

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

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# The Call

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

WEATHER: FAIR AND COLDER.

No. 11.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1912.

Price Two Cents.

## ROLE FOR JOHN J. McNAMARA HE TESTIFIES IN DYNAMITE PROBE

### "Clemency" for Jailed Leader if He Squeals.

#### DETAILS OF BARGAIN

### Grand Jury in Indianapolis Listens to McManigal Confession.

(By Lattin Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—It was heard here today that the Indianapolis Federal investigation of the alleged dynamite plot may include a number of explosions which wrecked telephone exchanges in Indiana.

There was also a report that a conference between Acting Attorney General Fowler, Oscar Lawler, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the dynamite probe, and Robert V. Law, Superintendent of Federal Prisons, was held with the idea of getting the consent of the McNamaras to testify before a Federal Grand Jury in exchange for a parole for John J. McNamara.

La Dow is an expert on clemency for prisoners. The McNamaras are in a State prison, but it is said the Federal authorities will try to reach an agreement with the Governor of California so that a bargain with the McNamaras can be made.

(By Lattin News Bureau.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—James McManigal, the aged father of Orville McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, was before the Federal Grand Jury today for several hours. It was an emotional woodshed, just back of his home, that the detectives found a quantity of dynamite, and his testimony related to the persons who were in his house to see his son, whom he knew, and photographs of whom he has since identified.

Cleveland was the meeting place of the man who was engaged in the same work of dynamiting, it is believed that some of the labor leaders of that city visited McManigal at his home, and were familiar with the operations of the gang.

The testimony of P. J. Cook, former bookkeeper at the iron works, and from the beginning of the investigation, regarded as an important witness, seems to be assuming more important proportions.

It is said to have been before the Grand Jury for two hours again, and not believed that United States Attorney Miller has completed his examination of Cook.

The bookkeeper, shortly after the trial, intimated that he knew why dynamite was stored in the basement of the American Central Life Building. He also said that some of the employees of the iron works books might be "phony," but that if there were such, they were entries made in the direction of John J. McNamara, McNamara's secretary-treasurer, now confined in San Quentin prison.

Joseph Schaefer and Lewis Bell, assistant detectives, who searched for the McNamaras at Cincinnati, after the arrest of John J., returned up some tools and other articles, and had assisted other detectives in finding Frank Wokhoff and other persons, also were before the Grand Jury.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Subpoenas for scores of persons believed to have been connected with the dynamite affair, are being issued today by the Government officials conducting an investigation of the dynamite affair.

Many of the witnesses are summoned because of new disclosures by Orville McManigal, who for several days has been examined by United States Attorney Charles W. Johnson.

McManigal continued today to go into his confession in detail. The financial accounts taken by the government from McNamara's office are also being made available to the witnesses to shed much light on the investigation, particularly with reference to the \$1,000 a month allowed McNamara without accounting "for organizational purposes."

The government's efforts are centered on finding out how many people were in the use to which the money was put.

ANGELES, Jan. 10.—Many new names are expected to appear before the Grand Jury tomorrow morning, that body convenes after a recess since last Monday afternoon to investigate the alleged bribery charges and intimidation of witnesses.

One of the principal changes accomplished by the amendment is that preferred stock, which heretofore could only be voted upon questions involving the proposed increase or decrease of the capital, is placed upon an equality with the common stock in controlling the affairs of the company.

FIRE IN PENN. COLLEGE. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Fire started in St. Rita's Hall at Villanova College, twelve miles from this city, this afternoon. Feared were that the fire would spread to other buildings in the college grounds.

## FORCING HANDS OF 116TH STREET CAR LINE

The Public Service Commission took steps today to force the Metropolitan Street Railway to continue its 116th Street line from Pleasant Avenue east to the Harlem River. The company has a franchise for that 700-foot stretch, but has refused to extend its line.

## MANY INJURED IN PARIS STREET FIGHT

### Trial of Anti-Militarists Is Cause of Strike and Battle.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Fierce fighting took place in the streets today at the opening of the trial of Viator Britaud and Dumont, labor unionists charged with propagating anti-militarism under the guise of philanthropic work.

They are charged with carrying on the propaganda among the young soldiers through an organization known as "The Soldier's Sou."

When it was announced that the trial was to be opened today the General Federation of Labor called a twenty-four hour strike in sympathy with the accused men. Thousands of workers responded to the call, laying down their tools in factories and workshops throughout the city, and large numbers, in spite of the bad weather, assembled outside the Courts of Justice.

The authorities became alarmed and ordered out police reserves and a squadron of mounted municipal guards. These officers, adopting the usual provocative tactics of the police, immediately aroused the hostility of the workers, and fierce conflicts ensued.

A particularly bitter fight occurred on the Place du Chatelet, at the northern end of the Notre Dame bridge. The police made an effort to clear the bridge, and they were stubbornly resisted, the demonstrators using clubs and sticks. The foot police charged repeatedly, and as repeatedly failed to shake the bridge defenders. Many officers were seriously injured, as also was the demonstrator.

The mounted municipal guards then came up at a gallop and charged. Several charges were necessary before the bridge could be cleared, and the fight went up and down the adjoining streets in the Latin Quarter and Montmartre for two or three hours.

Scores were injured and many arrests were made before the battle ceased.

## CAUGHT IN MACHINE, WORKMAN MAY DIE

Nathan Kussoff, an operator in the knitting mills of Frank Meyerson, at 159 Varet street, Williamsburg, may die as the result of injuries he received yesterday.

He was caught in a machine and carried up to a shaft where he was whirled around many times before he dropped to the floor. A number of women who witnessed the accident fainted.

Kussoff was trying to adjust a belt when his clothing was caught. His shouts drew the attention of other employees, who tried in vain to help him. The screams of the women as they rushed from the room intensified the excitement.

Policeman Connors, of the Stagg street station, was attracted by the noise. He went to the aid of Kussoff, who had already dropped to the floor. Ambulance Surgeon Silverstein, who came from the Eastern District Hospital, found Kussoff insensible, with his arms fractured as well as several ribs broken and lacerations and contusions on his head, face and body. He was also injured internally.

## RACE WAR MAY COME IN ARIZ. MINING TOWN

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 10.—A race war is threatened at the mining town of Chukcha, Ariz., where the Consolidated Copper Company has imported eight Japanese laborers and is testing them in its concentrator. If they prove satisfactory all Mexicans will be replaced by Japanese.

Last night officers dispersed a gathering of men collected to formulate a plan of action. R. Oye, of Phoenix, former secretary of the Japanese Association of America, has gone to Winslow to see that his countrymen are protected.

The authorities say they will permit no violence, which there is to be actually outstanding. \$52,450,000 of 6 per cent preferred stock and \$40,322,600 of common stock.

One of the principal changes accomplished by the amendment is that preferred stock, which heretofore could only be voted upon questions involving the proposed increase or decrease of the capital, is placed upon an equality with the common stock in controlling the affairs of the company.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Fire started in St. Rita's Hall at Villanova College, twelve miles from this city, this afternoon. Feared were that the fire would spread to other buildings in the college grounds.

## McNAMARAS CLASSED WITH REBEL HEROES

### Professor Calls Labor Men Pioneers of a Social War.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—That the McNamara brothers should be listed in history beside John Brown, General Sherman and President Madero, of Mexico, was the declaration made by Thomas P. O'Boiler, an instructor in English at the University of Pennsylvania, in an address to a class in English in the college department, today.

He declared that the brothers have not lost their fight yet, but, on the contrary, have driven a small wedge toward a big social revolution which is coming upon us.

"These men were driven to desperation by the stern measures of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, the owner of the Los Angeles Times," said the instructor. "A series of articles published recently show clearly how General Otis used his influence."

"Whenever anything happened that was unfavorable to the unions he ordered the narrative printed in large type. O'Boiler criticized the labor unions in this country and counsel for the McNamara brothers for not supporting the men after they were arrested. He said: 'The fact that the unions in this country repudiated the two men after their failure was a necessary act to save themselves and out of great shrewdness.'"

"Why shouldn't the McNamara brothers' exploit be put in history like the Boston Tea Party? This was nothing but the act of revolutionists, who were looked upon by the Tories, who constituted one-half of the American population as wicked. The only difference between those who have come down to us in history and the McNamara brothers is that the former were successful, while the attempt by the latter was frustrated."

Professor Smith, of the university, is investigating and Instructor O'Boiler will be called upon to explain his utterances.

## FRENCH PREMIER FORCED TO RESIGN

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Premier Caillaux has found it impossible to patch up a Cabinet and has placed his resignation in the hands of President Fallieres.

