti, Amilcare Ponchielli, Alfredo Catalani, and, in our own day, Alberto Franchetti, Giovanni Scambiali, Ferruccio Busoni, and the late Giuseppe Martucci achieved distinction elsewhere in Europe, as well as in their native land, as creators in the higher sphere of the symphony, the symphonic poem, the concerto, and their allied concert works.

The second subscription concert for the season of the Volpe Symphony Society, in Carnegie Music Hall, last night, witnessed the first performance in New York of a symphony in D-minor, the composition of Pietro Floridia, a native of Sicily, now resident in this country, which won the first prize of the Societa del Quartetto di Milan, when originally brought out in 1899, and which has been rendered in Cincinnati, under Van der Stucken's direction. Four movements—the first subdivided into "molto lento e misterioso" and "allegro"—make up the symphony, which Arnold Volpe gave a reading marked from commencement to finish by sincere effort and decided effectiveness in the contrasting of the rather slight thematic content.

ARNOLD VOLPE.

Conductor Volpe Symphony Orchestra, by whom new Florida symphony was given initial reading in New York last night.

Although adhering to the conventional symphonic structure, the work develops in its initial movement a freedom and facility of expression that are almost lyric and that come as a welcome relief from the tonal labyrinth and mathematical conundrums with which metropolitan "first night" concert audiences have been regaled in recent seasons. The construction bears less the impress of any specific composer or school than does that of any symphony lately heard here.

The manner of Floridia's employment of the brasses in the opening "lento" and in the third movement—a sustained andante—briefly echoes Tchaikowsky, but the wealth of melodic invention is distinctive, and the dainty scherzo gives promise of soon figuring on popular concert programs with such pieces as the Saint-Saens "Rouet d'Orpheus," Massenet's "Phaedra" overture and Grieg's "Peer Gynt." The concluding "allegro festoso, ma moderato," with its background drone of the zampogna, suggests a folk-dance of the Italian provinces. There was no mistaking the enthusiasm of the applause that greeted each movement and that brought out the conductor at the close. After calling upon his men to rise, Maestro Volpe hastily scanned the nearer boxes in hopes of catching sight of the composer—who had fled!

Ludwig Hess, the Wagnerian tenor, who was heard earlier in the season with the Philharmonic in an all-Wagner program, and later in a lieder recital, was the soloist of the evening. His principal number was the aria "Alma soave e cara," from Gaetano

NEW YORK GREET'S A SOPRANO EXPONENT OF THE TITANIC BRAHMS IN MME. ELENA GERHARDT GERMAN LIEDER SOLOIST, WHO INTERPRETS ALSO STRAUSS, SHUBERT AND HUGO WOLF IN DEBUT RECITAL PROGRAM, WITH ASSISTANCE OF MME. PAULA HEGNER AS PIANOFORTE ACCOMPANIST.

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

Another sincere exponent of Brahms, this time a soprano, was greeted by a New York audience for the first time, yesterday afternoon. Mme. Elena Gerhardt, in Carnegie Music Hall, effected her debut appearance in America, singing a program of lieder by that composer and by Strauss, Hugo Wolf, Schubert and Robert Franz.

Fetichingly gowned in white broadcloth, edged with ermine and wearing a white fur turban, with snowy aig-

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Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKS
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UNION MADE BEER
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"TWO STRIKE MARKS" BEER
The above is a true label of the Brewery Workers' Label. The only guarantee that the beer is made by Union Labor; always look for the Label.

Edison and Victor on Easy Payments. German and Hungarian Records. Open exchange and Sunday. Machines exchanged and repaired at reasonable prices. The oldest and most reliable dealer in New York.
Paul Heller, 1855 3d Ave., nr. 57th St.

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OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST
NEW YORK.
When you are with your eyes examined, if glasses are needed, have them made at
Dr. B. L. Becker's
OPTICAL PLACE.
202 East Broadway, Tel. 5262 Orchard Branch, 125 Essex Ave., bet. 115th and 116th St. 1780 Park Ave., bet. Broadway and 177th St. 17th St. 17th St. I am with The Call since The Call started.

\$1 GLASSES \$1
FOR
Your Eyes Examined and Treated by
DR. L. H. KRAMER.
From the Peerless Opt. Co., Opp. State Bank, 275 Grand St.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST
BROOKLYN.
I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician,
1028 Broadway, Brooklyn,
Glasses, \$1 & up. Open 11 to 7.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn
DR. A. CARR
SPECIAL LIBERAL PRICES FOR COMFORT
153 E. 84th St. Tel. 2967

Established 1862.
DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST
61 Second Ave.
Branch, 330 East 126th Street, between Second and First Ave.
Reasonable and reliable; ask about our Crown and Bridge work a specialty. Tel. 2000.
Office hours: Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays, from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

DR. S. BERLIN
SURGEON DENTIST,
22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison St.
Tel. 640-L Harlem.

Surgeon Dr. Ph. Lewin
230 Broadway, Cor. 10th St.

PHARMACISTS
George Oberdorfer
2393 EIGHTH AVENUE
Near 128th Street
Pharmacist
THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

Reingold Beer
Brewed and Bottled by
S. Liebmann's Sons
Brewing Co.
86 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WHERE TO DINE
L. Schoenfeld
UP TO DATE
DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM
30 Livingston Street, near Fourth Street

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AGITATION IN NIAGARA COUNTY

Socialists Plan to Hold Many Meetings and Organize Locals.

