

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

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

# The New York Call

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

WEATHER: FAIR—SNOW AT NIGHT.

No. 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1912.

Price Two Cents.

## VICTIM FOR EACH DAY OF YEAR IN GREATER CITY

### Waste Needless and Preventable Committee Avers.

## WANGLE FIRE TOLL

### Added 75 Per Cent of Total Loss During Last Year.

During the year 1911 there were 147 deaths from burning in Greater New York, according to the statistics which have just been compiled by the Committee on Safety. This number compares with only 829 deaths from all causes during the preceding year. Included in this total are 198 deaths from conflagrations, and of these 147 persons were killed. The most appalling total of 497 occurred in the case of small tenement houses, and from such causes as lamps, matches, and candles, etc., needless and preventable waste of human life, as may readily be seen from the figures for 1911, is at the rate of one death by burning for every 100 persons in the city.

The purpose of the Committee on Safety of the City of New York is to prevent such a disaster as occurred last March. It has been accomplished along with much still remains to be done. After many months of effort a bill was drawn up under the direction of the Committee on Safety, in cooperation with members of the Legislature and representatives of the fire insurance industry, creating the Bureau of Fire Prevention as an adjunct to the New York City Fire Department. The bill was passed by the Legislature and the bureau is now in actual operation. Although handicapped by inadequate money appropriation, the bureau is doing valuable work in fire prevention lines.

The recent trial and acquittal of the proprietors of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory has demonstrated the need of an amendment to the present law, which will definitely fix responsibility for such horrors as occurred in the Triangle factory. It is hoped that at the present time, are hopeful as to responsibility. The Committee on Safety made a preliminary investigation of 450 buildings housing more than 1,500,000 people, which disclosed a complaint of seventy-four buildings containing the most flagrant violations of existing laws. Inspectors for the city and State authorities discovered that more than 1,000,000 people were working in buildings which were not up to the requirements of the law. The committee on safety is now working to have the law amended so that it will be more effective in the future.

## SECULAR EDUCATION CAUSES IRRELIGION

### Lakeview, N. J., Jan. 7.—Declaring that it is a statistical fact that only about 50 per cent of the American people attend church. Right Rev. James A. McPaul, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church diocese of Trenton, N. J., from the altar of the church of St. Mary of the Lake here today, assigned as part reason for this condition the fact that there is now comparatively little religion taught in this country in the schools generally outside of the Catholic fold.

Sensationalism, the bishop said, has supplanted the gospel as the favorite pulpit theme. In the opinion of Bishop McPaul, fires, murder, shipwreck, scandal, etc., form the subject matter nowadays of the average preacher's discourses. The increasing of religious home training has become a negligible quantity in a majority of families, and with religious teaching missing in the public school life, the result is that interest in spiritual welfare is nil.

## LIMA SOCIALISTS EXPEL THE MAYOR

### Suspension for Disregarding Party Orders Is Made Permanent.

LIMA, O., Jan. 7.—The Lima Socialists this afternoon made permanent the suspension of Mayor Corbin Shook because he had refused to submit his appointments to the members of his party for approval, and had appointed a number of non-Socialists to the principal offices. The local also reaffirmed its mandate to the Socialists who have been tendered appointments by the Socialist Mayor, commanding them to resign on penalty of suspension from the party organization if they accept appointment under the Shook administration. Edwin Blank, lawyer and "Socialist," whom Mayor Shook tendered the appointment to the office of director of public safety, was present at today's meeting, and declared, amidst boos and hisses of the members assembled, that he would accept the appointment from the suspended "Socialist" Mayor. Mayor Shook is defiant and refused to defend himself against the charges of having violated the constitution and principles of the Socialist party.

## WARM WAVE IS DUE AT END OF WEEK

### WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Weather Bureau issued this weekly bulletin today: The indications are that the coming week will be marked by a continuation of cold weather and marked storm activity over practically all parts of the country. A general reaction to warmer weather is probable, however, the latter part of the week in Western districts, and at the close of the week in the Eastern and Southern States. The first general storm of the week to cross the country is now central over Utah, whence it will move eastward and cross the great central valleys Monday night or Tuesday, and the Eastern States Tuesday or Tuesday night. The next general disturbance to cross the country will appear on the Pacific Coast Wednesday, cross the Middle West about Friday, and the Eastern States at the close of the week; it will be attended by widespread cloudiness and precipitation, and a general reaction to warmer weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The weather bureau issued this weekly bulletin today: The indications are that the coming week will be marked by a continuation of cold weather and marked storm activity over practically all parts of the country. A general reaction to warmer weather is probable, however, the latter part of the week in Western districts, and at the close of the week in the Eastern and Southern States. The first general storm of the week to cross the country is now central over Utah, whence it will move eastward and cross the great central valleys Monday night or Tuesday, and the Eastern States Tuesday or Tuesday night. The next general disturbance to cross the country will appear on the Pacific Coast Wednesday, cross the Middle West about Friday, and the Eastern States at the close of the week; it will be attended by widespread cloudiness and precipitation, and a general reaction to warmer weather.

## ACCUSED SENATOR TO BE EXONERATED

### Investigating Committee's Report Will Clear Stephenson, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, the oldest member of the Senate, will be exonerated of the charge of corruption in connection with his election to the Senate in the report of the investigating committee which visited Wisconsin and made an investigation. A report in the case will be filed within two weeks. The sub-committee that conducted the investigation will meet Thursday. Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, is chairman. He has already written a report which will be laid before his committee colleagues at the meeting Thursday. The report may be modified in some minor respects, but its main features were generally concurred in before Chairman Heyburn set about the task of preparing it. There may be a minority report by Senator Fomeroy, of Ohio, but this will not be known until after he has been permitted to read Senator Heyburn's report, but if a minority report is submitted, it will hardly contend that any specific charges of corruption have been proven. Senator Paynter, the other Democrat on the committee, will probably concur in the majority report.

The report will not hold the aged Senator's campaign methods up as an example, however. The fact that he spent slightly more than \$100,000 to gain popular nomination for a seat in the Senate will be disapproved as "tending" to corruption. But the committee have been compelled to find on the evidence brought out that none of the money was used to corrupt any of the currents of Wisconsin politics. The expenditures were accounted for by the men who made them in Stephenson's interests. The money went for lithographs, newspaper advertising, traveling expenses of political agents, rent and expenses for political headquarters. The members of the Senate committee decided that it is an expensive thing to finance a State-wide campaign. That Senator Stephenson, who is said to be worth at least \$200,000, spent more of it than was strictly necessary is the judgment of the committee.

## NOTED ANTI-CLERICAL TO LECTURE HERE

### Romolo Murri, ex-Priest and Member of Italian Chamber of Deputies, to Open Propaganda.

ROME, Jan. 7.—Rev. Romolo Murri, the ex-priest and now an anti-clerical member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, is shortly to be married to Rammahilde Lund, the Norwegian suffragist, daughter of a former President of the Senate of that country. The couple will spend their honeymoon in the United States, where they will start an anti-clerical propaganda. Murri was at one time the leader of the Christian Democrats of Italy, whose motto was "with the Pope, and for the Pope forever." Some time ago, however, he cast aside his clerical dress, and has recently figured in the Italian Chamber as one of the advanced leaders of anti-clericalism. He has been urging the Parliament to take up the question of the legal or illegal existence of the religious congregations in Italy, and is thought to be aiming to bring about a crisis in Italy between church and State, similar to that which has taken place in France and Portugal.

PEKING, Jan. 7.—The customs returns for the year 1911 show a surprising increase of \$2,134,000, or about \$21,000,000, as compared with 1910. The total receipts were 2,627,400 taels, or about \$2,174,000. The increase, it is explained, is due to the enormous shipment of imports on forward contracts, which entered and paid. Thus contrary to expectations, the revolution has been without apparent effect on the customs receipts. Official notice is given, however, that a continuance of the civil war in 1912 will mean that the normal rate will be reduced one-half. The interest and sinking fund payments on the so-called customs loans will require \$2,690,000 taels, or \$13,500,000, in 1912.

## SCANDAL CONFUSES PHILA. DEMOCRAT

### Chairman of City Committee Resigns on Friday and Is Arrested Sunday for Grafting Money.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—A scandal which has been brewing in the Democratic party in Philadelphia for several weeks was uncovered tonight when John F. Cronson, who resigned on Friday as chairman of the Democratic City Committee, was arrested charged with obtaining \$1,200 by false and unlawful representation from James F. Hill, president of the Frankford Manufacturing Company. But even worse, in the eyes of the Democratic leaders here, is the statement of the arresting detective that Cronson had been posing as a lawyer without the necessary qualifications. The Democratic organization was so taken by the resourceful and smooth talking city chairman that he had been backed by the Democratic leaders for a good berth in the City Law Department. Charles P. Donnelly, the Democratic leader, suddenly withdrew his support of Cronson for the berth in the Law Department, and seemed to regard the chairman coldly. Cronson threw a shock into the ranks and file of the party by his unexpected resignation on Friday. Hill says Cronson got \$1,200 from him, saying he needed it to help Hill from being sued in New York, where there was no danger of Hill being sued.

## GERMAN JINGOES MAD AT "MY LORD"

### Offended When British Peer Says Kaiser Has Greatest Mind in Existence Today.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The jingo newspapers are very indignant over the statement made by Lord Lansdale in London on Friday after an interview with the Kaiser at Potsdam that the Emperor was a warm friend of Great Britain. The Pan-German Post says: "If after all the shame and injury England heaped on us this summer anybody contends that the Emperor is a sincere friend of England, it is an insult. We cannot imagine any Emperor to be so oblivious to the feelings of the nation as to inspire the sentiments expressed by Lord Lansdale." The Post, besides condemning this alleged defamation of the Emperor and what it calls the disgusting adulation in Lord Lansdale's statement, traverses the Englishman's reference to the Kaiser's abilities. Lord Lansdale said there was no greater soldier and no greater mind in existence. To this the Post replies: "The Kaiser knows perfectly well what his military capabilities are worth, and in the event of war he would allow his generals to command the troops. The Germans also realize that his Majesty could not claim to have the greatest mind in the country and of his domain."

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN PAY THREAD PROFITS

### WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A spool of thread is such a common necessity that it comes into a home and disappears by use without much thought or notice. Still there are millions of dollars made by the manufacturers in this industry. The J. P. Coats Company, the largest thread manufacturer in the world, declared a dividend for the year 1911 of 25 per cent. The paid-up capital of this company is about \$50,000,000, and its surplus fund that has been saved after paying such remarkable dividends, has accumulated to \$41,000,000. The stock of this company is quoted at \$10, putting the thread manufacturing industry in the same class as Standard Oil. It will also be remembered that this is one of the highly protected industries, in which women and children are largely employed at very low wages.

