

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

The Call

The Weather.

Snow buries today; Tuesday fair; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1910.

Price Two Cents

BUSY SEASON AIDS GIRL WAIST STRIKERS

Kind of Work Will Force Bosses to Concede Demands—Theater Benefit Today.

The striking shirtwaist makers are confident and of forcing their speedy bosses to sign the union agreement before the rush of the busy season, which begins usually not later than the 15th of January, starts. The ranks of the strikers are unbroken, and this unparalleled solidarity among woman workers has forced more than 270 bosses to give in, and over 40,000 workers have gone back to work under union conditions. If given that financial support which is needed to keep the girls from actually starving, officers of the union say, there is no doubt about them winning.

Secretary Shindler, of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, announced last night that arrangements have been made with two of the largest waist manufacturing concerns in this city for a conference today, at which the question of prices will be discussed and terms of settlement agreed upon. These two firms employ about a thousand girls.

It is said that a number of other large firms are about ready to give up the fight rather than lose the profit of the season's business and risk the loss of some of their best customers through inability to promptly fill orders.

Theater Benefits Begin Today.

Beginning today those who wish to help the strikers and at the same time have a play can do so by purchasing tickets for "The Barrier," which opens for a three weeks' run at the New Amster Theater, at the following places, and one-half of all receipts for tickets sold will be turned over to the strike fund:

Women's Trade Union League, 48 East 23d street; Bookbinders' Union, 150 Nassau street; Commercial Telegraphers' Union, 59 Broadway; Typographical Union No. 6, World building; Herman Robinson, 25 Third avenue; the Rand School, 112 East 19th street; The Call, 442 Pearl street; the Forward, 17 East Broadway; the Dutch Oven, 141 West 49th street; Mrs. C. A. Beard, 526 West 150th street; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, 505 19th avenue; Robert Erskine Ely, 23 West 44th street; Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Empire Theater building, Broadway; and 40th street; Mrs. Eva McDonald Yale, room 7, 23 West 44th street, Manhattan, and Mrs. H. Edward Dwyer, 35 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

Tomorrow afternoon Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Shindler will play Yushivitz' "The Kiss" at a benefit for the strikers in the People's Theater, 201 Bowers. A. Miller and Max Kazimirski will speak.

Acknowledges Receipts.

The strike committee of the women's Socialist committee wishes to acknowledge receipt of the following amounts received on the strike fund by date:

M. M., \$1; collected by the Meyer Bowling Club; Joe Repetti, \$1; collected by F. Meyer, \$1.95; Jake Marks, \$1; William Hertle, \$1; I. Goldstein, \$1; Charles Reichenthal, \$1; Miss Beach, \$1; Salvatore Russo, \$1; Herbert Morinsky, \$1; Jake Schultans, \$1; William Koellin, \$1; Henry Selpa, \$1; Charles Bodolamento, \$1; Benjamin Schildkrate, \$1; Dave Menain, \$1; Miss Wiedhopf, \$1; A. Berclim, \$1. Total, \$10. Utman family, \$1; Engelbert Hoehner, Ignatz Dillinger, Wenzel Rancinger, John Weber, \$1.50, and Mrs. Emma Roth, Newington, Va., \$2. Total, \$12.75. Previously acknowledged, \$116.25. Total to date, \$129.

Send all remittances to Mrs. Bertha Shindler, 112 East 19th street, New York city, or to The Call, 442 Pearl street, New York, N. Y.

HEBREW TRADES MEET

Will Devise Plans to Help Waist Strikers, and Install Officers.

There will be a special meeting and installation of officers of the United Hebrew Trades, at 151 Clinton street, tonight.

At the last meeting Delegate T. Lubowitz, of the Mineral Water Makers' Union, swung the gavel. Organizer B. Weinstein in giving the annual report, stated that seventeen new unions joined the Hebrew Trades, and that most of these unions have been organized with the assistance of the Hebrew Trades. He also reported that there are now 120 well organized Hebrew unions in Greater New York.

11 MEXICANS TO DIE

Opponents of "Perfidio" Diaz Denied Rehearing by Highest Court.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Jan. 9.—The Federal Supreme Court has refused to grant a rehearing in the cases of the fourteen men who are under sentence of death for inciting the armed uprising against the government at Viesca on June 24, 1908.

Some of the condemned men were prominent in business affairs at Viesca at the time of the outbreak. They will all be shot unless pardoned by the President.

It is thought that there is little chance of these men being pardoned by Diaz.

OFFICIOUS POLICE REBUKED BY JUDGE

Young Duncan and Others Arrested on Charge of Being "Improperly Clothed," Discharged.

Eleni Sikelinaus, the Greek actress, and Andrew Devoias, the young Greek artist student, who were arrested Saturday afternoon in connection with Sikelinaus' four-year-old nephew, Menalkas Duncan, because the child wore a light Grecian dress, were discharged yesterday morning in the West Side Court. Menalkas is the son of Raymond Duncan, a lecturer on ancient Greek music and brother of Isadora Duncan, the classic dancer.

Duncan and his manager, Charles Danville Coburn, were on hand when the former's sister-in-law and the student were arraigned. Duncan immediately took the matter in his own hands and explained to Magistrate Herbert that he and the two prisoners were responsible for the clothing of his child.

He also gained upon the opportunity of making a little speech on the subject of the dress affected by himself and his wife and, through them, by their four-year-old Menalkas.

The occasion for these remarks came when Agent Ealds, of the Children's Society, who appeared for that organization, which now nominally has Menalkas in its custody, although he actually is paroled in the custody of his father, suggested to Magistrate Herbert that Duncan and his wife be directed to "clothe themselves and their boy properly" before coming to court again.

Duncan insisted that they already were "properly clothed." "There is nothing immodest in our dress," he said. "This agent is the man who is not rationally clothed. Our articles of dress have to be washed frequently; our under garments are of silk and our outer garments of wool. The tailor made clothes of today, such as this man wears, cannot be washed. They are not hygienic and are alive with germs."

"As for our bare arms and legs, the parts of our body that are exposed, are injured to cold just as the face and hands of this man are. Menalkas never had a cold or other form of disease in his life. He is accustomed to this sort of clothing, and would be uncomfortable if compelled to wear the clothes which some would force upon him."

Is Held in \$200 Bail.

Duncan insisted upon his own arrest in order that the question of whether he could clothe his son as he wished might be settled once and for all. His desire was granted, and a charge of endangering the health of a minor, the same charge upon which his sister-in-law and Devoias had been arrested, was entered against him.

Coburn furnished \$200 bail for Duncan's appearance in the same court Tuesday afternoon for examination. Meanwhile, Menalkas will be arraigned in the Children's Court this morning on the delinquency charge of improper guardianship.

Magistrate Herbert took Duncan's part in his argument "with Agent Ealds about his clothing. There is no law as to what clothing a person shall wear," said the magistrate.

LEOPARD SLASHES WOMAN TRAINER

Mrs. Russelle While Pursuing Dangerous Profession Receives Injuries Which May Be Fatal.

Clayton, a fine, big, beautifully marked leopard at Huber's Museum, yesterday morning turned suddenly upon Mrs. Pauline Russelle, who was driving him and his mates through a rehearsal, knocked her to the floor of the cage with a swing of his forepaw and tore her throat so badly that she may never live to walk out of Bellevue Hospital.

It was the hardest kind of luck for Mrs. Russelle because she had expected to get a new start in the world by exhibiting Clayton and the other leopards, Arnold and Roy. She needed the money so badly. She had been cut of work and there were two children down in Virginia to take care of as well as herself. Huber, the museum man, had promised her a three weeks' engagement, beginning on January 17, to give her a start, and she was to take her cats to Boston after showing them at the Hippodrome.

She left the furnished room at 208 East 12th street, where she lived with Grace Ma Dill, a singer and contortionist, free in mind than she had been for many a week. Her leopards were caged on the top floor of Huber's and she had been training them there for three months, teaching them all the parlor tricks that can be driven into a leopard's skull.

The three were young and absolutely aghast when she got them from an animal dealer in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and they had taken to training readily and intelligently. It was the first time in rather a long career as a trainer that Mrs. Russelle had ever tackled the job of teaching green beasts, but she had confidence in herself.

Helper Held Iron Rod.

Harry Hendrickson, her helper, who stands by outside the cage with a sharp pointed iron rod in case he might be needed, was waiting for her when she climbed to the top floor. Frenchy, the sweeper, was the only other person in the room. Frenchy found it very difficult to keep his broom moving when Mrs. Roselle was cracking her whip over the spotted cats. There was a good deal of the kid still left in Frenchy and he moved up close to the cage and watched the show.

There were certain signs that all trainers of wild animals recognize the minute they put foot in a cage that something was wrong with all the leopards yesterday morning. Maybe it was the raw damp weather, maybe it was just the uncertainty of their dispositions, but Mrs. Russelle realized that she was in for trouble. She went to work with all three, taking them one at a time, and making them perch on a big ball and roll it across the floor of the cage. They did it snarlingly, spitting at her and jabbing a paw angrily whenever she flicked them with the whip.

When she tried to make them jump up to the little platforms fixed around the cage, Clayton balked, backed away and crouched in a corner of the cage. While she was threatening him with the whip the other leopards got out of hand, jumped to the floor and crouched flat on their bellies. She drove them back, but Clayton wouldn't budge. He stuck to the corner tearing his throat with snarl and looking as if he was ready to spring at her any instant.

With Roy and Arnold in the cage, there was no use trying to conquer the principal mutineer, so she deftly opened a slide door between the big rehearsal cage and a little one where all three lived when they weren't working. She scared Arnold and Roy into it, closed the slide door swiftly and turned to Clayton.

Leopard Whines in Rage.

She lashed him with the whip until he ran round and round the cage, whining in rage and fear. She forced him into the corner nearest the platform to which she meant to make him jump, and cut him again with the whip. He took the jump, landed on the platform, caught his balance and snarled down at her. The specialty she had trained him for was a flying leap from his perch to the one directly opposite, an eight-foot shoot through the air at a height of about seven feet.

Mrs. Russelle tried half a dozen times to make him jump before he poised himself for the spring.

Something caused Mrs. Russelle to lose her nerve as the leopard gathered himself. She ducked her head, turned half way toward the door of the cage and cried to Hendrickson to hand her the iron spear. That instant Clayton shot off his perch, straight for her head. She tried to throw herself out of his way, but a forepaw clawed her head as she

HOUSE, NOT CANNON TO NAME COMMITTEE

Speaker Will Not Appoint Men to Investigate Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—After full and free conference between the senate and house leaders, it has been practically decided that the senate in adopting Senator Jones' resolution for an investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, shall so amend the measure as to provide that the house personnel of the committee on inquiry shall be named by the house itself and not by the speaker. This removes to some extent the opportunity for another row on this question between the insurgents and regulars of the house and between the senate and the house.

A good deal of comment was caused by the action of the senate committee on the Jones resolution yesterday, in ordering the Jones resolution reported with the provision authorizing the speaker to name the house end of the committee on inquiry. In the house there was a pitched battle between the insurgents and the regulars over the Norris amendment, which took from the speaker the power to name the house members of the committee.

Yesterday the senate committee in reporting the Jones resolution apparently ignored the mandate of the house, and the charge was made at once that the committee so acted in an effort to help the house organization leaders out of a hole. It is explained that the senate committee had no official information relative to the action of the house, the senate having adjourned from Thursday to Monday. Tomorrow the house will notify the senate officially.

Senate and house leaders agree it is understood that it would be an affront for any one branch of Congress to attempt to dictate to the other body what course it should pursue in naming committees.

Pinchot's Statement Not Ready.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It was the intention of Gifford Pinchot, late director of the agricultural department, to make a public statement today in response to the letter sent to Pinchot on Friday night by President Taft, explaining why the President had directed the secretary of agriculture to dismiss Pinchot from office.

At 11 o'clock tonight it was announced in behalf of Pinchot that he had been unable to get his statement into shape and that it probably would not be given out for two or three days.

In explanation of the failure of Pinchot to complete his statement it was said that his day was so occupied with callers who came to profess their support and express admiration of his course that he was unable to find time to give to the subject the careful attention that it deserved.

It was also said that Pinchot's day was constantly interrupted by the receipts of telegrams congratulating him on the turn things had taken in his differences with Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. A great many of these telegrams it was said were from individuals and organizations in the West interested in the conservation movement and all of them were complimentary to Pinchot and assured him of the support of the senders.

"Socialistic Wet Nurse."

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 9.—In an address today before the National Wool Growers' Association, J. Arthur Eddy, president of the National Public Domain League, Denver, Col., characterized the bureau of forestry as "a mongrel cross between patriarchy and a benign autocracy, reared by a Socialistic wet nurse," and challenged the bureau to show that there is danger of a timber famine in twenty-five or thirty years, and asserted that the annual growth of timber practically equals its consumption.

"Upon the statements of the United States Geological Survey," he continued, "I challenge the assertion that there will be a coal famine in 100 years, and point to the government reports that our coal supply equals 2,100,000,000,000 tons, and that our annual consumption is less than half a billion tons."

Taft friend of Thieves.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—Henry Watterson, in today's Courier-Journal, under the title of "Honest Men to the Front," says:

"For the first time in the history of the country a President of the United States has openly proclaimed himself the friend of thieves and the enemy of honest men. That, and that alone, is the issue precipitated by the executive order of Friday, removing Gifford Pinchot from office."

CURTISS MAKES FLIGHT

Several Thousand Spectators See Him Use New Machine.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 9.—Glenn H. Curtiss made a successful flight in his biplane today, circling the park where the international aviation meeting will open tomorrow. The biplane was one of his own design; had never been flown before, and recently was bought by Clifford B. Harmon, who has entered the machine in the contest here.

Although this was only a practice flight several thousand persons were in the park to witness the trial. Tomorrow will be elimination day. Every aerial craft must circle the park once in order to gain entrance to the contests that are to follow.

DEAD BABE FOUND IN MOTHER'S ARMS

No Fire in the House and No Money to Get Food, Coal or Warm Clothing.

Patrolman John Reider, of the Liberty avenue police station, East New York, was called last night to the house at 260 Atkins street. He was told by a child who lived in the dwelling that there was a child dead there and that the mother and other little ones had no money and were starving.

The policeman went to the rooms in which the woman and her little ones huddled. In her arms the woman still held the child that had just died—Irene, aged three and a half months. The woman said she was Mrs. Mary Walters, and that her husband had not been home since December 25, when he left to search for work. They were in an almost penniless condition at that time. He refused to eat of the little food that remained in the house, and left without a cent and hungry.

