

HOW LONG WILL THE WORKERS PERMIT THEMSELVES TO BE BURNED AS WELL AS ENSLAVED IN THEIR SHOPS?

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

FAIR AND WARMER.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 8008 BERGMAN.

Vol. 4.—No. 86.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

STRIKE ON WITH NEWS DEALERS

2,500 Paper Handlers May Join Others Today.

THEY MAKE DEMANDS

Capitalist Press of City at Mercy of Retail Sellers.

Intense enthusiasm is manifested by the members of the News Dealers' Protective Association in their strike against the publishers' association.

At the mass meeting held in the Lenox Casino, 114th street and Lenox avenue, last night more than 800 news dealers were present and listened to a discussion of ways and means for carrying on the struggle. It is expected that more than 2,500 dealers will join the strike today.

The Call has had no trouble with the dealers and it will be on the stands as usual this morning. The other papers which are not members of the publishers' association is the Herald.

The following are the demands of the officers of the association and which were refused:

First—Sunday papers to be sold to dealers for 3 1/2 cents apiece instead of 4 cents.

Second—All papers to be returnable instead of only 20 per cent.

Third—Discouragement of competition.

Fourth—Protection of "ad" agents and restoration of this business after the strike to those to whom it belongs.

Fifth—An open market to those who sell the required 5,000 papers daily and who care to go into the wholesale business.

According to the members of the association last night, many of the news dealers have lost money on the 3 1/2 cents proposition. They say that if they order more papers than they have orders for under the present arrangement, their profits are eaten up and they have to pay for papers which they do not sell.

Because of this scheme the wholesale dealers and publishers have been piling weekly for thousands of papers which the news dealers throw away.

Discouraged by Publishers.

The demand for "discouragement of competition" means that the publishers' association shall not permit several dealers in a block. This has been one of the schemes of the bosses in keeping the small news men from asserting themselves against the ever-increasing oppression of the publishers' association. In hundreds of instances the many persons who are drawing a living from other sources step in and take part of the business from the who are living entirely by selling papers. In other words, the dealers want the "closed shop."

The demand for the protection of "ad" means that those news dealers who have been soliciting advertisements for papers shall have this business restored to them, as the publishers' association refused the dealers to solicit "ads" when the strike was called yesterday morning.

An open market means that those who wish to go into the wholesale business be permitted to do so. As it is at present, there are only four concerns who have a monopoly of this privilege. They are American News Company, Nassau News Company, Goode News Company and the Associated News Company. According to the publishers' requirement, a local dealer who is willing to purchase 5,000 papers or more may get their papers at the publisher's wholesale rates.

World First Refuses.

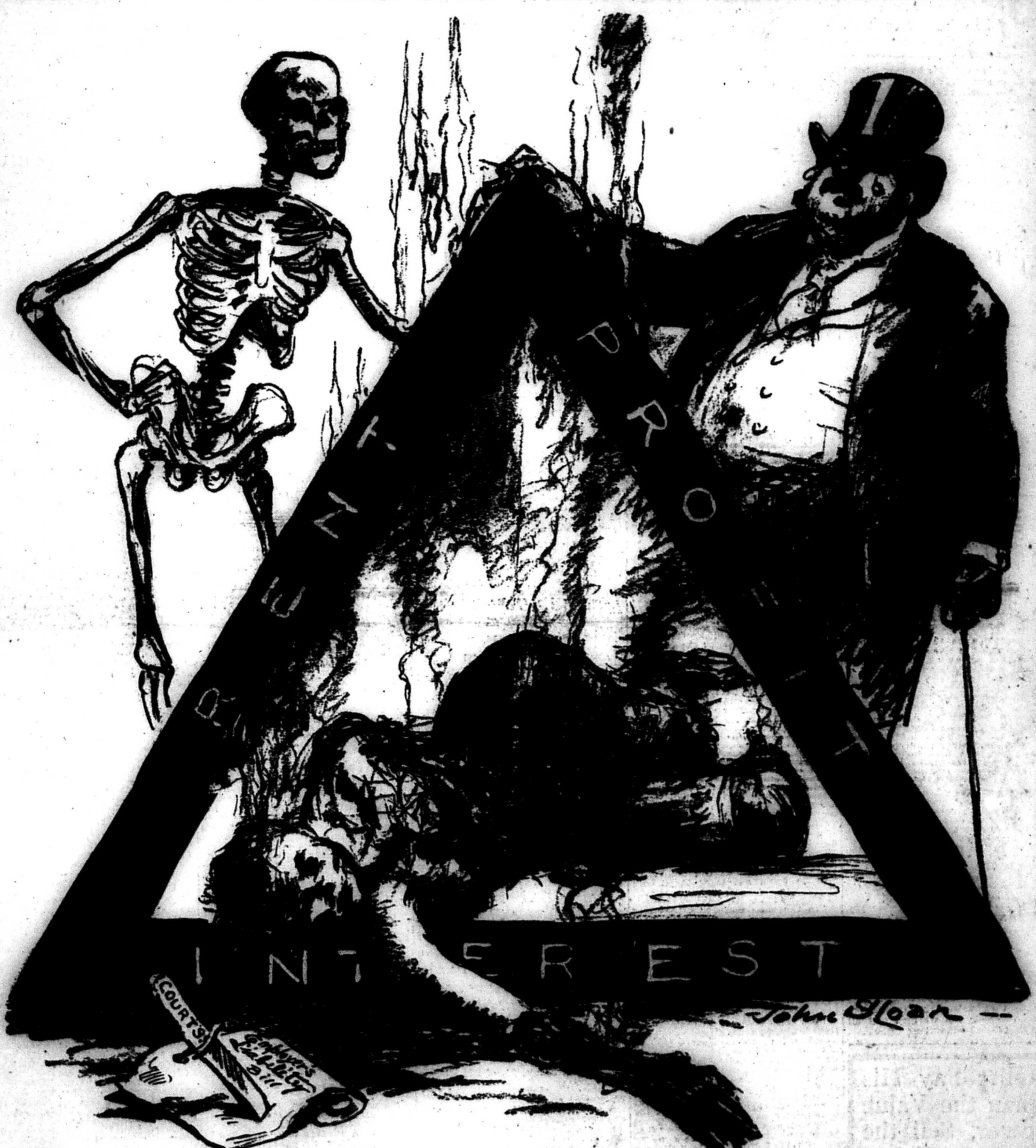
The demands were first presented to the world and it refused them at once. The news dealers then refused to accept the publishers' papers and the publishers' association, demonstrating the solidarity of the capitalist papers, declared a "lockout" against the dealers and refused to let them have papers yesterday.

The World is the paper which first refused the attack upon the local news dealers and it is why there is such a bitter feeling against the publishers.

President William Merican of the protective association stated that already many news dealers have come into the organization and today organizers would be out not only to extend the strike throughout New York City, but to organize the local dealers not in the association.

Several speakers at the meeting last night said they saw complete victory. It seems that the small news dealers have been waiting for the opportunity to show their solidarity and to stand up against the tyranny of the publishers.

It was announced last night that The Call was published on the streets of New York and that a copy of the paper had been sold in the city. The local news agencies. It is the view of the great factory fire, his name was paid for single issues of this



IN MEMORIAM.
HERE IS THE REAL TRIANGLE.

LET THE GUILTY ANSWER

Only the owners and occupants of a building in the last analysis can prevent fire disasters.—From an article by Peter Joseph McKeon, a fire insurance engineer, in the Survey of January 7, 1911.

In its issue of December 10, 1910, The Call gave a list of factory fire traps, with the following declaration:

If at any time in the future there is a fire or other calamity in these shops and any workers are killed or injured because of defective fire escapes or obstructed means of exit, The Call intends publicly to accuse both the employers responsible and city departments whose business it is to look after and remedy such conditions.

It will print the names of the guilty officials in large type at the top of this page.

The employers and officials who wilfully allow such filthy and dangerous conditions to prevail are public enemies, and if in the future any worker's death can be traced directly to their negligence, they deserve to be branded as murderers, and they will be in this paper.

There must be no repetition of the Newark horror in this city. The Call hereby makes that promise good. It demands that the following persons account for the killing

of more than 150 working men and women on Saturday:
The Owner: Joseph J. Asch, South Norwalk, Conn.
The Employers: Max Blanck, 194 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, and Isaac Harris, 240 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.
The Superintendent: Max Bernstein.

The Building Department: Rudolph P. Miller, 141 East 40th street, superintendent; W. Rogers Westerfield, 40 West 127th street, assistant superintendent; Alfred Ludwig, 16 West 28th street, chief inspector.

It must be said in behalf of the last named that there is no law requiring fire escapes on alleged fireproof buildings, but they must answer as to whether obstructions were permitted to stand in the way of exits and the one fire escape.

CROKER PROPHESES FUTURE DISASTERS

Fire Chief Croker yesterday prophesied an even bigger loss of life than that of Saturday. He said:

"I am down on record as having opposed the construction of such big factories where hundreds and hundreds of human beings are housed without proper precautions to guard them in case of fire. The shocking loss of life on Saturday should never have occurred. It was avoidable and the bereaved families have just cause to cry out against it. Now that cause is there, not through uncontrollable destiny, but through a condition of

things that should not be allowed to exist.

"I have always advocated and always will advocate fire escapes on that class of building. It is said that such buildings are fireproof. They are fireproof until they are not. They are slow burning and give off suffocating smoke.

"I regretted this great loss of life and I predict a greater loss of life unless fire escapes are provided in buildings in which are a large number of persons, such as this.

"I believe the fire in this building started among some child climbing under a work bench. Some one probably dropped a lit cigarette or match on the clothing."

STATE DEPT. SHIFTS HOLOCAUST BLAME

"I Told You So" Is Verdict of Commissioner of Labor Williams.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Building Department of the City of New York must assume complete responsibility for the condition of the building burned there yesterday.

It is not up to the State Commissioner of Labor, who has supervision over factory inspection, John Williams, State Commissioner of Labor, declared tonight. He reminded those making inquiries as to the absence of proper fire escapes for the Triangle Shirtwaist Company building that the Court of Appeals in the latter part of 1902 handed down a decision that the Bureau of Building of New York had

HUNTING FOR THEIR LOST ONES

Ferry, Temporary Morgue, Besieged by Agonized Throng.

BOSSES UNTOUCHED

Total of 151 Bodies of Waist Makers Reported, Many More Dying.

Late last night it was said there were 151 dead following the frightful fire in the Triangle Waist Company's scrub shop in the Asch Building, Washington place and Greene street, late Saturday afternoon.

All the victims, except for about fifteen men, were women and girls. About sixty more were more or less injured.

Their charred and mutilated bodies make the morgue, at the foot of East 36th street, a place of horror.

The prosperous portions of the city were bright and smiling on an unusually beautiful Sunday, but the East Side and the working class districts mourned.

Clinton Hall, the headquarters of many unions, was draped in black.

Most of the dead workers were unorganized and toiled in a scrub shop, but no one thought of that. They were slain members of the working class—that was all that counted.

Nothing was done to those criminal employers, Blanck & Harris, yesterday.

The only news that came from them is that they were in a "highly nervous condition."

And no wonder, for it was these two bosses who made haste to save their own precious hides by escaping to the roof while the human beings who piled up profits for them, died in burned, crushed and mutilated heaps.

At 1 o'clock Sunday morning the gates of the municipal ferry, which has been turned into a temporary morgue, were thrown up to the hundreds of men and women who had been standing outside for hours waiting to identify the dead.

The anguished relatives and friends of the 150 burned bodies were out in line, and they were admitted on the floor of the dock in groups of ten or twelve.

Finding Their Dead.

Among the first batch of people to enter were two women, a mother of 55, and her daughter.

Policemen with lanterns in their hands guided them past the long rows of bodies which, by this time, had been washed up and put in shape for identification.

The two wobbled along dazed by the sight until they came in front of the corpse of a girl.

The older woman was about to turn on, but the younger one held her up and stared at the face of what was in the day was a beautiful girl of 20.

"Mother, it looks like her!" the younger woman gasped.

The old woman passed her hand over her eyes.

The policeman tried to make her look for her in the row, and put her too close to the face of the girl.

The old woman then raised her hands in horror, and screamed, "It's mine!" and to the

(Continued on Page 2.)

SEAMEN'S STRIKE IS INDORSED

Striking Sailors Roundly Applauded in Buffalo Meeting.

WATCHED BY UNIONS

Lake Carriers' Ass. Employ Hellish Schemes to Break Solidarity.

(Special Correspondence.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24.—A monster mass meeting was held under the auspices of the International Seamen's Union of America at St. Bridget's Hall, Buffalo, on March 23. The meeting was called to discuss the Great Lakes strike, which has been on for over two years. The principal speakers were V. A. Olander, of Chicago, general secretary of the Lake Seamen's Union; John Coleman, business agent of U. T. and L. Council, and Edward Stack, president Marine Firemen's Association.

V. A. Olander said: "The Lake Carriers' Association is not a ship owning corporation, but is composed of ship owners, but does not own ships, nor does it employ seamen. Its principal business, as shown by its articles of incorporation, is that of an Employment Agency."

"The ship owners who are members of this gigantic employment agency do not want to deal with any organization of seamen, neither do they want to deal with the individual seamen. What they are trying to do is to compel all seamen to live and work ashore and aboard, always under the supervision and absolute control of overseers who are responsible to none (not even to the individual ship owner) except the employment agency known as the Lake Carriers' Association behind which the Steel Trust is hiding."

"They have established what they call a 'welfare plan'; the sailors call it a 'hellfare plan.'"

Rules of the Plan.

The main rules of this obnoxious welfare plan, briefly described, are as follows: The seaman is required to register his name, age, signature, personal appearance, etc., in the office of the Lake Carriers' Association, and to pay a yearly fee. Upon payment of the fee he is given a "certificate and an industrial passport, called a discharge book."

This book remains the property of the association, the seaman retaining it in his possession only WHEN NOT EMPLOYED. He must then stay around the assembly rooms (striking offices) until given employment. Once on board ship he is required to deposit the discharge book with the ship's captain or some other officer.

Upon quitting the vessel he must make application to the ship's officer with whom the book was deposited and request that it be given back to him. Before returning the book, however, that officer is required to enter therein his personal opinion of the seaman. It is upon these entries or marks that the future employment or non-employment of the sailor depends. The welfare plan, it will be seen, is a very thorough espionage system.

Keep Him Subversive.

Its purpose is clearly to keep the sailor constant and getting a strike against him, and thus to keep him cringingly subservient, a slave to every whim of the ship owners. Under this system he dare not give expression to any grievance, but must silently endure any condition forced upon him. If he resents ill treatment

Look for the LONG Electric Sign Above My Door. Spring Styles Now on Exhibition. The lasting satisfaction of a Bernhard Garment consists in being well dressed at moderate cost. Our stock comprises thousands of yards of the newest all wool fabrics. Beautiful and exclusive weaves from the most reputable mills of this country and abroad. Suits or Overcoats \$15 To Measure. Made by Union Tailors. BERNHARD Merchant Tailor. 148 East 126th St. Two Doors from Lexington Ave.

and voices complaints he may arouse the ill will of the ship's officers, and that, of course, will mean failure to secure a "good" character mark—and without such marks his chance for further employment on any association vessel is nil.

Bad as this is, however, there is even a worse feature to the hellfare scheme. Read carefully the following "Article IV" of the plan:

"To insure reliability, the certificate will be limited to one year so as to cover a season of navigation. At the time of issuing the certificate, except as to masters and chief engineers, the association record discharge book, bearing the same number as the certificate, will be put in the hands of the holder, to be deposited by him at the time of signing articles with the master or chief engineer, according to the department of service. In this book each executive officer will at the termination of the service on the ship, enter a discharge, and in the appropriate column a statement of character of service. If this entry be 'good' or 'fair,' the book shall be returned to the holder, but when in such manner as it may deem wise and just as to cancelling its outstanding certificate."

Thus, it will be seen, failure on the part of a seaman to secure a "good" character mark, which, in such a case, means not only a mark against him, but it means that he is blacklisted. If any officer takes a dislike to the sailor for any reason or no reason, he has authority to apply to the association, but "Article IV" actually instructs him to do so. There is a total of over 2,500 officers who under the terms of the welfare plan, have full and irrevocable authority to blacklist any seaman.