(Correspondence to The Call.)
PORT, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Apparatus of the Socialist locals at Lockport, Tonawanda Falls and North Tonawanda are beginning to take seriously the matter of county organization. County Committee held a very important meeting at the headquarters of Local North Tonawanda Sunday afternoon. The first County Committee meeting with a representation from all of the locals in the county. The news filtered through the State Committee at its next meeting will thoroughly go into the details of the changed primary and election laws and advise the local County Committees on how to proceed in order to comply with the provisions of these laws. The election laws were discussed at some length and steps taken to have the local locals acquire an adequate understanding of them. As soon as the county enrollment becomes public, the County Committee proposes to get in touch with the active Socialists in the villages and hamlets with a view to putting on propaganda meetings and organizing wherever possible. As a means of raising funds for the use of the County Committee, a project was suggested which will probably pan out. This plan is to hold a county picnic at Edgewater, within easy reach of all three locals. It is believed that 1,000 tickets could be sold. Arrangements can be made whereby the picnic can gain a share of the profits on the business done at the picnic concessions in the grove, and also run a bar of its own. Edgewater is three miles from North Tonawanda, eight miles from Niagara Falls and eighteen miles from Lockport. Buffalo is in the next county, fourteen miles from Edgewater and might also send a delegation to the picnic. However, the project was laid over with the hope that the State Committee at its forthcoming meeting would take some steps for the financing of County Committees. If County Committees are going to amount to anything, it is quite clear that such committees must have cash to work with. At the present time the members of the Niagara County Committee are paying their own expenses to and from meetings, and have no regular committee income with which to push the propaganda in the unorganized territory of the county, some of which is very large. If the State Committee fails to suggest a way out, the Niagara County Committee will get busy on its own. The prevailing odds are 5 to 1 that the State Committee falls down on it, as the matter is vital. However, if the State Committee can take time from the arduous duties of visiting the dog houses of Schenectady, showing Mayor Lunn how to keep dust out of the city hall and telling the State members how hard it is to propagate Socialism in New York, where the buildings are so discouragingly high, we shall be duly grateful for a little attention on this matter. Local Lockport's public dances have been so profitable and successful, that a Sunday's meeting of the local, it was decided to hold them every two weeks instead of every month as originally planned.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Leonard D. Abbott, president of the Central Free Speech League; James P. Thompson, longshoreman, and William D. ... will tell about the attempt to bring back the cruise ship speech on the Pacific Coast at a meeting tonight at ... 8th and Third avenue. All men and women are requested to attend.

Who Want Work

Write to us for details of our latest ... PLAN by which you can become a salesman for the International ... Review without outlay on your part. You can earn good wages ... the fighting working class ... the only one of its kind in the ... It goes fast. Our selling ... growing bigger every month ... and help the cause as well as ... W. KERR & COMPANY, ... W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

City Executive Committee—239 East 84th St. Executive Committee—22 Rutgers street. Branch 5, Women—360 West 125th street, 8:15 p.m. A report on the result of the working among women on the campaign of propaganda among women will be given. The organizer urges everybody to attend and be on time. Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club Arrangement and Educational Committee—1461 Third avenue, 8:30 p.m. Branch 4 Maurer Meeting. Tonight at Grand Opera House Lodge Rooms, entrance on 23d street, near Eighth avenue, Branch 4 will hold the first of the Maurer meetings assigned to its territory. The City Executive Committee has given us these meetings to see what we can do in such matters independently. Therefore all members are expected to bring their friends and prove our competency and the sincerity of our lately revived enthusiasm that promises so great an advance for the West Side. Of course, you will all be there. R. H. ASQUITH, Organizer.

Maurer Meetings This Week.

James H. Maurer, Socialist Representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, will speak at the following meetings this week in New York: Tonight—Grand Opera House Lodge Room, 309 West 23d street. (See notice above.) Friday—Nible's Garden, 170th street and Third avenue. Under auspices Branch 9. Saturday—Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, 4 p.m. (for night workers.)

Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club.

The Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club met on Friday, December 29, at 143 East 103d street. Comrade Schwarz presided. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Communication was received from Comrade Aronson stating that she regrets that circumstances deprive her of the pleasure of attending the meetings of the club during this term and sends stamps in payment of dues, also wishes further success to the club. Motion was carried to accept the communication and place it on file, the stamps to be referred to the financial secretary.

Party Discussion Meeting.

The party discussion meeting to be held tomorrow at Cooper Union has aroused interest in party circles everywhere. For the benefit of all inquirers the conditions for admission to this meeting are reprinted below. None but party members in good standing will be admitted. No tickets are or will be issued and there are no reserved seats. Party cards will have to be shown at the door and no one will be admitted unless he or she has a party card showing the holders to be in good standing.

Wives or husbands of party members will not be admitted.

All party members, whether members of Local New York or not, will be admitted, provided they comply with the rules, i. e., being in good standing and in possession of their party cards. The meeting will be called to order at 8:15 and comrades are requested to be in their seats by that hour and not disturb the meeting by coming late. For the benefit of the members of Local New York who may not have had a chance to attend their branch meetings and are not in good standing, but wish to attend the meeting, arrangements are made to have the financial secretaries present to accept dues and enable comrades to get in good standing and attend the meetings.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings.

Brooklyn Call Conference—Party headquarters, 957 Willoughby avenue. This is a very important meeting, and all members should be present. 6th A. D.—54 Tompkins avenue. Special meeting. 15th A. D.—50 Humboldt street. 15th A. D. Branch 1—795 Manhattan avenue. Mrs. B. M. Fraser will speak on "The Production of Commodities." Members should attend with their friends.

Members Should Attend.

W. A. Moss, secretary of the 11th and 11th A. D., says that it is necessary to take note of date of the meeting and bring friends with them. F. B. KAISERMAN, Organizer. At the last meeting of Branch 4 the following comrades were elected officers of the branch: Asquith, organizer; Spindler, financial secretary; Gahan, recording secretary; Turk, assistant organizer; Mullen and Spindler, delegates to the Central Committee.

New Officers for Branch 4.

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Grab Bag Material Wanted.

Louis A. Baum, Bronx organizer, would like to make the acquaintance of all comrades and sympathizers who have been the fortunate recipients of surplus Christmas and New Year presents, with a view of having them contribute their various tokens to the make-up of the grab bag, which will be in evidence at next Sunday evening's professional entertainment and ball of the Bronx branches of the Socialist party. The affair will be held at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705 Cortlandt avenue, near 154th street, and the proceeds will be utilized to carry on an early and vigorous 1912 campaign. Tickets, including wardrobe check, are 10 cents.