Neighbors had helped them some, but in spite of her hardship she found it hard to ask aid. For the sake of her babies she had forced herself to do so. They had not eaten in many hours. There was no fire in the little kitchen stove. They had no warm clothing. Irene had been sick for several days.

The mother said she took the little one to a dispensary for treatment. Without warmth and proper nourishment the babe died last evening in her arms.

The policeman saw to it that the mother and children were fed with warm food immediately, and every man in the Liberty avenue station "dug down" into his pockets. Later a wagon from the city morgue was sent to take the remains of Irene away.

GAS OVERCOMES 12

Boarders Overcome, but Police Kick in Door and Save All.

When Henry Van Nostrand, a milkman, of 84 North Henry street, Williamsburg, entered a tenement at 101 Freeman street early yesterday morning, he was nearly overcome by illuminating gas. He shouted and also rapped on the front room doors of the first floor, but received no reply.

Van Nostrand knew that one side of the first floor was occupied by boarders. He ran into the street and called for the police. Sergeant Gude, of the Greenpoint avenue police station, and Policeman Farley heard him and kicked in a door. There was such a flow of gas that the policemen and milkman ran back to the sidewalk. Then they forced open a front window.

When it was safe to enter twelve Polish boarders were found insensible in three bedrooms. An urgent call for an ambulance was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital and before the arrival of Dr. Lowe, Gude and Farley succeeded in reviving five of the men, but the other seven were in a more serious condition. They were Stephen Cristol, Louis Patrusky, Mark Luzon, John Polski, George Brenner, Anton Lebinsky and Philip Robde.

The ambulance surgeon reported to consciousness four of them, but the other three had to be removed to the hospital, where their lives were saved. The police discovered a leak in a gas fixture. The white lead had been scraped off.

DR. ROBINSON HAS ANOTHER

Eminent Radical Assumes Editorship of Medical Review of Reviews.

Dr. William J. Robinson, the radical editor of the Critic and Guide and a frequent contributor to The Call, has assumed the editorship, with its January issue, of the Medical Review of Reviews, perhaps the leading medical publication of the United States.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS IN CITY CONVENTION

SOCIALISTS WIN FIGHT

Representatives on Milwaukee's Board Reduce Trade School Hours. (Special to The Call.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 9.—The Socialist members of the Milwaukee school board have won a victory in reducing the hours in the Milwaukee trade school for girls. The two Milwaukee trades schools, one for boys and one for girls, although under the control of the school board, are supervised by a committee consisting mostly of manufacturers and business men. It is the avowed object of these men to make the conditions of the trades schools conform as nearly as possible to the conditions of the shop and factory. In other words, they want to train for themselves docile wage slaves, whose spirits will be broken in early youth. This the Socialists prevent. Accordingly, our Socialist members of the school board have put up a fight for shorter hours, and in the girls' school they have won out. They also introduced a measure to prevent boys under sixteen years of age from entering the boys' trade school. This measure has been referred to a committee.

Senator Gaylord has challenged Professor Monaghan to a debate on Socialism. The professor has been lecturing about the country and putting up some very silly arguments against Socialism, which the Socialist senator is eager to knock over. The challenge has not yet been accepted.

Alderman E. T. Melms, organizer of the Socialist party in Milwaukee county, has just been elected to the executive board of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee.

STEEL MEN FEAST

Dinner of Carnegie Officials Cost \$100 Per Plate. (Special to The Call.)

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9.—The thousands of steel workers who are contemplating a strike against the miserable conditions forced upon them by the Carnegie Steel Company were doubtless overjoyed at the news that, last night, the officials of that company gave an elaborate dinner at the Fort Pitt Hotel which cost \$100 per plate.

One hundred and fifty policemen, twenty-five detectives and the entire secret service of the Carnegie Steel Company were scattered in and around the hotel to prevent sightseers from getting a peep into the big banquet hall.

Last night's event far exceeded in lavishness any that has gone before, and the cost will run far into the thousands. Plates were laid for 125 guests. The hall was in decorating of the banquet hall was in progress for over a week, during which time a score of policemen have been on duty to prevent any but the workmen seeing the interior.

The hall was made into a beautiful summer garden. An artificial lake, forty feet long, filled the center of the hall, in which were live swans, gold fish, water lilies and boats.

Trees, bearing fruit, were imported from California, and growing flowers and shrubbery added to the scene. Hundreds of glowing canaries and beautifully plumaged birds flew through the great room.

MAYOR CHOOSES THREE

Places Democrats as Health, Park and Tenement Commissioners.

Mayor Gaynor announced last night that he had made the following appointments: Health Commissioner—Ernest J. Lederle; Park Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond—Charles B. Stover; Tenement House Commissioner—John J. Murphy.

Dr. Lederle, who succeeds Dr. Darlington as commissioner of health, was at the head of the department during Mayor Low's term. For eleven years before that he was a chemist in the department. Dr. Lederle is at present a member of the State water supply board and is consulting engineer to the local board of water supply, but it is his intention to resign both of these posts to give his whole time to the Health Department. He is not a physician, but a Ph. D.

Mayor Gaynor reached the conclusion that a layman would make a more effective head of the department than a physician. Had a physician been selected the appointment would have gone to Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, of Brooklyn.

Extensive Changes in Form of Organization Decided On.

WILL CONTINUE SUNDAY

Great Impetus to Movement Expected to Follow Deliberations of 114 Delegates.

Extensive changes in the form of organization of the Socialist party, Local New York, were decided yesterday at the East 34th street Temple, at the special city convention called for the purpose of reorganizing and improving the work of the movement, which will continue its session next Sunday.

It was decided to do away with the present assembly district organizations and to substitute nine large subdivisions, with a smaller executive committee, and a number of standing committees with specialized functions. The convention was unusually momentous for so large a gathering. Delegates seemed to be pervaded with faith that the proposed changes in the organization and methods of the party would remedy the lack of progress disclosed at the last municipal election, and would give the movement in this city a new impetus.

National questions, irrelevant matters and generalities were avoided and the convention applied itself earnestly to common-sense problems of practical organization, to the exclusion of rhetorical tendencies, with the result that there was a pleasing absence of unwelcome wrangling or embittered personalities. The convention was called to order at 10:30 by Organizer Solomon and proceeded to the election of temporary officers. Algernon Lee was elected chairman and Bruno Zinn secretary. A committee on credentials was then elected, consisting of J. Stein, William Karlin and J. Oberman, and a recess was taken to allow the committee to report.

114 Delegates Present.

Upon reconvening the committee on credentials reported the seating of 114 delegates. The temporary officers were then made permanent, with the addition of William Kohn as vice chairman, and the convention proceeded to a discussion of the order of business.

The order of business drafted by the city executive committee was rejected in favor of that proposed by the 12d Assembly district, which was adopted after being amended by the elimination of the last paragraph calling for resolutions on the national questions of a labor party and of industrial unionism, and the insertion of the consideration of ways and means of enforcing the findings of the convention and methods of propaganda among women.

In the discussion on the form of organization, with which the work of the convention began, there was general agreement that the present form of organization with a separate branch in each Assembly district was cumbersome and unnecessary, multiplying the number of party officers and dissipating the energy of the membership in routine matters and duplication of effort.

J. Stein moved that the party be reorganized by congressional districts. Edward Meyer offered an amendment in favor of organization by assembly districts. Morris Hillquit offered an amendment to the amendment, reading: "This convention recommends that the membership of Local New York be divided into a number of subdivisions not exceeding twelve in number (exclusive of foreign speaking branches); each subdivision to be composed of several contiguous assembly districts and to consist of at least 150 members in good standing. The territory of each subdivision shall be fixed by this convention upon the recommendation of a committee to be selected for that purpose, and thereafter be changed from time to time by the proper authority within the party."

In commenting on his amendment Hillquit stated that he had originally favored re-organization by congressional districts, but that this had the disadvantage of arbitrarily dividing the assembly districts, which would have after all the political units and would have to hold conventions in campaign time. The plan that he favored was

Some of Those at Yesterday's Socialist City Convention As Seen by Artist Loeb



ing of the Wainwright commission on the employers' liability law as an illustration of what could be accomplished in this way. Another prime necessity, in fact most important of all, was the winning of the trade union movement. The work done by Socialists in the waist makers strike was a step in the right direction. It was the natural duty of Socialists to give aid in all struggles of labor. It was not necessary to preach Socialism at such times; workmen would remember that it was the Socialists who always fought their battles and their acts would make propaganda, even more effectively than mere words. Another necessity was that lecture courses be given on a larger scale in some big auditorium, instead of to straggling audiences in scattered halls. All these phases of the movement, said Hillquit, should be handled by permanent committees, each fitted for and devoting itself to one branch of the work, and prepared to promptly handle everything which came up within the scope of its special function. There was little discussion of Hillquit's suggestions, owing to the length of time that the convention had already been in session, which caused various motions for recess, evening session, or adjournment to the following Sunday. It was decided to elect a committee of seven to submit a detailed plan of administrative reorganization along the lines proposed by Hillquit and then to adjourn until next Sunday at 10 a. m. Morris Hillquit, J. Stein, Frank Bohn, Antoinette F. Konikow, Albert Abraham, W. J. Ghent and Robert W. Bruere were elected as the committee for this purpose, and the convention then adjourned at 7 p. m.

List of Delegates. The delegates seated in the convention were: 1st, 25th and 27th Assembly districts—Robert W. Bruere, W. J. Ghent, Gertrude Light, William Mailly, H. P. Richardson. German Branch, John Sieber. 2d A. D.—John Nagel, Jacob Gruber, William Babbit, Max Wisenberg, Max Shultz. 3d and 10th A. D.—J. Guttman, B. Perloff, M. L. Jacobs, C. Rubinowitz, Italian Branch, Amedeo Rigaldi, Frank Comunale. 4th A. D.—M. D. Danish, Samuel Skobel, Nathan Lerner, Phillip Frankel. 5th and 7th A. D.—Christian Mellem, John J. Mullen. 6th A. D.—A. Kell, A. G. Sheer, A. Chess, H. J. Greenberg. 8th A. D.—Samuel P. Kramer, Jewish Branch, Morris Winchewski, Jacob Panken, Abraham Zucker, Meyer Gillis, Anna Berman, Jacob Belkowitz, Dr. L. Herman. 9th A. D.—Marco Gallitza. 11th A. D.—William Meier. German Branch, Herman Ellers, Karl Stark. 12th A. D.—Alexander Jonas, Edward Meyer. 13th and 15th A. D.—John Flanagan, Charles F. Merkel. 14th A. D.—Louis Braun, T. Bert Kirkman, Finnish Branch, Olga Long, Fina Rantio, Alexander Wirlo, Oskar Simula, Mary Aho. 16th and 18th A. D.—John Wall, Louis Eeeter, Isidor Phillips. 17th A. D.—L. Montany, Dorothy S. Brophy, Albert Abrahams. 19th A. D.—Jacob Hillquit, Frank Bohn. 20th A. D.—John Stark, Elias Wolf, S. Solomon, Emil Meyer. 21st A. D.—Morris Hillquit, Karl Heidemann. 22d A. D.—Henry Harris, Arnold

PLAGUE IN CALIFORNIA

Merriam, Chief of Biological Survey, Says It's Epidemic There. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Bubonic plague, which claims thousands of victims each year in the Orient, is now epidemic in California for the first time in the history of the United States, and according to C. Hart Merriam, chief of the biological survey, who gave the information to the house committee on agriculture, the condition which confronts the government is serious. Merriam appeared before the house committee to give his testimony as to the needs of the biological survey. He declared that the \$25,000 which congress allowed him last year for investigating the food habits of birds and mammals would hardly be sufficient this time, and gave as the principal reason the fact that this bureau is trying to devise an economical means of destroying gophers, ground squirrels, rabbits, field mice and other rodents which carry the plague. "In the case of the California ground squirrel," said Merriam, "we particularly feel the need of doing extermination work on a sufficiently large scale to find out just what we can do and at approximately what cost. As you know, the California ground squirrel is carrying the plague now and is a menace to the whole country." "Where does the ground squirrel get the plague?" asked Chairman Scott. "From the introduced European rats about San Francisco Bay," replied Mr. Merriam. "During the past year there have been nine or ten cases of human plague just east of San Francisco Bay. To the south and southeast of the bay the disease has spread indefinitely over the rest of the state and thence easterly over other states to the Gulf of Mexico, contaminating every species of squirrel with which it comes in contact and menacing the lives of the people. During the last few months more than 300 ground squirrels have been found infected with the plague by the Marine Hospital Service in the region immediately east of San Francisco bay, and very recently the plague has been found in ground squirrels about Santa Clara and Santa Cruz, and as far south as Hollister, fifty miles south of the bay. Hence the matter is more serious than at first supposed.

SNEAD DISAPPEARS

Husband of Bathing Victim Believed to Be a Suicide. ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Jan. 9.—Leaving nothing behind him but a worn out chef's hat, Fletcher W. Snead, whose wife was found dead in an East Orange, N. J., bathtub, and who has been employed as second cook at the New Murray Hotel here since March, has disappeared. The police have two theories to account for his disappearance. One is suicide and the other is that he has returned to New York. Early yesterday morning it was discovered by a hotel employe that Snead had not slept in his bed Friday night and the second cook could not be found. The management ordered the matter kept quiet and the first that was known of it by others than hotel people was late this afternoon, when your correspondent learned of the disappearance of the man who Mrs. Martin had visited here last June. A search of his room revealed no note to say where he had gone. He has completely dropped out of existence so far as his whereabouts are known. At all the stations inquiries have been made to ascertain if he left the city, but nothing of Snead could be learned from this source. The theory of suicide is most generally accepted by those who know Snead here. They say that they believed him mentally unbalanced.

CHURCH "BUTTS IN"

Is Endeavoring to Settle Strike of Silk Mill Workers. HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Men's Club of the Unitarian Church, Hackensack, which is endeavoring to patch up the differences between the strikers and owners of the Olvernaud Silk Mill Company have arranged for a meeting on Tuesday night between President Celestino Piva, of the silk mill company, and Mayor Cortland Linkpoum. Commissioner Harry Stagg, representing Hackensack's governing body, Messrs. Sewell Ford and George H. Perry, of the church committee, and Mrs. George H. Perry, president of the Hackensack Relief Society. Rev. Mr. Fairley, of the Unitarian Church, delivered a dispassionate sermon on the strike at this morning's service.