## SAY M'MANIGAL IS IN INDIANAPOLIS

### INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—Ortie McManigal is believed to have reached here some time this afternoon, having left the train from the West at the station outside of the city, and brought to the Federal Building in an automobile. Detective McLaren, who left Los Angeles with him, and McManigal's father, are both here, but disappeared within a few minutes after their arrival. No one has been able to find McManigal, and Federal officers refuse to discuss his arrival. McLaren would not say anything when questioned about his trip, and not giving his identity, is not registered at any hotel. There is evidently an effort to prevent the presence of McManigal being positively known.

LABOR LAW STANDS: Ohio Nine-Hour Law for Women Is Constitutional—So Far. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The nine-hour day recently enacted by the Legislature of Ohio, for the protection of women wage earners, in a test case before Judge Dillon, of Columbus, was decided by him to be constitutional. His ruling, it is expected, will be appealed to the higher courts of the State, and it is further expected that in line with decisions in other States upon the hours of working women, the Supreme Court of Ohio will confirm the decision just returned by Judge Dillon.

## WAIST MAKERS TO DISCUSS AGREEMENT

### Will Meet Tonight at Carnegie Hall and Cooper Union.

The opening gun of the campaign of the waist and dress makers to enforce higher wages and better working conditions in their trade will be fired at two meetings at Carnegie Hall, 57th street and Seventh avenue, and at Cooper Union at 8 o'clock tonight. The new agreements and demands to be presented to the employers will be read at these meetings, and a record breaking crowd is expected to turn out and take part in the discussion of the demands for the enforcement of better conditions in the trade. The various offices of the Waist Makers and Cutters unions were invaded by workers for the past few days, who called to get admission tickets to the meetings, and it is predicted that hundreds of workers will have to be turned away from the halls for lack of space to accommodate them. The bosses are making strenuous efforts to cripple the attendance of the meetings, and many bosses who have heretofore refused even to talk to the workers have now invited their slaves to go out and dine with them, while others have arranged theater parties for their workers and thus try to prevent them from being present at the meetings. Many workers have refused the kind invitations of the bosses, and told them they can afford to pay for theater tickets when they want to visit a show. Thousands of pieces of literature in Italian, Jewish and English have been distributed in waist manufacturing districts and the mass meetings have been the talk of the waist makers as well as the manufacturers for the past few days. Everybody is anxiously awaiting the outcome of the meetings, as the bosses expect war will be declared by the workers against them. The meetings will be addressed by Morris Hillquit, Meyer London, Abe Cahen, Jacob Panken, M. Winchevsky, J. Goldstein, M. Pine, B. Weinstein, Josephine Casey, Albert Abraham, John A. Dyche, secretary, and A. Rosenberg, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Ab. Baroz, S. Nisne and P. De Neri. Alex Bloch will preside at Carnegie Hall and Albert Abraham will preside at Cooper Union.

## SEIDEL WILL AID LUNN WITH ADVICE

### MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—Mayor Emil Seidel will go to Schenectady on Tuesday to show Mayor Lunn, the new Socialist executive of that city, how to run the town. He will take with him suggestions from Milwaukee's history on changes that may be made, such as the installation of a Bureau of Economy to establish a modern cost system for city work, and suggestions for the improvement of the Health Department. The Milwaukee Socialist executive, in other words, will act for his Schenectady co-worker as a municipal business doctor and make suggestions for the improvement of conditions there. He says he will not try to say now what he will suggest, but will wait until he has a chance to see what conditions prevail in Schenectady before suggesting innovations.

## ARRIVES IN ITALY TO SUE FOR LIBEL

### ROME, Jan. 7.—Carlo Barsotti, editor of the Progresso, of New York City, has arrived here for the purpose of bringing suit against certain local newspapers for defamation of character in connection with stories printed by them in regard to the controversy in New York City in regard to the erection of a memorial to Dante in one of the parks in that city. Park Commissioner Stover, of New York, is quoted as saying that Barsotti told him that the Italian Government was behind the project, while the Italian Consul General denied that this was so. Barsotti denied that he said anything at all about the Italian Government. Other statements in regard to Barsotti were made by the Park Commissioner, and this led to the publication of the alleged libel.

## RUSSIANS MURDER 4 MORE AT TABRIZ

### ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—Emir Mohammed Khan, the Fidal leader, Davafurush, a military leader, and two editors of a revolutionary newspaper were executed by the Russians at Tabriz today. They were sentenced to death after trial by court-martial.

## BOAT CAPTAIN DROWNED

### BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 7.—James Taylor, captain of the canal boat Tracey, was drowned this afternoon in the Kill Van Kull off the Standard Oil docks. He was in charge of leading a gangplank when he slipped and fell overboard. His body has not been recovered.

## CLAD AS THE GREEKS MUST QUIT PARIS FLAT

### PARIS, Jan. 7.—Raymond Duncan, who is well known in the United States because of the Greek clothes affected by himself and his wife and child, got into the courts here today through his peculiar costumes. The proprietor of a residential flat addressed an urgent request to the civil courts for a warrant which would permit him to expel from the building "male" who saunters up and down the stairs and in the lift with naked arms and naked legs which almost reveal the hips. This exposure goes on all day, and is causing the mothers and daughters who occupy the house to blush and flee," according to the application of the proprietor. The aforesaid "male" was Raymond Duncan, who was haled to court and hastened there in his bare feet. He gave his age and said he was born in California. He made a lengthy speech in favor of semi-nudity. At the request of the judge, the proprietor agreed to grant Duncan a week's time in which to get out.

## BOSTON GETS SCABS FROM NEW YORK CITY

### Longshoremen's Strike Causes Big Rush of Strikebreakers.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Three hundred strikebreakers reached this city late this afternoon from New York, and more than a thousand men are being brought here on freight trains which will arrive in the morning. These men will be put to work in the places of the longshoremen, numbering about 2,000, who have been on strike since Thursday morning, practically tying up the transatlantic service and threatening to cripple seriously the business of Boston as a shipping port. With the first squad of 100 strikebreakers were about twenty detectives, one for each five in the gang. Their duty will be to prevent "interference" while they work, and also to guard the men from being approached by any one to influence them to quit their jobs. All 500 men were taken to East Boston and are quartered in some of the Sunard Line's big sheds. As fast as the additional squads arrive tomorrow morning they will be taken across the harbor on tugs from the wharves in South Boston to the Cunard docks. Many of the men come from Schenectady, where they were used in the American Locomotive Company's recent strike. To guard against possible outbreaks, special details of police were sent to East Boston and Charlestown tonight. The crew and firemen of the Allen Line steamship Ionian refused today to obey the orders of their captain to unload the ship, but it is probable that they will give in, as they face imprisonment when they return to England for failure to live up to the agreement in their papers, which practically means to do everything their captain tells them to. A meeting was held in Charlestown tonight on the question of calling out the Boston and Maine freight handlers, some 1,600 men, in case they are ordered to handle cargo landed by the strikebreakers. Indications are that a prolonged controversy has started, which may become widespread.

## DEATH RATE VERY LOW IN MILWAUKEE

### Socialist Health Commissioner Kraft Says Less People Died Under Workers' Rule of the City.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—Milwaukee had a death rate last year of but 12.32 per thousand of population, the Socialist Health Commissioner, F. A. Kraft, announced today. On December 15, the annual rate was figured at 12.27. Dr. Kraft was elated at the figures because it showed a lower rate under Socialist than last year. Milwaukee now has a lower rate than the fourteen other large cities of the United States. Milwaukee will stand first among the large cities of the United States, said Dr. Kraft. "Thus far we have received no reports from other cities, but unless there is a tremendous cut from 1910 none of them will be lower than 12.32 per thousand of population." The death rates of some of the largest cities in 1910 follow: Cleveland, 14.09; Los Angeles, 14.24; San Francisco, 15.12; Chicago, 15.21; Detroit, 15.13; St. Louis, 15.70; Buffalo, 16.22; Boston, 17.30; Philadelphia, 17.75; Cincinnati, 17.37; Pittsburgh, 17.90; Washington, 19.07; New Orleans, 21.40. It was reported that the organization of express teamsters have been asked not to handle any laundry deliveries while the strike lasts, in case they are required to deliver laundry. Armour said that the strikers did not mean that the express drivers would strike in sympathy. Another conference with the employers will probably be held tonight at the headquarters of the State Board of Arbitration, 361 Fourth avenue, this afternoon. Mediator Rogers, of the board, said yesterday that in case an agreement was reached, he would advise Commissioner Williams, of the State Department of Labor, to call a public hearing to investigate the conditions in the laundry trade. The steam laundry men throughout Greater New York, whose demands are now before the board, are the Wash and Laundrymen's Association of Greater New York, and temporarily independent of the union, and are in sympathy with the strikers. The newspapers say that republican candidates have begun an invasion of the Province of Shantung.

## LAUNDRY WORKERS DECLARE THEY WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH

### Women's Trade Union League Gives \$1,000 for Campaign.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Theresa Mallick, Lenora O'Reilly, Rose Schneiderman, Melinda Scott, and others. During the address Miss Scott announced that the league would donate \$1,000 to help carry on the strike to victory. The Greenpoint strikers held a successful meeting at the New Eckford Hall, Eckford avenue and Colyer street, in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, and they were addressed by Jake Tassalar, organizer of the American Federation of Labor; William Armour, Jacob Hillquit, attorney for the union, and Arthur Carel. The strikers at both meetings voted unanimously to stay out on strike until the employers granted their demands, and a Picket Committee was formed to resume picket duty this morning. The laundry strike was the talk of the day on the East Side, and wherever a man turned he could hear nothing else but discussion of the laundry workers' strike. All at the men were of the opinion they should refuse to give their wash to the laundries and thus force the steam laundry people to end the strike. The hand laundry men of the East Side at a meeting at Congress Hall, 165 Avenue C, voted to shut down their shops and refuse to give any wash to the steam laundries until they sign agreements with the union. The Brownsville hand laundry bosses took similar action and shut down their shops indefinitely, stating they would not reopen them unless the steam laundry bosses granted the demands of the strikers or reached some understanding with them. It was reported that the Manhattan and the Imperial laundries in Brooklyn sent their wagons out with police to collect their laundry, and that the Brownsville hand laundries have refused to give them any laundry. The General Strike Committee will hold a meeting at the new headquarters, the Harlem Arcade, 211 East 124th street, at 10 o'clock this morning to devise plans of carrying on the strike. Organizer Tassalar has now taken up the organization work, and he will direct the Strike Committee. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the strikers will hold a general meeting at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, where reports of the strike will be given. The Strike Committee appeals to all workers to join the union at this meeting.