The immediate difficulty was to fill the Ministry of Marine. Theophile Delcasse, the present Minister of Marine, had undertaken to accept the foreign portfolio, but Admirals Germinet and Aubert, and Senator Boudin successively refused to fill the place vacant. This was sufficient proof that nobody was anxious to enter a moribund Ministry.

Meanwhile the friends of Delcasse approached him and tried to obtain his withdrawal of his resignation. He refused to do so, and then Caillaux decided that it was impossible to continue the search for a Minister of Marine.

## DIX NAMES DELEGATES TO CHILD LABOR MEET

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—John A. Dix has designated the following as delegates to represent New York State at the eighth annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee, to be held in Louisville, Ky., January 25 to 28: William Church Osborne, Garrison; Daniel Harris, Felix Adler, Adolph S. Ochs, George W. Perkins, Owen R. Lovejoy, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Edward T. Devine, Paul M. Warburg, Homer C. Morris, Williams, George A. Hall, Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch and Lillian D. Fuld, of New York City; Joseph T. Alling and Michael J. O'Brien, of Rochester; Homer D. Call and Mary McCall, of Syracuse; John Williams, Louis Stritt and Charles A. Beck, of Utica; William F. Campion, of Albany; Theobald M. Curin, of Troy; Charles Hamstein, of Newburg; Ino C. Johnston, Rose Bauer and William A. Douglas, of Buffalo, and Florence Jaffray Harriman, of Mount Kisco.

## CREW OF TINY CRAFT RESCUES EIGHT AT SEA

A wireless message received here last night from the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer City of Montgomery said that the City of Montgomery was bringing eight men of the crew of the British steamer Madeline, which sailed yesterday from Newport News for Rotterdam.

The City of Montgomery reports that the Madeline was sighted twelve miles southwest of the Cape Lookout light vessel, about twenty miles southeast of Beaufort Inlet. The Madeline was in a sinking condition, and her boats and smoke-stacks had been carried away.

The little centerboard schooner Rebecca R. Douglas, of Philadelphia, Captain Spencer, stood by the Madeline and took off eight men. All told, of her crew and transferred them to the City of Montgomery, which is bound from Savannah to this city. The City of Montgomery expects to land them here at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## WHITMAN SEEKS TO SET HYDE TRIAL DATE

District Attorney Whitman said yesterday that he would go before Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, on Friday, and ask that the trial of Charles H. Hyde, the ex-City Chamberlain, accused of bribery in connection with the failure of the Northern Bank.

At the same time, he said, he will ask a subpoena for the subpoenaing of a small number of jurymen for the case.

There is doubt in the District Attorney's office as to whether Hyde will appeal from the recent conviction of his motion for a change of venue by Justice Lawrence. The lawyers for Hyde were retained to conduct his defense on this question.

## HAND LAUNDRIES VOTE TO SHUT DOWN WITH STEAM SHOPS

### Employes Firm in Maintenance of Strike, Despite Reports.

#### NO DELIVERIES

### State Commissioner Expected to Begin Promised Inquiry Today.

Realizing that by keeping their laundries open under police protection would ruin their business, as it would drive all the workmen away from the laundries the Hand Laundrymen's Associations in the various parts of the city yesterday withdrew their previous decision to reopen their laundries and voted to close the shops this morning.

A committee from the hand laundry bosses called on the strike officials late last night and informed them of their decision to close down shops and assured them they would stand by them in the fight against the steam laundries.

The much talked of investigation into the causes that led to the strike of the laundry workers to be ordered by the State Department of Labor, which Special Mediator Rogers declared last week would be ordered in case the attempt to arbitrate the strike failed, will probably be started this morning. John Williams, Commissioner of the State Department of Labor, arrived in this city yesterday and it was stated he would immediately start an investigation.

It was reported that he would not only investigate the reports of violations of the labor law on the part of bosses in employing women twelve and fourteen hours a day, but he would also look into the general conditions prevailing in the laundries.

It was rumored that the Department of Health would also take a hand in the investigation, and that he would take testimony about the sanitary conditions existing in the laundry shops of this city. The press agents of the bosses were busy again yesterday, giving out statements that the workers were returning to work as fast as they could, and at the same time declaring that they would welcome any investigation to be ordered by the authorities.

The strikers held an enthusiastic meeting at 133 Eldridge street yesterday afternoon, where they again pledged themselves not to return to work until the bosses granted the demands of the steam laundry workers. Addresses were made by Rose Schneiderman, B. Weinstein, J. Goldstein, H. Luria, and M. Wolpert. They all appealed to the strikers to stand by their fellow workers, promising the support of organized labor.

The Strike Committee issued an appeal to all women and workmen to refrain from giving their wash to the laundries until the strike is over, and a leaflet to that effect will be printed and distributed from house to house. Pickets were stationed near all the shops, and it was reported that all wagons sent out returned empty.

There were several skirmishes between pickets and scab drivers that were sent out from the steam laundries to collect the wash from the small laundry shops.

The appearance at Broome and Atorney streets of a laundry wagon from the Beweress Steam Laundry to collect wash, driven by scabs and guarded by "strong arm" men, was the cause of a collision between strike sympathizers and the scabs. The skirmish resulted in a free for all fight, and the wagon finally returned to the laundry empty, as the hand laundrymen would not intrust the scabs with the wash.

Scabs driving a wagon from the Jefferson Laundry met with the same fate when they appeared at Suffolk and Broome streets. The scabs and their guards received a lively beating, and their guards fled when they saw what they had to contend with. The wagon later returned to the shop empty.

The bosses and their agents worked hard, trying to lure the strikers back to work by promising them bonuses if they would induce their fellow workers to come along with them. The papers were full of ads inviting laundry workers to call for work, but the pickets reported that with the exception of a few inexperienced "down and out" not a single laundry worker responded to the ads.

At the Imperial Laundry, in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, it was reported the bosses and the entire office force, including the superintendent, were busy at the washing machines, but they did not succeed in turning out any work, and it was stated they gave up the task in disgust.

The following letter, received by The Call from a small employer yesterday, bears eloquent testimony as to the human conditions prevailing in the majority of the laundries:

Dear one of the hand laundry employers, I ask you to give me a little space in your paper so as to inform the public of the conditions in some steam laundries.

I have been employed in a number of steam laundries as foreman, washer and scaber, and can vouch for the conditions.

Realizing that by keeping their laundries open under police protection would ruin their business, as it would drive all the workmen away from the laundries the Hand Laundrymen's Associations in the various parts of the city yesterday withdrew their previous decision to reopen their laundries and voted to close the shops this morning.

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## TEN-HOUR LAW COSTS ILL. EMPLOYERS MUCH

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Chief Factory Inspector Davis has issued statistics showing that the enforcement of the Ten-Hour Law for Women in Illinois has cost hotel men not less than \$50,000 a month since July 1 last, when the law went into effect.

The half dozen big department stores in this city, according to the statistics, obeyed the law at an extra expense of \$1,500 a day during the holiday season, being compelled to employ 1,000 additional persons.

In view of the fact that it was decided by the union to change the agreement so as to provide for a 25 per cent increase in wages for all week workers. The piece workers are to be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour and not the rate of 40 cents, as was the minimum provided in the first plan.

## WAIST MAKERS MAKE NEW WAGE DEMAND

Ask for Flat Increase of 25 Per Cent for Week Workers.

The Ladies Waist Makers' Union, which last Monday night, at mass meetings in Cooper Union and Carnegie Hall, adopted an agreement which the union will present to waist manufacturers, yesterday modified those provisions of the agreement relating to wages.

At the meetings Monday night a minimum wage scale was adopted. Since then, however, many workers in the trade have declared that a minimum wage scale will hardly work with their bosses. The bosses will insist in nullifying the word "minimum" and on making the wage scale provided by the union the maximum wage scale.

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## FAIL TO IDENTIFY CHARRED BODY

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The partly incinerated remains of a man found in a car of cinders on the Ontario and Western Railroad, near this city, on Monday, have not yet been identified. All that remains of the man is the skull, right shoulder and right arm. The forearm is bent up to the chin and the fist is tightly clenched.

It is certain the man was murdered in this city, the body put in the car and red hot cinders shoveled over it. The only man missing in two months is Theodore Furman, 22 years old, a freeman. He left home on the night of November 13 to go to the pay car to draw his salary and has not been seen since.

It is believed he was murdered and robbed and the body secreted until an opportunity came to bury it in the cinder car. There is a hole in the right temple of the skull.

New York detectives will probably be asked to assist the local police in solving the mystery.

## FAIL TO FIND BODIES IN EQUITABLE WRECK

Firemen worked without success all day yesterday going through the ruins for the bodies of Battalion Chief Walsh and Watchman Campbell and Nelder. The quest was discontinued at nightfall.