CHERRY DISASTER CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE

Law-Breaking Shows to Have Been Responsible for Murder of Mine Workers.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—Total indifference of the safety of the miners, wilful neglect of safety appliances and criminally negligent operation of the Cherry mine is charged against the St. Paul Coal Company by Frank A. Rockhold in his report prepared for the Austro-Hungarian and Russian consulates. Mr. Rockhold, as representative of these European powers, made an investigation into the disaster independent of other officials interested in placing the blame for the loss of life of more than 300 miners, and has outlined a series of violations that will not fail to convince any court of the brutal lust for gold which the mine company displayed in its operation of the destroyed mine. The report to the Austrian consul reads: "As to the liability of the company, I believe it to be responsible for the accident on at least seven grounds: "First—For its failure to take prompt means to notify the miners at work in remote parts of the mine, as soon after the fire was started as possible, so that the men would have been given opportunity to get out of the mine while there was yet chance to do so. The fire started about 1 o'clock p. m., or possibly a few minutes thereafter. "I took the statements of a large number of the miners who were at work in the mine, and who stated that they were not notified of the fire until 2:40 p. m., and had only a bare chance to escape. All of the men in the mine might have had a chance to get out had they been notified of the fire promptly after it started. Even assuming that the fire was started by a pure accident, the company would still be liable for its subsequent negligence in failing to warn the men promptly. "Company Is Responsible. "Second—The fire was negligently started. The company maintained a mule shed underground in the second vein, and was sending down in the cage in the main shaft a large lot of baled hay for use in the stable. One of the employes was engaged in hauling the hay from the cage over to the stables on some mine cars, ordinarily used for hauling coal in the mine. The mine had been equipped with electric lights, but in the particular entry leading to the stables there was a failure of the electric light through some defect in the wire, and the company was using lighted torches stuck in the sides of the walls. "The hay in the car was shaved against one of these lighted torches and took fire. It was certainly a negligent act for the company to handle hay in close proximity to lighted torches. Such an act would be negligence in an ordinary livery stable, on top of the ground where no human life was at stake. How much more negligent was it in a mine 500 feet below the surface of the ground, where several hundred men were working, some in remote places a half or three-quarters of a mile from the shaft, and where the only means of getting out was through one small shaft? "The third and fourth instances of criminal neglect show that the company was negligent in failing to properly superintend or manage the fire after its inception, and that the company failed to reverse the ventilating fans, thus creating a strong draft up the airshaft. "The fifth charges the company with having incompetent foremen and superintendents. "The sixth and seventh violations comprise the two statutory violations, which are failure to provide a continuous stairway in the airshaft from the bottom of the third vein to the surface above the shaft, and failure to have the main shaft equipped with a cage capable of being operated from the bottom of the third vein to the top of the mine.

WAGE SCALE CLASH

Mine Owners Plan to Fight Union Demand—Strike May Follow. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—Members of the Indiana Coal Operators' Association have been holding conferences from time to time for a week past, and correspondence with operators of other states has been in progress, and it is practically agreed that there shall be a determined front presented to the demand for an increased wage scale which the miners' convention will present next week. The operators, owing to the inability of the railroads to transport the coal already mined, have a large supply on hand, and if this continues till February, and there is a sudden breaking up of the cold weather, they say they will have not only to meet a lower price, but will have enough mined coal on hand to run them far into the season of 1910. There is hardly a local in the Northwest that has not instructed its representative in the coming convention to demand an increase in the mining scale, and practically all the delegates will assemble here next week bound by their locals to stand out for higher wages. The operators are expecting to meet a very determined scale committee, and they are backing themselves up with arguments against an increase and preparing, if necessary, to risk a shut down of their mines.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 9.—All of the collieries of the Delaware and Hudson railroad in this district now under the Hudson Coal Company will be idle tomorrow, owing to scarcity of water, except the Pine Ridge, which has a supply from domestic lines. Several other collieries in this region have also been shut down and will be closed this week for the same reason. The Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre and the Lehigh Valley Coal companies are hauling water to their collieries and the Central Railroad of New Jersey is hauling it for its locomotives at Ashley.

BEGGAR DRINKS; DROPS DEAD.

An old man knocked on the door of Mrs. Mary Spinner's apartment at 113 Clinton street, Hoboken, yesterday morning, and feebly asked for "something warm to drink." She gave him a cup of coffee and told him to sit in the hallway while he drank it. Two hours later she went into the hall and found him dead on a chair. The man was identified as Louis Hula, fifty years old, a widower, with no home. His body was sent to Volk's morgue.

LEOPARD SLASHES WOMAN TRAINER

(Continued from Page 1.)

dodged and the force of the blow sent her to the floor of the cage. The leopard was on top of her in a flash, planting his forefoot on her breast and catching her throat in his teeth. Frenchy ran screaming out of the room and took the steps four at a time for the street. Hendrickson fired his revolver, but the leopard was facing the other way, toward the wall of the building which formed one side of the cage, and the blanks did no good. Then he caught up the pointed rod and drove it into Clayton's side again and again. The leopard released Mrs. Russell and threw himself against the bars reaching for Hendrickson. Coolness Saves Her. Badly hurt as she was, the woman had enough strength and coolness left to release the catch of the door, slide the door part way open, and let herself drop to the floor of the room. Hendrickson dragged her away from the cage and shut the door. Policeman William G. Dwyer, who had been in Irving place when Frenchy broke out of the museum crying that all the leopards were loose, came up on the run. In his excitement Dwyer got too close to the bars and the leopard's paw shot out and ripped his coat down the back. The curved claws just grazed his skin, but it was a pretty close call for Dwyer. He called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital and had Mrs. Russell taken there. She was very weak from the shock and from loss of blood when Dr. Burke took charge of her at Bellevue and the surgeons were afraid to cauterize the wounds in her throat until she got more strength. Clayton's teeth had torn her throat dreadfully and his claws had ripped her arms and her right leg. Dr. Burke said last night that it was impossible to tell whether she would recover. If blood poisoning did not set in he thought she had a fair chance, but blood poisoning was what they were afraid of.

BOOTH FEARS WORSE

World Still Sleeps in Wickham May End. LONDON, Jan. 9.—General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, preaching in Clington today, deplored the fact that, withstanding all appeals, warnings and opportunities for centuries past, men and women were still asleep in wickedness. "Today all nations of the earth seem to be banded together in rebellion and grossness until some think, and I believe with a considerable degree of probability, that we may be approaching rapidly the end of all things and the world and inhabitants will be destroyed by fire."

MOSES MAY, BANKER, DEAD.

Well Known Brooklyn Man Succumbs to Kidney Disease. Moses May died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 665 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn. He had been unconscious for three days. For six weeks he had suffered from kidney disease. His wife, Elizabeth, was ill in an adjoining room at the time of his death. May was a well known Jewish banker and philanthropist of Brooklyn. He was seventy-six years old. He was born in Strassburg and he came to this country when fifteen years old.

JAPAN EDITORIALIZES.

TOKIO, Jan. 9.—The entire press publishes editorials on the proposal of Knox, the American Secretary of State, for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. It also publishes interviews with leading ex-officials and publicists, who uniformly resent the proposal.

SCARCITY OF WATER THROWS MEN OUT OF WORK AT COLLIERIES.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 9.—All of the collieries of the Delaware and Hudson railroad in this district now under the Hudson Coal Company will be idle tomorrow, owing to scarcity of water, except the Pine Ridge, which has a supply from domestic lines. Several other collieries in this region have also been shut down and will be closed this week for the same reason. The Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre and the Lehigh Valley Coal companies are hauling water to their collieries and the Central Railroad of New Jersey is hauling it for its locomotives at Ashley.

BOGUS VACCINATOR JAILED.

Harry Brown, who was arrested on Saturday while making a tour through Queens representing himself as from the Board of Health and vaccinating everybody who would submit at 50 cents a head, waived examination when arraigned before Magistrate Smith in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday and in default of \$300 bail was committed to jail for trial.

HOUSE, NOT CANNON TO NAME COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 1.)

deals of his party are in future to be paid out of the people's domain. "It is not worth while for me to beat about the bush or to do anything but the plain truth. The truth will not down. That the president is personally an honest, well-intentioned man, need not be doubted. "The world is full of men who see no wrong where their own interests are at stake, who are blind to when their passions are aroused. They will do for party what they will do for God. The candidates stand upon a platform of immorality, induced to office, seen his hands cards about to tumble on him, his cabinet because of the act of upright but imprudent servant, in a panic of anger and fear, to avert the threatened catastrophe by driving the upright servant out. "Pinchot Will Be Remembered. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The name Gifford Pinchot will be remembered for a thousand years to come when many men will be forgotten. This statement closed the address given by Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, before the temporary Club of St. Louis last night. The address was on "Conservation Our Resources," and was a praise of Roosevelt's conservation policy as contrasted with what President Van Hise called the "destructive work" of the present administration. The speech was of Pinchot and Roosevelt was applauded. CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—"When the country was deprived of the services of Gifford Pinchot it lost one of its most honest, most energetic public men and one of the most able men of the age. Such men as Pinchot are the natural result of the better spirit of the age whose force is beginning to be felt, and who understand the whole situation as I am perplexed, amazed." This was the statement in tribute to the dismissed national forester made by Jacob Ellis upon his arrival in Chicago last night. Mr. Ellis was retained in the city on the occasion of his return from Washington, where he had mentioned his face lighted up with anticipatory happiness. Mr. Ellis paid high tribute to President Taft and discussed approvingly the regulation policy.

GERMANS TO HELP EXPLORE

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—It is stated in the new attempt to be made by Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer, to reach the South Pole, he is practically in co-operation with German scientists. Professor Engel, president of the Geographical Association, believes the route proposed to be followed by Lieutenant Shackleton surely enable him to reach his objective.

YOU ARE AT HOME WHEN DEALING WITH FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 83d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made goods and chandeliers.

The Well Known Violin Player MORRIS NITKE

Will Play at the Concert and... Given by the Strikers of the Kalkreuther Wald... On Monday Evening, January 10, at New Clinton Hall, 181 CLINTON STREET. Also a large musical program concert. TICKETS 15 CENTS. M. Kadinsky Will Act as Chorus.

IF YOU LIVE IN PHILADELPHIA January 14 Is Engaged. Under the auspices of The Call Aid Society There Will Be Given on That Day Henri Bernstein's Great Drama "ISRAEL" FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW YORK CALL. Tickets for sale at: Blustein's Drug Store, 4th and Buttonwood streets; The Forward office, 511 South 5th street; Libbers' Cafe, 501 South 5th street; Dr. Joffe's Drug Store, 32d and Morris streets; and at office of A. J. Margolin, 203 South 5th street. The name of the theater will be found on the ticket you buy.

ESTABLISHED 1892. HAUSMAN & SONS AGENTS FOR EDUCATOR SHOES FOR WHOLE FAMILY Shoemaker Always on Hand. 169-171 Springfield Ave. Cor Broome St. Newark, N. J. Shoes Polished Free. REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference Every Tuesday Evening AT THE LABOR LYCEUM. Important Meeting Today. The 499th Day of The Call and our Ad SIG. KLEIN and Assistants MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. UNDERWEAR, HATS, COLLARS, TIES, PAJAMAS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUNSHADES, SWATERS, UMBRELLAS, HANDKERCHIEFS, KITCHEN GOODS, UNION LABEL GOODS. 50 AND 52 1/2 AVE. NE. 10TH ST. CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS MAY BE HAD AT OUR STORE.

Y. SOCIALISTS FOR NATIONAL CONGRESS

General Committee Disagrees With State Organization—New Delegates Organized Body.

Communication from the New York committee of the Socialist party...

On motion the request was granted and such deficit as may possibly result will be covered by the local.

To Co-operate With the Women.

On motion the request was granted and such deficit as may possibly result will be covered by the local.

Charges were preferred against Max Barton, a stationery store owner...

Nominations were made for officers and committees of the local.

Recorded secretary, Gertrude Light, William Mendelson, Miss Francis Gill...

Secretary-at-large, Morris Steiner, H. Westmeyer, William Karlin.

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

"FORWARD" BALL Saturday, January 29, 1910 AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

EUGENE WOOD TALKS ON CO-OPERATIVES

Socialists at Lyric Hall Hear Plea for Launching of Mail Order Business.

Eugene Wood, the well known humorist and writer, spoke on co-operation before the Socialist Forum in Lyric Hall yesterday morning.

STRIKES ON INCREASE SAYS LABOR DEPT.

The Report Shows That Wages Have Slightly Increased and That Unemployment Has Decreased.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—According to the bulletin of the State Department of Labor issued today, industrial disputes between capitalists and workers, resulting from the high cost of living, are on the increase.

The decrease in number of trade unionists in the state caused by the industrial depression of 1908 and continued up to March, 1909, came to an end between March and September.

Earnings Have Increased.

According to the report, the earnings of the workers have increased, but unfortunately the bureau takes no notice of the greatly increased cost of living which practically nullifies the slight growth in wages.

The report further states that unemployment has undergone a considerable decrease, as follows:

"The returns of unemployment for September 30, 1909, show a continuation of the decline in idleness among organized wage earners.

Postmaster Has Narrow Escape as He Bumps Trees and Rocks.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Jan. 9.—Harry Williams, a mail carrier, while making deliveries on his mountain route, slipped and took a long slide.

VICTIM OF COASTING

Eight-Year-Old Girl Dies of Injuries Received in Accident.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 9.—Eight-year-old Grace Starkey, of 53 Barry place, died today in the General Hospital from injuries received while coasting on Pennington avenue late yesterday afternoon.

BIG MEETING HEARS PHILA. STRIKE STORY

Quaker City Waist Makers Receive Aid From Entire Labor Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—E. Feigenbaum, associate editor of the Yiddish Daily Forward, of New York, addressed an audience of 2,000 persons in New Royal Hall, 7th and Moore streets, this afternoon.

Under the leadership of Dora Lipschitz fifty striking girls invaded the downtown section yesterday with a special edition of the Jewish Forward.

Miss Ida Mayerson, who was one of the delegates for the shirtwaist makers' strike at the meeting of the Central Labor Union last Thursday, was last night discharged by her employers.

Last night at a meeting of the Ladies' Silk Shirtwaist Makers' Union 55 they donated \$200 to the strikers.

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting will be held in behalf of the strikers at the drawing rooms of the new Century Club, 124 South 12th street.

Couldn't Get Work, So He Took Iodine—Sent to a Farm in Rye.

William Van Hove, an orphan, sixteen years old, was taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and charged with attempted suicide.

AGIN THE INSURGENTS. Republican Committee Will Only Aid Loyal and Regular Candidates.

