

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

The Call

The Weather.

COLDER; RAIN OR SNOW.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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CAPITAL AND LABOR IN FRIENDLY CONFAB

Civic Federationists Meet in "Laurel Room" of Luxurious Hotel and Tell Each Other How Friendship Shall Be Furthered.

LABOR OFFICIALS TAKE LARGE PART

Warren Stone Makes Fervent Plea for Higher Railroad Rates, but Capitalist Almost Lets the Cat Out of the Bag in Disturbing Speech.

"The time has come," the wairus said, "to talk of many things—of birds and beasts and sealing wax and cabbages and kings."

In some such language President Beth Low yesterday morning called to order the National Civic Federation in the laurel room of the Hotel Astor. The birds and the beasts and the sealing wax and the cabbages and kings were all represented. Among those present were Labor Leader Samuel Gompers, Labor Leader John Mitchell, Labor Leader Hugh Frayne, Labor Leader Warren S. Stone, Labor Leader William Ashton, Capitalist August Belmont, Capitalist Isaac N. Seligman, Capitalist Oscar Straus, and the like.

labor unions like his own, Stone intimated, were the best friends of the capitalists because they would protect people with millions against the ravages of socialism.

It was a great meeting and the whole conflict between capital and labor was settled once and for all, even if a speaker named Emerson did make a break and say that despite all efforts at arbitration during the past ten years workmen and employers were just as ready to fly at each other's throats as ever.

The laurel room of the Hotel Astor, accustomed to gayer gatherings, spent an exceedingly dry morning yesterday listening to speeches on trusts and finance and the government's persecutions of the trusts, yes, and, according to some of the speeches, even persecutions of the same.

The occasion was the opening of the three days' convention of the National Civic Federation. But for the forthright of the hotel managers the greater part of the audience, too, would have spent a very

GAS EXPLOSION AND FIRE KILL SEVEN

Four Bodies of Girl Workers Taken From 5 and 10 Cent Store.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 12.—As the result of an explosion of natural gas in the basement of the 5 and 10 cent store of J. G. McCrorey & Co. today, seven persons are believed to have perished. Up to a late hour tonight five charred bodies had been recovered, only one of which was positively identified.

The second body taken from the smoldering ruins was declared by the parents to be that of Miss Christabel Smith, aged nineteen. Mabel Wagner, aged fifteen, and Minnie Mulic, aged fifteen, are known to have perished. Of the bodies recovered four are girls.

The fifth is that of an unidentified man, supposedly a customer. Attempting to change the meters without shutting off the gas at the curb is held responsible for the tragedy, and Coroner H. J. Bell promises a thorough investigation to fix responsibility.

25 Had Narrow Escape.

That any of the twenty-five persons in the store escaped is regarded as miraculous. Within a few moments the entire two-story brick building was a mass of flames. Fifteen minutes after the explosion the walls collapsed. The presence of mind of Manager C. L. Poff, in opening a side door, enabled a dozen girls to scramble to points of safety. Bystanders rushed into the burning building and dragged half a dozen others to safety.

Minnie Wagner was pinned beneath the debris and rescuers were forced to abandon her to her fate when the flames belched forth upon her.

The loss to the doomed building and adjacent property is estimated between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

PITTSBURG FIREMEN AS 'GOATS'

Made to Suffer Because of Mayor's "Economy" Plea.

PAY UNDER AVERAGE

Injured Fighters Must Even Wait on Disability Board for Benefits.

(Special to The Call.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—The City Firemen's Protective Association, of Pittsburgh, comprising about 1,000 members, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has issued a circular addressed to the members of the city council. Ten thousand copies of this circular are being distributed because the local papers are not giving it enough notice to secure the publicity necessary to a successful issue.

Mayor Magee, who is under fire of the civic bodies of the city because of alleged extravagance and high appropriation, now proposes to make the firemen the "goat" and show how economical the city administration is by depriving them workmen, who risk their lives daily in the interests of property, of a reasonable increase in wages and improved conditions. The local press is playing into the hands of Mayor Magee by practically suppressing the facts. In a table is graphically set forth the comparative wages paid to firemen in various cities, which shows that Pittsburgh, despite that the cost of living is higher here than almost all other cities of the country, are paid less than about twenty other large American cities.

The following cities pay larger wages to the firemen than Pittsburgh: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Buffalo, Detroit, Washington, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Newark, N. J., Jersey City, Paterson, N. J., Los Angeles, Seattle, Bridgeport, Conn., Hoboken, N. J., Yonkers, N. Y., and Brooklyn, Mass.

Living High, Wages Low.

In the circular issued by the men it is pointed out that the cost of living has increased about 30 per cent since they received their last increase in wages, and that they are on duty twenty-one hours per day or an average of sixteen and one-half hours each day in the year. They also point out that the records of the fire de-

(Continued on Page 4.)

WISCONSIN'S GOVERNOR FOR MANY REFORMS

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 12.—Declaring for many reforms of the most "progressive" sort, Francis E. McGovern, Wisconsin, a new executive, sent his first message to the legislature today. The policy outlined is in keeping with that of Senator La Follette.

McGovern urged the close conservation of natural resources, home rule for cities, the initiative and referendum, the recall, workmen's compensation act, the appointment of a commission to investigate the high cost of living and a "corrupt practices" act. The excessive use of money in political campaigns has long been an unmitigated evil, the message said.

Closely following the denunciation of Senator Stephenson by the senatorial committee for alleged corruption in the primary election, McGovern's stand for a "corrupt practices" act is considered significant.

ANOTHER WARSHIP LOSES PROPELLER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The remarkable series of accidents to vessels in the United States navy was increased this afternoon with the receipt of a wireless telegram from the United States steamer Dubuque, stating that the gunboat had lost her port propeller and propeller shaft.

This is the third warship to which the same accident has happened since Sunday, the South Carolina and Michigan having previously reported the loss of their port propellers. The South Carolina arrived at Hampton Roads today and the Michigan is on her way there.

PRIEST WINS LIBEL SUIT.

A jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday awarded the Rev. Father John F. Baxter a verdict for \$300 in his suit against the Irish-American Advocate in which he asked for \$25,000 for libel. The paper had published a letter reflecting on the plaintiff's methods of raising money for the benefit of a church in Ireland.

POOR NURSE BLAMED FOR DEATH OF BABY

Dumb With Fright, She Faces Court on Homicide Charge.

A small, gray-haired woman, poorly dressed and apparently too frightened to say anything in her own behalf, was arraigned in the Manhattan avenue police court yesterday before Magistrate Geismar on a charge of homicide.

A baby had died, after it had been dosed with lysol in mistake for soothing syrup, according to the accusation. Its nurse was held responsible. With trembling fingers she gathered her worn shawl about her as she faced the magistrate and stared vacantly about the courtroom. Her counsel pleaded "Not guilty" in her behalf.

The little, elderly prisoner with the nervous manner was Rose Bellock, fifty years old, whose address is 32 Humboldt street, Brooklyn. She was held to await the action of the coroner's jury. Bail was fixed at \$1,000.

A week ago Rose Bellock was engaged by Julius Enna, of 230 Linden street, to care for his wife, Bessie, who had just brought a child into the world. Nothing went amiss until last night, when the baby cried peevishly and the nurse in her ignorance arose to get it some soothing syrup which was in a drawer of the dressing table. It happened that the bottle of soothing syrup and the bottle of lysol reposed in the bureau side by side. The bottles are very much like each other. It had been the custom to keep them apart, but the last person who used the lysol, it is alleged, had placed it in too close proximity to the baby's medicine.

The nurse, it is charged, gave the seven-day-old infant by mistake a small quantity of the lysol, which had been used in the house for cleaning purposes. Not long afterward the child was seized with convulsions. The father discovered its condition and in his grief and anger ordered the nurse to leave the house. She went.

Enna notified the police of the Stagg street station and they had an ambulance dispatched to the home from the Bushwick Hospital. When the ambulance rolled up before the door Dr. Jayne, the surgeon, sprang from his car and hastened to attend to the baby, but so great was the father's grief that he was almost beside himself and declined to let the surgeon see the child. Instead he telephoned for his own family physician, Dr. Edward Gershenon, of 46 Henry street, Manhattan.

Several hours elapsed before the physician could reach the house from Manhattan. He arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, to find the baby dead. Then steps were taken to arrest the nurse.

Detectives George McCaddin and John J. Dowling, of the Stagg street station, went to the house in Humboldt street, but they didn't find the nurse there. They came upon her in the home of her daughter, at 24 Varet street. She came quietly and like a person in a daze.

In court she was represented by David Seinit, who pleaded for her.

CALL STORIES STIR SOCIAL REFORMERS

WERE AFRAID THEY'D LOSE THEIR \$100

Charles Fucci, of 4 Hubbard street, Malden, Mass., and John Tomasey, of 2 Abbott street, Malden, each fifteen years old, were arrested in the Grand Central station yesterday afternoon. John had a small unloaded revolver in his pocket and \$99.50. The boys were sent to the Gerry Society as runaways.

John said that they had always been anxious to see New York and that on Wednesday night he had taken his mother's money, a little more than \$100, which she kept in a trunk, and they had bought tickets for New York. They arrived at 8:30 in the morning and wandered through the streets until afternoon. The revolver they bought of a boy for 50 cents. They were afraid to go anywhere to eat for fear some one would catch sight of their wealth and work some game on them. Hunger finally drove them back to the railroad station, where an employe told Detectives Stapleton and McAvoy about the revolver, which he had caught sight of. The boys' parents were notified.

WANTS TO ABOLISH EIGHT-HOUR LAW

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Declaring that the eight-hour law operating in government navy yards has made it impossible to effect economy in naval construction, Secretary of the Navy Meyer today asked the committee on naval affairs of the house to abolish the eight-hour rule.

He said that under the law it was impossible to complete battleships at the figures set by last year's appropriation, and that a considerable additional sum would be necessary. Meyer also asked the committee to amend the law so that he will not have to fill one of the two battleships authorized at a government ship yard.

VASSAR PROFESSOR FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 12.—In order to fully discharge her duties to society, women must have the ballot, in the opinion of Herbert Elmer Mills, A. M., Ph. D., professor of economics at Vassar College. Home making has become a social process, not an individual one; to make the perfect home the woman must be active in such legislation as affects the activity and character of the home.

Views like these phrased so emphatically aroused great joy among the suffragists of Poughkeepsie, who rapturously applauded the lecturer. Hitherto none of the male members of the faculty at Vassar has expressed positive views in public on the subject of suffrage for women.

Professor Mills declared that the restriction of woman to her own home is a manifestation of selfishness and individualism. Women are now represented in the world of affairs by none. No class can represent another rightly and justly.

WORKER IS KILLED BY FALLING ROCK

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 12.—James Colligan, aged thirty years, of Dover, N. J., shift boss at shaft No. 8 of the New York water supply at Cornwall, died last night from a fracture of the skull occasioned by the falling of a rock from the shaft Tuesday night at a depth of 1,000 feet. This is the shaft put down by the city of New York from which to work on the west side of the river for tunneling the Hudson in order to carry the water main over to the east shore.

Without warning an immense boulder was torn from the side of the shaft and fell to the bottom, a distance of thirteen feet. Colligan was fatally hurt, and Robert Johnson, a colored man, had his scalp badly torn, but will live. Three other men were slightly hurt. Colligan lived twenty-four hours.

TROOPS IN BOMBAY SLAUGHTER ELEVEN

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.—In consequence of disturbances which attended the Mohammedan festival of Mohurrum yesterday the police forbade a procession that was to have been held today. A mob stoned the police and rioted generally.

Many inoffensive persons were injured. Troops were summoned and they fired a volley at the rioters, killing eleven and wounding fourteen.

FISHERIES DISP. TE FINALLY SETTLED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—An agreement has been reached by which the Canadian and Newfoundland governments will voluntarily make such changes in the existing regulations in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries as are necessary to remove the objections of the United States. This decision has been reached at a conference held at the State Department between representatives of the United States and Canada and Newfoundland.

Investigators Circulate Among the Men Who Run the Subway.

TRACKMEN SLAIN

Slaves of Transportation Lines Say They Await Only Battle Cry.

"If the men on the subway watched The Call as carefully as the heads of the transit trust do, there is no doubt that the conditions which the slaves are compelled to endure would be changed."

This is the statement made to a Call reporter yesterday by a ticket shagger who says he is glad at least that the searchlight of publicity is being turned on the conditions of the workers of one of the greediest and most unscrupulous corporations in Greater New York, and it has a plenty.

The Call's story in Monday's paper showing how the slaves of the subway system are being attacked by the hordes by that dread disease, tuberculosis, as a result of the long hours and heartless treatment, has not only stirred up the officials of the transit trust and the capitalist press, but other corporations in the city are becoming interested.

Call Stir Reformers.

Yesterday several of the subway workers told The Call man that representatives of reform and uplift movements who did not care to give their names until they have gathered a sufficient amount of evidence to clinch or refute The Call's statements, are going around among the men and inquiring regarding conditions, especially with reference to tuberculosis among those who spend most of their lives beneath the streets.