Commissioner Johnson said last night that that phase of the situation at the Equitable Building had passed out of the hands of the Fire Department, and the search and removal of the ruins now being shot through by the City of Buildings.

This morning, he said, men from Borough President McAnany's office would take charge of the ruins.

The search was not carried on last night. At a late hour three streets were being shot through in the walls of the Equitable Building to cool down the debris that is piled over the vaults of the Mercantile Bank.

## TWO GO TO DEATH ON NEW ROTARY

ST. PAUL, Jan. 10.—Caught in a snowstorm, the new rotary bridge over the Mississippi River, near Monticello, Minn., collapsed today, killing two men and injuring several others.

The bridge, which was under construction, was carrying a heavy load of snow and ice when it collapsed. The two men who were killed were workmen on the bridge.

The bridge was built by the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company. It was one of the largest bridges ever built in the Northwest.

# STEEL TRUST GOT BEST OF CARNEGIE

## \$100,000,000 More Coming to Ironmaster for Plant

### TELLS LIFE STORY

### Stanley Committee Regaled With Inner Secrets of Clique.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Andrew Carnegie was an involuntary witness today before the House Committee which is investigating the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation. Carnegie was first requested to appear, and, upon declining that invitation, was summoned to Washington.

The ironmaster reached the hearing room ahead of time. He had once expressed a willingness to appear, but recently declined to testify, on the ground that he was named as a defendant in the government's suit against the Steel Corporation. Carnegie was accompanied by J. H. Reed, of Pittsburgh, his counsel.

The committee room was crowded with spectators, including many women. When Carnegie took the witness chair he furnished the committee with a statement regarding steel industry conditions, and told of his career in the business from the outset. In his written statement he pointed out that the steel committee's task had arisen from the "fact that the law of competition in business has seemed recently to be impaired in certain fields, notably those of natural oil, steel, and tobacco. Even now a gigantic railway system, embracing nearly one-half of the world's railway mileage, has been effected, and several railroad companies have been tried and convicted under the Sherman Law."

Carnegie said he began his steel career in November, 1861, with the firm of Miller & Small, and that in 1862 he borrowed \$1,500 from the National Bank of Pittsburgh to engage in a partnership in the Keystone Bridge Company at Pittsburgh.

"Five or six of us," he said, "were engaged in this. In 1863 we built another mill in Pittsburgh, and in 1864 I was one of the organizers of the Superior ore mill and furnace. In 1865 we built the locomotive works in Pittsburgh, and in 1867 we united two other mills in Pittsburgh. This was the beginning of the Carnegie steel company, Limited."

"An interesting other man with you in those early days," Chairman Stanley asked, "did you do so by selling stocks in Wall Street or other exchanges, or did you get men of experience in the iron business?"

"Youngest of Group," Carnegie replied. "Oh, no, I did not look for men who had no experience in the iron business. I was one of the youngest of these men, and had very little capital. At different times we would put in \$25,000 or \$30,000 each."

"What was the capital of your properties in the sixties?" "My dear sir, I have no more idea than you have."

"I have no idea," replied Mr. Stanley. "Was it as much as \$100,000?" "Oh, yes, the superior mill alone was worth that, but I do not want to guess. Six or five times, and I will give you all the figures. I have had my money in the iron business for forty years, and in the last eleven years I have not engaged in the steel business and as much has fallen from my memory."

Carnegie related that, when he was superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he had seen only about one every six weeks, and had not seen him for some years. "I have no idea," Carnegie said, "how many of the steel companies there are in the United States. I have no idea how many of the steel companies there are in the United States. I have no idea how many of the steel companies there are in the United States."

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magnificent open-hearth furnaces. We sold open-hearth steel for \$5 a ton more than other steel.

He added that in the open hearth mills at Homestead, "the greatest in the world," the committee would find "no restraint of trade."

No Rebates From P. R. R. Carnegie flatly denied that he had ever received secret rebates from the Pennsylvania Railroad and said that Senator Oliver had testified that Carnegie owned his success to railroad rebates. "My company never, to my knowledge, was given a lower freight rate than any of our competitors," said Carnegie.

The ironmaster then detailed at great length his fight with the Pennsylvania Railroad, to show that that road would hardly be disposed to grant him rebates.

Chairman Stanley at this point took occasion to say that Carnegie had appeared before the committee in obedience to a summons.

"I am delighted to be here," chimed in Carnegie. "I was glad to get that official document to hand down to my heirs. The signature of Chairman Stanley will count for something."

"So many people have objected to seeing that signature that I am glad some one acknowledges his pleasure over its receipt," observed Stanley.

"If the chairman means that he has bills outstanding I would be glad to help him out," said the ironmaster, with a chuckle.

"I am a very poor man," remarked Stanley.

"It is a disgrace to our country," said Mr. Carnegie, becoming very serious, "that our public servants are paid so poorly."

Valued by Earning Power. Carnegie acknowledged that the capitalization of the Carnegie Steel Company and other companies in which he had been interested was based on the earning power, and not on the actual cost of the properties.

Carnegie declared that the earning power had never fallen below the estimates that had been made. He acknowledged also that the prospective value of ore lands was taken into consideration.

The committee spent considerable time with Carnegie questioning him in regard to the offer of \$250,000,000 which Henry C. Frick, then his partner, had made for the Carnegie properties on behalf of Carnegie, contends of an unnamed principal.

It was this offer on which Frick and others associated with him put up \$1,000,000 as evidence of their good faith. The sale fell through and Carnegie pocketed the \$1,000,000. Witnesses who have appeared before the steel committee have testified that Frick, Judge Moore and others who had put up the \$1,000,000 were very wrathful with their friend Carnegie because he took this money. Carnegie gave his side of it today.

He declared that Frick had come to him and told him that certain persons desired to purchase the Carnegie properties for \$250,000,000.

"Mr. Frick," said Carnegie, "thought this offer was a big thing. He told me he could not disclose the parties behind him in the transaction, and I said: 'Very well, if I don't know who they are, I will give no stranger an option on the property unless they put up \$2,000,000 as an evidence of their good faith and financial backing.' I did not know that Mr. Frick or any other of my partners was interested in this offer. I gave Mr. Frick and Mr. Phillips, my partners, power of attorney to carry through this transaction and sailed for Europe. My share in the money that was put up on option was \$1,000,000. The option never was exercised and the deal fell through, and when I got back from Europe I found \$1,000,000 credited to my account."

Carnegie, further questioned, maintained that he did not know that Frick or Phillips were interested in the offer which Judge Moore had made or that any of their money was involved in the \$1,000,000 option that was forfeited.

"I am here to tell the absolute truth," said Carnegie, banging his fist on the table. "I have done nothing that I wish to conceal."

Of the \$420,000,000 said by the Steel

# 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.

## PACKERS WIN DAY IN CHICAGO TRIAL

Judge Carpenter Rules Out Pratt Testimony and Identifications.

## HOUSE COMMITTEE DEMANDS RECORDS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Subpoenas were signed tonight by Representative Stanley, chairman of the steel investigating committee, calling on the officers of the United States Steel corporation for practically all of the books and papers in possession of the corporation. The subpoenas also call for the production of the books and papers of the subsidiary concerns of the steel corporation.

It is not the purpose of Chairman Stanley to have all of the data enumerated in his subpoenas brought to Washington. Complaint is made by the committee that the corporation has refused to give Statistician McRae access to certain documents called for informally by Chairman Stanley.

The committee is anxious to gain possession of certain data, including the minute books of the subsidiaries and letters exchanged by officers of the corporation on matters supposed to be pertinent to the pending inquiry; also the minute books of the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee, as well as the board of directors of the corporation.

President Farrell, of the steel corporation, will soon appear before the committee as a witness. He will be questioned particularly with reference to the expert business, a question touched upon lightly by Judge Gary when he was on the stand.

## SLAYS WIFE FOR HER ELOPEMENT

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10.—Tracing his wife from Philadelphia, whence he declared she had fled with Joseph Berno and her young babe, Otis Lachner fired three revolver bullets at her this afternoon, picked up the child and fled from the little room which the wife had rented at 824 Long street Northside.

He was pursued by a mounted policeman and captured in a nearby house. The woman died before aid reached her.

Six weeks ago, according to Berno, he left Philadelphia with the woman and her child. Lachner, it is alleged, wrote to his wife declaring that he would slay her unless she returned.

This morning he called at the house, where the woman refused to consider his overtures. Berno was held as a witness.

Lachner was formerly employed in the Baldwin plant of the American Locomotive Works, Philadelphia.