## DENY ARMOUR LIE

### Hand Laundry Bosses Force Hands of Steam Using Employers.

"The war has just begun, and we will fight to a finish," was the unanimous cry of the striking laundry workers, at their meetings yesterday afternoon. The strikers met at the headquarters of Branch 5, Socialist party, 360 West 124th street, under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, where the Strike Committee was organized, and plans made for the renewal of the fight this morning. Addresses were made by Mrs. Theresa Mallick, Lenora O'Reilly, Rose Schneiderman, Melinda Scott, and others. During the address Miss Scott announced that the league would donate \$1,000 to help carry on the strike to victory. The Greenpoint strikers held a successful meeting at the New Eckford Hall, Eckford avenue and Colyer street, in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, and they were addressed by Jake Tassalar, organizer of the American Federation of Labor; William Armour, Jacob Hillquit, attorney for the union, and Arthur Carel. The strikers at both meetings voted unanimously to stay out on strike until the employers granted their demands, and a Picket Committee was formed to resume picket duty this morning. The laundry strike was the talk of the day on the East Side, and wherever a man turned he could hear nothing else but discussion of the laundry workers' strike. All at the men were of the opinion they should refuse to give their wash to the laundries and thus force the steam laundry people to end the strike. The hand laundry men of the East Side at a meeting at Congress Hall, 165 Avenue C, voted to shut down their shops and refuse to give any wash to the steam laundries until they sign agreements with the union. The Brownsville hand laundry bosses took similar action and shut down their shops indefinitely, stating they would not reopen them unless the steam laundry bosses granted the demands of the strikers or reached some understanding with them. It was reported that the Manhattan and the Imperial laundries in Brooklyn sent their wagons out with police to collect their laundry, and that the Brownsville hand laundries have refused to give them any laundry. The General Strike Committee will hold a meeting at the new headquarters, the Harlem Arcade, 211 East 124th street, at 10 o'clock this morning to devise plans of carrying on the strike. Organizer Tassalar has now taken up the organization work, and he will direct the Strike Committee. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the strikers will hold a general meeting at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, where reports of the strike will be given. The Strike Committee appeals to all workers to join the union at this meeting.

## EXPECT RENEWAL OF FIGHTING IN CHINA

### PEKING, Jan. 7.—Although there were no specific developments today, the belief that the war will be renewed is gaining ground. The withdrawal of the imperial troops from Hainan, it is now learned, was not the intention of peace, but because of military necessities. The newspapers say that republican candidates have begun an invasion of the Province of Shantung.

### AGED COUPLE SLAIN, DAUGHTER DETAINED

#### Stained Clothing Found Soaking in Eccentric Prisoner's Home.

Isaac Futterman, the patriarch, 80 years old, and Rebecca, his wife, 71 years of age, were murdered in a tiny room over the tangle of clothes lines in the rear of the tenement at 101 Norfolk street, at some hour last Wednesday, as near as the police can fix the time. It was not until yesterday that the hundred people who lived over and around the aged couple knew that a quarter inch of pine board had screened murder from their eyes for four days.

The fact that murder had been done in the two little rooms occupied by the aged couple was discovered near noon. Before dark the detectives and policemen on guard at the door of the tenement had to fight to quiet a daughter of the dead pair, who raved and struggled in her efforts to get into the room where the bodies lay. This woman, Etka Futterman, she is called, although she was once married and divorced in Russia, the police later decided to hold as a material witness in the case.

They believe that she is insane, and last night they had uncovered evidence which indicated that Etka Futterman, the woman with the strangely powerful arms and the mad grip, knew much about the manner in which the aged patriarch and kindly dispenser of charity had been done to death.

There was an indication of madness in the brutality with which the double murder had been committed. Isaac and his wife had both been stabbed through the right eye with some blunt pointed weapon which had penetrated to the brain. Besides that another crushing blow had been dealt on the old man's right cheek. After death had been inflicted his body had suffered a vicious mutilation, and there were evidences, only to be verified by an autopsy, that Mrs. Futterman's body had been mutilated after death.

From Etka Futterman, the detectives working under Inspector Hughes, and the inspector himself, got only an incoherent story accounting for the relations that had existed between the parents and the daughter. After her initial fight with the policemen at the door of the apartments, the woman struggled again and again to escape from the room, wherein Hughes and Acting Captain Fay were questioning her, at the Delancey street station. She showed phenomenal strength, and her whole demeanor was that of one of unbound mind.

While the woman was being held at the station, detectives went to the room she occupied at 65 Water street and there found some of her clothing stained and soaking in a tub full of water.

### BEDOUINS MASSACRE MANY TRIPOLITANS

#### Invade Gargareo and Murder Many Natives, Including Women and Children.

ROME, Jan. 7.—News from Tripoli is to the effect that a force of 800, of which many were Bedouins, raided the oasis of Gargareo and massacred the native inhabitants in their sleep. The killed included women and children. The people were massacred because they were friendly to the Italians.

The tribesmen fled when the shrieks of their victims aroused the Italians. The number of persons killed is not reported.

### HARTY, RUN OVER BY "L" TRAIN, UNION MAN

A tall, fairly well dressed man jumped in front of a northbound Third avenue elevated train yesterday afternoon just as it was slowing up at 14th street. Both trucks of the first car passed over his body and he was jammed against the first truck of the second car and instantly killed.

A number of women on the station platform who saw the accident were overcome. Policeman O'Connor ordered the first car cut off. Then he had the motor man back the rest of the train until the body could be removed. It was taken to the East 22d street police station.

From cards and letters in the man's pockets it appeared that he might be Bernard Harty, of 22 Charles street, an engineer in the employ of Riker's drug store. A card of the International Union of Steam Engineers bearing the name of Harty was found in his coat. At 22 Charles street it was said last night that no one of the name of Harty was known there.

### COLD CAUSES MEXICAN REBELS TO SURRENDER

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 7.—The unusually severe cold weather prevailing for a month past is putting an end to the minor revolutions in Northern Mexico. His men half starved and almost frozen from their campaign in the mountains, Antonio Cardenas has sent a messenger into Cananea, Sonora, asking if he and his men surrender, will the officials grant amnesty.

Jesus Romero and his band have sent the same word. Jesus Buelna and his followers have headed toward Arizona from the Sonora snow-covered mountains, in an endeavor either to escape the country or get to warmer climate. It has been freezing for six weeks in the Sonora Mountains, and the rebels cannot stand the hardships.

### FULTON MARKET TO BE DISCONTINUED

#### Soon to Be Sold, as Very Few Patronize It Now.

After ninety years Fulton Market is soon to go the way of other institutions of old New York. Borough President McAneny and Controller Prendergast have recommended to the Sinking Fund Commission that the market be discontinued and the property sold. The commission, it was said yesterday, is likely to accept the recommendation.

Investigation has shown that people have about ceased patronizing Fulton Market, and that it has become an expense to the city that is not warranted by public benefit. The population which it used to serve had moved north and west, and the trade has changed gradually from retail to wholesale. In a joint letter to President Mitchell of the Board of Aldermen, Borough President McAneny and Controller Prendergast say:

"Retail customers rarely visit the market any longer, and its present location seems to be to supply hotels, restaurants and steamboat companies with meats, fish and other foods, the building proper being used for both office space for jobbers in these lines, and at present the 245 stands in the building are occupied by about forty-five stand holders. In addition to this space telegraph companies have offices there.

"This change in the volume and character of business has been due largely to the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, the discontinuance of the Fulton ferry and the Fulton street cross-town car lines as well as the subsequent improvement in transit facilities which caused the removal of the market's patrons to other sections of the city.

"The market structure itself is at present in a very insanitary condition. The Health Department having rendered a report in which a large part of the market has been virtually condemned. One section of the building was partially destroyed by fire some months ago. The Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices has not attempted to repair this damage for the reason that engineers report the entire structure to be in a dilapidated condition and recommend that if the market is not abandoned a very general overhauling will be necessary. These engineers estimate that \$50,000 will be the minimum amount required to place the building in even moderate repair, and double this sum would be necessary to make it a place in which the city should allow food products to be sold."

When New York was young Fulton Market took the place of the old Fly Market, which got its name from the Dutch 'vlet' (canal). The Fly Market in 1690 was further down the river, near Maiden lane. Many years later the market was moved to Fulton slip so as to accommodate the Long Island farmers who brought their teams over on the Fulton Ferry. Fulton Market was established under chapter 75 of the laws of 1817 for the purpose of supplying the "common people with the necessaries of life at reasonable prices." A big fire had swept away the buildings originally on the market site and farmers and market men earnestly petitioned that the land be taken over a market. The market was built in 1821.

### GAEKWAR STORIES UNTRUE, SAYS HEIR

#### Says His Father Is on Good Terms With Coroner and Has Not Seen Paris Revolutionists.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 7.—Prince Jaisant, of India, son and heir of the Gaeckwar of Baroda, and a Harvard student, takes no stock in the reports that have come from Delhi saying that the latter insulted King George at the Durbar. Jaisant has said so before, and now he emphasizes his belief.

"I don't know, except from what the papers report, just how my father bore himself at the recent durbar at Delhi," said the "Gaeck."

"But I know this, that my father means to convey no disrespect to the British sovereign. He has always been in harmony with the British authorities at home, and I know of nothing that would change his attitude.

"Now, regarding all these things that have been told and retold in the papers about what my father did or did not do at the Delhi durbar, I wasn't at the durbar. Why, I never even saw a durbar in my life. All I know about what they do there comes from reading the papers, the same as every one does.

"I don't even know the prescribed dress, if there is one, for any one to wear at a durbar. I said before that my father has abandoned the ancient style of native dress. The papers say he wore only a plain white costume at the durbar. Maybe he did. I don't know but what that is all right."

"But how about these reports that your father merely nodded to the King and Queen in a disrespectful way?" Gaeck looked thoughtful and said slowly:

"That is what the papers say. I can't tell myself, of course, just what bearing my father had. But I know this: My father means to convey no disrespect to the British sovereign. He has always been in harmony with the British authorities. I know of nothing that would change his attitude."