"What do you think of the statement of General Manager Frank Hadley in Tuesday evening's Post that the air of the subway is more healthful than street air, and his statement that consumption is at a minimum among the subway workers?" was asked a former employe of the subway, who is now a professional man.

"Naturally, you must expect him to take that stand," he said. "A few years ago the Interborough company had one of its doctors make the statement that there were fewer germs in the air of the subway than there are in the open air, and, therefore, the subway air was more healthful.

"The truth of the matter," he continued, "is that the average man who works a year or more in these underground channels is pretty sure to be overtaken with tuberculosis or nasal or chest diseases leading to such. I have been away from the ticket booth about four years, having worked there for two years, and I still spit up black traces of caseous things as a result of breathing the disease-breeding dust and germs of the subway. For six months after I left the ticket booth I coughed up mucus that was as black as charcoal. Others can testify to the same thing."

Number of Spies Enormous.

The spy system, which The Call partly exposed in last Saturday's issue, according to a guard who says that story, is one of the most disagreeable things the men have to put up with. Because of these crawling hyenas of the company, the workers are kept continually on their guard. It seems from the number of spies that there are about as many spies and detectives in the employ of the Interborough as there are workmen. These spies, while they are busy among all classes of workers on the subway lines, are especially aggressive among the ticket sellers and choppers.

One man tells a story of how an attempt was made to trap him. A well dressed fellow walked up to the window, threw down a \$2 bill, and the 50 cents change which was handed first, not waiting for the other fellow in fifteen minutes he returned and accused the ticket seller of attempting to "short change" him. The ticket man was reported and a search was made for the fellow, but he was never seen. Some of the older men are not low enough to spy on their fellow workers, are especially aggressive among the ticket sellers and choppers.

Many Trackwalkers Killed. The number of trackwalkers who are killed on the subway lines is never known. It is the duty of these trackwalkers to keep the lines clear. They carry lanterns. They walk hour along the dark, dusty streets beneath the earth. The danger work is that they are constantly beset by the worst of the men. Some of them are not low enough to spy on their fellow workers, are especially aggressive among the ticket sellers and choppers. In a fit of pique some found in order to "bust" a man they will walk one.



The two highest officials of the American Federation of Labor, who are also conspicuous figures in the proceedings of the National Civic Federation now in session.

ment of classes, so one must refrain from performing the needless task of pointing out which of those named represented birds and cabbages and which beasts and kings. Let it suffice to say that it was nice and cozy in the laurel room and the birds and beasts mingled together with all the harmony which is invariably promoted by the sealing wax of a highly financed institution.

President Gompers said he didn't care who owned the trusts so long as they were run in the interest of the workingman—that is, partly in the interest of the workingman—far be it from him to interfere with dividends or anything else which Belmont and Straus are interested in.

Samuel Untermyer startled his hearers by the novel statement that the corporations ought to be regulated instead of being destroyed, but this was entirely new to his hearers that they received it with great doubt. The subject will come up later.

Protect Capital. Gompers, head of the Locomotive Engineers' aristocracy of labor, mind boggled the audience by his assertion that J. P. Morgan and his associates were right in demanding that the rate of interest be increased and that they were right in opposing them in the labor unions, conservative

INTIMATE THAT JUDGE FAVORED COPPER TRUST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Citizens of Montana whose property was damaged by tumes from the plants of the copper trust came here today to protest against the confirmation by the senate of the nomination of Judge W. H. Hunt to be one of the United States circuit judges assigned to the commerce court.

Hunt is now on the customs court and before his appointment to that place he was United States district judge in Montana. The complainants say Hunt failed to give them adequate protection and allowed their suit against the trust to drag hopelessly without reason.

MANY NAVY YARD WORKERS LAID OFF

Acting under instructions from Washington the authorities at the Brooklyn navy yard are cutting down the force working on the new battleship Florida.

On Wednesday next sixty iron workers, riggers and laborers were laid off and yesterday nearly a hundred more lost their jobs.

It is expected that before March more than 500 men will be dropped, and work at the yard will be well suspended.

EXPLOSION HURLS 5 WORKERS INTO SEA

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Prince Rupert, B. C., today announces that by an explosion on a railway grade on the harbor front here today John Bowman, of Keweenaw, Ontario, a gang foreman, and four engineers were killed.

(Continued on page 2.)

Others because of the eternal noise and the dust which clogs up their ears, become deaf to the oncoming train and are caught in that way. Sometimes a line or two in an obscure corner of "the great metropolitan dailies" announces the death of one of the workers, but generally nothing is said. There are perhaps thousands of fatherless children in the city whose only providers lost their lives in this way.

Workers Ready for Revolt. "What do you men on the subway lines intend to do about it?" was asked a subway worker yesterday after listening to a story of the lives of these mercilessly exploited workers.

"I know what we'd do," he said, "if everybody felt as I do. Why, we'd have one strike that would tie things up so tight that there would be a holiday and that would settle it. We'd simply get what we want then."

"Until we do that," he continued, "there'll be very little improvement." When asked what the probabilities were for a successful strike, he told a (all reporter that every man on the subway is not a company spy and ready and willing to take part in it. According to this man these workers have never been so discontented as they are now.

According to the most intelligent subway workers, the only thing needed now is a battle cry which will bring them all together. The working conditions are almost unbearable, but the industry is so large and the workers so scattered that they cannot all get in touch with each other in order to secure that confidence in each other necessary to strike a heavy blow at once.

GIRL-BAITING COP IS CALLED DOWN. "If you come up before me again and complain that the girls have assaulted you, I am going to hold you," said Magistrate Murphy to William Chambers, a special cop of the Lesser Kalm Manufacturing Company.

More Bosses Yield to Pants Makers. Forty more knee pants contractors, employing about 1,000 workers, signed agreements with the Knee Pants Makers' Union yesterday, and all the men in their employ will return to work this morning.

Boots and Shoes. Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE. 1724 Fifth Ave., Opp. Postoffice. BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT. HAAS SONS. MAYER'S.

CAPITAL AND LABOR IN FRIENDLY CONFAB

(Continued from Page 1.)

A group of financiers. After a while he joined Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and seemed to feel much more at ease with one of his own kind—Frayne, too, not having been included in the list of invited labor leaders.

Seth Low, the "publicist," opened the session with an address outlining the activity of the federation in the past year. President Low was effusive in his praise of Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council, and Labor Leader John Mitchell, chairman of the trade agreements department of the Civic Federation.

No Trust Hurt. In discussing the Sherman anti-trust law, Utermeyer chuckled as he pointed out how the law has so far failed to affect a single trust or combination, but has, on the other hand, been used most severely upon a class which it was never intended it should be used against, namely, the labor union.

Utermeyer's argument was for regulation rather than extermination of the trusts. Extermination, he said, was impossible, and if it were possible, would be undesirable.

Foulke compared conditions in the United States today to conditions in Carthage and Rome. The great problem of the United States now, he said, was to give equal opportunities to all. If this is not done, America will travel the road Rome traveled and will finally seek refuge in the arms of a Caesar.

When the Sherman act was up before the legislature and the senate in 1890, Gompers said, labor leaders went before the legislature and added a clause to this act exempting organized labor from coming under the consideration of the trades and combination law.

Used Only Against Labor. Now, Gompers said, the Danbury case, the suit for \$150,000 damages recently begun by shirtwaist manufacturers in New York city against the shirtwaist makers' union, and those women who have helped the girls in their struggle, shows to what ridiculous use the Sherman anti-trust law has been put, how shamefully it was diverted from its original intent and purposes.

Things warmed up considerably at the afternoon session, and more than one speaker in the audience manifested nervous realization of the great economic and social struggle, in which the owning and the producing classes are engaged and which it has become the duty of Civic Federationists to refrain from mentioning.

The discussion of trust control, which was opened in the morning, lapped over into the afternoon session and H. A. Bancroft, counsel for the harvester trust (International Harvester Company), defended the railroads in particular and corporations in general against the "iniquitous" operation of the Sherman law.

noon session. Harrington Emerson was the first speaker on this subject and he took for his theme "Justice, Common Sense and the Pay Roll." This linking together of justice and the pay roll was filled with such audacious novelty that all present sat up to learn whether they were drifting. Emerson proved very interesting. He told so many truths that no one took advantage of his request for queries from the audience.

To make Emerson's position plain, it should be stated here that he began by announcing that "the question of work and wages does not at all interest me as a brutal struggle between employer, employee, and financial backer." If all workers should strike, employers and financial backers would be ruined and starve as well as the workers.

Wage System Wicked. "A man may work for himself as the wild animals and wild birds work for themselves. The man then owns what he makes. Farmers work in this manner. The reward is not a wage system."

In tropical countries, where clothes were not necessary, houses not important, and where food grows readily, slavery could flourish, since there was little expense in keeping children, women and old folks.

Slavery and serfdom are conditions of status and day wages cling to some of the taints of status. It was assumed that the wage was not paid to a variable individual, but to a craft. A man like a soldier or fireman was entitled to so much wages a day, whether he staid or not.

Tricky Bonus System. Touching on the evils of the piece and bonus systems and the way employers have of exploiting their employees, Emerson said:

The manager starts out by saying that the worker is not giving him enough for the \$5 paid a day, only five pieces, so he puts him on piece rate, based on what the manager thinks is a fair cost, say 20 cents a piece for ten pieces a day.

C. O. LOEBEL. ARONSON BROS. & FIERST. DRY AND DRESS GOODS. We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction.

Regular Meeting OF THE Brooklyn Call Fair Conference 2D AND 4TH FRIDAY EVENINGS AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

izing every opportunity to cut the price. "In one great plant when I was checking over piece rates, I said, 'your piece rates are evidently very unscientific since the same man earns one week \$25 and another week \$40.' 'Not at all,' said the manager, 'you do not understand the scheme. The normal wages for these men is \$30 a week, but by the occasional bribe of \$40, we run them along at \$25. They only average in pay \$28. Their pay is really \$2 a week below what they are entitled to and would receive were it not for our plan.'"

Beware Capitalist Lemon. In the early part of his address Emerson said that the worker always got the small end of the wealth he created. "The workman should always be suspicious of well-to-do schemes offered by his employer, because the fruit on the plate is most likely a lemon," said he.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the International Brotherhood of the Locomotive Engineers, got the floor next and he did the railroad owners the best favor within his power by strongly backing their right to raise freight rates.

Today the financier says that he has reduced expenses all he is able and that it is now time for the public to submit to higher prices and higher freight and passenger rates in order that the deficit caused by the labor unions' demands may be met.

That combination of engineer and mechanic, called the mechanical engineer, has played his full part in this development. We say that all has not yet been done that can be toward reducing waste, and since the capitalist confesses himself unable further to reduce them, it is up to him to turn the matter over to us who make no such confession.

They are unless parasites who stand between the producer and the consumer, grabbing off what they can. Everybody knows that it is the consumer and not the shipper who bears the burden of increased rates.

Let me warn those who are attacking labor unions that they are attacking the greatest bulwark standing today between property rights and a wave of anarchy like that of the bloody commune which will sweep over the land if the radical spirits obtain control of American labor.

Stone Defends Bosses. Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the International Brotherhood of the Locomotive Engineers, got the floor next and he did the railroad owners the best favor within his power by strongly backing their right to raise freight rates.

He said first that his organization was opposed to the piece and bonus system because it prompted workers to do bad work, and bad work meant accidents on the railroads. He described the plight of an engineer when he blew out on a wintery night.

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speedy worker was given higher pay at once and a part of the higher pay the others got as soon as they caught up to him. Even Mitchell Was Wise. Even John Mitchell was able to see through this specious scheme and he squirmed in his seat with eagerness to protest.

It was the same old piece and bonus system over again; speeding up the operatives and then cutting down the rate of their pay. But the funny thing about it was that Emerson, who a few minutes before had given warning against the employers' lemon, could not, or pretended he could not, see it.

So those present had to wait until Mitchell got the floor a little later before the juice could be squeezed out of this lemon. Gantt said before ending that arbitration had not solved anything; employers and employees were just as ready to fight another over the division of products today as they ever were.

Several years ago, when the big combinations of business were just getting under way," began Gantt. "The press, daily and monthly, was filled with illustrated stories and fine predictions that these great combinations would so effectively eliminate the small American producers and be able to flood the markets of the world with their products and the Yankee conquest of the universe would be accomplished."

The combines were effected, waste was eliminated—but the commercial conquest of the world never materialized. Why? Because the workmen had been organizing and combining at the same time the capitalists were and they have counteracted the great savings made by the latter by driving up wages to levels which they never before attained.

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LEVY BROS. CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS. 2196 3d Ave., near 120th St. I beg to announce that I have purchased the entire interest of Levy Bros.' uptown store, and will continue to conduct the business under the name of LEVY BROS. (Joe Levy, Successor.) I thank heartily all my patrons for past favors, and shall endeavor now, while I am conducting this business alone, to still increase the confidence shown me by giving best values. Come and convince yourself. JOE LEVY, Successor.

between the producer and the consumer, grabbing off what they can. Everybody knows that it is the consumer and not the shipper who bears the burden of increased rates. "Let me warn those who are attacking labor unions that they are attacking the greatest bulwark standing today between property rights and a wave of anarchy like that of the bloody commune which will sweep over the land if the radical spirits obtain control of American labor."