Branch 5 Dance Saturday.

A dance will be given by the Social Club of Branch 5 on Saturday evening, January 13, at 260 West 125th street. Everybody is invited. Admission free. Refreshments will be served.

The Vote For State Committee.

The vote for members of the State Committee of Local New York closes today (Wednesday), and unless the ballots are sent in so that they will reach the office by tonight they will not be counted. The following branches have not sent their ballots: Branch 7; German branches—North River, Downtown, Hillgate, Bronx Night Workers, Finlay's Branch, and Russian branches; Downtown, Harlem and Bronx. The secretaries of the above branches are requested to see to it and have their ballots in by tonight.

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Financial Secretaries, Notice.

Financial secretaries of subdivisions, who have not as yet sent in their membership reports are requested to do so at once, as the reports are needed in making up the report of the office for the past year.

"Socialism and the Family."

August Claessens will lecture under the auspices of the Williamsburg Branch of the People's Forum on Friday, January 12, at 8 p.m., in Liberty Hall, 145 McKibbin street, his subject being, "Socialism and the Family." This will be the first lecture of a complete course of lectures on Socialism and the sex question, and will be the only time and place at which this course will be given this season in Brooklyn. Admission 5 cents. Musical program at each lecture. Questioning and discussion permitted.

Maurer in Brownsville.

Next Saturday evening James H. Maurer, Socialist Representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, will speak on "The Intelligent Revolt of the Working Class" at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue. Charles Solomon will act as chairman. Maurer's lecture is one of the courses given under the auspices of the Socialist Forum of Brownsville. No lecture will be given Friday night.

Sunday School to Reopen.

The Socialists of the Williamsburg and Ridgewood sections of Brooklyn are asked to note that the Lyceum Sunday School will reopen next Sunday morning, January 14, 9 o'clock, and they are requested to send their children and have them enroll for the balance of the term. The Sunday school will be under direct management of Comrade Bertha M. Fraser.

ASTORIA.

Branch Astoria will hold its regular monthly discussion meeting at Klent's Hall, Subject, "The Platform of the Socialist Party." Non-Socialists are welcome.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

Branch 2 and 7th Ward will hold a very important meeting this evening at 124 Market street. Comrade Henry Corless will give an address on "The Primary Law and How it Affects the Socialist Party." Every member should hear this address, as it is of vital interest to the organization, owing to the fact that the increased Socialist vote at the last election necessitates the election of a County Committee at the primaries. This will be the last chance to vote on the referendum ballot for State and national officers.

West New York.

A series of lectures by James M. Reilley will be held under the auspices of Branch 2, West New York, at their headquarters at 540 11th street. The subjects and dates will be as follows: January 12, "Social Evolution"; February 9, "Socialist Phraseology"; March 8, "Socialist Politics." These lectures will begin at 8 p.m. sharp and will last about half an hour, after which the floor will be given up to discussion of the subject. It is the intention of Comrade Reilley to answer as many of the questions regarding this subject as possible to the best of his ability. These lectures will be open to any one and no admission or collection will be taken. The comrades of this branch invite the hearty co-operation of the members and sympathizers of the movement who live in this locality to make these lectures a success inasmuch as attendance is concerned, and hope that they will induce as many

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

of their skeptical friends as possible to attend.

The members of this branch intend to start an educational campaign and other lectures will be arranged for shortly and the dates and subjects will be announced later as arrangements are completed. Branch 2, since its start, has had some very interesting meetings and bids well to become a power in the coming campaign in this town. The branch is looking for plenty of new members as they are needed to make the organization's plans a success. Friends who are interested in joining the movement to headquarters on either the second or fourth Friday of any month.

Bloomfield.

The regular meeting at Branch 1st Ward will be held at 53 Montgomery street tonight. Please take notice that election of officers will be held. The Smoker Committee will submit its report also. The branch will have to take some definite steps toward establishing a weekly propaganda paper for this locality. Do not miss this meeting as the business to be transacted is of vital importance.

Orange.

All proletarians should make it their business to come to the Bijou Theater, corner of Main and Day streets, Orange, on Sunday, January 14, at 2:30 p.m., and learn at first hand just what "Big Bill" Haywood has to say regarding the tactics of the party. The theater is located in the center of the city, one-half block from the Lackawanna station. All Orange cars from Newark pass the door, and crosstown cars from Bloomfield, Montclair, and South Orange, will leave you at the same place. From all indications the theater will be packed, but arrangements have been made, if necessary, to use an adjoining hall in the same building. Come early and avoid the rush.

Bergen County.

At the regular meeting of the County Committee of Bergen County, held last Sunday, the following resolution, recently passed by Branch West New York No. 2, was read and acted upon as indicated below: "No person shall be nominated for public office who has not been a member of the party for at least one year. Provided, however, that in cases where a person has ever been nominated for public office by any other party, or been a candidate for such nomination at a convention or primary, or been a member of a non-Socialist political club, they three years' continuous membership in the party shall be required before such person shall be eligible for nomination for public office."

Resolved, That the County Committee of Local Bergen, indorses the resolution adopted by Branch West New York No. 2, with the addition, after the words "one year," of all that part of section 3, Article XVII, of the existing State constitution of the party, beginning with the word "except," and taking in all the rest of the section.

This action is hereby called to the attention of the branches of Local Bergen, and recommended to their favorable consideration.

MINNESOTA.

At the municipal election last March in Two Harbors the Socialists elected four out of seven Aldermen, the Mayor, Assessor and Justice of the Peace. The Socialist Aldermen have had to overcome the determined opposition of the three old party men and carry a resolution or anything requiring an expenditure of more than \$200, they have been able to cause considerable trouble. Despite this fact, however, the Socialists have been able to accomplish the following: First—A complete audit of the books of P. J. McAlpine, old party City Clerk and Water and Light Collector, has been forced, revealing a shortage of \$14,000, and unpaid accounts due the city from consumers amounting to \$23,000 more. McAlpine was arrested, and has since been sentenced to State's prison. About \$7,000 of the shortage has been recovered from the rest and his bondsmen, and the rest is being settled as fast as possible. Second—A city scale has been established. Third—A municipal coal yard, the first in the State, where coal will be sold at cost to all desiring to purchase, has been started. Fourth—The indebtedness of the city has been reduced by about \$10,000, and there is still cash enough on hand to pay for the installation of the scales and coal sheds.

