

# WHAT ARE THE WORKERS GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

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

# The Call

The Weather.

CLEARING AND COLDER.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3000 BUREAU.

Vol. 4.—No. 88.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

## HEARINGS PROVE THE SHAME

### Building and Fire Depts. Blamed for Damnable Infamy.

## ADMIT CLOSED DOORS

### Witnesses Before Investigators Twist Testimony to Shield Offenders.

Wholesale indictments against the Fire Department, the Building Department of Manhattan, and Black and Harris, proprietors of the sweat and scab shop, of Washington place, where nearly 150 girls and men lost their lives in Saturday's holocaust, resulted from the hearings yesterday conducted by Fire Marshal Beers, at fire headquarters, and the inquiry being conducted by the District Attorney and the grand jury.

The same witnesses who testified before Beers Monday were called before Whitman and the Grand Jury yesterday.

The Fire Marshal produced photographs giving views of an iron lattice gate represented as closing one of the stairways.

When asked if he had seen any such gate on the eighth, ninth, or tenth floors, Deputy Fire Marshal Worth replied in the negative. Beers said he believed the gate had been carried by camera men from some other portion of the building for the purpose of the photograph.

Worth told of seeing a heap of bodies five feet high on the ninth floor of the building when the firemen reached that part of the building.

Doors Always Shut.

Black, the waist maker, before he went before the Grand Jury, made an additional statement in which he said that the doors of the Asch Building had never been locked except at night, when the building was closed.

"It was my custom every morning," he declared, "upon reaching the office to go direct to the tenth floor, where our offices were, and see that the doors to the stairs were unlocked. Then I went to the ninth and eighth floors and saw that those doors also were unlocked. They were kept shut, but never locked."

Isaac Harris, the other owner of the waist concern, said the firm would pay the survivors or families of victims a week's wages. The money would be

(Continued on Page 2.)

## ALBANY WILL TRY TO FIX THE BLAME

### But Requires \$15,000 for Inquiry of Capitalists' Wholesale Murder.

ALBANY, March 28.—A bill providing for a commission of nine members to inquire into the cause of the Asch Building fire in New York, to investigate and fix the responsibility for the loss of 142 lives on the Triangle Waist Company's floors, and to recommend legislation for the safety of lives in factories and large buildings in the city was introduced today by Assemblyman Cuvillier.

Free of the Commissioners, it proposes, are to be appointed by the Governor, three by the President of the Senate, and three by the Speaker of the Assembly. An appropriation of \$15,000 for expenses is proposed.

State Commissioner of Labor Williams said that a careful examination of the records of the inspection of the Asch Building on February 27 showed that the inspector pointed out violations of the State factory law by the occupants of the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, where the doors to the workrooms were locked in working hours.

"The records of our office," said Williams, "show that an order was immediately issued directing the occupants, Bernstein & Meyers, Harris Brothers, and Maurice Blum to comply with the law."

## MONARCH'S ENVOY RULES SOCIALIST

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The first National Congress of Italians continued its session here today in Horticultural Hall with 600 delegates in attendance. Marquis Bugnato, the Italian King's special envoy to the congress, acted as president, and considerable excitement prevailed when the presiding officer refused to allow Edmondo Rossoni, Socialist and delegate from the Italian Federation of New York, to speak.

Rossoni was widely cheered by his fellow Socialists when he arose and was commanded to sit down by the King's envoy. The stir occurred during the reading of a paper by Dr. Adolfo Vinci, of New York, on "Problem of Educating and Protecting Italian Immigrants."

Rossoni insisted upon being heard which resulted in the monarch's representative passing a resolution to the effect that speakers must not be interrupted. It is understood that Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel has accepted an invitation to be present at the banquet to be given by the Italian residents of this city on March 31.

## EXPECT SOCIALIST MAYOR IN WICHITA

### Republicans and Democrats Knocked Off Ballot in Great Primary Sweep.

(By United Press.)

WICHITA, Kan., March 28.—A Socialist and a Prohibitionist will fight it out for Mayor of Wichita at the election April 1.

Count of the ballots cast at yesterday's direct primary election, completed today, showed that A. L. Blase, a shoemaker and Social Democrat, and John H. Graham, a Prohibitionist, had the majority of the votes, and they will be the candidates, the other two individuals who made the run, backed by the regular political organizations, having been snowed under.

Blase carried twenty of the twenty-three precincts in the city, and carried with him two Socialist candidates for City Commissioners. The Socialists assert that they will win at the regular election by more than 1,000. One thousand women voted, most of their strength being thrown to Blase.

"We will Milwaukee Wichita," proved a winning slogan for the Socialists.

Politicians here are at a loss to explain the Socialist victory. Nobody expected it, not even the Socialists themselves, although they asserted their candidate for Mayor would be one of the nominees.

Political feuds will so split the vote here in the final election on April 1 that there is an excellent chance for the Socialists to elect their candidate for Mayor, and possibly two of the four city commissioners, which will give them control.

The total vote was about 13,000 out of a registered strength of slightly more than 20,000. About 10,000 women voted. Their votes were divided, the wives of the laboring men generally voting like their husbands for Blase and the Socialist nominees.

It is expected more women will vote at the election.

WICHITA, Kan., March 28.—The full count today of votes cast in yesterday's primary election under the commission form of government shows the Socialist candidates to have run stronger than was supposed at first.

Four of the primary winners for commissioners, or half of the number, are Socialists.

## FERRER DEFENDED IN SPANISH CORTES

MADRID, March 28.—Civil guards surrounded the Parliament Building today in anticipation that the debate on the execution of Prof. Ferrer would provoke disorders.

Deputy Lerroux, the leader of the radicals, spoke today.

He said the trial and execution of Ferrer were irregular and the entire proceedings a plot of the Conservatives.

Opposing speakers declared that the radicals' sole aim was to embarrass the government and that they were pushing the investigation at the request of Socialists of other countries.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 28.—Woman suffrage met its doom today, so far as this session of the Legislature is concerned, when the judiciary special committee of the Senate reported the bill for the consideration of the election commission to report to the next Legislature in 1912.

SARATOGA TO ASK FOR GOVT. BY COMMISSION

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 28.—The voters of Saratoga Springs decided today by a majority of 625 to ask the Legislature to enact a city charter for the village providing the commission form of government, with the initiative, referendum and recall. Although a city charter of this kind was opposed by the political leaders, the proposition was carried in every ward, 1,294 to 669. If the Legislature passes the necessary bills, the charter will be put into operation January 1, 1912.

Trustees were elected today to serve until the charter goes into effect.

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## INTRODUCE BILL TO AMEND LABOR LAW

### Plans Another Measure for Court to Declare Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, March 28.—A bill introduced today by Assemblyman McGrath, of New York, amends the labor law by extending the liability of the employer for injury to an employee where the injury is caused without any fault of the latter.

"The Court of Appeals" said McGrath, "pointed out in its recent decision declaring the law unconstitutional, that it is within the province of the Legislature to abrogate the out-worn common law 'fellow servant' and 'contributory negligence' rules, and this bill is designed to meet the Court's suggestion with reference to the fellow servant doctrine. An illustration apparently shows the condition sought to be remedied.

In modern building operations, the iron workers work three stories above the steamfitters and plumbers, the steamfitters above the bricklayers, the bricklayers above the plasterers, and so on. Under present conditions if these branches are being performed by different contractors, and a bricklayer, for instance, is injured by an iron worker negligently dropping a bolt on his head, the bricklayer has a good cause of action against the iron worker's employer.

"If, however, the same contractor is doing all the work and employs all the mechanics, and a bricklayer, plasterer, steamfitter, plumber, or other worker is injured under identical the same circumstances, he has not cause of action."

## T. ROOSEVELT FEARS COMING REVOLUTION

### Would Save Rich Men, Hence Afraid of "Extreme Socialists."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 28.—At a "family dinner" of the Commonwealth Club here, Theodore Roosevelt upheld the nation's right to safeguard the forests and water power, even if interference with the States proved necessary.

"Shall we surrender Alaskan lands?" he asked. "If so, to whom? To that magnificent aggregation known as the Guggenheim Syndicate of Colorado and the Morgan syndicate of New York? Thus, in the interests of matters of local importance and self-government, we are asked to turn over Alaska's great resources to capitalists of Colorado and New York."

He wished, he said, "to save wealthy men from the ruin they would bring upon themselves if they could have their way in monopolization."

"It is because I am against revolution and the doctrine of the extremists, among Socialists and because I wish to secure this country against the time when the have-nots shall rise against the have-alls that I want to see the doctrine of conservation prevail in order that the whole people shall enjoy their possessions, instead of permitting a few men to create a monopoly that would result in a reign of violence and disorder."

## ALBANYITES DICKER OVER "FIT" CANDIDATE

ALBANY, March 28.—The elimination of William F. Sheehan and Chauncey M. Depew, the majority and minority candidates for the United States senatorship, and the legislators being allowed to vote according to their own wishes has today brought the situation to a climax with the indications that a choice will be made tomorrow.

At present sentiment has failed to crystallize on any one man, all the candidates who were voted for in last night's Democratic caucus retaining their votes in today's ballot.