Members of Local No. 52 United Housemiths and Bronze Erectors' Union Are requested to attend a SPECIAL MEETING On Friday Evening, January 13 At 8 o'clock Very Important Business

Bully! Mammoth Masquerade and Civic Ball Arranged by the Forward Association (Jewish Daily Forward) Saturday, Jan. 28, 1911 AT Madison Square Garden 26TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE The proceeds of this Ball will be distributed to the following organizations: 50 per cent to THE NEW YORK CALL. 20 per cent to Branch 2, Local New York. 10 per cent to the Jewish Weekly, "The Labor World." 10 per cent to the Jewish Monthly, "Zukunft." 10 per cent to the Jewish Agitation Bureau. \$1,500 In Prizes \$1,500 Music by Union Brass Band of Forty Ticket, Admitting One Fifty Cents On sale at The Call Office, 409 Pearl Street; Rand School, 112 East 19th Street; Socialist Headquarters, 239 East 84th Street; Brooklyn Party Office, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and at all Socialist Clubs.

NEW MIDDLE CLASS GETS LOW EARNINGS

Report Shows That Their Salaries in England Are Very Poor.

By THE ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A most interesting light on the economic position of the so-called new middle class has been thrown by the recent investigations of a committee appointed two years ago by the British association to inquire into and to report upon the amount and distribution of income, of which the results have in part just been published. Hitherto all such inquiries referred to the earnings of the working class, that is, to wages. The present inquiry is the first attempt to measure the salaries, that is, the earnings, of that "new" middle class which is alleged to have taken the place of the former social stratum of small independent producers.

The committee had set before itself the following task: What proportion of the salaried classes are earning more than £160 a year—a figure which is recognized by parliament as the limit below which a man need not pay any income tax, and which therefore represents with tolerable accuracy the poverty line of the middle class.

The following are the results: Taking first the civil servants, that is, the officials of the central government, it is found that among the 58,000 male officers and clerks the average annual salary is but £96. It is still worse with the male clerks employed in local government. In London 38 per cent, in the boroughs 76 per cent, and in Scotland also 76 per cent get less than £160 per annum. In fact, the average salaries of this class in London amount to £120, in the boroughs to £91, and in Scotland to £83. Altogether, taking the whole country, 72 per cent of local government officials only get £93 per annum.

Somewhat better, as might well be expected, is the position of the clergy.

In the Established Church 4,000 benefices yield an average income of less than £180 and about 10,000 yield an income above that figure. Among the 7,800 assistant clergy the average is slightly less than £150. Ministers of other denominations number about 12,000, and of these some 7,500 have an income of less than £160, averaging but £120. In Scotland, however, the position is better. There the majority of the ministers—especially among those belonging to the United Free Church—receive over £160.

Clergy's Position a Little Better.

As against these pastors of the soul the position of the real teachers in schools is very miserable. Only 7,000 male and 2,000 female teachers in the elementary schools of England and Wales receive more than £150, the remainder, 30,000 men and 133,000 women, receive less than that figure, namely, on an average, £100 and £76 per annum respectively.

Of those employed in schools other than elementary, only one man in two or even in three passes the income tax limit, the remaining 15-20,000 averaging only £120 per annum. Of the women in higher education only 4 per cent receive more than £180 a year, while the average salary of the remaining 78,000 women in very many cases only amounts to £150.

Coming to commercial and industrial clerks it appears from the returns supplied by 102 business firms carrying on a great variety of businesses in various parts of the country, that only one in five or at best in three can, on an average, expect a salary of over £160. Actually the average amount of income of those for whom returns have been received is £76.

Women Bank Clerks' Average Low.

The average increase of the woman clerk is but 445. Bank clerks receive an average of £160 per annum on reaching twenty-two years of age. Of railway clerks, only 9,000 receive over £160, and 78,000 under that figure, namely, £82 on an average.

Lastly, the average annual earnings of a salesman in a store amounts to but £66 per annum, and the number of those receiving more than £160 only amounts to 1 per cent.

Such is the "new" middle class on which so many hopes were once upon a time built by Bernstein and his followers as calculated to bridge over the gulf between the capitalist and working class and to "tone" down the acuteness of the class struggle. This "middle" class is itself a most miserable proletariat class whom only the psychological propensities arising from the personal contact with the masters and the false hope of gradually rising to independence prevent from joining their forces to those of the industrial working class. To talk of them as having taken the place of the former small producer in filling out the social gap between the propertied and propertyless classes is wild nonsense, and to urge the Social Democracy on the strength of their existence to adopt its policy more in accord with the demands of the so-called democratic bourgeoisie is mischievous humbug.

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53 Canal Street, N. Y. Every Garment Bears the Union Label. No Connection With Any Other Store.

MILITIA EQUIPMENT TO COST A MILLION

Army Appropriation Bill Carries Over \$92,000,000 Hired Murderers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The army appropriation bill, reported to the house today by Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, recommends the appropriation of \$1,070,000 for field and coast artillery equipment for the regular militia and \$1,000,000 for ammunition. This is the best evidence that the testimony of General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, when he appeared before the committee recently with reference to the unpreparedness of the United States for war, had a decided effect. Increased artillery equipment was one of the things most urgently recommended by General Wood.

Of the appropriation for the artillery equipment of the militia, \$770,000 is for field artillery material and \$300,000 for dummy guns and mortars, dummy ammunition and appliances for coast artillery companies of the militia.

The army bill for the fiscal year 1912 carries a total of \$91,812,031.78, a reduction of \$344,045.75 from the army appropriation measure of the current year.

SEN. LODGE CALLS ON WORKERS FOR HELP

(Special to The Call.) BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the "scholar in politics," as the interests, whose faithful servant the senator from Massachusetts has always been, style him, is in dire straits.

His re-election to the senate is so much endangered that those who are interested to see him there are circulating petitions among the workers recommending that he be re-elected. One such petition was circulated in the Charlestown navy yard.

The energy with which invisible agents are working for the re-election of Lodge is beginning to create a great deal of surprise and comment, and is doing more to bring out his record as a standpatter and all-around Wall Street and Big Business candidate than all the propaganda of his opponents.

It is universally remarked here that a man who has such invisible and powerful friends working for him must be a valuable man to these friends.

As to how valuable Lodge has been in the senate, his record on all public questions, his stand on the tariff, his alliances with Aldrich, and his hand-in-glove connections with Speaker Cannon can testify to most eloquently.

SUBWAY MEETING STORMY AFFAIR

William Randolph Hearst's subway mass meeting at Cooper Union last night came near breaking up in a riot over a resolution that the meeting declare itself in favor of the use of the city's credit for the building of an independent subway system. The resolution was twice put to a rising vote by J. Aspinwall Hodge, the chairman, and twice overwhelmingly lost.

A third time the resolution was lost by a thunderous cry of nays, but the opposition was not satisfied and demanded that the resolution be debated.

This too was put to a vote and lost amid a chorus of shouts denouncing the opponents of the resolution and the chairman himself. The police finally interfered and cleared the hall.

FLAMES IN FLAT SCARE SCHOOLROOM

Several little girls in class 2B of public school 28 in East 11th street, who were standing yesterday with their backs to the flames in the window of a flat directly in the rear of the school. They screamed and started for the door. Their teacher, Miss Lefkowitz, had difficulty preventing a panic. By the time she had the children quieted the fire across the airshaft was out.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Weisbach on the fourth floor of 186 Avenue B had started across the kitchen carrying a lamp and can of kerosene oil. She stumbled and the oil fell on the stove. Her husband smothered the fire. Mrs. Weisbach was taken to Bellevue Hospital burned about the body and face.

McADOO WANTS MORE TIME.

President McAdoo, of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, applied yesterday to the Public Service Commission for an extension of time in which to build the company's line from Sixth avenue under 9th street to Fourth avenue. The franchise stipulated that the branch should be completed by June 1, 1911, but Mr. McAdoo wants until June, 1913. The commission probably will grant the extension.

EAGER FOR ARGENTINE MEAT.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—Fifteen tons of Argentine meat was put on the market today. The public rushed to buy it. All was sold in the forenoon, bringing from 12 to 18 cents a pound.

BREAK IN BOSSES' RANKS EXPECTED

Griffin & White Shoe Firm May Start Ball Rolling Today.

All the tricks of the bosses with the help of the police and the Hearst journals, have not been strong enough to dampen the spirit of the striking shoe workers. It is as aggressive and as hopeful as ever. The struggling men are determined that the bosses shall deal with their union before there is a settlement.

Griffin & White, Brooklyn, have requested a conference with the strikers today. They have offered to grant the demands of the workers, also, but do not want to stand for the union. The Manufacturers' Association held a meeting yesterday to discuss the proposed move on the part of Griffin & White, to make a break and settle with the organization. It is believed that Griffin & White, while the bosses' union is opposed to recognizing the union, are hard pressed, and may make the first open break today in the conference which is to be held with the workers.

Booses' Union Arrogant.

It is rumored that the John Dodd firm is about to go down as a result of having to stick to the Manufacturers' Association. It is said this firm was promised financial support from the big association, and that this has not been forthcoming, and that a settlement is expected with the strikers and their organization at any time.

The indications are that the boss-are hard pressed all around. Within three weeks the busy season will open up in the shoe industry, which will work in favor of the strikers. John Albert & Son, Brooklyn, lost three scabs yesterday, leaving only six men now in the plant. It is now entirely crippled. The Charles Stroehbeck shop, Leo place, Brooklyn, which agreed to settle with the strikers, but when they returned to work insisted upon taking their union books from them, which they all resented, is still closed tight. There are only twenty-three scabs in the John J. Lattemann shop, and they are turning out very little work. Cohen & Frank, Stone avenue, Brooklyn, offered to grant the strikers' demands, but will not deal with the union which has organized the shoe workers since the beginning of the strike.

John Garasde, 35th street, still claims he will not have anything to do with the Industrial Workers of the World. He is willing to grant the demands of the strikers, however. He requested yesterday that each department of his shop elect committees to meet him. When this was refused, he promised to meet the men in a body, but when the meeting took place yesterday afternoon he attempted to get them to sever from their organization, realizing that if he can once get them back to work without having to meet them as an organized group, it will be an easy matter to bring them back to the old scale of wages.

The Wichert & Gardiner firm is attempting to get contract shops to do as it fitting. The Shoe Workers' Industrial Union has succeeded in getting the fitters employed by the contract bosses to agree not to do any fitting for the Wichert & Gardiner firm. The Shoe Fitters' Union will hold a meeting at 65 Essex street, Manhattan, today, to decide about furnishing work to that concern during the strike.

LEWIS SAYS HE WON BY 10,000 MAJORITY

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 12.—Tom L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, spending the day with his family at Bridgeport, Ohio, gave out a statement on the election in which he claims he has won by a majority of 10,000 or more.

His figures show gains of 28,000 over the vote of last year in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and admitting that White has carried Illinois by 25,000 his reports from every district still give him a substantial majority.

The national convention at Columbus next week, he says, will be one of the most exciting in years and he is prepared to meet his enemies with their own weapons.

GIRL WORKER TRIES TO DIE BY POISON

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Bertha Borden, fifteen, of Sodus, near Rochester, is recovering from an attempt to commit suicide. The young girl was despondent. Her parents died some time ago and she has had to take care of herself. She has not been strong of late.

She went to Newark a few days ago to work in a factory, but after being there a few hours returned home. It was found that she had swallowed a quantity of various poisons which had been prepared to cure toothache.

A HEN'S NOT A BIRD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A hen is not a bird in the opinion of the Court of Customs Appeals. In the view of the same court an egg is always an egg.

The court announced its opinion in these matters in deciding a case brought by importers of eggs from China. The Chinese eggs were brought, shelled in tin cans. The importers contended that they should come in free under a paragraph in the tariff law which provides that birds' eggs shall be duty free.

A hen, says the court in substance, is not a bird; she's a hen. Then the importers changed their plea. Since the eggs were shelled they thought that they should be allowed to enter as albumen. The court could not see that point, either.

"An egg," it said substantially, "is an egg."

FATALLY BURNED BY CELLAR FIRE

One man was killed and another badly burned by an explosion in the cellar of the Studer Court apartments, at 133 St. Nicholas avenue, yesterday. Fire which followed the explosion was confined to the cellar and quickly put out.

Albert Glutz, twenty-seven years old, the superintendent of the apartments, went down into the cellar with William Nelson a carpenter, of 304 West 157th street, who was working about the place, to draw some oil for mixing paints from a can. The cellar was dark and the two men used matches to find the can. In some way a spark fell on the oil, there was a roar that startled every one in the building, and the flaming stuff fell over the two.

They managed to grope their way up and out into a little court. Smoke that came from the burning barrels piled up in the cellar poured out into the street and frightened the folks in the apartment house. Policeman Dowd turned in an alarm that brought engine 67 from 170th street, and Policeman Clancy assured the tenants, some of whom had run out into the street, that there was no danger. The fire did but trifling damage.