The people are greatly pleased with the work of the Socialists, and there is little doubt that the Socialists will sweep the country by a good majority at the next election.

TEXAS.

Because Rev. G. G. Hamilton, of Hallettsville, Tex., formerly one of the greatest opponents of Socialism in the country, saw new light and fopped completely over to the Socialist party, some of his brethren in the Northwest Texas Conference of the Methodist Church are trying to oust him from his job as a preacher. Hamilton is one of the most eloquent orators in the South and is at present on a speaking tour through Texas and addressing great meetings everywhere.

OREGON.

F. Crabtree, recording secretary of Branch 4 of Portland, writes as follows: "Branch 4, of the Socialist party of Portland, has recently moved into their new headquarters at 225 2d street, where we have secured a large and commodious hall and a good sized library and reading room. We

Classified Advertisements SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 5 per cent; 2 insertions, 10c per line; 3 insertions, 25c per line. Seven words to a line. All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

MORRIKIANI—Secy, C. Holthaus, 498 E. 144th st., New York. PATRICK—Secy, J. J. Fin, 308 E. 125th st., New York. BRANCH GREENPOINT, meets the last Sunday of each month, 9:30 a.m., at Bedford Hall, cor. Bedford and Collier sts. G. R. STAMER, 95 Monitor st., Fin. Secy.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

Brotherhood of Mechanics Headquarters: 84 Park Row, N. Y. City. UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 290. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 108 W. 21st street. Free employment bureau. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union, No. 427, meets every Monday, 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, Cor. 1st and 2nd sts., New York. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union, No. 427, meets every Monday, 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, Cor. 1st and 2nd sts., New York. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union, No. 427, meets every Monday, 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, Cor. 1st and 2nd sts., New York.

Workmen's Circle Directory

BRANCH No. 2, Arthur Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 8:30 hours, at 100 Broadway. BRANCH No. 1, Arthur Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 8:30 hours, at 100 Broadway. BRANCH No. 3, Arthur Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 8:30 hours, at 100 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

WEST END AVE., 11th corner—2 rooms, all light; bath, hot water; \$22. Jantler. 6TH AVE., 26th, near 125th St.—3 large, light rooms; phone; rent \$15.00; newly decorated. 125th St., 13th W.—4 rooms; all improvements; phone; rent \$15.00; newly decorated. 125th St., 13th W.—4 rooms; all improvements; phone; rent \$15.00; newly decorated.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

PARK AVE., 107th (near 113th St.)—3 and 4 large, light rooms; all improvements; rent \$15.00. 25th St., 17th W.—4 rooms; all improvements; phone; rent \$15.00; newly decorated. 60TH ST., 25th W.—4 rooms; all improvements; phone; rent \$15.00; newly decorated.

ENGINE CREW SAVE SUICIDE.

Drawn From Hudson River at 180th Street After Sinking Twice. Thomas Wallace, a mechanic having no occupation or home, attempted suicide yesterday by leaping into the Hudson River from a pier at the foot of West 180th street. He was rescued by the engineer and fireman of a New York Central railroad "milk train," who drew him from the water after he had twice sunk below the surface.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn.

BROOK AVE., 228 (147th St.)—3 rooms; all improvements; rent \$14.00; hot water. DAILY AVE., 194th, near Tremont—5 rooms; all improvements; rent \$21.00. GARFIELD PLACE, 187th, near 189th, with bath; all improvements; rent \$22.00.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn.

CLINTON AVE., 119-3 and 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; rent \$22 to \$25. FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, Manhattan and Bronx. 10th St., 10th W.—2 rooms; all improvements; rent \$12.00. 10th St., 10th W.—2 rooms; all improvements; rent \$12.00.

Brooklyn Call Conference

MEETS TONIGHT AT PARTY HEADQUARTERS 387 Willoughby Avenue. All delegates are earnestly requested to attend. Captains: ...

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
 Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. N. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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 For One Month, 50c.

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

VOL. 5, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, NO. 10.

THE ABSOLUTELY BRUTAL

Human beings, when herded together, speedily poison themselves with their own filth. Yet human beings, supposed to be intelligent, supposed to understand the inexorable penalty of any transgression of sanitary law, have for the most part looked on either with utter indifference or else with outspoken opposition on two highly significant strikes that have occurred within the past few weeks.

There was not even a quiver of resentment when Commissioner Edwards threw out the drivers of garbage wagons who had dared ask for working conditions somewhat better than those that had prevailed. The men asked for the abolition of night work during the winter months. If those responsible for throwing these men out could be forced to drive a cart through the bitter cold, the sleet, the snow and the rain of the past week, they might now understand something of the problem that faced the men, and there might be driven into their heads some comprehension of the fact that the men struck against horrible conditions.

But you could not very well ask Mayor Gaynor and the other city officials to put in a week at such obnoxious work. The good, respectable citizens, who rejoiced in the "example" made of the strikers, could scarcely be driven at the point of the bayonet to perform the work. The editorial staffs of the Times, Sun, Tribune, Herald and World would have made the air crimson with denunciation if they were obliged to do the work. Yet all of these men rejoiced exceedingly in the "lesson" that had been taught the strikers.

Those who struck were engaged in the unalluring work of carting away human refuse, garbage in various stages of decomposition, ashes, paper, broken furniture and a hundred and one things that would clog the city and make it uninhabitable if they were not taken away. But instead of receiving any encouragement in their fight, they received absolute opposition. Some of those who formerly helped keep the city clean and healthful have been among those who slept in the Morgue chapel during the present cold spell. We have made them outcasts. They may even have slept next to some of the men brought on to help break the strike. For Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Edwards knowingly imported into this city many poor men who were taken under false pretenses, who were kept in ignorance of actual conditions, and who, since there was really no work for them, have taken their place among the drifters and the wrecks that wander up and down the streets.