## PACKERS WIN DAY IN CHICAGO TRIAL

Judge Carpenter Rules Out Pratt Testimony and Identifications.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—There was joy in the ranks of the ten packers on trial in the United States District Court here today when Judge Carpenter ruled out the testimony of Jerome H. Pratt in so far as it relates to the identification of figures and notations made on government exhibits, which the witness previously had declared were in the handwriting of J. Ogden Armour, Arthur Meeker and Thomas Connors, three of the defendants.

But the ruling was no bombshell in the camp of the government's attorneys. The testimony given by Pratt, former manager for Armour & Co., may yet be admitted, if experts on handwriting attribute the notations to the men to whom Pratt has ascribed them. This turn of affairs forecasts the possibility of the introducing of photographic experts to identify the handwriting of the three previously mentioned defendants.

The exhibits in question are those sent Pratt in the usual course of business of the firm of Armour & Co. Pratt was, it is said, the emissary of Armour & Co. at the Tuesday meetings of the alleged "pool" or price making institution of the packers. This "pool," the government maintains, fixed the prices of fresh meat and through such action violated the Sherman Law, which prohibits combinations which restrain trade in any commodity or necessity of life.

That it is the intention of the government to introduce handwriting experts there can be little question. The ruling of the court, while not what the government attorneys expected, was none the less anticipated. That is, they were prepared, when the ruling was announced, to proceed along lines calculated to later make the evidence of Pratt admissible through substantiation by photographic experts.

## HAND LAUNDRIES VOTE TO SHUT DOWN WITH STEAM SHOPS

(Continued from page 1.)

and substantiate any worker who complains today.

I have seen young girls and women faint at their machines and carried to the dressing room and laid on a bench, as they have no chairs, and when revived compelled to go to work again, or otherwise they are no longer needed. I have even seen a girl have her head tied up from headache and she was told to take the rag off, as she was making a fool of herself.

I have even fallen myself exhausted, man as I am, under the terribly inhuman hours and intolerable heat. I was so sick one day I could not stand and had to go home, and the boss went so far as to tell my wife that I didn't want to work—I was too lazy. After working from 7 a. m. till 1 a. m. the next morning.

This is what decided me to open my own laundry; and I can state that any one employed by me receives the best wages and union hours.

I believe an investigation should be had of all steam laundries, whether the strike ends or not, as they are a disgrace to humanity.

I, for one, am with the workers and will do all in my power to help them.

But besides all this there is another problem that confronts the workers, and that is the conditions in the so-called hand laundries.

They likewise oppress their employees and force them to work far into the night at a small remuneration; also they live behind a partition with their families, which is the cause, no doubt, of the spreading of disease from one block to another.

So I hope that the workers win, and that such horrible conditions that confront them now be abolished.

In conclusion, I congratulate the laundry workers; also The Call for its outspoken editors, who, it seems, are not afraid to tell the truth.

New York, Jan. 10, 1912.

## BANKS GAVE HIM CASH FOR MERE ASKING IT

Isaac J. Cohn, a young advertising man at one time associated with Ward & Gow, told the Borough Bank investigators in Brooklyn today that he had secured credit in October, 1907, simply by asking for it. He testified he didn't even bother to appear personally at the bank's offices, but sent a four-month promissory note for \$2,500, unsecured, and a pass-book with a credit for that amount.

"I was ready at any time to pay this obligation," said Cohn, "but I was never asked. Now, Artemus Ward has taken over the obligation in consideration of my transfer to him of stock in the International Trust Company."

"Did you open accounts in other institutions in a similar way?" queried Chief Prober Mahoney.

"Yes, in the American Exchange and in the New York National Exchange banks," answered the witness.

## ESCAPING GAS KILLS THREE.

EAST ORANGE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Cecil E. Simpson, an invalid, his wife, and their 12-year-old son, were found dead today in their home, the victims of asphyxiation. Gas escaping from the defective piping of a small gas heater was responsible.

## MEETING HEARS OF FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Haywood, Abbott and Thompson Tell of Conditions in Far West.

A protest meeting in behalf of the free speech fight now being carried on in Aberdeen, Wash., was held at Arlington Hall, last night. Leonard D. Abbott, president. William D. Haywood and James P. Thompson spoke to the small audience which assembled.

Abbott gave an introductory speech of fifteen minutes, in which he told of the class struggle and economic interpretation. In view of the Western States, the fight of free speech is being carried on, these being Washington, California, Missouri, Montana and Kansas. He explained in general the fight as it is today, and how the workingman is beginning to realize his power.

"It is only the popular ideas that are given the right of free speech, while the unpopular, and new ideas have to fight for the right," said Abbott.

Haywood spoke next, and also told of the present fight. He expressed himself in favor of direct action, and individual freedom. "Use any weapon available in order to accomplish the overthrow of the present system," exclaimed Haywood. He then read the contents of a diary of one of the imprisoned free speech men. It told of the sufferings of the men while in prison in Fresno, Cal.

The L. W. W. men won their fight after months of privation and insult in the beautiful State of California, where a man is thrown into prison for expressing his opinion of freedom and liberty. Combined strength and persistence won the fight for these men, and one big union would win the struggle for the working class against the system of today, declared Haywood.

James P. Thompson, a man who was imprisoned in the Spokane fight, took the floor and gave a lengthy, snappy lecture on the causes of the fight and its economic conditions. He also advocated direct action and outlined the principles of the L. W. W. organization. Direct action only will win for the workers, and not political action. Thompson told of the fight all over the world, for freedom and liberty. His address was full of humor and strong language, and he had the audience bursting with laughter.

## DEATH DISCLOSED HIS DOUBLE LIFE

CLIFTONDALE, Mass., Jan. 10.—Through the death of William H. Whiting of this town, prominently identified with the Republican politics of the State, and for nearly a score years legislative agent of the New England Telephone Company, startling facts have been revealed which show that he led a dual life for more than thirty years.

It developed that during long periods, when he was away from his wife and four children in this town, he spent his time with a wife and three children at Pittsfield, Mass. It was while staying at the latter home, that he died, December 30, after a brief illness of pneumonia.

His first marriage is said to have taken place in Pittsfield about thirty years ago. Five years later, and a short while after he entered politics at the State House, in Boston, the second ceremony was performed in Medford.

A surprising coincidence in connection with the revelation is the fact that his children in both homes are named alike. That is, a William Harry Whiting, Jr., in Pittsfield was followed by a boy with the same surname in Cliftondale.

It supported both families and provided them with comfortable homes, sharing his time between Pittsfield and Cliftondale.

## FIERCE STRUGGLE ON IN OHIO CONVENTION

COLEMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—So fierce did the fight between the progressive and reactionary elements in the Ohio constitutional convention become late today that the proposal to name a Committee on Committees that President H. S. Bigelow, progressive, descended from the measure, and took the floor to oppose the measure.

Bigelow took this action following a speech by ex-Congressman Campbell, of Henry County, who urged that the President be stripped of his power of appointment.

His struggle is preliminary to the real fight between progressives and the Ohio Board of Commerce over the question of initiative, referendum and recall.

## TO FORBID MARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10.—Organized action by Congress and members of this State will be taken against marrying divorced persons.

Resolutions passed by the New Haven Association of Congregational Ministers forbid any member to perform a marriage ceremony where either contracting party has been divorced under statutory charges or when the divorced party is unknown to him.

Penalty for disobeying this prohibition is expulsion from the association.

## Don't Fail to Save where you can. This tea aids its strength goes twice as far.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

One Quality—the Best

White Rose Ceylon, Southams and Flower.

# The New York Public

## Appreciate the Splendid Values in the

# Cammeyer

## End-of-the-Year Sale

Sale Continues During January

This is NOT a sale of goods made for a sale—shopworn shoes or styles that are passé—but

### Regular Stock Lines

In Every Department on Main Floor at an Actual Saving of 35% to 50%

We originate hundreds of new styles each season, and take this method of radical price reductions to clear out stocks, all real Cammeyer shoes, with the ironclad Cammeyer guarantee of style and service.

The Opportunity to Get Cammeyer Shoes at a Big Saving is Yours Now

Men's \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$7.00 Button, Lace, Blucher and Oxfords.	\$3.65	Women's \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$7.00 Shoes, Slippers and Oxfords.	\$3.65
Men's \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 Button, Lace Blucher and Oxfords.	\$2.65	Women's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes, Slippers and Oxfords.	\$2.45

### Children's Shoes

Children's Button and Lace Shoes	\$2.45	Children's High Cut Button and Lace Shoes	\$2.50
Sizes 2½ to 6 Reduced from \$3.00 and \$3.50	\$2.15	Sizes 11 to 2	\$2.45
Sizes 11 to 2 Reduced from \$3.00 and \$3.50	\$1.65	Sizes 6 to 10½ Reduced from \$2.50, \$3 and \$4	\$1.35

Cammeyer Stamped on a shoe means Standard Merit

6th Ave. @ 20th St.