Dr. Smul took the two burned men to the Washington Heights Hospital, where Nelson died within an hour. His mother, whom he had helped support, is the janitress of the Studer Court. Glutz is burned about the face and arms, but is expected to recover.

FORTY KILLED IN MEXICAN BATTLE

Result Not Known—Rebels Again Active in State of Chihuahua.

EL PASO, Jan. 12.—Meager reports of a fight across the international line near Comstock, Tex., have been received here. The battle occurred Wednesday between a detachment of revolutionists and regulars and forty are reported to have been killed.

An attempt was made to wreck the Mexican Northwestern passenger train ten kilometers south of Juarez Wednesday night. Rails and ties were piled across the track, but were discovered in time. It is thought that the effort was made by the insurgents, who thought that a number of their prisoners were on the train being taken to Juarez to be placed in the federal jail.

Nothing has been heard from the 200 federal soldiers who were sent out from Casas Grandes this week, and it is feared that they have been ambushed and all killed.

Plans are being made to mount the federal infantry in order that they may cope adequately with the insurgent cavalry. The troops have been at a disadvantage during the entire campaign because of the nature of the country and their inability to travel distances across the rough foothills with the same speed that the rebel cavalry could. This is only a part of the general scheme of reorganization of the forces in the northern military zone which has been lacking in military efficiency during the insurrection.

PEACEFUL PORTUGUESE RAILROAD STRIKE

LISBON, Jan. 12.—The difficulty in settling the railway men's demands is largely due to the necessity for consulting foreign financial interests, most of the railway stock being held abroad. It is astonishing, even amusing, to see how small a part of the population is affected by the suspension of railway traffic.

The bulk of the people are utterly indifferent. Equally astonishing is the placidity of the strikers and the absence of all precautions by the companies to protect their property. The strikers, far from committing damage, have in some instances voluntarily moved perishable freight in order to avert loss. It is perhaps the most unsophisticated strike that has ever occurred anywhere.

PHYSICIANS MYSTIFIED

Operated for Appendicitis and Found a Queer Parasite.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 12.—Floyd McCoy, who has lived in this city a little more than a year, was taken to the Orange Memorial Hospital a few days ago, suffering from what the doctors diagnosed as appendicitis. He was operated on by Dr. Richard D. Freeman, of South Orange, a member of the hospital staff, who found in the intestine a live buglike insect. The patient is getting well.

Nobody has been able to classify the parasite. The doctors are mystified as to how it escaped digestion, which is usually the fate of living things taken into the stomach that are not by nature parasites of the human system. McCoy used to live in the tropics.

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We will mail this entire lot on receipt of \$1.00, but only one lot to one address at this price. A second lot of the same kind will cost you \$1.50, a price which just pays the cost of printing and advertising. We give you the first lot below cost, so as to show you at our expense how easy it is to find new readers for socialist literature. Ask for Hustler's Combination, and mention this advertisement. Address Charles H. Kerr & Company 118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago

SUE SHOE WORKERS' UNION FOR \$20,000

Lynn Firm Begins Action for Alleged Damage to Their Business.

(Special Correspondence.)

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 10.—The shoe firm of Randall-Adams Company has entered suit for alleged damage to their business against the United Shoe Workers of America, lasters' union, bottom finishers' union and packing room employees' union, individual officers and members of each union, for the sum of \$20,000, notice of the attachment having been given Wednesday. The injury alleged has been caused by the factory of this firm being closed because of the lasters' strike, which was followed by a sympathetic strike of the bottom finishers and some members of the packing room employees' union.

The suit is the outcome of the injunction granted by Judge Hitchcock to Minas H. Minasian, against the latter, a partner with the firm of Randall-Adams Company to discharge either of the Minasians because of alleged violation of the rules of the union.

Notice was served Wednesday morning on the Central National Bank of the attachment of the funds of the United Shoe Workers of America and Lasters' Union. The sum in the bank is said to be approximately half the amount named in the writ.

The bill for the suit was filed at Salem on Tuesday and is returnable on Monday, February 6.

As neither the national or local union is incorporated, the individual members are liable to damages, so many of them, supposed to have personal property or real estate, are mentioned in the writ.

LABORITES AGAINST A SECOND CHAMBER

Have No Use for House of Lords, Reformed or Unreformed.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Labor party has fixed the price of its support of the government during the coming session of parliament, and Chairman Barnes announces in an article in a Radical newspaper that the primary condition is that the government must abandon the preamble to the lords' veto bill at the behest of the Laborites or abide the consequences.

The preamble, of which nothing has been heard during the discussion of the veto resolutions and which only appeared when the bill was printed, says: "Whereas it is intended to substitute for the house of lords, as at present exists, a second chamber, constituted on a popular instead of an hereditary basis, but such substitution cannot immediately be brought into operation."

Barnes denounces this as foolish and unnecessary. He declares the Laborites, as well as every Radical worth his salt, will vote against the preamble, and if the Tories, being opposed to the whole bill, go into some lobby, the bill will only pass without the preamble.

As is well known, the Laborites are in favor of a single chamber and so have no use for the house of lords, reformed or unreformed. Barnes contends that the recent election decisively rejected reform, and therefore the preamble must go. He hopes the current rumor is true that the government when it introduces the bill, will leave the preamble an open question, allowing its followers freedom of discussion on this point.

"In this way," Barnes declares, "the government's oath will be much more secure." He holds that merging reform and veto might mean another election.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE IS FINALLY EXPLAINED

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Jan. 12.—The disappearance of Eugene Woodman on the day that he was to be married in 1867, is believed to be solved by the finding of an old trunk with parts of his remains in it, in what was an old road house at the time. The excavation under the house was made today as the result of finding some human bones just under the surface a few days ago. When the lid was broken off a grewsome sight was presented. At the bottom was a skull, seven bones of the spinal column, all joined in a curved line from the base of the skull, and one bone of both legs, which were resting on the breastbone. The bones of the toes were on each side of the spinal bones.

At one side of the skull were the sole and the heel of an old shoe. A small bit of tissue paper was found with the capital letter "E" on it, seemingly written in ink. It was invisible when held up to the light. The paper crumbled to dust in the fingers of one of the workmen.

Woodman's case came to marry Sarah Vitt and after reaching the city he went to the minister who was to perform the ceremony and arranged the details. His mother and father had come with him from their Illinois home to be present at the wedding. He was never seen after leaving the minister on the street. The young man had a large sum of money on his person and it is believed that he was murdered and parts of his body placed in the zinc trunk and other parts buried in the ground near it.

FAVORABLE REPORT MADE FOR PEARY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—At the conclusion of the taking of testimony this afternoon, the subcommittee of the committee on naval affairs of the house this afternoon voted to report favorably to the committee the bill making Captain Robert E. Peary a rear admiral; to give him the thanks of Congress for discovering the North Pole, and to retire him with the rank and pay of a rear admiral, the pay to date from April 6, 1903, the day on which he reached the pole.

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WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING

HOUSESMITHS MEET TONIGHT.

The Housesmiths and Bronze Electors' Union, Local No. 52, will hold an important meeting at the Labor Temple, 243 East 54th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Matters of importance will be transacted and all are urged to attend the meeting.

CARPENTERS' UNION No. 476.

At the meeting held on January 10 of Carpenters' Union No. 476, after listening to an address by Alexander Cohen, of the Young People's Socialist Federation, a donation of \$5 was voted for his organization. Mrs. Lucy Parsons, with a credential from the Central Federated Union, was granted the floor and she delivered an address about the Chicago Haymarket incident and offered for sale the books containing the speeches of the eight Chicago anarchists. The committee of Local 476 and the Independent Wood Turners' Union will meet at the Labor Temple tomorrow night.

The circular from the joint labor conference of workmen's compensation was received and referred to a special committee consisting of John Rice and Thomas Fruin. They will meet at the Labor Temple tomorrow night and request all members to be present. The floor of Local 809, was granted the floor and he stated that he had a conference with Macy's, but without results.

The following members are on the sick list: Richard Vincent, Frank Segar, Burger Seaber, F. J. Morris, Charles Lutz and Jacob Ruch, who lives at Calcoen Center, Sullivan county, N. Y. Robert Lorenz was again fined 50 cents for not attending to sick members.

ITALIAN CARPENTERS. At the last meeting of the Italian Carpenters' Union, Local No. 1665, held at 2229 First avenue, a donation of \$50 was voted for the striking shoe workers. They also pledged themselves to help the strikers as much as possible.

MAILERS TO CELEBRATE. Mailers' Union, No. 6, will celebrate their anniversary with an entertainment and reception, to be held at Palm Garden, 53th street, on Monday night, February 6. The arrangements have been carefully made and it was announced yesterday that the arrangements are about complete. It is the opinion of the members that the fifteenth anniversary of the union should be celebrated with great enthusiasm. The entertainment will consist of the best vaudeville acts, performed by members of the White Rats Actors' Union of America.

CANVAS MAKERS STRIKE. The Canvas Makers Union yesterday ordered a strike against Berzin Brothers, 242 Lafayette street, and all the men and women employed in the establishment obeyed the order. The shop is absolutely crippled and the strikers are confident that they will win their demands. The strikers request all workers to stay away from the shop and help them win the strike.

MAY IRWIN MAKES CALL ON UNCLE JOE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—May Irwin was one of Speaker Cannon's callers this morning. Mrs. L. White Busbey, wife of the speaker's secretary, and Mrs. Francis Curtis, wife of the director of the Republican literary bureau, accompanied the comedienne to the capitol and formally introduced her to Uncle Joe.

"I'm mighty glad to meet you," the speaker, as he took in Miss Irwin's Amazonian proportions. "Many's the time I've paid \$1.50 and \$2 to see you. Consequently I appreciate this call, which, so far as I can see, is free."

"I'm glad to see you, too," Miss Irwin replied, "for I understand you're something of a comedian yourself."

After chatting with Cannon until the house met Miss Irwin went up to the gallery and occupied several seats on the speaker's private bench.

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KANSAS STATESMAN "AGIN" SHORT SKIRTS

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.—Representative George Cones today introduced the champion freak bill of the country in the Kansas legislature. The bill prohibits "tight" on the stage or in public by any female. It also prohibits any female from appearing in public wearing a skirt that hangs less than four inches below the "petticoat."

When the title of the bill was read for the first time by the clerk, seven members from the "short grass" section of western Kansas were on their feet demanding to know where the "petticoat" was located in the human body. Representative Cones replied that the "petticoat" is known as the kneecap and that the bill means that all skirts exhibited in public must be four inches below the knee. The penalty is a fine of \$100 and sixty days in jail. If this bill passes the pony rail will have hard studding in Kansas, and the theatre companies that come to Kansas will have to provide two sets of costumes for their chorus girls.

BUILDING TRADES TIE UP ARBUCKLE STORES

The Brooklyn board of delegates of the building trades yesterday afternoon ordered a strike of 200 building trades workers employed on the new Arbuckle stores, Pearl and Front streets, Brooklyn.

The trouble started because the firm employed non-union iron workers on the construction of bridge work.

After this strike was called the delegates proceeded to Sixth avenue between 49th and 50th streets and ordered a strike on a row of houses. Non-union conditions also were said to exist on this job. The number of men involved in Sixth avenue is 100.

UNION MADE SHOES MEADES SHOES

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE 102-104 MYRTLE AVE. COR. BRIDGE ST.

WE don't care how "fussy" you are about your feet, there is a pair of three-dollar shoes somewhere in our store that were literally built for your feet, and once you get into them you'll feel the double satisfaction of having easy feet and a dollar saved.

NO ACTION IS TAKEN REGARDING SUBWAYS

In Fact, Matter Is Not Even Mentioned by Board of Estimate.

Nothing. This much was accomplished yesterday by the Board of Estimate in pushing the matter of new subways.

Mayor Gaynor did not bring before the regular weekly meeting of the board his minority report of the transit committee, and the subway question was not even mentioned.

It has been almost a month since the Public Service Commission forwarded to the Board of Estimate the formal proposition of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to monopolize new subways.

Notwithstanding this demand for immediate action, the Mayor failed to bring the matter before the board at yesterday's meeting.

Controlled by Franchising and President Mitchell, of the Board of Aldermen, looked at each other and grinned. None of the other members of the board made a move.

The 811th Day of The Call and Our Ad UNION LABEL GOODS

FEWER SALOONS IN NEW YORK STATE

High License Caused Decrease, Says Excise Commissioner in Report.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Commenting on the recommendation of Governor Levi F. Morton in his annual message to the legislature in 1896 in favor of legislation which would measurably reduce the number of saloons in this state, and reviewing the operation of the Raines liquor tax law passed that same year to accomplish that end, State Excise Commissioner Maynard N. Clement, in his annual report to the legislature, points out that the number of saloons has decreased from one to each 150 of population in 1896 to one for each 324 persons in 1910.

Had the number of saloons in this state kept pace with the population, there would now be 46,982 places selling liquor. As it is, there are only 28,449 licensed places, a decrease caused naturally by high license of 18,833. The number of places selling liquor when the Raines law was enacted was 33,473.