"It was reported in the papers," the Prince was told, "that your father became involved in a dispute with a group of people alleged to be deeply opposed to the British. Is there any truth in that?"

"None whatever," replied Prince Jaisant sharply.

### WORK ACCIDENTS FEWER.

#### Canadian Figures for November Show Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—During the month of November 95 persons were killed and 191 injured in Canadian industries, or a total of 286 fatal and non-fatal accidents.

### PAYING NO HEED TO RECOGNITION DEMAND

#### State Department at Washington Stands on Alleged 'Precedent.'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—It can be confidently asserted that the demand of the Provisional Republican Government of China, headed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, for recognition by the nations of the world, will receive no notice whatever at the hands of the State Department at present. The policy of the State Department in regard to the recognition of new-born republican governments in countries which have previously been under monarchical rule, is well grounded on more than a century of precedents.

Though the republican government has welcomed the formation of other republics, recognition has never been hastily accorded, though often it has been obliged to stand in the face of a popular demand for immediate action. There are already indications that demands will be made on the State Department for early recognition of the Chinese republic.

In the first place no Chinese republic will be recognized by this government until all likelihood of its downfall before the old Manchu imperial power is gone. At present this state of affairs seem far distant, as the Peking Government is generally admitted to be more nearly the government of China than Dr. Sun's government.

Were the Republicans in control of China, recognition by this government would not in all probability be the immediate result. In recent years the State Department has been insisting that before recognition is granted the governing power of the State in question must be asserted in favor of the new government. In the case of China as in the case of Portugal, it would be the election of a Republican National Assembly, which would support a Republican form of government, and declare itself for such a government.

The Republic of Portugal was not recognized until the first Assembly elected under Republican rule had gone on record in support of the new government. It is to be expected that the same course will be followed in the case of China and the developments which must precede recognition now seem a good way in the future.

### COURTS UPHOLD LAWS FOR WOMEN

#### Guided By Supreme Tribunal's Decision Favoring Oregon Ten-Hour Statute for Women Tollers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—When the United States Supreme Court sustained the Oregon ten-hour law for women and decided that a State might constitutionally protect women workers, on the ground that the future of the race and the general welfare of society may be conserved, it set a proper example to State courts.

Since the celebrated Oregon decision, the courts of Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Virginia and Missouri have supported similar legislation in behalf of working women. The courts in California, Washington and Ohio have at the present time cases of a like character under consideration.

Attorneys for notorious grand grinders and open shoppers have harranged the courts with all their old moated pleas of the right to contract and the right to work as many hours as one likes, or as many hours as the capricious and profit mongering boss determines to drive an employe; but the valiant, determined, persistent efforts of the trade unionists have had the effect of so educating the public and the courts that it is not likely the State constitutions will be longer twisted to promote injustice by such absurd contentions—which are merely survivals of a decadent era—or that the welfare of society will be longer endangered for the advantage of the exploiting few.

### STREET R. R. MEN INCREASE BENEFITS

#### WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The funeral, old age and disability benefits of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America will be increased under the new constitution, which went into effect January 1, 1912.

The new laws provide that \$100 will be paid in case of death or disability, where a membership has been continuous for one year; for two years' continuous membership the benefits will be: \$150; for three years, \$200; for four years, \$300; for five years, \$400; for six years, \$500; for seven years, \$600; for eight years, \$700; for nine years, \$800; for ten years, \$900. This benefit will apply both as death or a general disability benefit. A member of the organization holding twenty years' continuous membership who reaches the age of 65 and who, because of age, is disabled from following his occupation, will be entitled to a benefit of \$800.

The financial officers of the local divisions of the amalgamated will hereafter be bonded so as to protect the finances of the association; audits will be compulsory every three months, under the supervision of the auditor in the international office.

### OLDERS TO MAINTAIN PACT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—There will be no annual conference in 1912 between representatives of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and the International Molders' Union. The conference agreements and the percentage that was paid during 1911 will be in force until December 31, 1912.

# The Electric Car Is Here

It is the ideal car for town and suburban service.

So many have been the recent improvements that it may well be called the NEW electric car.

A wide variety of graceful, low-hung bodies, with batteries having a capacity of one hundred miles and more, are now available.

The Electric is always safe, clean, noiseless, odorless, and starts and stops without cranking or shifting of gears.

Distinguishing features are moderate first cost and very economical maintenance.

As the electric automobile is the ideal vehicle for pleasure, so the electric truck and delivery wagon are the most economical and efficient for business service.

Electric Vehicles are Sold in New York City by

Grinnell Electric Car Co 14 Atwater St Detroit Mich	210
Flanders Manuf'g Co Pontiac Mich	212
Baker Vehicle Co 1798 Broadway NY City	213
Anderson Electric Car Co Broadway & 80th St NY City	214
The Waverley Co 2004 Broadway NY City	215

Anderson Electric Car Co (Detroit Electric)—2236 Broadway (Passenger and Commercial)  
Baker Vehicle Co—1798 Broadway (Passenger and Commercial)  
Flanders Manuf'g Co—1932 Broadway (Passenger)  
General Vehicle Co—505 Fifth Avenue (Commercial)  
Healey Co—1654 Broadway (Passenger)  
Hupp-Yeats Electric Car Co—1909 Broadway (Passenger and Commercial)

The New York Edison Company Sells Only the Electric Current

## The New York Edison Company

55 Duane Street At Your Service Phone Worth 3000

### FOUR IN ONE HOUSE DIE MYSTERIOUSLY

#### Others Taken Ill at Same Time—Police Have Three Theories.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Orders were issued to every police station tonight to arrest on sight William Flannagan, whose wife, 10-year-old daughter and 15-months-old son, together with a young girl boarder were found dead this morning under highly mysterious circumstances in the Flannagan home at 1932 North 24th street.

Flannagan, after a quarrel with his wife, left her about ten days ago. Mrs. Flannagan owned the house in which she was found dead and had other property and several building and loan association shares which will shortly mature.

Besides the four sudden deaths in the Flannagan house, Mrs. Hannah Curran, the sister of Mrs. Flannagan, who with her son and daughter moved into the 24th street house on Saturday in order to live with Mrs. Flannagan in the absence of her husband, was removed from the house to the Woman's Hospital on North College avenue in a critical condition. Other occupants of the Flannagan house were also taken violently sick on Saturday night, and the police and coroner's officials are divided in their opinion between ptomaine poison, cyanide and coal gas as to the cause of the sudden deaths.

In working out the ptomaine poison theory the coroner's office is examining remnants of some canned beans, a shoulder of pork and some milk used at the last meal by the stricken household.

He spoke of the vicious influences at work in municipal government and said that in his opinion the trouble lay not so much with the building inspector, who took bribes, as with the minister who congratulated the Commissioner on efficient government, and asked at the same time for an easy city job for his son.

He read a letter from a New York minister who asked him recently to retain an employe whose accounts showed a shortage of several hundred dollars, but who was a member of the minister's congregation.

"That minister is the kind of man who has an insidious influence," said Fosdick.

### PHILOSOPHER IN MILLS HOTEL.

James B. Peterson, philosopher, protégé of the late Professor William James, of Harvard; Richard Watson Gilder, and Professor Allan Marquard, of Princeton, was taken from the Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleeker street, where he had made his home for a number of years, to Bellevue last night, suffering from bronchial catarrh. The hospital physicians say there is little hope for his recovery. He is 68 years old and has not been in robust health for some years.

### NEW MONETARY PLAN.

The National Monetary Commission's report, representing four years' labor in studying the financial system of this and the principal countries of Europe, outlines a plan for the establishment of a national reserve association along the lines that have already been set forth. The committee, in its report, which will be sent to Congress tomorrow, makes some interesting comments on the purposes of the system, its probable effects and on the question of control.

### HOLE STOVE IN MAN OF WAR.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 7.—The second-class battleship Revenge broke from her moorings here today and collided with the super-dreadnaught Orion. A big hole was knocked in the Revenge and she was seriously damaged below the water line. She has a big list, but she was towed to a place of safety and will be placed in the drydock tomorrow. The Orion was less seriously injured, but she will also be drydocked.

### TO CRACK WHIP O'ER CITY CLERKS

#### Emerson and Taylor Teamed for Further Exploitation of Employes.

Raymond B. Fosdick, Commissioner of Accounts, has retained Harrington Emerson and F. W. Taylor as efficiency experts to make a thorough inspection of New York municipal bureaus during the coming year. Fosdick wants to apply to municipal government the same scientific principles that recently produced a 50 per cent increase in the efficiency of the labor force at the Bethlehem Steel Mills, and that had marked results in the Santa Fe Railroad, the Watertown Arsenal and the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"We intend to have Mr. Emerson and Mr. Taylor adopt the same tactics in city government as they have used in the machine shops," said Commissioner Fosdick yesterday. "If they can increase the efficiency of the Bethlehem Steel Company 50 per cent they can do something worth while with the problems now confronting this city."

"A Bureau of Efficiency has been organized, and we shall start the work in Queens, which is in the greatest need of a thorough reorganization of all its bureaus."

Fosdick said yesterday in an address before the 23d street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, that in 1912 New York City would spend \$100,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 would be used for purely philanthropic work.

He spoke of the vicious influences at work in municipal government and said that in his opinion the trouble lay not so much with the building inspector, who took bribes, as with the minister who congratulated the Commissioner on efficient government, and asked at the same time for an easy city job for his son.

He read a letter from a New York minister who asked him recently to retain an employe whose accounts showed a shortage of several hundred dollars, but who was a member of the minister's congregation.

### PHILOSOPHER IN MILLS HOTEL.

James B. Peterson, philosopher, protégé of the late Professor William James, of Harvard; Richard Watson Gilder, and Professor Allan Marquard, of Princeton, was taken from the Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleeker street, where he had made his home for a number of years, to Bellevue last night, suffering from bronchial catarrh. The hospital physicians say there is little hope for his recovery. He is 68 years old and has not been in robust health for some years.

### NEW MONETARY PLAN.

The National Monetary Commission's report, representing four years' labor in studying the financial system of this and the principal countries of Europe, outlines a plan for the establishment of a national reserve association along the lines that have already been set forth. The committee, in its report, which will be sent to Congress tomorrow, makes some interesting comments on the purposes of the system, its probable effects and on the question of control.