## WHY ARE YOU A SOCIALIST?

Do you know enough about Socialism to answer this question intelligently and convincingly? Or are your ideas based upon a few socialistic phrases picked up at random? The ultimate success of Socialism has been greatly retarded because many of the comrades are ignorant of the fundamental causes back of the movement.

The average Socialist knows he is right but doesn't know why.

But it is time he should know why. The statements of Capitalistic writers and speakers are apparently upheld by the ordinary world-histories—works that simply recount the spectacular features of each period—the struggles of vast armies and the magnificence of kings and courts. But the real, vital truth under the surface is either unveiled or grossly misrepresented. And it is to the truth under the surface that the Socialist must go for his facts—the facts that show why Socialism is inevitable.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

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## Victor L. Berger says:

"A few Socialist phrases are not enough to make a Socialist. In order to know why Socialism is coming a Socialist should have an idea of evolution—the manner in which one system has grown out of another. To show how the Socialist Republic will develop out of the present system, the Library of Original Sources has been published."

## The Library of Original Sources

This is the only work ever compiled that so definitely and completely meets the needs of every comrade in the great struggle against Capital. It sweeps aside that which is superficial and distorted, and traces the evolution of social progress through the past 7,000 years, giving complete in their original form the documents (translated) containing all the ideas that have influenced civilization and shaped history; the work of the original thinkers and investigators who have been in the thick of the fight for truth and equality.

It is the most important contribution to freedom and individuality of thought that the centuries have produced.

Thousands of the comrades own and love this wonderful library. It is used as a reference by Socialist writers and speakers; it is read by farmers, miners, mechanics, blacksmiths and cobblers; it is the greatest work extant for Socialists and every owner of the library says so.

If you want to know why Socialism is coming, if you want to know how the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system read the Library of Original Sources. It will tell you all this and more; it will make you a Scientific Socialist.

To give you an idea of the nature of this great work we will send you free an "original document" telling of a popular uprising in medieval England, and how the people got their rights. A rare document of present interest and historical value. Enclose the attached coupon immediately and a copy will reach you by return mail.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

## VILLAINOUS POLICY URGED FOR NEGROES

Governor of S. C. Hows Because White Teachers Shows Pupils Affection.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 10.—Governor Cole L. Blease, who has repeatedly inveighed against the spending of white people's taxes for the education of negroes, goes a step further in his villainous policy in his annual message to the Legislature, and urges the adoption of a law to prevent white persons from teaching negroes.

The governor declares a handsome white woman in South Carolina was seen showing affection to negro children, her pupils, and fears it portends the breaking down of the color line. With reference to this matter the Governor says:

"It is recommended that you pass an act prohibiting any white person from teaching in negro schools or teaching negro children. We boast of the fact that we have no social equality in South Carolina, yet white people are teaching in negro schools, who are associating with the pupils, and teaching them that they are as good as white people, and are instilling in their heads ideas of social equality. Not long ago a white woman (and a soon looking one) was seen walking on a school ground, with one arm around a negro boy and the other around a negro girl. What do you expect to be the outcome of this kind of conduct? Stop it, and stop it now."

With reference to lynching the Governor says that when a negro assaults a white woman "just so long will lynching be had, regardless of how much the newspapers may howl and rage or who is Governor."

The Governor recommends the adoption of a law prohibiting negroes from belonging to secret societies. He says:

"Much annoyance is being caused in various parts of the State by the organization of such lodges negroes who commit crime are given assistance in escaping, money is raised to pay lawyers, if the one charged with a crime is a member of the lodge, therefore, such lodges should be disbanded."

Negroes outnumber the white population in South Carolina.

## HACKENSACK FREES BURGLARY PRISONER

Holby, Out on \$1,000 Bail, Betrayed Partner, Who Escaped.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Henry A. Holby, alias Harry Hall, who last July was caught in Hackensack by Policeman Breen with about \$1,000 worth of silverware in his possession that had been taken from the residence of William Kiel, of Maywood, two days previous, was released from the Hackensack jail today after putting up \$1,000 cash bail.

Holby was a partner of Frank Hart, the notorious burglar who, three weeks ago, escaped from the Hackensack jail. Holby squealed on Hart the moment the latter entered the Hackensack jail and was to have been the chief witness against Hart, but the latter escaped two days before the time set for his trial.

With Hart gone, Chief of Police Dunn, of Hackensack, believed that Holby would have to stand trial for burglary in this vicinity. Hart threatened to kill Holby for squealing on him and threatened to tell of a certain murder in Pennsylvania of which Holby had knowledge. Holby had an account in a Johnstown bank. His counsel here was Luther A. Campbell.

Hart and Holby were roommates, and lived on West 20th street, New York, where Secret Service Chief Flynn found a counterfeiting outfit when Hart was arrested.

There were three complete cases of burglary against Hart, and the local police believed that Holby furnished the brains for the combination. Holby's release has created great surprise here.

## SHUSTER MAY GO AS MINISTER TO PERSIA

Russian Organ Hears Rumor to That Effect From Teheran.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—Novoe Vremya, in a special issue from Teheran today, says that Morgan Shuster, the American, until recently was Treasurer-General to the Persian Government, and was dismissed on the demand of the Russian Government, is probably to be appointed United States Minister at Teheran. The report has attracted much attention here.

According to reports from Teheran the Persian Government will offer former Shah, Mohammed Ali, a pension of \$5,000,000 annually, approximately \$50,000, annually, on condition that he quits Persia. The government will grant the former Shah, brother of the former and present Governor at Teheran, Russian protection, and Selah-wieh, another brother, \$5,000,000 (\$40,000) on the same conditions.

The former Shah of Persia, in pension after he had invaded in an effort to regain his lost throne. It became known that his knowledge of the arrangements for his pension and that he would succeed. The Persian government, however, was defeating his brothers when Russia failed to take offense at the activities of Morgan Shuster, and sent troops to the country. The Shah's Government, however, was later forced into detaching whereby it was made that neither Russia nor Great Britain would abandon the Shah's throne.

Since he is now abandoned, it is able he will accept the pension and quit the country.

DETECTIVE GEORGE JAIL

George King, a waitress was yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for eight months by Justice Charles G. King had been convicted on a charge of larceny.

## COWBOYS FIGHT WITH 1,000 STARVING WOLVES

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 10.—Cowboys arriving here today told a story of a wild fight with a pack of 1,000 wolves while riding the range in Loyal County.

There were six cowboys in the party sent out to carry cotton seed meal to starving cattle during the recent blizzard. The wolves were half starved, and charging down upon the party engaged them in a running fight for four hours.

The cowboys were finally forced to make a stand, when three of their number were thrown from their horses and narrowly escaped death.







# DRAMA

### "THE TALKER," AT THE HARRIS THEATER, IS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING PLAYS OF THE SEASON, AND IT IS ACTED WITH UNUSUAL ABILITY BY TULLY MARSHALL, LILLIAN ALBERTSON AND THE SUPPORTING COMPANY—STORY DEALS WITH THE EVIL EFFECTS OF LOOSE AND SUPERFICIAL THINKING UPON VITAL QUESTIONS.

By WILLIAM MAILLY.

In Marion Fairfax's play "The Talker," now visible at the Harris Theater, there is revealed the evil that follows upon the reckless and voluble advocacy of ideas that are only superficially understood and illogically applied. The worst of ideas will bring ruin in their working out if those who champion them do not comprehend their real significance and their practical application to the affairs of everyday life. That is one of the most obvious lessons that experience teaches us. Something like the same theme was used in "The Havoc," in which Henry Miller appeared last season to such good effect, wherein a blatant mouther of "free love" phrases and his foolish victim were confounded by the direct application of their theories to their own situation. The theme has its pertinence at this particular time.

"The Talker" is written with an unusual degree of skill and it is absorbingly interesting from beginning to end. This comes of its straightforward and logical story, its vivid and veracious characterization, its consistent, racy and life-like dialogue, its natural and spontaneous comedy, the direct and poignant appeal of its few dramatic moments, and the all round excellence of its presentation. The acting of Tully Marshall and Lillian Albertson in the leading parts is especially praiseworthy. Mr. Marshall appearing in a role vastly different from those he played in "Paid in Full" and "The Lily."