Now there is on the strike of another branch of industry that is necessary, but neglected. The laundry workers, those who help keep us clean, keep us neat, keep us healthy, are out, and except among some labor unions and among the Socialists, little consideration is shown for them.

In this case, also, it is a pity that those who are crying out against the laundry workers, cannot be forced to spend a few weeks in the stifling steam and heat, in the foul, poisonous atmosphere of a laundry.

They would then know something about the actual work involved in keeping this great city healthy and free of dirt.

There could not have occurred two more significant strikes than these.

When that grim question comes up: "Who is going to do the dirty work?" it can be answered at the present time: "Those who are forced to do it. And they are going to be scandalously underpaid."

But this is a condition that exists only under the exploitation of capitalism. It is in reality work that should be highly remunerated, as highly as that of a doctor, for instance. Those who sneer at the workers and who oppose their attempts to gain some slight concessions should be themselves drafted for the work and should be made to do the very things at which they so loftily sneer.

At the present time there is one course that is open to all sincere believers in the righteousness of the working class cause, and it is very simple. Support the laundry workers. They are ill-treated, underpaid, overworked. But they are part of the great industrial army of the future and will be recognized as of more worth than the soldiers. So also will be the drivers of despised garbage wagons, the men who have been thrown out to freeze and starve in the present bitter cold.

FIRE RISKS

January 29 of last year The Call published an article occupying nearly three columns on the many industrial fire traps that exist in this city. No attention was paid to it as the owners of the fire traps were perfectly certain that the risk they ran did not amount to much, and compliance with the fire laws would have involved the expenditure of money they did not care to spend. March 25 the expected happened in the Triangle fire disaster, where 147 persons lost their lives. Yet, in subsequent court proceedings, it was shown that no one was responsible, and no one was punished.

Yesterday a perfectly "fire-proof," absolutely safe, highly protected building belonging to the Equitable Life Assurance Society was destroyed and several lives were lost.

There is no need in going into any discussion of the safety of the big downtown office buildings or of considering their relative degree of sane construction. In the past year more than one person a day has been burned to death in New York buildings. Everybody knows how unsafe they are, and the figures show the horrible mortality that occurs. From time to time a catastrophe like that of the Iroquois Theater or the Asch Building is necessary to arouse public sentiment.

But now that the Equitable disaster is under consideration, it is just as well to bring in consideration another group of buildings. How about the public school buildings in New York City? What is done to protect them?

It is true that in all schools the fire drill has been introduced and in an emergency the children are supposed to care for themselves. It is also true that owing to the stupidity, cupidity and criminal actions of those who have had charge of building construction that most new schools in this city are erected about on the lines of the Asch Building, only not as safe. They are high, inflammable office edifices, and nothing else. If, in the course of the day's study, one of them really caught fire, the children in them would have even less chance than did the poor, hapless victims of the Asch Building. The Asch Building had elevators. The modern school is built only with a precipitous stairway. During a well conducted fire drill it may be possible to march the children down this stairway. But the element of panic is always lacking—and that is what counts.

Before long it will be obligatory to ask how it happens that our schools, so necessary to the future welfare of our people, have been built in the present manner, how and why it is that teachers and children are forced to trudge up an ever lengthening flight of stairs. Land is valuable in New York, but it is not so valuable that we are forced to build skyscrapers in which we risk the lives of our children.

Yet that is what we are doing. There have been various factors at work in this endangering of the children's lives, the parsimonious taxpayer, the criminally inefficient city officials and those religious bodies which, in order to force the children to attend denominational schools, have battled

Gathered From Balzac's Works

By LOUIS WEITZ.

Brains are the best endowment in marriage. I love you more as I know you better. Sorrow ennobles the most commonplace natures.

By resignation to his fate the victim of a misfortune consumes his misfortune. Shallow natures who lack a conscience, and are incapable of much feeling, can never furnish forth the tragedy of man and fate.

It takes the word of a man like you, whom I venerate, to make me believe it. Love is essentially an egotistical affection, and egotism implies profound calculation.

There is no cause for hate in compromised interests, in a wound, nor even in a box on the ear; such injuries as these are not irreparable. But to be found out in some base piece of iniquity, to be caught in the act—the duel that ensues between the criminal and the discoverer of the crime cannot but be to the death.

Without unity there is no power. You shd light around you, and those on whom it shines can do nothing for you in return. The larger portion of mankind may be ignorant of their motives. A mishap is never all loss. The brigand boasted of his crime. These sanguinary egotisms are amongst the most characteristic traits of hardened criminals.

Neither she nor her children often seem to care, except at the butcher's door. His bit again, he's got no friends. Feible and tender natures lose heart at the first rebuff, just as a first success puts courage into them. A good heart and a bad man of business, you will not be lowered in my eyes. You are mad, honors are turning your head.

And when all is over, after the Sunday comes Monday. After nineteen years of apprehension, it was so sweet to put doubts aside for a single day. I cannot make a study of my wound because I suffer too much from it. As a matter of fact, the world has a considerable respect for cleverness, whatever form it takes, and success justifies everything. An unresisting victim is not a pleasant thing. Even the mildest yoke is galling to youth. The simplest natured woman in Paris always keeps a clear head even in the intoxication of happiness.

Is it not deplorable that the existence of religious belief in a commune should be dependent on the esteem in which a single man is held? When I remember how long it has taken Christianity to establish itself; how many centuries it has taken to bring about a purely moral revolution, which surely ought to have been accomplished peacefully, the thought of the horrors of a revolution, in which material interests are concerned, makes me shudder, and I am for maintaining existing institutions.

Eighth International Report on the Union Movement

Since 1894 the International Secretary of the National Centrals of the Union has published a report on the development of the union organizations in the various countries.