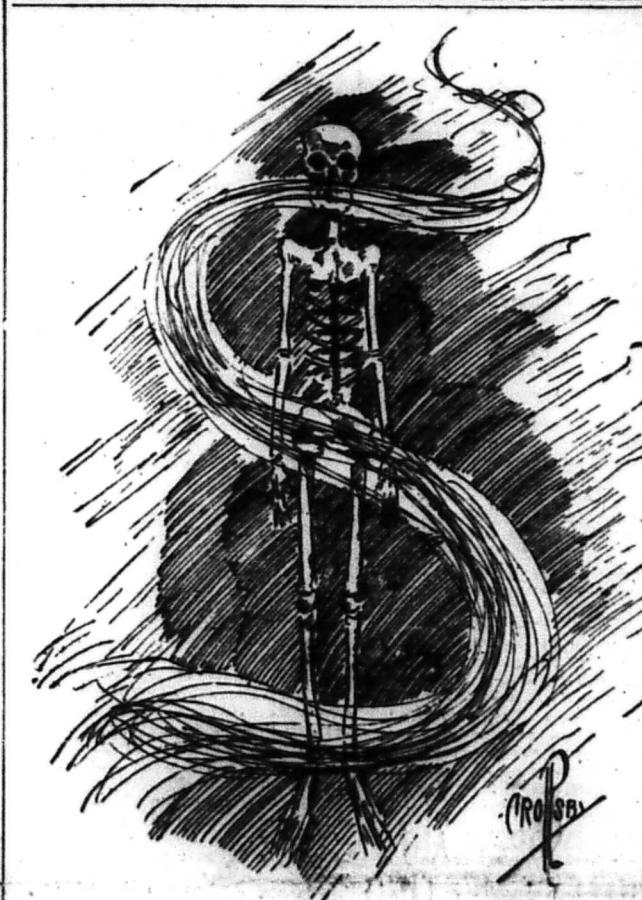
Although released from their caucus obligations by Depew the Republicans with one exception stuck to their candidate. It is planned to hold a Republican caucus and formally release the legislators from Depew.

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## AUTHORITIES IN FEAR OF THE GREAT LABOR DEMONSTRATION ON FUNERAL DAY



THE MARK ON THE PAY ENVELOPE.

## ON TO GRAND CENTRAL PALACE TONIGHT!

By ELIAS TOBENKIN.

In Memoriam! Tonight, at the Grand Central Palace, 43d street and Lexington avenue, fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, children and husbands, sweethearts and best girls, will gather to honor their dead.

It will be the first memorial meeting, the first agonized tribute to the sainted and martyred memories of chaste children torn to shreds and innocent girls burned to cinders.

And not alone the near ones and dear ones of the 150 children, women and men whose lives went up with the flames at the Triangle factory, will be there to mourn the dead.

The entire working class of the City of Fire Traps and Shameful Exploitation of Women and Children will be represented there.

Every trade union will be represented. It will not be a meeting of nationality or creed. It will be a class meeting.

It will be a meeting of the class whose children and mothers and fathers were roasted alive in the Triangle shop last Saturday and whose children and mothers and fathers may

be roasted alive today, tomorrow, any day, and in any of the thousands of Triangles in New York, in the thousands of fire trap factories where they work for wages that give them bread dipped in blood and tears for themselves, and profits which provide governesses and the sunshine of Palm Beach for the sons and daughters of their employers.

There will not be much oratory at the meeting tonight. The hearts of the under-dog class are too full for speech and fine phrases.

There will be a few words, however, in the languages the martyred dead were wont to speak. And these words will be a vow to the dead and a threat to the masters that they have not suffered the agonies of burning alive in vain—that the heap of chaste corpses is a fitting cornerstone for a Temple of a New Freedom, and a real humanity, in which monstrous greed and murderous profits of Triangles will be wiped out.

This great message of a New Freedom will be delivered in Yiddish, Italian and English, by Abraham Cahan, Meyer London, Morris Wintchevsky, J. Goldstein, Arthur Carot, Jacob Panken, Morris Hillquit, A. M. Simons, and Leonora O'Reilly.

In Memoriam!

At the Grand Central Palace, 43d street and Lexington avenue, fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, children and husbands, sweethearts and best girls, will gather to honor their dead.

## Coroner Withholds Unidentified Bodies in Hope That Grief and Anger of Workers Will Have Subsided by Next Week.

## UNDERHAND METHOD CREATES ANGER

### United New York Toilers to Mourn Their Dead in Colossal Parade—Trade Unions Will Strike on Day of Big Funeral.

Announcement was made at the headquarters of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union last night that the funeral of the unidentified bodies of the victims of the Triangle fire will not be held before next week.

The cause for the postponement of the funeral, it was announced, was the determination of the Coroner to hold unidentified bodies for ten days and give friends of missing workers in the Triangle shop every opportunity to identify them. This determination of the Coroner came about largely through the most miraculous identifications that were made yesterday, it was thought.

The body of Yetta Goldstein of 283 Madison street, which her two brothers from Paterson, N. J., after a fruitless search of two days gave up as being burned to cinders, was identified by a cuff button which the girl had borrowed from the man at whose house she roomed.

The identification was made at the suggestion of a Call reporter to the brothers of the victims that they compose themselves for a while and find out from the people with whom the girls stayed just what she wore the day of the fire.

Clue Is Found.

The landlord told Miss Goldstein's brothers that she borrowed a cuff button from him Saturday morning just before she went to work. The brother, also, at first too stunned to reason, remembered that he gave her a ring for Christmas with the initials "Y. T." engraved on it.

With these clues the two brothers and Abraham Levine, the man at whose house Yetta lived, went down to the Morgue and asked to see the valuables taken from the dead. They found the ring with the initials "Y. T." With the ring went a card showing the number of the box where the body lay from which the ring was taken.

The body was found burned beyond all recognition. The face was completely eaten away by fire. A piece of the waist, however, was found in the coffin and on that piece of waist was the sleeve with the telltale cuff button which Yetta borrowed from Levine. This made the identification complete.

Miss Goldstein was buried yesterday by the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, of which organization she was a faithful member. Several flags draped in black with inscription "In Memoriam, Yetta Goldstein, Member of Ladies' Waist Makers' Union," were carried by Yetta's friends and co-workers.

Masters Fear Demonstration.

The announcement that the funeral and demonstration of the unidentified dead will not be held before next week caused great disappointment to thousands of workers on the East Side, who were anxious to take part in the demonstration.

Thousands of sweatshop workers on the East Side have not gone to work since the fire of last Saturday. They were ready and anxious for a demonstration which would pay due tribute and honor to the young martyrs of labor, and would also serve as a warning to the master class of the land.

MANY OF THE EAGER WORKING MEN AND WOMEN DECLARED THAT THE REFUSAL OF CORONER HOLZHAUSER TO TURN OVER THE UNIDENTIFIED BODIES THIS WEEK WAS NOT PROMPTED BY A DESIRE TO GIVE EVERY POSSIBLE CHANCE TO RELATIVES TO IDENTIFY THE BODIES, BUT BY FEAR THAT IF THE DEMONSTRATION WERE TO BE HELD THIS WEEK A MILLION PEOPLE WOULD JOIN IT, AND THEIR PROTEST WOULD ECHO THROUGH THE WORLD.

The Coroner's office, it was said on every side, was acting upon orders from the city authorities, who want to

prevent such a demonstration, and who hope that by next week the masses of workers will have cooled off considerably.

Monster Parade Sure.

If this was the intention of Coroner Holzhauser, acting at the suggestion of the city government, it is not to be defeated, it was declared on every side. Whenever the funeral is held, the workers of the city will lay down their tools and join in the demonstration.

The Women's Trade Union League held a meeting yesterday and decided yesterday to issue 500,000 calls for a demonstration on the day of the funeral. Beside these girls, 300 men will also help distribute circulars.

LEVY BROS. UNION MADE CLOTHING. SPRING LINE READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION. LEVY BROS. JOE LEVY, Successor. 2196 Third Ave., Near 120th St.

OUTLINE STANDARDS FOR CLOAK AND SUIT TRADE

The joint board of sanitary control of the cloak and suit industry met in the Imperial Hotel last night for the purpose of framing fire protection standards, which shall govern the entire trade, if accepted.

- LOCATION. 1. No shop to be allowed in a rear house. 2. In shops located in a converted building or tenement house, if more than twenty-five persons work therein, there must be windows at least on two sides of the shop, or through and through ventilation. FIRE PROTECTION. 1. No shop to be located in a building which is not provided with fire escapes, unless such building is two stories or less. 2. Buildings in which a shop is located with more than 100 employees, must have an additional fire escape or some other means of exit (approved by the board), outside of one fire escape and stairway. 3. Conspicuous signs to be placed throughout the shop, marking direction of the location of exits and fire escapes. 4. All fire escapes to be provided with inclined stairways, handrails and safe treads. 5. All fire escapes to be provided with goose-neck ladders to

the roof and with iron drop ladders adjusted so as to be easily taken off and placed so as to be easily reached from the balcony of the second floor, and should be leading to a safe place, and not to a rear area or closed court. 6. Halls and stairways leading from shop to be properly lighted by natural or artificial light. 7. All doors from shops; also from ground floor hallway to open OUT, except by permission of the board. 8. Stairs to be provided with secure handrails and safe treads. 9. All shops employing less than fifty persons, to keep a sufficient number of fire buckets (pails full of water) within the shop. All shops employing more than fifty persons to keep a sufficient number of chemical fire extinguishers, except in such shops as are provided with a proper system of automatic sprinklers. 10. All exits to fire escapes to be provided, within a reasonable time after the establishment of these standards, with door windows. 11. All iron bars for the use of fastening iron shutters, to be raised to the full height of sash when open. 12. Every shop employing fifty or more persons to establish an efficient fire drill at regular intervals under proper leadership. 13. A competent man to be in charge of each floor, in case of fire.

SUN AND SORESENSEN BIRDS OF FEATHER

Jury Couldn't Tell Difference Between Newspaper and South Sea Rake.

