

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

CLEARING AND COLDER.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2666 BUREAU.

Price, Two Cents.

Vol. 4.—No. 89.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1911.

BUILDING OWNERS FIGHT

Had Already Opened Campaign Against Sprinkler System.

FEAR FOR PROFITS

Intimate They Will Take Expense Out of Their Employes' Wages.

Just prior to the terrible holocaust of last Saturday, which resulted in the deaths of 142 or more human beings, among many of whom were girls in their teens, there was formed in this city a combination known as the "Property Owners' Protective League," for the purpose of smothering city ordinances, and those who make them, to their own interests.

The scheme was to combine owners together to defeat any and every law which might be in effect or on the brink of going into effect, which would necessitate expense to property owners and agents of hell traps.

A great wave of publicity was started by the tools of the system and literature was floated broadcast. But when the wholesale murders occurred in the Triangle Waist Company, on Washington place, the campaign of protest against the law and the enacted statutes subsided as though it had been choked to death.

But they were not to be beaten so easily. They are up in arms again. They are protesting now because Fire Commissioner Waldo has ordered all property owners of loft buildings, otherwise known as fire traps and tinder boxes, to place in such sheds of modern structure fire sprinklers to be used in case of just such fires as occurred Saturday.

Property owners protest that such an outrage and flagrant abuse of their property rights will entail an expenditure of many thousands of dollars. It will also mean that much valuable space, dedicated to purpose of making money and grinding out human blood, will be sacrificed in order for these fire preventives to be installed.

And again these knaves, acting as agents for the "higher orders," contend the loft buildings stand in danger of being depopulated, and this would never do if they would accumulate much wealth.

Girls must sit back to back in long rows bending in front of machines dripping with blood and produce the goods. Just how far this wave of indignation will proceed is not known. It may succeed in stifling the law, for the law is made by the system. And the property owners are agents of the system.

The agitation against the compulsory installation of sprinklers has the wrong backing of the Board of Trade.

A few days before the Triangle fire, the property owners practically served notice on the Fire Department that if it enforced its sprinkler provisions they would be forced to raise the rent to make their customary profit, the tenants would be forced to lower wages in order to preserve their percentage, and the employes finally would be forced to make up for the expenditure.

Here is the way a real estate paper of March 23 put it:

In addition to making necessary an expenditure of at least \$5,000 for the installation of these sprinklers, much of the space in buildings would be lost, thus affecting their rental capacity and decreasing their income.

The order sent out by the Fire Commissioner was as follows:

"Under the provisions of the law, section 782, Chapter 378, Laws of 1897, as amended by Chapter 446, Laws of 1901, you are hereby required, within sixty days of the date of service of this notice upon you, to provide in the above mentioned premises the following:

"A separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers, with fusible plugs approved by the Fire Department, supplied with water from a tank located on the roof, and not connected in any manner with standpipes or house service, shall be placed on the ceilings of every floor at such intervals as will protect every square foot of floor service when said sprinklers are in operation.

"Automatic sprinklers shall also be placed wherever practicable in all offices, stores or other places where deemed necessary. Provide proper signs on staircase doors that permitted Saturday's New York fire horror be eliminated here.

CANNON'S YOUNG MEN IN CONTROL

Berger the Only Hopeful Sign in Sixty-second Congress.

(By National Socialist Press.)
WASHINGTON, March 29.—Wall Street, the railroads, and Tammany Hall will control the next Congress.

That the Democrats have sold out to the same interests which controlled previous Congresses is evidenced by the action of the Democratic Committee on Ways and Means in selecting John J. Fitzgerald, the Tammany politician, as chairman of the important Committee on Appropriations, and William A. Adamson, the reactionary Representative from Georgia, as chairman of the all-powerful Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Fitzgerald is the man who furnished twenty-one Democratic votes to the Cannon machine two years ago, when it was in danger of having its despotic rules defeated. He voted for ship subsidy and for Aldrich's currency bill. He is also known as the representative of the Vatican in Congress.

Children of Cannon.

The excuse is given that Fitzgerald is the ranking member of the committee, but it is a fact nevertheless that Fitzgerald owes his seniority to "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

Adamson's record in Congress shows that he has been an uncompromising foe of all progressive legislation. He waged a bitter fight against Federal pure food laws, opposed all efforts to regulate interstate commerce, and blocked all bills providing for the protection and safety of railroad employes and passengers. He is also senior member of his committee by the grace of Cannon.

By controlling these two most important committees the capitalist class has nothing to fear from the next Congress.

Were it not for the entrance of the first Socialist in the next Congress, the result of the last election would not have carried with it any added interest to either capitalists or thinking workmen.

Trying to "Place" Berger.

But the unusual spectacle of a representative of the American working class taking his seat in Congress takes place next Tuesday. This single fact marks the only difference between the previous Congresses and the Sixty-second Congress.

What will the first Socialist Congressman do? That is a question which is bothering politicians of both parties. They cannot ignore the fact that Victor L. Berger will not be gagged by any caucus and "unanimous consent" agreements.

They are aware that he comes not to set \$7,500 a year and "extra" but to make a record for himself and his party. They also know that one determined man can stir up trouble on the floor of the House, even if the committees shelve all his bills.

From authoritative sources, it is learned that the Committee on Committees is considering Congressman Berger's assignments with extraordinary care. Chairman Underwood says that he will be given "good" assignments, but refuses to make them public until Congress opens.

BERGER NAMES GHENT AS HIS SECRETARY

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29.—Socialist Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger today named W. J. Ghent, of New York, a Socialist magazine writer, to be his secretary at Washington.

The new secretary, according to Berger, was suggested to him by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party and is one of the leading workers of the national party.

Berger will leave tonight for Washington, accompanied by his wife.

ALLEGED PROFESSIONAL DYNAMITER ARRESTED

CHICAGO, March 29.—With half a hundred pounds of high test dynamite and an ex-convict at police headquarters today, the Chicago police think they have located the gang of professional "dynamiters" which has been at work all over the country.

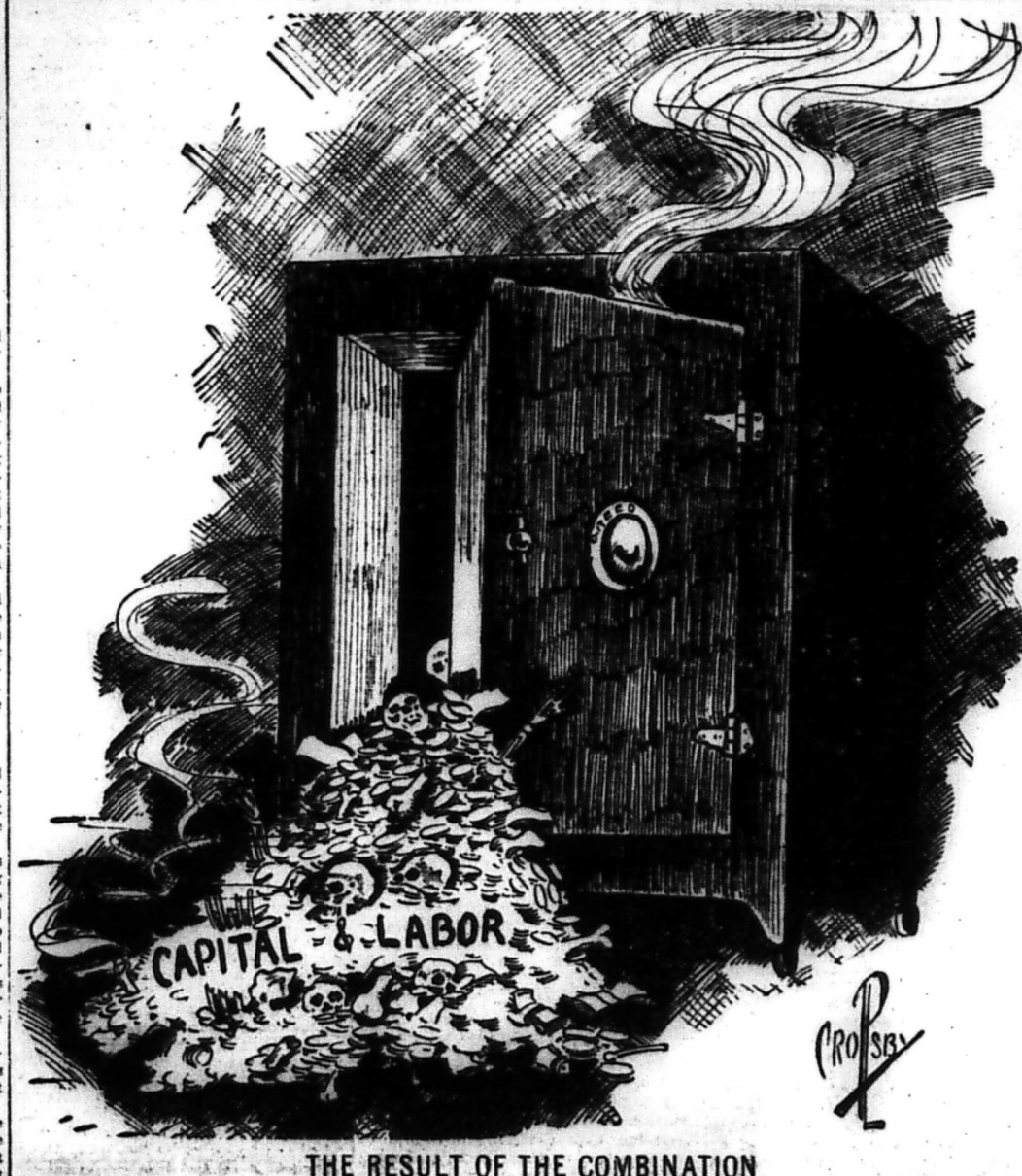
At least five wrecked bridges, and possibly the wrecking of the Los Angeles Times Building, are charged to the gang.

The police have under surveillance one man in a local hospital, and are searching for three others they have identified with the gang.

Detectives say they located three plants of dynamite buried in different parts of the city. From one plant fifty pounds of the explosive was taken, and the others have not been rifled.

CHICAGO WORKERS DEMAND SECURITY

CHICAGO, March 29.—With the Building Commissioner's office feverishly inspecting all factory buildings, a demand was made today by the Women's Trade Union League on behalf of the 125,000 working women of Chicago that conditions that permitted Saturday's New York fire horror be eliminated here.



GREAT THROG OF WORKERS PACK MEMORIAL MEETING; MANY FAINT

By ELIAS TOBENKIN.

The horrors of the Triangle fire were lived over again last night by an immense throng of girl waist makers, along with many men and women, who filled Grand Central Palace and listened to the tributes paid the victims of Saturday's holocaust, at the memorial meeting held by the Waist Makers' Union.

When Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, closed a brief, broken address with a warning that the 140-odd new graves are not the closing chapter of the sacrifices demanded by capitalism, and that unless the workers take the matter of safeguarding themselves in their own hands other such catastrophes are sure to follow, the audience was on the verge of hysteria.