The scene of the play is laid in the Lenox home in Flushing, Long Island. There, in that "suburb of a suburb," Harry Lenox, a salaried man in the city, has succeeded, after much economizing, to acquire a home and he rejoices exceedingly thereat. But his joy is not shared by his wife, Kate. She has tired of the humdrum of suburban life, perhaps because the couple have no children, like their neighbors. She has become interested in the "new woman's" movement and she reads papers on woman's emancipation before women's clubs and societies. She talks the cause unceasingly, in and out of the home, and the ideas she espouses are becoming more and more liberal and unconventional.

But while Kate talks these ideas, they are not really hers, because she does not fully understand them, nor the basis for them. They are merely a diversion to her, not a sincere and heartfelt conviction that has grown out of her own life experience. Moreover, she is conscious that she has been growing more beautiful and the instinct to use the power which her beauty gives her is irresistible. She is flattered by the attention of men other than her husband, and she enjoys drawing them on. So the ideas she persistently advocates are a convenient cloak for her selfish and shabby designs. In this she is a typical woman of her time, and she is typical of women's rights advocates as a class.

Throughout all this, the husband is tolerant and non-combative. He humors his wife, because he loves her in his own way, and he is too intent upon raising the money to buy the home to bother about arguing with his wife. Suddenly, however, he wakes up. There is living with the Lenox's Harry's sister, Ruth, who has just come of age. He learns that Ruth has been receiving attentions from a man named Hollister, notwithstanding that she is already recognized as engaged to young Leonidas Whinston, of whom Harry and his wife approve. Harry is suspicious of Hollister, of whom little is known, except that he makes a splurge and an impression on the suburbanites racing around in an automobile.

What Harry does not know, however, is that Hollister has been paying court to Kate, who has encouraged him, for amusement sake, and in this way Hollister has covered up his attentions to Ruth. Through the loquacity of a Mr. Fells, a neighbor, Harry learns that Kate has promised to take an auto ride with Hollister, and he hastens home in time to greet Kate upon her return from the ride. His allegations are disproved, and his suspicions of wrongdoing on Kate's part are cleared up only to be followed by the receipt of the news from Ruth that she has eloped with Hollister, who is a married man, and that the pair are at that moment on the train speeding to Chicago, and beyond the reach of Harry and Kate.

In the letter that Ruth leaves she declares that Kate will understand her if no one else does, and it then becomes clear at once to Harry that it has been the insistent reiteration of the so-called advanced ideas of Kate upon the subject of marriage and the

# MATCH WORKER TELLS OF POISON DANGERS

### Array of Argument Against Use of Poison in Making Matches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Barlomey Plaza, a match worker, who had to have his jaw cut out as a result of phosphorus necrosis or "phossy jaw" was brought before the Committee on Ways and Means, Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, chairman, at Washington today, in a hearing on the Esch phosphorus bill.

Last year, at President Taft's request, the Diamond Match Company cancelled their patent in sesquiphosphide of phosphorus, which is one of the most available of the substitutes for poisonous phosphorus, to facilitate the enactment of legislation against the use of poison in making matches.

Plaza, who is an uneducated man, told his story in a simple, dramatic way that was impressive. At 28 years of age he had his lower jaw removed by a surgical operation. He worked in Passaic, N. J., in a match factory, which had the reputation of being one of the most sanitary in the United States. A dental office upstairs in the factory provided for examination of the teeth of the workers, and every possible effort was made against infection from the poisonous phosphorus.

One day Plaza's teeth began to ache. One tooth, then two, then finally more were extracted. Holes began to rot through his jawbones. Constant attention only kept his mouth free from the nauseating pus. At length the dentist told him he must go to the hospital. He went and his lower jaw bone was removed by a surgical operation. He was in the hospital fifty-nine days. When he came out he wore a bandage around his head. He did not go back to the match factory to work. They do not take men back when they have "phossy jaw."

Plaza was no longer strong. He is married and has six children. So he must work somewhere. His priest got him a position, but at very low pay. Pictures Used as Argument.

An exhibit of photographs, death certificates and facts concerning "phossy jaw" was also shown. It presented in graphic form the arguments in behalf of the Esch phosphorus bill. Ten leading countries of the world and many colonies have signed an international treaty agreeing to prohibit the manufacture of poisonous matches. Still other countries have enacted legislation prohibiting the use of the poison.

"Phossy jaw" is caused by working where there are fumes of poisonous phosphorus. It often happens in match factories that a worker will be free of infection for many years and then suddenly develop a case. Often the jawbone has to be cut out. In the exhibit are pictures of jaws which have been removed from match workers, eaten through with the phosphorus abscesses. Some of them, honey-combed on the body of the bone, are well preserved at the joints and show where in the surgical operation the disunion from the mechanism of the adjoining bone was made. Other bones are mere fragments, having been mostly consumed in the process of decomposition caused by the poison.

The disease causes, besides local suffering, debility and anemia, and when the patient lives they are often too weak to ever work again. The humiliation of the facial mutilation as shown in the photographs is also an important factor. On this account no one who has had "phossy jaw" wants to be photographed, women especially objecting.

Photographs of men who have had either upper or lower jaws entirely cut out; a woman who has had her cheek mutilated, with details too unpleasant to write of, are features of his exhibit. It is pointed out that sanitary regulations do not keep workers from getting "phossy jaw," as France taking the industry under government contract proved. Every effort was made to safeguard the workers, but the revenue was largely eaten up by compensation paid to those who were poisoned before a harmless substitute for the poison was found.

Pathetic Story of Widow. In the exhibit are recent death certificates from some of the best factories in America, where sanitary regulations are rigorously carried out. One of them records the death of a worker in what is said to be probably the most sanitary match factory in the world. A picture of a young widow, decidedly pretty before she went into a factory, is contrasted with a view of her after four years' work "packing" matches. Her jaw is gone and a pitiful transformation has taken place in her usual looks.

While "phossy jaw" is the most important and far-reaching harm done by poisoned matches, there are other evils resulting from them. A feature of the exhibit was a collection of clippings which show that many innocent victims are annually as a result of eating match heads. Suicides result from drinking water in which match heads have been soaked. Intentions poisoning among women, clippings show, is not infrequent. Women who do not die from it have their health wrecked for life. It is pointed out that it is unwise to leave so convenient a poison within reach of those likely to be tempted to use it.

# MUSIC

### NIGHT WAGE EARNERS CROWD CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL TO HEAR FINE OLD LYRICS OF ITALIAN SCHOOL HYMNED BY ALESSANDRO BONCI IN SONG RECITAL, IN WHICH HE IS ASSISTED AT PIANOFORTE BY ROBERT E. FRANCIANI.

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

When Oscar Hammerstein opened the Manhattan Opera House in the fall of November, 1906, the occasion marked a turning point in the annals of grand opera in this country. The Metropolitan had stood for a score of years as a bulwark of the art against which none might dare to compete. But Hammerstein found quick public recognition, and his venture encouraged the formation of the Boston Opera and the Chicago Opera. The institution entered upon a brilliant career, and soon the Manhattan fulfilled a glorious mission in the introduction to New York of the masterpieces of modern French opera. Incidentally, the Metropolitan Opera un-

derwent a radical change of policy; and its present high standing is due as much to the opposition which it encountered while the big theater on West 34th street housed grand opera as to any other influence. One of a great solo cast engaged for the presentation of Bellini's grand opera "I Puritani," with which the Manhattan was opened, was Alessandro Bonci, the Italian tenor, and the lyric art which he revealed in the course of his performance that night was exceeded in importance only by



ALESSANDRO BONCI. Who yesterday sang recital program ranging from Pergolesi to Mascagni.

hoarseness had passed, he recovered his old-time clarity and finish of tone and control of legato. A grand aria from the Cimarosa opera, "Matri-monio Segreto," afforded him opportunity for the exemplification of the most arresting phases of his art.

RARELY HEARD LISZT COMPOSITION—"EVOCATION A LA CHAPELLE SIXTINE"—FEATURED ON FREE ORGAN RECITAL PROGRAM TO BE ESSAYED BY CLARENCE DICKINSON IN ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, TONIGHT.

Standing out from a gorgeous array of instrumental and operatic music, to be rendered in the course of a recital program by Clarence Dickinson, organist of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and of the Temple Beth-El, in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, Amsterdam avenue and 116th street, this evening, beginning at 8:15 o'clock, is a rarely heard Liszt composition—"Evocation a la Chapelle Sixtine," upon themes from the "Miserere" of Allegri and the Mozart "Ave Verum." The complete program:

Pastoral Sonata.....Rheinberger  
Pastoral, "Intermezzo," Fugue, Waldchen, "Stegfriede".....Wagner  
Toccata.....Mozart  
Canon.....Schumann  
Meditation.....Bubek  
Berceuse.....Hilfnay  
Evocation a la Chapelle Sixtine.....Liszt  
(Themes from Allegri's "Miserere" and Mozart's "Ave Verum.")  
Toccata from Symphony V.....Widor  
Prayer.....Guilmant  
Norwegian War Rhapsody.....Sinding  
Admission to the recital, which is the third performance of the Fifth series given in the churches and halls of Greater New York, under the auspices of the American Guild of Organists, will be free, no tickets being required.