TUNNEL DIGGER WAS ONLY HALF WITTED

Friends Laugh at Idea That Finkelstein Was a Bandit—Funeral Yesterday.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the population of the East Side began to assemble about Grand and Ludlow streets to see the funeral of Isaac Finkelstein, now known in his district as the Ludlow street subway man.

Outside the Finkelstein house at 53 Ludlow street was a soapbox faithfully guarded all day by Morris Finkelstein, aged seven.

MUSIC POPULAR SUNDAY CONCERT. Manhattan Opera House.

Ferruccio Busoni, the Italian pianist, was the chief soloist of the ninth grand Sunday night concert given in the Manhattan Opera House last night.

Most agreeable results were attained in the lyric side of the concert by Mile. Trentini, who sang Zerkina's aria from Mozart's opera, "Don Giovanni."

Were it not for Arnold Volpe, conductor of the Volpe Symphony Orchestra, the name of Cesar Franck might never figure upon the programs of symphonic organizations appearing in this city.

BOY ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Couldn't Get Work, So He Took Iodine—Sent to a Farm in Rye.

William Van Hove, an orphan, sixteen years old, was taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and charged with attempted suicide.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Republican Congressional campaign committee put out a statement today in response to the allegation that it was trying to prevent the nomination of insurgent Republican Congressmen.

SURGERY, NOT JAILS

Prison Commission Urges the Increase of Hospital Efficiency.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—That proper medical attention can do more to reform some convicts than prisons is the argument put forth by Henry Solomon, of the state prison commission, who made public today his report of inspection of Sing Sing prison.

He says the general sanitary and overcrowded condition of the prison emphasizes the necessity of hastening the completion of the Bear Mountain prison.

MANHATTAN ATTORNEY AT LAW. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

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MAGISTRATE RAIDED

Arrested for Running a Crap Game Over Court Room.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 9.—County Detective Baltz, of the squad of police smashed their way into a room over the barber shop at the court room of Magistrate William Haughey at Atlantic avenue.

They arrested Haughey, as the proprietor, with the players, who included Thomas Shril, a constable connected with Haughey's office.

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Call Advertisers' Directory

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SWITCHMEN HEADS WILL MEET NEILL

Vice Presidents of Union Will Confer With Government Men Regarding Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—E. E. Heberling and James B. Connors, vice presidents of the Switchmen's Union of North America, left Chicago last evening for Buffalo, where they will confer tomorrow with other officials of the switchmen's organization relative to the wage dispute in the Chicago district.

Both will confer with Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Labor Commissioner Neill, in Washington, next Wednesday.

Brown Discusses Situation.

C. Brown, president of the New York Central, in discussing the new agreement among railroad workers, declares that an increase in wages would not materially affect the consumer, as the increased freight rates would add only a little to the individual's cost of living.

He said: "I understand from reports published in the papers, as well as from other sources that I regard as entirely reliable, that requests are being forwarded by the employees of the various railroads east of Chicago, and their representatives, for an increase in pay, and of changes in the rules governing service in various operating departments."

"I am not informed as to the extent or even approximate nature, or amount of these requests, but whatever they may be, I do not believe there need be any apprehension of serious trouble."

"I have known for a great many years the chief officers of the various classes of organized labor on railroads, and know them to be conservative, careful of the interests of those they represent, and I do not look for them to insist on demands that are unreasonable."

"On the other hand, there is no disposition on the part of the railroads, so far as I have been able to learn, to deal arbitrarily or unreasonably with their employees. The whole matter hinges on the one question, as to whether there has been, since the last increase in wages, a material increase in the cost of living."

"The investigation shows this to be the case, I doubt if there are any railroad managers or business men in any of the various branches of business activity who will question the fairness of a reasonable readjustment of wages. If, on the other hand, investigation shows that there has been no increase in the cost of living, the railroads would not be justified in making an increase, nor do I believe the labor organizations will insist."

One Dollar Per Family. A 10 per cent increase in the wages of the average conductor, engineer, yardman, and the like would be approximately \$100 per annum. An increase of 10 per cent in freight rates on everything his family uses in a year would be less than \$1. The condition for the employe would be very much better. If the increased cost of living compels increase in wages of the employe of the railroad, the compensation which railroads receive for services rendered must be increased in something like the same ratio.

However, as above stated, the effect of an increase in rates would be hardly noticeable on each individual or family. I believe there is a very general misconception as to what this matter would be for instance, on a one-half pound and costing, say, 70 cents, the freight rate from Chicago to New York would be approximately 1 cent, and a 10 per cent increase in the freight rate would, therefore, mean but 1 mill added to the cost of the package.

Similarly, an increase of 10 per cent in the freight rate on fifty-five cent one-half pounds of breakfast food (which is probably more than the ordinary family would use in one year) from Battle Creek, Mich., to New York would amount to but 1 cent. In other words, the freight charges collected by the railroads for transportation of all the food, clothing, and fuel consumed by an average family of four persons for one year amounts to less than \$10, and an increase of, say, 10 per cent in this freight charge would add less than \$1 to the living expenses of the family for the year."

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. See the popular O. W. WERTZ PIANOS 1030 Third Ave., near 66th St., and 1020 Third Ave., near 115th St.

ANTHONY KAPPES Wine, Liquors and Cigars, 449 PEARL STREET, Opposite The Call Office, New York.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM, 123 Park Street, The Place That Delivers the Goods. Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

DEBS ASSAILS COURTS

Noted Agitator May Be Jailed in Fight Against Judiciary.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Eugene V. Debs is ready to go to prison when he comes to this city to speak at Orchestra Hall, January 15, if the representatives of the judiciary in this city do not like what he has to say about them. Debs must incur the anger of the courts in order that an attempt be made to show that Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, ought not to be locked up in some federal bastille.

"I will discuss the courts without gloves and I will pay my respects to Peter S. Grosscup in particular," says Debs, writing the committee having the matter in charge, from his home in Terre Haute, Ind., where he has been spending the holidays.

"He tried me in the federal courts fifteen years ago, after convening a special and a fixed grand jury of labor union haters to indict me, and it is not his fault that I did not go to the penitentiary, serving a life sentence, where he himself would be if justice were done."

"If Grosscup is in the least sensitive he will have good cause to cite me to appear for contempt. But he will do nothing of the kind, for I am loaded to the muzzle for him and his kind and well does he know it."

This week's issue of the Appeal to Reason is largely given up to a review of the career of Judge Grosscup, containing articles by both Debs, who gives a bit of Judge Grosscup's early life, and George H. Sheaf, who is writing the series of articles on the federal judiciary.

Judge Grosscup has received a copy of this week's issue of the Appeal to Reason and a complimentary ticket for the demonstration next week will be mailed to him immediately.

17 YEAR OLD ROBBER

Boy Highwayman Held for Attacking a New Jersey Youth.

Seventeen-year-old Alexander Gaston, a high school student at Ridgefield Park, Hackensack, N. J., was struck on the back of the neck with a club Saturday night by a highwayman. The young man's scream frightened away the two robbers and attracted neighbors to the scene. Gaston remained unconscious for two hours.

Marshal William H. Melia was summoned and he reached the Susquehanna station just before the midnight train for New York came in. In the station was a youth who said he had been held up and robbed and was borrowing money to get back to New York.

The marshal arrested the young man under suspicion. When searched a "blinky" used by New York police was found in his coat pocket. The plate had been removed. Then the youth admitted that he had a friend went to New Jersey to make a little easy money. The prisoner said he was John Di Blasio, of 24 4th street, New York. He is only seventeen years old. Di Blasio said his pal, known only to him as "Freddie," struck Gaston from behind and then dropped the club, which Di Blasio picked up.

Fearing that the intended victim had been killed the highwaymen hurried away without searching their victim. Just before Gaston was held up Miss Sadie Sneed was stopped near the same spot by two young men. Miss Sneed screamed and the highwayman disappeared. The young woman will visit the Hackensack jail today to see if she can pick out Di Blasio. Justice Griggs committed the prisoner to jail.

PASTOR WHITE SLAVES

Former Preacher Convicted on Two Charges of Abduction.

OTTAWA, Kan., Jan. 9.—The Rev. W. M. Stuckey, the ex-minister of Williamsburg, who has been on trial here charged with abducting Lorena Sutherland, a sixteen-year-old member of his congregation, has been found guilty by a jury.

Stuckey was found guilty on two charges, that of abducting the girl for his own immoral purposes and abducting her for "white slave" purposes. The penalty is from one to five years on each count.

Stuckey, besides being pastor of a church at Williamsburg, was also editor of a newspaper. Lorena Sutherland was a member of his congregation and worked on his newspaper. They were arrested at Waukegan, Ill., where they were found living together last summer. They had also lived in Chicago.

COOK'S BOOKS FICTION

Boston Public Library So Classifies Explorer's Works.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The three books published by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, now in the Boston Public Library, are to be officially placed in the "fictional narrative" list as soon as a book of newspaper criticisms of the author can be compiled.

This is the library's polite way of declaring the exploring a faker. Furthermore, Dr. Cook's works will enjoy the unenviable distinction of forming one-half of that exclusive division of the library, for up to the present but three other volumes have been so characterized.

VETERAN PRINTER DEAD. UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Joseph K. Fox, veteran newspaper man and probably the oldest active printer in New York state, is dead at his home in New Berlin, N. Y., aged eighty years.

PLANTER TALKS ON HOOKWORM DISEASE

Walter A. Courtney, of Ceylon, Explains Its Cause and Possible Cure.

Walter A. Courtney, lately Ceylon commissioner to the United States, and before that a British governmental commissioner at Ceylon and a planter there for several years, yesterday spoke at length on the hookworm disease.

"I know," said Courtney, "that for sometime after the bookworm came to be mentioned here in the daily press there was a tendency to regard it with a certain degree of humor, but I thought that not only had that tendency passed, but that it was generally recognized now among thoughtful people that this parasite and its work in the human system presented a serious problem not only for the medical profession, but to the general community of the South, at all events, owing to its effects on the economic and industrial development of so large a section of this country."

"So I was interested to note that the Governor of Missouri ridicules the hookworm disease. He in turn may be interested to learn that we have this disease, and have recognized it for twenty-five years among our coolies on the tea estates, and that medical men and planters in Ceylon are taking great interest in Rockefeller's fund for the purpose of research into the disease in the South."

"The disease in Ceylon has been very perceptibly checked; and that it exists is beyond any doubt. "It is possible that the entire native coolie population of Ceylon has the hookworm disease, anyway, you can't get them to do any work; they prefer to work two days in a way and then sit down for five days. So we have to get our labor from southern India, a few hours away, and these Tamals are to such an extent victims of the disease that there is a great loss in the total output of their labor on the plantations."

We Are Sick—Not Lazy.

"We found that out of our total force of coolies on the estates we usually could turn out for work only about 65 or 66 per cent. The others were hopeless. It used to be thought that they were lazy, just lazy. Finally, Thornton, now dead, a government medical supervisor in charge of a considerable territory, made up his mind that these people were not lazy, but suffering from illness, and he made up his mind to find out what the illness was and what was the cause of their disease. He succeeded and eventually found the parasite—the hookworm—that caused it. The doctors named the disease ankylostomiasis. Dr. Thornton wrote about it, and Sir Allan Parry has written about it."

"One way that the natives get the disease is through their feet. They go barefoot, and as they get older the callous skin becomes full of cracks, and these offer direct entrance to the parasites. This and the general conditions of life, with poor nourishment, tell the story."

"The doctors found that they could cure the victims of the disease in about a month's time, and that if the people could be made to take some care to keep clean the cure was permanent, but, of course, you can't even make those people take readily or thoughtfully to shoes."

"Dr. Thornton and others found that they could treat the disease with considerable success, partly by the use of thymol, a drug dangerous and only to be administered by medical men, and Epsom salts, combined with a low diet, or one not inclined to heat the blood; at the same time the diet had to be nutritious. The coolies ordinarily live wholly on rice, or they'll eat a chicken if they can sneak one. They do not eat meat. And the dried fish that they eat, you know, some doctors declare to be a cause of leprosy."

LAUNDRIES ORGANIZED

Workers Now Have Fine Union and Appeal for Support.

The laundry workers have finally organized a strong union and control a great part of the trade. They are now working less hours and getting more pay than they ever received before.

The union appeals to those who sympathize with labor to patronize only those laundries that unionize and have union signs in the windows. The following laundries are fair to organized labor: 77 East 1st street, 52 East 1st street, 211 Broome street, 77 East 3d street, 85 Wylet street, 121 Attorney street, 118 Norfolk street, 24 Suffolk street, 118 Christy street and 29 Madison street.

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SPORTS

WELSH CLAIMS TITLE

Says He Is Lightweight Champion and Will Meet All Comers.

In a long statement to the London newspapers Freddie Welsh claims the lightweight championship of the world and declares he will meet all comers who challenge him for the title. Welsh states that for two years he has tried in vain to get a match with Battling Nelson.

He produces proof that Nelson has ignored his challenges and forfeits made in accordance with the rules of pugilism, and also shows that Nelson is unwilling to accept formal offers for the match made by promoters in California, England and Wales.

"I have posted \$5,000 as a forfeit on several occasions," Welsh goes on to say, "and I have offered to make the American limit, 133 pounds ring-side. I have been ready to box any number of rounds to a finish and to bet \$5,000 on the side. But Nelson has refused even to grant an interview."

ENGINEERS EXAMINE AUTOS.

There were a great many exhibitors, salesmen and others connected with the various exhibits of cars and accessories who visited Madison Square Garden yesterday. The general public were not admitted.

The men in charge of the exhibits followed the time honored custom of going around and examining the cars of the other firms that are being displayed in the Garden, after first seeing in order for the first all day session of the show, which begins at 10 o'clock this morning.

Pirates to Go Easy.

The Pittsburg world's champions will report at West Baden on March 8, and will go to Hot Springs on March 30, remaining at the latter place until about April 10. They will take part in only two exhibition games to the opening of the championship season, April 11 and 12 in Memphis. President Duffeys says he does not care to run the risk of injuries to some of his star players.