A tense moment and this hysteria would come to the surface. The tense moment came when Jacob Fanken, the chairman of the evening, asked the audience to rise and remain standing for a few minutes in honor of the dead.

Many Are Overcome.

The audience rose. For a moment there was silence in the hall—a silence like that of death. Then there came a soft sobbing which changed the next instant into convulsive weeping.

A girl in the audience, who had herself worked in the Triangle factory and who escaped being burned to death by a hair's breadth, began to shriek hysterically. This was the signal, as it were, for screaming and fainting in every part of the hall. A scores of more girls collapsed. Others became so hysterical that they had to be carried out into an adjoining room.

Water and glasses, which were evidently prepared for just such an emergency, were greatly in demand for about ten minutes.

After the women were carried out of the hall speaking was again resumed. Every few minutes, however, the speakers were interrupted when some one was overcome and was being carried out of the room.

Little Oratory.

The speeches of the evening, as befitting the occasion, were devoid of all oratorical frills.

Morris Hillquit said that there were occasions and moments when words were abominable and speeches contemptible. Last night's meeting, he said, was such an occasion. The fire, he said, had been hanging over him like a nightmare all week. The 146 young graves, he said, showed the monstrosity of the system we live under in a ghastly manner. It was distasteful to him to exploit such a calamity for politics. But, he said, sacred to the occasion was, it was too sacred to be exploited in the cause of working class politics. He declared that the catastrophe of last Saturday was being duplicated in similar proportions every month, every week, throughout the world. It is the business of capitalism to have such catastrophes. It saves fire escapes, it saves safety devices and protection against dangerous machinery.

Dead Fingers Point at Judges.

Jacob Fanken said that the charred figures of the dead shirtwaist makers are now pointing to those judges who sent these girls to the workhouse, because they were striking against the conditions which made for just such conflagrations.

"I say deliberately," Fanken said, "that if the shirtwaist makers' strike had not been broken by the magistrates the thing would never have happened. The fire occurred Saturday at 5 o'clock. If the shop were a union shop the girls would long have been home by that time on Saturday.

"The Triangle fire was not accidental. More fires like this are bound to occur. I have had today brought in to me names and addresses of shops in the same block with the

MADE TO SCAB ON SCOTTISH WORKERS

(Special to The Call.)

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 29.—The thousands of workers in the Singer Sewing Machine Company plant here have suddenly been put on full time after being on short time for some months.

The reason is not far to seek. The men in the giant Singer plant in Glasgow, Scotland, are on strike, as The Call told a few days ago. That means the workers here are being forced to scab on their brothers in Scotland.

The men here, many of whom belong to the Brotherhood of Machinists, are preparing a message of sympathy and support to be sent to their Scottish brothers.

"They can't do much more because of the unorganized condition of most of the local Singer workers.

W. C. P. A. MEETS TONIGHT.

A regular meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association (publishers of The Call) will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Manhattan. Every member is requested to attend.

Candidates for membership in the association are requested to be present and present their party membership cards in order to be admitted.

Besides the admission of new members and the report of the board of management and business manager, several matters of importance will come up, among which is the election of a new editor of The Call.

JAIL RICH MAN; WAR ON PETTY GAMBLERS

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29.—Baronard Sicking, wealthy manufacturer of nickel in the slot machines of this city, recently indicted for manufacturing and exhibiting for sale such machines, was this afternoon sentenced to forty days in prison and to pay a heavy fine by Judge Frank M. German.

TRIANGLE WORKERS TELL OF LOCKED DOORS

No Water for Fire Hose, Which Was Found Rotten and Useless—Girls Panic Stricken at Finding Doors Opened Inward.

SIXTEEN VICTIMS ARE YET UNIDENTIFIED

Coroner Still Refuses to Name Day for Release of Bodies From Morgue—No Effort to Catalogue Number of Missing Workers.

One hundred and forty-two is now given as the official police record of the number of dead following the murderous fire in the Triangle death-shop on last Saturday.

The number remaining unidentified is sixteen.

Identifications were made yesterday as follows:

Esther Gochfeld, 21; single; operator; 292 Monroe street; by father, Benjamin Gochfeld.

Yetta Meyers, 19; single; operator; 11 Rivington street; by brother, Abraham Meyers, 526 West 139th street.

Mary Loventhal, 22; single; 604 Sutter avenue, Brooklyn; bookkeeper; by brother Benjamin, and Dr. J. Z. Harris, a dentist.

Margaret Schwartz, 24, 745 Brook avenue, Bronx.

No one knows how many workers are still missing. Several bodies must have been buried to ashes in that blazing den.

It is not definitely known as yet on what day the Coroner will allow the unidentified bodies to be released. Till that is known plans for the funeral march and demonstration cannot be made definite. It is probable that Monday or Tuesday will be named.

In the meanwhile "official examinations"—whatever they may be good for—go on.

Two witnesses testified yesterday before Assistant District Attorneys Bostwick and Rubin that there was no water in the standpipes in the Asch Building, where 148 workers perished, and that the hose connecting with these standpipes was rotten.

Several girls testified that the exit doors opened inward.

Fire Marshal's Inquiry.

William L. Boers, Fire Marshal, continued his investigation of the circumstances surrounding the fire.

Two girls, who escaped from the flames, testified that doors leading to stairways were locked.

A fire captain asserted positively that the use of the eighth floor standpipe hose would have quenched the blaze and averted loss of life.

Joseph Flicher, the first witness, said that he had been the cashier of the Triangle Waist Company for seven years. His office was on the tenth floor. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the fire he had paid out \$8,000 for salaries to the employes.

Little material had ever been stolen by employes, he said, and the girls were not searched before leaving the building at the end of a day's work. He admitted that they passed a watchman before leaving their respective floors, and that this man examined packages they might be carrying.

"I ran to the Greene street stairs," said the witness, intelling of his flight from the flames. "The hall was full of smoke. Starting for the roof, I cried: 'After me; come, girls!' When I reached the roof I managed to climb on the adjoining roof by means of three telephone wires, which I used as a rope. I was the first man on the roof, and called for help; then I assisted in rescuing the girls. The cutters and officials of the company escaped by the roof from the tenth floor."

The floor was full of rags, and the cashier said there was no regular time for this to be cleared away. The work was done by contract, and it might have been five or six days, or possibly more, since the rags had been gathered. The cutting was not done by electricity.

According to Flicher, the floor could have been cleared in ten minutes after closing time. One-third of the girls

LOCKED DOORS.

Irene Szivos, of 190 2d street, testified that she had been employed by the company for two years, and worked on the eighth floor. She was a trimmer, and her duties kept her on the Washington place side of the building.

"The bell rang," she said. "All the girls started to run. I went down the Washington place elevator. I had to leave my coat behind. It was burning. I saw girls trying to open the door on the Washington place side. It was locked by a patent knob on the inside."

She said that she understood that the machinist, Brown, forced his way through the mass of girls around the door, who were crying and struggling, and opened the door.

The next witness was a 17-year-old girl, who testified that the Greene street stairs door, which led to the roof, was locked when the fire started. She was Sarah Cammerstein, of 57 Suffolk street. She had been employed in the factory three days, working on the ninth floor, helping the forewoman to assist work.

he asserted, used the stairs regularly. Most of the employes, he remarked, spoke Yiddish or Italian.

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"I started for the door on the Greene street side when a girl cried from the roof, 'That door is locked.' Pipes connected with the roof tank had fallen down. An iron gate, supposed to have been in front of the door, was lying on the floor, and the casings had been burned away.

Denies Smoking.

Capt. Frederick Hackenbaum, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, who did not reach the fire until 5:12 o'clock, was questioned about the bodies on the street.

Louis Spiegel, a cutter, said he had tried to stamp out the fire, but it spread, and he ran away, escaping by the freight elevator on the Greene street side of the building.

"Do you smoke?" asked the Marshal.

"Never—only sometimes—but not in the shop," replied Spiegel.

Lazar Levine, employed by Bernstein & Meyers, on the third floor, said how the iron shutters of that floor had been closed five or ten minutes before the fire started.

Solomon Cohen testified that he was on the tenth floor when the fire started. With the shipping clerk, he ran down to the ninth, where they got pails of water. They went to the eighth floor. The fire drove them from the room. Cohen said he had tried to use the standpipes in the hall.

Superintendent of Buildings Rudolph P. Miller arrived in town yesterday, but it was said at the Building Department that he had not been there. At his home, 141 East 66th street, it was said last night that he had gone out to see several men.

In the meantime the unclaimed dead lie in coffins on the morgue pier. Unless some precautions are taken today or unless they are removed the Board of Health may have to act.

Terrible Desolation.

An application for a permit for the burial of the unidentified dead was made by the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, through its undertaker, yesterday afternoon.

The Relief Committee of the union yesterday provided for funerals for the following victims of the fire: Miss Yetta Meyers, 19 years old, of 11 Rivington street; Frieda Okolovsk, 25 years old, of 595 East 12th street; Mrs. Vincenzo Pirelli, 30 years old, of 123 Chrystie street, and Mrs. Frieda Buzolo, 43 years old, of 49 Duane street.

Terrible beyond description is the case of Mrs. Buzolo. She was the mother of eight little children, and wife of a sick husband. Buzolo had been ill for some time, and threatened starvation had driven the wife to work to support the family. She was the only breadwinner of the family.

One of the children now confined to bed at the hospital and it is feared that the news of the death of his mother imperil his life. When a union representative called at the home of Buzolo he found the mother in bed and the little ones on the floor near the dead body of their father.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Leaflets on the Triangle Waist factory fire are now ready for distribution. Volunteers are wanted to get them out. Call today at 11 o'clock at the office of the organizer of Local New York, Socialist party, 229 East 94th street. The leaflets contain an advertisement of the protest meeting of Local New York, which is to be held in Cooper Union next Monday evening. They should all be distributed before Monday evening.

(Continued on page 2.)

Gail Borden EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Has Nourished Three Generations of Babies and Started Them on the Road to a Healthy Maturity

morning thinking the search in vain. But reading of the finding of the body of Yetta Goldstein they returned for another search. The girl had meant to attend a celebration last Saturday night, and she borrowed a ring from one of her girl friends.

They described to the coroner the kind of ring she wore, and he showed them an envelope containing that ring. When they identified the ring as the one she wore her friends were taken to the coffin bearing the same number as the envelope, and there they found the charred remains of Yetta.

The union took care of the body and arranged for the funeral. Immediate relief was given during the day to those who urgently needed it.

A joint relief committee composed of representatives of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25; United Hebrew Trades, Workmen's Circle, Women's Trade Union League and the Jewish Daily Forward was organized yesterday afternoon.

The committee elected the following officers: Chairman, B. Weinstein; vice chairman, J. Weintraub; secretary, William Malley, and treasurer, Morris Hillquit. All moneys collected through these various sources will be distributed through the Joint Relief Committee in the name of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union.