"Sorensen, of the South Seas, loses." So sayeth the Sun in bold headlines this morning, and thereby hangs a tale. First let it be made plain that Sorensen "lost" because he did not win. The jury of twelve good men and true disagreed, six against six, and a neutral was granted Sorensen at any time he may select. The tale hangs upon the propensity of the Sun to entertain its readers with fiction "founded on fact" about persons sufficiently obscure and impudently to prevent any question back. "Cap" Sorensen is beyond question a rare character. He knocked about the South Seas for many years and did not years in an Australian prison on charges preferred by individuals of that commonwealth, who had put money into a scheme to get rich quick at pearl banks, which Sorensen claimed to have found off the Solomon Islands. In its effort to journalisticize a Stevenson, the Sun printed one of its typical yarns, in which Sorensen was described as having set his navigator off at sea in a small boat, with driving his crew into the "castle" at the point of a gun, and with having sold this crew to a cannibal king for a big lot of pearls. It was great stuff and made a big hit with the old Sun readers. The yarn ended by telling how Sorensen got some San Francisco people to go into another such get-rich-quick scheme, and was set ashore on a desert isle and flogged for his pains when he failed to make good. At the trial the Sun failed to prove that Sorensen had gone gunning for his crew, that he had set his navigator adrift, or that he had sold the crew to a cannibal king. In fact the Sun admitted that this crew was taken off alive from the "cannibal" island several months later. Sorensen says they deserted in a body, leaving him in the lurch. Sorensen is unquestionably an adventurer of the high seas, turning a trick when he thinks he can get away with it, just as the Sun is proven to be an adventurer among periodicals, turning a trick at the expense of obscure persons when it thinks it can get away with it. And the result is a hung jury!

HEARINGS PROVE THE SHAME

(Continued From Page 1.)

disbursed at the offices of the Shirtwaist Makers' Union, 9 and 11 University place, next Saturday. Bianck and Harris examined their pay roll and announced that it contained 490 names. Brown, the machinist of the waist concern, said: "I ran back to the Washington place side of the building, and saw all the girls around that stairway, but, as the door was shut, they could not get out. "I started down after the girls, and found that one of them had fainted on the seventh floor. That stopped all the others behind her. I pushed my way through them and started to pick her up, when a policeman rushed up the stairs. He helped me pick her up and hold her against the side of the wall, so that the rest of the girls could go by. They ran by, and the policeman and I hastened up to the eighth floor a second time. We saw two girls leaning out of the window. We pulled them in, and they ran down stairs ahead of us. The policeman was Meehan, of Traffic Squad B, No. 7250. I got his number afterward. "He and I ran down again to the sixth floor, which is an empty loft. Here we heard girls pounding on the door, so we kicked the door in. It was locked because the loft was unoccupied. The girls got out. They came down the fire escape and entered the vacant loft through the window. "Then we rushed down stairs, and on the first floor we saw some girls on top of the elevator cage. They were begging us to get them out. By that time the firemen had come, and as they entered the door we asked them to help us. But they went upstairs. One of them did stop when Meehan asked him to help take the girls out of the cage, after the elevator boy had let the car down a little way. "In connection with the various inquiries, it was ascertained by many public officers, including the fire marshal, that the buildings throughout the city were unprotected against fire casualties, but these were not the only structures to be considered. Apartment dwellers were warned about clogged fire escapes. Dangers of crowded stores were dwelt upon. Tenements without sufficient exits for their swarms of families were declared to exist in large numbers. "The principal witness of the forenoon at Beer's hearing was Battalion Chief Edward J. Worth, who told of responding to the alarm on Saturday. "Just as I got to the fire," he said, "the first bodies were coming through the air from the southwest corner of the building. The people were on the ninth floor, whence most of the operators plunged to their deaths. Engine Company No. 72 and No. 33 were 'strutting in' when I arrived. The men started up the stairs on the inside of the building. "Do you know whether they found the doors locked?" asked the marshal. "Worth replied: "Do you know if your men met the operators coming down stairs?" "I do not." "Describes Ghastly Picture. "When the extension ladders of Truck No. 20 were raised, they reached a little above the sixth floor. The life net was already in service. People were jumping right and left. They were hugging each other, and hitting the ground so fast you could not distinguish them. All you could hear was the thud, as they struck the ground. "Had the people jumped one at a time they might have been saved. They came in bunches, sometimes four and five at a time. The net was destroyed, the spring broken, and the framework twisted. The men tried their best, but were thrown into the net by the impact of the falling bodies. "There was no apparatus in the department which could have been of service. The scaling ladders could not be used. The extension ladders reached only to the sixth floor. "In reply to questions, Worth said that the building's equipment had not been used by the employees. Beers Admits Inadequacy. Beers complained of the inadequacy of the force attached to his office. He said that the present force consisted of eight men, who examined about 1,000 fires a month and had to investigate as many complaints. He urged that the force be doubled. "If fire drills had been the custom in the waist factory, he remarked again, as on ocean steamships, probably there would have been no loss of life Saturday. In explaining the situation of the stairways, he said that only one of them, on the Greene street side of the building, led to the roof. The other reached only to the tenth floor. He repeated his statement that there were fully 1,000 city structures in the same condition as the Asch Building, and advocated the establishment of a Bureau of Fire Prevention, with the right to superintend the erection of fire escapes, sprinklers and other fire fighting apparatus in factory and loft buildings.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association

The regular meeting of the association will be held on Thursday, March 30, 8 p.m., at the League Temple, 243 East 84th street, Manhattan. The following is the order of business for the meeting: Reading of minutes of the last meeting. Proposition of new members. Admission of new members. Report of the Board of Management and Business Manager. Unfinished business. New business. As there are several matters of importance for the welfare of the Call every member is requested to attend. By order of the Board of Management. JULIUS GERBER, Secretary. WARREN ATKINSON, President. Candidates for membership in the association are requested to present and present their membership cards in order to be admitted.

5 Pounds of Coffee for \$1 or \$1.30. We sell our coffee at wholesale prices, consequently you buy from us the same quality as sold at 20 and 30c retail. If not satisfactory you can return 4% pounds and we will refund the full amount. We give coupons for car fare against these beautiful premiums. The illustrations show one of our 5 lb. bags at our store, 10-11, lots delivered free in Greater New York and Jersey City. HAMBURG AMERICAN COFFEE CO., 18 Old Slip, corner Water Street (one block from Hanover Square Elevated Station).

MALE TEACHERS FOR EQUAL, NOT LOWER, PAY

The men teachers in the New York public schools are protesting against the proposition of the Board of Education to equalize the salaries of men and women teachers by leveling downward. The men are not opposed to equal pay, they say, but to equal pay on a lower scale. The lowering of salaries, the men maintain, means a lowering in the grade of service. Already the number of men applicants for positions as teachers is small. There is immediate need of a thousand more men teachers if the Board of Education is to meet the requirements set by the Mayor's commission.

210 INDICTMENTS FOR WHOLESALE BALLOT FRAUD

PRESTONBURG, Ky., March 28.—Following the return today of 210 indictments for vote selling by the State County Grand Jury, subpoenas have been issued for new witnesses, and it is said that 1,000 indictments may be returned.

FOR ITALIAN WORKERS

The Italian Women's Benefit Association, the Italian branch of the Women's Trade Union League, will hold meetings tonight for Italian workers at Richmond Hill House, 28 Macdonald street; Greenwich House, 29 West street, and the Little Holy Home, 100 Union street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM LEEBAW. Shoes of Style and Quality

MAYER'S RIDGEWOOD BURY DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND FURNISHINGS Linder & Bergner

HAAS SONS Coal, wood, ice and other supplies

C. GRAU High-class Delicatessen and Groceries

UP TO DATE CLOTHING B. PEEPERKORF

Haslach Shoes

Martin Dero's MEN'S FURNISHINGS

ARONSON BROS. & FINE DRY AND DRESS GOODS

H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET

MEADE SHOE CO. Shoemakers' Largest Shoe Store

S. Liebmann's Brewing Co.

BELMONT'S EMERSON TALKS EFFICIENCY

Mentions Some Labor Leaders During Speech at Hotel Astor.

Harrington Emerson, once an active little manager of the Steel Trust and now one of the prize "economists" of the National Civic Federation, gave a talk to the Economic Club at the Hotel Astor Monday. Emerson is just now devoting his efforts to having manufacturers adopt his "economy system." Emerson goes into a cotton mill and selects the fastest operator in the place to begin the experiment with. This operator is offered a bonus above the regular piece work paid if he or she will teach the other operators how to speed up their work and increase the output. "The 'backward' workers are paid a little more in wages as they gradually catch up to their tutor. And the tutor is paid percentage on the increased output of the backward."

CRIME WAVE HUNT. Corrigan Sees Whitman—Grand Jury Begins Tomorrow.

The Grand Jury that is to investigate the charges made by Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan to the effect that the city is "wide open" will begin work on Thursday. District Attorney Whitman was in conference with Magistrate Corrigan for some time yesterday, and after that the Magistrate talked with Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, and with George Gordon Battle, who are to have active charge of the investigation. Whitman said last night that lines of inquiry had been mapped out.

FAMILIES OF 20,000 MINERS ARE DESTITUTE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 28.—A period of depression in the coal business has thrown 20,000 miners out of employment in Illinois, according to statements today by coal operators and union officials. Twenty thousand families are in want. F. B. Joss, a leading operator, declared that adverse legislation in the State was the cause of the depression, but Duncan McDonald, state secretary of the United Mine Workers, denied this, asserting that it was due to over-production.

TOTAL 144. With the death yesterday of Frieda Zelakowsky in the New York Hospital, the number of dead in Saturday's fire in the Triangle shop reached 144.