These results far exceed the expectations of Governor Morton and the promoters of the Raines liquor tax law, says Commissioner Clement, and he points out that the high license, in addition to reducing the number of places selling liquor, produces an annual revenue of more than \$18,888,888 and has provided a revenue aggregating \$221,000,000 since the Raines law was enacted in 1896.

When local excise boards issued licenses and collected the revenue \$3,000,000 only was raised at a cost of 8 per cent, while the \$18,000,000 collected each year under the Raines law is brought in at a cost of less than 8-10 of 1 per cent.

UNDervaluation FUNDS.

Offers of Compromise Now Aggregate at Least \$1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It became known at the treasury department today that offers of compromise now before the government here in undervaluation frauds in New York aggregate at least \$1,000,000. The frauds were perpetrated particularly in silk goods, millinery, woolen and other textiles. The department is considering the acceptance of the offers, but has not reached any decision.

NAVAL TUG PARTY RESULTS IN ARRESTS

A party of the Brooklyn navy yard, who saw a sailor advancing unsteadily toward the street tug Powhatan, moored at the Gibson street wharf, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, followed him aboard the tug and beheld four more sailors and a shameless young woman, all of whom had been drinking.

The young woman was taken to the Chamberland Street Hospital, where she proved to be suffering only from alcoholism. She said she was Anna Baldwin, nineteen years old, a sealer, of 60 East 26th street, Manhattan. How she got into the yard she wouldn't say.

The five enlisted men were locked up at the yard, charged with bringing liquor into the reservation and having a visitor out of hours.

O. W. Wuerz PIANOS

1516 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 3929 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx). 1796 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

THE SUNDAY CALL JANUARY 13

Will be a number in which is combined all that is most desirable in a Sunday paper. There is solid, Socialist reading; there is all the real news, and there are expressions of opinion from many party viewpoints.

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STANDARD OIL FARCE ONCE MORE STAGED

John G. Milburn Describes How Trust Grew Up by John D.'s "Genius."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Argument in the Standard Oil case was begun in the United States Supreme Court today.

As soon as Attorney General Wickersham had completed his presentation of the government's position in the tobacco case, John G. Milburn, of New York, took his place to open the even more important rehearsal of the oil monopoly's defense.

Justice Van Devanter, who, as a judge in the lower court, had held that the organization should be dissolved, was in his seat today.

No announcement was made as to whether or not he would participate in the preparation of an opinion by the court.

In his closing remarks in the tobacco case, Wickersham declared that except for the corporate organization sought to be dissolved by the government, the American tobacco interest would not "have come within a million miles" of the power it exerts today.

Where Trust Was Useful. Milburn reviewed the history of the oil company.

"This record embodies all that has been said against the Standard Oil Company in the forty years of its life," Milburn said, "but its bitterest enemies admit that when the oil burst from the ground in 1875 and 1876, the Standard Oil Company borrowed money and got all they could to build tanks, pipe lines, and storage places to hold the oil. No other company could have done this. It cost millions."

"Coming to the railroad rebates of the early seventies, Milburn declared that the record did not show any instance where the competitor of the Standard Oil Company had been driven out of business because of preferential railroad rates given the trust." Milburn injected a new issue into the case and caused a hurried taking of notes by Attorney General Wickersham and Frank B. Kellogg, the government counsel, by a declaration that he disputed the contention made by the government that the giving of a lower rate to a big shipper than that given to a small one was against the common law.

"There are about 5,000 stockholders in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey," he said, "Many of the holders of the 1,000,000 shares of stock (valued in all at \$600,000,000) own only one or two shares. If the dissolution of the combine is ordered, each stockholder would receive shares of stock in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey corresponding to the amount of his holdings in the combine, and in addition an proportionate share in the property of the other corporations in the combine. For instance, the owner of one share of stock in the trust would get one share of stock in the New Jersey company, \$1 for his share in the property of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, 25 cents for his share in the Chesapeake Manufacturing Company, and so on throughout the list."

The attorney for the Standard declared that previous to the entry of John D. Rockefeller into the refining business conditions were chaotic. All sorts of "make-shits" were called refineries and ruinous competition and crude methods had demoralized the oil industry. Mr. Rockefeller was described by his attorney as a business genius, who foresaw that the cure for the existing business demoralization was "volume." This was necessary to meet falling prices for refining and to cure the evil of imperfect geographical distribution. Rockefeller's "genius" readily con-

GALE IN ENGLAND DOES MUCH DAMAGE

LONDON, Jan. 12.—One of the heaviest gales of recent years is doing immense damage along the British coast today. The east coast of England is inundated and strewn with the wreckage of a number of small boats. Thousands of dollars' worth of live stock has been drowned.

Calgis has been cut off from channel communication. The Brazilian steamer Floreo, bound for Hamburg, is ashore at Walmer. A Dublin dispatch says the steamer Bushmill was driven ashore on the island of Anglesey. The schooner Fox was wrecked at Fishguard and the Hull steamer Selby Abbey is stranded at Rotterdam. All of these are in danger of destruction from the mountainous seas that are now sweeping the coast.

At Deal a lifeboat capsized and one of the woman occupants was drowned. At Blackfriars several persons were injured by a piece of coping that was blown from a tall building.

TELLS OF CRUELITIES OF NEGRO HUSBAND

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—A story of almost inconceivable cruelty was sworn to by Margaret Taylor, alias Ashby White, against James Taylor, her negro husband, who went on trial on five charges today. She is the woman whom the police found gagged and chained to a wall when they raided Taylor's apartments three weeks ago.

Mrs. Taylor swore that she was chained up several times, the first time for three days and the last time for eight days. The chain, which was fastened around her neck, was so short that she had to kneel.

She said she beat her, kicked her, threw her into cold water and once threw her outdoors nude.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST 1621 Fulton Ave., corner Eastchester, Boro. R. I.

TRIED FOR FAILING TO REPORT ASSAULTS

Police Lieutenants Put on Grill for Violating Department Rules.

Two Brooklyn lieutenants of police were on trial yesterday before Third Deputy Commissioner Walsh for failing to obey "Order No. 7," which requires that immediate reports be forwarded to the Police Commissioner of all charges of assault made by citizens against policemen, which makes them liable to dismissal from the department.

The case against Lewis W. Rochester, of the Hamburg avenue station, was first tried. At 4:10 o'clock on the morning of September 23 last, William Twillman, an electrician of 615 Hamburg avenue, entered the station with his wife and said that he had been kicked by a uniformed policeman at the corner of Covert street and Hamburg avenue. He gave the lieutenant the number of a policeman who was not on the Hamburg avenue force, but later gave the number of a man who was, and, it chanced, was on the post where the alleged assault was committed. Instead of sending word directly to the heads of the force and calling the patrolman in for identification, as "Order No. 7" provided, the lieutenant told Twillman and his wife to return at 8 in the morning to pick out from the men on the incoming roll call the man who had done the kicking.

Rochester defended himself and pleaded not guilty to the charges which had been made against him by Borough Inspector Holahan. He said no complaint had been made by Twillman, only a statement had been made. Twillman was called, and said he had made a report but not a complaint. No Report of Woman's Charge.

The charge against Lieutenant Skidmore of having failed to submit a written report to the commissioner about an assault was based on the complaint made by Mrs. Margaret Englehart, who entered the station house at 2 a.m. on July 29 last, and informed Skidmore she had been struck on the arm by a policeman as she was standing at Adams and Concord streets. The lieutenant declared he had her remain in the station house for twenty minutes, during which she was given an opportunity to identify her assailant as the men of the first and second platoons came in from their posts. She failed to pick out any one, Skidmore said.

Her failure to do that, the lieutenant claimed, was sufficient to warrant him not sending in a report. "She did not identify any one," he argued to Walsh, "and for that reason I thought the report would be incomplete, and it behooved me to wait until she had a chance to look over the men of the third and fourth platoons. Had she identified a policeman I would have sent in a report to the Commissioner immediately."

"You should have given a more liberal construction to the order," said Walsh. "Both you and Lieutenant Rochester have made yourselves liable to dismissal. I will have to submit both cases to the Commissioner."

GETS BIG VERDICT AGAINST RAILROAD

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—John W. Kinney, a locomotive engineer formerly employed by the Central, still holds the record for getting the largest verdict ever awarded by an Erie county jury in a negligence case. He had bettered his former record of \$20,000 by \$3,000. The big verdict was reported in the Supreme Court here today. A motion to set it aside has been entertained by the court.

This was the second trial of Kinney's suit against the Central. On his first trial he got the \$20,000 verdict, which the Appellate Division at Rochester set aside on a technicality, ordering a new trial, the one just held. Kinney was injured about two years ago in a collision, caused, he claimed, by steam from his alleged defective engine obscuring the signals.

GOMPERS AFTER TAFT

Declares Presidency's Advocacy of Moon Bill Will Merely Give Authority to Injunctions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Samuel Gompers, in the present issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal, criticizes the President for his advocacy of the Moon bill bearing on injunctions.

"In the federal courts Judge Taft long ago paved the way and built the foundation for the abuse and perversion of the injunction writ," he says. "He issued this species of injunction while judge, he defended it during his Presidential campaign and in his inaugural address, and in his speeches at Worcester, Mass., and Passaic, N. J., this year, and again in his message to the present session of Congress."

"The fact of the matter is that the Moon bill, the enactment of which the President urged, would not remove one wrong or rectify one lot of the injunction abuse and perversion. Its enactment would legalize and give statutory authority for the issuance of these injunctions. It would put on the statute books in the form of a law what is now simply judicial invasion, court-made laws."

\$100,000 TO BE SPENT ON TUBERCULOSIS DISPLAY

It was decided yesterday by the officials of the National Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis that during the next three months 20,000 educational posters shall be displayed throughout the United States. The National Bill Posters' Association has agreed to place the posters without fee, and the total cost of the campaign will be \$100,000.

The posters will show in graphic form how fresh air, good food, and the rest cure will cure consumption.

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PITTSBURG FIREMEN AS 'GOATS'

AS 'GOATS'

(Continued from page 1.)

partment prove that the hazards of life and limb are far greater than formerly. At the same time the records show that the efficiency of the department has reduced proportionate loss of property by fire.

More than this, the needs of the city is demonstrated by the erection of eight new engine houses and shows that at least 120 more men ought to be employed now to do the work of those at present employed.

Because of the pressure on Mayor Magee, for political effect, he is refraining from allowing the addition of these men that it may be a year or so before they are added. The men point out in their circular that "members receive three hours per day for meals; six days out of twenty-four hours per day each month, and an annual vacation of fourteen days out of a total of 8,760 hours per year. We are on duty in department quarters 5,959 hours per year, an average of 496 7-12 hours per month, or a fraction over seventeen hours per day."

One of the most serious grievances which is not even given publicity in the circular is that when the men have suffered injury in the performance of their duty, at the very time they ought to be rewarded more highly for their services, they receive no wages as long as they are disabled. They are paid a sick benefit of \$13 a week and carried in a hospital, but it would be at least humane to pay them what they make when they are well, since injuries in

fire invariably result in depriving man of his health and part of his life. The worst feature of this, however, is that instead of a man receiving this money as he does in wages, he and his family are compelled to wait until the disability board meets and wait to grant him this sick benefit. The board members not being up against difficulties that the ordinary fire encounters, seem to care very little when the man gets his money, and meets whenever it suits their sweet will.

The result is that a man often waits three or four months for his money due him as a result of the injuries received while on duty.

SUFFRAGETTES HAPPY.

California Legislature Likely to Allow Vote on Question of Votes for Women.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 12.—Suffragettes of California are jubilant today over the virtual certainty that the state legislature will pass a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution, providing for votes for women.

Following immediately upon the statement of Governor Johnson that would endorse and work for such an amendment, Senator-elect John G. Works, in his speech of acceptance yesterday, endorsed the plan.

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CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. English & Anderson, 1 School St. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Boston. H. Harris, 1627 Washington St. W. W. Haven, 100 Essex St. HARDWARE AT DISCOUNT—W. E. & H. E. Levy, 560 Broadway, 1307 Washington St.

ATKINS • 4 Tremont

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UNION MADE BADGES, MONIES. UNION HAT BELLELUONI. NOVELTIES. A. E. Lopez & Co., 2 School St.

UNION MADE READY AND QUICK. TOM MADE CLOTHING—Boston. E. H. & G. H. Mason, 181 South Street. UNION MADE CIGARS, BOX TRAYS. MAIL ORDERS. Boston. BOSTON SHAKER, Leonard Mason, 30 Commercial St.

BROOKLYN

BOOTS AND SHOES. 341 Katerbach, 577 Fulton. Knick Knack Co., 184 Myrtle Ave. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. 2 E. 1st St., 125 W. 1st St. DRESS SUITS TO LET. 110 W. 1st St. DRUGGISTS. E. Lax Chocolate Laxative, 10 Cents. DENTISTS. Dr. F. Lewis, 120 Brook Ave. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Silverstone Bros., 744 Westchester St., cor. 124th St.