CUTTERS PROPOSE UNION INSPECTORS

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Association, Local No. 19, of the I. L. G. W. U., is out with the suggestion that volunteer factory inspectors from the labor organizations be appointed these inspectors to serve without charge. At a meeting of the association Tuesday evening resolutions of sympathy for the victims of the Triangle fire and of protest against the indifference of owners and officials were passed, saying that the union requests "all civic and labor associations to use their utmost endeavors to compel the Commissioner of Labor of the State of New York to appoint at least fifty volunteer factory inspectors, said to be actively connected with labor organizations, they to receive no compensation from the department for either salary or expenses."

RED CROSS FUND.

Contributions received yesterday by the Red Cross for the relief of the families of those killed or injured in the fire last Saturday amounted to \$15,954.05, including \$2,175.60 turned over to the Mayor. Total contributions received so far amount to \$42,150.76. The Mayor has received \$18,779.85 altogether, of which \$10,117.10 has been turned in to the Red Cross and \$3,662.75 received yesterday remains on hand, making the grand total of contribution \$45,813.51.

TO GIVE PITTSBURG COMMISSION PLAN

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29.—The Legislature has not recovered its equilibrium from the sensational visit of the Pittsburgh new charter boomers yesterday. Senators and Representatives talk of nothing else today but the "exposures" made by Leo Well and other speakers in promoting a new municipal government for Pittsburgh. The general verdict was that the Pittsburgh respectables should have about what they demand. Pittsburgh will get a new charter. This decision has been firmly established in the minds of most of the legislators and they are now ready to grant concessions.

Officers of the State government are of the opinion, however, that Pittsburgh should drop the present bill and take up the Simon pure commission form of government. They now wish to give Pittsburgh more than she is asking. They argue that the present bill would do nothing but reduce Councils.

MINERS ELECT FEEHAN TICKET

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 29.—Reports made by tellers at today's session of the annual convention of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, showed the ticket headed by Francis Feehan to have been elected by a large majority.

Feehan defeated Robert Gibbons by 4,713 votes for president, while Van Bittner defeated Abe Kephart for vice president by 5,663 votes, according to the tellers. Timothy Donovan was reported to have been elected secretary-treasurer without opposition, with 14,715 votes. The other officers elected were George Baggett, member of International Board; Michael Dooley, auditor, and Michael Maracchini, William Brewer, and John Farach, tellers.

TEA. TEA.

Packed Where Grown.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

ALBANY CAPITOL WRECKED BY FIRE

Western End in Ruins—Invaluable State Library Destroyed—One Killed.

ALBANY, March 29.—New York State's magnificent State Capitol, which took years to build and cost over \$25,000,000, was visited at 2:15 o'clock this morning with one of the most disastrous fires that Albany ever had.

The granite walls of the Capitol, majestic and white twenty-four hours ago, and holding the machinery of the State Government, tonight are blackened from the flames that have been kissing them for eight hours. The entire western section of the Capitol is almost completely destroyed at a loss of at least \$7,000,000, and half of the State departments are crippled and homeless. Franklin B. Ware, the State architect, tonight placed the loss officially at \$5,000,000, but nobody would be surprised if it ultimately would be a few millions more. Samuel J. Abbott, aged 77, a Civil War veteran, who was employed as a night watchman in the State Library, is supposed to have perished in the flames. His body has not been found.

Loss Is Irreparable. The entire State Education Department is swept out of existence and the State loses what has been for years conceded to be one of the world's greatest collections of historical manuscripts, books and papers that can never be replaced. Only comparatively few of them were saved. Dr. Andrew S. Draper, the State Commissioner of Education, today estimated the loss in his department alone at at least \$2,000,000. Outside of this the loss is about \$5,000,000.

Half a dozen other departments, including the offices of the State Tax Commissioner, the State Treasurer, State Lunacy Commission and the private office of Dr. Draper, on the first floor of the Capitol; the Attorney General's office, Adjutant General's office, the headquarters of the National Guard, on the second floor; the Assembly Judiciary Committee and library rooms and the State Library, on the third floor, are completely destroyed, while the rooms of President Pro Tem, Wagner, Senator James J. Fowler's Finance Commission room, the Senate Clerk's room and the private offices of the Lieutenant Governor are so badly damaged by smoke and water that they are practically ruined.

Dwight L. Goewey, who has been for seventeen years proofer in the Assembly, was the one who discovered the fire, according to Goewey's statement today. His business keeps him most of the time in the Assembly Judiciary Committee rooms. He was there after the Democratic legislators got through with their caucus this morning. Just before 2 o'clock, Goewey says, he left the room and was gone about half an hour. When he returned he smelled smoke and, looking about, found part of the woodwork near a bookcase ablaze. He ran out into the "midway" corridor, crying "Fire."

About everybody had left the Capitol but I. McEl. Howe and Walter Arndt, New York newspaper correspondents. Senator Bayne was delayed leaving the Capitol, as was also Assemblyman McDaniels. Howe and Arndt were first on the scene of the fire. Goewey says that a defective electric wire, he thought, ignited the woodwork in the room. The fire raged so rapidly and fiercely, Goewey said, that the flames were all about him before he realized the fact, and he had difficulty getting out safely.

WAIST MAKERS' RELIEF FUND GROWS

The Triangle Relief Fund Committee of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25, 151 Clinton street, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:

Abe Baroff	\$3.00
Ever-Ready Co. (employees)	14.15
Mr. Horowitz	1.00
N. Stuppicker	1.00
Jacob Canvasar	1.00
Employes B. Cohen, 148 West 22d street	10.50
Employes of Wauheimer	5.50
Employes of Louis Wisler	1.00
Women's Trade Union League (per B. H. M.)	31.00
J. Kasman	2.00
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	100.00
Miss Ann Morgan	100.00
B. Zuckerman	2.00
Sam Schreiber	1.00
Reefer Makers' Union	50.00
Minskier Ind. Benev.	50.00
Max Rosenberg	66.00
Max Rosenberg (employees)	134.00
Dr. P. A. Levene	10.00
Mrs. Walter Lewisohn	100.00
Daisy L. Rosenberg	10.00
Stern & Stern (per Meta L.)	50.00
E. M. Oppen (per Meta L.)	10.00
Helen G. Freidman (per Meta L.)	5.00
Edwin C. Brooks	2.00
Dr. M. Aronson	5.00
L. Heller & Son	25.00
J. E. Van Kirk, Philadelphia	5.00
Elizabeth Tousey	10.00
Jos. W. Grambocki	5.00
Louise A. Rochester	2.00
Laura H. Durand	2.00
Mary E. Richmond	15.00
Thos. D. Klein	1.00
H. L.	2.00
Harry Tichman	1.00
Ch. Alexander	3.00
M. De Hanz	1.00
Eclipse Waist Company	43.00
Total	\$882.45
Previously acknowledged	\$1,038.35
Grand total	\$1,920.80

RAISING PAY OF STATE COSSACKS

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29.—A plan to resurrect the defeated bill which had for its object an increase of \$40,700 for the Department of State Police, principally to offer more remuneration for privates, and prevent their defection from the ranks to accept better paying positions, is under way, it was learned today.

It is known that Major John C. Groome, of Philadelphia, superintendent of the State police, whose salary under the original provisions of the measure would have been increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000 annually, is willing to continue in the service at the lower remuneration if the State will provide for the increase in the privates' pay from \$60 to \$75 a month.

Major Groome spends his time in the management of a lucrative wholesale liquor business, which he owns in Philadelphia.

JERSEY GETS NEW FIRE ESCAPE LAW

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—There was passed in the Assembly today the Balentine fire escape bill.

It amends the factory workshop act by providing for the erection of fire escapes on all factory buildings of two or more stories in height, and regulates the manner of construction, etc.

In advocating the measure, Mr. Balentine referred to the factory fire horror in New York last Saturday, and the similar horror in Newark a few months ago.

BANK CLERKS RECEIVE AID.

Sixty-seven labor and other progressive organizations sent delegates to the public conference at Clinton Hall last night, called for the purpose of devising ways and means of helping the striking bank clerks, who have been out for the past two weeks.

The conference was attended by nearly 200 delegates, and they all pledged to sever their connection with the non-union banks and especially take up a fight against those banks which were instrumental in forcing the bank clerks to strike.

FEARED MEXICAN TURMOIL

Taft Telling Congressmen Why Troops Were Sent South.

FIGHTING GOES ON

While Maderos Get Together in San Antonio and Talk Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—President Taft is busy these days confiding in those members of Congress on whom he relies for support troops to Texas is begun by the insurgents.

In his dispatch to a New York newspaper today, a correspondent who is persona grata at the White House has the following to say:

"From the beginning your correspondent has telegraphed that the wisdom or unwisdom of the concentration of troops would be demonstrated when the nature and value of the reports upon which Mr. Taft acted became clearly known.

"These reports, as has been said, will prove a test of the capacity and fitness, cool headedness and quality, of Henry Lane Wilson, our Ambassador to Mexico, and of other agents of State and the Treasury departments who sent reports to Washington expressing fear of the ultimate fate of the Diaz government and what might happen in Mexico if that government suddenly should be overthrown.

"Precautionary Measure."

"President Taft made it clear some time ago that our troops would not cross the border without the sanction and authority of Congress. Sending a division to Texas was a precautionary measure, and the administration claims that the events of the last two or three days, including the resignation of the Diaz Cabinet and the promise of an early restoration of peaceful conditions, have been hastened by the presence of the American troops.

"It seems safe to say that the representatives of the Diaz government at Washington knew the nature of the reports upon which the President based his action, and knew also that it was not a threatening movement, but intended to hasten a return of order and tranquility in Mexico."

No Truce in Chihuahua.

EL PASO, Tex., March 29.—Couriers arriving today from the vicinity of Ciudad Chihuahua report more warlike preparations than ever, despite the statement of Francisco I. Madero, Sr., in San Antonio, that peace would end the insurrection in Mexico within ten days.

Colonel Rabago with a force of 1,190 federal troops has reached Chihuahua after a month's march from Juarez, reinforcing the garrison of the besieged city to 3,000. The couriers report that Madero, having harassed Rabago's force during its entire march southward, has encamped his forces about thirty miles west of Chihuahua. Whether he is preparing for a concerted insurgent attack on Chihuahua is not known.

It is clear that the federal officials in Juarez, across the river from here, are becoming alarmed over the defenselessness of that city.

There are fewer than 500 federal troops there, rendering it an easy prey to the revolutionists if they should attack. Mexican officials at Juarez today continued to come to El Paso to arrange for housing their families here, fearing an attack.

Big Rebel Victory.

SAAN DIEGO, Cal., March 29.—The steamer San Diego today arrived here from Ensenada, Mexico, and brought news of a sweeping insurgent victory near that city.

Two hundred insurgents attacked Alamo, eighty miles south of Ensenada, after a fierce engagement in which a number of federals are said to have been killed. It is believed the insurgents will now besiege Ensenada.

TRYING TO AVERT BIG ALBERTA STRIKE

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 29.—W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, is trying to avert the strike of coal miners in British Columbia and Alberta which is scheduled to occur on Saturday.