### HOLE STOVE IN MAN OF WAR.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 7.—The second-class battleship Revenge broke from her moorings here today and collided with the super-dreadnaught Orion. A big hole was knocked in the Revenge and she was seriously damaged below the water line. She has a big list, but she was towed to a place of safety and will be placed in the drydock tomorrow. The Orion was less seriously injured, but she will also be drydocked.

### SOLVE MYSTERY OF GIRL'S VANISHING

#### Eloped With Colored Man to Escape Stepfather, She Says.

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Miss Ruth Lundgren, aged 17, of North Easton, after she eloped with Henry T. Shanks, colored, of this city, on February 6 last, has been solved by the arrest of three negroes in Brooklyn, who are charged with detaining the girl against her will.

Miss Lundgren is white and very attractive. She is of Swedish descent and the daughter of Mrs. Oscar Lundgren, of North Easton. For nearly a year she sang in the choir at the Lutheran Church, in North Easton.

The girl's elopement with Shanks, who has a wife living, created a sensation, and for months North Easton and Brockton police and police of surrounding towns searched for the girl, but in vain.

One of the men arrested in Brooklyn gave the name of Harry Roberts, and he is said to have been identified as Shanks.

### OLD ORDER UPHOLD IN FRENCH SENATE POLL

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Elections were held today for one hundred new Senators, 96 to renew terms and four to fill vacancies. The results show very slight changes in the groups, which are considered supporters of the Government. The Republicans gain eight seats, the Radicals and Socialist Republicans gain one, the opposition groups of reactionaries lose two and the Progressives lose four seats.

The venerable Jean Ernest Constant, who overthrew General Boulanger, failed of election in Aveyron, where Professor Herve and Jules Jaures, the Socialists, received only sixteen and eighteen votes respectively. Camille Pelletan, who was once the leader of a party that aimed at the abolition of the Senate, was elected on the second balloting.

### THE NEW AGREEMENT AND THE NEW DEMAND WILL BE READ AT THE Two Monster Mass Meetings OF THE Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union Local 25, and Cutters' Union, Local At CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and Seventh Ave. and COOPER UNION MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY

Morris Hillquit, Meyer London, Abe Cohen, Sarah Padden, Wischewsky, J. Goldstein, M. Pines, S. Weinbaum, Josephine Albert, Abrahamson, John A. Dyche, secretary, and A. Rosenbaum, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Mrs. S. H. Hild, and F. D. Hild will address the meetings. ALEX. BLOCH WILL PRESIDE AT CARNEGIE HALL AND ABRAMS WILL PRESIDE AT COOPER UNION.

### MADERO FORGIVES BAD NEWSPAPER

#### Zapatistas Are Still Active Burn Bridge and Turn South Unscathed.

(By Latin News Bureau.) MEXICO CITY, Jan. 7.—President Madero was visited today by a committee of newspaper men from a club to which the three Spaniards who have been threatened with expulsion from the country belong agreed to overlook their "offense." The President said he was in favor of the expulsion of the Spaniards who have been caricaturing and criticizing members of the Cabinet, but he would grant the request of the committee.

The President said he did not intend to frank criticism by Mexican papers but that he drew the line at vicious satires, cartoons and vicious allusions on the part of foreigners. He declared, should not mix the politics of the country if they do so with sincerity, justice and honesty.

Yesterday the Zapatistas burned a big railroad bridge at La Cuernavaca, the State of Morelos, and the news at Nuchilia, thus paralyzing traffic on the Interoceanic Railroad. The Cuernavaca Zapatistas were defeated. Totevala by the federal garrison. Losses on either side are not known. Telegrams from many points indicate that the Zapatistas are marching south to the State of Cuernavaca because of the mobilization of government troops in the State of Morelos. The military commandant at Cuernavaca has telegraphed the government to send troops to intercept them.

President Madero has issued an order for the removal from government offices of all portraits of living personages. Enemies of the President declare that the principal object of this order is the removal of the portrait of former President Francisco Diaz.

### 15 FAMILIES ROUTED IN JERSEY CITY

Fifteen families were made homeless and seven pieces of business were out of commission early yesterday morning by a fire which destroyed a three-story frame building on the east side of Jackson avenue between Broadway street and the Newark and New York Railroad cut, Jersey City.

The fire started in Glasgow, a goods store, at 422 to 428 Jackson avenue, at 4:10 o'clock.

John Craig, the news dealer, asleep in his store when the fire broke out, is crippled with rheumatism and carried out by policemen John and Charles Hamilton.

The fire loss was placed at \$200,000. The origin is not known.





CROSS-CONTINENT HIKE BY BROTHERS A DRAW

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 7.—Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, physical director of Harvard University, has declared the cross-continent hike by John and Warren Buffum, one on a non-meat diet, and the other on meat only, a draw, with the vegetarian having a shade on his opponent, because of the fact that he finished in better condition. Warren was found on his arrival at Los Angeles to have gained 32.7 pounds, while John added 11.2 pounds, and completed the last 300 miles on a railroad train.

EVOLVES NEW IDEA FOR BRITISH NAVY

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Winston Churchill's most important act since he was appointed to the head of the Admiralty was announced tonight. It is the formation of a naval war staff, which Churchill says will be the brain of the navy, will have three divisions, namely: Intelligence, which will deal with war information; Operations, which will settle war plans, and Mobilization, which will make war arrangements.

BURKE IN BROOKLYN TONIGHT

Ex-Savior Will Exchange Wallopes With George McDermott at Irving A. C. Sallor Burke, the Brooklyn ex-star scrapper, will try out George McDermott, of this city, in the main bout at the Irving Athletic Club in Brooklyn this evening. McDermott has picked out in Burke one of the toughest and trickiest middleweights in the State. McDermott professes to believe he has an even chance at least of winning out, but to the outsider it appears that he will have to consider himself lucky if he can stay safely to the end of the scheduled ten-round fray without being knocked out.

SUGAR REFINERIES REOPEN THIS MORNING

The Hawmeyer sugar refineries in Williamsburg were put into operation again last night after a shutdown of more than two weeks, during which time 4,000 men working in shifts of twelve hours each were laid off.

KILLED IN TRAIN CRASH

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6.—Two Santa Fe passenger trains crashed together at Wright, near Dodge City, last night. One engineer was killed, another fatally hurt, and twelve passengers injured.

Q. W. Wuerz Pianos and Player Pianos. ACTUAL QUALITY AND VALUE. Four O. W. Wuerz Co. Warehouses. 1212 Third Ave., No. 26th St., Manhattan.

Call Advertisers' Directory

MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants. MANHATTAN: CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS. MASSACHUSETTS: ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW.



FRANZ SCHUBERT'S C-MAJOR, THE SYMPHONY "OF HEAVENLY LENGTH," GIVEN NOTABLE EXPOSITION BY STRANSKY AND PHILHARMONIC FORCES, AS "SCHWANLIED" ON EVE OF FORTNIGHT'S TOUR OVER THE ALLEGHANIES.

In the nature of a "schwanlied" was yesterday's performance by the Philharmonic Society of New York, under Stransky's direction, in Carnegie Music Hall, for the organization and its leader immediately after the concert departed upon a tour which will take them to Toronto, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Baltimore, and Washington, ere they reappear in their accustomed haunt a fortnight hence. Franz Schubert's C-major symphony, the rendition of which by an orchestra the composer never heard, owing to his demise less than a year after its creation, was the piece de resistance of the concert, which drew the heaviest attendance of any Sunday program during the present Philharmonic season.

WORKERS TO HEAR GLUCK'S "ORFEO ED EURIDICE" AND PUCINI'S "LA TOSCA" AT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE AND VOLPE SYMPHONY CONCERT AND BONCI RECITAL IN CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL AT REDUCED SEAT PRICES.

Reduced prices for settings at two performances of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House and at two concerts in Carnegie Music Hall are announced by Miss Rachel Barker, field secretary of the Wage Earners' Theater League. Gluck's exquisite opera of almost two centuries ago, "Orfeo ed Euridice" (Orpheus and Euridice), and "La Tosca," the modern music-drama of Puccini, based upon Victorien Sardou's tragedy of that name, may be heard on Wednesday and Friday evenings, respectively, at reductions to \$1.10 for seats ordinarily costing \$2.50 and to 60 cents for seats ordinarily costing \$1.50, the extra charge of 10 cents being permitted by courtesy of the Metropolitan Opera management, in order to help render the leagues self-supporting.

WAGNER OWNED INDEBTEDNESS TO CLASSICS OF ANCIENT GREECE AND PARTICULARLY TO AGAMEMNON TRILogy.

Richard Wagner's indebtedness to the classics has possibly been underestimated. In his autobiography, the composer himself says: "Nothing could equal the sublime emotion with which the Agamemnon trilogy inspired me, and to the last word of the Eumenides I lived in an atmosphere so far removed from the present that I have never been able to reconcile myself with modern literature."

YOUTHFUL PIANISTE FROM MOSCOW, MILLE LUBA D'ALEXANDROVSKY, PLEASES SUNDAY NIGHT AUDIENCE AT HIPPODROME IN CONCERT WITH MISS ALDICE NIELSEN, FLORENCIO CONSTANTINO AND THE RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

When a tall, comely young woman, of naïvely unaffected manner, walked the godly length of carpeting from the wings to the center of the stage at the Hippodrome, last night, a fair-sized Sunday night audience greeted Mlle. Luba d'Alexandrovsky, a pianiste from Moscow, who, ere she completed her evening's program, proved to be one of the most promising of younger artists heard in New York in recent years. Her appearance was effected in conjunction with a popular program which engaged, also, Miss Aldice Nielsen, the prima donna, and Florencio Constantino, the Spanish tenor, both from the Boston Opera House, and the Russian Symphony, led by Modest Altschuler.

INDICT DOCTOR FOR SHOOTING HIS GUIDE

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Jan. 7.—The Grand Jury has returned an indictment against Dr. Charles Brooks, of Rutherford, N. J., who shot his guide, Harold Light, while hunting. He is charged with carelessly shooting a human being. Brooks said they were in the woods near Moxie and had separated with the agreement to whistle before they fired. Brooks saw a moving object twenty-five yards away and claims to have whistled, and getting no response fired. The bullet went through Light's neck and caused almost instant death.



WILLIAM FAVERSHAM SAYS SOME GOOD WORDS FOR THE ABUSED AND SORELY NEGLECTED GALLERY PATRONS—MANAGERS ARE MOSTLY TO BLAME FOR FALLING OFF IN WORKING PEOPLE'S ATTENDANCE. THE CHICAGO THEATER SOCIETY'S PROSPECTUS. THE DRAMA PLAYERS AND THE NEW THEATER COMPANY—NOTES OF VARIOUS THEATRICAL ACTIVITIES.