WAIST MAKERS' UNION RELIEF FUND REPORT

The Executive Board of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, No. 25, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at a special meeting has appointed a Relief Fund Committee for the purpose of aiding the families of the victims of the fire at the Triangle Waist Company factory on Saturday, March 25. Every contribution will be acknowledged and a full report published of all receipts and expenditures. Those wishing relief on account of the Triangle Waist shop disaster should make application in person to the office of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, 151 Clinton street. Help will be given as soon as possible. All contributions, checks and postal and express money orders should be made out to the Relief Fund Committee and sent direct to the office of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, No. 25, 151 Clinton street, New York City. The Relief Fund Committee ac-

years old; Yetta Rosenbloom, 308 East Houston street; Yetta Goldstein, 282 Madison street, 26 years old; Ida Pearl, 20 years old; Wincenzo Balleta, 625 Washington avenue, Hoboken, N. J.; Clotilde Terranova, 194 President street, Brooklyn; Laura Brunetti, 154 Columbia street, Brooklyn; Morris Margulies, 227 East 28th street. The Jewish funerals all took place from the union headquarters at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, and were attended by great crowds of mourners and sympathizers. The Italian funerals were held from the homes of the victims. During the day a number of families who had bread winners lost their lives in the fire, appealed for relief to the union and, after prompt investigation, relief was given. A pathetic figure among those asking for relief was the husband of Mrs. Caputa. Sample Destitution. The man is out of work and is left with five children, one of whom lost a leg recently, another one of whom is sick. The mother was the breadwinner of the family during the period when the husband could find no work. Her death in the holocaust of last Saturday left the family helpless and prostrate with grief and want. In order to extend this much needed work of relief, the officials of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union appeal to the public to send money direct to the union address "Relief Fund Committee of Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, 151 Clinton street, New York."

The Joint Relief Fund of the union just formed is composed of additional representatives from the United Hebrew Trades, Workmen's Circle, the Women's Trade Union League and the Jewish Daily Forward. All moneys collected through these sources will be distributed through this joint committee. The Women's Trade Union League printed yesterday 500,000 circulars in Yiddish, English and Italian calling upon working men and women to send information to the league upon the condition of their shops and if it is found that the workers in any shops are exposed to fire danger an investigation of that shop will at once be started.

THOUSANDS ARE READY TO STRIKE

BY DAVID CUMMINGS. The first steps toward making the funeral procession of the unidentified victims of the Triangle Waist Company, who are to be buried by the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, a mass demonstration, are being taken. The following organizations were represented at the meeting yesterday: Local New York Socialist party, Branches 3 and 7; Cigar Makers, Carpenters, 300 and 497; Allied Printing Trades, Typographical Union No. 6, Sheet Metal Workers, Plasterers' Helpers and Laborers, Typographer No. 7, United Hatters, United Hat Trimmers, Carpenters' District Council, Cloak Makers, Bartenders, Neckwear Makers, Neckwear Cutters, Vest Makers, six Italian excavators' unions with a membership of 10,000; Clothing Cutters, four local Barbers' Union and other organizations. It was decided to ask the Waist Makers' Union to give the conference at least 200 members for the purpose of distributing circulars calling on workers to refrain from working on the funeral day in order to parade in the procession. Peter J. Brady, of the Allied Printing Trades, said that the printers would make black signs for the girls free of charge bearing this inscription: "WE MOURN THE LOSS OF OUR SISTERS AND BROTHERS. 'LADIES' WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS' UNION."

FLUNKYS SERVE SCABS IN CAPITALIST STYLE

ALBANY, March 28.—The strike-breaking boiler makers stationed at the New York Central round house at Reussler are receiving better care than at any other station along the line. They number twenty-eight and have seven colored men to wait upon them. They are sleeping in a Pullman car, with a porter to attend to their wants, and eat in a diner which is equipped with three cooks and three waiters. The meals are served the same as if they were for passengers on the first class trains. The linens are changed daily, everything is neat and clean and the food-stuffs are of the highest grade. This luxury was explained by one of the officials of the Central, who said that the colored men always accompanied the particular Pullman car in which the strikebreakers are living.

TO HOLD OPEN AIR PROTEST MEETING

The Socialist party of Kings County will hold an open air protest meeting and demonstration Saturday, April 1, at 1 o'clock at the Williamsburg Bridge plaza, Brooklyn, for the purpose of protesting against the recent murder of working girls by the profit hunting owners of factories, aided and assisted by our present city, State and judicial administrations through their negligence in enforcing or passing legislation to prevent the occurrence of the horrors witnessed in the past week, and for the purpose of demanding that the present administration, city, State and judicial, take immediate action to prevent the recurrence of same. The following speakers have been asked to voice their protest: Charles Vagder Porten, Mrs. Carrie W. Allen, Barnett Wolf, Mrs. B. M. Fraser, W. W. Parage and E. J. Riley. Party members and sympathizers organized as well as unorganized workers are asked to be present and join in the demand for the protection of our class.

MILLER HASN'T MADE REPORT ASKED FOR

It developed yesterday that Rudolph P. Miller, Superintendent of Buildings in Manhattan, had not yet furnished the report called for by the Board of Aldermen on November 29 last, regarding "any dangerous conditions which may exist by virtue of inadequate legislation, and which may cause a loss of life by fire" in factories or loft buildings. The request of the Aldermen was called forth by the Newark fire disaster. It was sent to the Building Superintendents of all five boroughs. Acknowledgments were received from Superintendent Miller and from the superintendents in Richmond and the Bronx. No answer was received from the Brooklyn and Queens officials.

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. Maroy, 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 no idea how attractive and valuable it now is. Every issue contains many new 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 E. Kerr & Company, 114 West 42nd 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 February REVIEW and two copies of the March REVIEW. NAME..... ADDRESS..... P. O..... STATE.....

MANY APARTMENT HOUSES DANGEROUS

Fire Marshal Beers issued a note of warning to apartment house dwellers before going on with his investigation into the cause of the fire yesterday. "It is not altogether the factory and loft buildings where dangerous conditions prevail," said the Fire Marshal. "There are many persons living in apartment houses, even fashionable apartment houses, where conditions are fertile for dangerous fires. There are plenty of congested hallways in so-called good apartment houses; there are halls which are filled with inflammable materials, and there are fire escapes which are congested with articles piled on them."

RICKARDS 430 SIXTH AVE., COR. 26TH ST. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS. \$8.50 TO \$25. Ready to Wear.

DIAZ QUILTS NOT YET-- BUT SOON

Intimates He Will Get Out After Congress Meets.

SKIDS UNDER HIM

Maderos Meet in San Antonio and Talk as Though Sure of Early Peace.

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—In an authorized interview, printed in El Diario today, President Diaz denied absolutely the truth of the report that he had resigned.

When asked if it was his intention to resign, he stated that he would not do so at least till the present rebellion had been subdued.

He terminated the interview by stating again that he had no intention of stepping out while the internal troubles continue.

It is admitted in official circles that Gen. Bernardo Reyes has been ordered to return to Mexico immediately. As to his future movements, no one will say whether he is to be made Minister of War or placed in command of the troops in the field to conduct the operations against the rebels.

Await Diaz's Message.

All Mexico is anxiously awaiting the President's message to Congress, which has been called to meet on April 2. It is expected that the message, which will be sent in at that time, will outline the government's program, so far as it relates to its attitude toward the rebels.

Many important recommendations for the reform of the laws of the country are also looked for.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 28.—Important developments in the Mexican situation, possibly having bearing on the American attitude, are expected to follow the visit here of Francisco I. Madero, Sr., and Gustavo Madero, father and brother, respectively, of Francisco I. Madero, Provisional President of Mexico.

The Maderos arrived over the Southern Pacific, and went at once to the home of Alfonso Madero, the Provisional President's brother, where they went into conference with Alfonso and Julio Madero, another brother, and several distinguished looking Mexicans, who declined to give their names, but admitted they were strangers in San Antonio.

Then, Exit Diaz.

"I do not know where the peace negotiations will be held," said Madero. "Maybe San Antonio, or it may be in Mexico itself. My sons, Alfonso and Gustavo, and I, probably will represent the insurgents, but I don't know who will represent the federal government yet. Negotiations will begin soon. Under the terms, President Diaz will be allowed to remain in office three or four months to save his pride, and then will resign.

"When the Mexican congress meets April 1, the position of Vice President will be abolished and Vice President Corral will lose his office. Minister of Foreign Affairs De La Barra will become de facto vice president. In reasonable time Diaz will notify the government that he is tired of office and De La Barra as Minister of Foreign Affairs will call a new election."

TRAVIS

UNION MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING, HATS

Third Avenue and 162nd Street, Bronx.

The Bardin Hat

IS AND WILL ALWAYS BE. UNION MADE

1898 Third Ave., cor. 108th St., Harlem

Shoes for all Mechanics, also a full line of Dress Shoes.

M. SIEGELMAN

45 Ave. E. bet. 3d & 4th Sts., N. Y.

You are at home when dealing with

FRANK'S Department Store

N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A, N. Y.

Always Something New.

We handle all union-made merchandise.

UNION LABELS.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

The above is a true fac-simile of the Union Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor. Therefore, always look for the Label.

Are the doors locked during working hours?

Are the windows barred or nailed down?

Are the freight elevators closed during the day?

Are there fire escapes on all floors?

Is the way to the fire escapes free?

Is there any scrap left near motor or engine?

Are staircases wood or iron?

Cut this out, write in answer. Send or bring it to the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East 22d street. Your name will not be used.

DO YOU WORK IN A FIRE TRAP?

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Twenty-eight men in the crew of the steamer D. N. Luckenbach, of New York, who grounded eight miles from Key West yesterday, while bound from Tampa to Baltimore, are in peril of losing their lives, and the Navy Department has been appealed to for help.

SHIP'S CREW MAY LOSE THEIR LIVES

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McCANN'S HATS. It Costs More. 210 BOWERY OPP. RIVINGTON STREET.

BUCCAFORI'S LIFE MUST BE SAVED. Shoe Worker Who Risked All for Sake of Union Needs Help.

By GRACE POTTER.

In two days a meeting will be held to mourn the deaths of 150 industrial slaves, who gave their bodies to be burned because they could get work on no better terms.

Today a court is sitting in Brooklyn to try for his life one industrial slave who refused to give up his rights to be a union man, even if he could get work on no better terms.

Vincent Salvatore Buccafiori is to be tried by Judge Kelly in General Sessions in Brooklyn for murder. He was a shoe worker in the shop of J. M. Dodd, in Brooklyn. He was attacked on December 2, 1910, by a brutal foreman, who struck him in the face with a heavy shoe form after repeatedly insulting and threatening him.