The seamen on the Pacific Coast had just voted to give another \$25,000 to the lake unions, and that the seamen of the lakes had the support of the seamen of the world in their struggle for liberty.

John Coleman said that the men on the lakes had the support of all the organized workers of America, and that they would give the seamen their last dollar. He also announced that the Lake Carriers for their persecution of the union men, and said that the men held for the ear-cutting case were innocent, and were being railroaded, and if the captains or industry did not let up in their vile tactics on the working class of this country there would be a bloody revolution.

Victor A. Olander has come to New York to address a mass meeting of seamen, and to rally them up for the coming world wide strike of seamen, which is expected to take place next month.

T. S. GOMPERS.

An increase of 40 per cent in the dues-paying membership of the Socialist party is noted in Florida by State Secretary Hill during the month of February. A big gain is reported from Tampa, where the cigar makers are joining the S. P. in large numbers. (To S. Gompers: Tell your capitalistic friends that unless they grant the union demands the workers will all turn Socialists.)—Cleveland Citizen.

While at Fire Headquarters yesterday Commissioner Waldo called for the department report of the official inspection of the building. The records showed that this building was inspected October 15, 1910, by Foreman Edward F. O'Connor, of Engine 72, which is an automobile hose-carrier in the high pressure zone. O'Connor's record card gives the address as 23 to 29 Washington place, and says the building was built of brick and iron in 1901. Classification, fireproof. Nature of business, hatters and tailors. Owner, J. J. Asch, South Norwalk, Conn.

HUNTING FOR THEIR LOST ONES

(Continued From Page 1.)

officers caught her under the arms and took her away. From 1 o'clock in the morning until late last night scenes like these were repeated by the scores.

Several hospital attendants were on deck with wheel coats. At least seventy women fainted, and were taken into Bellevue, where they were revived.

Army of Grief-stricken.

During the night the crowd numbered several hundred. With the break of day it increased, and about 7 o'clock in the morning the entire block from Avenue A to the ferry in 25th street, was filled with people who showed traces of not having closed their eyes throughout the night.

At 7 o'clock the morgue was closed for two hours. When it was opened again, the crowd along the sidewalk extended on Avenue A from as far back as 23d street. It remained this way throughout the day.

Not all of the people who came to look for burned bodies had relatives missing. Those who came there just to see the toll which industry has taken from the ranks of toilers.

The first hearse appeared before breakfast and from then on throughout the day hearses drove up with monotonous regularity.

The attendant in the office of the Coroner's physicians who had been busy making up records of those identified looked dazed and sickened. In the room where they worked shrieks and groans did not cease for a moment.

On the East Side, where most of the fire victims lived every where where a girl was missing, where a charred or smashed body was expected, was surrounded by hundreds of weeping women and girls.

Men stood in groups by themselves and tried to hide their emotion. Now and then, however, their feelings overcame them and tears trickled down their cheeks and were lost in the bushy beard.

Dread Going to Work.

The thought of going back to work the next day was never more horrifying.

Every shop in New York City, every factory loomed up in the imaginations of all like a fire trap.

In groups of two or three workers were discussing their shops. Some were trying to recall whether there were fire escapes in their shops.

Others were figuring among themselves what would be the best way of escaping in case a fire breaks out in the place where they work.

Ida Deutchman, 19 years old, who was one of the first ones to escape, when seen at her home, 7 Hester street, last night, by a Call reporter, had the following to tell about the conditions prevailing in the shop, and how the girls were caught in the death trap:

"It was about 4:45 when all of our girls working on the ninth floor saw flames lighting the window. We all rushed to the door leading to Washington street, and we found the door locked."

"For several minutes we tried to break the door while others were running about the shop trying to find an escape."

"While the flame was already breaking to the stairway, one of the girls started out to run through the door leading to Greene street, which some girls opened by several succeeded in escaping. While we were escaping I saw them dropping to the floor, some of them fainting, and others were choked from the smoke. When I ran over to the door leading to the fire escape we found the cleaning table piled up with waists."

"The cleaning table was always standing there, but I think that there was never as many waists on the table as there were on Saturday night. One girl dropped near the door while trying to open it. To open the door we had to pull from the inside."

Were Union Haters.

"This is one of the worse shops I ever worked in. When a girl goes to work you must undergo a half hour or more examination about union affiliations. When a girl was hired, after working at the machine, she would again be asked by Mr. Bernstein, a man in charge of the floor, whether she was a member of the union. One of my friends, who was hired about two weeks ago, was asked whether she was a member of the union, and Bernstein asked her to bring the union book to the shop. She also could not work there. My friend left the shop, and never came to give up his union book."

"In the shop there is a bunch of people spotting and waiting for nothing. Colored women are employed to look out for the girls. When a girl stays in the toilet more than the woman thinks she ought to stay there, she is told to get out from the toilet."

"For the five months I worked in the shop I saw women come and go on account of the spy system they have in the shop. The girls are made to work piece work in order that they would not mind the work. Bernstein is always going all over the shop watching the girls, seeing that they do not talk to one another. Many times he made life miserable for us by the way he was watching us."

"When waiting work was done at the Greene street door, searching all the girls. We were made to open our pocketbooks, and the men at the door treated us like dogs."

"When a girl failed to open her pocketbook she was made to open two or three times, and show that she did not have a piece of lace or anything else."

"A girl could not carry a waist in her pocketbook, and all one could carry was a piece of lace or embroidery worth 2 or 3 cents. The elevator man also mistreated us, and when he did not like our looks he made us walk nine flights down. Leaving work we were treated worse than prisoners."

"Miss Deutchman said that she was a member of the union, and that she was out for eleven weeks against the firm of Frank & Barsh. Being unable to stand the strike she went to work at the Triangle Waist Company, where she concealed the fact that she was a member of the union. She also stated that she saw both Harris and Blanck in the shop about an hour before the fire started."

While at Fire Headquarters yesterday Commissioner Waldo called for the department report of the official inspection of the building. The records showed that this building was inspected October 15, 1910, by Foreman Edward F. O'Connor, of Engine 72, which is an automobile hose-carrier in the high pressure zone. O'Connor's record card gives the address as 23 to 29 Washington place, and says the building was built of brick and iron in 1901. Classification, fireproof. Nature of business, hatters and tailors. Owner, J. J. Asch, South Norwalk, Conn.

Number of persons in building, employees, 1,000. Outside fire escapes, one; location, in rear; condition, good. Stairways, two; where located, Greene street and Washington place; condition, good. Fire Headquarters connection, pneumatic system. Standpipes, two four-inch, outside; two three-inch Siamese nozzles. Tank, on roof, 8x10x8 feet; capacity, 5,000 gallons water, connected with pump main and having electric pumps. Buckets, 95, on different floors.

IDENTIFIED DEAD

The list of dead identified at the morgue is as follows: Aberster, Julia, 19, of 52 Avenue A. Adler, Lizzie, 24, of 324 East 6th street.

Altman, Annie, 16, of 23 Pike street. Benall, Vincenza, 22, of 17 Marion street.

Benevise, Abraham, 20, of 474 Powell street, Brooklyn. Bernstein, Morris, 19, of 474 Powell street.

Bisman, Gussie, 22, of 8 Rivington street. Binevitz, Abraham, 30, single, of 474 Powell street, Brooklyn.

Brunetta, Laura, 17, of 160 Columbia street, Brooklyn. Buccalo, Jane, 19, of 49 Stanton street.

Capotto, Frances, 17, of 51 De Graw street, Brooklyn. Carlis, Josephina, 31, married, of 502 East 12th street.

Caruso, Albini, 20, of 21 New Bowerly. Cirrito, Rosie, 18, forewoman, of 135 Cherry street.

UNIONS AROUSED TO CONSTANT DANGER

City Full of Fire Traps. Officials Negligent—Mass Meetings Planned.

The disposition of the unidentified victims of Saturday's fire in the shop of the Triangle Waist Company was discussed and resolutions scoring city officials for neglecting their duties were adopted at a meeting of representatives of twenty labor, Socialist and welfare organizations which was held at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League at 43 East 22d street yesterday afternoon.

It was decided to hold a public demonstration on the day when the thirty-odd bodies that are charred beyond recognition will be buried. The funeral of these victims will probably be held on Tuesday, and all union men and women, particularly garment workers, are appealed to turn out in a body and bring the demonstration up to 500,000 people.

Besides this demonstration on the day of the funeral, the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, which is most directly concerned in the disaster, as members of this craft and a number of girls were the victims, will hold a memorial meeting. William Malloy, business manager of Waist Makers' Union, said that the memorial meeting will be held during the latter part of the week—possibly Friday.

The organizations which were represented at the Women's Trade Union League meeting were as follows: Woman's Municipal League, Woman Suffrage party, Neighborhood Workers' Association, Bureau of Industry and Immigration of the Department of Labor, Association of Working Girls' Clubs, North American Civic League, Richmond House, Holy Trinity House, Workmen's Circle, Inter-collegiate Socialist Society, Socialist party, College Settlement, Sanitary Board of Control of the Cloak Makers' Union, Shirtwaist Makers' Union, Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, Cloak Makers' Union, Italian Mutual Benefit Association, Public Education Association, Congestion Committee, East Side House.

Delegates from the cloak makers announced that they will hold a mass meeting of cloak makers either at Cooper Union or at the Grand Central Palace some time during the week, the nature of which will be memorial for the nearly 200 burned waist makers as well as a meeting of protest against the conditions prevailing in the hundreds of shops where the workers are exposed to such conditions that equal those which prevailed in Triangle factory.

Plenty of Other Traps.

One of the cloak delegates stated that he had a list of seventy-eight cloak shops that are fire traps of the worst kind and should not be tolerated for one day.

A committee of twenty-five was appointed from members of labor and other organizations to call a mass meeting at an early date for the purpose of devising and adopting measures which will tend to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster as that of Saturday. The committee will also frame legal measures which it will recommend to the Legislature.

A portion of this committee of twenty-five was set aside for the receiving of grievances and statements from workers in shops where they are exposed to fire danger.

Help Needed.

The committee planning the demonstration at the funeral of the unidentified bodies, which will probably be held tomorrow, declared that it would need help in arranging the demonstration. It will hold a meeting at 11 o'clock this morning at the headquarters of the league, at 43 East 22d street, and requests all those who can spare the time to come to the meeting and offer their aid to the committee in carrying out the demonstration a success. Fully 500 people will be needed to put in charge of such a demonstration.

The officials of the city of New York who are in a large measure responsible for the constant danger of fire and negligence in inspecting loft buildings and factories are bitterly condemned in a resolution which was adopted at the meeting. The resolution, which was prepared by a committee of three, consisting of Algernon Lee, Miles H. Dawson and Durbin Van Vleet, caused considerable discussion.

The Rev. Stephen S. Wise, of Jacob H. Schiff's synagogue, said that the resolution was not "judicial" and was entirely too sweeping and radical.

William Malloy and Meyer London strongly opposed any attempt to make the resolution "judicial" rather than a direct and straightforward protest. The resolution as finally adopted follows:

"Whereas so soon following the frightful holocaust in our neighboring City of Newark, and in spite of the solemn warning to our officials in a leading New York magazine that conditions were as bad or worse here, this dreadful disaster has come to the most helpless of our people, the working women of our city and those dependent upon them; and

"Whereas it is most evident that there has been neglect on the part of many, both officials and private citizens, and especially lack of co-operation to prevent such accidents, and that such neglect is immediately the cause of this most deplorable affliction; and

"Whereas yet deeper lies causes, such as the continuation of industrial warfare, the failure to exact and enforce proper factory inspection, the

STATE DEPT. SHIFTS HOLOCAUST BLAME

(Continued from page 1.)

exclusive jurisdiction over fire escapes. This decision was handed down in the case of a factory owned by the Sailors' Snug Harbor Corporation.

It so happens that, as a result, New York is the only city in the State where the State Labor Department of Albany has not jurisdiction over the important feature of big buildings where large numbers of men and women are employed. Commissioner Williams insisted tonight that his department should have full charge of fire escapes and other modes of egress and exit to such buildings as that which the disaster of yesterday occurred.

Power is Limited.

The department has supervision, of course, over the mechanism and the sanitary arrangements of these buildings, but the power of compelling escapes or determining where buildings are thus properly equipped rests exclusively with the Department of Buildings of New York City. The building burned yesterday, the property of Joseph Asch, of New London, Conn., was visited by inspectors of the State department on February 27 last.

As a result, on March 3, the occupants were ordered to place lights in the hallways and along the stairways, and have them burning all day. Commissioner Williams said tonight that he did not know whether these orders were obeyed or not. It is already apparent that important legislation will result from the disaster. Commissioner Williams, like Chief Croker, has feared such a calamity as happened yesterday. After the Newark, N. J., fire the grand jury of Kings County began an investigation as to the condition of some of its buildings with a view of preventing such a fire as occurred in Newark. Williams at that time was communicated with. He repeated recommendations he had made on several occasions and he insisted again tonight that he believed the right idea of it, fire drills conducted by firemen attached to the nearest department.

Advocates Factory Firemen.

He believes that experienced firemen should be detailed regularly to the factories and other places where men and women are employed, and only drill the help, as to the best mode of getting out in case of fire, but to every employe thoroughly familiar with the building in which they are employed in order to prevent a panic when discovered, or any other accident of this kind.

Commissioner Williams as recommended by the grand jury of Kings County should not only investigate the cause of industrial accidents but to devise means to prevent them. At that time Commissioner Williams urged that his department be given complete supervision of all drills and fire escapes for buildings. Williams told the commission that he thought too many people were crowded on one floor in the factories, and believed legislation should be enacted giving his department the right to demand the right idea of it, fire drills conducted by firemen attached to the nearest department.

Where to Buy Your Books Cheap.

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

Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to obtain extra revenues from the sale of books.

Very low prices to individuals, trades and hyphenates.

Write or call at once to the Book Department, THE NEW YORK CALL, 400 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Each Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

By order of the Board of Management a meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will take place on Thursday, March 29, 1911, at 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 343 East 64th street, Manhattan.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

McCann's Hats.

Are shown the best and cheapest in the market.

PAVES.

SEVEN DOLLAR PRICES.

THE NEW YORK CALL.

400 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Each Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

Entertainment and Ba.

GIVEN BY.

BRANCH 6, SOCIALIST PARTY.

LABOR TEMPLE.

Tickets, including Wardrobe, 25 Cents.

To be had at the Club Rooms, 1461 Third Avenue.

How Can a Capitalist Pay His Laborers MORE Than the Value of Their Labor-Power, Sell the Product for LESS Than Its Value, and Still Make a Profit?

Maybe you think he can't. But he can. If you don't see how, you should study.

A Study Course in Socialism and the Economics of Karl Marx, by Mary E. Marcy, is now running in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. These lessons give a clearer understanding of the subject for the same amount of labor than anything of the kind yet published.

The issues of the REVIEW containing the first three lessons are entirely sold out. We have reprinted these lessons in leaflet form, and will mail a set of them, together with the February and March REVIEW, containing lessons IV and V, on receipt of 20 cents. Or for \$1.00 we will mail ten sets of the lessons, and ten copies of the REVIEW for February and March.

If you have not seen a LATE number of the REVIEW you can have an idea how attractive and valuable it now is. Every issue contains many engravings from photographs showing the latest phases of the Class Struggle and of the Modern Machine that is revolutionizing society.

Fill out the blank below:

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 115 West Kinzie St., Chicago.

Enclosed find \$1.00, for which please mail at once ten sets of the first three lessons of your Study Course, ten copies of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, and ten copies of the March REVIEW.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

REPORT OF LAST FIRE INSPECTION

While at Fire Headquarters yesterday Commissioner Waldo called for the department report of the official inspection of the building. The records showed that this building was inspected October 15, 1910, by Foreman Edward F. O'Connor, of Engine 72, which is an automobile hose-carrier in the high pressure zone. O'Connor's record card gives the address as 23 to 29 Washington place, and says the building was built of brick and iron in 1901. Classification, fireproof. Nature of business, hatters and tailors. Owner, J. J. Asch, South Norwalk, Conn.