TEXAS STAFF COLONEL A FILIBUSTER

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 10.—F. A. Chapa, colonel on the staff of Gov. Oscar Colquitt, of Texas, was today convicted in the Federal Court at Brownsville, on the charge of conspiracy to foment a revolution against Mexico. Colonel Chapa is a wholesale druggist of San Antonio and a former member of the school board there. He is a personal friend of Gen. Estorado Reyes, and it was he who rented a home for General Reyes when the ex-minister of War for Mexico came to San Antonio from Mexico, to begin his plans to overthrow Madero by force of arms.

Inasmuch as Governor Colquitt has been attempting vigorously to enforce the neutrality law, the arrest of Chapa has greatly embarrassed him and the conviction more so. Colonel Chapa was convicted of helping Reyes to secure arms and soldiers.

JAIL FOR INDIAN MURDERER. ROCHESTER, Jan. 10.—Grover Ekye, a Tomawanda Indian, who killed his father-in-law, William Peters, on July 6, 1911, pleaded guilty to first degree manslaughter at Saturday yesterday afternoon, and was sentenced to Auburn for not less than nine or more than thirteen years.

# CZAR MAY ASSIST REBELS IN CHINA

### Provided Mongolia Is Allowed to Become Free. St. Petersburg Denial.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—According to cables received here today from Tientsin, it has been announced there that Russia will assist the Chinese revolutionists in overthrowing the Manchu dynasty, providing the republicans will agree to allow outer Mongolia to become independent. This would permit Russia to extend her sphere of influence in the Orient to an alarming extent.

The Russian Legation here denies that such an announcement was authorized by the Imperial Russian Government, but there is little doubt felt in diplomatic circles here that the Czar's Ministers will go to almost any extreme to secure the independence of Mongolia. A St. Petersburg telegraph agency, in a cablegram received here today, declares it is authorized completely to contradict the reports that Russia has sent to China demands that Mongolia be permitted to secede and accept Russian suzerainty.

The denial by the Russian Legation is regarded as a quibble, diplomats here declaring that while Russia has not made a formal demand on China to release Mongolia, she has queried the Chinese Government regarding its attitude in the matter.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.—The republican army is preparing to advance north. Ten warships and ten steamships are at Nanking ready to convey a part of the troops.

PEKING, Jan. 10.—The republicans are reported to be destroying the Pukow Railroad a hundred miles from the southern terminus. Rumors of rebel activities in other places continue, and the fear is growing that fighting on a general scale will be renewed. Imperial troops from Han-yang are on their way to Ho-nan-fu to defend that place against threatened attack.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The 500 United States troops which the War Department yesterday ordered to China to protect the railroad from Peking to Tain may get away from the southern terminus. Rumors of rebel activities in other places continue, and the fear is growing that fighting on a general scale will be renewed. Imperial troops from Han-yang are on their way to Ho-nan-fu to defend that place against threatened attack.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—A semi-official explanation of Russia's dealings with China in reference to Mongolia, was issued tonight. The gist of which is that after the Mongolians had declared their independence they asked Russia's protection. The Russian Government advised the Mongolians to try and establish an understanding with China. Then certain Russian officials acted as mediators in some local troubles, after which the representatives of China and the Mongolians, respectively, appealed to Russia.

The statement disavowing any intention to interfere in Chinese affairs or any aggression in Mongolia, but says the Russian Government is very much concerned in the maintenance of order and in the protection of Russian trade interests there. Russia does not wish to see an armed conflict between China and Mongolia, which would damage Russian interests, but at the same time, the statement says, Russia cannot ignore any de facto government in Mongolia, and if a separation occurs she will be compelled by the circumstances to treat Mongolia as independent.

# LORIMER PAINTS PICTURE OF SELF

### Talks on Many Topics, but Not a Word About Corrupt Practices in His Election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In a long session of the Lorimer Investigating Committee today there was testimony by the Senator on many topics, but no word relating to bribery or other corrupt practices. Judge Haney, Lorimer's attorney, restricted his examination to events in the politics of Illinois in 1909, especially to the varying phases of the contest for Senator. Haney's plan seems to be that the corruption charges shall rest with Lorimer's categorical denial yesterday of any knowledge of any promise of payment of money to any member of the Legislature to vote for him.

Today's program was to have Lorimer detail the "unselfishness" of his attitude throughout the campaign for the Senatorship, and explain, from his standpoint, the natural course of events that led to his election. Lorimer's deliberate statement that he would have received 160 of the 180 votes when the number had reached 100, and he declared Lorimer elected, was the most striking feature of the testimony.

UNION LABELS.

### HENRY FRAHE TRUSSMAKER

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### OFFICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST NEW YORK

When you wear your eye glasses do you have them made by Dr. B. L. Becker?

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### \$1 GLASSES \$1 FOR

Your Eyes Examined and Treated by DR. L. H. KRAMES

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I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician

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Special Liberal Prices for Children

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Between 34 and 4th Sts.

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### DR. PH. LEWIN SURGEON DENTIST

51 E. 97th St., N. E. Cor. Madison Ave.

### DR. WOLFSON SURGEON DENTIST

51 E. 97th St., N. E. Cor. Madison Ave.

### DRS. L. & I. HERNANDEZ SURGEON DENTISTS

Have removed to 1200 4th St., Cor. 12th St.

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2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street

### Thomas G. Hume

Make and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS

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Remember that manufacturer's name in union made pianos emphasizes in their advertisement the fact that their pianos are MADE.

### UNION MADE PIANOS

Always insist on seeing the

### UNION MADE BEER

Always look for the Label

### UNION MADE CIGARS

Always look for the Label

### UNION MADE TOBACCO

Always look for the Label

### UNION MADE SOAP

Always look for the Label

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### UNION MADE BOOKS

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### MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants

275 Broadway Ave. 106 E. 84th St. 212 W. 64th St. 230 Fulton St. 415 84th Ave. 275 Broadway St. 27 W. 17th St. BOSTON, MASS. 27 Kingston St. BUFFALO, N. Y. 292 Main St. PHILA. PA. 123 Chestnut St. ST. LOUIS, MO. 1015 N. 7th St. PITTSBURGH, PA. 1111 Washington St. As an experiment, take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

### MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS

220 W. 4th St. Tel. 10th & 4th

### CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS AND HATTERS

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### CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, UNION-MADE CLOTHES ONLY

127 W. 23rd St. Tel. 23rd & 22nd

### MASSACHUSETTS ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW—Boston

### ALL AMERICA AND EDUCATOR BOOKS, UNION MADE—Boston

### BANKER LEAVES \$12,000,000

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 10.—Charles E. Kountze, former president of the Colorado National Bank, left no unpaid accounts when he died and no one has a claim against the estate, valued at \$12,000,000.

### O. W. Wuertz Pianos and Player

### McCarrn's Hats



SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings.

Branch 5—61 St. Marks place. Branch 8—3209 Third avenue. Branch 10, Executive Committee—Jumel Hall, 152d street and Amsterdam avenue.

Roumanian Socialist League—Room 6, University Building, 184 Eldridge street.

Haywood-Hillquit Meeting.

Tonight, in Cooper Union, the question of party tactics toward certain phases of the working class movement will be debated by Morris Hillquit and William D. Haywood, to be followed by a general discussion.

The meeting will be called to order at 8:15 and all are requested to be in their seats by that hour and not disturb the meeting by coming late.

Minutes of previous meeting accepted as read. Moved and carried that the \$1,000 donated by Comrade Kneeland be turned over to the city executive with the understanding that the woman organizer's salary and expenses only be paid out of that sum.

Moved and carried that a committee of two present the matter to the city executive and at the same time adjust all matters pertaining to funds.

Moved and carried to elect a permanent secretary and treasurer. Comrade Volovick elected to act as treasurer, Comrade Meehan as recording secretary.

Comrades Volovick and Boughton were elected to audit the books. Comrade Volovick instructed to print tickets for the entertainment, same to be distributed for sale at once.

Moved and carried to appoint Comrades Boughton and Volovick as a Women's Day Committee in conjunction with Comrade Sanger and to engage a theater or hall for the 25th of February, if none is to be rented for the evening, to engage one for the afternoon.

Comrade Block tendered her resignation from the committee. Moved and carried to lay same on the table.