At the International Conference of the Secretaries, held at Budapest on August 10-12 last, it was decided to publish the International report in the future before the end of the year following that to which the report relates, even in case certain national reports were lacking, the International Secretary, Carl Legien, has just issued the eighth report, that for the year 1910.

There were lacking from this report at the last moment (November 29, 1911) the national reports of the following countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Roumania, and the United States. But even in the national reports at hand certain particulars are lacking, those especially which relate to union finances.

Finally, the report has as yet only appeared in German, the other text being still unpublished. In 1909 there were, in those countries for which figures have been published, 9,845,243 organized workers, as against 9,308,157 in 1908.

By adding to the published figures of the present report those of the year 1909 for all the countries the reports of which are still lacking, a total figure of 10,089,420 organized workers is arrived at for 1910.

The figures of the National Centrals affiliated with the International Secretariate at Berlin are as follows:

Country	Members
Germany	2,017,398
United States	1,710,423
England	719,499
Austria	490,565
France	400,000
Italy	259,382
Belgium	102,511
Denmark	101,542
Hungary	86,478
Sweden	85,176
Switzerland	62,862
Norway	46,297
Holland	44,120
Spain	40,984
Finland	15,514
Roumania	8,512
Serbia	7,413
Czechia	6,056
Croatia	5,103

Army of Employees

The tremendous rapidity with which we are becoming a bureaucratic nation is exhibited in the extract of the annual report of the Civil Service Commission:

In Reply to Editorial in New York Journal of January 3

Mr. Editor (Brisbane?)—I hope you will pardon me for the sake of truth if I presume in this attempt to aid where your logic seems deficient. I will not agree with the majority, who look in vain for reasons in your arguments. There is a plenty of sense in your words, but the sense is so wonderfully warped and twisted that I would rather lay the fault upon an acute astigmatism.

Still, whether the fact is obscured by selfishness or neglected by ignorance, the result is identical. You start with the assumption that Mr. Gary possessed the sum of \$500,000 by right of peculiar and excessive labor for the benefit of his fellow man. Upon this premise you base Mr. Gary's inalienable choice of the manner in which this sum may be expended.

Of course, you prohibit Mr. Gary from employing the half hundred South Sea Islanders of this city, as you do not very great advertisers, nor do they constitute a large percentage of your readers. Thank heaven, here is some one upon whom to vent your spleen, else you might explode, and only your pink fragments remain to a mourning public consisting of organ grinders and old clo' men.

There is yet another prohibition. You absolutely refuse to permit the employment by Mr. Gary of hundreds of thousands of personal servants with the same \$500,000.

Why do you deny the gentleman the exquisite pleasure to be derived from the personal attendance of hundreds of thousands of servants? Forsooth, you say, because they would be engaged in useless work. In that case, where is the sum about which you are so anxious to get your hands on? Mr. Gary might possess that \$500,000?

Do a little mental arithmetic, or if you need the aid of pad and pencil, I will not prohibit your free use of them. How many days' work of one laborer, one factory "operative," or one clerk are represented in that \$500,000? How many years' work? How many hundreds of years would Mr. Gary have to toil in the black dreadful mines, or in the poisonous fumes of the steel mill in order that he might give his wife, a \$500,000 necktie?

You doubt that Mr. Gary's money came into existence by such a method. Strange that such a large sum should reach its destination, (Mr. Gary) and leave no trail apparent to all. I am convinced that it must have left a path.

It is notorious that Mr. Gary has not labored nearly 700 years and depled himself in order to purchase \$500,000 worth of useless time. Is it any less notorious that men must have labored, and did labor, and that the result of their labor reposes in Mr. Gary's coffers, to be expended for pearls, humming birds' tongues, or anything else, that Mr. Gary's fancy may require, always excepting your characteristic prohibitions?

How many of the industrial accidents, the horrors of mine entomment, the maimings and slughters in the mills, and the attendant sufferings of dependents are there represented? They happened for the lack of safeguards which were neglected because Mr. Gary must have his \$500,000 and his wife the pearls.

Follow the trail through its length. It goes much farther. On it are families suffering for want, men idle and fast losing the semblance of human beings, girls debauched and become the sin bearers of civilization, all because Mr. Gary and his ilk must have THEIR money.

Isn't it a pleasant way? Mr. Gary still has the \$500,000 with which to command the useless labor of as many men as he will purchase. You deride Keats. That is to be expected. I do not appreciate a writer half so gifted. I would have no occasion to set you right. The quotation is apt, however you may sneer at its use.

Down in the green ocean a sick oyster, conceived a rounded pellet of secreted lime. A naked heathen dived and brought the oyster up into the air, where it speedily died. From the feasting bodies of many of these oysters the little pellets were taken, sorted and marketed. An army of men engaged in handling, buying and selling them must gain their living from the profits.

What is the result of all this work? Is the momentary pleasure enjoyed by Mrs. Gary upon receiving a net joy a satisfactory return for the toll and suffering, the tears and groans of countless strong men? Does the fact that this lady is enabled to evidence her innate superiority (while we gaze, lost in admiration) by the exhibition of \$500,000 worth of pearls on her person recompense humanity for the labor expended to that end? Let reason answer.

New York, N. Y.
 L. W. HALE.

No Massacre in Vienna

Editor of The Call: Dear Sir—In your Sunday edition you say, under the caption, "Two Records," that on September 18 the capitalists of Vienna shot down 299 workers in the streets.

The Humors of Anti-Socialism

There was once a lawyer who, called upon to defend a prisoner on trial for murder, attempted first to prove an alibi; failing in his object he, nothing daunted, set about persuading the jury to return a verdict of "Justifiable homicide." It has been observed that this method of reasoning is by no means unpopular with the professional anti-Socialist, whose versatility is only exceeded by the originality of his "facts."