Number of persons in building, employees, 1,000. Outside fire escapes, one; location, in rear; condition, good. Stairways, two; where located, Greene street and Washington place; condition, good. Fire Headquarters connection, pneumatic system. Standpipes, two four-inch, outside; two three-inch Siamese nozzles. Tank, on roof, 8x10x8 feet; capacity, 5,000 gallons water, connected with pump main and having electric pumps. Buckets, 95, on different floors.

IDENTIFIED DEAD

The list of dead identified at the morgue is as follows: Aberster, Julia, 19, of 52 Avenue A. Adler, Lizzie, 24, of 324 East 6th street. Altman, Annie, 16, of 23 Pike street. Benall, Vincenza, 22, of 17 Marion street. Benevise, Abraham, 20, of 474 Powell street, Brooklyn. Bernstein, Morris, 19, of 474 Powell street. Bisman, Gussie, 22, of 8 Rivington street. Binevitz, Abraham, 30, single, of 474 Powell street, Brooklyn. Brunetta, Laura, 17, of 160 Columbia street, Brooklyn. Buccalo, Jane, 19, of 49 Stanton street. Capotto, Frances, 17, of 51 De Graw street, Brooklyn. Carlis, Josephina, 31, married, of 502 East 12th street. Caruso, Albini, 20, of 21 New Bowerly. Cirrito, Rosie, 18, forewoman, of 135 Cherry street. Cohen, Anna, 25, of 104 Melrose street, Brooklyn. Crebo, Rose, 19, no address. Coletti, Annie, 30, of 410 East 13th street. Dounik, Kalman, 24, married, of 214 Monroe street, Brooklyn. Duschin, a woman; address unknown. Feinlich, Rebecca, 18, of 76 Atorney street. Frank, Tina, 17, of 342 East 11th street. Furlach, Rebecca, 17, of 10 Attorney street. Gittlin, Celia, 17, of 174 Clinton street. Goldstein, Lena, 22, of 161 2d street. Gritz, Jacob; same address. Greb, Bertha, 25, of 161A Nassau avenue, Brooklyn. Grossman, Rachel, 17, of 98 East 7th street. Horowitz, Pauline, 19, of 58 St. Marks place, Brooklyn. Hollander, Fannie, 18, of 257 East 3d street. Jakofsky, Ida, 19, of 294 Monroe street. Kapelman, Beckie, 16, of 191 Madison street. Kepple, Jessie, 18, of 326 East 8th street. Kessler, Becky, 19, of 276 Madison street. Korovitz, Ida, 20, Russian; died at St. Vincent's Hospital. Kuhler, Bertha, 20, of 99 East 4th street. Kupferman, Tillie, 16, of 750 Second street. Kuritz, Benny, 19, of 406 East 10th street. L'Abbate, Annie, 16, of 509 East 13th street. Lansner, Fannie, 21, forewoman, of 75 Forsyth street. Ledermann, Jennie, 20, of 152 East 3d street. Lehrer, Max, 22, of 143 Essex street. Lehrer, Sam, 19, of 148 Essex street. Lermack, Rosie, 19, of 177 East 100th street. Levine, Max. Levine, Pauline, 19, of 380 South 4th street, Brooklyn. Macale, Bettina, 18, of 135 Sullivan street. Maltesa, Lucia, 20, of 35 Second avenue. Maltesa, Rosaria, 16, of 35 Second avenue. Manaca, Maria, 27, married, of 227 East 12th street. Mankofsky, Rose, 22, of 412 East 74th street; died at Bellevue. Marciano, Urecpi, 25, married, of 273 Bleecker street. Nerber, Rebecca, 19, of 19 Clinton street; died at New York Hospital. Nicolosi, Michaelina, 21, of 440 East 30th street. Nouabahn, Sadie, 18, of 541 East 6th street. Norobritsky, Annie, 20, of 143 Madison street. Ostrowsky, Becky, 20, of 108 Delancey street. Pack, Annie, 18, of 747 East 3th street. Pasquelio, Antonetta, 16, of 509 East 13th street. Prato, Millie, 21, of 93 MacDougal street. Reiners, Becky, 19, of 215 Madison street. Rosenberg, Jennie, 21, of 242 Broome street. Rottner, Theodore, 22, single, of 1901 Washington avenue. Sarcino, Sassina, 25, of 118 East 119th street. Sarcino, Tessie, 20, of 118 East 119th street. Schiffmann, Gussie, 18, of 535 East 5th street. Schmidt, Theresa, 32, married, of 143 First avenue. Schneider, Ethel, 20, married, of 95 Monroe street. Schochefs, Violet, 21, of 740 East 8th street. Seiger, Jacob, 3, married, of 510 East 130th street. Simillio, Annie, 20, married, of 471 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn. Silver, Berel, 25, of 160 Monroe street. Sorkin, Rosie, 18, of 382 Georgia street, Brooklyn. Stein, Jennie, 15, of 128 East 3d street. Tabick, Sam, operator, 518 East 148th street. Tenanora, Clotide, 22, of 104 Thompson street, Brooklyn. Terelick, Isabella, 17, of 116 Thompson street. Uilo, Mrs. Mary, 26, of 437 East 12th street. Uzo, Carrie, 22, of 1990 Second avenue, East 1st. Uval, Meyer, 23, machinist, of 163 Christie street. Vivianis, Beatie, 15, of 352 East 54th street. Wagner, 18, of 205 Henry street; died at St. Vincent's Hospital. Weinstraub, Sally, 17, of 186 Ludlow street. Weiner, Rosie, of 119 East 8th street. Wilson, Joseph, 21, of East 6th street. Wisner, Tessie, 21, of 129 Second avenue. Wisnolky, Sozia, 17, of 208 East 8th street.

DIAZ WILL ORGANIZE A CABINET

Despotic Regime Plans to Continue Morgan's Interest.

REBELS KILL TROOPS

Reports Fierce Battle in Which Federals Killed Like Dogs.

MEXICO CITY, March 26.—It is stated on good authority that President Diaz will tomorrow announce the following cabinet: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Francisco de la Barra; Minister of Finance, Jose Y. Limantour; Minister of Justice, Demetrio Bell; Minister of Fomento, Manuel Marroquin y Rivera; Minister of Public Instruction, Vera Estanol; Minister of Communications, Norberto Dominguez; Minister of War and Navy, Gonzales Cosio.

Limantour and Cosio are the only members of the old cabinet to be retained in office.

It is officially announced that Vice President Corral will sail for Europe early in April. It is probable that he will go on the French liner *Kapana*, which sails on April 12. No intimation as to the length of his stay abroad has been given out. He will be succeeded as Secretary of the Interior, an office which he now holds in addition to being Vice President, by Governor Dehesa, of the State of Vera Cruz, according to well founded reports.

De la Barra will probably be succeeded as Ambassador at Washington by Joaquin D. Casasus, or Miguel Cavallinas, the present Minister to England.

Diaz's "Reform" Plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Senator Francisco Leon de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador here, left Washington tonight for Mexico City to become Minister of Foreign Affairs in the New Mexican Cabinet.

Among the reforms promised by President Diaz, one of the most important is a new system of land distribution which will enable the poorer classes of Mexicans to obtain plots of land of their own for agricultural purposes. The concentration of large areas of land in the hands of wealthy owners is one of the principal causes of unrest among the people of Mexico.

"Very little difficulty is expected in this matter," the Ambassador continued. "Many of the large owners are foreigners and many tracts of land have not been improved for cultivation. Such unimproved land, of course, will be sought and the farmer who buys the land will improve it himself. The most extensive improvements, such as irrigating, will be carried on at the expense of the government. This will enable the poor man to obtain a small tract of land at the lowest possible price."

When Henry Lane Wilson, American

SOCIALIST PARTY WILL CO-OPERATE

At the meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist party on Saturday night, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the catastrophe which occurred Saturday at the factory of the Triangle Waist Company, by which a large number of working people, principally young girls, have been killed and injured, was plainly due to the insufficient measures provided for the protection of the workers in the shop, and is thus another instance of the ruthless sacrifice of working class lives to the greed and unbridled appetite of the capitalist class for profits, at no matter what cost of human life; and

Whereas it is also plainly evident that there was gross negligence on the part of the city and State officials whose duty it is to see that proper safeguards for life and limb are provided in the shops and factories of this city and State, and that full and effective measures were not taken by the duly empowered authorities to insure escape in the case of fire or other disaster; and

Whereas the Triangle Waist Company has persistently resisted any efforts on the part of its employees to organize into a trade union in order to demand and secure better working conditions in the factory, and since these conditions have long been of the most inhuman character and conducive to the demoralization of the workers in the factory which has been destroyed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Committee of the Socialist party of New York hereby unreservedly denounces the employers and the officials whose greed, recklessness and negligence are responsible for this and similar disasters, and we hereby extend our co-operation to the Ladies' Waist Makers and Dressmakers' Union, No. 25, some of whose members are involved in the catastrophe, in furthering an investigation into the causes that led up to the fire; and be it further

Resolved, That the City Executive Committee and Public Affairs Committee are hereby instructed to take steps immediately toward carrying this offer of co-operation into practical effect, and that every available means be used toward arousing public opinion on the general conditions which make such disasters possible, and to directing the attention of the working class toward the necessity of economic and political organization and united action to the end that such criminal and brutal slaughtering of working class men and women be made impossible of repetition.

BARBAROUS MEXICO

By John Kenneth Turner

This is the only book that tells the unvarnished, terrible truth about the Chattel Slavery against which the working people of Mexico are in revolt. Full details, ample evidence, seventeen pages of engravings from photographs. American capitalists are in league with Diaz to uphold the worst slavery ever known in modern times. THE PROOF is in this book.

Much of the material for this volume was gathered first-hand by the author, who made two trips through Mexico, in 1908 and 1909. The rest was taken from authentic Spanish and Mexican writings.

This book shows the relationship between American capital and the "barbarous" government of Mexico. It contains 340 pages, is printed in plain, heavy type, and is generously illustrated.

Price, \$1.50 Special to Call Readers, \$1.00

THE NEW YORK CALL
409 PEARL STREET NEW YORK

If Your HAT is As Good As McCANN'S It Costs More. McCANN'S HATS 210 BOWERY OPP. RIVINGTON STREET.

SPORTS

SCRAPPERS SHOW SCIENCE.

Fun and Interest for Members of the Long Acre Club.

The members of the Long Acre Athletic Club swarmed to their clubhouse in West 29th street Saturday night and witnessed the usual array of amateur and mixed professional talent in the numerous bouts put on. Battling Barry knocked out Young Larry Ryan in the first fight. The next pair, a couple of very delicate looking lads, whose names were not given, went through three rounds of such gentle fighting that the crowd hooted them at the end. Young Sandy Sullivan and Young Ketchel, two youngsters with heavy wallops, appeared and put up a mighty swell argument that certainly brought out a continual yelling of approval.

Frank Kelly and Young Meyers also obliged in a scientific exhibition with the gloves. Eddie Cavanaugh and Philly Kelly slapped each other real hard in a three round skill. There was so much wrestling between Young Tanney and Young Moran that the bout was stopped in the second round.

Showing coolness and knowledge of the fighting game, Young Gordon galloped home an easy winner over Kid Buster, a willing scrapper. Buster, who appeared lame, left the ring with his right eye cut and nose bleeding. Young Alondo, a wee lad, earned a shade over Young Sullivan, who evidently thought he would trim Alondo easily.

Young Andy showed a faint heart when he quit to Phil Collins in the first round. Andy started off furiously, but a few to the stomach shook him up and he declined to go ahead. Jack Hanlon was too experienced a fighter for Young Allens. Allens tried his best and managed to be awake at the end of three rounds.

Kid Little made Young Adams sprawl on the floor and the bout was stopped. Bill Sperling also stopped Mike Winchester in the last bout of the series.

STEEL CAPITALIST DEAD. BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 26.—Owen Leibert, famous frontster, died at his home here, aged 75. Leibert was connected with Charles M. Schwab's Bethlehem steel works for 28 years, retiring in 1901 as chief engineer.

UNIONS AROUSED TO CONSTANT DANGER

(Continued From Page 2.)

under conditions which threaten life and limb in case of fire.

The executive board of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union met yesterday at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. It was decided to start a relief fund for the families of the victims of the fire to bury at the expense of the union the unidentified victims and to start an investigation into the cause of the fire. The following statement was issued on behalf of the union after the meeting:

"A relief fund committee of five members, consisting of M. Winchewsky, financial secretary of the union; William Malloy, business manager; B. Zuckerman, A. Silver and B. Weinstein, was appointed to issue a call for contributions to a fund to be applied to the relief of the families of the victims. This appeal will be issued today.

"All waist and dress makers in both the union and non-union shops of New York will be called upon to stop off from work in all the shops on the day that the funerals of the unidentified victims will be held. This is expected to be on Tuesday. The union will also undertake to bury at its own expense the bodies not charred. These will be escorted to the cemetery of the Workmen's Circle, a Jewish sick and death benefit society, at Mount Sinai by a monster parade of the shirtwaist and dress makers of New York.

A memorial meeting will also be held by the union on Tuesday evening at a hall to be announced later and at which prominent men and women will speak.

The executive board also instructed its attorneys, Messrs. Panken and Rothenberg, to institute a rigid investigation into the causes of the fire and empowered the attorneys to obtain such other legal aid as may be necessary in order to place the blame for the disaster where it actually belongs, with a view if deemed justifiable to criminal prosecution.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN SOCIETY REPORTS WORK

The report of John D. Lindsay, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which was made public yesterday, shows that 18,541 complaints of neglect or cruelty to children were investigated by the society in 1910. 7,899 children were temporarily sheltered in the rooms of the society, and the society prosecuted 7,947 cases, with 6,533 convictions.

The society investigated 129 complaints made about the admission of children unaccompanied by parents to moving picture shows, and of 87 cases brought into court secured 77 convictions.

The society also prosecuted offenders against children for crime that they could prove had its origin in moving picture shows, with the result that sentences of imprisonment were imposed aggregating more than fifty-five years.

RUSSIA WOULD ADD FAMINE TO MURDER

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—In contradiction of the encouraging plague reports from Peking, the Russian Government is receiving alarming advices from its experts in the Far East. In localities where the population is nearly wiped out, they say, there are naturally fewer cases, but with the breaking of the rivers it is declared that the spread of the disease is inevitable.

In Fudzadan, the Chinese quarter of Harbin, the population has been reduced from 40,000 to 4,000. Most of the survivors are children pulmonary plague rarely attacking those under 14. There are certainly cases of the disease in Siberia, but the proportions of the epidemic there are uncertain owing to the immense distance and primitive means of communication.

The government is prepared, if there is an outbreak in European Russia, to draw military cordons around infected districts and kill any one attempting to break through.

NOTICE!
The first article in The Call's series on the National Civic Federation and its relations to the labor movement will be found on Page 4 of this issue.

FORCE THE BOSSES TO ACT AT ONCE!

John A. Dyche, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, when seen by a Call reporter last night, said at the only way the loss of lives could be prevented is by forcing the employers to install sufficient fire escapes.

"The lives of the workers will always be in danger as long as they will wait for their employers to install them," said Dyche. "When a demand is made on the boss to install fire escapes or other safety devices WORKERS SHOULD LAY DOWN THEIR TOOLS AND REFUSE TO WORK UNTIL THE FIRE ESCAPES ARE INSTALLED."

"Then the workers will be sure that their demands will be granted. The Sanitary Board of the Cloak Makers' Union recently turned in a report that 150 shops were unsafe and unsanitary, and I immediately told them to strike to have the demand enforced. At the meeting of the Joint Executive Board of the locals of the Greater City, to be held at Volk's Lyceum, 2d street, tonight, I will make a motion to that effect," continued Dyche.

"I WILL MOVE THAT THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THESE 150 SHOPS, NO MATTER WHETHER THEY ARE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS OR UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH THE UNION, SHOULD LAY DOWN THEIR TOOLS AND STRIKE."

CALLAHAN, THE MASTER
10 BOWERY

FRANK'S Department
N. E. COR. 539 ST. & AVE. A, N. Y.
Always Something New.