He telegraphed to W. O. Powell, president of the district union of the United Mine Workers of America, calling his attention to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Members of Parliament and others are urging the men and the mine operators to try to effect a compromise, as they fear the strike will seriously affect business. No replies have been received from the union leaders.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

125 William St., Cor. Nassau, New York. Commercial, Trades Union and Society Work.

UNIONS PREPARING BIG DEMONSTRATION

To Stop All Traffic During Funeral of Unidentified Victims.

Preparations for the demonstration of tribute to the victims of the Triangle Waist Company fire, who are to be buried by the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, were begun by many labor organizations yesterday.

The bakers' unions decided to take part in the funeral procession in a body and not to work on the day the funeral is to be held. The Carpenters' Union, Local 309, at its meeting on Tuesday night, unanimously voted not to work on the day of the funeral and take part in a body in the expression of sorrow.

The Bronx Labor Council issued a call to all organizations affiliated with them to cease work on the day of the funeral and take part in a body in the procession. The Labor Conference, which was formed for the purpose of uniting all labor and Socialist organizations to participate in the funeral demonstration, held another session at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East 23d street, yesterday afternoon.

A number of labor organizations which did not send delegates to the first meeting were represented yesterday, and from all indications the demonstration will be a most impressive and effective expression of sorrow and protest against conditions in shops which endanger the lives of thousands of working men and women.

All Unions Respond.

On motion of Nancie Heimele, of the United Hat Trimmers, the conference issued an appeal to all mothers of working boys and girls to come out and line up with the demonstrators. It was the consensus of opinion among the delegates that a demonstration should be held whether the city "fathers," who are trying to prevent a demonstration, issue a permit for the parade or not.

The majority thought that such a demonstration ought to be held immediately in honor of the victims of the fire, and to protest against the conditions in shops which are even worse fire traps than the one in which the Triangle victims lost their lives.

Mrs. Theresa Makiel, who has been active in the conference from the hour it was formed, presided, and Mrs. Bertha H. Malley acted as secretary of the meeting. The delegate from Typographical Union No. 5, "Big Six," reported that the executive council of the union at its last meeting resolved to send out a letter to all the 300 printing chapels calling on the membership to turn out to the demonstration.

The Bronx Labor Council will take part in a body in the parade at the funeral, and march with its banner draped in black. The Young People's Socialist Federation sent delegates to the conference, and they offered to send seventy-five of their members to assist in the distribution of circulars calling on all workers to lay down their tools on the day of the funeral and take part in the procession.

Children Join Protest.

The uptown and downtown branches of the Neckwear Makers' Union, Local 11016, at their meetings on Tuesday night, unanimously voted not to work on the day of the demonstration, and to parade in a body.

The decision of the union spread like wildfire among the workers of the trade, and many unorganized little boys and girls working in basements and bedrooms invaded the office of the union from early in the morning until late at night, inquiring whether they should stop from work until after the funeral of the unidentified victims is held.

The labor conference will issue today 100,000 circulars in Yiddish, English and Italian, appealing to workers to abstain from work on the day of the funeral, and these will be distributed on Friday and Saturday, between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening. It was announced at the meeting that the Jewish Daily Forward would be issued in the morning on the day of the funeral, and devote all of the first page to the demonstration.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the conference yesterday afternoon:

Ask Traffic Suspension.

"Resolved, That all churches and synagogues in Greater New York be requested to devote a part of their services on Saturday, April 1, or Sunday, April 2, to a memorial in honor of the victims in the Triangle Waist Company disaster, and toll the bells at start of the funerals.

"Resolved, That Mayor Gaynor be requested to order the flags on all city buildings at half mast on the day of the funerals; that he issue a proclamation to the public requesting the flags on all private and business buildings be half masted on the day of the funeral and that all vehicular traffic be suspended for five minutes at the time of starting memorial parade.

"Resolved, That the International Teamsters' Union and the Brotherhood of Teamsters be requested to suspend traffic for five minutes at time of starting memorial parade.

"Resolved, That the International of all street, subway, and elevated railway companies be requested to suspend traffic for five minutes at time of starting memorial parade."

The Funeral Arrangements Committee of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, of which B. Witashkin is chairman, held a meeting last night to arrange the line of parade. Witashkin said it had been decided to have the rescued girls from the Triangle shop head the procession. The line of march will not be made public until after it is approved by the labor conference.

Committee of 25 Formed.

While the labor conference was busy arranging for the demonstration on the second floor of the Women's Trade Union League Building a conference of the Citizens' Committee of

twenty-five, which was formed after a call issued by Mary E. Dreier, president of the league, was held in the main hall.

It was stated that the Metropolitan Opera House had been donated for a memorial meeting on Sunday afternoon and that the meeting would be held under the auspices of this committee.

The conference decided to enlarge the committee to fifty, and William Jay Schieffelin, of the Citizens' Union; Miss Lillian Wald, of the Nurses' Settlement; Peter J. Brady, of the Allied Printing Trades; Henry Morgenthau, banker, and Ida Raub, of the Women's Trade Union League, were chosen to draft a resolution and present it for approval at the meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Bishop Greer of the Episcopal Church, it was said, would issue the call for the meeting.

Miss Dreier stated that the meeting on Sunday would be held to force once constructive action on the part of the public and to the inadequacy of present laws.

"We will also show up the dangers of a large proportion of our citizens who labor in factories or live in the tenements," said Miss Dreier. "We will also request the people assembled to support the officials in a concerted action to improve the law so that such horrors as the Triangle fire cannot occur again, and to appoint a committee to co-operate with officials to call upon the manufacturers' associations and individual employers immediately to inaugurate fire drills and put in safety appliances."

ELECTRICAL SCABS IMPORTED FROM N. Y.

(Special Correspondence.) CHICAGO, March 28.—The methods used to get men to come to Chicago to take the places of electrical workers on strike against the Chicago Telephone Company were shown up under a bright white light in a mass meeting at 12 Clark street.

Thirty-three imported men from Syracuse, N. Y., told about the promises and methods used to get them to come to Chicago. Some one told them that a mob awaited them at the La Salle station, and they jumped from the moving train, fell down the elevation embankment at Harrison and La Salle streets and made a straight run for union headquarters.

GIRLS IN PANIC AT BIG SMOKE

About fifty girls employed in a paper-box factory at 56 Prince street ran down the stairs and fire escapes to the street yesterday noon when the smoke from an overturned tar vat a few doors away was blown into their factory.

Luigi Spino, 5 years old, of 250 Mulberry street, who had just come from St. Patrick's parochial school on Mulberry street, stopped so suddenly when he saw the blazing tar on the sidewalk in front of him that he fell down. His hands were burned.

The vat was upset by a truck which had been crowded against it. The firemen put out the blaze before it spread to any building.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON IT IS WORTH \$5.00 If Presented at Our Store with a check of \$50 Worth.

Home Furnished \$99.00 (Actual Value \$125) at... Containing the following articles: PARLOR: Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Ladies' Chair, 1 Case Chair, 1 Corner Chair, 1 Parlor Table, 1 Tr. Lace Curtains, 1 Brussels Rug. DINING ROOM: 1 Extension Table, 1 Case Chair, 1 Leatherette Couch, 1 Fancy Rocker, 1 Rug, 1 Bed 'n' Breakfast, 1 Bedstead. BEDROOM: 1 Enamel & Brass Bed, 1 Case Chair, 1 White Cotton Mattress, 1 Feather Pillow, 1 Dresser, 1 Fancy Mirror, 1 Chair to Match, 10 Yds. Fibre Carpet. KITCHEN: 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Ben Latch Chair, 1 Tr. Lace Curtains, 10 Yds. Oilcloth.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO. 2188 7th Ave. N. Y. 2190 3rd Ave. N. Y.

BOSTON WORKERS TO EXPOSE FIRE TRAP

BOSTON, March 29.—Fire traps in Boston where girls are employed will be exposed if the plans of Miss M. Gillespie, of the Women's Trades Union League, materialize. Amused by thought that a fire horror like that of the Asch Building in New York is possible here, she has called a mass meeting of the 14,000 girl and woman garment workers of the city for tomorrow night.

The girls will be asked to tell all about their working conditions. Miss Gillespie already has written to Mayor Fitzgerald regarding one factory employing 600 girls. The Mayor has ordered the publication of the names of owners of buildings lacking in fire protection.

WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING

Electrical Lodge, No. 6, of Brotherhood of Machinists, will meet tomorrow evening at 347 Park avenue. A lecture will be delivered by J. Eitor, on "The Steel Strike in McKees Rocks and Bethlehem."

50c RUSSIAN-TURKISH BATTLE formerly at 210th St. and Lexington Ave. Open 11 a.m. except Mon. Wed. 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Ladies' Mon. Wed. 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. 5 a.m. to 2 p.m. and Sunday.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31

Dramatic Evening and Ball

Arranged by THE BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CALL

TO BE HELDON FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911

AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

DOORS OPEN 7 P. M. CURTAIN RISES 8 P. M.

The Webster-Powell Dramatic Ensemble will present in English, Translated from French, by Alma Webster Powell, three comedies and a musical scene:

- (1) A Tempest in a Teapot
- (2) The Orphan's Vision
- (3) From Reading Sherlock Holmes
- (4) Women Who Weep

Tickets, 25 Cents Hat Check, 10 Cents

After the Entertainment, BALL

Tickets for sale at the following places: Party headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum; at all assembly district headquarters, Queens County Labor Lyceum, 457 Greene street, Glendale.

New York—The Call office, 489 Pearl street, Yolkamington 15 Spruce street; Forward office, 175 East Broadway; party quarters, 239 East 84th street.

Owing to the great demand for reserved seats at the opera, it has been decided to reserve a few seats for presentation. RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS, for only one hour on the night of the affair. Admission tickets may be obtained reserved seats at box office by paying an additional 25 cents.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31

STATE'S WITNESSES FAVOR BUCCAFORI

Union Shoemaker Placed on Trial for Killing His Foreman.

By GRACE POTTER.

The case of Vincent Salvatore Buccafiori on trial for his life came up in Special Sessions, in Brooklyn, yesterday, under Judge Kelly.

Buccafiori is the shoe worker, who on December 2, 1910, fatally shot Robert Vitell (or Witt). The latter was a foreman who had warned Buccafiori to stop union activity, and upon Buccafiori's upholding his right to belong to the union, attacked him, and was killed by the worker in self-defense.

As the jury was being selected, Judge Palmeri, Buccafiori's lawyer,



VINCENT S. BUCCAFIORI. Who put his life in jeopardy by continuing his activity as a union man.

questioned each man as to whether he was prejudiced against labor unions, as the prisoner's defense was that a fight occurred between him and the foreman, who was murdered purely on account of Buccafiori's labor activity.

Judge Shows Color.

When Judge Palmeri questioned one proposed juror as to whether he had ever had a strike in his shop, Judge Kelly sustained the objection of Mr. Martin, prosecuting attorney, that the question was immaterial and irrelevant. Objection was also offered to asking any proposed juror if he had ever had any trouble with labor unions.