FREE LECTURES

The following public lectures are arranged under the auspices of the Board of Education for tonight: Stuyvesant High School, 16th street, east of First avenue: "Static Electricity." Charles L. Harrington. Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue: "How France is Governed." Dr. Nelson P. Mead. Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "France, to the Directorate." Professor Georges Castagnier. Public School 51, 523 West 44th street: "Australia and the Australians." Dr. Percival R. Cole. Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets: "Beethoven—Later Works." Daniel Gregory Mason. Public School 119, 133d street, near Eighth avenue: "Hiawatha." Cary W. Hartman. Public School 135, 1st avenue and 51st street: "Algers and Algeria." Miss Jennie Pomerene. Public School 153, Avenue A and 77th street: "The Heart of the Rockies and the Yosemite." A. K. Peck. Public School 159, 241 East 119th street: "Roadside, Fields and Forests." Dr. Edward F. Bigelow. Public School 165, 108th street, near Amsterdam avenue: "English Ballads." Miss Grace Ewing. Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets: "Sunny Italy." Preston W. Search. Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street: "Dickens and His Christmas Carol." Dr. Maxwell Ryder. Public Library, 112 East 96th street: "How a Chemist Works." Dr. Frederick Breithut. St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove streets: "The Recent Turkish Revolution." Miss Hester D. Jenkins. St. Peter's Hall, 29th street and 8th avenue: "Macbeth." William H. Fleming.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS

Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

MEETINGS.

United Garment Workers of America, Local Union 15, will hold a business meeting Tuesday, January 11, at 5 p. m., Bethmore Hall, 210-14 East 5th street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—LONG ISLAND.

ST. JAMES The summer resort of Long Island; fine building, bathing, etc., small cottage and large plot; \$100 cash, \$10 monthly. Rent some plot & improve. \$10 cash, \$10 monthly. Call for free maps, etc. T. Jackson, 1100 Broadway, Brooklyn, one flight up.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

\$100 CASH, \$10 monthly, purchase beautiful cottage, with improvements; only \$1,500; large plot; 25 minutes out. Nicholson & Co., Larchmont, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE—Successful co-operation already fully established; write to F. LANE, 413 Cortland street, BELLEVILLE, N. J.

CLOSING 1809 entire week, one building lot free; working people interested; spare time; call for warranted copy. Harrison, 517 Grand street, New York. Real estate agents not admitted.

INVESTIGATE co-operative plan of securing home at wholesale; save all speculators' profits; share all increased value; call of 815. Weisman, 201 Fifth st., Brooklyn, top floor; call evenings.

MUST SELL corner property, 425 E. 37th Street; guaranteed Title Trust Company; bought it 3 years ago; paid \$150; will take \$75. Weisman, 201 Fifth st., Brooklyn, top floor; call evenings.

FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINES, new and second-hand; best makes only, cheap with guarantee; expert repairing; cash or credit. Schuster, 165 E. 5th street.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

FURNITURE of entire 4-story private house, with Grand FRONT PORCH, will sell separately to quick buyer. 116 E. 74th St.

WOULD PENSION WORN OUT MAIL WORKERS

In Report, First Assistant Postmaster General Says Such Provision Should Be Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—C. P. Granfield, First Assistant Postmaster General, in his report to Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, says that the present law prohibits the maintenance of a civil pension list, and makes it the duty of executive officers in the Postoffice Department to drop from the rolls all employes who are permanently incapacitated for performing service.

This law, Granfield states, is most difficult of enforcement, and it is undoubtedly a fact that there are many employes in the post service who should be retired on account of age and physical infirmities. Many of these men have spent their lives in the service, says Granfield, and on account of the long hours and exacting nature of their duties they have not been able to add to their meager savings by outside employment, nor to lay up a competence for old age.

Granfield holds that it is necessary to remove them from the service when their period of active usefulness has passed and that "good administration and humanity alike demand that some provision be made to care for these veterans of the service when overtaken by old age and disability."

Urges Mail Receipts Law.

Granfield states that the postmasters at many city delivery offices are urging patrons on carrier routes to provide mail receptacles or to place slots in the doors of offices and houses, so as to avoid delay in the delivery of mail. The bureau has suggested repeatedly the enactment of a law requiring the erection of mail receptacles by patrons of the city delivery service. It has been known for years that one of the greatest obstacles to the economical operation of this service is the loss of time by letter carriers in waiting for patrons on their routes to respond to call.

"By the most conservative estimate," says Granfield, "the average loss is fifteen seconds at each place of delivery; if there are 300 stops during a day, which is not an unusual number for the average carrier, the government is deprived of one and one-half hours' daily service of each carrier. The money loss is enormous in the aggregate, the average salary of the carriers being approximately \$1,000."

"To require every patron of the city service to provide a proper mail receptacle conveniently located and to limit the distance a carrier shall travel from the street to residences to make deliveries would save the time of the carriers to such an extent as to reduce the cost of the service by several million dollars annually, and, besides, would directly to the advantage of patrons by expediting deliveries."

The following draft of legislation, designed to remedy the difficulties now experienced, is submitted by way of suggestion: "That after December 31, 1910, mail shall not be delivered by city carriers except at residences and offices where approved mail receptacles are provided at the door or entrance."

HIS 60TH GRANDCHILD.

WILKES-BARRE, Jan. 9.—Peter S. Feterman, a sixty-nine-year-old resident of Berwick, today received word that his sixty-ninth grandchild has been born, and he is very proud of the record. He was married in 1854 and had eleven children.

Classified Advertisements

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

187 AVENUE, 941 near 62d—3 large, light rooms; improvements; \$10-20.

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RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE:

1 Insertion, 7c per line; 2 Insertions, 5c per line; 3 Insertions, 4c per line; 4 Insertions, 3c per line; 5 Insertions, 2c per line; 6 Insertions, 1c per line; 7 Insertions, 1c per line; 8 Insertions, 1c per line; 9 Insertions, 1c per line; 10 Insertions, 1c per line; 11 Insertions, 1c per line; 12 Insertions, 1c per line; 13 Insertions, 1c per line; 14 Insertions, 1c per line; 15 Insertions, 1c per line; 16 Insertions, 1c per line; 17 Insertions, 1c per line; 18 Insertions, 1c per line; 19 Insertions, 1c per line; 20 Insertions, 1c per line; 21 Insertions, 1c per line; 22 Insertions, 1c per line; 23 Insertions, 1c per line; 24 Insertions, 1c per line; 25 Insertions, 1c per line; 26 Insertions, 1c per line; 27 Insertions, 1c per line; 28 Insertions, 1c per line; 29 Insertions, 1c per line; 30 Insertions, 1c per line; 31 Insertions, 1c per line; 32 Insertions, 1c per line; 33 Insertions, 1c per line; 34 Insertions, 1c per line; 35 Insertions, 1c per line; 36 Insertions, 1c per line; 37 Insertions, 1c per line; 38 Insertions, 1c per line; 39 Insertions, 1c per line; 40 Insertions, 1c per line; 41 Insertions, 1c per line; 42 Insertions, 1c per line; 43 Insertions, 1c per line; 44 Insertions, 1c per line; 45 Insertions, 1c per line; 46 Insertions, 1c per line; 47 Insertions, 1c per line; 48 Insertions, 1c per line; 49 Insertions, 1c per line; 50 Insertions, 1c per line; 51 Insertions, 1c per line; 52 Insertions, 1c per line; 53 Insertions, 1c per line; 54 Insertions, 1c per line; 55 Insertions, 1c per line; 56 Insertions, 1c per line; 57 Insertions, 1c per line; 58 Insertions, 1c per line; 59 Insertions, 1c per line; 60 Insertions, 1c per line; 61 Insertions, 1c per line; 62 Insertions, 1c per line; 63 Insertions, 1c per line; 64 Insertions, 1c per line; 65 Insertions, 1c per line; 66 Insertions, 1c per line; 67 Insertions, 1c per line; 68 Insertions, 1c per line; 69 Insertions, 1c per line; 70 Insertions, 1c per line; 71 Insertions, 1c per line; 72 Insertions, 1c per line; 73 Insertions, 1c per line; 74 Insertions, 1c per line; 75 Insertions, 1c per line; 76 Insertions, 1c per line; 77 Insertions, 1c per line; 78 Insertions, 1c per line; 79 Insertions, 1c per line; 80 Insertions, 1c per line; 81 Insertions, 1c per line; 82 Insertions, 1c per line; 83 Insertions, 1c per line; 84 Insertions, 1c per line; 85 Insertions, 1c per line; 86 Insertions, 1c per line; 87 Insertions, 1c per line; 88 Insertions, 1c per line; 89 Insertions, 1c per line; 90 Insertions, 1c per line; 91 Insertions, 1c per line; 92 Insertions, 1c per line; 93 Insertions, 1c per line; 94 Insertions, 1c per line; 95 Insertions, 1c per line; 96 Insertions, 1c per line; 97 Insertions, 1c per line; 98 Insertions, 1c per line; 99 Insertions, 1c per line; 100 Insertions, 1c per line; 101 Insertions, 1c per line; 102 Insertions, 1c per line; 103 Insertions, 1c per line; 104 Insertions, 1c per line; 105 Insertions, 1c per line; 106 Insertions, 1c per line; 107 Insertions, 1c per line; 108 Insertions, 1c per line; 109 Insertions, 1c per line; 110 Insertions, 1c per line; 111 Insertions, 1c per line; 112 Insertions, 1c per line; 113 Insertions, 1c per line; 114 Insertions, 1c per line; 115 Insertions, 1c per line; 116 Insertions, 1c per line; 117 Insertions, 1c per line; 118 Insertions, 1c per line; 119 Insertions, 1c per line; 120 Insertions, 1c per line; 121 Insertions, 1c per line; 122 Insertions, 1c per line; 123 Insertions, 1c per line; 124 Insertions, 1c per line; 125 Insertions, 1c per line; 126 Insertions, 1c per line; 127 Insertions, 1c per line; 128 Insertions, 1c per line; 129 Insertions, 1c per line; 130 Insertions, 1c per line; 131 Insertions, 1c per line; 132 Insertions, 1c per line; 133 Insertions, 1c per line; 134 Insertions, 1c per line; 135 Insertions, 1c per line; 136 Insertions, 1c per line; 137 Insertions, 1c per line; 138 Insertions, 1c per line; 139 Insertions, 1c per line; 140 Insertions, 1c per line; 141 Insertions, 1c per line;

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

EARTH.

By Oliver Herford.

Little world tonight
 (men) should fall through space
 missing, headlong flight,
 missing from off its face,
 falls into the sun,
 an instant every trace
 of the little crawling things—
 philosophers and lies,
 cockroaches and kings,
 millionsaires and mien,
 maggot and maggot—all as one,
 it falls into the sun—
 can say but at the same
 time, from some planet far
 may watch us, and exclaim
 "the pretty shooting star!"

ANALYST MEN AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Woman's Sphere:
 read with interest in last Sun-
 day. Call the address delivered by
 L. Stern at the Massachusetts
 League of Socialist Women. In
 regard of her remarks she says:
 "With the exception of such rare
 as Eugene V. Debs, Franklin H.
 Roosevelt, the late Kuchi Kinoko,
 a few others, who never fail to
 use a good word for the woman's
 cause, our men comrades are more
 indifferent to the suffrage
 question. Now, I thought it might
 be of interest to the readers of
 Woman's Sphere to know that Will-
 iam D. Haywood also makes a strong
 case for woman suffrage in all his
 speeches. He recently spoke here,
 and a part of his remarks that I re-
 member were as follows: "I don't
 think for woman suffrage because I
 respect all the women to vote the So-
 cialist ticket, but because it is fair,
 just and equitable that women should
 vote the ballot."

JOHN P. BURKE, Franklin, N. H., Dec. 25, 1909.

FRANZIS WRIGHT, UTOPIAN.

Ida Tarbell, in the American
 Magazine.
 There is no question but that the
 regular disapproval of women as
 speakers, so strong in the first
 half of the Woman's Century, was
 dissipated by the general disapproval
 of the opinions held by the first
 woman who made here what may be
 called a lecture tour. This was
 Frances Wright, an Englishwoman
 who first appeared in New York in
 1818. She was but twenty-three
 years old at the time, a highly edu-
 cated, free-thinking, fearless young
 woman of wealth who had early
 made a compact with herself to hunt
 down and destroy the central vice
 of the world which she felt the woes of
 the world must come. She had come to
 the United States because she had
 formed the notion that here had
 been founded a government under
 which the mind followed the direct
 and honest course, the tongue spoke
 the truth, and justice and equality
 of opportunity prevailed. Miss Wright
 tried her best to see what she came

for, as the little volumes of travels
 she wrote show; but a second visit
 chilled her enthusiasm. She was
 confounded by the general accept-
 ance and defense of slavery. It was
 unthinkable that such an institution
 should exist unquestioned in a repub-
 lic. With the impetuous promptness
 of youth—rich, free and inexperi-
 enced—she decided that slavery must
 go and that she would find the way.
 Miss Wright attacked her problem
 with intelligence and care, studying
 the history of the institution in the
 country and going through the South
 with observant eyes. Her conclu-
 sions were those of the philosopher,
 not of the abolitionist. The negro
 could not be emancipated safely. He
 must first be trained to be a self-
 reliant individual. The method she
 resolved on for making the negro
 free seems to have been determined
 by her study of two social experi-
 ments then attracting much attention
 here, the Rappites and the Owenites.
 She determined to found a colony in
 which the industrial efficiency of the
 one and the liberal views of the other
 were combined. Her the negroes
 should be trained to self-reliance,
 morality and free thinking. To carry
 out this idea she bought a large tract
 of land in Tennessee and settled on
 it some fifteen negro families who
 were to work out their own salvation.
 Nashoba, as she called her colony,
 was to be but an experiment station.
 She expected similar colonies to mul-
 tiply through the South and the re-
 deemed negroes to settle themselves
 finally in Liberia, Tropical America
 or our own Southwest. But the prac-
 tical difficulties of the undertaking
 were too much for Miss Wright. She
 felt ill and was obliged to return to
 England. Those left in charge were
 unequal to the task, and Nashoba
 was abandoned.
 This experience and the reflection
 it aroused led Miss Wright to con-
 clude that the American Republic
 needed training on liberal ideas more
 than it did social experimental sta-
 tions, and in 1828 she settled in New
 Harmony, where, with Robert Dale
 Owen, she edited a little paper called
 the New Harmony and Nashoba Ga-
 zette. The paper purposed to spread
 the Owen doctrines and Miss Wright's
 own theories. Its name was changed
 later to the Free Inquirer, and it was
 moved to New York, where for a few
 years it had an exciting and, on the
 whole, useful life.
 (To-morrow we shall learn what
 the Free Inquirer was like.)