The following list of "couplets," chosen at random from among the numerous objections, slanders, apologies and evasions which have done such yeoman service to the political Mrs. Partingtons who have taken it upon themselves to uphold the existing order of things, may not be without interest to readers of Justice:

- Socialism would destroy ambition. Under Socialism all would wish to become artists and poets.
- Socialism would be a system of tyranny.
- Socialism spells Anarchy.
- Socialism means robbing the rich to help the poor.
- Socialism would take away the poor man's slender savings.
- Socialism is based upon sordid materialism, and takes no account of the higher spiritual nature of man.
- Socialists are a set of well-meaning but unpractical idealists, crying for the moon.
- Socialism is inspired by feelings of envy and greed, and the British workman is much too independent and high-minded ever to think of adopting it.
- Socialism is all right in theory, but impossible in practice. If men were angels, perhaps—but human nature being what it is, etc.
- Socialists are out to stir up strife. Industrial competition is necessary to preserve the virility of the race.
- Socialists are generally persons of low intelligence.
- The trade unions have been captured by the cunning and "brainy" Socialists.
- The worker under capitalism is free.
- You must have a master.

Forty-five Years in the Class Struggle—Wilhelm Pfannkuch's Seventieth Birthday

A few days ago Comrade Wilhelm Pfannkuch completed his three score years and ten. He is one of the veterans of the party. Even in his youthful years, when as a carpenter journeyman he wandered around the world, he carried the ideas of Lassalle with him. After he returned to Kassel, his birthplace, there fell to him the leadership of his intellectual comrades. When he was only 25 years old he appeared at the first congress of German labor unions in Berlin as a delegate from the Comrades of Kassel. Pfannkuch was a zealous Lassallean and remained true to that wing of the German Social Democratic party until its absorption in the united party. Still he was one of those who recognized the necessity of unity in the working class movement. He refused to follow Schweitzer when, in 1876, the latter persuaded the leaders of the General German Workers' Union to vote for the Liberals as against the Eisenach party in the elections to the Reichstag—he resigned his position as member of the Executive Committee. Pfannkuch continued his zealous agitation as a member of the united party. It is easy to understand that it was very difficult to combine this agitation with a position as carpenter in a government railway shop. So Pfannkuch was discharged in 1877 and was thrown into a vicar-gated career of editor, clerk, cigar merchant, etc. The struggle for existence could not suppress him; courageous and unafraid he defied all storms and the terrors of the Socialist laws. Pfannkuch was active in the Reichstag from 1884 to 1887 as Deputy from the 6th District of Berlin, from 1898 to 1906 as Deputy from Mainz.

He had a seat in the Reichstag as Deputy from the 5d District of Berlin, and so there stretches before this 70-year-old man, who can look back on forty-five years of zealous and effective activity in the service of the party, many a day rich with the labor he loves. May he have many, many of them!

The Slum Child

By M. J. C.
 Condemned to Life! Thou wretched Sprite,
 Waist thou condemned by Elfin spite
 In nardid clay imprisoned be
 And suffer through eternity?
 Didst thou commit some heinous crime,
 To banished be from fairer clime,
 That thou must here with devils dwell,
 For all thy days, in lowest hell?

Thou forlorn, wretched, starving child!
 Hast thou been whelped by tiger wild,
 Thy dwelling place, the jungle's gloom,
 At least thou wouldst have had one
 boon—
 The boon of Life! But 'tis Death—
 Contagion reeks in every breath.
 Contumely, want, disease and crime—
 Till Death shall end, these shall be
 thine!

RISK REFUSED.

Here was a case where it seemed as if everything was settled. The insurance company's doctor had reported that the man seemed to be all right, and the man himself had certified that he was not engaged in any dangerous occupation. "I lead a sedentary life," he told them. "I work in an office, and we have no danger or excitement."
 "How about the sports?" the examiner asked. "Do you play football? Cricket? Do you box? Do you belong to an athletic club?"
 "No—none of that stuff. I guess I'm a safe risk."
 "Do you scorch?"
 "What do you mean?"
 "Do you drive your car faster than the speed limit?"
 "I have no car."
 "What? How do you get about?"
 "I walk."
 "Risk refused. A scorchier is a dangerous risk, but a pedestrian has no chance at all. Buy a car, old man. Sorry—good night."—Answers.

System Federation Form of Organization Works Satisfactorily in Printing Industry—Why Not in Railroad Industry?

If the Illinois Central and Harriman lines' management have elected to stand indefinitely upon the proposition that further concentration of labor organizations must be stopped, they have undertaken a much bigger job than they anticipate. The merging of kindred trades under a common integral authority is not only in keeping with present day economic tendencies, but is more likely to offer the most feasible avenue to peace in the industrial world than the system of dealing with individual craft organizations as at present. The general principle of all human action that larger responsibilities sober their possessors, must be admitted to apply in the world of labor as in anything else.

Few observers who are vitally interested in industrial peace and progress are blind to the ominous state of unrest and discontent existing among the workers generally at present. This phenomenon has become so universal and pronounced in Great Britain and other European countries that the governing classes are all but panic-stricken over it. This feeling does not exist, perhaps, in so great a degree with us in the United States, but it is nevertheless extensive and ominous and there is trouble ahead of those who would thwart labor's legitimate ambitions to solidify and concentrate its efforts and resources in this manner.

Out of the past experience one fact stands out prominently, and that is, peace in the labor world has always been achieved, and only so through agreements with some central organization, powerful enough to compel adherence to rules and regulations and to maintain discipline among the rank and file. Unanswerable also is the fact that invariably the responsible heads of these organizations are wiser and steeper than the individual units with which isolated employers have had to deal with.

The reason why strikes have become almost unknown in the newspaper world, is simply because the publishing interests of the country do business with the allied printing trades, a federation of organizations composed of men employed in the printing industry, viz., the International Typographical Union, which embraces all persons employed in the setting up and handling of all kinds of type; the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, embracing men employed in the making of stereotypers and electrotypes; the International Printing Pressmen's Union, embracing men who run presses and their assistants, who print the work performed by the two former crafts mentioned; the International Photo-Engravers' Union, embracing men who make drawings and engravings for half-tone cuts and illustrations, and several other organizations composed of persons employed in the allied printing industry that cannot fail to mind just now, these various individual craft organizations, each enjoying their own autonomy insofar as their own interests distinctly peculiar to their various trades are concerned are federated, so to speak, along the very self same lines as our system federations, in their Allied Printing Trades Councils, agreements being negotiated jointly by the allied trades with their employers, and it is doubtful whether the publishing interests after having experimented with this form of organization, would care to return to the system of dealing with each printing trade separately and individually as before.