The 872d Day of The Call and Our Ad
UNION LABEL GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Linen and Linoleum Collars, Cuffs, Buttoned Shirts, Suspenders, etc.
Waist and Coat's Outlets.
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Corsets, Cuffs, Suspenders, Hose, Shirtwaists, Notions, Skirts, Rubber Shoes, etc.
Absolutely Reliable Price and Quality.
FREE CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS.
SIC. KLEIN and Assistants
80 AND 82 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., NEW YORK.
Tel. 4065 Broadway.
Mail orders all over U. S.

PHILIP C. DANAHY DIES SUDDENLY

(Special to The Call.)
ALBANY, March 27.—Philip C. Danahy, old trade unionist and Socialist worker, is dead.

The end came Saturday morning at Canaan, N. Y., where he had been ill of pneumonia for several days. Danahy did his early work in the labor movement in Rutland, Vt., and then in Glens Falls, N. Y. Later he came to Albany, where he was business agent of the local cigar makers' union and did effective work in behalf of unionism and Socialism. He made friends with hundreds of union and party workers who will mourn his death.

Until recently he was a lecturer for the State Charities Aid Society, presenting the subject of tuberculosis to unions throughout the state. His funeral will take place Tuesday morning.

MINER KILLED WAS BORN OF NOBILITY

HAZEL GREEN, Wis., March 26.—It has developed that Charles Salisbury, the workman killed in the Mills mine here, was not only an English nobleman, but was no less a personage than the nephew of the late Lord Salisbury. The man's death is a mystery to a large extent. He was found at the bottom of the 200-foot shaft with every bone broken.

He had been employed at the mine for only about three weeks as a blacksmith and machinist. Papers developed his relationship to the British nobility, and relatives were communicated with, he having none in this country, and the remains were sent to his old home for burial.

RUSSIAN NAVY OFFICER PREDICTS CZAR'S FALL

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—Admiral Skrydlov, twice commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet and one of the foremost of the Czar's naval authorities, is understood to have received an intimation from the imperial court that he will have to do less talking in future or disciplinary measures will be necessary against him.

The admiral has repeated what is considered in court, military and naval circles a fresh, glaring indiscretion. Russia is destined to be involved in a clash with Turkey soon, he declared in a recent speech at Odessa, which will end in a defeat for the Czar and then in a revolution.

TRAVELING DEATH TRAP TO REORGANIZE

PARIS, March 26.—The Western Railway promised the French government and upon which most of the transatlantic travelers risk their lives, wrecks being almost of daily occurrence, is to be thoroughly reorganized under the new management.

According to a statement made by one of the officials new equipment of engines, cars and roadway materials will be supplied.

UNION RELIEF FUND.
All contributions for the waist makers' relief fund should be made out to the Relief Fund Committee, Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union No. 25, 151 Clinton street, New York. Those wishing help because of the disaster should apply at the same office.

MAMMON'S HOLOCAUST.

By Thomas Mooney.
"Shall guilt atone for crime by prayer?"—Byron.

Eight score of human vampires came To Mammon's feet, there tribute tressed: Each offering bore a tongue of flame. Each flame a corpse—Greed's holocaust.

Poor women old and young who work For ready need, that Greed may thrive: Enough where dread diseases lurk. But so, alas! they're burned alive.

Ye mercenaries of New York—Ye took the bribe, now take the blame: Behold your victims at the morgue! Behold a crime the fiends would shame.

Toil and the knell midst sorrow's wall: 'Twas meet Silences toward sin.

Where ritual and prayer prevail, Were hallowed on the walls within.

New York, March 26, 1911.

THE ANTI-WAR NUMBER

The International Socialist Review

(APRIL)

Has SCOOPED every magazine in the country with PHOTOGRAPHS of the Insurrectos in BATTLE, waging guerrilla warfare, scouting the mountain fastnesses and firing upon the Hired Murderers of Diaz from trenches.

Locals all over the country are rushing in bundle orders for copies of the April ANTI-WAR REVIEW to be sold at MEETINGS TO PROTEST against the troops being sent into Mexico.

The official Proclamation of the Socialist Party, published in full, teems with reasons for our demand that the Troops BE WITHDRAWN, while John Kenneth Turner turns the light of publicity upon the dark ways in Mexico that form the deadly pressure behind the men and women forced to revolt.

George D. Brewer's MURDER FOR PATRIOTISM is a glimpse of the life behind the scenes of War and will cure any intelligent young Patriot of his disease.

Cloudesley Johns' Cry to Action, in "What to Do About It," proposes a world-wide campaign of education to teach young men and young women WHAT WAR REALLY MEANS AND WHAT THE ARMY IS MAINTAINED FOR.

- The Chinese Awakening. Illustrated. By Roscoe Fillmore.
- The Brooklyn Shoemakers' Strike. Illustrated. By Grace Potter.
- The Victory at Fresno. By One of the Victors.
- Life in Papeete, Tahiti. Illustrated. By E. W. Darling.
- Scientific Business Management. By Louis Duchez.
- Monopoly Prices; Who Pays Them? Lesson VI. By Mary E. Marcy.
- The Brotherhood of Machinists. By Robert M. Lackey.
- Take the Big Stick. By Ed. Moore.
- A Molderless Foundry. Illustrated. By Theo. F. Kennedy.
- Crushing the Lake Seamen. By Frank Cattrell.
- Poisoning in the Match Factories. Illustrated. By Frank Sumner.

All these are additional stories of the Class War now raging. The April Review discusses War at many angles. Men who enlist under Taft only sign away their years to become Professional Murderers, who have to shoot down their fellow workers at the command of Capitalism. NOW is the time to TALK ANTI-WAR from the HOUSETOPS.

The REVIEW is \$1.00 a year; 10 cents a copy. Every live local in the country will soon be holding meetings to PROTEST against the Mexican Invasion and the lies of the Government at this time to SECURE RECRUITS. Sell the REVIEW at these meetings. It will re-enforce ten fold the words of the speakers. We mail 3 for 25c; 10 for 60c; 20 for \$1.00; 100 for \$5.00, and 1,000 for \$40.00. Order early, as we hope to be sold out soon after publication.

Charles H. Kerr & Company
118 West Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

CIVIC FEDERATION'S INTERDEPENDENCE ON ORGANIZED LABOR OF U. S.

The Rise and Growth of a Famous Strike-Smothering Body—Idea Originated With Mark Hanna, Himself a Labor Crusher. Formed After Great Pullman Strike of 1894—Scheme Is to Make Pets of Working Class "Leaders."

By HUGO L. KING.

Across the history of the onward march of the working class in the United States in general and of the trade union movement in particular, in the last ten years, are written in bold, black letters the words:

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

There have been few strikes of any magnitude in the last decade that the Civic Federation has not attempted to "settle."

There has not been an industrial conflict of importance that the Civic Federation did not get its name connected with.

Whenever the Civic Federation succeeded in getting a finer in the pie; whenever it succeeded, through any one of its numerous agencies, in prevailing upon strikers to submit their grievances to arbitration, to compromise on their demands and restore "industrial peace," the strike invariably ended disastrously.

The workers gained nothing; the employers gained everything.

The express strike of last fall, in this city, settled prematurely through the initiative of the Civic Federation, though the immediate agent of settlement was Mayor Gaynor, is a very recent example. The miserable ending of it all bears witness to the methods pursued by the Civic Federation.

Consequent to the Civic Federation's settlement of a strike there follows invariably a weakening of the union. The workers, if course, remain pretty clear about their condition and their grievances. But the leaders of the union, after coming in touch with members of the Civic Federation, after dining and banqueting with them—for the Civic Federation conducts all its business at luncheons which are attended by "heart to heart" talks between the labor leaders and the employers—invariably suffer a lapse of memory.

The leaders, after coming under the influence of the Civic Federation, somehow forget about class conflict and begin to use such phrases as "interdependence of capital and labor" and the "community of interest" between employer and employed.

What, then, is this National Civic Federation?

What are its aims?

What are its methods of accomplishing these aims?

Who are its members?

Who are back of it?

The National Civic Federation was begotten in the year 1900. Its birthplace was Chicago. Its father was Marcus Alonzo Hanna, a gentleman from Ohio who was interested in the manufacture, production and sale of coal, iron ore and pig iron, and who had an interest in several lines of lake steamships, street railroads, banks and railroads—all in his early days.

In these days Marcus A. Hanna earned for himself the title of "crusher of labor," through the iron hand with which he ruled his employees and crushed their efforts at bettering their conditions.

In due time, however, when Marcus A. Hanna had acquired enough of worldly goods to pave his way into politics, he became a pillar of the Republican party in Ohio, was instrumental in nominating McKinley for President, and in 1897 was himself appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy in the Senate. Subsequently he was elected to the Senate for the regular term of six years.

working people to the actual class divisions which exist in this land, and to the class war to which the country is rapidly nearing.

The Civic Federation has a thorough comprehension of the powers of labor in the United States. It knows the labor movement even better than the labor leaders do. In all its efforts to keep the working class in subjection it does not attempt to break up labor unions, after the fashion of the National Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Industrial Alliance.

On the contrary, the Civic Federation is for trade unions. It is strong for them. But—and this is important—it wants to have a hand in the control of the unions. It wants to influence their actions—not dictate, but influence. It wants labor to act at its suggestion.

The National Civic Federation wants unions; but it wants unions that are not "strong and conservative," unions that can be bought and influenced, not with cash, but with flattery, with promises of jobs for leaders; unions that are harmless; unions that will turn for advice to men like Carnegie and Taylor; unions that will accept an employer's compensation act, framed by such an eminent friend of labor as August Belmont, the subway strike crusher.

Working on the Leaders.

It stands to reason that the National Civic Federation cannot go and propagate its gospel of "interdependence" of capital and labor among the great mass of workers. And it does not have to. It has found a better way. It seeks to influence the leaders of labor. It seeks to induce the "middle class" of labor to adopt the view that there is a community of interest between capital and labor, that there is no class struggle, that the "difficulties" between capital and labor can be cleared up by coming to a "proper understanding."

The National Civic Federation takes the view of one of its presidents, near S. Straus, "that one-half of the misery of the world results from ignorance, and the remainder results from passion."

And it wants the leaders of labor, and through them the working masses, to take the same view. That it has succeeded to some extent, in its "work" in this regard, is evidenced in the following declaration, made by John Mitchell, at a banquet of the National Civic Federation, held at the Hotel Astor, in New York, on December 13, 1910, at which banquet, according to President Seth Low, good wine was a plenty. On that evening Mitchell said:

"I do not believe that there is an irreconcilable conflict between labor and capital. I believe that if workmen and capitalists will give earnest and conscientious thought to the problem they can solve this problem."

After the Pullman Strike.

Let us see about this reconcilable conflict.

The Civic Federation came into existence as a direct result of the Pullman strike of 1894, which earned for Eugene V. Debs six months in prison and made him a Socialist. There followed after this strike a restless and "trouble-making" attitude among the population which the shareholders among the master class could not fall to become apprehensive of. The labor press was growing, and was beginning to see a real light. The United States "trouble" President Cleveland sent to crush the strike, despite the protest of Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois that he was well able to take care of the situation, but a lesson into the brains of the working people that could not be forgotten easily. This strike showed them that their had grown up a gulf between capital and labor.

Mark Hanna, and employers like him, who had some gray matter under their skulls, decided that this class feeling and class consciousness must be prevented from spreading.

So in November, 1894, there was held in Chicago a "National Conference on Industrial Conciliation," seeking to devise "peaceful methods" for settling labor disputes. The conference was held under the auspices of the Chicago Civic Federation.

Born in 1900.

Six years later, in 1900, another such conference was held, as an outcome of this conference the National Civic Federation was organized.

Federation ideas of "interdependence" and "community of interests."

Some of Easley's choice utterances are: "To prevent the industrial revolution threatened by the extremists and promote industrial peace are reasons for the existence of the National Civic Federation."

"The Civic Federation would show that organized labor can be taught to correct its errors. It would show that capital can be taught the practicality of securing industrial peace in accordance with business methods."

Business Methods.

The "business methods" one learns later are "arbitration and conciliation," the standard and standing specific of the Civic Federation.

Another "business method" for establishing "social peace" is the "trade agreement." Easley states, "is the most practical method yet devised for securing harmonious relations between employers and wage earners."

Easley's article was, of course, written for the master class. While careful to profess friendship for the working class, there are slips in that article, as well as in all the literature of the Civic Federation, which show the utter contempt that it has for the workers whom it professes to love.

Thus, in a burst of eloquence Easley forgets that he is advocating the establishment of "harmonious relations between capital and labor" and of "rightful relations" between employer and employed, and makes a plea with the master class for the Federation to have an organization which "would present a hopeful picture of the future instead of the pessimistic prophecy of the degradation of labor because of its exceptional and inexcusable errors as crimes."

The "friend" of the working class thus dares that class as being guilty of exceptional errors and inexcusable crimes without pointing out a single one of these errors or crimes!

The contempt which the National Civic Federation has for the working class is shown through the reports and the speeches of its presidents and spokesmen.

In fact, the very sources from which these "brotherly feelings" for labor come are revealing.

Thus Grover Cleveland, who overrode Governor Altgeld in Illinois, and sent United States troops to menace strikers during the Pullman strike is among those quoted as approving the "work" of the Civic Federation and declaring it to be "the solution of the grave problem of capital and labor."

Mark Hanna, the father and first president of the Civic Federation, gushed over its noble aim as follows:

"I regard the success of the work by the National Civic Federation." Easley is quoted by Easley in his article, "as vital to the economic and political welfare of the nation. I would rather have a share in founding that work than be President of the United States."

After these "testimonials" from Grover Cleveland, the smasher of the great railroad strike, and by Mark Hanna, the very incarnation of brute oppression of the working class, it is rather strange to see Easley quote the following under the name of Samuel Gompers:

"The National Civic Federation undertakes to do the thing in industry that should be done. It is a voluntary mediation which undertakes to bring about a better relation between the employer and employee. It has done more for the worker than that for which 'has received credit. It finds a way out by which no man loses his interest, his honor or his dignity."

THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INSURANCE BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

A Short History of the Three Leading Companies.

By Rex.

The name "industrial insurance" by no means conveys the meaning of what has come to be known by that term. True industrial insurance is insurance that is closely related to the hazards of industry and the vicissitudes of industrial life; such as old age pensions, workman's compensation insurance, out of work benefits, and kindred things.

Industrial insurance as we know it in America and Great Britain is nothing more than what could be better termed fractional insurance. Policies, similar to the regular ones of \$1,000 and upward, are issued for smaller amounts bearing a premium which is payable weekly. These premiums are collected weekly by a representative of the company. The total amount of the premiums upon which the agent is supposed to collect is called his weekly debit, or "debit," as it has come to be known. A "district" will have a number of men collecting these "debits," and the company will be composed of many "districts."

Aside from the manner of its collection this so-called industrial insurance does not differ in any marked essential from the regular old line insurance. The policies are far less liberal, however, and the cost is much increased.

Slowly, but surely, real industrial insurance is gaining, and the day is not far distant when it will supplant this makeshift that masquerades under its name.

In Germany the hazards of industry are discounted by a wise system of State insurance, so that haunting care is lifted from the brow of labor when sickness, accident and old age come upon the workers.

Began With Guilds.

What is known as industrial insurance in America and Great Britain started way back in the Middle Ages with the guilds, some time after the Reformation. Various burial societies and voluntary associations, meeting periodically and paying dues, attempted to insure their members. The dues were the same for all ages. The management was bad. This combination invited disaster. A detailed history of their rise and fall, space will not allow. The first attempt to transact industrial business by a company was made in 1849 by the Industrial and General.

In 1852 an offshoot of this company called the British Industry Life Insurance Company was formed, which was later merged into the Prudential Assurance Company.

The Prudential started to do an ordinary business in 1848, and in 1854 started to do an industrial or fractional business. The first rate table included the ages from 10 to 60 years, then it was carried down to the age of 7 years. The demand for insurance on children forced one of the agents of the Prudential to undertake this on his own initiative. The splendid success achieved by him led the Prudential to take over the business procured by him, and to solicit insurance on children from one year upward.

Giant Business.

Few realize the magnitude of this business. In 1904 this company had 15,577,161 policies in force, or twice as many policies as there are people in the City of London. All the companies of Great Britain had over one-half the population insured.

Just grasp those figures, and later when figures are produced showing the terrible waste in administration, remember how many people are made to suffer from this.