The following, all of Brooklyn, were finally sworn in as jurors:

- Eugene H. Freville, 146 Halsey street, a bookkeeper; E. Dwight Hansen, 114 Milton street, manufacturer; Charles H. Belknap, 1717 East 15th street, manufacturer; Edward Har-

Buy From the Importers Diamond Jewelry, Gold Watches and Chains sold on the installment plan. Liberal credits given to well recommended people.

Kilgus and Victor machines on installments. German and Hungarian dials. Good Evening and Sun dials. Machines exchanged; repaired at reasonable prices. The oldest, most reliable store in New York.

HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO. QUALITY OUR MOTTO. COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK. 468-488 Madison St. Tel. 4500 Red.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 628 Columbus Ave., bet. 61st and 62d Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

CLOTHES ON CREDIT per week is sufficient to clothe you and your family. Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's clothing at lowest prices.

Harlem Credit Company 227 3d Ave., Near 124th St. Open Evenings. One Flight Up.

PATENTS INVENTIONS PROTECTED. Careful Work—Moderate Prices. BERNARD COWEN, 76 William Street PATENT ATTORNEY.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S Department Store... H. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A, N. Y. Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise.



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

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

tung, 941 72d street, real estate; Edward Haines, 693 McDougal street, metal ceiling worker; Henry Benter, 149 Washington avenue, butcher shop worker; Arthur Meserole, 1857 Croyce avenue, roofer; William T. Shipley, 642 East 19th street, contractor; Arthur T. Beddon, 210 Prospect avenue, dry goods buyer; Frederick T. Kuld, 1015 Atlantic avenue, manager; Phillip Marquez, 824 St. Johns place, cigar maker; Millard F. Hensley, Jr., 640 52d street, leather worker.

Favor Buccafiori.

Among the witnesses called by Martin on behalf of the State, there was no testimony to show that Buccafiori had even made trouble in the shop, but that on the contrary he had been treated with injustice and brutality by the foreman, and had only turned upon him when repeatedly struck in the face.

The best witness the District Attorney's office had to offer repeatedly affirmed this.

They were practically agreed in all essential points; namely, that Buccafiori was a peaceful man, that they had heard the foreman denounce him for union activity, that when Buccafiori was first struck and bleeding from the mouth he tried to get away, that the shots he finally fired were in quick succession, and that he himself offered to go to the police station.

Dr. Emil F. Hartung, of the Coroner's office in Brooklyn, testified that he performed an autopsy on the murdered man and the only significant testimony of the doctor was that it was certain that when Vitell received his fatal wound he was facing the direction the shot came from. It was also shown that the man was shot in the foot and the thigh.

After John Bondi and Dominick Moreno, fellow workers of Buccafiori, at the Dood shop, where the shooting occurred, had testified, Martin called Edwin M. Ruffie and Mr. Parker Treat, both foremen at the shop. Nothing unfavorable to Buccafiori was testified to, though Martin worked at them with great energy.

Then John C. Vaughn, the officer who arrested the prisoner, took the stand and the revolver taken from the prisoner was offered in evidence. Judge Palmeri suggested that there was no need of identifying this revolver further as the prisoner would admit it was his.

It would be proved he had good reason for carrying the revolver. Judge Palmeri declared.

Peculiar Evidence.

Upon examination by Martin the officer in the witness chair testified that when he took away Buccafiori's weapon he had asked him whether he answered. Vaughn said, that it had been brought the night before. Upon cross examination by Judge Palmeri, the officer could not say why he had failed to give such important testimony at the Coroner's jury.

This was the only evidence of the day that was not in favor of the prisoner. And the two factors of its coming from a policeman, and its having been brought out for the first time at this late date, make it questionable as to how much weight the jury will give to it.

The case was adjourned here for the day. Martin will continue for the prosecution tomorrow.

Buccafiori was perfectly calm during the trial. His wife, who sat near him, was tortured by every reference to the shooting, her eyes wide in horror, her forehead painfully knotted. Vitell's wife, who had separated from him long before the tragedy and who refused to go to the hospital to see him before he died, was at the trial in company with Amadeo Vitell, a cousin of the dead man.

Vincent Salvatore Buccafiori, the prisoner, was born in Reggio Southern Italy, twenty-nine years ago. His people were poor, and he cannot remember a time when he was not helping his father, a shoemaker, at his work. By 7, he did daily tasks at the shoe bench. He read all the books he could get hold of, and the first that impressed him deeply was "I Promiss Spual" (The Betrothed), by Manzoni, the Italian radical.

The picture of the silk weaver in this book turned Buccafiori's attention first to the injustice suffered by labor. As a young man he joined La Venire, a study circle, in his home town, and read the lives of Garibaldi and Mazzini. Under Garibaldi his grandfather had borne arms for Italy.

At 23 Buccafiori came to this country and continued his interest in radical work. He was among the first to join the Shoe Workers' Union of the Industrial Workers of the World in his shop. On account of his being better read and informed than most of the shoe workers he was chosen as spokesman of his shop to the union.

Buccafiori is a remarkably skilled worker; his slender, agile fingers look like those of a musician. His straight, well-shaped nose, full, sensitive mouth, and large, deep eyes show an idealistic nature that is not lacking in self-control.

DO YOU WORK IN A FIRE TRAP?

- 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: 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?

BLAME PLACERS UP AGAINST IT

Find Responsibility for Triangle Horror "Too Charred to Identify."

By PAUL HANNA.

"Two heads are better than one, even if both are cabbage heads."

The above is a merry quip among the farmer folk of some communities. The busy persons who are trying to fix the blame for the Triangle tragedy have come to the conclusion that, the object being to prevent such blame from ever being placed, three or even half a dozen cabbage heads are far superior to one human being.

These busy persons referred to have found that one city official blames another city official, the other city official blames certain State officials, and the State officials in turn blame the city authorities.

Alfred C. Ludwig, acting Superintendent of Buildings, gives positive and lawful assurance, that the New York State Department of Labor, through its factory inspectors, are clearly responsible if dangerous and unlawful conditions existed in the arrangement of the Asch Building.

In turn the Department of Labor points with a calm finger to certain decisions of the State courts which prove beyond cavil that the whole thing is right up to the Department of Buildings of New York City.

The Mystery Deepens.

And after it has been (but it never will be) finally decided which of these two useful bodies should have forced alterations in the plan of the Asch Building the trouble will not end there.

The charge is already being brought forward that Rudolph P. Miller, head of the Department of Buildings of the city, is not a qualified person for the position; that in naming him for the place Borough President McAneny put on the job a man who had not the experience which the law says such an official shall have had.

Such being the case, is Miller or McAneny responsible under the law for what has happened?

This statement of affairs will give the "common people" a faint idea of what chance there is of ever placing the blame for that criminal negligence which cost nearly 150 men and women their lives last Saturday.

Last November, B. Weinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades of this city, wrote to the office of the State Department of Labor to complain of the dangerous conditions under which paper boxes were being manufactured in New York City. Under date of November 30, 1910, Weinstein received the following reply:

State of New York, Department of Labor, Bureau of Factory Inspection, Suboffice, New York, November 30, 1910.

Mr. B. Weinstein, Secretary United Hebrew Trades of New York City, 451 Clinton Street, Manhattan.

Dear Sir—Your communication of November 28 received this morning, containing resolutions adopted by your body and giving the addresses of nine factories on the East Side where paper boxes are manufactured, and where it is alleged that the buildings are unsafe and insanitary, and that the fire escape provisions are inadequate.

So far as the fire escapes are concerned, that is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Department of Buildings of New York City, which, under the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, has exclusive jurisdiction and control over all fire escapes on any building in the Greater City.

So far as the buildings may be insanitary or otherwise unsafe, I will cause investigation to be made and do what is possible to bring about a remedy.

Orders are now pending against some of the places named. Very respectfully,

THOS. A. KEITH, Assistant Factory Inspector.

It will be noted that in this letter Keith asserts that his department has nothing to do with the matter of fire escapes, that they come under the care of the City Department of Buildings.

Under date of December 22, less than a month later, Weinstein received another letter from Keith, in which the latter refers to an investigation made by his department of fire escapes in Mulberry street. The letter follows:

State of New York, Department of Labor, Bureau of Factory Inspection, Suboffice, New York, December 22, 1910.

Mr. R. Weinstein, Secretary United Hebrew Trades, 151 Clinton Street, Manhattan.

Dear Sir—I have report on your complaint against 279 Mulberry street as follows: This building runs through Lafayette street,

THE 875th Day of The Call and Our Ad UNION LABEL GOODS. MEN'S FURNISHINGS—Underwear, Hosiery, Ties, Linen and Linoleum Collars, Umbrellas, Rubber Shoes, Sweaters, etc. Waiters and Cooks' Outfits. Ladies' Furnishings—Corsets, Hosiery, Caps, Hats, Shawls, Mittens, Gloves, Socks, Stockings, Neckties, Straps, Rubber Shoes, etc. Absolutely Reliable Prices and Quality. FREE CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 50 AND 52 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., NEW YORK. Tel. 624 Broadway. Mail orders all over U. S.

with a fire escape on the Mulberry street side, also fireproof stairway. Some of the tenants occupy adjoining building, having the lofts connected, giving them double means of exit. The stairways were lighted—the building is considered fireproof, and the inspector reports that the fire escape facilities seemed sufficient for the number of people now employed. Very respectfully, THOMAS A. KEITH, Assistant Factory Inspector.

It is true that since the Triangle horror occurred the State Department of Labor has pointed out that it felt under a moral obligation to call attention to defective and insufficient fire escapes, but is excluded by court decisions from taking more active steps toward remedying defects.

But from the above letters it is seen in what an uncertain state of mind such communications must leave inquiring persons.

One hundred and fifty girls and men had to give their life's blood to wash away this stupid uncertainty allowed to accumulate by the statement to whose superior intelligence such things are entrusted.

Responsibility for the horror appears to be among the "too charred to identify."

SPORTS

HIGHLANDERS 4, BIRMINGHAM 1.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 29.—Neither side battered any dents in the ball this afternoon in the game between the Highlanders and Birmingham Coal Barons, but the New Yorks won, because their hits were injected into the strife in connection with local errors. The big leaguers were steadier in the field, and ran the bases with more alacrity and profit. The hitting was but fragmentary on both sides, the Highlanders having a shade the better of it in making hits with men on bases. The final score was: New York 4, Birmingham 1.

In view of the fact that the Giants played here yesterday a New Yorker present asked a local enthusiast whether the Highlanders looked as good as the Giants. "To be frank with you," was the response, "I don't think they do. The Giants had cleaner uniforms."

Large Harry Ables was steadier than usual with men on bases, which was but seldom. Of the five hits culled by the Barons only one was made with a man on base. That was during Caldwell's regime. Walter muffed a fly which allowed the batter to hit the highway to third and Molesworth crammed a single to left and converted in Birmingham's sole tally. A cold wind reduced the normal supply of pepper on both sides.

GIANTS AGAIN BEAT ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29.—Up to the last of the ninth inning today the Giants had the Atlanta Crackers whipped by exactly the same score as the Yankees downed them yesterday but in the final turn at bat the locals added another run and made the score 10 to 3. This was the first of a series of four games which to all appearances will draw a grand total of maybe a thousand people. It was cold and windy today.