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BROOKLYN

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MILLIONS TO FORTIFY THE PANAMA CANAL

Taft Urges Appropriation of \$5,000,000 for Peace and Safety.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President Taft sent to the house today the report of the army and navy Panama canal fortification board, and asked for an immediate appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the initiation of work on the proposed defenses.

The report of the joint board strongly urges the immediate fortification of the canal. A letter from the Secretary of War in regard to the report was also forwarded to Congress by the President. In his message to Congress the President said:

"The canal when completed will afford the only convenient route for communication between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and virtually will be a part of the coast line of the United States. Its assured possession and control will greatly contribute to our peace, safety and prosperity as a nation.

"In my judgment it is the right and the duty of the United States to fortify and make capable of defense the work that will bear so vital a relation to its welfare, and that is being created solely by it and at an expenditure of enormous sum."

"I urgently recommend that an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the initiation of work on the proposed defenses be made at the present session of Congress in order that these defenses may be completed by the date of the completion of the canal."

DEMOCRAT EXPLAINS ABOUT RULE FIGHT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Another addition to the already voluminous record of the fight on the house rules was made this afternoon when Representative Underwood (Dem., Ala.) issued a statement explaining the position of the Democrats. Underwood outlined the history of the fight that began last March and declared that the Democrats supported the insurgents at that time in an absolute "revolution."

He said the proceedings at that time were in violation of all the rules and precedents of the house and that the vote then was not intended to establish a permanent precedent. The state set forth that this week's fight was not of sufficient importance to demand a similar revolution and that the Democrats therefore voted to return to the old established principles.

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Where to Buy Your Books Cheap

The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call Departments, it has undergone a great change. The old stock was given away as premiums. A new and more up-to-date stock of books on Socialism was put in. It is aimed to make the Book Department of The Call the clearing house for all party members and Socialist organizations in the East.

Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive extra revenue from the sale of books. Very low prices to individual Comrades and Sympathizers. Write or call at once to BOOK DEPARTMENT The New York Call 409 PEARL STREET :: NEW YORK CITY Book Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

WARNING

The Socialist party of Lowell, Mass., notifies The Call that all locals and Comrades should take warning concerning a young man known as Edward A. Waller, who calls himself a Socialist, and by using Socialist phrases has worked himself into the confidence of Comrades and proceeded to victimize them. He alleges that he belongs to the Social Democratic party of Bolton, England, and speaks with a strong English accent. He recently came to Lowell from New Bedford, Mass., where he is said to have done considerable crooked work. In Lowell he collected about \$20 in subscriptions



EDWARD A. WALLER

to Socialist papers and pocketed the money. Besides operating other schemes in the name of the Socialist party of Lowell, Waller is about 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs about 150 pounds. He has a fair skin, good complexion, eyes of a greenish blue and brown hair. He is about twenty-five years old. He plays the piano and violin. He is a good story teller and a smooth talker. He appears to be a man of some education. The accompanying photo gives a good idea of his appearance.

JOHN H. MURPHY, Recording Secretary, 235 Hill Street, Lowell, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A mass meeting to lay before the people the advance made by the peace movement during the past year will be held under the auspices of the People's Institute and the New York Peace Society this evening at Cooper Union. The speakers and their subjects will be: David J. Foster, "Our Organization at Panama"; James A. Tawney, "The Cost of Armed Peace Prohibition"; Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, "Mistaken Maxims of Materialism."

Edward King speaks tonight at 136 East Broadway for the Wake Earners League. He will speak on the latest attempt to regulate prostitution. The subject will be treated from the view of practical sociology. Instead of religion or ethics. Questions and criticism welcome. Meeting begins at 8:30 o'clock. Admission, 5 cents.

NO B. R. T. PISSES FOR COPPS. Pass books of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for 1911 have not been issued as usual to captains and detectives in the police department. This omission is said to have been caused by Commissioner Trosney. The police are often called upon as witnesses in damage suits. Some of the policemen are keeping account of fares paid and will ask the city to reimburse them.

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JAPANESE PROTEST AGAINST ALIEN BILLS

Consul General of San Francisco Warns of Offense to National Pride.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 12.—An official protest against the proposed anti-Japanese legislation in the States is made in a letter from Matsuzo Nagai, consul general at San Francisco, to Senator Leroy Wright, chairman of the senate committee on federal relations.

"I think the people of this state hardly realize the deep concern felt in Japan on this subject," says the consul general. "Discrimination at this time would be particularly surprising to the Japanese people, in view of the efforts which have been made during the past two years to cultivate the good-will of the American people, and to prove to them the sincerity of the Japanese good-will."

The letter contains figures supporting the consul's contention that the Japanese population on the Pacific coast is steadily decreasing. According to those statistics, the number leaving Japan for America has diminished each year, and the number arriving in Japan has increased each year since 1908.

"The tendency of the laboring classes to return to Japan is not diminishing," says Consul Nagai. "We are not looking for extended proprietorships in lands in this state, and, if such possessions were our only aim, it might be abandoned with good grace and little feeling. Our objections to the bills introduced are based on their discrimination. They could not be explained to the Japanese people as being otherwise than offensive to national pride."

Voluntary Regulations. The writer gives a reminder that Japan has voluntarily enforced regulations which practically amount to an exclusion act applied to the Japanese laborers, "and has shown her friendliness by sending warships to participate in California festivals and by other courtesies."

The letter concludes with a reference to pending negotiations for the revision of treaties between the United States and Japan. "I feel constrained," says the consul, "to express the fear that such negotiations may be unfavorably affected by the passage of measures by the California legislature which are of a discriminating character."

The Japanese issue is believed to have been responsible for a change made yesterday in the personnel of the senate committee on federal relations. Senator D. J. Heban, of San Francisco, was removed from the committee by Lieutenant Governor Wallace and was replaced by Senator C. W. Bell, of Pasadena. Senator Heban is the successor of Senator Mark Anthony, who introduced the anti-Japanese measures in the senate two years ago.

Among the anti-Japanese bills already before the legislature is one providing against the holding of land in California "by aliens not eligible to be citizens of the United States." It is learned also that a bill for the segregation of Japanese school pupils is to be introduced. It was a measure of this character that occasioned an international controversy in 1909. On the earnest solicitation of President Roosevelt, the state legislature at that time dropped the proposals.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

De Witt Clinton High School, 59th street and Tenth avenue: "The Temples of the Second Theban Empire," Dr. Arthur H. Baxter. Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue: "Goethe and Romanticism," Dr. Charles F. Horne. Public School 14, 225 East 27th street: "The Life Story of the Honey Bee," Dr. D. Everatt Lyon. Public School 17, 47th street, west of Eighth avenue: "France," Louis F. Berry.

Public School 38, Dominick and Clark streets: "Polynesia, an Unbeaten Track," Mrs. Lillian S. Fisher. Public School 40, 320 East 20th street: "Fire Prevention," Thomas P. Tuttle.

Public School 52, Broadway and Academy street, Inwood: "The Health of the Child," Dr. S. Josephine Baker. Public School 68, 88th street, east of First avenue: "Glimpses of Germany," George M. Gillespie. Public School 90, 147th street, west of Seventh avenue: "Shock, Wounds, Etc.," Dr. Theron W. Kilmer. Public School 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 127th street: "Animal Development and Its True Meaning," Dr. Henry E. Crampton. Public School 158, Avenue A and 77th street: "The Lewis and Clark Expedition," Warren K. Morehead. Public School 160, Suffolk and Rivington streets: "Egypt; Religious Beliefs," Dr. Charles R. Gillett. Y. M. B. A. Hall, 311 East Broadway: "France," Professor Georges Castagnier.

ENGLISH FINANCIER DIES. LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Swaythling, the multimillionaire financier, died today. He was born in 1832, his father being Louis Samuel. In 1853 he established the banking firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., assuming the name of Montagu by royal license. He was the author of several books on banking and finance.

Sam W. Eiges ATTORNEY AT LAW. 132 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Phone 6664 Beckman. 645 East 174th St., Bronx, Phone 2387 Troutman.

Excelsior Stationery Co. 116 NASSAU STREET. All kinds of Stationery, Law Books and Typewriting Supplies. INSURANCE. EDWARD J. DUTTON FIRE INSURANCE. Write for Rates. 77 William St.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The Call is compelled to exact this requirement because of the increasing size of this department and the growing difficulty of publishing news of this character at short notice. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 1. The third of a series of talks on economics and Socialist theory, by Jessica G. Finch, will be given before the members of Branch 1 and their friends this evening, at 8:30 o'clock, at 45 East 22d street.

Branch 2 at 177 East Broadway Tonight. Branch 2 will hold a special meeting tonight at 177 East Broadway. Election of organizer will take place and the question of headquarters will be discussed. Every member is requested to attend.

Committee on Propaganda Meets Tonight. The committee on propaganda will meet tonight, at 8 o'clock, at the headquarters, 229 East 84th street. The committee desires to present to the party convention the best possible methods for improving our propaganda in Local New York. Members of the party and others who may have suggestions to offer will be welcomed by the committee.

Those who cannot come in person will please mail suggestions to the above address before the next session of the contention. BERT KIRKMAN, Secretary.

Branch 7 Lecture. Andre Tridon will speak this evening at 8:15 o'clock at the regular weekly lecture held by Branch 7, at their headquarters, 112 East 104th street.

It is hoped that no Socialist or sympathizer will miss the opportunity of hearing one of the most talented and original writers and critics in the Socialist movement. A musical program will precede the lecture. Come and bring your friends. Admission free.

Branch 8 Meeting Tonight. An important meeting of Branch 8 will take place tonight at 8 o'clock, at the new home of the Women's Educational Association of the Bronx, 705 Cortlandt avenue, near 156th street. Officers, committees, etc., will be elected at this meeting, and it will be the duty of every member to be present at this meeting. Other matters of welfare to the branch will also be discussed, and it is to be expected all those who have absented themselves from the meetings in the past will make their appearance at this meeting.

Young Socialist League. The Young Socialist League held their regular business and literary meeting tonight at their clubrooms, 81 Columbia street. The league has arranged a course of lectures with August Claessens as the lecturer. The lectures are to be held every Friday evening at the clubrooms. Comrade Claessens will be the next director. The course will be on "Socialism as a Criticism of Modern Social Conditions," and the first lecture will be on "What is Socialism?" The members are requested to be present, and settle for their tickets.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark. William Bohn, professor in Columbia University and noted speaker and writer, will speak at the Sunday afternoon lecture, January 15, at 2:30. His subject will be, "Socialism and the Labor Unions." Remember, the meeting place has been changed to Inwood Hall, 262 Washington street, opposite Bijou Dream. Tell your friends.

Irvington.

Branch Irvington meets tonight at their headquarters in the Drake building. The results of the last election have shown what hard work will do, and the branch needs the help of every member. Turn out this evening and help.

MAINE.

Portland. The first number of the Issue, published by the Socialist party of Portland, has made its appearance. George Allan England is editor. The Issue is a bright, clean looking four-page monthly paper, and if the succeeding numbers are as good as the first, it is bound to prove of great value to the Portland Socialists.

Regarding the growth of the movement in Portland, the Issue says: "The growth of Socialist votes in Portland is encouraging, and comparatively as noticeable as the great advances through the Western states. "With a total vote cast of 10,472 in the September election, the Socialists got 107. In the recent municipal election the votes cast were only 9,679, yet out of this the Socialists got 156, this being a gain of 45 votes or 40 per cent in three months."

MICHIGAN.

Flint. At the meeting of Local Flint, Sunday, January 1, the following officers were elected: Corresponding secretary, C. L. Shaw; financial secretary, J. R. Stout; literature agent, C. E. Lyon. Two members were admitted.

ONLY POOR ARE HURT BY PERSONAL TAX

"Blood Money," Declares Lawrence Purdy—Rich Can Always Escape.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 12.—"Personal taxes sometimes confiscate the meager incomes of the poor," today declared Lawson Purdy, president of the department of taxes and assessments of New York, before the state conference on taxation. He added:

"Why keep up the farce any longer? You can't dignify what they pay by the name of tax, for a tax is a contribution enforced by a sovereign power, and in this state no rich man need be liable for personal taxes unless he desires to be. You may occasionally force some poor woman to pay half their income and call the payment taxes, but I don't. I call it blood money."

"If personal taxes are too severe in one state rich men flee to another, as they have fled from Ohio and settled in New York. When capital commands a net return of 4 or 5 per cent men will not endure the taking of 2 or 3 per cent more, even when this confiscation is called taxation. Some may like about their property and some may move. The result is the same, the law fails."

Papers were also read by A. C. Pleydell, secretary of the New York Reform Association; Professor E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, and others.

PROF. VEBLIN IN MISSOURI.

Professor Thorstein B. Veblen, formerly with Stanford University, California, is now employed in the department of economics at the University of Missouri. Professor Veblen has contributed to The Sunday Call, where his articles have been much appreciated.

People's Forum Lectures.

Rene E. Hogue, president of the New York chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, will speak at "The Concentration of Industry," this evening at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the East New York branch of the People's Forum, at Gordon's Hall, Van Sicken and Sutter avenues.