TWO PREVENTORIUMS

Nathan Straus Will Maintain Lake-
 wood Cottage and Aid Another.
 Nathan Straus has made a new
 move as a result of the bitter warfare
 against the tuberculosis preventorium
 that he established at Lakewood, N.
 J., to save poor children of the tenements
 from the white plague.
 He gave his half interest in his
 Lakewood property to a board of trustees
 and the work was begun on July 2
 in the Cleveland cottage. His partner,
 Max Nathan, joined in the fight
 against the preventorium and offered
 the trustees his half of the property if
 they would move out. Nathan's law-
 yer, Samuel Untermyer, threatened
 proceedings to oust the children,
 claiming that Straus' control of the
 Cleveland cottage was only for his
 own use, and that Nathan would try
 to stop his using it for the building up
 of poor tenement children.
 Straus yesterday met this situation
 by offering to give the preventorium
 \$100,000 cash if they decided to ac-
 cept Nathan's offer and re-establish
 the preventorium near Lakewood.
 Straus also declared his intention to
 continue in the Cleveland cottage, at
 his own expense, the work of saving
 tenement children from tuberculosis.
 Thus he planned that there should
 be two preventoriums instead of one.
 The preventorium trustees, under
 the presidency of Marcus M. Marks,
 voted to accept Straus' offer and to
 establish a new preventorium near
 Lakewood, leaving the present work
 in the Cleveland cottage to be main-
 tained by Straus personally.

CHEAPER THAN MACHINES.

Department of Commerce Extols
 "Good" Labor Conditions in Mexico.
 WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The bu-
 reau of manufactures in its report to
 the Department of Commerce and La-
 bor calls "the attention of American
 capitalists to the "excellent" oppor-
 tunities that Mexico offers for a profit-
 able investment of capital. It also
 calls attention to the fact that "labor
 and other conditions are different in
 Mexico from those in the United
 States, and this will affect the sale
 of goods considerably. It is cheaper
 for the railroad companies to colli-
 er their locomotives with barrows car-
 ried by two natives than to install
 modern coaling stations; a contractor
 doing excavation work will have the
 dirt carried in baskets rather than
 buy wheelbarrows or horse scrapers."
 Continuing, the report states:
 "Given these conditions, a canvass
 personally or by an intelligent repre-
 sentative will be of great service to
 any firm which desires to build up a
 good trade. Mexico is growing, both
 in population and development, the
 imports of hardware will increase,
 and Americans can get their share of
 the increase if they really want it."

BATHS IN ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 9.—
 Plucky bathers who essayed a dip in
 the ocean furnished fur-clad prome-
 naders with material for shivers of
 sympathy at noon today. Two men
 and a woman made up the party, who
 appeared to be satisfied with a single
 plunge and made a record dash for
 the protection of bath houses.

Socialist News of the Day

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Executive Committee—239 East
 84th street.
 9th and 11th A. D. (German)—585
 Eighth avenue.
 10th A. D. (Italian)—266 East 10th
 street.
 3d and 10th A. D.—266 East 10th
 street. Special Meeting.

BROOKLYN.

Business.
 12th A. D.—Sixth avenue and 9th
 street.
 23d A. D. (Branch 2)—Pitkin ave-
 nue, corner Sackman street.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM.

Tonight will be the first actual les-
 son in the course being conducted by
 George R. Kirkpatrick at the Work-
 ingmen's Educational Club, 477 At-
 lantic avenue, Brooklyn. Tonight the
 first chapter in Vail's "Principles of
 Scientific Socialism" will be gone over.
 The class started with an attendance
 of sixty-eight and bids fair to be suc-
 cessful.

GREENPOINT.

Socialist Educational Club, at 535
 Graham avenue, 8 p.m. Important.

QUEENS.

Business meeting of Branch Wyck-
 off Heights in the club house, 457
 Greene street, Evergreen.

JERSEY CITY.

129 Linden avenue. Business meet-
 ing.

WEST HOBOKEN.

Town Central Committee—Liberty
 Hall, Spring and Shippen streets.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

42d Ward Branch—5245 North 2d
 street.

Call Aid Society.

A special meeting of The Call Aid
 Society has been called for this evening
 at Logan Hall, 1365 Arch street.

HARTFORD, CONN.

The regular monthly lecture under
 the auspices of Branch 8, Local Hart-
 ford, will take place Tuesday evening,
 January 11, at 8 o'clock, at the Labor
 Lyceum, 29 Lawrence street. The
 lecturer will be Raymond G. Gettell,
 professor of political science at Trinity
 College, and his subject is: "The

MUSICAL CALENDAR

MONDAY.

Mendelssohn Hall, West 40th street,
 between Broadway and 6th avenue,
 3 p.m., song recital, Horatio Connell,
 baritone, assisted by Richard Hageman
 at piano; led by Bach,
 Beethoven, Handel, Schumann, Schu-
 bert, Brahms and Loewe, and English
 ballads (new) by M. Mayer, Henry
 Farjeon and Howard Pieper.

Metropolitan Opera House, 8 p.m.

"La Boheme" four-act Italian lyric-
 drama, music by Giacomo Puccini,
 (based upon Henri Murger's novel,
 "La Vie du Boheme"); conductor,
 Vittorio Podesti; Mmes. Geraldine
 Farrar, Bella Alton, MM. Enrico Caruso,
 Dinah Gilby, Adamo Didur, Fer-
 nando Giannini-Galletti, Andrea de
 Segura, Antonio Pini-Cori, Edoardo
 Missiano, Giuseppe Techi, Angelo Bada.

Manhattan Opera House, 8 p.m.

"Aida" four-act Italian music-drama,
 music by Giuseppe Verdi, (based upon
 Egyptian-Ethiopian historic legend);
 conductor, Oscar Anselmi; Mmes.
 Mariette Mazarin, Augusta Doria,
 Alice Gentile, MM. Nicola Zerola,
 Mario Sammarco, Jean Vallier, de
 Grazia, Venturini.

TUESDAY.

Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 p.m., cham-
 ber-music concert, Flonzaley Quartet,
 Adolfo Betti, Ugo Ara, Alfred Pochon,
 Jean d'Archembaux. Quartets by
 Beethoven and Smetana and sonata-
 tre by Boyce.

New Theater, Central Park West,

62d to 63d streets, 8 p.m., three-act
 French opera-buffa, "Fra Diavolo,"
 (sung in Italian), music by D. Fran-
 coise E. Auber; conductor, Alfred
 Hertz, Mmes. Bella Alton, Jeanne
 Maubourg, MM. Edouard Clement,
 Albert Reiss, Devaux, Regis, Bour-
 geois, Ananian.

WEDNESDAY.

Metropolitan Opera House, 8 p.m., "La
 Tosca," three-act Italian music-drama,
 music by Giacomo Puccini (lyric version
 of Victorien Sardou's play of same
 name); conductor, Egisto Tango, Mmes.
 Olive Fremstad, MM. Riccardo Martin,
 Pasquale Amato, Paul Ananian, Gianni-
 Galletti, Devaux.

Manhattan Opera House, 8 p.m.

"Carmen" four-act French lyric-drama, music
 by Georges Bizet (operatic version of
 Prosper Merimee's romance of same title);
 conductor, Henriquez de la Fuente;
 Mmes. Mazarin, Walter-Villa, Emma
 Trentini, Duchene, MM. Georges Lucas,
 Henri Laakin, Nicolay, Daddi, de Grazia,
 Venturini.

THURSDAY.

Metropolitan Opera House, 8 p.m.,
 "Cavalleria Rusticana," one-act Italian
 music-drama, music by Pietro Mascagni
 (operatic version of Giovanni Verga's
 Sicilian folk-play of same name); fol-
 lowed by "I Pagliacci," two-act Italian
 music-drama, music by Ruggero Leonca-
 vello (based upon Calabrian folk-tale);
 conductor, M. Podesti; Mmes. Emmy
 Destinn, Jane Noria, Jeanne Maubourg,
 MM. Caruso, Martin, Amato, Dinah Gilby,
 Rada.

Development of Political Thought in
 America." Discussion will follow. Ad-
 mission is free, and everybody is wel-
 come.

PITTSBURG, PA.

The financial secretary of Local
 Allegheny County sends in the follow-
 ing statement for the month ending
 December 31, 1909: Receipts, \$438.40;
 expenses, \$355.61; balance on hand,
 \$82.79.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

At a general party meeting held
 Sunday, January 2, a collection of
 \$4.97 was raised and a subscription
 list started to aid the fight for free
 speech now being waged in Spokane,
 Wash.

RIVER PARK, IND.

Local River Park has adopted the
 following resolution:

"We, the members of the River
 Park Local, and law-abiding citizens
 of the United States of America, do
 hereby voice our indignation and con-
 demnation of the attitude of the
 Chamber of Commerce and other or-
 ganizations of like character in Spo-
 kane, Wash., who are using every
 agency of the law, which law consists
 of the employers, employment agents,
 and city authorities of said city of
 Spokane, to muzzle the right of free
 speech and free press, and by entering
 into a conspiracy to enact an uncon-
 stitutional anti-free speech ordinance
 discriminating against the industrial
 workers, and

"Whereas we, as good law-abiding
 citizens, denounce such methods as
 unlawful and against the laws of God
 and man; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves
 to back our fellow-workers now incar-
 cerated in the jails of Spokane, Wash.,
 morally and financially, and in every
 way possible.

"CHARLES A. PEARSON,
 "I. F. MILLER,
 "F. S. PURKEY,
 "Committee."

LONDON.

The Socialist pageant committee
 continues to make steady progress to-
 ward May 1, 1910. The intervention
 of a general election has somewhat
 upset the original calculations, but
 there are many signs that when that
 is over the whole of the London move-
 ment will concentrate on the pageant.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Miss Harriet May Mills will speak
 at the Wesley House Settlement, 212
 East 58th street, on January 10, at
 8 p.m.

FRIDAY.

Carnegie Music Hall, 8:15 p.m.,
 concert program, People's Symphony
 Concerts; conductor, Frank X. Arens,
 soloist, Maximilian Pilzer, violin; over-
 ture, "Magic Flute," Mozart, first and
 second movements; Ninth Symphony, Bee-
 thoven, violin concerto in A, Sinding,
 Andante Cantabile and "Marche Slav,"
 Tschalkowsky; each number of pro-
 gram prefaced by brief analytical dis-
 course by M. Arens.

Metropolitan Opera House, 8 p.m.

"Faust," four-act French grand op-
 era, music by Charles Gounod (based
 upon Goethe's epic); conductor, M. Po-
 desti; Mmes. Lillian Nordica, Mau-
 bourg, Matje von Nissen-Stone, M.
 Clement, Dinah Gilby, Didur.

Manhattan Opera House, 8 p.m.

"La Boheme" four-act Italian lyric-
 drama, music by Giacomo Puccini,
 (operatic version of Henri Murger's
 novel, "La Vie du Boheme"); con-
 ductor, M. Anselmi, Mmes. Carmen-
 Melis, Emma Trentini, MM. Duffault,
 Polese, Huberdeau, Fossetta, Daddi,
 Pierucci, Zuro.

SATURDAY.

Metropolitan Opera House, 2 p.m.,
 "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (The Barber
 of Seville), three-act Italian opera-buffa;
 music by Gioacchino Rossini (based
 upon Beaumarchais' comedy of same
 name); conductor, M. Podesti, Mmes.
 Bernice de Pasqually, MM. Alessandro
 Bonci, John Forelli, de Segura, 8
 p.m., "Aida," four-act Italian music-
 drama; music by Giuseppe Verdi
 (based upon ancient Egyptian-Ethiopian
 historic legend); conductor, Ar-
 turo Toscanini; Mmes. Emmy Dus-
 tinn, Louise Homer, MM. Leo Slezak,
 Dinah Gilby, Didur, Rossi.

Manhattan Opera House, 2 p.m.

"Les Contes d'Hoffmann" (The Tales
 of Hoffmann); French grand opera
 in three acts and prologue and epi-
 logue; music by Jacques Offenbach;
 conductor, M. de la Fuente, Mmes. Lina
 Cavalleri, Trentini, Gentile, Duchene;
 MM. Charles Dalmore, Maurice Re-
 naud, Charles Gilbert, Daddi, 8 p.m.
 (popular prices), "Cavalleria Rusti-
 cana," one-act Italian music-drama;
 music by Pietro Mascagni (operatic
 version of Giovanni Verga's Sicilian
 folk-play of same title), followed by "I
 Pagliacci," two-act Italian music-
 drama; music by Ruggero Leoncavallo
 (based upon Calabrian folk-tale); con-
 ductor, M. Anselmi, Mmes. Carmen-
 Melis, Gentile, Severina, Walter-Villa,
 MM. Georges Lucas, Armand Crabbe,
 Zerola, Sammarco, Venturini.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME Daily Mata, Best Seats \$1
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SPECTACLE—CIRCLE—BALLET.

HUDSON

44th St., near W. 47th, Evs. 8:15
 Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

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STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Lesson X—Classes and the Class Struggle: I.

Economic Foundations of Society.—
 Men have always been compelled by
 necessity to act together in some man-
 ner in getting their living. This fact
 involves them in certain economic re-
 lations with each other. These rela-
 tions are not dependent upon their
 will or opinion of individuals, but upon
 the stage of economic progress which
 society has reached. Every individual,
 in order to live, has to enter into such
 relations with his fellow-men as the
 economic conditions of the time pro-
 vide for him.

The dominant factor in social evo-
 lution is the development of the ma-
 terial means and methods of produc-
 tion and exchange, through discov-
 eries, inventions and technical experi-
 ence. In general, the development of
 production and greater facility of
 exchange, with increasing specializa-
 tion and increasingly complex rela-
 tions among men. Upon the develop-
 ment of the methods of production
 and exchange and of the property
 relations connected with them de-
 pends the development of manners
 and habits of life, legal and political
 institutions, intellectual and ethical
 conceptions, and even religious be-
 liefs.

Class Divisions and Exploitation.—
 From an early period in history,
 every people has been divided into two
 or more classes, the basis of the di-
 vision being the system of property
 relations. These class divisions have
 always involved some measure of ex-
 ploitation, imposing a heavier burden
 of work upon certain classes and giv-
 ing others more leisure, wealth, and
 power. There have been many forms
 of class division and exploitation—
 slavery of various kinds, in which the
 persons of the workers are held as
 property; serfdom of different kinds,
 in which the workers have some
 rights, but have to work for the ben-
 efit of their lords; and other methods
 involving less interference with the
 personal liberty of the workers, but
 even more effectively exploiting them
 by depriving them of some of the
 necessary means of making a living.
 The latest and most effective of these,
 which is rapidly supplanting all
 others, is the relation of capitalist and
 proletarian, or wage worker.