Moved and carried to ask City Executive Committee to reprint Comrade Stern's leaflet "To the Wives of Tolstoy" in the issue.

Sule, Tuck, and Albert were elected to a committee on a May Day festival.

Jessie Jones, Mary Haywood, Tuck and Koch were elected to work in conjunction with the officers as an Executive Committee.

Meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

The Lyceum Lecture Committee declares that it is time to hustle for the second lecture of the Lyceum course. Get to work and hasten the sale of tickets for Walter J. Millard's lecture on "Why Things Happen to Happen."

Remember that out of the large audience at Charles Edward Russell's lecture, there were many who held only a single ticket, not a course ticket. Therefore all these following lectures must be pushed to the fullest extent. Do not forget that with each 25 cent ticket there goes 25 cents worth of literature, either a paper or a book.

Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, January 15, at 8 o'clock.

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The Union Hill Socialists are making a special effort to advertise this meeting by a personal canvass of the vicinity and several thousand hand bills have been widely distributed. All are welcome and admission is free.

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The meeting was called to order by Secretary Klump at 2:30 p.m. Henry Carless was elected chairman, and Harry Egerton secretary of the meeting.

William Asker was elected sergeant at arms, and with the assistance of Percy Sulc, examined the membership cards of those present. All Comrades who were not in good standing were granted the privilege of a voice, but no vote in the proceedings. Communication from Organizer Jagers, in which he regretted his inability to be present, and advised the party to get down to hard pan, and do some real hard political work. The communication was received and filed.

Delegates to the national convention to be held in Oklahoma City, on May 12, laid over to new business.

Communication from State Secretary Killiback regarding the tour of Arthur Carot through New Jersey, was referred to the Lecture Committee.

Report of Secretary Klump showed twenty-three branches in the county, two of which have been organized in the last four months, both babies doing well, and showing promise of growing into real live, healthy youngsters.

Financial Secretary O'Leary reported receipts for past six months of \$863.59, and disbursements of \$792.24, balance, \$71.35. On motion report was received and filed.

On account of the illness of Treasurer Henley the report of the treasurer was laid over to the County Committee.

Literature Agent John Vicine reported a sale of literature in the last two months of \$34.08. On motion report was received and filed.

Margaret Goebel, reporting for the Auditing Committee, reported having examined the books of the financial secretary, literature agent, and picnic committee, and found them correct. Report received.

On motion the report of the Committee on the Desirability of Having a Paid Organizer was received, and they were ordered to make a final report at the last County Committee meeting in February.

The following were elected as officers of the local for the current year: Organizer, Henry Carless; Corresponding secretary, Milo C. Jones; recording secretary, Harry Egerton; financial secretary, Timothy O'Leary; treasurer, E. L. Klump; literature agent, John Vicine; librarian, Mrs. Mary Haywood; delegates to the State Committee, Richard P. Appleton, James Turnbull, and William Asker.

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On motion the matter of hiring a paid clerk was laid on the table. Motion that the County Committee be instructed to revise the by-laws of the Local and County Committee, and the County Committee call a special meeting of the local to have it acted upon. Motion carried.

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The election of a Campaign Committee was referred to the County Committee.

The following Comrades were nominated as delegates to the National Convention: George Goebel, Milo C. Jones, George H. Strobel, Hugh Reilly, James Turnbull, and Richard P. Appleton, of Essex County; Frank Hubschmidt, of Passaic County, and James Reilly, of Hudson County.

On motion the matter of hiring a paid clerk was laid on the table. Motion that the County Committee be instructed to revise the by-laws of the Local and County Committee, and the County Committee call a special meeting of the local to have it acted upon. Motion carried.

Sule, Tuck, and Albert were elected to a committee on a May Day festival.

Jessie Jones, Mary Haywood, Tuck and Koch were elected to work in conjunction with the officers as an Executive Committee.

Meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

The Lyceum Lecture Committee declares that it is time to hustle for the second lecture of the Lyceum course. Get to work and hasten the sale of tickets for Walter J. Millard's lecture on "Why Things Happen to Happen."

Remember that out of the large audience at Charles Edward Russell's lecture, there were many who held only a single ticket, not a course ticket. Therefore all these following lectures must be pushed to the fullest extent. Do not forget that with each 25 cent ticket there goes 25 cents worth of literature, either a paper or a book.

Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, January 15, at 8 o'clock.

QUEENS. Branch Maspeith will hold its regular business meeting tonight at Lexington Hall, Grand street and Lexington avenue. All members should attend the meeting as there is important business on hand.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City. The 8th Ward Branch meets tonight at 169 Monticello avenue.

Lecture by Joshua Wanhope. Joshua Wanhope, associate editor of The Call will deliver an address under the title "Class War, the Coming Crisis," on Sunday January 14, at 2:30 p.m. in New Turn Hall, corner Lewis street and New York avenue, Union Hill. A large attendance from both Hudson and Bergen counties is expected.

The Union Hill Socialists are making a special effort to advertise this meeting by a personal canvass of the vicinity and several thousand hand bills have been widely distributed. All are welcome and admission is free.

Essex County Minutes. Recording Secretary Harry Egerton, of Local Essex County, sends in the following report:

On Sunday, January 7, 1912, Local Essex County held its first regular meeting of the current year, and if the large attendance and great amount of business attended to may be taken as a criterion for the present year, 1912, will see Essex County take its rightful place in the foremost rank of those sections of the country that are painted in red on the map.

The meeting was called to order by Secretary Klump at 2:30 p.m. Henry Carless was elected chairman, and Harry Egerton secretary of the meeting.

William Asker was elected sergeant at arms, and with the assistance of Percy Sulc, examined the membership cards of those present. All Comrades who were not in good standing were granted the privilege of a voice, but no vote in the proceedings. Communication from Organizer Jagers, in which he regretted his inability to be present, and advised the party to get down to hard pan, and do some real hard political work. The communication was received and filed.

Delegates to the national convention to be held in Oklahoma City, on May 12, laid over to new business.

Communication from State Secretary Killiback regarding the tour of Arthur Carot through New Jersey, was referred to the Lecture Committee.

Report of Secretary Klump showed twenty-three branches in the county, two of which have been organized in the last four months, both babies doing well, and showing promise of growing into real live, healthy youngsters.

Financial Secretary O'Leary reported receipts for past six months of \$863.59, and disbursements of \$792.24, balance, \$71.35. On motion report was received and filed.

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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.

A Future Captain of Industry

M. KONEWSKY, in Vorwärts.
We first made our acquaintance when he was thrown out of a second-story window...

A Jury Room Farce

Justice Defeated in the Jury Room, or Warning to Jurors.
Editor of The Call:
During a trial term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, the conduct of certain jurors excited the suspicions of the majority of the various panels...

Efficiency and Incentive

It has often been said, and it is no doubt true, that Socialism, to succeed, must prove itself more efficient in production than the system it has displaced.
Mallock, the British anti-Socialist, reported here some years ago by the Federation, unconsciously described the real nature of the "incentive"...

A NEW TERROR—"THE IDLE RICH"

Among the most significant changes of attitude on social questions of the present day may be noted the tendency of many individuals of the wealthy classes, and the public organs they control, to berate and denounce that portion of their own class known as "the idle rich."

The Mania for Arbitration

Always and everywhere the same processes, the same attempts to disarm the working class by taking from them such a formidable weapon as the strike! And we always find that in these attempts the opportunistic Socialists march arm in arm with the great capitalists in all the countries.

Socialism Defined

By Walter S. Wipiek, Resident Student, Rand School.
Socialism presents itself in four aspects—as a criticism of existing society, as a philosophy of the evolution of society, as an ideal or forecast of a coming society and as a practical movement inaugurated with this philosophy and seeking its realization.

"\$1,000,000 IN RUINS"

It is said that no human being can get any adequate comprehension of what a billion means, and, indeed, that even the comprehension of a million is very imperfect with most people.

Etcetera

By OOTO B. SCHOTT.
We remember, some years ago, when we were young and unsophisticated, we attended an affair at which Little Andy was the chief speaker. He told us boys, "Always do a little more work than you're being paid for!"

Through the newspapers spell out the sum for us in figures—\$1,000,000,000—nobody believes that there is actually the value of that sum in money or products lying there. It is not even in the form of paper purporting to represent money.

But as it is, the entire power of the United States Government is behind this mass of paper "securities." That power is itself the real "security," and it is in the last resort furnished by the people whom the possessors of this "negotiable" paper exploit.

There are innumerable ways of killing Socialism, and all of them are fine. Only they do not seem to work. The latest is the most curious, and a few words on it are given in the Cincinnati Examiner.