The Rev. Belford thoroughly hates the self-constituted leader, and also the professional agitator and walking delegate, and says he will give them a thorough going over at this meeting on Sunday. Admission will be free at both lectures, and questioning and discussion will be permitted. T. N. FALLS, Secretary.

Bay Ridge Forum.

The second of the Rev. H. S. Baker's course of five lectures on "Political Economy From a Socialist's Viewpoint," given under the auspices of the Bay Ridge Forum, will be delivered this evening in Finnish Hall, 40th street and Eighth avenue, Brooklyn. The subject tonight is "Socialism and Labor." Lectures begin promptly at 8:15 o'clock. Tickets good for the entire course are 25 cents.

Young Socialists of America.

A literary and musical entertainment and discussion will be held tonight at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Young Socialists of America, at New Liberty Hall, 143 McKibbin street. J. A. Behringer will lecture on "The Young Socialist Movement in Europe." Admission is free. All are welcome.

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NORSE BEATS ERIE'S 'FAST' PASSENGER TRAIN

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 12.—In a race of six miles between a horse and a passenger train on the Crawford branch of the Erie railroad last night the horse won by a length and was awarded all the honors by the passengers and crew on the train.

As the train was leaving Bullville the horse attached to a wagon broke loose from the post to which it was tied and took to the track ahead of the train. Though the engineer made the whistle shriek and rang the bell continuously, the horse would not leave the track, and it was going so fast that only the train could catch it.

Thus the train crawled along for six miles to Pinebush while the horse took the wagon safely over the ties, crossing several culverts without falling through, and only leaving the track to go to its home at Pinebush.

THE MASSES FOR FEBRUARY.

The February number of the Masses, it is announced, will have a number of top notch contributions. Among the literary contributors are Reginald Wright Kaufman, Ellis O. Jones, Eugene Wood and E. Bjorkman. It will also contain the beginning of a novel by the great German novelist, Sudermann.

Among the illustrators of the February issue are F. Van Sloan, Arthur Young, of Puck; William B. Nutting, Sam Schwartz, Horace Taylor, who illustrated Eugene Wood's article on Everybody's, and Anton O. Fischer, well known through the Saturday Evening Post.

The Masses was the principal subject discussed last Monday at a meeting of the Vagabonds, an organization consisting of the most literary and artistic people in the United States. The Masses was unanimously endorsed, and even people upon whom Socialism has thus far had little claim offered their services to make this magazine a success. The unanimous opinion seemed to be that with a little energy and the co-operation of Comrades, this magazine can be made the competitor of any 5 cent capitalist magazine.

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16. HARLEM—Sec. E. Hamm, 300 E. 82nd St., New York. Phs. Fritz Newman. 226 E. 80th St. Every 4th Monday, 240-211 E. 84th st.

17. YORKVILLE—Sec. Th. Bultze, 1054 First ave., New York. Phs. Sander. 244 H. 81st St. Every 3d Sun., Croil's Hall, 145-147 E. 85th st.

18. ASTORIA—Phs. Sec. Joe Mayer, 225 7th ave., near B'way. Phs. Dr. Paul. 263 Steinway ave. Meets every 4th Sunday in the month at 2:30 p.m. at Steinway Hall, 425 B'way.

19. HARRISON, N. J.—Sec. J. Christian Lorenz, 147 Kearney ave., Kearney, N. J. Phs. H. Allen. 300 Davis ave. Meets every 4th Tuesday. Labor Lecture 12-17 Ann st.

20. STAPLETON, N. Y.—Sec. George Scheidt, 225 Broad St., Stapleton, N. Y. Phs. W. H. Smith. Every 4th Sun. Every 3d Sun. 240-211 E. 84th st.

21. RIDGEWOOD—Paul Krueger, 510 Ridgecroft, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phs. W. E. Lipold, 197 St. Nicholas ave., Brooklyn. Every 4th Sun. Every 3d Sun. Every 3d Sun. 240-211 E. 84th st. bet. Wyckoff and Cypress aves.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 409 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions to this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN'S TALKING LOCAL No. 524. Headquarters, 101 and 102 Broadway, Room 5, 21st St. Free employment bureau. 9 to 12 p.m. Delegate list meets every 1st Monday. 8 P.M. New York County. Headquarters, 222 East 84th St., Manhattan. Open hours, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2400 Lenox. Secretary, Edward F. Kane.

CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE. Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Madison and Madison streets, 111 E. 10th St., New York. Co-operative League. Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Madison and Madison streets, 111 E. 10th St., New York. Co-operative League. Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Madison and Madison streets, 111 E. 10th St., New York.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERHOOD AND MASONRY OF AMERICA. Local No. 127, meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, of the 1st, 2d and 4th Fridays in the month at 145 E. 85th St.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER CUTTERS. Local No. 127, meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, and 2nd and 4th Thursdays, of the month at 145 E. 85th St.

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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 4. FRIDAY, JANUARY 13. NO. 13.

A ONE-SIDED ALLIANCE.

Frank Hedley, general manager of the Interborough, said in the Post interview, designed to offset the exposures made by The Call: "Every member of a train crew is examined for weak heart when he applies for a job. If his heart is not strong he is not employed. We don't want our employes to fail US in an emergency."

They don't. About the most exhausting, exasperating, nerve-racking job in this city is that of subway guard. The work is done under noxious conditions and in depressing surroundings. Working in the subway is worse than working in a subcellar. Opening and closing the doors require strength. To make the run on time requires rapidity, watchfulness and care. The loss of a second in getting the doors shut and giving the go-ahead signal may mean that the train will not make its run on time. The handling of the crowds requires steadiness, strength and readiness.

When there is a delay, or when there is an accident, trifling or great, the guard has his work cut out for him. It is not an inconceivable task to handle the crowds that rush on and off the cars, that push and jostle in the rush hours—and the rush hours now cover practically the whole day. It is hard, exacting work. But the guards do it well.

For practically the whole of every run they must stand exposed to the draught that comes when the car is in motion. In winter they are usually foot cold, and standing up in such surroundings, ten hours a day on a moving train, is in itself hard work.

But as Hedley says, "We don't want our employes to fail US in an emergency." They take all the risks and do all the work. They do not fail in an emergency, whether it is getting the train through, preventing a panic, packing the cars, giving first aid to the injured, or running physical risk when some gang starts trouble.

All these emergencies confront the men, and they certainly do not fail the company.

The emergency that confronts the company is a financial one and occurs on pay day. There the company always fails the MEN. Probably there are few more efficient bodies than the Interborough employes. Probably there are few that receive meaner pay. Handling hundreds of thousands of people weekly, pouring into the treasury of the company millions of nickels, the subway and elevated lines are actually a mint for those who control them. They make 15 to 17 per cent profit.

There is no share of it for the men. In spite of increased cost of living, higher prices for food and clothing, higher prices for rent, there has been no decent increase in wages during the past five years. This emergency is one in which the company steadily, systematically and obstinately fails the men. It is through this failure, partly, that the company is able to roll up the profits it does. It is through the work the men do that the company is able to keep the trains—heavy trains of many cars—rolling on such short headway and always packed to the doors.

The conditions confronting those who use the Interborough are disgraceful. The conditions confronting those who work for the Interborough are enormous. Conditions cannot be changed except through an alliance between the workers and the users of the line. Wages must be increased and the surroundings of the subway must be improved. Both things can be done.

Another thing that must be done is the operation of the lines by the city. The Interborough management is morally and intellectually incompetent. The city must take over the lines and operate them. The workers on the lines should be the first to realize this. Under city management and operation there would be at least some chance of decent treatment and decent pay. But under private ownership there can never be. This is not Socialism, any more than the ownership of the streets by the community is Socialism, or the public care of the streets is Socialism. It is an imperative municipal function that has too long been avoided.

FINGER TIPS CHEAP.

Mrs. Walter Helwig, operating a dangerous machine in the factory of the William Glenny Glass Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, lost the tips of two of her fingers, crippling her hand. She sued for \$15,000 and an intelligent jury awarded her one lone dollar. The question now arises as to whether or not she will be forced to pay the costs of the suit, as under a handy old law plaintiffs awarded less than \$5 are supposed or compelled to do so.

Even if she does not have to pay the costs, the company got a bargain in her finger tips.

The news story of the case does not tell anything about the makeup of the jury or the character or rulings of the judge. But both are easy to understand. Mrs. Helwig was a worker, presumably obliged to incur danger in her work in order that she might make a living. The work resulted in pain, suffering and incapacity. Doubtlessly, she had some sort of a case, or the jury, twelve good men and true, would not have given her a dollar compensation or vindication.

Jurymen who would do that, or a judge who would permit it, are at once a menace to society and a blot upon it. They are in the class with Gummere, who asserted that the life of a workingman's child is worth a dollar. That workingman's child, grown up and able to assume risk in a factory, is worth a little more; the tips of his or her fingers are worth a dollar. The hand was practically incapacitated. Probably had it been cut off the jury would have awarded \$5, and wondered at its own generosity.

But this case, as well as the Gummere decision, is important because it shows capitalist "justice" when it is a member of the working class that seeks justice. It shows the small esteem in which the body of the worker is held, and it shows also the steadfastness with which servants of capital defend the property and interests of capitalism.

INTELLECTUAL NEW ENGLAND.

Perhaps it is the contemplation of the conspicuous part their ancestors played in history, or dwelling on their past glories in literature and philosophy, which makes the New Englanders the finest school of suckers in this country. Tom Lawson has never seen any reason to leave Boston, for it is in Boston and vicinity that he finds most of those who are ready to follow him in his assaults on "the interests," or in his frenzied campaigns against frenzied finance. The money of the New Englanders goes mad, and has to be locked up, usually in the safe of the promoters.

The latest scheme in which New Englanders made an attempt to get rich quick is the New England Investment Company, of Manchester, N. H. Its president, Joseph De Champlain, is under arrest, and though the company was capitalized at \$500,000 he is unable to raise a paltry \$4,000 for bail. For the time being Pierre Bonvouloir, of Holyoke, Mass., will attempt to straighten up affairs, but there is little probability that he will be able to do much except tell the people how much they lost.

De Champlain is a Canadian Frenchman, and it was among French mill workers and little French business men that he operated. As far as the postoffice authorities can find out, these "investors" stand to lose over half a million dollars. There are nearly 4,000 of

(Continued on columns 6 and 7.)



CAPITALIST: "IT LOOKS AS IF MR. WORKINGMAN WILL DANCE TO ANYTHING I PLAY."

"THE ANTAEUS OF THE ENGINE-ROOM"

By ELIOT WHITE.

"Antaeus, in Greek mythology, was a giant wrestler who was invincible so long as he remained in contact with his mother, the earth."—Century Encyclopedia of Names.

I find welcome refreshment after confronting the artificiality, inertia and selfishness with which some days above others assail the courage, in a conversation with my acquaintance, the giant Scotch engineer of the electric light station.

The great room in which he stands guard over his machines is flooded with keen white radiance from many arc lamps, and the floor continually vibrates with the mighty callisthenics of the steel muscled engines.

Four driving wheels, the largest twenty-four feet in diameter and weighing fifty tons, are ranged side by side, with half of each scarlet-painted form projecting above the floor, half depressed below, and revolving so fast that the spokes merge into a blur like the wings of an electric fan.

The pistons, bearings, eccentrics and valves are kept so well lubricated and work so quietly that if one standing a few feet away were to close his eyes he might almost imagine himself to be gliding over smooth asphalt in a powerful motor car.

Behind the high marble switchboards at the middle of the room, studded with gleaming, nickel meters of amperes, watts and volts, copper switch yokes and incandescent bulbs, so that they shine like show windows on a city street, the whirling dynamos are gnashing their jagged teeth of blue sparks and seem fiercely struggling against the belts connecting them with these engines, like tigers or leopards freshly captured for a menagerie.

My engineer friend has so vital an interest in the relations of labor and Socialism, and expresses his views in such apt and decisive form that it is not strange that he brings his listener grateful relief from the prejudice and abstract vagueness that so often mar-

WAR

By LOUIS H. WETMORE.

In the old days wars were fought by kings for thrones—kings who had ruled their people by divine right. They fought at the head of their soldiers and their weapons were huge swords and maces artistically trimmed with long nails. Force ruled our planet and God was on the side of the biggest armies. Dynasties rose and fell, and the Devil took the hindmost with as much skill as he displays today. Only—only, in those days, the wars were waged for dynasties and not for dividends.

The world progresses. Though we kill and torture as many in the great industrial battles of today as our ancestors did in the battles of old, a spirit is abroad that threatens to 'go away with war altogether. The kings of the courts have been displaced by the kings of the markets, and now the time is approaching when the kings of the markets will be forced to give way to the reign of the people. Yet never before in the history of the world has the burden of armaments been so terrible as it is in the year of our Lord 1911. The people are ground down to the earth by taxes to protect a country of which they barely own an eighth. Taxes are levied on the poor that the houses and children and stocks and bonds of the rich may be protected. Thousands of able-bodied men are torn from the soil to become parasites in the army of Czar and Kaiser.