On more than one occasion William Faversham has shown himself capable of independent thinking and frank speaking. A recent lecture of his in Chicago on the function of the drama revealed the serious student and appreciation of the relation of the drama to contemporary social conditions. Now the announcement made during the past week that Mr. Faversham may soon have his own theater in this city gives special point to a letter of his written to a friend in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in which Mr. Faversham shows that he has been investigating why the working people do not frequent the first-class theaters as they used to. In this letter, the actor, who is still starring in Edward Knoblauch's quaint and interesting comedy, "The Faun," has this to say:

"The theatrical managers throughout the country are grumbling and growling about the loss of their gallery, and it is, as I said to you last night, 75 per cent of their own fault. You see the condition of the gallery entrance in your own city, which was played in last night—a dirty alleyway with at least forty yards of mud and slush and filth and garbage to walk through. The ladies that I saw come to the entrance last night, contemplated it for two or three minutes, and then decided they would go around to the front. And managers of theaters expect people to pay 50 cents to wade through this, and then climb up five or six flights of stairs to go into a badly appointed gallery. Now, the men and women in the past, who sit in the gallery, have been the backbone of the theater. They are a class of patrons that we cannot do without. They are, and always have been, an inspiration to the actor, because you get from them good, honest truths. These people are getting used to going to the 10 and 25 cent theaters—they are magnificently fitted up, they go in a front entrance, they sit in a splendidly appointed seat, and they see very good shows, and they are beginning to resent that they are asked to go through mud and slush and climb up these stairs, and until the theatrical managers reform their gallery entrances, they will not get these people back. They should enter at the front of the theater, the same as the rest of the audience. Here is a supposed democratic country, and we push the poor man who can only afford to pay 50 cents or 25 cents, down dirty alleyways, so that he shan't be seen by, or allowed to stand up against, those who are able to pay \$2."

After short engagements of "Passersby" at Buffalo, Toronto, Pittsburg and Louisville, the original New York Company will go to the Blackstone Theater, Chicago, for a run that will last as long as Chicago playgoers will let.

LABOR BUREAU REPORT SHOWS WAGE RAISES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The United States Bureau of Labor reports that in ten years, from 1897 to 1907, wages of bricklayers increased \$1.1-3 per cent; carpenters, \$0.1-2; cement-makers, 47; gasfitters, \$2.1-2; hod-carriers, 28; building laborers, \$5.1-2; painters, 41.1-2; paperhangers, 41.1-2; outside electric wire men, \$9.1-2; lathers, 34.1-2; plasterers, 39.1-2; steamfitters, 45.1-2; roofers, 32.1-3; plumbers, 47; stone masons, \$9; structural iron workers, \$6.1-4.

PRODUCTION GROWS FASTER THAN WAGES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—From the bulletins issued by the United States Census Bureau, the following interesting results have been proven by analysis: In 1904, 159,496 persons were engaged as wage earners in the cigar-making business, their average annual wages amounting to \$392, and the value of their product averaging \$2,077 per capita; in 1909 the number of wage earners had increased to 166,810, the average of annual wages had increased to \$415 and the average per capita production had increased to \$3,457.

LABOR TEMPLE

A number of serious one-act sketches at local vaudeville theaters this week shows how much these have become a part of the regular vaudeville entertainment. At the Colonial, Edmund Brees will appear in a new paper sketch entitled "Copy." Robert T. Haines has a new one in "The Coward" at the Alhambra, and "A Romance of the Underworld" is on the bill at the Bronx. In Brooklyn "The Hold Up," a little drama of the West, is a feature of the bill at the Bushwick.

WATERFRONT WORKERS TO HOLD A SMOKER

The Waterfront Federation, which was formed after the termination of the last strike of the seamen for the purpose of organizing all the workers employed in the transportation trades into one organization, and which has succeeded in recruiting several thousand waterfront workers into its union, will hold a smoker at its headquarters, 4 South street, tonight. The smoker will be preceded by a business meeting, which is to discuss very important business before the organization. President O'Connor, of the International Longshoremen's Association, is expected to attend this meeting. The idea of a transport workers' federation is spreading rapidly all over the country, and particularly so on the Atlantic, and it is only a matter of time when this system of organization will be established in every part in the country.

OFFICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST NEW YORK. When you are wearing your eyes... Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE. \$1 GLASSES FOR \$1.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1028 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open 10 to 10.

DR. JOHN NUTH DENTIST. 61 Second Ave. Between 2d and 3d Sts. Branch, 330 East 125th Street, between Second and First Aves.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 23 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. PH. LEWIN TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 1490 3d Ave. Bet. 94th & 95th Sts.

George Oberdorfer Pharmacist. 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street.

Men Who Want Work. Write to us for details of our latest offering... CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 115 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

LABOR LYSOUM. G. T. BOAG, General Manager. HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO.

- Little Hungary. THE AUGUST BEBEL. WHERE TO DINE. Citizens' Savings.



# The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

Subscription Rates: Single Copy 5c; Daily 10c; Weekly 50c; Monthly \$1.50; Three Months \$4.50; Six Months \$8.00; One Year \$15.00. In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage. Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 5. MONDAY, JANUARY 8. NO. 8.

## AT A SPECIAL MEETING IT WAS

Resolved, That the Board of Management disapproves and deprecates the manner in which the fake story alleging that Comrade Wilson, Mayor of Berkeley, Cal., had furnished information to the Burns detectives in the McNamara case was treated in The Call, and that it is the sense of the board that in future, when stories affecting party members coming through the capitalistic news agencies or otherwise, should first be verified before giving them any prominence or making a feature story in the paper.

## WHEN THE MERCURY FALLS

As a test of the sincerity of Christmas platitudes anent good will to men, and the profession of humane and compassionate feelings for the unfortunate, comes the customary spell of zero weather which almost invariably makes its appearance some time during the midwinter month of January.

Its advent, when first mentioned in the press, is always connected with the thought of the horrors it will bring to the homeless and the very poor.

In all probability, practically the same harrowing tales of its effect will be recounted as were recounted last year and the year before that, and so on backward through each winter.

We shall hear again and again of the finding of the body of the homeless tramp in the various places where he sought shelter—and found it not—against the biting cold.

Of the woman found lying in a bare room dead of cold and starvation. Of the five, six or seven little children discovered in a tenement, huddled up in bundles of rags in a fireless room, without food for three days, and how the kind-hearted police officers sent out for food and watched the little creatures devour it ravenously.

Of the wretched outcast staggering into the court of "justice" and imploring the magistrate to send him to the "island" to save him from immediate starvation and death from the elements.

Of the headline stretching out 2,000 feet at 1 o'clock in the morning, most of the hunger-stricken being too weak even to "stand in line," and therefore sitting hunched up on the curbstones of the sidewalk.

Of the destitution in East Side "homes," and among the unemployed, and those left workless by the shutting down of factories and mills.

Of dispossession notices and evictions; of the miserable household furniture carried out on the sidewalk and a more miserable woman and still more miserable children sitting by it.

Of the opening of soup kitchens and shelters; of the crush at the Municipal Lodging House; of the hundreds turned away; of the people discovered in hallways and other places wrapped in improvised blankets of newspapers, whose columns tell of general prosperity; of the dismal reports of relief organizations; of the "charity balls" inaugurated to mitigate the situation, and of "hard times" parties in which the wealthy appear in worn-out clothes borrowed for the occasion, to show their sympathy with their perishing brethren.

And of widespread sympathy and commiseration for the lot of the poor and homeless, which perhaps temporarily rescues one of every ten and leaves the remainder to perish or survive as best it can.

But we shall hear nothing whatever either advocating or suggesting a change of the system that brings such results as inexorably as the revolution of the earth round the sun brings the winter and the zero weather, for most of the "sympathizers" regard zero weather and starvation as equally natural and inevitable. That the latter is due to our system of wealth production and distribution is an idea that will never enter their minds. There is no room for it; it is crowded out by "sympathy."

Thousands of years ago our ancestors lived in caves and huts and managed to survive the winters, which were as bitter then as now. They at least could always provide heat, and generally food also, though the latter might perhaps at times run short. But they survived, or we would not now be here, and they survived, too, while possessing hardly one-tenth-thousandth part of the power that we have to produce the means to sustain life.

They had little of what we call humane feelings; they did not talk of good will to men; they were savage and pitiless, and possessed little or nothing of what we call human sympathy. Perhaps that partly explains why they managed to survive. But the principal reason was that they had free access to the means of life, and having this, sympathy was largely superfluous and unnecessary.

And had we as free access to the means of life as they had, the "sympathy" now expended on the poor and homeless would be superfluous and unnecessary, too, for there would be no poor and homeless to expend it upon.

The "sympathy" which seeks merely to alleviate poverty and homelessness, instead of abolishing it, whether its possessors know it or not, acts principally as a safety valve for the continuation of the robbery of one class by another. It forms the major portion of the heap of good intentions with which the capitalist hell is paved, a metaphorical expression which finds an echo in the cry of the intelligently rebellious portion of the working class, "To hell with your charity."

And paradoxical as it may seem, there is more hope for the realization of the Brotherhood of Man in that cry than in the feeding and sheltering of 10,000,000 poor and homeless by the sympathetic and charitable efforts of those who cannot or will not recognize the basic cause of the hunger and poverty they try to relieve.

## TEMPTATIONS OF A CLERGYMAN

That Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, the Baptist preacher, should have confessed to the poisoning of the woman he seduced is not a matter of surprise, at least to those who understand the peculiar significance of the attempt at reparation in a religious sense which he performed upon himself while awaiting trial in the prison.

He apparently had no so-called advanced theories regarding matters pertaining to sex relations. His ideas on that subject seem to have been perfectly respectable and orthodox—the latter in the most literal sense. His offense, or at least the initial one, that led to the murder, can hardly, therefore, be attributed to any doctrinal depravity.

But that particular offense, it may as well be admitted, is one to which clergymen, and especially young ones, are peculiarly liable, and the reason is by no means difficult to discover. They are simply more tempted than other men in that respect from the peculiar nature of their calling.

There is no other professional man who is brought in such peculiar and intimate relation with women as the clergyman, not even excepting the family doctor. The pressure usually exerted by the congregation upon its youthful pastor, in urging him to marry, is a recognition of this fact, though, of course, it is not good manners to admit it publicly.