The first attempt in America to transact business similar to this industrial business was probably made by the Hillside Bund which collected premiums weekly and turned them over to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, on policies carried by the Metropolitan bearing a quarterly premium. This was not exactly industrial business, but this attempt probably had considerable to do with the subsequent decision of the Metropolitan to engage in this business. The business of the Hillside Bund reached the proportions at one time of nearly \$7,500 weekly.

Similar societies were not as successful as this one.

A great deal of attention was given to this matter in the early '70's and several companies were formed. None of them, however, got far as actually issuing policies. In 1874 Commissioner of Insurance Clark, of Massachusetts, made an extensive report in regard to the workings of the London Prudential.

In 1875 the first real industrial company was started; it is the one that after some changes of name has come to be known as the Prudential Insurance Company of America. The first policy of industrial insurance was issued by this company in November, 1875. Before this company got much of a start, the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston; the Germania Life Insurance Company, of New York, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York, also began the sale of in-

dustrial contracts. The Germania did not long continue to issue contracts on this plan.

This peculiar form of insurance seems to have thrived best in Anglo-Saxon countries where private enterprise has a free hand. In continental countries where real industrial insurance has been established under governmental auspices it is practically unknown.

30,000,000 Policies.

The total number of policies carried by the various companies in this country is probably well over 30,000,000, or an average of about one to every three persons. These figures are significant. Here is a social institution vitally affecting one-third of our population, privately owned and managed in the interest of the few. Can any one say the statements in the introduction of these articles are too strong after contemplating the magnitude of this enterprise?

The history of the three leading companies will have to be brief. We will take them up in the order of their size.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York started business as the National Travelers' Insurance Company, the act of incorporation being dated May 5, 1866. The name was changed to the Metropolitan and the charter altered March 24, 1868. As the National Travelers, this company did a casualty business, but this department was dropped when it became the Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan entered into the industrial business in 1870, the first policy being issued November 17 of that year. A great many experienced men were imported from England to establish this branch; some are probably still in the employ of this company. The original officers were James R. Dow, president, and Elias H. Jones, vice-president, and in October, 1870, John R. Knapp, secretary, and in October, vice-president. In 1871 Joseph F. Knapp was elected president and William F. Conly secretary.

Knapp was president when the industrial business was started and is generally given credit for starting this department. After the death of Knapp, John R. Hegeman was made president, an office he still holds.

Built by the Poor.

If one was to glance at the pictures of the home office building of this company for a series of years, no story is more eloquent of the wonderful amounts of money there is in this business. This building at Madison Square now has a tower that rises toward the sky. This tower many a poor washerwoman has bent her back to help build. What stories of human suffering are concealed in the stones with which it is built! How many dollars of "excessive arrears" contributed to the building of this splendid monument to unselfishness and humanitarian greed (unselfishness on the part of the policyholders and greed on the part of the company), God alone knows!

The Metropolitan is the "octopus" of the industrial insurance world, and is destined to become the largest company of the age. It has swallowed up the following companies (either bodily, or only their industrial departments): The People's, La Ganadienne, Central Pacific Mutual, United States, Sun Life, Provident, Star, Workman's, Hartford Life, Economic, American, Central, Citizen's, Western Life, St. Louis Life, Vermont, and Columbian National.

The last mentioned fell into its lap right after the insurance investigation, and largely because of a violation of the Armstrong law, that regulates the per cent of premium that can be expended in obtaining new business. This rule makes it practically certain that no new companies can be successfully launched. It is doubtful if the Columbian National could have complied with this provision and expanded business, so the Metropolitan got the industrial business of the Columbian National for a "plate of beans," to use a slang expression.

Owner of New Jersey.

The Prudential Insurance Company of Newark was the first to start a purely industrial business. It did not transact any ordinary business until some years after it had been transacting industrial insurance. The Prudential was called originally the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Society. This was chartered in 1872, but nothing substantial was done. In 1875 the charter was amended to change the name to the Prudential Friendly Society. By another amendment the name was changed to the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

At first this company issued policies covering sickness, as well as life insurance, but the sick feature was subsequently dropped. The credit for the starting of this company must be given

to John F. Dryden, whose perseverance finally was rewarded by some friends coming forward with approximately \$6,000 to begin business. The first policy written was upon the life of W. R. Drake, and was issued November 10, 1875. The application for this policy was signed by John F. Dryden, who was the first secretary. The Prudential confined its business to Newark for the first two years of its existence, then it spread over the State of New Jersey. It is now represented in forty-four States, Canada and the District of Columbia. The first president was Allen A. Bassett. He was succeeded by Noah F. Blanchard, who died in May, 1881. Upon the death of Blanchard, John F. Dryden succeeded to the presidency, an office he still holds. The executive offices of this company are held by the Drydens and the Wards. It was Collier's, we believe, that christened this company the "Drydenial." A very apt name. Most everything in Jersey that is not named down is the property of this company. One can hardly speak of New Jersey without thinking of the Prudential.

Not So Prosperous.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company is the third in this galaxy of industrial insurance giants. This company has never been possessed of such a hustling, aggressive spirit as either the Metropolitan or the Prudential. The men who have managed this company have lacked the ability of the executives of the other two. It is not from lack of willingness but from lack of ability that the Hancock has not led the procession. The charter of this company was approved April 21, 1862. The avowed object of this organization was that it should stand as an exponent of the principle of the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law of 1861. This attempt to legally secure a policyholder an equity in his contract has been a great boon to policyholders and has prevented vast sums of money from being forfeited. The first industrial policy was issued July 7, 1879. The first president of this company was George P. Sanger. He was succeeded by L. A. Lyon, who was in turn succeeded by George Thornton. In March, 1879, Stephen H. Rhodes was elected president and held this office until 1909. After the death of Rhodes the present incumbent, Roland O. Lamb, was made president. The Hancock started business with a guarantee capital of \$100,000, which was retired in 1873.

The history of this institution is now complete enough for us to enter directly into the affairs of these companies.

The next article will deal with the method by which this business is carried on. It will appear in these pages next Monday.

Paintings at Popular Prices

CALL AT STUDIO OR COMMUNICATE

Louis N. Bromberg

223 EAST 86th STREET

HOURS 2 TO 5 P. M.

O. W. Wuertz

PIANOS

1510 THIRD AVENUE

near 90th Street (Manhattan)

2325 THIRD AVENUE

near 151st Street (Brooklyn)

1796 FITKIN AVENUE

near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn)

OFFICIAL AND OPTOMETRIST

NEW YORK

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at

The Coming Nation

There have been countless unknown heroes of the Mexican Revolution who have laid down their lives during the past decade. J. Kenneth Turner, telling the story of his martyrdom...

William Mailly has a remarkable story, illustrated by Tula Stevenson, entitled "The Cry of a Child."

Edgar White Burrill exposes the inner workings of the Russian system in "Red Tape and Roubles."

A striking new feature is a page of "Socialist News by Photographs."

The editorials are by Charles Edward Russell, and those who want to obtain the best work of this work must buy the Coming Nation.

For sale by news dealers, or Socialist Clubs, or will be sent to customers for 5 cents per copy. One dollar a year.

ADDRESS

COMING NATION

GIRARD, KAN.

MANY IDEAL CARS IN RAILROAD YARDS

CHICAGO, March 25.—The railroad centers in Chicago are confronted with a surplus of rolling stock. Coal cars, flat cars and box cars are standing in the yards by the hundreds and no use can be found for them.

One railroad man said today there are twice as many idle cars at present as there were in March, 1910, even allowing for the heavy purchases made by American and Canadian railroads during the past year.

The announcement of a car surplus following the relocation of railroads managers that hundreds of men have been laid off passages, in the opinion of some railroad men, a general slacking up in business.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE WHEELS-BURN COMPANY

Notice of meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held on Monday, April 10, 1911, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, 115 Broadway, New York City, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, March 26, 1911.

WILLIAM T. WALL, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK

Joseph E. Dwyer, et al., Plaintiffs, against GUYVALE BLISS, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, County of New York, rendered on the 15th day of March, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Deftor, do hereby certify and declare that the following real estate, to-wit: 174 feet and 6 inches of the Eastern side of 223rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 116 feet of the Eastern side of 223rd Street, on that day, by DEAN KENNELLY, Auctioneer, the proceeds derived by said judgment to be sold, and therein disposed of as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the County of New York, to-wit: the Eastern side of 223rd Street, together with the building and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the Western side of 223rd Street, 174 feet and 6 inches from the Eastern side of 223rd Street, and running thence Westerly and partially Northerly 100 feet, thence Southerly 223rd Street, 100 feet, thence Westerly 223rd Street, 100 feet, and again partly Northerly and Westerly to the Eastern side of 223rd Street, 100 feet to the place or place of beginning, and containing 2,500 square feet of land, more or less, as the same may hereafter be determined.

Dated, New York, March 26th, 1911.

EDWARD J. COUGHLIN, Sheriff of the County of New York.

T. Henry Cloche, Attorney for Plaintiff, Boston Road, Bronx, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 223rd Street, 223rd Street.

The approximate amount of the charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, with costs and allowances amounting to one hundred fifty-seven and 50/100 dollars (\$157.50), which interest and costs are to be paid by the purchaser out of the purchase money, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid by the Deftor, in Seventy-five (\$75.00) dollars and interest.

The above-mentioned premises are to be subject to a first mortgage of Four Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars and interest thereon, in favor of the Deftor, J. H. GANNETT & CO., Inc., New York City.

IGNATIUS M. WILKINSON, Deftor.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants

205 Broadway, Tel. 2345 Orchard, Branch, 103 Lenox Ave., bet. 114th and 116th Sts.

As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

MANHATTAN

CLOTHES AND GENTS FURNISHERS

Joe Levy, Successor to Levy Bros., 236 W. 4th St., near 12th St.

CLOTHES AND MERCHANT TAILORS

Levy Bros., 100 W. 4th St., bet. Canal St. and Broadway, N. Y. City.

PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VANISHES

J. E. Baker, 100 West St.

BROOKLYN

FURNITURE, ETC.

Smith & Dwyer, 115th St., Brooklyn Ave.

MASSACHUSETTS

ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW

Street & Bowler, 30 Prince St.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES—RAZORS—REPAIRING

G. F. Camp, 181 Park St., Boston

BOOTS AND SHOES

Norman Street, 120 Washington St.

CLEANING, DYING, PRESSING, DRESS SUITS TO LET

C. Gorman, 115 Broadway St.

CUSTOM TAILORS

Allen & Anderson, 2 School St., Boston

HATS AND GENTS FURNISHERS

Allen & Anderson, 2 School St., Boston

MASSACHUSETTS

Patrons: The Call Advertiser

Show Them Call Advertiser's Card. Use Your Purchaser's Card.

HARDWARE AND TOOLS

A. & E. J. Levy, 150 Washington St., Boston

UNION MADE HATS

ATKINS • 4 Tremont

SHOE REPAIRING

Bathory St. Repairing Co., 21 Bond St., Boston

SURGEON DENTIST

T. Trueman, 25 Chestnut St., Boston

SOCIALIST BOOKS, PAMPHLETS

M. Anderson, Boston

UNION MADE BADGES, UNIFORMS

UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOSE NOVELTIES

CAPITALISTS HOWL AT MIL. SOCIALISTS

Press Tries to Discredit Administration by Fake Interest.

By E. H. THOMAS.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—The capitalist press has been howling continually that the "terrible Socialist" had "scared capital away from Milwaukee." The Milwaukee daily papers are whining that the Socialist administration is fearfully extravagant, that it has burdened the city with debts, and destroyed Milwaukee's credit.

Last week an issue of Milwaukee bonds was put on the market. After all the capitalist press had said, it might have been supposed that purchasers would be very anxious to purchase these bonds. So it was rather surprising to see that even the capitalists themselves take no stock in what their own press says. The bonds went like hot cakes! The purchasers almost fell over one another in the scramble to buy them. It was the most attended bond sale that Milwaukee has had for the last ten years.

These bonds are for sewerage, public baths, public museum, and other purposes. They amount to \$430,000. At the rate they are selling they will bring a premium of over \$14,000 on a 4 1/2 basis.

Of course, the Milwaukee Socialist administration is not to be measured in dollars and cents. Its real test of success is the good it is doing for the people of Milwaukee and the working class. But it is amusing that the capitalist class confess by their own action that their hired howlers are talking nonsense. In fact, the capitalist class confess by their own action that the Socialist Democratic administration by their own standards, have admitted its integrity and efficiency—and that in the most practical manner possible.

Another Capitalist Dodge. Another dodge of the capitalist press is to profess a sudden interest in the unemployed and to pretend that there are 20,000 men out of work in Milwaukee for whom the Socialist administration is doing nothing. The Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, the central body of the trades unions of this city, has completely exposed this preposterous charge. It points out that there is not anything like this number of unemployed men in Milwaukee; and, secondly, that the administration is doing for these men everything that it possibly can.

The Federated Trades Council also resolved to "most emphatically con-

demn the so-called blackhand methods used by disgruntled politicians and vested interests who are endeavoring to discredit the best administration Milwaukee has ever had by subsidizing the press and the hired grafters in a systematized knocking of the administration." In the same meeting the Federated Trades Council adopted resolutions containing a vigorous arraignment of the capitalist press and pledging their moral support to the proposed Milwaukee Socialist daily.

Factory Gate Meetings. Next week the factory gate meetings will be in full swing in Milwaukee. The best Social Democratic speakers will address the factory workers during the noon hour on the issues of the campaign.

The primary election last Tuesday resulted rather unsatisfactorily for the Socialists, two of their candidates for the School Board failing to get on the ballot. This was due to the fact that the Social Democratic voters failed to understand the new non-partisan primary law, which was passed only three weeks ago for the avowed purpose of blocking the Socialists.

These non-partisan laws, framed up just to "kill the Social Democrats," as the enemy freely admitted, will make it a little harder for them, and will necessitate a good deal more work and more expense in their campaigns. They are accordingly putting out immense quantities of literature and will meet their increased difficulties with increased efforts and with redoubled energy.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY. Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue. "The Manufacture of Flour," William Noyes.

Public School 50, 228 East 57th street; "Southern California," I. Rogers Mount. Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets; "Phases of Life in Persia," Albert S. Tall.

Stuyvesant High School, 16th street, near First avenue; "City of Washington," Dr. George Newton Cross. Public School 51, 523 West 44th street; "Central America," John H. Geary.

Public School 110, 133d street, east of Eighth avenue; "Tahiti and the Society Islands," Dr. Henry E. Crampton. Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street; "Venice," Glen Arnold Grove.

Public School 158, Avenue A and East 77th street; "Life in the Southern States," Dr. William H. Stubblebine. Public School 159, 241 East 119th street; "Under the Roof of the World," Samuel A. Perrine.

Public School 165, 108th street, west of Amsterdam avenue; "China," Prof. George William Knox. Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets; "How to Know Our Sex," Theodore Hoffmann.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

Business Meetings. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 3.

A special business meeting of Branch 3 will be held tonight for the purpose of discussing and voting upon the four referendums now before the local. All members in good standing should endeavor to be on hand at 8:30 sharp.

Branch 7 Entertainment. On Saturday night, April 1, Branch 7 will hold its annual concert and ball at the Lenox Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue.

PHILADELPHIA. A county caucus to nominate, subject to the June primaries, will be held Sunday, April 9, at 2 p. m., at 232 North 9th street, United Trades Association Building.

NEW JERSEY. Call for State Convention. To the Local and Branch Secretaries: Dear Comrades—As the result of our recent State referendum, Jersey City was chosen as the place for holding the State convention, and May 30 (Decoration Day) as the date.

Important business meeting tonight. Members are urgently requested to attend. Election of officers and committee. Discussion on various vital matters. No Socialist living in the 23d A. D., whether party member or not, can afford to miss this important meeting, which makes the beginning of a period of renewed activity and propaganda in the district.

Conference of Young People. The following call for a conference of all young Socialist societies of New York and Brooklyn has been issued by the Executive Board of the Young People's Socialist Federation.

Irish Socialist Federation. There will be a business meeting of the Irish Socialist Federation at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, tonight, at 8 o'clock.