Buccafiori, smaller and weaker, than his assailant, and having no other weapon at hand, whipped out his revolver and shot, and John Wilt dropped with a fatal wound.

Hated Union Man.

The foreman had had no quarrel with the prisoner until he learned that he was a shop representative to a lately formed union of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The shoe workers of Brooklyn have been sweated for years. October 10 last, Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 148 was formed, and Buccafiori was among the first from his shop to join.

When Wilt discovered that Buccafiori was working for the union he warned him it must stop. Buccafiori told him plainly he should continue his union activity.

"Then," said Wilt, "I give you my word you will be discharged within a week." Wilt had no real authority to discharge any worker under him. But he had oppressed the men in many different ways and exacted toll from them till they all felt his power.

One man under him had regularly supplied him with lunch for two years. Persecution Begins.

It was Saturday when Wilt threatened Buccafiori. On appearing for work Monday the foreman would give him no more material after he had made up what he had on hand. This kept him idle half a day. At night the foreman brought him something to do for the next day, with the remark: "I kept you idle because you stick to your confounded union."

Piece work was all that was done in the shop, and as work was only given out at the foreman's discretion, any worker's pay could be cut down indefinitely at his whim.

When Wilt told Buccafiori he must go, he knew it was no use to protest. Thursday morning Buccafiori was gathering up his tools to go. The superintendent of the shop, Mr. T. Parker, came in and asked him what he was doing.

Wilt Overruled. Buccafiori was an unusually skilled worker, and when he saw the foreman had discharged him, Mr. Parker told him not to go, that Wilt had no power to discharge.

Resuming his work, which the superintendent had compelled the foreman to give him, Buccafiori was not disturbed till noon, when Wilt came to him again, and told him to get out at once. Again the superintendent interfered and ordered work given to Buccafiori. Wilt spoke to the man under him in Italian, so that Parker should not understand.

"I shall give you no more work, I'll throw you out of the window first." "What does he say," asked Parker of Buccafiori.

When told, he turned on the foreman and threatened him with dismissal if he did not obey instructions. Assault by Foreman.

All the rest of that day Buccafiori waited in vain for work and none was given him. Friday Wilt told him to go and never come back.

"I'm boss here," he said. "You've no business to appeal to the superintendent when I tell you to go. I won't have any representative from this shop to the union. I warn you of that." And picking up a shoe form with an iron handle weighing from three to four pounds, he grabbed Buccafiori and held him while he struck him.

Dazed, and with blood pouring from his nose and mouth, Buccafiori reeled. His fellow workers ran to the struggling man.

Wilt turned upon them with a threat and told them to keep out of the quarrel. As he turned Buccafiori

THE SAME THING CAN HAPPEN IN THESE CLOAK DEATH-TRAPS

Only recently the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Trade finished an investigation of clothing shops, which extended over eight weeks.

One thousand two hundred and forty-three shops were visited. Of these, 1,173 shops were found to have entrances and exits barred by heavy doors which open in.

The conditions revealed in the summary of the chief inspector, who was engaged to take charge of the work, are appalling.

IS IT POSSIBLE THAT THE WORKERS WILL STAY ON AND TOIL IN THESE HELL HOLES? Let them read this report:

92 GREENE STREET.—Loft building. No drop ladders provided, but the fire escape on rear walls are in party with premises, 94 Greene street.

113-15 PRINCE STREET.—No drop ladder, and no ladders from each fire escape on rear of building. The fire escapes on each floor are in party with adjoining building, 117-19 Prince street.

118-15 PRINCE STREET.—No drop ladder, and no ladders from each fire escape on rear of building. The fire escapes on each floor are in party with adjoining building, 117-19 Prince street.

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balcony. There are iron balconies on the east wall rear on fourth and fifth floors with no ladders, which were placed thereat for means of escape through windows of loft adjoining; but as said windows have iron shutters, which were found closed, this means of escape is practically cut off.

132 MERCER STREET.—A six-story loft building. Fire escapes on north wall of building terminate to a closed court.

139-141 SPRING STREET.—Seven-story loft building. The single fire escape on rear wall of building terminates to a closed court; but the building is provided with adequate fire escape on Wooster street side, with two drop ladders properly adjusted to second floor balcony.

64 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Seven-story loft building. The fire escapes on rear wall terminate on glass roof of the first floor extension; no means of escape from said roof.

79 EAST 10TH STREET.—Loft and office building. The opening in window which leads to fire escape on the top floor is only seventeen inches high by thirty-eight inches wide, and in my opinion, a dangerous exit in case of fire.

145 RIDGE STREET.—Seven-story loft building. Drop ladder is not in proper location, same leaning on inclined ladder of second floor fire escape, and in a dangerous position.

182 SUFFOLK STREET.—Five-story loft building. Drop ladder hung to balcony of fourth floor fire escape.

55 EAST 8TH STREET.—A four-story loft and store building. The window, which is the exit to fire escape on third floor, is obstructed by a large table. Shop door found locked. The window and fire escape is iron barred, but open out, and not locked at the time of my inspection.

36 WAVERLY PLACE.—An eleven-story loft building. No fire escapes, but in my opinion very necessary in case of a fire.

63 EAST 8TH STREET.—Fire escapes terminate into the rear area; a dangerous place.

60 EAST 8TH STREET.—Six-story loft building. Fire escapes on rear wall terminate on second floor balcony, and said balcony connects with balcony of adjoining building, No. 64. No drop ladders to descend to first floor or yard or street level.

231 MERCER STREET.—Six-story loft building. Fire escape terminates at second floor. No drop ladders to yard level, and if one was provided it would be of no use as a means of escape, as there is a closed court in rear.

402 EAST 104TH STREET.—A four-story loft building. No drop ladders provided.

413-5 EAST 109TH STREET.—A four-story loft building. Bottling establishment on the first, second and part of top floor. There is no direct fire escape for shop on the third floor rear. There is no stairway or hall leading to street from the shop, as the hall stairs terminate into bottling establishment on the first floor.

207 EAST 110TH STREET.—A two-story loft building. No fire escape; rear windows iron barred.

99 DIVISION STREET.—Three-story loft building. Windows to fire escape obstructed with wood slats, also iron bar which is used to fasten iron shutters is an obstruction to fire escape.

84 FORSYTH STREET.—Fire escape on front wall terminates on second floor. No drop ladder provided.

283 MADISON STREET.—Seven-story loft building. Fire escape on rear wall terminates on the second floor and no drop ladder provided. Two shops on several floors; front fire escapes have a drop ladder properly adjusted.

48 ORCHARD STREET.—Loft and office building. Fire escape on front wall terminates on the second floor. No drop ladder provided.

55 PITT STREET.—Seven-story loft building. The fire escape on rear wall

of building terminates on the second floor, and no drop ladder provided. If one was provided it would connect with a closed court. The floors of fire escape balconies are obstructed with boxes, rubbish and offensive rags. The fire escape on the front wall is provided with a drop ladder properly adjusted. Two shops on the floors of building.

55 RIDGE STREET.—Seven-story loft building. The fire escapes are located on the Delancy street wall of building and terminate on the second floor. No drop ladder is provided.

18-22 WEST 18TH STREET.—An eleven-story loft building. The fire escape is located on the east side of the building or the court wall; said fire escape terminates at the first floor. There are two windows on the first floor which open to fire escapes. A drop ladder, if one was provided, would lead to the closed court on a level with cellar, and all the windows from cellar to said court are iron barred and the ones that could be opened are padlocked. This building extends through West 17th street and numbered 23-27, and fire escapes for said building are located in same court.

50 EAST 8TH STREET.—Five-story converted building. The fire escape is on the rear wall, and last balcony is on the third floor; from said balcony is a straight ladder extending to roof of first story extension; no means of escape from said roof in case of fire.

54 EAST 8TH STREET.—Six-story loft building. The fire escape is located on the rear wall of building and terminates about one foot above roof of first story extension; no drop ladder, and no means of escape from said roof in case of fire.

715-7 BROADWAY.—Twelve-story loft building. No fire escapes provided. This building extends the full block from Washington to Waverly place. There are four elevators, two on Broadway and two on Washington place side of building; also two stairways for means of escape; stairways go direct to roof.

71 FIFTH AVENUE.—Eleven-story loft building. No fire escapes provided. This building is fireproof, has three elevators and three separate stairways.

3 WEST 14TH STREET.—Three-story converted building. No fire escapes provided.

21 WASHINGTON PLACE.—Eight-story loft building. No fire escapes provided. Two stairways, one on Washington place, the other on Greene street side of building; also two elevators.

NO LISPENARD STREET.—Five-story loft building. Fire escape on the rear wall terminates at balcony on second floor about one foot above glass roof of first story extension; no drop ladder provided from said roof to street or yard level; the balcony mentioned connects with balcony of fire escape of adjoining building.

327 CHURCH STREET.—Four-story loft building. No drop ladder to fire escape on the front wall. There is a fire escape on south wall of building at the rear, which leads to escape to adjoining roof. If a drop ladder was provided it would lead to a closed court of stairway.

25 EAST BROADWAY.—Four-story and basement, converted building. The fire escape terminates on the third floor, with a straight ladder to roof of first story extension. Said roof is in a closed court—no means of escape in case of a fire.

17-23 EAST BROADWAY.—Seven-story loft building. There is no drop ladder to fire escape on the East Broadway side of building. There is another fire escape on Catherine street side of building with drop ladder properly adjusted.

93 GREENE STREET.—A six-story loft building. The fire escapes on the rear wall terminate at the fourth floor balcony; said balcony connects with balcony on fourth floor of adjoining building, 95, and the fire escapes of 95 terminate on the third floor, and from balcony on third floor there is a straight ladder to the roof of first story extension. No means of escape from said roof but to adjoining roof; no ladder to yard level.