The question is, what's to be done to stop this process that threatens to become worse each year. How are the people to prevent the capitalists from spending the people's money for the protection of the capitalists' goods? There are only two answers to that question, which is, perhaps, the most important that the present generation has to face. The first is that the workers overthrow the whole capitalist system which is responsible for practically every war that has devast-

MIDDLE NAMES FORBIDDEN.

It is a curious fact that middle names were once illegal. The old English law was very definite as to the naming of children, and, according to Coke, "a man cannot have two names of baptism." "It is requisite," this law goes on, "that the person be named by the name of his baptism and his surname and that special heed be taken to the name of baptism."

Royal personages have always been allowed to have more than one given name, but as late as 1690, it is said, there were only four persons in all England who had two given names.

Even a century and a half ago double names were very uncommon.—London Globe.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

"Honesty is the best policy." "Not on your life," blurted out the insurance agent.—Princeton Tiger.

THE SOLITARY

By ANDRE TRIDON

There are those whose soul is to the soul of other humans as the finger tips of the blind are to the finger tips of the seeing; what in the sight of our observing eyes resembles a blank sheet of rough parchment, reveals itself to the sensitive nerves of those that see in the darkness as a print of the most wondrous poem. Yielding to the lure of the wondrous words embossed on the rough sheets, the sightless will wear off to the quick their roving finger tips; and then, the wounded, writhing nerve will no longer be content with deciphering the syllables, the lines of wondrous poems; between and beyond the lines, between and beyond the syllables, it will harken to the music of them, it will inhale the fragrance of them...

Thus it is that some of us read the unwritten, hear the unspoken, and scent the unblossomed bud... Perceptions of the unperceivable rush into their souls through a little open wound which some inherited, which some suffered at the hands of the world's children, and which some of them, many of them, inflicted upon themselves.

And what a melancholy bliss they derive from never letting the little wound heal, from never letting their spiritual finger tips harden again.

And hence it comes that the page they write over bears a little stain; a drop of blood oozed from the tiny wound. Like unto booklovers who raise a folio to the light and gloat over a rare watermark, the knowing revel in that bloodmark; the sensitive identify the gory hue and feel strangely moved; simple souls are a little awed and not seldom frightened away; vulgarians show anger at the stain due evidently to a pinprick...

Whatever gift they wish to bestow on another human being in love or friendship, in bliss or in frenzy, will invariably bear the gruesome speck of gore. Taught by the world that the wound on their soul or on their finger tips should be as jealously concealed as Achilles' vulnerable tendon, they refrain from proffering telltale gifts.

And whatever gift is bestowed upon them will, as soon as they receive it in their hands, be also stained with the gruesome gore. The world, misinterpreting their hesitancy to accept gifts, soon ceases to proffer them. They withdraw from the world; the world draws away from them, and then begin the endless days of solitude.

Everything and every being after every hour but adds stone after stone to the wall which rises between them and the world. In gatherings of humans, they detect the kindness that cuts, the courtesy that snares, the loving tone that lies. In the playhouse they alone notice the sawdust flowing from the wounded puppets with painted lips and cheeks. In the virtuoso's wild bowing that makes the strings moan, they trace the perfected gymnastic rehearsed in cold blood. Under the sincerity of a trusted friend or a lovable woman, they spy fleeting instincts, ephemeral motives, which may be as elusive as the shadow of a hawk on the ground, but still could not elude them.

To suspect no longer the humans gathered, the violinist inspired, or the woman they love, they add more and more stones to the wall rising between them and the world.

Mysterious their life then appears, and open to suspicion. He who dares face solitude, with himself never seeks solitude, except for the perpetration of a shameful deed. What are they hiding? The solitary are hiding a fearful portrait they painted of man, a portrait they painted in little drops of blood. And in order not to explain how the fearful likeness grew on the canvas, they lock their doors and they lock their souls...

Behind their locked doors, listening to the beating of their own hearts, they watch, afraid of every footstep that resounds in the corridors, of every footstep that might bring life, of every footstep that might bring death.

The solitary fear life, but they fear death perhaps a little more.

To them death has two terrors. Their kingdom they long ago divided up between their heirs, the children of men; their kingdom of thoughts, or harmonies, of lights and shades, of lines and curves; a bequest the children of men accepted with the eagerness that snatches, or with an indifferent giving of thanks, or with the smile that ignores.

Another kingdom, however, they have not divided up: a kingdom of tenderness; the tenderness that found no audible expression because there was no ear to listen to certain syllables; which found no visible expression because there was no eye that would lower its glance significantly before a certain glance; tenderness hoarded as misers hoard for fear of the suffering the world's acceptance as well as the world's refusal of it would have caused.

The approach of death adds a sting to the dismal thought that the one treasure could be bequeathed; for the nearer death one draws the more formidable the simplest word sounds. When all the words of our tongue are numbered, no syllable seems august enough to convey the last bequest. And, therefore, the solitary carry reluctantly their burden of unspent tenderness to the nothingness beyond.

The other terror is the thought of their naked soul entering the gray unknown, peopled with too many liberated souls, disembodied souls—the gray unknown, where the solitary can no longer be alone. What will the poor, defenseless soul do, when it can no longer lock up the door of the

body, when the cloak of a forbidding face is wrung from it, when it cannot even gird itself with the loincloth of a denying gesture?

The gregarious have always dreamed of personal immortality; shame reddens their bodies in blushes, but they know not the chastity that makes one drape a veil around one's soul; the gregarious never drape a veil around their preposterous souls. The gregarious also dream at times of the Allsoul that is fed by the promiscuous souls of the world as the ocean is fed by torrents, brooklets and drains, as the beach sand is fed by the crags hurled down the cliffs, by shells and the flotsam of the sea. But the heartrending misery of having been the lonely crag which weathered the storms and on which now and then the gull and the petrel and the pelican alighted, and of being hurled some day into the infinite gregariousness of the numberless pebbles which the stubborn surf grinds patiently one like unto another!

To the gregarious life has many joys, little joys, low joys; death has consolations, little consolations, sordid consolations. To be solitary life holds out little; death holds out even less.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OFFICIAL BANKING REPORTS.

Editor of The Call: On Thursday last Orion H. Cheney, superintendent of banks in the state of New York, issued his yearly report, in which he said:

"A desire to be in closer sympathy with the fundamental doctrines which form the basis of security in banking is manifested by our bankers, and this inclination is attested by the increased discernment of boards of directors in their interpretation of the purposes of the law and their augmented exertions to perform faithfully the duties of their directorate. It is inevitable that, with this ever-increasing recognition and observance of sound banking principles, there should come to our financial institutions a more substantial surplus, which on the one hand will assure to the community more complete and efficient service."

Today the same Orion H. Cheney, in his official capacity, was forced to close the doors of the Carnegie Trust Company. The Socialist can add anything to such a shameful condition of affairs as that developed in the "lying report" of the state superintendent of banks. Some day I shall get time to publish the condition of the banks in the Greater City and our readers will have to hold their noses, so rotten will be the expose. JOHN D. New York, Jan. 7, 1911.

BREAKING THE AGRICULTURAL RECORD.

Once more it is Secretary Wilson who steps forward, as the Old Year nears its day of departure, to bestow upon it a gold medal and to pronounce words of eulogy. In all the thousands of years recorded by history, there has been no other year in which any country has garnered from the soil such wealth as the year just passing has bestowed upon the United States. The value of the farm products for 1910 is given as \$8,926,000,000. The quantity of corn, oats and tobacco produced were greater than ever before. The value of the cotton surpassed all records. So did the value of animal products. As the first decade of the twentieth century draws to an end, we find our farms producing nearly twice as much as in the closing years of the nineteenth century, and the average for each acre is at last increasing. Malthus, with his gloomy forebodings concerning the arithmetical progression in food supply and the geometrical progression in the number of mouths to be filled, has again been foiled. "If the facts were assembled in detail for the states," says Secretary Wilson, "it would be found that the percentage of increase in yield of many of them is greater than the percentage of normal increase of population—that is, the increase of births over deaths in the old native element." It is a world of compensations. We have struggled and strained to pay the high prices for meat and eggs and other food products during the year. Now we have our reward. We have beaten the record!—Current Literature (January).

WORSE THAN RATS.

Returned to his native village, which had not moved with the years, it was perhaps natural that he should boast a little. The village pump was still broken, the inn sign had not been repainted, and even the one shop window, from its pediment, had not been changed. "Boys," he said, "in my house in London I've two carriages and a motor car." "My, my!" exclaimed his hearers. "And a library," he continued, "containing two thousand books." "You don't say so!" came in chorus. "While, as for pictures"—he waved his hand airily—"well, my walls are full of Titians!" "Lor, bless me!" ejaculated an old yokel, with a horrified look. "Ain't there no way o' killin' 'em?"—Answers.

A SCHOOLMASTER WITH A WIFE.

You in your school forever stay us, Teaching what Paris did to Mendel. But all the while, within your parson's dwelling, There's many a Paris courting of Helen. —Greek Anthology.

OBSCURE.

O'Brien—I went to the Museum Art yesterday, and I saw a man there and he was all covered with hieroglyphics. Kerrigan—is that so? Did you get them on you?—Emilie Thomas.

INTELLECTUAL NEW ENGLAND.

(Continued from columns 1 and 2.)

them, so the individual investments average something over one hundred dollars each.

This shows that the little things pay. It also shows that there was an epidemic of mutual benefit orders in that section of the country. Jernigan, the man who took from salt water, operated among the wealthier little people. He appeals to those who are fairly well to do. The Rev. Norman of the Redeemable Investment Company, got away with the of the religious. So did young Mr. Davis, the prayerful accout who promised to make 50 per cent for the prayerful saints.

New England always heeds the call of religion and patriotism. Jernigan and Plass were ministers. Davis was a constant attendant at services and a mighty worker for the church, and a mighty of the church people.

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

THE OUTCASTS.

(A. Noel for 1910.)

Silent within the church, on the knees, In pious ecstasy the devoted gaze towards the Esg and with dreaming eyes, The little purple clouds of incense From golden thurbles. The lights Blaze with new brilliance on Night of nights. The priest, in jeweled chasuble rayed, Prays as a myriad long-dead have prayed; And genuflects and stretches wide hands Before the symbol of God's pain, stands High on the altar. Thus they hark Of one who died an outcast.

Outside the church the air is cold. The sleety wind, knife-edged, through the old And tattered clothes of one slouches by Seeking a hole wherein to creep and die; An unclean, broken thing which a man Ere Christ's disciples placed 'neath their ban. I think he has not lived the best lives

In this dear Christian land, where Virtue thrives. So, on the Night of nights, which is the birth Of one who flayed the proud coat of the earth And gathered to him broken, unclean folk.

This man will die—an outcast. —Langdon Everard, in London Leader

GETTING NOWHERE. Were I a bachelor I should make to a middle-aged woman. It would be necessary to let her suppose that I was her twenty-five. She would be sure that she was much older, whereas my countenance would express the content wonder appropriate to the condition of a person taken completely by surprise. The middle-aged woman would not take me seriously, but she would see in me a woman. Women are such actors—especially middle-aged women! It is because women, being women, must conceal their dispositions, whereas man can always show his. The object of courting a middle-aged woman, is to back to the point, is that she will marry me to reform me. She would be disillusioned enough to ask me to reform, being old enough to perceive the impossibility. I would cunningly reply much as she might expect reform from me. So we get nowhere. Malthus runs on thus until she thought of me for breach of promise, but reform because I am too old a bird to be such foolish letters to any woman. I would have no evidence to get into with. So we get nowhere. —Edith Wharton in "Tales of Men Ghosts."—Alexander Harvey in Life.

FEMININE LOGIC.

Hailed as "The Master of Utopianism," Marcel Prevost endeavored to make good his right to the title of the following bit of philosophy: a woman's hat meant to cover her head? Is a woman's sunshade meant to shade her from the sun? A woman's shoes made for walking? her bejeweled watch meant to tell the time? Why, then, should a woman's letter be meant to convey real thoughts?—Argonaut.

SYMPATHETIC.

"I see you've advertised for a dawg, ma'am, and—" "Yes, but that isn't my little Joe. That's a mongrel. Take him—" "I know that, ma'am. No dog could ever take the place of your darlin', but if you'd like to have a gentle little creetur to love and you're huntin' for your Joe, I'll you this 'un for two bob, ma'am. London Idler.

A DUBIOUS TREAT.

In honor of the eventful day graduation from a cooking school got up a little spread. "Yes, I've got the loveliest dumplings!" cried the fair graduate, on sheepskin parchment, with a gold seal. I cooked that dish yesterday. Now just guess what it is! "It is"—the young cynic replied impressively—"is it the diploma, or is it?"—Success Magazine.

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Mr. Champlain proved to the French Canadians that it was solemn duty, as good citizens of the United States and as good Frenchmen, to get rich so they might do justice to the which they lived and the country from which they headed the call, and hoped until the postoffice inspectors Lawson, of course, is always patriotic. But he is the for the other operators.