The game was a rather tiresome exhibition, and no contest after the fourth inning, when the Giants hit off four runs by denting the delivery of Southpaw Scanlon, a brother of the eminent Brooklyn pitcher. Scanlon got by for an inning and then Fred Merkle thumped him for a home run. He came back for more and in the fourth he got plenty and retired.

NO GAME FOR BROOKLYNS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Mar. 29.—In preference to taking chances with the weather which was cold and cloudy nearly all day, Manager Dahlen got in communication this morning with Manager Billy Smith of Lookouts and had this afternoon's contest declared off. A heavy rain fell early this morning and the grounds were in bad condition at noon.

GANG BOSS SHOTS ONE OF HIS WORKERS

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 29.—Without the slightest cause, so far as is known, Jovo Tamio, a boss in charge of a gang of one hundred workmen employed in digging a cut for the West Plains branch of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad in New Rochelle, shot Miles Gotojevic, one of the laborers, early today while the two men were together in the bunk room.

MEADE SHOE CO. UNION LABEL BRAND. Sole Makers of the "Union Label" Brand. 100 Broadway, New York City.

EQUAL PAY IS AT LAST IN SIGHT

Board of Education for It, but Can't Agree on the Way.

The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday adopted resolutions that portend victory for the women teachers in their long fight for pay equal to that of men teachers.

Chairman Abraham Stern, of a special committee, submitted a report dealing with the salary question. At the end of the report were five resolutions. The chairman explained that the report would affect the elementary schools only.

"To get up here and say we are going to reduce salaries in face of the higher cost of living requires a great deal of courage, yet that is the task assigned to me," he said.

"But we do not propose to bring about a ruinous reduction in pay of the men teachers."

"We have not been getting the quality of men teachers that we desire during the last five years. I don't think they would have been any better if the minimum salary had been \$1,000 a year, instead of \$900, as at present. They come from the same source, no matter what the pay."

"How much the salaries of the men teachers are to be reduced the committee is not prepared to say. That remains for future action. The reduction is aimed at those men who do not propose to make teaching a life profession, and who leave us for something better financially after a few years."

The first resolution came up for a vote. It read: "That the salaries of teachers should not now be based upon position alone." It was carried and so was the next one, which said it was the sense of the board that every effort be made to harmonize the conflict between men and women teachers in respect of salaries.

The third resolution had to do with the reduction of men's salaries and stirred up a warm debate. John Martin opposed the reduction. He said that the committee's report was like hoisting the white flag on the outer breastworks and at the same time trying to hoodwink the women teachers.

Mr. McGowan again got up and asked: "Why go to Albany to get the salaries of the men teachers reduced? Why not raise the pay of the women teachers through the Board of Estimate? You ought to have justice without injury."

The report and the resolutions were adopted and it was decided that Chairman Winthrop should appoint a committee of five to frame schedules of pay for men and women teachers and report at the next meeting.

BUILDING OWNERS FIGHT SPRINKLERS

(Continued From Page 1.)

connections. All fittings to be of malleable iron. "You are further notified that failure to comply with the requirements of this notice will subject you under the provisions of section 773 of the statute above mentioned to a penalty of \$50 for each and every offense and also to criminal prosecution. R. WALDO, Fire Commissioner of the City of New York."

GETS \$20,000 FOR LOSS OF HER FOOT

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 29.—The Appellate Division of the First District has affirmed the decision of the lower courts which recently awarded a verdict of \$20,000 to Mrs. Mary Peters, of Hagsman, Montgomery County, against the New York Central Railroad Company for the loss of her foot. The case was originally tried at White Plains, Westchester County. Mrs. Peters lost her foot at the New York Central station in Amsterdam. She was returning from an excursion and as she stepped from the train the train was again started. She fell, one foot going under the wheels of the coach. It is unlikely that the company will carry the case further.

DEATH OF AVIATOR DUE TO POVERTY

PARIS, March 29.—An aviation death due to poverty is the unofficial verdict in the fatal accident yesterday to the Italian aviator named Cei, who fell 300 feet while flying near Puteaux. Cei was too poor to keep his aeroplane in first class condition and before yesterday's flight he patched up the machine with bits of wire and string, which an examination today showed to have been of insufficient strength. His biplane was of an old type known as the Caudron.

PEARY REWARDED.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, was today commissioned as a civil engineer with the rank of rear admiral on the retired list. This action was taken by the Navy Department in accordance with an act of Congress passed at the last session authorizing Peary's retirement as a civil engineer with the rank of rear admiral. His commission will date from April 6, 1909, the day on which he succeeded in reaching the North Pole.

SENTENCE OF BRIAND'S ASSAILANT UPHELD.

PARIS, March 29.—The sentence of three years' imprisonment against Lucien Lacaour, the Royalist, for assaulting the late Premier Briand, was upheld today by the Appeal Court. "Long live the King!" shouted Lacaour, when the finding was announced. Several of Lacaour's Royalist friends, known as "Camelots du Roi," were in the courtroom, but a heavy guard of police prevented them from making a serious disturbance.

V. BRITTING & CO. UNDERTAKERS. 605 East 96 Street, New York City.

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NO ONE PUNISHED AFTER DISASTERS

Records Show Indictments Are Quashed or Soon Forgotten.

Just what a slim chance there is that any one will be punished for negligence causing the deaths of 143 or more persons in the Triangle fire last Saturday is indicated by a glance at the record of such disasters covering the past decade or more.

It will be recalled that a mighty cry of protest went up when the steamer General Slocum burned in the East River in 1905, and 600 lives were lost. That cry gradually sank into silence, and one unimportant and largely irresponsible person, the captain of the vessel, was sent to Sing Sing. As far as one knows steamers in this port are as unsafe now as they were in 1905, as the narrow escape of the passengers on the steamer Grand Republic last summer proves.

Sixteen lives were lost in a fire at Lexington avenue and 116th street on May 25, 1898. The owner, two contractors and a building inspector were held by the Coroner's jury for the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury indicted them, but they were never brought to trial.

Nine lives were lost in the Tarrant Building explosion which occurred on January 10, 1901. Two members of the firm were held criminally responsible and were indicted. The indictments were dismissed on the request of the District Attorney.

When the Darlington Building collapsed on March 10, 1904, eighteen lives were lost. A jury of architects and builders decided that the collapse was due to criminal negligence on the part of the builder, Eugene Allison, and the architect, William O'Hay. Allison had been held in \$5,000 bail until just before the inquest, when he was discharged. He disappeared when the verdict was rendered, although a warrant was issued.

Fourteen persons died in a fire at 164 Attorney street in September, 1904. Two men were held for the Grand Jury by the Coroner's jury, but were not indicted.

C. Leiner, the owner of a building at 105 Allen street, was held for the Grand Jury by the Coroner's jury after a fire occurring there had resulted in nineteen deaths. The Building Department was censured in the verdict, but the Grand Jury failed to indict any one. Four indictments brought against the builders of the Ireland Building, 3d street and South Fifth avenue because of a fire there in August, 1905, in which lives were lost, were subsequently dismissed.

The one disaster which brought punishment of which Mr. LeBrun could find any record was the Buddensiek affair in April, 1886, in which many workers were killed. Charles A. Buddensiek was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing and to pay a \$600 fine.

The Sunday Call APRIL 2

A number that combines solid instruction with entertainment; a splendid number for distributing among those who would know what Socialism is and would see what kind of a paper Socialists are getting out. THE HARVEST, by George Allan England. Vicious economic conditions are causing an enormous increase in crime, and in this article Comrade England shows forcibly what society is obliged to pay for it in money and in human beings. GOMPERS ON "LABOR IN EUROPE AND AMERICA," translated by E. V. R. and L. H. W. from an article by Louis Boudin in the Neue Zeit. A searching analysis of the conclusions Mr. Gompers arrived at after his recent European trip. THE MAKING OF A SOCIALIST, by Rev. Roland D. Sawyer. Another installment of this clever account of how one man traveled the road to Socialism. SOCIALISM IN ITALY, by L. P. The Italian movement for a long time been apparently in a state of chaos. What reasons are will be found in this article. Woman's Sphere will contain "Votes for Women," an address delivered in Boston by Mary B. Mason; also a reply on the House-keeping Column by Lena W. Leonard. TALES OF A LANDLORD CAPITALIST, by Mason Dixon, a continuation of these stories of conditions in Kentucky. IN THE STORM, by Sonia Ureles, a stirring story written in splendid style. LIFE AND DEATH, translated from the German by Rose Savkar. In fiction form there is given a complete exposition of the absurdity and brutality of capitalism. GORDON NYE'S CARTOON. No other paper has a striking work. A full page of picture and comment that illustrates and explains some important point in the class struggle. This is but a portion of what you get in The Sunday Call, best paper published. Order from your newsdealer. Send in a subscription or subscription from some one else.

A PACKAGE AND A BOOKLET FREE! INDICATOR AND ADVISOR HOW TO PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH. PARTOLAX The Most Wonderful Home Remedy for Men, Women, and Children. The Ideal Peppermint and Blood Purifying Laxative.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT

By HUGO L. KING, IV.

The work of settling strikes is only a small part of the activities of the Civic Federation in the direction of "benefiting" labor.

The Civic Federation has set for itself the task of guiding the working people of the United States not only through industrial wars, but of directing the course and progress of labor at all times.

Department of Trade Agreements. Department of Welfare Work. Department of Industrial Economics.

Department of Trade Sections. Department of Organization. Of these departments that of Trade Agreements is the best known—best known because for two and a half years John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, was at its head and lent it an air of respectability, among workmen and others interested in the cause of labor, which it would otherwise never have gotten.

The Department of Trade Agreements was organized May 7, 1904. The object was to promote trade agreements between employers and their employees, to be renewed annually or at less frequent dates.

Again there seems to be nothing harmful about such a department, until one asks what stand this department takes upon the question labor is most vitally interested in, the question of recognition of the union.

What stand does the National Civic Federation take on the closed shop? Is it for the closed shop or against it? The investigator for The Call asked Ralph M. Easley, the man behind the sun in the federation.

It took Easley fully an hour to answer this question. The sum and substance of his answer was that the Civic Federation does not take a stand on the closed shop one way or the other.

John B. Kirby, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, Easley said, complains that the Civic Federation is for the closed shop. On the other hand, Socialists say that it is for the open shop. But in reality the Civic Federation takes no stand on the closed shop one way or the other. It is interested in establishing industrial peace.

It is interested in bringing labor and capital together for the purpose of settling their troubles. As for the details in the terms of settlement, Easley explained, it is up to the two contending factions to work those things out themselves.

Now, this looks as if the Civic Federation is at least neutral on the closed shop question. But it is not. It is against the closed shop. And Ralph Easley himself knows it, and has made a statement to that effect. The Civic Federation in principle is against the closed shop. It is against it because every corporation head is against it.