Evolution and Revolution.—Each
 successive system of property rela-
 tions and class divisions, with the in-
 stitutions connected with it, is adapted
 to a certain stage in the development
 of production and exchange. But every
 such system is bound up with the in-
 terests of the then dominant class of
 classes, which strive to maintain it
 intact. On the other hand, the meth-
 ods of production and exchange go on
 developing within this established
 system, giving rise to a new class or
 classes, whose interests conflict with
 those of the dominant classes and are
 not served by the existing property re-
 lations and institutions. "After a time
 this development reaches a point
 where the old system becomes a pos-
 itive obstacle to the further growth of
 production and exchange. The an-
 tagonism between the old property
 relations and institutions and the new
 economic methods becomes acute.
 The conflict between the old ruling
 classes and the classes which have
 newly risen to importance breaks out
 into a more or less clearly conscious
 class struggle. As a result of this
 struggle, the new class of classes come
 into power and new institutions and
 property relations are introduced,
 more advantageous to these new
 classes and better adapted to the
 methods of production and exchange
 which have now been developed.

The evolution of society, therefore,
 is not a process of steady growth in
 a certain direction, nor is it a series of
 accidental cataclysms. It consists of
 two alternating phases—periods of
 gradual development within the forms
 of a given economic system, and
 periods of sudden and often violent
 change by which the old system is de-
 stroyed and a new one brought into
 existence, based upon the new eco-
 nomic conditions which have been
 produced during the preceding period
 of gradual internal growth. These
 periods of rapid readjustment we call
 revolutions. They are not exceptions
 to the evolutionary process, but are
 normal phases of evolution. There-
 fore, struggles are not disturbances arti-
 ficially fomented by conspirators and
 agitators, but are the necessary conse-
 quence of the antagonism between the
 interests and tendencies of various
 classes. A revolution is not simply
 the triumph of new ideas, but is
 fundamentally the triumph of rigor-
 ous and growing classes over superan-
 tuated and decadent ones, and the tri-
 umph of new and more efficient meth-
 ods of production and exchange over
 antiquated and relatively inefficient
 ones. Men cannot at any time freely
 choose whether or not there shall be
 a revolution, or what kind of a revo-
 lution it shall be. No class can make
 a revolution until it has the power as
 well as the desire to do so; and when
 a class has developed the necessary
 power, it must take such revolutionary
 action as its economic circum-
 stances demand or else commit sui-
 cide as a class. The new system re-
 sulting from a revolution is not framed
 according to the arbitrary choice of
 the revolutionists, but must be adapted
 to the existing economic forces and
 conditions; the revolutionists are able
 to put their preconceived theories into
 effect only in proportion as these theo-
 ries correspond to the facts of eco-
 nomic development.

Class Rule and Progress.—The sub-
 ject classes have not always been the
 classes most capable of furthering hu-
 man progress. The aspirations of the
 most exploited classes have often been
 reactionary. The greatest forward
 steps in civilization have been made,
 not by rising of the exploited classes,
 but by the advent of new exploiting
 classes in place of old ones and the
 establishment of new forms of ex-
 ploitation more favorable to the devel-
 opment of the productive powers of
 society. In general, up to the present
 age, the maintenance of order, ad-
 vancement of knowledge, and im-
 provement of methods of production
 have depended upon the existence of
 classes freed from the necessity of
 working for a living. Each ruling
 class has for a time performed func-
 tions useful to society; each has later
 become useless and pernicious to so-
 cial welfare.

In recent times, however, the pow-
 ers of production have been so greatly
 increased and the intelligence of the
 masses so largely developed that it
 is possible for all to be maintained in
 comfort by an amount of labor which,

if systematically organized, would
 leave leisure and opportunities for
 culture for all. It has now become
 possible for the exploited class to be
 also the constructively revolutionary
 class. In asserting its own interests,
 it asserts also the highest interests of
 civilization. In emancipating itself, it
 will put an end to economic class di-
 visions and exploitation and clear the
 way for a still greater development of
 the powers of production. It is the
 wage-working class or proletariat
 which occupies this unique position.
 Material and Ideal Motives.—This
 Marxian theory of social progress is
 misrepresented by those who say that
 individuals or classes always act in
 accordance with their material inter-
 ests and that self-interest is the only
 motive that counts as a force in social
 evolution. In emancipating itself, the
 moral sentiments, intellectual concep-
 tions, and social customs often over-
 ride material interests. But the Marx-
 ian theory shows that these ideal mot-
 ives have their origin in economic
 conditions and that their effect in so-
 cial affairs is subject to the control-
 ling influence of economic neces-
 sities.

1. The conduct of the members of
 any class is governed partly by mo-
 tives of self-interest, partly by be-
 liefs, sentiments, ideals, etc. But these
 beliefs, sentiments, and ideals result
 from the environment in which the
 persons are born and bred; and this
 environment consists essentially in
 their economic position. Each class
 has its peculiar psychology. Men of
 the same race, put into different eco-
 nomic positions, in time develop wide-
 ly different moral characteristics, and
 each group acquires a moral code, a
 religious conviction, and a general
 view of life corresponding to its en-
 vironment. A change in methods of
 production and exchange, transform-
 ing the environment of a class, gives
 its members a new point of view, new
 experiences, new knowledge, new
 pleasures and sufferings, new hopes

The Call

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TO WHOM IS MR. TAFT GENIAL?

The Evening Post raises its hands and asks in wonder in the Pinchot affair:

"Who would have supposed when the genial, amiable, smiling, pleasant, friendly Mr. Taft became President less than a year ago that his administration would be marked by a continuance of disagreements, manifestations of irascibility and unfortunate incidents as have occurred?"

Anybody would have supposed it if he took a moment to consider Mr. Taft. As was said of Mark Lemon, there is nothing good about him but his laugh. He is the thorough lawyer, believing absolutely in capitalist law as drafted and interpreted by capitalist lawyers. He knows far better even than Theodore Roosevelt the needs of his class, and there has never been in the White House a man more skilled in catering to those needs. Taft is not genial, he is merciless. He is not friendly, he is as hard as stone and the few labor cases that came before him as a judge show it. Anybody who wishes may bask in the radiance of his smile, but nobody outside the big business interests can hope for anything from Taft.

His action in the Pinchot case shows in a measure his whole inclination. In some ways this might have been looked upon as a trivial matter. But when Mr. Taft saw that Pinchot might possibly continue to talk out of school, might possibly start an inquiry that would result in uncovering things that for the administration and for the big business interests would be better kept hidden, he started in to crush the messenger, to annihilate him at one blow. He might quietly have asked for his resignation and it would have probably been instantly given. That, however, would not suffice. He had to be thrown out of office, as such an action in itself would place him more or less under a cloud. The way things now stand Pinchot is out of office and has no access to official records. Whether he has material with which to make a successful fight is unknown. Whether or not he cares to make a fight is unknown.

But for some time it has been manifest that we were on the verge of another of those scandals that have periodically disgraced the country. The public wealth has up to present been pretty well looted, but there still remain a number of things for which many capitalists want. There are public lands, particularly mining lands, of untold value and the spoiling of them would bring millions to the ones lucky enough to be in on the deal. Mr. Taft wants no scandal. It is not so manifest that he wants to retain intact the remaining public wealth. His action in the Pinchot case is not an argument that he does and there will have to be a thorough investigation of the whole affair before Mr. Taft will be able to prove that he does. Above all, there will have to be an absolute stop to all land stealing and mine stealing before Mr. Taft shows that he is the strict and impartial President of the whole people, not the capable defender of the interests with which he has hitherto invariably sided.

Pinchot may possibly conclude that he has been so absolutely defeated that it is useless for him to continue the fight. But whether or not he does so makes little difference. He has been instrumental in again directing public attention to one of the ways in which the nation is looted.

The special shirtwaist strike edition of The Call brought into the treasury of the strikers \$3,500.

The special shirtwaist strike edition of the Evening Journal brought \$1,000.

Of course the difference in value of the two papers to the strikers has been vastly greater than the difference in financial returns. The Call stood by them, naturally, from the first day of the strike. The Journal swung more or less into line for a day because it needs the prestige.

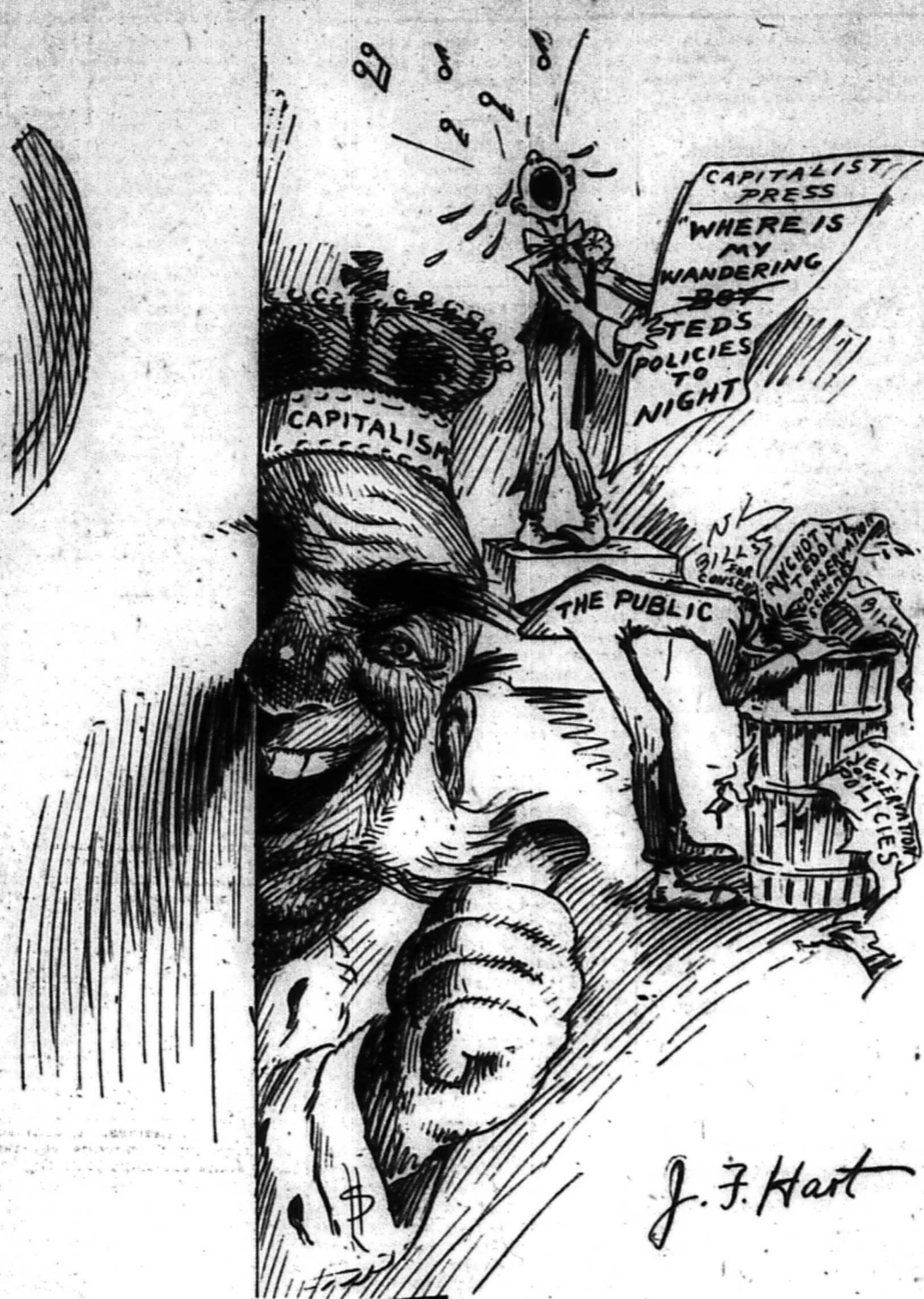
Some of the British Liberals are angry at Whitelaw Reid, our exceedingly democratic ambassador, because of his manifest partiality for the cause of the house of lords. They should not be angered by it. All our "better people" in this country are swinging to the idea that the United States would be improved by the existence of titles and of noble families. Even the popular papers showed that when they spoke of Mrs. Longworth as "Princess Alice." As for Whitelaw Reid he only shows how far a Tribune editor can advance beyond the ideas of a mere Horace Greeley.

Western independent telephone companies have a fund of \$150,000 with which to fight the merger with the Bell Telephone Company. It would be better for the independents to give the Bell company the money outright, as that course will be the cheaper in the end.

The demand for a ninety-five million dollar army appropriation shows what a costly thing even peace can be made by those who supply munitions of war.

Charles Frohman is to build a theater on the East Side in order to show the people of that district what real dramatic art is. Frohman's record for productions is a long one, but Frohman never took any more chances than he had to. He is and always has been a sure thing player. No new dramatist and no dramatist with a new idea ever got or will get a hearing from Frohman. Perhaps he is going to show on the East Side the same perfectly proper mush he gives on Broadway. If so his mission will be hopeless, as the demands of the East Side so far have been far ahead of what Frohman has seen fit to

HA! HA! AT LAST!



"My Policies" Now Out of Business for Good.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARYING VIEWS ON CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES.

I.

The mail order plan which was proposed in your paper a few days ago is, in my opinion, both impracticable and not too much Socialist.

The plan will be, according to their own statement, privately managed, instead of democratically, as it should be, and it looks to me as though the champions of that plan have neglected to take in account the experiences of other co-operative associates. The history of all co-operatives shows that the strongest point about co-operation is organization.

They propose to carry on a large and highly technical business enterprise with practically voluntary and unorganized labor.

I believe that the business managers of the United States Socialist papers could tell the starters of the mail order plan a few things as to how reliable and how stable voluntary help is. Even a paid agent in every local would not answer the purpose, and would be expensive.

The best way to gain the sympathy of people is to do something to their immediate economic advantage. To form a co-operative society and pay the members dividends on their goods consumed, and secure them the standards of price, weight and quality, is the more reliable way.

I believe that a chain of co-operatives connected with a co-operative wholesale distributing concern, such as the "People's Wholesale Co-operative," is by far the best plan that has been suggested, and I heartily endorse such views and methods.

ARTHUR CAROLI, Manager of the Silk Weavers' Club Co-operative of West Hoboken, N. J. January 3, 1910.

II.

I have been very much interested in the articles on co-operation in The Call. Having had some thirty odd years' experience in wholesale and retail trade, I am able to see this matter at close range. While I am heartily in favor of Socialists and their friends going into the business, I do not approve of it as a party enterprise.

First—Let us organize in four sections, or perhaps six, one each in the East, central, West, Pacific sections and at perhaps two Southern points.

Second—Let all the Comrades be solicited to write our headquarters and point out any good power sites where water may be used to generate electricity, also any town where people are anxious to have a large manufacturing plant located and would give a bonus of from twenty to fifty thousand dollars.