Central Committee Meeting. The two most important matters considered at the meeting of the Central Committee of Local New York of the Socialist party, in the Labor Temple, Saturday night, were the loss of life at the Triangle Waist Company fire, and the reconsideration of the Robert Roy Matthews case, which has been before the party the last two months.

Trussmaker. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 1490 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

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

For the suppression of the working class if any dispute should ever arise in Bridgeport, concerning wages or the hours of labor, as this is a large industrial center; and "And whereas the working class called out to protect them, no matter how just their demands may have been, and that aforesaid bill is only a part of the capitalists' scheme of militarism whereby labor is to be crushed into a greater degree of servility in order to appease the greed of capitalism and uphold an unrighteous and dangerous system which has within itself the seeds of self-destruction and is even now tottering to its downfall." Yet the working class did not expect this blunt tool would so openly wound the feelings of the community, insult the working class, disgrace the city, and allow his tongue to outrun his brains, thereby exposing the reason his masters have for wanting a better army; and "Whereas it is evident that this city will be obliged to pay every penny of this appropriation, with heavy interest to boot, and knowing that the people as a whole are opposed to oppressing themselves with a large State tax in order to house and maintain an army for the expressed purpose of shooting down the working class on whom our present state of civilization is based; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Socialist party in mass meeting assembled, do hereby denounce the aforesaid bill as not only unnecessary, but detrimental to the peace, happiness and welfare of this city; and be it further

"Resolved, That we respectfully ask your law-abiding and patriotic citizens to discontinuance in every way the passage of this bill, and if an armed force is built let the capitalists appropriate enough of their ill gotten gain to build it a monument to their infernal greed as did the Bishop of Brugh when he built his house lower on the Rhine.

OHIO. Canton. The debate in Canton recently between Allen Cook and the Rev. Arthur Higby, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, completely filled the big auditorium, even though an admission fee was charged.

"Comrades, realizing the fact that thousands of young people are exploited daily in the shops and factories of this city, working from early in the morning until late at night, we, young Socialists, who have grasped the principles of Socialism and its message to the toilers, think it our duty to unite in one strong and efficient federation, and help those unfortunates and ourselves who, by the way, are victims of the same barbarous system.

"We, therefore, call upon you to send a delegation of two to the conference of the Young People's Socialist Federation, which will take place at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, Sunday evening, April 2."

Then the latter came back through the Canton News-Democrat with a couple of columns and suggested that a public discussion be held. The Rev. Higby accepted and 400 people went to the auditorium to hear the debate. He was disappointed. From all accounts it could hardly be called a debate. The Rev. Higby displayed such crass ignorance of Socialism and the labor movement generally that his friends wondered why he was foolish enough to engage in a public discussion. To cover his confusion he thought it would be a good scheme to employ the Davie-Goldstein-Martha Moore Avery tactics and condemn the Socialists as free lovers, home wreckers, etc.

Then Cook went after him and produced statistics to show that thousands of preachers have been convicted of seduction, while no known Socialist is in jail on any such crime. The audience fairly raised the roof as Cook drove home point after point, and when Higby made a final desperate effort to defend the weak position that he chose somebody yelled, "How about the Rev. Levi Lupton?" That put the finishing touch to Higby. A visiting minister to Canton remarked to a carload of people: "If I were in Higby's place I never would speak in public again. Never!"

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Louis B. Boudin will lecture tomorrow evening at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432, Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn. Subject, "Our Rulers, the United States Supreme Court." Arranged by the Progressive Literary and Aid Society. Admission free. All welcome.

Prof. J. Chant Lipes has started a new class in Esperanto, which meets every Tuesday night, 8 o'clock, at the Hefly Institute, near Pratt Library, Ryerson street, between DeKalb and Willoughby avenues. All Socialists and others who believe in the brotherhood of man and perceive that a universal language will help bring it are invited to join the class without delay. The only expense is a fifty-cent textbook, "Private" "Fifty Lessons in Esperanto."

The Fundamental Principles of Socialism is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Emil Meyer at the meeting of the Progress Literary and Debating Society tonight. All comrades are requested to be present accompanied by several non-Socialist friends. Questions and discussion always follow the lecture. Admission free. No collection.

The Society of Sexual and General Hygiene has just been organized. It is announced, for the purpose of imparting reliable information to the laity on the important subject of sexual and general hygiene. It will hold weekly meetings, some of which will be open to the general public and some to members only. The lectures will be followed by questions, and one of the features of these meetings will be that the audience will be able to ask questions, not only on the subject of the lecture, but on any subject concerning hygiene. The following is a list of the subjects of the weekly lectures: "The Psychology of Sex," "Sexual Abstinence vs. Sexual Moderation," "The Influence of Complete Abstinence on Each Sex," "Sexual Dependence; Its Terrible Influence on the

Workmen's Circle Directory. BRANCH NO. 2, Arbuter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 302 Broadway, 2d floor, 2nd door.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 424 West 46th St.—3 large newly painted rooms, gas, \$9.50, \$12.50. Apply Janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 5TH AVE., 217, near 125th St.—3 large rooms, bath, tub, toilet, \$14; 2nd floor, \$14; 3rd floor, \$14.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook. 130TH ST., 533 E.—3 large, light rooms; bath; one light newly decorated; 2 blocks to L and subway; \$18; 1st floor, \$18.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. 144TH ST., 223 W.—Furnished room, Mrs. Marshall, near L and subway stations. Mrs. Marshall.

Family: Its Causes and Prevention, "The Three Venereal Diseases: Their Ravages," "Venereal Diseases in Married Life," "The Best Methods of Prevention of Venereal Disease," "What Venereal Prophylactics Are Accomplishing in the Army and Navy," "The Relationship Between the Sexual Instinct and Nervous and Psychic Diseases," "Prostitution and the Best Methods of Dealing With It," "The Hygiene of Girlhood and Womanhood," "The Hygiene of Pregnancy."

The above lectures will all be delivered by Dr. William J. Robinson. The following lectures will be delivered by thoroughly competent men, each one a specialist in his line: "Vaccination, Pros and Cons," "Vivisection and Anti-Vivisection," "What is a Proper Diet?" "How to Prevent Colds," "How to Care for the Teeth," "How to Take Care of the Eyes," "The Hygiene of Sleep," "The Hygiene of Bathing," "What Is Arteriosclerosis, and How to Prevent It," "The Best Forms of Exercise," "The Beneficial and Injurious Results of Exercise," "How Economic Conditions Influence Our Health," "What Diseases May Be Termed Economic Diseases," "Occupational Diseases, and How to Prevent Them," "How to Prevent Consumption," "Quackery in All Its Forms," "The Difference Between the Honest Scientific Physician and the Quack; How to Know the One from the Other," "The Wonderful Achievements of Medicine and Surgery in the Last Half Century," "What the Great Medical Scientists Are Doing," "Have We Any Methods of Prolonging Human Life, and What Are They?"

The membership dues are \$1 a year, but no money is to be sent now. Those interested may send their names to Dr. William J. Robinson, president of the society, at 12 Mount Morris Park West. They will be informed in due time of the activities of the society and of the place and time of the lectures. Inclose no stamps for reply.

HAAS SONS. High-class Distillations and Greenery. 8510 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

C. GRAU. High-class Distillations and Greenery. 8510 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

UP TO DATE CLOTHING. B. PFEFFERKORN. 427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Haslach Shoes. 261 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

Martin Drexler. 66-68 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. NEADE SHOE CO. 125 N. 4TH ST. NEW YORK.

RESTAURANTS. SITUATION WANTED. A Polish man, respectable, and well educated, but overeducated for his present job, wishes to secure a position as a waiter or a cook in a restaurant or hotel, or as a clerk in an office. Capable and trustworthy. Excellent references. Address: 100 W. 11th St., New York City.

Classified Advertisements. Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 10c per line. 5 Insertions, 50c per line. Seven insertions to a month, \$1.00 per line. No Discount.

Workmen's Circle Directory. BRANCH NO. 2, Arbuter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 302 Broadway, 2d floor, 2nd door.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 424 West 46th St.—3 large newly painted rooms, gas, \$9.50, \$12.50. Apply Janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 5TH AVE., 217, near 125th St.—3 large rooms, bath, tub, toilet, \$14; 2nd floor, \$14; 3rd floor, \$14.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook. 130TH ST., 533 E.—3 large, light rooms; bath; one light newly decorated; 2 blocks to L and subway; \$18; 1st floor, \$18.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. 144TH ST., 223 W.—Furnished room, Mrs. Marshall, near L and subway stations. Mrs. Marshall.

Family: Its Causes and Prevention, "The Three Venereal Diseases: Their Ravages," "Venereal Diseases in Married Life," "The Best Methods of Prevention of Venereal Disease," "What Venereal Prophylactics Are Accomplishing in the Army and Navy," "The Relationship Between the Sexual Instinct and Nervous and Psychic Diseases," "Prostitution and the Best Methods of Dealing With It," "The Hygiene of Girlhood and Womanhood," "The Hygiene of Pregnancy."

HAAS SONS. High-class Distillations and Greenery. 8510 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

C. GRAU. High-class Distillations and Greenery. 8510 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

UP TO DATE CLOTHING. B. PFEFFERKORN. 427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund. 4. MORRISANIA—Sec. C. Matthews, 40 E. 124th St., N. Y. City. 5. HARTMAN—Sec. J. J. Matthews, 40 E. 124th St., N. Y. City.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 424 West 46th St.—3 large newly painted rooms, gas, \$9.50, \$12.50. Apply Janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 5TH AVE., 217, near 125th St.—3 large rooms, bath, tub, toilet, \$14; 2nd floor, \$14; 3rd floor, \$14.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook. 130TH ST., 533 E.—3 large, light rooms; bath; one light newly decorated; 2 blocks to L and subway; \$18; 1st floor, \$18.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. 144TH ST., 223 W.—Furnished room, Mrs. Marshall, near L and subway stations. Mrs. Marshall.

Family: Its Causes and Prevention, "The Three Venereal Diseases: Their Ravages," "Venereal Diseases in Married Life," "The Best Methods of Prevention of Venereal Disease," "What Venereal Prophylactics Are Accomplishing in the Army and Navy," "The Relationship Between the Sexual Instinct and Nervous and Psychic Diseases," "Prostitution and the Best Methods of Dealing With It," "The Hygiene of Girlhood and Womanhood," "The Hygiene of Pregnancy."

HAAS SONS. High-class Distillations and Greenery. 8510 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

C. GRAU. High-class Distillations and Greenery. 8510 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

WARNING TO MOTHERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL. It is against the law of good health to neglect your teeth. Bad teeth means poorly nourished body, reflecting thereby on the mind and development of your children. Now is the time to have your children's teeth taken care of and prevent extra cost, loss and decay. Decay means more trouble and attend to this at once. Teeth extracted free, also inserted at the lowest cost, at following offices of the PARIS DENTAL PARLORS. NEW YORK CITY.

The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
For One Year, \$2.00
For Six Months, \$1.00
For Three Months, .50
For One Month, .15
In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. MONDAY, MARCH 27, NO. 86.

MURDER AND NOTHING ELSE BUT MURDER

The fire in the Triangle Shirtwaist factory was a murder, a ghastly, horrible murder, and one that will be duplicated again and again while building owners are permitted, for the sake of saving a few hundred dollars, to endanger the lives of countless workers. That such a tragedy would occur has been foretold over and over again. Chief Croker of the Fire Department has issued repeated warnings. All of them fell on deaf ears. To carry out the necessary reforms would have cost money, and money is sacred and must be protected. Human life is not sacred and may be sacrificed endlessly.

Immediately after the Newark disaster there was a great furry and much talk. Conditions exactly similar to those in Newark were pointed out here. Demands were made for safeguarding buildings in which people were employed. Fire traps in plenty were mentioned and commented upon. But that was all. Every attempt that is made to pass satisfactory building laws, to safeguard those who work in factories, to provide adequate means of exit, is met with strenuous, unflinching and bitter opposition. More means of exit would require the use of increased space, and space in New York is valuable. Adequate fire escapes cost a few thousand dollars for a large building. So their construction has been fought. The so-called fireproof buildings usually have elevators and narrow, winding stairways. When a fire gets under way the elevators cannot be worked, and the stairways prove useless. Then, as there are no outside escapes, those in the building are doomed to a horrible death.

It is a condition that was known, and that was fought against. But the builders had the money to defeat all legislation, and those who have control of the Building Department, either because they are blind, ignorant or criminal, have permitted even existing ordinances to be ineffective. Violations are everyday matters, and yet nothing was done. Even Mayor Gaynor, who could find plenty of warrant in law for the turning of the Police Department over to the express companies for the purpose of breaking a strike, could evidently find no warrant for the use of the police in an investigation of conditions that were everywhere known to be a menace to thousands of persons.

And this condition of affairs is one of the fruits of capitalism. Those who own the buildings also control the legislative bodies and dominate all departments that may have to do with buildings. That same class that owns and controls also does the employing. They are perfectly willing to risk the lives of their employes in these fire traps. They are absolutely opposed to spending any money for appliances that would render employment safer.

In every way the criminal laxity and the vicious opposition to decent building laws are born of the same lust for wealth that has so far blocked all attempts to obtain an efficient employers' liability law. It is born in the exploitation of the working class, and as profits grow greatest when the exploitation is the harshest, the exploitation is pushed to the limit. Every attempt to obtain better sanitary conditions has been fought. Every attempt to obtain adequate fire laws has been fought. In other words, every attempt of the working class members to protect life and limb has been fought by those who exploit the working class.

The horror of the present disaster will doubtlessly cause a tremendous outcry of rage, of sorrow and resentment. Will it lead to a change of the present criminal conditions? Girls 16, 17 and 18 years old, just come to womanhood, predominate among the victims. Why they were open to such a harrowing fate is shown in the case of some of the dead with their pay envelopes still clutched in their charred fingers. For five, six or seven dollars a week they endured the endless hours of drudgery and ran all the risk.

Their living fellow workers and thousands of other good people may fight to end the perils. But they will not be ended if the capitalist building owners can prevent it. Even to save lives they will not spend money. But aroused public opinion has an opportunity now to wipe out that menace. The Building Department, the Police Department and the Fire Department should rigorously enforce existing laws. That will do something. But newer, saner, more scientific laws are needed. They should be passed, and any anti-fire lobby that attempts to frustrate the passing of them should be ruthlessly crushed.

The expected has happened, and it is not the worst that can happen. The city is full of similar places. Mayor Gaynor has his duty plain before him. Let him show in this instance that he possesses the same resourcefulness that he evinced in winning the express strike for the express monopoly.

EFFICIENCY AND PATRIOTISM

It has come to pass that "efficiency" means for the workers to produce more wealth at the same or less cost for the masters. As this is a highly desirable state of affairs the efficiency expert has been born and trained and he is abroad in the land. In the course of his labors he does not even for a moment turn aside to demonstrate to the employers how they can pay more wages to their men. That is not his business. He is absorbed with the idea of showing the working class how to produce more wealth. His ideas of efficiency begin and end there.

Recently there was a classic instance in the matter of the railroads. They were gravely informed that they were spending too much money. It was not on dividends, not on high salaries to officials, and not on corruption funds to be used in the national or State legislatures. It was on the real workers they employ. The expert easily demonstrated that the same or fewer men could do more work. Therefore, doing more work at the same wages the profits would be greater. And this is THE consummation greatly to be desired.

This month's Technical World Magazine contains an article by Bailey Millard under the rather misleading caption, "Raise Wages and Cut Cost." Frederick W. Taylor is credited with introducing this glorious idea and with having begun to practice it in the Midvale Steel Works.

His system was appealingly simple. He simply made the men do more work. No matter how you turn and twist the explanation, that is the sum and substance of it. Then he handed the system on to other men for improvement. One of the best was Frank B. Gilbreth. He introduced the idea of "efficient patriotism," that is, of losing race pride or race prejudice for the purpose of getting more money for the employer. This led him to use the different national flags for the purpose of spurring the workers on in their creative efforts. One race was played off against another, and this is how it worked:

"The Swedes put forth their best efforts and soon their pride of country was gratified by the flying of the Swedish flag above the workers. The Russians then bent to the work and soon their flag displaced that of the Swedes. For some time the record of the Irishmen was low, but, with dogged determination, they set to work to raise it and finally did so; and when their big green banner, with its sharp emblem, floated high above the bridge their foreman swelled out his chest and broke forth in this piece of Irish subterfuge: "Ah, me b'ys! There's the flag of Erin. Keep up yer licks and don't let any downed Protestants put it down!"