Its Department of Trade Agreements may have let the closed shop clause slip through here and there in the agreements that it helped make between employers and employees, but it is against the closed shop as such.

And when speaking in the ear of the capitalist the Civic Federation tells him that.

Thus, in the article on the methods and aims of the Civic Federation, which appeared in Harper's Weekly in the fall of 1905, an article which was written for the purpose of having the Civic Federation find grace in the eyes of the capitalist class and bring contributions, Easley, in speaking about the Department of Trade Agreements and the good work it is doing for the manufacturers, says:

The department recognizes that trade agreements are not without defects. One of these is an occasional provision which has crept into the building trades that the employers' association shall employ only members of the union who, in turn, shall work only for members of the employers' association.

But this form of reciprocity cannot survive decisions of the courts that it constitutes a criminal conspiracy against the public.

Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, likewise drops an innocent remark about the trade agreements which the Civic Federation advocates, hinting that there is no fear of a Civic Federation ever becoming so bold as to stand for the closed shop in the full meaning of the word.

In the president's report to the convention of the Civic Federation in 1905, Seth Low says: "But some one will ask in view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the haters' case, are not trade agreements forbidden by the Sherman Anti-Trust Law?"

And President Low's illuminating answer to that question is this: "It is quite conceivable that a trade agreement might concern itself with the use of particular materials, and by so doing might easily come within the scope of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. But if a trade agreement confines itself to its legitimate object of determining the conditions of employment to prevail in a certain trade or employ, it is not conceivable that such a trade agreement could be condemned under this act."

In other words, the trade agreement which the Civic Federation advocates must be good or the Sherman Anti-Trust Law will get it. If carpenters make a trade agreement with their employers providing for the closed shop, and then refuse to handle scab manufactured materials, smash goes the whole trade agreement.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law has got it. The Anti-Boycott Association has another hearty laugh at the expense of the credulous workmen.

In trying to make the working class believe that it has no objection to the closed shop the Civic Federation is playing a dual role. For when the workers sign the trade agreement and think they have the closed shop the Civic Federation knows, and it works this knowledge to the employer, that the minute the workers try to enforce the closed shop provision in their trade agreement the courts will step in and tell the workers that they are a trust and that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law won't stand for their foolishness.

And, of course, the law is respected by the Civic Federation, and its majesty cannot be questioned.

SIMPLY CRAZY ABOUT MUSIC

By PERCY L. CROSBY.



WINE GROWERS FLY RED FLAG

PARIS, March 29.—The red flag has triumphed at Bar-sur-Aube, where the wine growers, infuriated by the fact that they were not included in the Champagne district, have been making noisy demonstrations against the government.

It flies everywhere, on all the official buildings, in the office of the sub-Prefect, in the City Hall and on every private house.

The troops which had been stationed here to put down the rioting were withdrawn last night, but the sub-Prefect has demanded that a battalion of infantry and a detachment of cavalry be sent to the disturbed district.

M. Lefevre, a radical Deputy, has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies suppressing all wine delimitations, but increasing the facilities of the authorities for proceeding against those who handle or manufacture fraudulent wine.

AN ALL-INSURGENT COMBINE COMING

BOTON, March 29.—That President Taft will not be nominated by the next Republican convention, and that Progressives in both parties will get control of the Federal Government, were the declarations made by United States Senator Bourne of Oregon in an interview here today.

Bourne still saw the possibility of Roosevelt becoming a candidate again. "With one exception," said Bourne, "I have never seen any evidence of President Taft's convictions relative to the fundamental ideas of popular government.

The exception was in his letter of acceptance when he declared for the election of United States Senators by direct vote."

Supreme Court, County of New York, Joseph E. Dutoy, et al., Plaintiffs, against GUSTAVE BLASS, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-18 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1911, the following described premises:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County and State of New York, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the Westerly side of Carpenter Avenue, distant 174 feet and 6 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Westerly side of Carpenter Avenue and the southerly side of 220th Street, together with the southerly side of 220th Street, 105 feet, thence Southerly and parallel with Carpenter Avenue, 24 feet and 9 inches, thence Easterly and parallel with 220th Street, 105 feet to the Westerly side of Carpenter Avenue, and thence Northerly along the Westerly side of Carpenter Avenue, 24 feet and 9 inches to the point or place of beginning. Dated, New York, March 20th, 1911.

IGNATIUS M. WILKINSON, Referee. T. Entress, Clerk of Court, 2022 Ruston Road, Bronx, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its area is 10,000 square feet. It is bounded by 220th Street, 105 ft. wide, on the north; by Carpenter Avenue, 24 ft. 9 in. wide, on the east; by 220th Street, 105 ft. wide, on the south; and by the southerly side of Carpenter Avenue, 174 ft. 6 in. distant from the corner of 220th Street and Carpenter Avenue, on the west.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of March, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150.00), with interest from March 17, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other dues, which are to be added to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is paid by the Referee, in Seventy-five (\$75.00) Dollars and interest.

The above described premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of Five Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars and interest. Dated, New York, March 29, 1911. IGNATIUS M. WILKINSON, Referee.

TELLS OF LORIMER'S BIG BRIBE FUND

Publisher Refuses Details. Denial Comes From White House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—H. H. Kohlsaat, publisher of the Chicago Record-Herald, told the Senate Investigating Committee today that he knew \$100,000 had been used to procure the election of William Lorimer to the United States Senate.

Rumors are flying thick and fast that immediate steps will be taken by Lorimer's friends to stop the probe of his election which promises to produce new evidence, opponents of Lorimer say, showing the corruption that abounded in Lorimer's election to the United States Senate.

The State Senate Bribery Investigation Committee has decided to give H. H. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago Record-Herald, until Thursday to give the name of the informant who told him \$100,000 was given by the "interests" to elect William Lorimer to the United States Senate.

If he does not divulge it by that time the committee will report the situation to the Senate and that body will be asked to take action.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Denial was made for the President at the White House today of the assertion credited to Edward Hines, a Chicago lumberman, who yesterday testified before an investigating committee of the Illinois Legislature that President Taft had desired and assisted in the election of William Lorimer as a United States Senator from that State.

From the conferences between Hines and Senators Aldrich and Penrose, arose the rumor that a large fund had been raised to assure Lorimer's election. At that time, Hines was in Washington lobbying for a high duty on lumber, and Senator Aldrich and Penrose were making the tariff bill in the Senate. As Hines testified, it was known here that he was inclined to favor Representative H. S. Boutell for Senator, but following his conference with Senators Aldrich and Penrose, he became a supporter of Lorimer and departed immediately for Chicago to assist in his election.

Lorimer, who had assisted in voting the Payne Bill through the House, was immediately besieged by the leaders of the Senate to resign and take his seat in the Senate at once. This Lorimer did soon after his arrival in Washington, and he voted steadfastly with Aldrich and Penrose.

NEBRASKA PROFESSORS UNDER CARNEGIE WING

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—The Nebraska Senate today adopted a resolution authorizing the regents of the State University to accept the Carnegie Foundation pension fund. Only ten Senators opposed the resolution.

Two years ago the matter was before the Legislature, but the House turned it down. The defeat then was largely due to W. J. Bryan's opposition.

ENRAGED FATHER SLAYS PHYSICIAN

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Half an hour after the police had refused to arrest Dr. A. B. Byron, on a charge of having hypnotized Ethel Patrick, 22, and having held her a prisoner in his apartments, James F. Patrick, the girl's father, early today walked into the Oakland police station, threw a bloody knife on the sergeant's desk and cried: "I killed him with this!"

Patrick was at once taken into custody. Late last night Patrick and his wife located their daughter in Byron's apartment and demanded the physician's arrest. The police declined, saying they had not sufficient evidence.

Patrick went direct from the police station to Byron's apartment and found his daughter there—a wreck from drugs the physician is said to have administered. The father forced the door of a closet in which Byron had hidden, dragged the physician out and stabbed him to death.

APPEAL OF JACK JOHNSON DISMISSED

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—For twenty-five days the press wires will not hum with the news that John Arthur Johnson has been burning up the boulevards in his high-powered motor car.

John Artha today languishes behind the bars of the county bastille with every prospect that he will continue to languish there for the entire twenty-five days' sentence imposed on him by Judge Treadwell last week for speeding. Judge Morgan of the Circuit Court late yesterday dismissed the pugilist's appeal from the lower court's decision and ordered the negro committed to jail. Ten minutes after Jack was behind the bars.

TOO OLD TO GET A JOB; KILLED HIMSELF

Despondent because wherever he applied for work he was rebuffed as "too old," J. H. Reid, 55, who has been living at the Mills Hotel on Bleeker street for some time, killed himself yesterday by jumping from the window of his room on the tenth floor.

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BERNARD SHAW MAKES SPEECH

LONDON, March 29.—George Bernard Shaw told an educational meeting in London today what he thought children's schools ought to be.

He premised that secular education was absurd and impossible. Moreover, he was of the opinion that the subject of religion should never be mentioned in schools for children.

Continuing, he expressed the belief that as religion was now made one of the subjects to be taught in school was one of the causes of the intense detestation for religion which now characterized the English people. Prisons never changed and the schools today were exactly as they were when he was a boy; namely, places in which to keep children out of the way of their parents.

The schools of the future, he predicted, would be schools in the sense that theaters were schools. No child would be compelled and every child would be free to quit the moment the teacher bored him.

Children would then have recognized rights. There could be no grosser instances of topsy-turvydom than the giving of pensions to aged people while the majority of children were without pocket money. They should be granted an allowance as soon as they had learned the multiplication table. They should also be taught to make change.

The drama he regarded as one of the best things for the training of little minds. It gave to children an artistic education and enlarged their souls. He pictured a child growing up to manhood under the influence of worthy dramatic representations which would keep its senses healthily occupied and prevent its yielding to unworthy and destructive courses.

He would like to see a play submitted as a test to see if it would make a young man go home and stay after he had seen it. He was sure that "Mrs. Warren's Profession" would send a young man for a fortnight.

DELEGATIONS PUSH COMMISSION FORM

ALBANY, March 29.—Delegations from twenty-five cities of the State appeared before the joint session of the Cities Committees of the Legislature today to argue in favor of several measures providing for a commission form of government. Despite the distractions caused by the senatorial situation, two full committees listened for several hours to the dry facts concerning a new form of municipal government.

Half a dozen commission charter bills have been introduced this year. Two of these provide a regular form of charter for second and third class cities. The three measures specifically considered today were bills providing new charters on the commission plan for the City of Buffalo, the City of Mount Vernon, and Batavia, the largest village in the State.

GIOLITTI PREMIER.

ROME, March 29.—Giovanni Giolitti has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet.

Giolitti was Premier before the formation of the Luzzatti Cabinet, which has just resigned.

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QUERY COLUMN

Kindly inform me, through your worthy paper, where I will find a Jewish Socialist and ethical society, either in Jersey City or in New York.

A READER. There is no such society that we know of.

Kindly inform me of the exact name for the Dick Military Law, and what application must be made to obtain copy of same.