16 EAST BROADWAY.—Four-story loft building. Drop ladder out of place on front fire escape. It is hung on balcony rail of fourth floor. There is a fire escape on Catherine street side of building with drop ladder in proper place.

WORKERS EXPOSE UNSAFE CONDITIONS

Reports Already Pouring In to Women's Trade Union League.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League, told a Call reporter yesterday that since Monday morning workers employed in 500 shops of various trades had sent in reports about conditions prevailing in their factories.

She said that one-tenth of the reports were to the effect that there were no fire escapes, that half of the shops that have fire escapes are obstructed by rubbish and boxes, two-thirds of the windows are barred, five-sixths of the doors are locked, five-sixths of the hallways are dark, and that nine-tenths of the shops have dark and narrow staircases.

Many letters read: "The elevators in our shops don't run after 6 in the evening and we are often compelled to work overtime and there is no way to escape if a fire breaks out after 6."

A number of factories, it was reported, were full of inflammable matters, gas stoves are used in factories and boxes, glue and fire are kept close together.

Many letters read: "The water supply in our shops is cut off so as to prevent us from washing ourselves in the shop and the machines are kept so close together that if one stool is moved there is no way to pass, and the stairs in our shops are shaky. We also know of cases where inspectors were bribed."

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

The Young Socialist League will hold a special meeting tonight at 204 East Broadway to take action on Saturday's fire disaster. All members are requested to attend.

MUSIC

CORRECTION.

By a regrettable oversight, announcements of three free organ recitals to take place in Manhattan and Brooklyn next week, and intended for publication in next Sunday's issue of The New York Call were printed in the music department of yesterday's paper, and the time of the recitals given as on evenings of this week instead of next. The recital at the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, erroneously announced for tonight, will be given instead next Tuesday evening, April 4, beginning at 8:15 o'clock. The program announced for Wednesday afternoon, from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock, in Trinity Church, and for Thursday evening, commencing at 8:30 o'clock, in St. Luke's Church, Convent avenue and 141st street, are those for the same evening of next week. However, performances will be given Wednesday afternoon in Trinity Church and on Thursday evening in St. Luke's Church at the hours named, but of programs already announced in last Sunday's Call.

PATENTS

REVENUE PROTECTED. BERNARD COWEN, 78 William Street. PATENT ATTORNEY.

Westchester Clothing Co.

CLEANING AND DYING. F. GUSENBURGER. 1200 Second Ave., bet. 104th and 106th Sts., N. Y. Tel. 1284 Lanes.

CUT THIS COUPON \$5.00 OUT IT IS WORTH. HOMES FURNISHED COMPLETE FROM \$50 TO \$200. Liberal Credit Terms \$1.00 Weekly on \$50 \$1.50 " " \$75 \$2.00 " " \$100. FREE A handsome Dinner Set with every purchase of \$50. Baumann & Co. 2939 3d Ave., Cor. 152d St.

SPORTS

THE WEEK'S BOUTS.

The crowds have never turned out in previous years as they have appeared this year at the various clubs. The reason for this has been the fact that the best boxers in the many divisions have performed and thus in a way sort of whetted sporting appetites.

The National Sporting Club has clinched for this Friday what appears to be the banner attraction thus far. Abe Attell, the featherweight champion, is scheduled to meet Frankie Burns, the Jersey bantam, in a ten round fight that evening. Burns is considered by many experts to be the best lad of his weight in the country. He really licked everything that has been set before him. He is very fast on his feet, and when he lands with his two hands—well, his unfortunate opponent knows he has been hit with something. Everyone knows Attell. No use of telling about him. His tenacious hold of the championship belt for so many years has proven him to be a marvelous fighter.

Tomorrow night something different will be seen at the Long Acre Club's show. That is in comparison to the above. Comparatively "new pug" will shine forth in the main attraction, what one could call "graduates" from the Long Acre's amateur school. Billy Sherman will clash with Mike Stetson in one ten-round go, while Phil O'Brien will mix in another with Andy Sullivan. Billy Neuman, the man in charge of the fun, guarantees the members a good night's treat in the long bill arranged for that evening.





# The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.  
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## FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

Fireproof buildings bear a remarkable resemblance to our courts. They have been devised for the purpose of protecting, not human life, and least of all the lives of the workers, but property.

The blaze that consumed one hundred and fifty lives of working men, women and young girls left the Triangle factory building intact. The damage to property is inconsiderable. The owner of the building and the fire insurance company stand to lose little, if anything. The owners of the Triangle shop, notorious oppressors of labor, will lose nothing. Hard-headed men of business that they are, they undoubtedly took good care to insure their property to the last cent. But the workers? Locked behind iron doors and without any means of exit, they were burned and choked to death, like rebellious slaves of old who had taken refuge in a subterranean cavern and whose hiding place was discovered by their implacable masters.

But these modern wage-slaves did not even rebel. Humbly and meekly they came every day to the slave pen, begging for the privilege to toil and moil and pile up profits for their heartless masters. And there they were caged in, from early morning till late in the night, barred behind iron doors, searched like thieves, and finally caught like rats in a trap and immolated on the altar of capitalistic greed.

And their survivors, those who depended upon the daily labor of the victims for daily bread? There is no law that we know of which compels the employers to make even the slightest compensation to them for their irreparable loss. Not even the Workmen's Compensation Law that was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals contemplated a case such as theirs. That law applied only to a certain number of specified dangerous occupations. And shirt-waist making is not a dangerous occupation in itself, even though one hundred and fifty human beings were murdered because somebody blundered or neglected his duty or simply didn't care. Was it not a fireproof building?

And the building was fireproof. Remember this, all ye wage-slaves. There was no loss of property to speak of. Not only are the sacred rights of property safe so long as we have our Courts and our Constitution, but property itself is safe. Science has become a hand-maid of property. Science makes property safe, just as the Courts make the rights of property safe. And with fireproof buildings and fireproof Courts and a fireproof Constitution, our institutions are safe.

## A TIME FOR ACTION

The simultaneous occurrence of two such appalling events as the Court of Appeals decision annulling that rudimentary and most inadequate Workmen's Compensation Law, and the destruction of one hundred and fifty working class lives because of the insatiable greed and criminal recklessness of the capitalists and their public officials, should stir the working class of this city to instant and decisive action.

The Court of Appeals decision is a fatal blow at every effort of labor to improve its condition by means of the law-making power. It enthrones property above human life for now and ever. It decrees that the workers of America shall never rise, not only to freedom, but even to the level of their comrades in European countries.

And the Triangle factory holocaust is the grim commentary upon the Court of Appeals text. If there was a single workingman that did not comprehend the full import of that sweeping decision, the horrible commentary could not fail to enlighten him. Between the capitalists and their official tools, labor is being ground to pulp as between the upper and the nether millstone. And unless the working masses are to be reduced to a condition of dumb and hopeless despair, immediate, instant and decisive action must be taken.

But this action must be of a decisive nature. It must not confine itself to the demand for petty reforms. There can be no doubt that our public officials have been criminally negligent, whether in the making of the laws regarding fire protection or in the enforcement of them. Everybody is agreed that the lives of the workers must in the future receive better protection than they have been receiving in the past. There is no doubt about that. New laws must be made, the responsibility must be centered in one office so that there shall be no division or conflict of authority, and officials must be elected or appointed that will enforce these laws even though profits should suffer thereby.

But if only this, and no more than this, is done, very little indeed will have been done. Just now public attention has been aroused to an unusual pitch by this terrible catastrophe. But the excitement is bound to abate sooner or later. And then, laws or no laws, things will slide back into the old groove, and the officials in charge of fire and factory inspection will again be hand in glove with the masters.

There will be no radical change, even in this matter of protecting the lives of the workers, unless there is a radical change in the political attitude and activities of the working class.

And this radical change in the politics of the working class can be brought about only by Organized Labor working in conjunction with the Socialist party.

This is the only kind of action that can and will prove decisive. Let mass meetings of angry protest against the vile criminals in and out of office be held in every part of the city. Let monster demonstrations be held in the public streets. Let the funerals of the victims be made as imposing as possible. Let the cohorts of Organized Labor march en masse behind the bodies of their murdered comrades.

But let these mass meetings, demonstrations and funerals be made the occasion for the adoption of the most solemn and binding resolutions, calling upon the working class of this city to assert itself in all the plenitude of its power and to join the Socialist party in a combined, mighty and sustained effort to wrest the government of this city from the criminal capitalist class and its subservient, criminal political tools, to establish in this city a government of the workers, by the workers, and for the workers, and to lead the working masses of the nation in the world-wide struggle for the overthrow of capitalist tyranny and the establishment of the republic of the workers.

This is the only kind of action that will have a lasting, a permanent effect. This is the only kind of action that will secure at least some degree of protection for the lives of the workers even under capitalism.

The workers must secure power if their lives are to be made more secure.

## MOLOCH AND MAMMON

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

In the days of long ago people worshipped Moloch, the god of fire. They feared his wrath. To appease him, they sacrificed their own sons and daughters to him. And this is the way in which it was done: A gigantic image of Moloch, made of copper, was set up in the place of worship, with arms outstretched.

The image was hollow. The priests of Moloch would build a fire inside, heating up their god. Then the poor, misguided people would bring their helpless children and lay them upon the huge arms of the monstrous image, there to be roasted to death. Child after child was thus sacrificed. The god sat unmoved. He made no sign of feeling for the roasted babies. And the people believed that this was as it ought to be. The great Moloch had been the god of their fathers, and he must continue to be their god. Sacrifices must be offered to him to the end of time, even tender, innocent boys and girls.

And yet the time came when the great god Moloch was feared and respected no longer. No more children are slowly roasted to death in his huge arms. He is a memory, a byword of abhorrence. In his place we have set up the worship of a new god, the great and mighty Mammon. To him we also offer sacrifices. Not a few innocent babies only, and not merely on appointed days of festive celebration. To Mammon we offer sacrifices all the year round, in all manner of ways. To him we slaughter hundreds and thousands, in the mines, the mills, the factories and on the highways.