"And they didn't."
That is certainly "an ellergunt idea," and, according to capitalism, is the very highest form of patriotism. What could there be better

(Continued on columns 6 and 7 this page.)

A LABOR PARTY IN AUSTRALIA—II.

By DORA B. MONTEFIORE.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. ANDREW FISHER, FEDERAL PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA.

It was at the annual labor conference of the State of New South Wales that I first met Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Prime Minister. He, and the Labor Prime Minister of New South Wales, Mr. McGowen, and the Labor Prime Minister of South Australia, Mr. Verran, had each in turn addressed the conference as "Ladies and Gentlemen," and had told the delegates that they had met together to deliberate how they could best "improve the conditions of the workers." A keen debate had then taken place on an amendment to the Objective of the Political Labor League, sent into conference by the Rockchoppers' Union. My previous article gave the text of the Objective, but I will repeat it here, so as to give point to the amendment. Objective: "(1) The cultivation of an Australian sentiment, based upon the maintenance of racial purity, and the development in Australia of an enlightened and self-reliant community. (2) The securing of the full results of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of monopolies, and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the State and municipality." Amendment: "The securing to the workers the full result of their skill and industry by the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange." There were three other amendments to the Objective, but much the same lines as that of the Rockchoppers, showing that there is a widespread feeling as to the vagueness of the existing formula, and the desire was close and keen, resulting eventually in the amendments being lost; for by the constitution of the conference a two-thirds majority of those present was necessary. In order to change any plank in the platform, it was after this debate, which he followed very closely and attentively, that Mr. Fisher rose and came down into the body of the hall. He had previously promised me my interview about tea time, so, at a sign from him, as he passed the reporters' table, I rose and followed him out into the street and we strolled across Hyde Park to the tea kiosk, where our talk was to take place.

Naturally my first question was: "Well, Mr. Fisher, what is your feeling about the division just taken?" "Personally," he replied, "I consider it matters very little, for the wording of the Objective is, for it is well known that are our ultimate aims and mere words of words are of little consequence."
"That may be," I replied, "but do you not feel sometimes that the movement is somewhat insular, and that it might gain in breadth by sending delegates to the Triennial Socialist International Congress. And with that object in view, might it not be better to bring the definite Objective more in line with international labor and Socialist thought?"

Mr. Fisher agreed that it would be good for the Australian labor movement to be more formally linked up with the movement in other countries; and we continued chatting on labor problems of the hour till we reached the tea-rooms, and sat down with Dr. Jensen, of the Sydney University, and a Socialist, for an hour's talk.
Mr. Fisher is a spare, well-knit, white-haired man of about 50, with dark keen eyes; he gives one the impression of thoughtful doggedness. He would defend a position, I should say, better than he would attack, and his temperament is more complex than simple. He is patient and painstaking in explaining points, and though stating plainly that he had a rooted objection to interviews (and who has not?), yet, when under the inquisition, spoke openly and candidly of the immediate work and aims of the party.
The burning question in Australian politics at the present moment is that of the referenda (or series of questions to which voters are to answer "yes" or "no"), and which are to be placed before the electors of the Commonwealth in April next. The object of these referenda is to get an expression of opinion from the electors as to the transference of certain powers, now exercised by individual States, of which there are six in the Commonwealth) to the Federal Government. Among the referenda questions is one which deals specially with the transference of powers in industrial matters from the States to the Central Government; and it is urged by some (among whom is Mr. McGowen, the Prime Minister for New South Wales) that the demands are too sweeping and that any power asked for should be more specifically defined.

I was therefore glad to have the opportunity of asking Mr. Fisher some questions on these points, for so far, the political campaign on the subject of the referenda proposals has not yet taken the field until the middle of February.
We had been talking about the growing power of trusts and combines, which are one of the causes of the increase of the cost of living all over the world, and Mr. Fisher explained that it was in order to gain power to deal with these trusts and monopolies that they were asking for unification of industrial authority in the hands of the Federal Government. Australia, new though the country is, is already riddled with the wire work of rings and combines. There are jam, fruit and fish rings and a serious threat of two great meat rings being formed, which would immediately run up in price the only cheap commodity of which Australia can boast. Mr. Fisher contends that a central authority, with fuller powers, can deal with these problems better than can a local authority. The P. L. L. by caucus agreement, are inclined to support him and his ministry in their demands and Mr. Watson, a late Labor Premier, has since this interview with Mr. Fisher was taken down, stated to the delegates in conference, that "any member of the party who voted in the negative was stabbing the movement in the back." Mr. Fisher's statement to me on the subject was: "We desire to get voters through a referendum of the people, which will enable us to destroy in the big trusts full-blown blocs of monopolies and com-

binaries, which in the United States have grown to such large proportions." I then questioned him about the issue of the treasury bills by the Federal Government—an issue which has been severely criticized in many quarters, and which I had heard attacked by financial experts at the recent Science Congress in the Sydney University. I told him I considered at the time there was a lack of sincerity about the experts' attack; as they condemned the issue in principle, but added that the present issue was not of much consequence, as it involved a matter of only seven million. He laughed heartily at this, and explained further that these treasury notes just issued could be used freely in exchange among all dwellers in the Commonwealth, but when presented to the treasurer at the Federal seat of Government, they must be paid in gold; that arrangement would obviate the danger of any sudden rush for gold, as some time must elapse before getting the notes from distant parts of the Commonwealth to the seat of Government. Some delegate to the conference, having stated that there was likely to be a split before long in the ranks of the Labor Party between Industrial Unionists, and those for whom political action had too many charms, I questioned Mr. Fisher as to his views on this subject, and he begged me to pay too much attention to what he looked upon as more or less irresponsible utterances of delegates, and assured me that in a day or two they would settle down to steady work and there would be more discipline and self-restraint in the remarks of delegates.

I then asked him about the cost of living in Sydney, which, as a practical housekeeper, I found almost double that in England. He replied that he and Mrs. Fisher had been home to England, had lived in a furnished house, and that Mrs. Fisher claimed living was dearer in England than out here. I explained that what I wanted to get at was, whether any increase in wages to the worker out here was of much real benefit to him, considering that the law of wages made their rise or fall depend on the cost of living? He contended that the worker all round would get ahead here than in England, and I quite agreed with him that one does not see the mass of misery here that one does in the old country; but I continued to press the point that if immigration were encouraged to a large extent, exactly the same problems and miseries would arise here, as long as the State was capitalistic and competitive, instead of co-operative. He replied that it was impossible to go faster than the majority of the party would allow, and instanced the fact that there was no unanimity, even on the question of land nationalization; he felt convinced that if matters were pushed on too rapidly disaster would ensue; an emotional conservative wave might sweep the country, and throw things further back than they were now. The subsequent debate in the conference on land nationalization has proved there is an overwhelming majority in favor of it, and that the only argument used against it was that having it on the fighting platform might lose elections.
Altogether the impression left on my mind after this long and really interesting talk with the man, who represents politically the democratic aspirations of the people of Australia, was that perhaps even he did not gauge the strength of the industrial revolutionary forces, which, now that labor, as well as capital, has an international basis, are ranging themselves all over the world for the final struggle, and industry stands on its feet free. Mr. Fisher, I believe, will be true to the ideals of "improving the conditions of labor," which are the ideals for which Mr. Gompers, Mr. Shackleton, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lloyd George stand, but would he lead when labor demands, as it must soon demand, the full reward of industry, which reward can only be obtained under the socialized order of society? The ideals of that new order can surely have nothing to say to those who join in coronation festivities, or who fail to point out to the worker that in his cause, which is in effect the cause of the humanity of the future, fellowship among workers all over the world is life and the lack of fellowship is death.

We Socialists are so accustomed to and case-hardened against disapproval and hostile criticism (in-principle, we must be if we are to continue to be Socialists), and so unaccustomed and sensitive to approval and commendation, that we are, as a rule, careful not to praise another Comrade for fear of causing sudden death from shock and surprise. But I do not believe this is right. I believe that we should get over this habit. A Socialist may be must be, armed against all the vile attacks which are made upon him by those not of his faith, and because he appears indifferent to carping criticism, we sometimes seem to get the idea that he is a little more or a little less than human, and is indifferent to praise.
A man may not look for praise or applause (we are, in fact, a bit justified in harsh judgment for either), but I know of nothing in the national, state, or local constitutions, in Marx, in Engels, in Bebel, or in the Bible, which forbids us Socialists from recognizing openly, and expressing publicly, our approval and encouragement of another Comrade's good work. Encouragement and approval puts heart into a man, they spur him on, if he is built of the right stuff, to greater efforts yet, and if too much of it comes his way, and he is not built of the right stuff, I am sure we can always find a way to yank him off his high horse, and let him plod along unaided for a while.
All this is a preamble, as may be supposed, and it is made up merely for the purpose of heading the same gently, for my own comfort.

MILLIONAIRE FLAT DWELLERS

By ANDRE TRIDON.

The estimable and sedate persons who consider the ownership of a nondescript shingle-roofed, yellowish-greenish-brownish Swiss chalet in a "residence section," or of a lustrous brownstone front town house, with a high stoop, as the sharp line of cleavage between those who are "it" and the rolling stones without social prestige, will learn with not a few misgivings that Senator Elihu Root has joined the phalanx of flat dwellers.

Computers' wives whose husbands leave their "private residence" on the 7:02 a.m. to return on the 7:50 p.m. should not, however, assume too snobbish or too scornful an attitude to the senator; they should suspend their judgment until they possess full particulars concerning the flat. For Senator Root could very well afford a "private residence." In fact, he "afforded one" until recently, when he sold his splendid town house on Park avenue and 71st street.

Therein lies the mystery. For he is not retreating. On the contrary, his private house was one of the handsomest modern dwellings in an expensive section, and, if we trust the information given out by the dailies, the money he received for it will merely pay his rent for some fifteen years.
If your private residence, oh, proud computer's wife, were not burdened with several mortgages, the sale of it would not enable the senator to face his landlord for a year.

The day of millionaires' palaces are numbered. Enter the flat houses (at the City Hall they are, oh, irony of words, listed as tenements) for millionaires. For it takes the income of a whole million well invested to run such a flat.
The first one of those millionaire flat houses, which will be completed some time next summer, is twelve stories high.

Quite a new problem is bound to confront in a very near future the New York Sightseeing Car Company. It is said that they have already engaged experienced massage specialists and celebrated opticians to relieve the acute cases of stiff-neck and strabismus from which their patrons will suffer very generally. Think of following the "lecturer's" explanations while he describes megaphonically the "contents" of some of those millionaire tenements.
"On the ninth floor there lives the famous Wall Street plunger . . ."

A suggestion was also made by a director of the sightseeing car company that new cars be purchased which could be tilted so as to allow the "rubbernecks" always to sit at a convenient angle while enjoying the sights of the city's landmarks.
Those whose minds are haunted by visions of night fires will also learn with regret that the senator's eyrie is located on the tenth floor. It is in this respect, however, that he has an enormous advantage over the computer's wife. When you occupy the whole tenth floor of a skyscraper, who can boast of disposing of more air and more light and enjoying greater privacy? Until, of course, the whole city is made up of skyscraper flat houses and then—

At such a height, on the tenth floor, there is not one window of the twenty-two rooms and eight bathrooms which will not command a wonderful aspect of the urban scenery.
Yes, twenty-two rooms and eight bathrooms, such is the size of the senator's flat, and still incredible as it may sound, the tenement house inspectors expressed fears lest the senator's family should not dispose of enough air and light. One of the rooms devoted to "entertaining" and described as the "salon," sixteen and a half by twenty and a half feet, receives its light and ventilation through only one window. According to the tenement house laws of this city the window should have been about four inches higher and five inches wider. Otherwise, the tenement house inspector said, the senator and his family might choke to death. In vain did the landlord remonstrate, in vain did he call the solicitous inspector's attention to the fact that the "stuffy" room opened also on a dining room twenty-one by twenty-five feet, on a living room twenty-one by twenty-four feet, and on a reception room fourteen by thirty-six.
The inspector was obstinate and refused

to bear the blame for the senator's possible suffocation. The size of the parlor had to be reduced by a few feet and the extraordinary application of the tenement house law is due the octagonal shape of the "salon." In spite of this the "salon" will be large enough for any purposes. For balls, receptions and other entertainments Mrs. Root will have at her disposal two thousand feet of floor space. Society editor, please take note.
A description of the other rooms would not prove of overwhelming interest to the reader. Empty rooms are better left unrepresented. As this flat house, however, represents the latest application of the builder's art it will be worth while to devote a few words to new and costly appliances which are to be tried for the first time.
At this season of the year it is pertinent to ask questions about the heating system. The open fireplaces, which adorn the principal rooms appear very inadequate to fight back Jack Frost's whippers, especially on the tenth floor. A few valuable handles here and there reveal the fact that the cheering log will play a part more ornamental than utilitarian.
An orchestra and a radiator are lovable but unsightly. Unlike well-bred children, orchestras, Wagner thought, should be heard, but not seen. The architect has finally decided that the anonymous heat of a radiator would do the tenants much good even if silly, oblong gills of the radiator itself did not intrude into the harmonious piece of a well furnished dwelling.
To an unobtrusive system of heating corresponds an equally unobtrusive system of cooling. Banished forever from the millionaire's skyscraper the muscular man who, armed with sinister tongs, juggled with three-foot cakes of pond juice frappe. Ammonia fumes creeping in pipes concealed within the wall will give your fruit the right crispness of frost, will congeal your pure distilled water, will harden the cream in your freezer.
Cold made as tractable as heat will keep your wine at the exact temperature of the most famous European cellars; it will even, oh, computer's wife, ward off moths and other fluttering or creeping pests in the private fur storage. Gone forever, the obnoxious camphor balls which made us smell for a month at the beginning of every winter like stuffed birds or taxidermied monkeys. Designers in that commodity should be very conservative in placing future orders.
The picturesque profession of second-story man is also likely to be blighted by the new development in flat building. Even should an up-to-date Arsene Lupin run successfully the gantlet of curmudgeon, doorman, hall boys, elevator boys and other uniformed grades, little would his ingenuity avail him; for, horrible dictu, every pantry is now provided with a silver safe. The only individual who could eventually make an illicit "find" would be the watchman who all night long will patrol noiselessly the halls of every apartment, recording his passage every time on special clocks.
Does it not seem curious that owners of apartment buildings should have waited until this day to engage the services of the night watchman, without which no office building would be complete? And still it is in flats that configurations are most likely to occur and should be checked with the utmost promptness.
Besides the silver safe which led us to discuss the question of burglars and watchmen, the service part of the flat is provided with several devices assuring comfort for tenants and their domestic folk.
Laundry work need no longer disturb the kitchen activities for two interminable days. Private laundries containing tubs with jets of live steam have been located in the basement and on the roof; the former, supplied with steam driers, will be used in winter; the others, with open air driers, will be more convenient during the summer. Besides, there is a general laundry containing, in addition to steam driers, automatic washers of huge size enabling the laundresses in emergencies to wash and boil unusual quantities of linen in a very short time.
There is also a large ironing room equipped with improved boards and electrical flat irons.
The question of garbage removal has been solved in a radical way. Garbage is thrown as soon as it is produced into the incinerator, where it is reduced to ashes without producing the slightest odor or smoke.
The cleaning of windows will be entrusted to skyscraper window-cleaners who conquered sliminess long ago and will spare the assembly the nerve-racking sight of a female body trying to overcome the laws of gravity one hundred feet above the ground.
A central vacuum cleaning plant will cause a slump in the broom and carpet