Thousands of Socialists could thus be employed, and other thousands could save 15 per cent on their purchases. The details can be worked out when we get to that stage of the deal.

Each of the locals in the United States should open up a distributing depot or store and let the goods be sold either at a profit or at cost as the stores may decide, or what I think would be better, let 1 per cent be set aside to help establish Socialist papers.

An insurance feature should be connected with each store or depot, and those who desire could be insured and the profits from the feature alone

would pay the entire expense of all the Socialist papers.

Let each local at once put the question and see if they will put \$50 into a common fund for the purpose of opening the first Socialist factory during 1910. At the same time let each town bid what they will give for the location of a factory employing not less than 100 high-priced hands.

When we have our meeting in Chicago next May to elect officers, or at least nominate officers and outline our plans, we can at once proceed to select location and begin erection of plant.

C. E. WHARTON, Kenton, Ohio, Jan. 3.

III.

As you most probably know, the People's Wholesale Co-operative has been organized by a group of Comrades in and around New York.

The purpose of the People's Wholesale Co-operative is to centralize the co-operative stores already in operation, and to form new co-operatives on a uniform basis. Thus far seven of the stores already in operation have declared their desire to join the People's Wholesale Co-operative. About twenty-five different locals throughout the Eastern states have officially endorsed our plan, and a number of them have formed their preliminary organizations. A number of locals have written to us that they had tried to start co-operative societies in the past, but had failed because the local wholesalers refused to deal with them. They therefore heartily endorsed our proposed wholesale society.

We have put our plan before experienced business men in the wholesale line, and they all consider it a very sound and promising business enterprise.

The various retail co-operatives will have local autonomy, and the failure of some of them, if they should happen, would not affect the structure of our plan as a whole.

Any retail co-operative, in order to deal with us, must first buy one share of stock in the People's Wholesale Co-operative for every fifty members. In return for this the P. W. C. will sell to them at the established wholesale rates, and 72 1/2 per cent of the profits made by the P. W. C. will be declared as dividend to the branches, in proportion to the amount of business they have done with the P. W. C.

The balance of the profit will go to Socialist propaganda and to a sinking fund, after paying such dividend on the capital stock as may be voted by the directors. Money invested in the enterprise is, in our opinion, as safe as in the average bank or business enterprise you may have your savings invested in at the present time—the only drawback being that perhaps your interest may be a little lower, as it will be the spirit of the co-operative to give as much as possible for Socialist propaganda.

The retail co-operatives, like those in Belgium, Holland, Germany, Finland and Sweden, will sell only for cash, either advanced by their members or paid on purchase of goods. They are, therefore, always in position to pay cash for their orders placed with the wholesale society. In case of a failure the only persons who will suffer will be the consumers of the retail society failing. They could only lose their \$5 each, invested in a share of stock in the retail society.

There are at present in operation throughout the Eastern states about 200 Italian co-operatives. Comrade Arturo Caroni, formerly Socialist member of parliament for Florence, Italy, who is at present manager of one of the most successful of the Italian co-operatives, has for a long time contemplated the central-

ization of these co-operatives. He has decided to resign from his position as local manager, and to assist us in bringing the various co-operative societies together. This much to show that from a business point of view the success of the enterprise seems assured.

To raise the capital required we have decided, in accordance with the advice given us by Morris Hillquit, to issue \$20,000 of stock at \$25 per share, \$10,000 of which shall be preferred stock and \$10,000 common stock. The preferred stock shall be sold to the branches, and we will give the branches one vote for every share of stock they own. The common stock will be sold to the individual members, called in the constitution "Adherent members." The adherent members will have only one vote each, regardless of how many shares of stock they own.

The affairs of the society will be managed and controlled by a board of directors and a board of supervisors. These two boards to consist of seven members each, four of whom shall be elected by the adherent members; the object being to give the retail co-operatives control of the society whenever they so desire.

Now comes the point, the reason why you, as a Socialist, should work for this enterprise.

We have here in the United States a large Socialist movement and a comparatively small organization. The Comrades throughout the country are mostly talking Socialism as an abstract question. They have kept on formulating and repeating phrases which are not understood by the average workman. The workman is no longer prejudiced against Socialism, but he does not consider it to his immediate economic interest to vote the Socialist ticket. It is to appeal to his economic interest, because we employ neither of the two most effective weapons the Socialists in Europe make so much of—that is to say, in this country the Socialists do not avail themselves either of the trade union movement or of the co-operatives.

The retail co-operatives proposed by the P. C. W. will deal principally with members. In order to become a member the consumer must subscribe to the declaration of principles set forth in the constitution. This declaration of principles does not mention the word Socialism, but it subscribes to that which is the substance of Socialism—the object being not to scare off the outside consumers.

A non-member consumer can deal with the society for cash, but receives only 50 per cent of the dividends, while the remaining 5 per cent is retained until it amounts to the equivalent of a share of stock, whereupon the consumer is requested to become a member.

The retail co-operatives sell to all consumers at the established retail price. The member-consumers usually receive a dividend of 10 or 12 per cent on their consumption. It may be safely estimated that the average workman's family would save \$30 or \$40 every six months by dealing with the co-operatives.

At the same time a certain percentage of the profits both of the wholesale and retail societies is set aside for Socialist propaganda. Comrade Spargo, in speaking on the necessity of organizing co-operatives a few weeks ago, stated that he could not conceive of any other manner in which permanently sufficient capital could be raised to maintain Socialist dailies, adequate to compete with the highly developed American dailies. Comrade Stokes also stated that he did not know any more important movement at present considered by the Socialists throughout the country.

We know that you will do your utmost

MR. CLEWS ON WALL STREET

By Robert Hunter.

Next to Orchard's confession the most interesting book I have recently read is Henry Clews' "Fifty Years in Wall Street."

The one, like the other, is a record of incredible crime.

Orchard having got religion appears to recognize his former acts as criminal.

Mr. Clews is blissfully unconscious of his criminal career. He is as proud of it as a school boy. He reviews his escapades with enthusiasm.

He has bare the life of the street, recites its crimes as marvels of adventurous exploit and remains to the end the blindest bird of prey ever saw.

Protesting vehemently against clerical criticism of Wall street, he tries to prove that it is the noblest of industries.

He tells us what we have known before, that there is honor among thieves. The men on Wall street are honest with each other. They do not steal each other's watches or gold headed canes. If they say they will buy certain stocks they will keep their word no matter how great the loss.

There honor exists, there men of wealth, of position, of prominence in church, social and club life associate on a plane of equality and good fellowship. How then can anyone call Wall street a den of thieves?

He even denies that Wall street is a gambling hell. On the contrary it is a great distributing center preventing crises and enabling the sellers of anything, especially the farmers, to get the best possible price for their produce.

But at last the moralist gives way to the stock broker and he ends his pretty little sermon by hoping that if the reader should ever take a flyer in Wall street you will come out of it with flying colors on the winning side and with a good opinion of the street proportioned to the magnificence of your success.

In addition to being a profound moralist, Clews is a grand writer.

Tell the story of Daniel Drew, one of the tragic victims of the street, he comes to Drew's last bitter struggle with

Jay Gould. Poor Drew, trying to escape himself from ruin, could only see Gould as he awaited destruction, his touch is death."

"Drew's losses followed one another quick succession," Clews says, "his \$13,000,000 being melted away like wax on a ditch and finally he died in debt, broken hearted. And this results in the saying Clews, 'of a festive event.'"

Isn't it wonderful? reminds him of a festive event! That is typical of Clews, blithe, boyish, moral obliquity.

Panic, stock jobbing, men drunk with the spirit of speculation, millions swollen fortunes shrunk to nothing in a moment's panic, values inflated to astrous proportion, bankruptcies, all these are nothing, mean nothing to Clews, stock broker.

They are incidents in his business, these tragedies of the street affect him about as much as the tragedy of a brother affected pretty Alabaster.

There were necessary daily happenings, there were incidents in her business—of gaining a living.

She, too, you remember, thought business useful and respectable. Her commodity was in demand. She was admired by men of wealth and fashion. Her position was important in her circle of life.

If one were to tell Clews that he could not be produced without labor, all wealth that ever was, is or shall come only through labor, that gamblers, speculators and operators on Wall street are parasites no more than able to society than cutthroats, pickpockets, or burglars, he would be amazed. Nay, he would think you insane.

Further, one who seriously to compare Clews' moral outlook with that of Maslova, and the actions of the man with those of Orchard, Clews would no doubt whatever of that one's madness.

But as humiliating as it may seem, appear to Clews in such fashion, I confess myself to be one who can see no material difference between these two

both personally and by inducing others to assist us in this vital work.

Preliminary officers:

P. VLAD, President pro tem.

JOHN LYONS, Secretary pro tem.

RUFUS W. WEEKS, Treasurer pro tem.

People's Wholesale Co-operative, temporary headquarters, 112 East 13th street, New York, January 4.

IV.

Editor of The Call:

In a recent issue of The Call was published a letter from Comrade E. C. Hammond outlining a plan for a co-operative mail order business.

I believe this plan to be practical, logical and economically sound. It has the enormous advantage over all other proposed co-operatives of being in accord with the most advanced American business methods.

It proposes:

(1) To provide funds to support the party press.

(2) To save to consumers part of the money they now pay out for the necessities and comforts of life. In other words, to make the worker's dollar buy back more of the worker's product than it does now under the competitive system of selling.

The urgent need of the party press is funds. The editors and managers are obliged to spend most of their time and energy in frantic cries for help. Time and energy that should be devoted to the improvement of our publications and the extension of their sphere of usefulness are by compulsion devoted to calling for contributions of money to keep the papers in existence. Editors and managers are disheartened by the callousness of Comrades, and Comrades are disheartened by the continual begging for money they cannot afford to give.

And here we may as well face the real difficulty in making the Socialist daily press self-supporting. The very nature and content of a Socialist paper close to it the sources of revenue open to other publications.

During the past fifteen years I have directed the expenditure of several million dollars for advertising. I have been a large buyer and seller of newspaper advertising space, and I believe I know the value of the space in our newspapers to an advertiser.

In the light of my experience I unhesitatingly declare that it is impossible for any Socialist daily to secure the advertising patronage necessary to its support in competition with the capitalist press.

Since the Socialist dailies cannot secure the support accorded to other newspapers, it follows that they must either suspend publication or else create sources of revenue essentially their own.

The enterprise planned by Comrade Hammond offers exactly this opportunity. The space now devoted to cries of "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" and lists of names of those who have donated 25 cents to pay the paper bills of a metropolitan daily, can be utilized for the advertising of the merchandise of the mail order co-operative, thereby enabling the readers of our Socialist dailies to save from 25 per cent to 50 per cent on the goods which they must purchase somewhere. In spite of the low price, at which readers can secure the goods, a net profit of 10 per cent can be made on every sale, and this profit will support the party press.

Suppose, if you please, that only half the families of three-paying party members patronize the mail order co-operative. Say, 26,000 families are willing to save from 25 to 50 per cent on their expenses. And suppose that on the average each family buys one dollar's worth a week. Here is a business of a million dollars a year. Ten per cent profit on that is \$100,000 a year for the party press. Which would help out somewhat.

Don't get scared at these figures. This is no peanut-stand proposition. It is a plan for a co-operative enterprise that is worth while. Comrade Hammond and the Comrades who have worked out the plan with him are men of great experience in large undertakings. If they thought that \$100,000 was the limit of such an enterprise they would not bother with it. A million dollars' worth of trade a year is only a starter.

One mail order concern in Chicago in fifteen years built up a business of \$50,000,000, which is done at a hand-

some profit. Why cannot a mail order co-operative do as well? If it can do better.

There is spent each year for advertising in the United States more than one billion, two hundred million dollars; the credit system of the country costs more than one billion dollars a year; the cost of our force of commercial travelers is easily another billion. For these three items, we add nothing whatever to the use of the goods, but which are necessary in the present system of distribution, we pay more than three billion dollars a year, an amount equal to one-fourth the factory prices of our annual product, a tax of \$300 a year on each family in the United States. And that is only three items of our long bill of wastes and expenditures. I have said nothing of insurance, the expense of wagon delivery, and all the competing local retail stores or of the support of the army of producing retail salesmen.

Look at it in another way. When you buy goods at retail you usually pay the following profits:

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Retailer..... | \$3 1-3 per cent |
| Jobber..... | 40 per cent |
| Broker or agent..... | 10 per cent |
| Manufacturer..... | 25 per cent |

Total..... 78 1-3 per cent

If we add to these, the transportation charges, the figures readily show up our former statement. The worker's dollar is worth only 17 per cent.

Now, Comrade Hammond proposes to buy goods from the manufacturer at the lowest possible prices, and sell to the consumer at those prices plus one single small profit, that is to be used to support the party press, and to maintain the propaganda of Socialism. Instead of paying profits to retailers, jobbers, and brokers, the consumer will pay but one profit, that to the cause of Socialism.

What makes the present system of distribution so expensive is the difficulty of securing a market. The establishment of a proper co-operative system of distribution saves so much of this cost that it would enable the co-operative to sell cheaper than the retailer can buy.

Co-operation is not a sentimental enterprise. It is a business proposition pure and simple. The only way on which a co-operative can secure and retain a market is by giving value for a dollar than the consumer can get elsewhere. If the Socialism of the wicked waste of the competitive system is fundamental sound, we should be able by establishing a co-operative system of distribution that eliminates many of the expenses of competition to drive the field any business subject to these expenses, and double or triple the wages of the worker by doubling or tripling their buying power.

But this is only a part of Comrade Hammond's plan. Having secured a market, the plan is to work back to the field of production. As fast as an outlet is assured he proposes to establish shops, mills, and factories to produce the needed goods.

Inasmuch as the greatest expense of the average manufacturer is the cost of selling his product it is evident that a productive plant having an assured outlet can put the goods out under most favorable union conditions cheaper than any factory that must pay the cost of selling.

Thus working back to production, the field of employment is opened up for the worker, in which the object is production for use, and not for profit, in which the worker is a partner, not a pawn in the game.

Comrade Hammond's plan is long and in conformity with the most advanced business methods. It will solve the economic problem of the country without in any way hindering political activity, but, on the contrary, furthering and stimulating it.

J. G. C. STREET, Brooklyn, Jan. 3.

Massachusetts Republicans have gone to the extreme length of electing Henry Cabot Lodge, shining example of the scholar in politics, a bare mere political boss bent only on furthering his own interests. It is nothing all intelligent people know ago. The difference between Senator Tom Platt, Yale graduate, Senator Lodge, Harvard graduate, was one of degree, not of kind, and both products of the same political class.