And the god sits unmoved, while the people believe this ought to be so. But the end of the blind worship of Mammon will come, even as the end of the worship of Moloch came.

## DUE PROCESS OF LAW

By PERIN.

The Court of Appeals of New York State has just declared unconstitutional the Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Act, passed last year by the Legislature of the State. This act was held by the court to conflict with Article XIV of the amendments to the United States Constitution, which contains the following clause: "Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

Now let us see if they are justified on this ground in denying compensation to injured working men, or whether this is merely another of those hypocritical, lying interpretations of the United States Constitution for which our courts are famous, or rather infamous, and for which our judges receive high salaries paid by the workers, to say nothing of the perquisites and privileges awarded them by the capitalist class.

"Due process of law," what is it? Upon the answer to that hangs the answer to the main question, that is, whether or not the Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Act is constitutional, and therefore to be obeyed, or unconstitutional, and therefore not to be obeyed.

Let us grant, for the sake of argument, that there is no distinction between an individual and a corporation. Let us grant that a public service corporation has the same rights and privileges as a natural person. Then if a State may not deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, it may not so deprive any corporation, whether or not engaged in an undertaking which entails danger to the men in its employ.

The compensation which the State Legislature compelled by the act in question, the employer to pay an injured employee undoubtedly constituted private property, and hence the act did deprive persons of property. That is plain.

But did the act deprive persons of property without due process of law? And what is due process of law? The Court of Appeals says that the term "due process of law," as used in the Constitution of the United States, means the basic law, that is, the Constitution itself, and not the very act of legislation which deprives the citizen of his rights, privileges or property, and adds the statement that "any other view would lead to the absurdity that the constitutions protect only those rights which the legislatures do not take away."

In plain language this means that an act of the New York State Legisla-

ture is not due process of law, as that term is used in the United States Constitution. What is "due process of law" within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment the middle-headed gentlemen up the State, the highly intelligent and honorable Court of Appeals, do not tell us, but they do tell us in unmistakable terms, and by their official utterances make it a part of the jurisprudence of the State, that "due process of law" as meant by the Fourteenth Amendment, and that no property can be taken from any person, company, or corporation, by any act of that Legislature.

This is now the law in New York State, and we must accept it, and the writer for one is perfectly willing to accept that interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment, and that limitation of the power of the State Legislature.

If an act of the New York State Legislature does not constitute "due process of law" under which a person may be deprived of his property, neither does an act of the New York State Legislature constitute "due process of law" under which a person may be deprived of his life, or under which he may be deprived of his liberty. So, strictly according to the interpretation of the Court of Appeals, as to the meaning of the phrase "due process of law," every execution for a capital offense in this State has been unconstitutional, and an illegal murder, and every inmate of our prisons is illegally deprived of his or her liberty, and the people of the State, acting upon the pronouncement of the Court of Appeals, would be justified in battering down the prison walls, and freeing the poor unfortunates who are deprived of their liberty under an act of the New York State Legislature, but without "due process of law" and in violation of the United States Constitution.

Gentlemen of the Court of Appeals, you have blundered once more. Once more you have shown your subserviency to the class that owns your mind, body and soul; once more you have shown yourselves ready to twist, and misinterpret, and to pervert the constitution to guarantee to the class of your masters, the capitalist class, to deprive of liberty and to constitute to mean unbridled license for those whom you so ably serve and yet heavier shackles for the workers.

And then you wonder whence arises the widespread contempt for the courts, the contempt for our judges. My only wonder is that the workers are so self-controlled that they do not spit in your faces as you pass along the streets.

May this hypocritical anarchy of yours soon end, and the workers come into their own. On with the revolution!

## THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

By LOUIS H. WETMORE.

Swan Sonnenschein, that very enterprising English publishing house, has just published Achille Loria's latest book in an admirable translation in their series of economic and political manuals. This volume bears the title "Contemporary Social Problems" and consists of a series of lectures delivered before the students of the University of Padua, a significant fact when we consider that, save for Russia, the universities have everywhere become the seats—not of learning—but of reaction. The audiences, we understand, were large—another significant fact when we consider again that the lectures were delivered in a country which, as the author cleverly remarks, "has a horror of a problem, but dearly loves an axiom." The lectures deal with the following problems: Property, Freedom, Socialism, Evolution and Revolution.

Loria, who has always waged an energetic campaign for the theory of "economic determinism," claims that the great question that we of this generation have to face is the economic question, as the religious and political have been solved: "The economic problem is the burning question of the day because the vast number of phenomena apparently independent of the economic factor are now intimately associated with it." By this we assume he means those problems once religious or moral, now in great part economically treated, such as prostitution, crime and poverty. What we call spiritual phenomena are in great part dependent on economic conditions, he says. And he states that prostitution is due to the fact that many men cannot afford to marry, and also to the fact that many women cannot secure the necessities of life without selling their bodies to the highest bidder.

Loria's main point in this book is that we are rapidly coming to the time of a great social revolution, which is to tear the power from the hands of the bourgeoisie and transfer it "to society as a whole." "Today it is not the interests of a reigning house or the form of government that is at stake—but it is the fate of all humanity, of civilization itself that hangs in the balance."

The great law of the "concentration of wealth" is not peculiar to America; it is going on in Germany, England and Italy,

in every civilized country, and increase of the population and the division of estates by inheritance are both powerless to prevent it.

"Simultaneously with the constantly increasing inequality of fortunes the industrial warfare is also growing more bitter; strikes are more frequent, interruptions to the work of production more serious; consequently the entire social system is growing more unstable.

"Foreseeing the conclusion to which conscientious examination of the facts leads, every thinking person naturally asks why we should wait with folded hands until unconscious evolution brings about a catastrophe to destroy the capitalist system. Why should man, conscious of evolution, and what is in store for him, not prevent his unhappy fate by introducing salutary institutions to reduce or eliminate the vast differences which characterize the economic phase in which we live and secure the transformation peacefully and without shock?"

"The theory of evolution, far from excluding the possibility of social reform, points out the manner in which it can, or rather must, be accomplished: far from lulling to sleep, it impels thinkers and upright men to action; instead of leading to political nihilism, it postulates the reparation of present wrongs as the supreme end of human endeavor.

"Confronted by the fate that awaits contemporary society and the inevitable destruction of the present economic organization, will the dominating classes persevere in their contempt for the counsel of science and their old aversion to rational reforms?"

"The most noble, the most fruitful mission in which a man can now engage is the reparation of social injustice and the introduction of measures for the reduction of the inequalities inherent in our present social system. By helping the downtrodden, one's own character is sweetened and fortified, and the altruistic instincts which were the germ of the moral patrimony of future humanity are developed.

"Even if it were proved that history must go on to the end by abrupt leaps and not by gradual, rational transformations, it would be no less certain that an imperative duty is imposed on all upright men and women to exert themselves for the temporal redemption of humanity."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BITTER THOUGHTS.

Editor of The Call: They were only workers, and common ones at that, those odd hundred and something, whose lives were snuffed out in last Saturday's great catastrophe. Why, therefore, make such a fuss over them? They never amounted to much when they were alive. Therefore, in death, they amount to absolutely nothing. What's that? Sacrilegious to speak thus? Not by a long shot. Just hear me out.

If they amounted to anything when living, why were they not treated as living creatures? Not necessarily human beings. Horses, cats and dogs are given sufficient food by their owners to keep them alive. These toilers, besides the long hours of labor demanded of them by their money-grasping employers, were not given necessary wages to exist as decently as their more fortunate four-pawed acquaintances. They were only human rats in the bosses' estimation. And as rats they were engaged and put to death. What's that—put to death? Sure! Did you read when the fire was noticed who were the first to make their escape? Why, naturally, the Head Moguls, in plainer words, the bosses, whose lives were ALL saved. What mattered it if their "human rodents" were ensnared? What's the loss? Hundreds of others will take their places and all will be well. How's that? Why didn't the bosses figure on having fire drills so in case of emergency all would have been well, or at least better? But why ask such a foolish question?

For whose interest is the boss in business, his not wholly for himself. Imagine him giving a fire drill. Perhaps it would have meant a saving of lives. But just think of all the valuable things those workers are wasting. Time that means a whole lot of added revenue for his Sovereign, the employer. How could he stand for it and why should he when it is not so stated and demanded of him on the statute books of New York? And if it were, would that have amounted to anything? Same thing would have occurred as occurred to the Employers' Liability Law. Would have been declared unconstitutional and unfair by the courts. Enough of this, except to prove again our first remark that "they were only workers and common ones." The papers all say that the elevator runners (by the way, common drift, as you must yourself admit) were the last to leave the burning building.

JOHN J. HAAS.  
New York, March 27, 1911.

Editor of The Call: The unspeakable horror of the Greene street holocaust ought to be sufficient to rouse even Socialists to action. It would be criminal negligence on our part, if we allowed the occasion to slip away without making an indelible impression upon the public mind. We must rouse the conscience of the inhabitants of this insensible town as never before. The publication of the Sunday edition in black border was a splendid idea—an objective expression of class consciousness. Let us follow it up. The Call should appear in black border for a week. Furthermore, a monster funeral demonstration should be organized and every Socialist and trade unionist should lay down his tools to follow the procession. A monster mass meeting should be called to voice the outraged feelings of the working people whose sons and daughters and fathers and mothers must be the next victims of similar murder, if the conditions prevailing at present are allowed to remain.

I would suggest that the monster funeral parade, bearing Socialist banners and Socialist protests, proceed to City Hall and memorialize the Board of Aldermen with a demand for immediate reform in building regulations. Everything possible should be done to impress upon our legislators the seriousness and the brutality of the wrong committed against this community. Let us demand that life be safeguarded, and let us compel them to do it.

ALEX. ROSEN.  
HERMAN PUMPIAN.  
HENRY WESTERHOUSE.  
New York, March 26, 1911.

## APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Editor of The Call: The Socialists party, organized for political and economic purposes, quite consistently treats religion as a private matter. But, Socialism, considered as a scientific interpretation of the history of mankind, is quite another matter. What nonsense is this? Does the Socialist party stand for Socialism? Or, after all, are there, as our opponents claim, fifty-seven varieties of Socialism? Closing her letter Comrade Howe says: "The bonds of religion must be loosened before scientific Socialism can be accepted, or that Socialism which has been accepted is unscientific and not thoroughly grounded." More nonsense. If we accept what Comrade Howe asserts, then such men as Alexander Irvine, next to Debs, perhaps, the greatest American Socialist orator; Rev. Eliot White, a frequent contributor to The Call; Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, another Call writer, and hundreds of other church members are incapable of teaching Socialism. But between the unscientific Socialist who gets results, and the scientific Socialist who draws goose eggs, the rank and file invariably accept the former.

All of my critics in The Call have advised me to read this or that book or article in some paper. With most of the works they advised me to read I am perfectly familiar. I realize fully that in the Catholic clergy the Socialist movement has a brainy and powerful foe. But are we going to meet their opposition with brains or are we by adopting bonehead tactics to play into their hands? The Socialist paper or speaker that intends to be of service to the Socialist movement must be capable of disarming opposition and make friends of people who have been our adversaries.

Most of my critics are living in a book world. They tell us what so and so did in Ireland or somewhere else. And of course we shouldn't use our own brain, but should go and do likewise. It's about time that some of our speakers and writers emigrated from this book world and rubbed elbows with the great mass of wage earners they seem to know so little about.

I'll admit that some of the arguments of my critics look good on paper, but they don't get results. For instance, Comrade Doying advised me to "train my guns on capitalism." Now, that expression looks good, sounds revolutionary, but the Socialist movement in New York, N. H., is like New York City, is entirely free from "picayune tactics," but, surprising to state, it's not advancing rapidly. Comrade Doying may be training his "guns on capitalism," but he certainly isn't hitting the mark.

Now, I haven't any desire to continue this discussion. My only regret is that I cannot do so.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 27, 1911.

## RELIGION AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call: Comrades Patrick Quinlan, Bertha W. Howe, John J. Mullen, Thomas Crimmins and C. E. Doying have seen fit to jump on me rather harshly on account of my two letters in The Call. I notice that all the above mentioned Comrades, with the exception of Doying, live in New York City. Some of them are conspicuous members of the Socialist party. The Socialist movement in New York City, so far as the vote is concerned, has been practically at a standstill for several years. Is there any connection between the slow growth of the Socialist movement in New York City and the sentiment expressed in their several letters? Has the conspicuousness of the above-named Comrades anything to do with the inconspicuousness of the Socialist vote in New York City? I wonder what century Comrade Mullen thinks we are living in. I see no reason why in this century a person living in a so-called "one-horse" town cannot keep in as close touch with worldly affairs as a person living in a large city. Now, I am one member of the Socialist party who intends to live his views as known, notwithstanding the fact that I live in a so-called "one-horse" town and am a member of the rank and file of the Socialist party. The Socialist party platform declares that the Socialist party is an economic movement and is not concerned with people's religious ideas. The platform of the Socialist party is the highest authority on Socialism. The party platform is above the writings or statements of any isolated member, no matter how brilliant. The Socialist party platform is that statement of belief to which the membership collectively subscribe, or that interpretation of its doctrine which the membership collectively accept. With the Socialist party platform as my authority, I claim that a devout Catholic, a zealous Protestant or an orthodox Jew can be just as good a Socialist as a total unbeliever.

Comrade Bertha W. Howe says: "The Socialist party, organized for political and economic purposes, quite consistently treats religion as a private matter. But, Socialism, considered as a scientific interpretation of the history of mankind, is quite another matter." What nonsense is this? Does the Socialist party stand for Socialism? Or, after all, are there, as our opponents claim, fifty-seven varieties of Socialism? Closing her letter Comrade Howe says: "The bonds of religion must be loosened before scientific Socialism can be accepted, or that Socialism which has been accepted is unscientific and not thoroughly grounded." More nonsense. If we accept what Comrade Howe asserts, then such men as Alexander Irvine, next to Debs, perhaps, the greatest American Socialist orator; Rev. Eliot White, a frequent contributor to The Call; Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, another Call writer, and hundreds of other church members are incapable of teaching Socialism. But between the unscientific Socialist who gets results, and the scientific Socialist who draws goose eggs, the rank and file invariably accept the former.

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he used merely for the purpose of propaganda, and have its columns closed to all discussion, the one thing useful to an organization that attempts to be a democratic organization? Is our criticism of the N. E. C. to be confined to the privacy of the rooms behind closed doors, so that the rank and file of the party cannot hear our heresies, or are we to be allowed to voice our opinions in the party press? In other words, are we to have freedom of speech and writing in the party, or are the opinions of the present members of the N. E. C. to become subsidized orthodoxes?

Will the Comrades please discuss the matter and make up their minds. Don't let any "leader" make your mind up for you, Comrades! Note the position of the editor of The Call: If he is not to express his opinions in the editorial columns of the paper, he is silenced—effectively. In other words, the position of editor involves being muzzled—if the muzzlers have their way.

LOUIS H. WETMORE.  
Katonah, N. Y., March 23, 1911.

## HURRAH FOR THE 300-WORD CLUB.

Editor of The Call: Please permit an obscure reader of The Call to indorse heartily, not to say enthusiastically, the suggestion of Comrade Wheat that persons who feel an irresistible impulse to write to the editor turn the steam off promptly on reaching the 300-word mark. That ought to be enough for any person to relieve his system. Like many other readers I deem it a pleasure to the Editor a most interesting feature of The Call, but quantum sufficit; that is, 300 words suffice. The worthy doctors whose names have so frequently decorated the columns of The Call recently know that a little strychnine may be a valuable stimulant, but too big a dose will kill a man. That's what some of the recent outbursts of language have done to me. Yours for the 300-Word Club.

New York, March 23, 1911.

## PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS.

Editor of The Call: A reader of The Call soon begins to be a writer too, it is so stimulating and I know the few you published are selected from among hundreds of letters received, yet I too must get my hand, and though the wastebasket gets my stuff my mind will be relieved. Some write you to leave out articles on religion, medicine, fasting and publish only Socialism. Don't heed them! These letters furnish variety and amusement, too, these subjects are intimately related to Socialism which touches at every point. Socialism is undeniably mind quite wonderfully and old belief must expect to meet a new test.

"Prove all things—hold fast which is good," is one of the things St. Paul ever said. But I admire many of the sayings of Jesus, and I deny the dogmas of the church. My understanding of dogma being an assertion of something proved and unprovable, as opposed to science, which is facts proved.

Of all the articles on religion most enjoyed that of Bertha W. Howe—so brave and clear-cut. Let us fear to own that Socialism is better to hasten what is already on its way, i. e., discredited of priestly authority but while we are of priestly reverence the whole is ever reverencing Truth, Love and Brotherhood.

Then there's the medical profession and religion. Dr. Tilden, of the "Twin Superstitions" and he despairs of teaching people how to live naturally and healthfully, while they are under the blighting influence of religion. I have wondered that, in the controversy between Dr. Robinson, Mr. Sinclair, no one has quoted T'den, who is an old M. D., after thirty years of experience, discarded drugs and useless medicine, goes cure diseases by fasting diet. Sinclair's articles are good. I think he made a mistake in saying that fasting alone would cure diseases. He should have said, followed by a proper diet and full obedience to all of nature's laws. My own experience has cured me of a wife in bed, after losing a child, by the foolish treatment of some outrageous experiment on myself by them. And never, I heard a word of health instruction from a doctor. Diet, even, and its were nothing to them, but drugs.

Yet it is laughable to read and them talk as though no one who had not been through a medical course could possibly know anything of the healing of the body. The body seems to be that such a training good blinder to the natural instincts and reason. However, I think Robinson is very mild and gentle on his part (for an M. D.), and glad he is with us for Socialism which will free us all from the economic necessity of pretending to what we don't.

PAUL G. MERRILL.  
East Orange, N. J., March 28, 1911.

## SOCIALISM OR WOMAN.

Editor of The Call: I have long wished to write you lines. I wish to congratulate you and support you in regard to The Call. There are so many dying, or coming to a premature end, that I am glad we have a paper after our own hearts before I follow the great crowd.

Suppose I tell you I am one of the most enthusiastic supporters, I am your question, what you have done, make us successful? Here's what I think you should do. I have, like Adam, to blame it on the woman, married to my wife thirty-seven years. If I dare call myself a Socialist, I have been one thirty-three years, but she or it is afraid of it, worse than the devil. So I have got to whether to have her or Socialism. Socialism is grand from every point of view and in my opinion, so is a woman. I have contributed \$5. outside of my subscriptions, toward the support of The Call, and am sorry I cannot do just as much. As to your question, they suit me to perfection. They are not suited with them, in my opinion, cannot see straight. That article from Long Island, who charged with teaching anarchism and communism, and with Russia—well, what about him is not fit to print. But tell you what I say to those I contact with. I first ask them if they are over or under 35. If over, then they are over the age limit, as they understand what they have done, their grandfathers say. If they are under 35, they are possible Socialists. JAMES JOHNSON.  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1911.

## CHARITABLE HAND OF GOD.

Editor of The Call: Are the Christian people of New York maintaining any connection in connection with their own? For the benefit of someone, and for those who are only being kept in the office, covering their doors by the hand of God.

LOUIS WETMORE.  
New York, March 27, 1911.

Editor of The Call: I am a Christian and I am a Socialist. I am a member of the Christian Church and I am a member of the Socialist party. I am a member of the Christian Church and I am a member of the Socialist party. I am a member of the Christian Church and I am a member of the Socialist party.

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