to bear the blame for the senator's possible suffocation. The size of the parlor had to be reduced by a few feet and the extraordinary application of the tenement house law is due the octagonal shape of the "salon." In spite of this the "salon" will be large enough for any purposes. For balls, receptions and other entertainments Mrs. Root will have at her disposal two thousand feet of floor space. Society editor, please take note.
A description of the other rooms would not prove of overwhelming interest to the reader. Empty rooms are better left unrepresented. As this flat house, however, represents the latest application of the builder's art it will be worth while to devote a few words to new and costly appliances which are to be tried for the first time.
At this season of the year it is pertinent to ask questions about the heating system. The open fireplaces, which adorn the principal rooms appear very inadequate to fight back Jack Frost's whippers, especially on the tenth floor. A few valuable handles here and there reveal the fact that the cheering log will play a part more ornamental than utilitarian.
An orchestra and a radiator are lovable but unsightly. Unlike well-bred children, orchestras, Wagner thought, should be heard, but not seen. The architect has finally decided that the anonymous heat of a radiator would do the tenants much good even if silly, oblong gills of the radiator itself did not intrude into the harmonious piece of a well furnished dwelling.
To an unobtrusive system of heating corresponds an equally unobtrusive system of cooling. Banished forever from the millionaire's skyscraper the muscular man who, armed with sinister tongs, juggled with three-foot cakes of pond juice frappe. Ammonia fumes creeping in pipes concealed within the wall will give your fruit the right crispness of frost, will congeal your pure distilled water, will harden the cream in your freezer.
Cold made as tractable as heat will keep your wine at the exact temperature of the most famous European cellars; it will even, oh, computer's wife, ward off moths and other fluttering or creeping pests in the private fur storage. Gone forever, the obnoxious camphor balls which made us smell for a month at the beginning of every winter like stuffed birds or taxidermied monkeys. Designers in that commodity should be very conservative in placing future orders.
The picturesque profession of second-story man is also likely to be blighted by the new development in flat building. Even should an up-to-date Arsene Lupin run successfully the gantlet of curmudgeon, doorman, hall boys, elevator boys and other uniformed grades, little would his ingenuity avail him; for, horrible dictu, every pantry is now provided with a silver safe. The only individual who could eventually make an illicit "find" would be the watchman who all night long will patrol noiselessly the halls of every apartment, recording his passage every time on special clocks.
Does it not seem curious that owners of apartment buildings should have waited until this day to engage the services of the night watchman, without which no office building would be complete? And still it is in flats that configurations are most likely to occur and should be checked with the utmost promptness.
Besides the silver safe which led us to discuss the question of burglars and watchmen, the service part of the flat is provided with several devices assuring comfort for tenants and their domestic folk.
Laundry work need no longer disturb the kitchen activities for two interminable days. Private laundries containing tubs with jets of live steam have been located in the basement and on the roof; the former, supplied with steam driers, will be used in winter; the others, with open air driers, will be more convenient during the summer. Besides, there is a general laundry containing, in addition to steam driers, automatic washers of huge size enabling the laundresses in emergencies to wash and boil unusual quantities of linen in a very short time.
There is also a large ironing room equipped with improved boards and electrical flat irons.
The question of garbage removal has been solved in a radical way. Garbage is thrown as soon as it is produced into the incinerator, where it is reduced to ashes without producing the slightest odor or smoke.
The cleaning of windows will be entrusted to skyscraper window-cleaners who conquered sliminess long ago and will spare the assembly the nerve-racking sight of a female body trying to overcome the laws of gravity one hundred feet above the ground.
A central vacuum cleaning plant will cause a slump in the broom and carpet

to bear the blame for the senator's possible suffocation. The size of the parlor had to be reduced by a few feet and the extraordinary application of the tenement house law is due the octagonal shape of the "salon." In spite of this the "salon" will be large enough for any purposes. For balls, receptions and other entertainments Mrs. Root will have at her disposal two thousand feet of floor space. Society editor, please take note.
A description of the other rooms would not prove of overwhelming interest to the reader. Empty rooms are better left unrepresented. As this flat house, however, represents the latest application of the builder's art it will be worth while to devote a few words to new and costly appliances which are to be tried for the first time.
At this season of the year it is pertinent to ask questions about the heating system. The open fireplaces, which adorn the principal rooms appear very inadequate to fight back Jack Frost's whippers, especially on the tenth floor. A few valuable handles here and there reveal the fact that the cheering log will play a part more ornamental than utilitarian.
An orchestra and a radiator are lovable but unsightly. Unlike well-bred children, orchestras, Wagner thought, should be heard, but not seen. The architect has finally decided that the anonymous heat of a radiator would do the tenants much good even if silly, oblong gills of the radiator itself did not intrude into the harmonious piece of a well furnished dwelling.
To an unobtrusive system of heating corresponds an equally unobtrusive system of cooling. Banished forever from the millionaire's skyscraper the muscular man who, armed with sinister tongs, juggled with three-foot cakes of pond juice frappe. Ammonia fumes creeping in pipes concealed within the wall will give your fruit the right crispness of frost, will congeal your pure distilled water, will harden the cream in your freezer.
Cold made as tractable as heat will keep your wine at the exact temperature of the most famous European cellars; it will even, oh, computer's wife, ward off moths and other fluttering or creeping pests in the private fur storage. Gone forever, the obnoxious camphor balls which made us smell for a month at the beginning of every winter like stuffed birds or taxidermied monkeys. Designers in that commodity should be very conservative in placing future orders.
The picturesque profession of second-story man is also likely to be blighted by the new development in flat building. Even should an up-to-date Arsene Lupin run successfully the gantlet of curmudgeon, doorman, hall boys, elevator boys and other uniformed grades, little would his ingenuity avail him; for, horrible dictu, every pantry is now provided with a silver safe. The only individual who could eventually make an illicit "find" would be the watchman who all night long will patrol noiselessly the halls of every apartment, recording his passage every time on special clocks.
Does it not seem curious that owners of apartment buildings should have waited until this day to engage the services of the night watchman, without which no office building would be complete? And still it is in flats that configurations are most likely to occur and should be checked with the utmost promptness.
Besides the silver safe which led us to discuss the question of burglars and watchmen, the service part of the flat is provided with several devices assuring comfort for tenants and their domestic folk.
Laundry work need no longer disturb the kitchen activities for two interminable days. Private laundries containing tubs with jets of live steam have been located in the basement and on the roof; the former, supplied with steam driers, will be used in winter; the others, with open air driers, will be more convenient during the summer. Besides, there is a general laundry containing, in addition to steam driers, automatic washers of huge size enabling the laundresses in emergencies to wash and boil unusual quantities of linen in a very short time.
There is also a large ironing room equipped with improved boards and electrical flat irons.
The question of garbage removal has been solved in a radical way. Garbage is thrown as soon as it is produced into the incinerator, where it is reduced to ashes without producing the slightest odor or smoke.
The cleaning of windows will be entrusted to skyscraper window-cleaners who conquered sliminess long ago and will spare the assembly the nerve-racking sight of a female body trying to overcome the laws of gravity one hundred feet above the ground.
A central vacuum cleaning plant will cause a slump in the broom and carpet

to bear the blame for the senator's possible suffocation. The size of the parlor had to be reduced by a few feet and the extraordinary application of the tenement house law is due the octagonal shape of the "salon." In spite of this the "salon" will be large enough for any purposes. For balls, receptions and other entertainments Mrs. Root will have at her disposal two thousand feet of floor space. Society editor, please take note.
A description of the other rooms would not prove of overwhelming interest to the reader. Empty rooms are better left unrepresented. As this flat house, however, represents the latest application of the builder's art it will be worth while to devote a few words to new and costly appliances which are to be tried for the first time.
At this season of the year it is pertinent to ask questions about the heating system. The open fireplaces, which adorn the principal rooms appear very inadequate to fight back Jack Frost's whippers, especially on the tenth floor. A few valuable handles here and there reveal the fact that the cheering log will play a part more ornamental than utilitarian.
An orchestra and a radiator are lovable but unsightly. Unlike well-bred children, orchestras, Wagner thought, should be heard, but not seen. The architect has finally decided that the anonymous heat of a radiator would do the tenants much good even if silly, oblong gills of the radiator itself did not intrude into the harmonious piece of a well furnished dwelling.
To an unobtrusive system of heating corresponds an equally unobtrusive system of cooling. Banished forever from the millionaire's skyscraper the muscular man who, armed with sinister tongs, juggled with three-foot cakes of pond juice frappe. Ammonia fumes creeping in pipes concealed within the wall will give your fruit the right crispness of frost, will congeal your pure distilled water, will harden the cream in your freezer.
Cold made as tractable as heat will keep your wine at the exact temperature of the most famous European cellars; it will even, oh, computer's wife, ward off moths and other fluttering or creeping pests in the private fur storage. Gone forever, the obnoxious camphor balls which made us smell for a month at the beginning of every winter like stuffed birds or taxidermied monkeys. Designers in that commodity should be very conservative in placing future orders.
The picturesque profession of second-story man is also likely to be blighted by the new development in flat building. Even should an up-to-date Arsene Lupin run successfully the gantlet of curmudgeon, doorman, hall boys, elevator boys and other uniformed grades, little would his ingenuity avail him; for, horrible dictu, every pantry is now provided with a silver safe. The only individual who could eventually make an illicit "find" would be the watchman who all night long will patrol noiselessly the halls of every apartment, recording his passage every time on special clocks.
Does it not seem curious that owners of apartment buildings should have waited until this day to engage the services of the night watchman, without which no office building would be complete? And still it is in flats that configurations are most likely to occur and should be checked with the utmost promptness.
Besides the silver safe which led us to discuss the question of burglars and watchmen, the service part of the flat is provided with several devices assuring comfort for tenants and their domestic folk.
Laundry work need no longer disturb the kitchen activities for two interminable days. Private laundries containing tubs with jets of live steam have been located in the basement and on the roof; the former, supplied with steam driers, will be used in winter; the others, with open air driers, will be more convenient during the summer. Besides, there is a general laundry containing, in addition to steam driers, automatic washers of huge size enabling the laundresses in emergencies to wash and boil unusual quantities of linen in a very short time.
There is also a large ironing room equipped with improved boards and electrical flat irons.
The question of garbage removal has been solved in a radical way. Garbage is thrown as soon as it is produced into the incinerator, where it is reduced to ashes without producing the slightest odor or smoke.
The cleaning of windows will be entrusted to skyscraper window-cleaners who conquered sliminess long ago and will spare the assembly the nerve-racking sight of a female body trying to overcome the laws of gravity one hundred feet above the ground.
A central vacuum cleaning plant will cause a slump in the broom and carpet

to bear the blame for the senator's possible suffocation. The size of the parlor had to be reduced by a few feet and the extraordinary application of the tenement house law is due the octagonal shape of the "salon." In spite of this the "salon" will be large enough for any purposes. For balls, receptions and other entertainments Mrs. Root will have at her disposal two thousand feet of floor space. Society editor, please take note.
A description of the other rooms would not prove of overwhelming interest to the reader. Empty rooms are better left unrepresented. As this flat house, however, represents the latest application of the builder's art it will be worth while to devote a few words to new and costly appliances which are to be tried for the first time.
At this season of the year it is pertinent to ask questions about the heating system. The open fireplaces, which adorn the principal rooms appear very inadequate to fight back Jack Frost's whippers, especially on the tenth floor. A few valuable handles here and there reveal the fact that the cheering log will play a part more ornamental than utilitarian.
An orchestra and a radiator are lovable but unsightly. Unlike well-bred children, orchestras, Wagner thought, should be heard, but not seen. The architect has finally decided that the anonymous heat of a radiator would do the tenants much good even if silly, oblong gills of the radiator itself did not intrude into the harmonious piece of a well furnished dwelling.
To an unobtrusive system of heating corresponds an equally unobtrusive system of cooling. Banished forever from the millionaire's skyscraper the muscular man who, armed with sinister tongs, juggled with three-foot cakes of pond juice frappe. Ammonia fumes creeping in pipes concealed within the wall will give your fruit the right crispness of frost, will congeal your pure distilled water, will harden the cream in your freezer.
Cold made as tractable as heat will keep your wine at the exact temperature of the most famous European cellars; it will even, oh, computer's wife, ward off moths and other fluttering or creeping pests in the private fur storage. Gone forever, the obnoxious camphor balls which made us smell for a month at the beginning of every winter like stuffed birds or taxidermied monkeys. Designers in that commodity should be very conservative in placing future orders.
The picturesque profession of second-story man is also likely to be blighted by the new development in flat building. Even should an up-to-date Arsene Lupin run successfully the gantlet of curmudgeon, doorman, hall boys, elevator boys and other uniformed grades, little would his ingenuity avail him; for, horrible dictu, every pantry is now provided with a silver safe. The only individual who could eventually make an illicit "find" would be the watchman who all night long will patrol noiselessly the halls of every apartment, recording his passage every time on special clocks.
Does it not seem curious that owners of apartment buildings should have waited until this day to engage the services of the night watchman, without which no office building would be complete? And still it is in flats that configurations are most likely to occur and should be checked with the utmost promptness.
Besides the silver safe which led us to discuss the question of burglars and watchmen, the service part of the flat is provided with several devices assuring comfort for tenants and their domestic folk.
Laundry work need no longer disturb the kitchen activities for two interminable days. Private laundries containing tubs with jets of live steam have been located in the basement and on the roof; the former, supplied with steam driers, will be used in winter; the others, with open air driers, will be more convenient during the summer. Besides, there is a general laundry containing, in addition to steam driers, automatic washers of huge size enabling the laundresses in emergencies to wash and boil unusual quantities of linen in a very short time.
There is also a large ironing room equipped with improved boards and electrical flat irons.
The question of garbage removal has been solved in a radical way. Garbage is thrown as soon as it is produced into the incinerator, where it is reduced to ashes without producing the slightest odor or smoke.
The cleaning of windows will be entrusted to skyscraper window-cleaners who conquered sliminess long ago and will spare the assembly the nerve-racking sight of a female body trying to overcome the laws of gravity one hundred feet above the ground.
A central vacuum cleaning plant will cause a slump in the broom and carpet

to bear the blame for the senator's possible suffocation. The size of the parlor had to be reduced by a few feet and the extraordinary application of the tenement house law is due the octagonal shape of the "salon." In spite of this the "salon" will be large enough for any purposes. For balls, receptions and other entertainments Mrs. Root will have at her disposal two thousand feet of floor space. Society editor, please take note.
A description of the other rooms would not prove of overwhelming interest to the reader. Empty rooms are better left unrepresented. As this flat house, however, represents the latest application of the builder's art it will be worth while to devote a few words to new and costly appliances which are to be tried for the first time.
At this season of the year it is pertinent to ask questions about the heating system. The open fireplaces, which adorn the principal rooms appear very inadequate to fight back Jack Frost's whippers, especially on the tenth floor. A few valuable handles here and there reveal the fact that the cheering log will play a part more ornamental than utilitarian.
An orchestra and a radiator are lovable but unsightly. Unlike well-bred children, orchestras, Wagner thought, should be heard, but not seen. The architect has finally decided that the anonymous heat of a radiator would do the tenants much good even if silly, oblong gills of the radiator itself did not intrude into the harmonious piece of a well furnished dwelling.
To an unobtrusive system of heating corresponds an equally unobtrusive system of cooling. Banished forever from the millionaire's skyscraper the muscular man who, armed with sinister tongs, juggled with three-foot cakes of pond juice frappe. Ammonia fumes creeping in pipes concealed within the wall will give your fruit the right crispness of frost, will congeal your pure distilled water, will harden the cream in your freezer.
Cold made as tractable as heat will keep your wine at the exact temperature of the most famous European cellars; it will even, oh, computer's wife, ward off moths and other fluttering or creeping pests in the private fur storage. Gone forever, the obnoxious camphor balls which made us smell for a month at the beginning of every winter like stuffed birds or taxidermied monkeys. Designers in that commodity should be very conservative in placing future orders.
The picturesque profession of second-story man is also likely to be blighted by the new development in flat building. Even should an up-to-date Arsene Lupin run successfully the gantlet of curmudgeon, doorman, hall boys, elevator boys and other uniformed grades, little would his ingenuity avail him; for, horrible dictu, every pantry is now provided with a silver safe. The only individual who could eventually make an illicit "find" would be the watchman who all night long will patrol noiselessly the halls of every apartment, recording his passage every time on special clocks.
Does it not seem curious that owners of apartment buildings should have waited until this day to engage the services of the night watchman, without which no office building would be complete? And still it is in flats that configurations are most likely to occur and should be checked with the utmost promptness.
Besides the silver safe which led us to discuss the question of burglars and watchmen, the service part of the