The unfortunate feature, however, is that the congregation does not usually allow the minister a sufficient salary to venture upon matrimony with an easy mind. Worldly considerations intrude

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.

# THE CALL

By JULIUS HOPP.

Dedicated to The New York Call.

Hear the Call! Oh, toilers, gather  
'Neath our banners, one and all:  
All for one, each one a brother.  
Each a sister! Hear our Call:  
"All who dream and labor, gather  
'Neath our banners; sister, brother,  
Freedom hails our bugle call!"

In the East the slumbering waken;  
In the West the storms arise,  
Kings are falling, thrones are shaken  
As we raise our battle-cries.  
O'er the wide world nations waken,  
Thrones are tottering and shaken  
As our Call's world-storms arise.

Myriads in all countries suffer,  
Want and plagues afflict the race,  
To the slaves new hopes we offer:  
Love to breathe the earth's fair face.  
Rise, all countries! Rise who suffer!  
Greet the brotherhood we offer.  
Freedom to the human race.

Tyrants, gold-enthroned, yet rule us,  
Swords and cannon yet hold sway,  
Bloodstained statesmen, rob and fool us,  
Savagery bars our way.  
O, ye kings who rob and fool us!  
O, ye savages who rule us!  
Soon shall dawn the judgment day!

From the huts accursed with squalor;  
Torn are fathers, brothers—hurled  
To the dogs of war, that valor  
May obscure the smitten world.  
From the huts accursed with squalor  
Rise ye victims, let the valor  
Of rebellion be unfurled:

End all tyrannies, oppressions;  
Banish slaughter from the earth!

Let the ages' slumbering passions,  
Waking, end our wrongs; give birth  
To the dreamed-of world compassions,  
May all human hearts and passions  
Glow for righteousness on earth.

Doomed be wars and exploitations!  
Doomed, hypocrisy and wrong!  
Sweep our call across all nations,  
Sing like storm-winged birds our  
songs.

Freedom to all lands and nations!  
Call of light! Emancipation's  
Hymn of death to crimes and  
wrongs!

Onward, brothers! sisters! Shout it  
In all tongues from land to land!  
Poets, dreamers, sing about it!  
Soldiers, take the sword in hand!  
Join our armies. Who will doubt it  
That the day has come to shout it,  
Our new call, from land to land?

Ye who robbed us, ye who crushed us,  
Ye who haunted us, shed our blood;  
Who imprisoned us and hushed us,  
When we preached the brotherhood,  
Though ye robbed us, though ye  
crushed us,  
Though ye murdered us and hushed us,  
Ours the coming brotherhood.

Hear our call! O toilers, gather  
'Neath our banners! One and all:  
All for one, each one a brother.  
Each a sister! Hear our call:  
"All who dream and labor, gather  
'Neath our banners; sister, brother,  
Freedom hails our bugle call!"

## SOCIALISM AND THE "DEAD LEVEL OF EQUALITY."

By F. TANNER.

"Show me two men who are exactly alike. Not of course you can't. Then how are you going to make us all equal?" Such is the type of question, delivered generally in a tone of blustering self-assertion, one is often called upon to answer on venturing mildly to suggest to the intelligent British electorate that they would do well to consider the advisability of taking over the management of their own affairs.

It is strange that so many should be unable to conceive of any kind of "equality" other than a drab and changeless uniformity, a state of things in which all men are constructed according to a pattern. Nevertheless, we have abundant evidence that such confusion does exist, and is deliberately fostered and encouraged by the hired defenders of the capitalist regime, which renders it all the more essential that the true position should be made clear.

Such "equality," of course, is the last thing in the world that Socialists as a body would wish to see. It is no part of our creed that everybody shall display an equal amount of skill in doing everything. What is wanted, on the contrary, is a state of things in which each individual shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of making the best use of the capacities he possesses.

Needless to say, that is exactly what the majority of individuals do not get under existing conditions. Today, notwithstanding the fact that wealth was never more plentiful, no man's power over nature more complete, the bulk of the population are handicapped to a greater or less degree by the difficulties of obtaining a livelihood, which makes it impossible to arrive at a true estimate as to the relative merits of those who compete for the community. In a society where some are born rich and others poor, some live in palaces and others in slums, some receive a university education and others leave school at 14 to take their place in the competitive struggle. It is obviously out of the question to judge according to results, which would probably have been much the same had conditions been reversed. He would be a fool who sought to ascertain the comparative merits of a number of men by standing them down the side of a hill. To be in a position to say who are tall and who short, he must have them placed upon a level ground.

In order to use the material at its disposal to the best advantage must proceed upon similar lines, and so to it that men are placed upon something like an equal footing and given the same facilities for the development of their faculties. Not until this has been done will it be possible to furnish anything like a reliable estimate regarding their respective values to the community.

It is characteristic of the numerous stock objections that are urged against Socialism from time to time that hardly one of them cannot, upon examination, be shown to apply with far greater force against the existing social order. Particularly is this the case with regard to the popular bogey of the "dead level."

In reality it is the capitalist present system that is ever tending in the direction indicated. It is capitalism, with its sordid struggle for bare existence, its crime and smoke, its miles of mean streets, its rows of squalid houses, its endless round of drudgery, which is fast removing all traces of individuality from among the masses, which breeds types rather than men, and reduces human beings to the level of mere machines for the grinding out of profits.

It is not too much to say that as long as competition remains the basis of our industrial life, any real progress toward a higher culture as far as the masses of the people are concerned is impossible. In his "Ethics of Socialism," Belfort Bax points out that to a hungry man food is everything; to one who is ill physical health represents the embodiment of human happiness. Once, however, the craving is satisfied, once hunger is appeased or health returns, other wants previously unnoticed make themselves felt, new interests arise, and the thoughts are turned in other directions. So it is with the race as a whole. As long as the majority lack security in the means of existence, as long as there is uncertainty regarding the supply of material necessities of life, the bread-and-butter question must of necessity be first and foremost; but once these things are guaranteed to all, let food, clothing

and shelter come as a matter of course, and be as much a part of the routine of things as the rising and setting of the sun, and the problem of how to exist will cease to absorb the bulk of our thoughts and energies. We shall then be able to consider the question of how to live and cultivate to the full the higher and less brutal side of our natures.

It is only under Socialism, when organization has been substituted for anarchy in industrial affairs, and when co-operation for the public well-being has supplanted the senseless and brutal competition of today, that fair and healthy competition in those things worth competing for will be at all possible. There is nothing in the least ennobling in taking the bread from another man's mouth when there is enough bread to go round. On the other hand, it is, and always will be, considered creditable to win a race, to get a picture into the Royal Academy. Socialism, by removing the necessity for cut-throat competition of the former kind, would give the utmost stimulus to that spirit of emulation and healthy rivalry which is inherent in the minds of men. Its effect would be not to grind down the people to a dead level of mediocrity, but merely to place them on something like level ground in the matter of opportunities for self-realization.

And so to all who perceive the crippling effects of wage slavery on the energy and genius of the race, to all who wish to see merit recognized, to all who would give men the opportunity of realizing the best that is in them, we appeal without hesitation to come inside the ranks of the International Socialist Democracy. Let them throw in their lot with us and hasten forward the time when the sordid and material cares we know so well shall have passed away and culture and learning be no longer the privilege of the fortunate few, but the common heritage of all.

## THE UNSPEAKABLE RUSSIAN

By Dr. Edwin F. Bowers.

That incubus of civilization, the Russian Government, once more occupies the execrable position as the lowest of the low; the vilest of the vile; the thug and monster par excellence.

It has found a poor, weak, poverty-stricken nation upon which it can wreak its blood lust with impunity.

Its savage hordes are reveling in a veritable orgy of cruelty. Its victims, the Persians, can make defense sufficiently only to inflame the amuck spirit of those Cossack and Turkestan hordes—these reincarnations of the Inquistivators.

In the name of humanity is this murder, pillage and rapine to be permitted, unprotected by civilization? Is no note of condemnation to issue from the world?

Shame upon a civilization so debased, so degraded, that big business steps in—and with grandiloquent gesture and finger on lip—forces universal acquiescence in this carnival of horror, making us, ipso facto, participants in this cruel injustice.

The blood red God of War himself looks away in disgust from a conflict so unequal, so farcical, that all sense of fair play and decency revolts.

None in all the world but the unspeakable Russian, or a cannibal, could be guilty of such atrocities.

Speak up, Mr. Taft. Protest in the name of the people who have chosen you to represent them in the highest office within their gift—tell the suave and polished representative of this degenerate government that we want no intercourse—no diplomatic relation with a country so infinitely vile, so horribly savage, as to conduct its hideous campaign of extermination upon a defenseless people.

You owe it to yourself—you owe it to the self-respect of the country you have the honor to represent.

Your predecessor, the Neolith—who lives in a cave and cracks bones with his teeth—might approve this warfare (?)

But you have evinced a more pacific disposition.

Protest! Don't simply stuff yourself—like a Straaburg goose—at peace dinners, on utter meaningless platitudes.

Do something! Seize this opportunity to declare yourself a man—not a political puppet or a meaningless figurehead.

Protest against this blood carnival of the Unspeakable Russian.

## GETTING MARRIED

A recent news item recounted an interesting little story of two New Yorkers who left the metropolis for South Norwalk, Conn., to be married there. On their arrival, they inquired for the Congregational minister, as they were determined to be married in that faith, and were informed that the local couple of that denomination lived some two miles out, but that there was a Baptist joiner within a mile. They were immediately converted to the Baptist faith and were on the point of starting on the mile walk when their informant volunteered the further information that there was a Methodist locksmith just round the corner. The couple instantly declared they were Methodists, skipped round the corner, got the knot tied and were starting for New York again within twelve minutes, three of which were consumed in changing religions.

The incident is a curious illustration of how the idea of the so-called "sacredness" of the marriage tie is losing its hold on the public mind, at least in regard to any special form of religious ceremony. Here were two people who seem to still retain the idea of the propriety of being "married by a regular minister," but without regard to any specified kind. The priest naturally got the job and the fee. The transaction was regarded by them as about the same as if they had to sign a joint declaration before a notary public. In both cases, the line of least resistance is taken—the shortest route. The legal character of the contract in their minds was evidently the important thing, while its religious significance is a matter of little or nothing. Something of it still remained, but in a vague and rudimentary form.