If this form of organization works so satisfactorily in this industry, we see no reason at all why it should not be as equally satisfactory in the railroad world of labor.

The fact of the matter is, it is going to be adopted and is going to be satisfactory when adopted, and Messrs. Knuttschnitt, Markham and others cannot help themselves. Do they think it would tend toward stability, uniformity and the maintenance of industrial peace on their systems if they abdicated their present central authority and transferred it to their division superintendents, master mechanics, master car builders, etc., each to haggle and bargain with his own little group of discontented workmen? In a measure this is what has been done in the past and is just the condition the system federation form of organization seeks to abolish.—Railway Carmen's Journal.

A number of tourists were recently looking down the crater of Vesuvius. An American gentleman said to his companion: "That looks a good deal like the infernal regions."
 An English lady, overhearing the remark, said to the other: "Good gracious! How these Americans do travel!"—Lippincott's.

FIRE RISKS

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.
 steadily against every attempt to increase in a decent way the city of the public schools.
 They might as well, here and now, be placed on record. As at present constituted, the big public schools of this city are fire traps and they are known to be such. But in order to a little money or to play a little religious politics, they have kept as such. It is known that they are a source of disease, bodily discomfort to teachers and pupils. Yet no attempt at a little reform is made, and none apparently dare make the attempt.
 It will probably take a tremendous slaughter of the innocent to effect the change. Such a slaughter shocked the whole city in the Iroquois Theater case. But why wait for it?
 Anybody who has followed the history of the destruction of "fire-proof" buildings knows that, because of the way they are heated by means of steam, they speedily become tinder boxes. This is the present state of every school building in New York City, because of their construction they act as great, well drawn chimneys to keep the flames going.
 No decent school building should be over two stories high. They should be broad, well constructed, low buildings. But the parsimony of the taxpayers, the animosity of the officials and the vindictiveness of those who oppose the public schools makes this an impossibility.
 It is time that the people of this city rose to the occasion and demanded that the public schools be not only safe, but also that they be constructed properly in the first place. The Socialists devote the necessity of leading the fight.

PUBLIC BATHS

Public baths have existed from the beginning of civilized society. In some partly civilized and partly uncivilized led to their early development in Egypt and in all Oriental countries. Baths were connected with gymnasia of Greece, and were developed into especially great establishments and size in Imperial Rome. The ruins as those of the baths of Caracalla showed what an enormous scale these establishments must have attained. In reality, however, they were club houses, lecture rooms, dance halls, gardens, and every device for luxury and amusement. In the fourth century there are said to have been 300 baths in Rome, and they were copied in every Roman province. In the Middle Ages the most every village had its public bath, as is true today in Russia, Turkey and Japan. In Tokio there are said to be 1,000 public baths.

In 1896 the British Parliament passed an act permitting municipal authorities to establish public baths and laundries. Birmingham was the first city to do this and today establishments are found in almost every important English city. In the United States, according to a bulletin issued by the Federal Bureau of Labor in 1904, there were only eighty-eight municipal public baths. These were scattered throughout thirty-four cities. Such neglect on the part of American municipalities to supply their citizens with adequate bathing facilities is, to say the least, disgraceful.

Municipal baths may be divided into five classes—the beach bath, the floating bath, the post bath, the shower bath, and the combined shower and pool bath. The first two kinds of baths are available only in the warm seasons, perhaps four months in the year. While they are excellent as afforded recreation and facilities for securing a degree of cleanliness, it is apparent that the best results cannot be cured thereby. Hot water is essential not only to a thorough cleaning of the body, but also to render possible the giving of baths during the winter when baths are most needed, and when the facilities for bathing are most lacking. The tub bath, which serving a useful purpose under certain circumstances, has now been almost entirely abandoned in public bath houses. It is now generally conceded that the shower or rain bath is best adapted for all public purposes. It is this sort that is in most common use in Europe and Great Britain. New York and Brooklyn have elaborate bath houses in which the equipment consists almost entirely of showers. These cities have also planned a number of additional houses, one of which will contain a pool of tempered water in addition to the shower equipment.

The cost of maintaining public baths is very small. It ranges from one-fourth of a cent in the fifteen municipal pool baths of Philadelphia to 3 or 4 cents in the indoor shower baths of the larger cities. In some cities no charge whatever is made for the use of the baths, while in other cities a small fee is charged. In the latter, however, certain hours are usually set apart, during which baths are given free of charge. A most interesting development of the public bath movement is the effort to introduce shower baths in public schools. In some cities they are established near schools to encourage children to make use of them.

Swimming instruction during winter is a feature of the floating beach and pool baths of New York, Brooklyn and a number of other cities. While all indoor baths which maintain a tempered pool provide for the instruction of this character during the winter.

The public laundry is a valuable feature of many municipal baths. Those of Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland and Troy contain well equipped public laundries where women take their soiled clothes and, in comparatively short time accomplish the task of washing and ironing under the most desirable conditions. This feature has been an unequalled success in all the institutions where it exists, and is an especial benefit to the poorer classes.

THE DOG CASE

He was a scientist—an animal scientist, indeed—and one day he had his one ewe lamb—a pet policeman.
 But this learned man did not visit the neighborhood; he did not visit the local police station. He did want to advertise in the newspaper that his dog had "strayed," cunningly expressed it.
 Beneath the advertisement, ever, he inserted these tragic words: "The dog is of no value, he is permitted upon for scientific purposes with many virulent poisons with his tongue—and it is extremely affectionate—would prove fatal."
 That dear little dog duly returned the very next day.