It is such incidents as this that also illustrate the supreme idiocy of charging Socialists with intending to abolish marriage, or at the least, reduce it wholly to a civil contract. The latter process is, in fact, already well under way even among people who are not Socialist and who have perhaps never given the question a moment's thought in that respect, but who still retain traditionally the idea that it is proper to have some sort of a religious ceremony in connection with a marriage, though what form it takes they care little, provided it is the most convenient. That this conception forecloses the possibility of the religious ceremony altogether is too plain to be doubted, and it is equally plain that his attitude toward the marriage ceremony is not the result of any special advocacy, nor can it be reversed by any special opposition. The clergyman is as negligible a factor in his opposition to this state of affairs as is the Socialist in his supposed advocacy of it.

Though New York has equal wedding facilities at least with Connecticut, it is not difficult to see why the couple went to the latter place to have the knot tied. The journey no doubt fulfilled the traditional idea of the "wedding trip," a feature which is very likely to long outlast the tradition of the propriety of "getting married by a regular minister." But it is undeniable that right under our eyes, in this present capitalistic society, which is supposed to maintain and preserve unalterably the character and form of marriage, considerable changes are taking place in the popular attitude regarding it, changes which those making them seem to be unconscious of themselves. And perhaps there is not much reason for believing that under Socialism such a change will be much more rapid than it is now.

## HIGH FARMING AND LOW PRICES.

Professor Holden, of Iowa, recently told a New York audience how to lower the cost of living. The newspapers say it was a group of "bankers, railroad men, brewers and manufacturers." Of course, Professor Holden pointed out the 35-cent cost of corn and showed where the 65 cents go to. Of course, the railroad men and others agreed to chip in a few cents each so as to raise the 35 cents to 50. Not in a thousand years! Professor Holden had nothing to offer except a scheme for raising twice as much corn and thus, of course, reducing the price. He said Iowa in a banner year grew 340,000,000 bushels. The price fell to 35 cents. Next year the crop was 270,000,000 and the price rose to 55. On this figuring if you grew 500,000,000 the price goes to 20 cents! The audience thought that was "fine." It would take the cost of living "out of politics." That would also be "fine," for we could all go on fighting scare-crows and dead issues. Not one of them seemed to have any thought of the farmer's welfare. In that "banner" 35-cent year Iowa farmers got \$129,000,000 for their corn. In the 55-cent year they got \$148,000,000, or \$190,000,000. So much for the farmer—what of the railroad? They charge as much for carrying a 20-cent bushel as for one that costs a dollar. When the brewer gets grain at half price he charges as much as before for his beer! Is it any wonder these gentlemen want the corn crop doubled? Do they know nothing of history? When the West was newer and population smaller, so much corn was raised that it could hardly be given away. Tons of it were burned as fuel. A few years ago the potato crop was so large that many farmers sold at 15 cents a bushel. According to Professor Holden's argument these should have been glorious times for both producer and consumer. In fact, they were years of misery for farmers and "hard times" for workmen. While grain and potatoes were rotting for lack of a fair price, the middlemen were still holding up the consumer. Farmers could not buy, since they were paid little or nothing for what they raised. Thus manufacturing was slack and there was less labor. Suppose we apply Professor Holden's theory to the business of his audience! Double the lines of railroads and cut rates in two. Double the output of shoes, clothing, tools, hardware and other things which farmers buy as well as what they sell. One is as fair as the other, yet would that audience have called it "fine"? Not in a thousand years! Years ago Sir John B. Lewis laid down this truth: "High farming can never be a remedy for low prices!" Besides this, the pretty scheme for doubling crops without giving farmers a fairer share is like the pleasant babbling of a summer brook. The R. N. Y. must oppose progress or improvement in farming. We hope we have done our share to help farming education. What we want to know is why our scientific men lack the vision or the courage to stand up and tell the railroad men, the brewers and others the plain, big truth about the farmer's share of the dollar! Increase that share and the increase in crops will mean take care of itself.—Rural New Yorker.



## THE CLOSE OF THE DISPUTE.

Editor of The Call:

Since you have refused to publish my reply to Comrade Hillquit's "Karl Marx, Frederick Engels and William Liebknecht against Louis B. Boudin," I think it is nothing but just that the Comrades should know that the reason I do not reply from me appeared was not due to my failure to write one, but to your refusal to publish the same. I wish, therefore, to state herewith to the Comrades that my reply was sent to The Call on December 31, but that The Call has declined to publish it on the ground that "the debate is closed." And I hope that you will not decline to publish this statement.

Fraternally yours,  
L. B. BOUDIN.

New York.

[It was naturally impossible to end a controversy of this character without receiving many vigorous protests or even accusations of bad faith. But it had to be done. As far as Comrade Boudin is concerned, he has been subject to the same rules that apply in the case of other contributors, and surely he would ask for no favoritism.

November 13 The Call published the letters of acceptance of nominations on the National Executive Committee of Comrades Bohn and Haywood.

November 20 it published a one column criticism by Comrade Hillquit of Industrial Socialism. This letter was received the day after the Bohn and Haywood acceptances were received, and in a footnote Hillquit explained that he wrote it at a time when he did not know of the letters.

November 29 Comrade Haywood personally replies in one and a quarter columns.

December 7 Comrade Boudin, in one column, questions the contentions of Hillquit.

December 9 Hillquit devotes a column and a quarter to replies by Haywood and Sloboidin.

December 20 Boudin has a reply to Feigenbaum, with incidental remarks on Hillquit.

December 26 Boudin has seven-eighths of a column amplification of previous remarks.

December 27 Hillquit has in a column and a quarter a reply to Boudin.

Running parallel with the letters mentioned were several others, from various Comrades on both sides of the controversy, and in the publication of them no favoritism was shown.

As far as possible the discussion was kept within bounds. But surely six weeks and many columns of space are sufficient for this, particularly as a great general meeting of Local New York is to be held within a few days, and Comrades Haywood and Hillquit are to debate the matter, which started in a difference of opinion between them, before the party membership.

Contentions need not for a moment think that this controversy was carried on without animated protests from many other Comrades. As the controversy dragged on the protests became more and more frequent and more and more outspoken.

December 29 notice of its close was given. There are still in type a couple of letters, and these will be used. But other letters were returned. Comrade Boudin has not been treated ungenerously. He has spoken without restraint, and no injustice was done him, though, having had the first word, he was not permitted the last.—Ed. The Call.]

Philadelphia, Pa.

## MAY I ASK YOU?

BY A CAPITALIST EDITOR.

May I ask you Socialists to be fair to us editors?

May I ask you to remember that those editors who misrepresent Socialism do so largely through ignorance?

May I ask you to remember that the best way to dispel ignorance is by knowledge, not by abuse?

May I ask you to remember that the best way to put a stop to the virulent attacks on Socialism is to make editors understand just what the Socialist party is trying to accomplish?

May I ask you to remember that if the editors ignore the Socialist movement it is because it is not brought persistently to our attention?

May I ask you to remember that the best way to bring it persistently to our attention is to keep us supplied with Socialist news items, with reports of Socialist meetings, with information about Socialist activities, with marked copies of Socialist papers, with samples of Socialist leaflets?

May I ask you to remember that many of us would publish Socialist articles, but articles that openly

## A SUGGESTION.

Editor of The Call:

The Supreme Court is about to decide the constitutionality of the Oregon "Direct Legislation" Law, the chief telephone company bringing suit, this company having been sued by the voters of Oregon, not only in Oregon, but all other States have adopted pure democracy. Appeal to Reason suggests that these letters giving reasons why the court should uphold the law be sent to the judges, timed so that they reach Washington December 31. Judges are: Edward D. White, Joseph McKenna, Oliver W. Holmes, William R. Day, William H. Taft, Harmon H. Lorton, Charles Hughes, Joseph R. Lamar, William Devanter.

The following proletarian "letter" will be sent each judge. These give samples of what might be written:

"The Oregon litigation is a masses understand this."

"As a law-abiding workingman, ask that you decide the Oregon case in favor of the people. If you do not then I shall be unable to answer the arguments of the McNamara supporters."

"In respect to the coming decision of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of Direct Legislation, call your attention to its anti-people 'Direct Action' Direct Action (which is the modern name for anarchy) winning adherents, not alone with 'slum,' but with the untalented working proletariat. Your decision should either aid or extinguish the propaganda."

"The Oregon decision by your court shall determine whether this is to continue a 'fake' republic of 'bosses,' a government of, by and for the people."

"Your court is about to decide as to whether the people shall rule the 'interests' are to continue in power. I pray you to decide for the people."

"In re Oregon; allow me to call your attention to the fact that the government of the United States belongs to the people of the United States; that if the people should decide to substitute monarchy for a republic, then monarchy it must be, and if they decide to perfect a republican form of government by the referendum, such decision is supreme."

"In re Oregon matter, you are about to decide between the 'grafter' and the 'common people.' The 'common people' are holding their breath."

"Some of the people still have faith in the Supreme Court. These people believe your decision will be against the telephone company in the Oregon suit."

"If you decide that the Oregon case is unconstitutional, how will the masses be likely to reply?"

The Oregon form of government means the "rule of the people," representative kind means "rule of parties." If you decide for the latter, the people will quickly choose the Socialist as the party to rule.

"A real belief in re Oregon; Democracy or Dynamite." Direct legislation or more McNamara."

"I lately overheard this remark: 'Don't believe in the recall of judges, I believe in hanging 'em.' You only knew the change came coming over the American people would recognize that direct legislation is extremely conservative."

"Please do not by your decision in the Oregon suit destroy the hope of peaceful settlement of the bread and butter question."

MAHLON FELTON

## TEMPTATIONS OF A CLERGYMAN

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

themselves and the young man in most cases either holds seeks a partner with sufficient wherewithal to make the venture.

In the meantime natural desires have to be suppressed the unfortunate pastor, often a powerful and virile young man, ply a vocation which permits opportunities with the opportunity denied to other men, and which he, on peril of blasting his future career, must overlook as if they did not exist, though close connection between religious and sex feeling is a pathological fact is universally recognized and known even by those who would publicly ignore or deny it.

From all the evidence available, it would seem that under similar conditions prevailed in the Richeson case. A powerfully sexed young man, naturally attractive to the opposite sex, understanding the necessity imposed upon him of getting married and seeking a rich fiancée for that purpose, while waiting fields to the temptation, and finding the results of his act to blast his entire future, seeks in a moment of desperation with poison the coming evidence of his moral guilt. Then, finally, the charge of murder, the attempt at self-suicide, and finally the confession.

And underneath all the scenes only the young man who