BENJAMIN BLATTNER. The bill was known as House No. 11654, and became a law on January 21, 1903. It is described as "Public Law 33—An act to provide for the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes." You might apply to the Clerk of the House.

It is contended by some persons that W. R. Hearst is a better union man than the Socialists. Kindly give the record of Mr. Hearst toward organized labor.

M. A. K. It ought to be sufficient to point out that the Western Federation of Miners has bitterly denounced him on account of the long lockout at the Homestake Mine in South Dakota, which is controlled by the Hearst estate, and his recent fight on the Chicago printers.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

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181 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK. "Songs of Freedom," 21 Socialist and Workers and Music, etc. by mail. "Massachusetts for Piano, 10c." New best-selling piece of the Circuit, 15c. "Raindrops," 15c. "Bubbles," 15c. Postage 10c. Accepted as remittance.

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. Mercy, 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, 118 West Kinzie St., Chicago.

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VOL. 4. THURSDAY, MARCH 30. No. 89.

DEMONSTRATE!

It is to be hoped that organized labor throughout the Greater City will join in the funeral celebrations of the victims of the Triangle factory massacre.

The day should be declared a day of rest throughout the Greater City, so that the hosts of labor may turn out in full force to pay last honors to the murdered dead, to express sympathy with the grief-stricken families of the victims, and to serve notice upon the criminal capitalists and their equally criminal political tools that effective steps must be taken and will be taken to make impossible a repetition of such a massacre.

Insidious attempts are being made to prevent the holding of a vast and impressive demonstration in connection with the funeral celebration. Pretexes of all sorts are being discovered to prevent the contemplated demonstration. But these pretexes only serve to reveal the guilty consciences of the capitalists and their official tools. The very thought of the mighty hosts of labor gathered to express their deep abhorrence of the stupendous crime and their firm determination to make impossible the recurrence of such a crime fills the hearts of the capitalists and their official tools with foreboding and dread.

THE SOCIALIST ADVANCE

From different parts of the country come further distinct indications of a continued Socialist advance all along the line.

In the annual village elections up-State the Socialist vote has almost invariably increased. Thus, in Frankfort, N. Y., the Socialist candidate for village president received 198 votes. His opponent, who was nominated by both capitalist parties, received 178 votes on the Republican ticket and 143 on the Democratic ticket. In Endicott, N. Y., the Socialist vote was 126, against 172 Republican, 111 Democratic, and 62 Prohibitionist. The large Prohibition vote shows the great dissatisfaction with the two "historic" parties existing even among those who are not yet ready to accept the Socialist program.

An increased vote is certainly encouraging, but the most encouraging feature of these successes is that they have been the result of a strenuous campaign of literature distribution. This method of Socialist campaigning is constantly gaining in popularity with the rank and file of Socialists. To take part in this work, one need not be a writer or a speaker or be endowed with special and attractive gifts. Every one that is willing to sacrifice a little of his time and energy can participate in the work and thus become a disseminator of Socialism. And every new convert to our cause can in turn become a maker of converts.

Socialist progress is also reported from New Jersey. At North Haledon two Socialists were elected members of the school board for a term of three years. A year ago also two Socialists were elected to this board. Apparently their services to the community were satisfactory, and two more were therefore elected to join them.

In the town of Bennington, Vt., a Socialist was elected Corporation Attorney. Two Harbors, Minn., was carried by the Socialists on the 21st of this month, they having elected the Mayor and four of the seven city Aldermen. Two Harbors is a place in which the influence of the Steel Trust is very great, and the election of a Socialist administration thus obtains an added significance. Altogether there appears to be in the Northwest a stirring of the dry bones. After the Milwaukee victories came the astonishingly large vote of Minneapolis, and now comes the victory in Two Harbors.

Turning from the Northwest to the Southwest, we learn that in the primary election of Wichita, Kan., the Socialists and Prohibitionists came out on top, with the Socialists apparently in the lead. Wichita is under the commission form of government, and the results of the primaries point to the probable election of a Socialist Mayor and two Socialist Commissioners. The women of Wichita, for the women of Wichita have the right to vote, are reported to have voted as their menfolk did, and the women of the working class voted for the Socialist ticket.

Thus does our cause march onward in every part of the country, and in rural or semi-rural as well as in industrial regions. It is not as yet an imposing or highly impressive march. But the movement is slowly but surely gathering force and momentum. Let the work of education and organization go on without interruption and with ever increasing enthusiasm and zeal. Only a few years more and we shall surely be a powerful political factor even in the United States of America.

"SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT"

The more Mr. Brandeis' proposition for "scientific management" is being discussed, the more evident it becomes that its primary purpose is to extract more unpaid labor from the wage-workers.

The laborer's "motions" are to be reduced in number, in order to economize in time and energy and thus increase the output. But will the economy in time and energy redound to the advantage of the laborer? Will he work shorter hours and leave his work in better physical condition? By no means. His energies are to be used up at an even faster pace than at present by the "speed boss," and the gain in time and output will go exclusively to the capitalist.

The viciousness of the proposition is proved conclusively by the fact that it is based upon the system of piece-work, a system calculated to squeeze out of the laborers the maximum of work for the least pay. And the bribe which the proposition holds out to the fastest workers, the so-called "bonus," is calculated to demoralize all the workers in the shop and to bring among them rivalry, jealousy and disunion, instead of united resistance to the common exploiter.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING

This evening the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will hold an important meeting at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. Several matters of great importance will come up for action, among them the election of an editor of The Call for the ensuing year. Every member of the association that can possibly spare the time should be present and cast his vote for the best interests of The Call and of the Socialist movement of the land.

WORKERS' FATE.

By J. Malcome.
All fireproof and ten lefts high.
No fire escapes to mar the outer mold.
All day, within, the shuttles fly.
Day after day Toll's weary tale is told.

The evening comes and then the anxious haste.
Swift fingers move, the lot's not finished quite.
A few more sleeves, a few more seams to haste—
A startled cry and every face is white.

Then the wild scramble, the crack and roar of flame.
Frail women faint, and some too wild to faint.
On burning ledge they call to God by name.
Then leap to death. Alas, for God or saint.

A hundred lives and still a hundred more.
All common victims of a ghastly fate.
Officials cry (we heard the cry before).
"A fire? What? We must investigate."

Oh, you who read, who swell the crowded mart.
Who daily bend beneath a monstrous greed.
Oh, take your brother-toll to your heart.
Nor wait till the gold-course strikes.
Take heed.

To us who toil, alone, the task remains
(Let pennut politicians shift the blame).
From earth we must eradicate these stains.
Or ours will be the everlasting shame.

Exciting the Spirit of Militarism.
By GRACE POTTER.
Adj. Gen. William Verbeck, at a recent dinner up-State, deplored the growing lack of military spirit in America.

Some of these are very puzzling to the average reader—who doesn't know Colonel Verbeck.
Says he, women public school teachers are hostile to military drill, and therefore partly responsible for boys not wanting to be soldiers.

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DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

By Moses Oppenheimer.
On the hard pavement lies a heap of human bodies, some charred, some choked by flames, others still quivering in agony.

These owners insisted that they "would run their business in their own way."
The workers, miserable victims of the wage system, must be allowed no voice in the matter at all.

But the living brothers and sisters of those slaughtered on the altar of private property will insist on an answer.
The wage workers will want to know what "due process of law" means to them.

Private property is protected by all the powers of the State.
How about human life?
Dropped with blood, their souls numb and dumb in a long death.

"This sum, all this cash cost, is, in the last analysis, slyly subtracted from the lives of the producing class, sucked from the veins of the humble multitude of toilers, and the workers are so meek and weak and bloodless and stunned and stupefied that they are unable to stand erect in holy indignation, seize the powers of government and sweep this hell's nightmare from the world."

"The lives and loves of the working class are too sacred to be viciously wasted as they have been wasted and are wasted by the crafty kings, czars, presidents and emperors, and the industrial tyrants of the earth."

"Brothers, you veterans of the Cuban war, crafty men excited you, amused you, confused you; they used you and despised you so thoroughly that they gave some of you horse meat while in camp within five miles of Washington on your way to war—so some of your number have said—and gave you on the battlefield embalmed meat canned years before, meat that even fixed with a villager when the point of a knife blade was thrust into the can, meat unfit for a man's cur or a buzzard."

A trained nurse whom I knew was among those who volunteered to do hospital service during the Cuban war.
It was only by great urging after the war was over that she would tell of the things suffered in camp. She had been detailed to do duty in the tents where typhoid patients were brought.

"Had the men come from active service, these typhoid patients you had?" she asked.
"No. They had been in camp for months. Crowded into filthy quarters, never seeing a battle, no kind of human precaution taken against disease, they were taken sick inevitably."

OUR LIVES ARE NOT SAFE.

By DANIEL S. M'CORCKLE.
All over our city human life is being recklessly endangered.
On the streets after nightfall, or even in the daytime, terrible things are happening. Even in the places where we work, and in our homes, we cannot be confident of safety.

In our papers I have just been reading how only yesterday, the Court of Appeals of our State declared the Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Law unconstitutional.
We are told that Judge Werner wrote the opinion, and that "the other members of the court concurred unanimously."

In this opinion, gravely handed down to us by the honorable court, we find a very peculiar statement. Judge Werner says, "Under our form of government courts must regard all economic, philosophical, and moral theories, however attractive and desirable they may be, as subordinate to the primary question whether they can be molded into statutes without infringing the letter or spirit of our written constitutions." I find, Mr. Editor, that in this digression of mine about our honorable Court of Appeals, I am using more space than I intended.

I have been wondering what this opinion of Judge Werner means. I used to think that our laws and constitutions were written for moral ends. Somehow I had an idea that the reason we made them was in order to live together, as citizens of our State, without violence or injustice to each other. I thought our laws and constitutions were subordinate to this moral end, but Judge Werner says that our morals, and our philosophy and economics well, are subordinate to our written constitutions. In short, Judge Werner and the whole of the honorable court concur in telling us that our laws and constitutions are not subordinate to and intended to support justice and moral ends, but that the written constitution is the thing to be upheld, and that justice, that morality, is relatively of little consequence, a secondary, a subordinate matter.

I do hope Judge Werner and our honorable court will hurry up and explain this matter of the guiding principle to be used in the interpretation of our written constitution. David Jayne Hill, American Ambassador to Germany, is at present delivering a series of lectures at Columbia University, and he is laboring under the terribly old-fashioned idea that the written constitution is subordinate to moral law, and not the reverse, as we have just been informed by the honorable court. Just think of it! Last Friday Ambassador Hill told us that "States can never escape the consequence of their violation of moral law." If Mr. Hill had waited just one day our honorable court would have informed him of how the moral law is subordinate to the written constitution. Perhaps the honorable court can send him an injunction before his next lecture, so that he may correct the false impression, and show us that instead of the moral law, it is the written constitution that must not be violated.

Mr. Hill is going to have to do a lot of revising of that Friday lecture. He told us that "the State is a moral, responsible person," and that "practically all modern jurists agree that the State is analogous to a person in its moral responsibilities." Mr. Hill must be a very reckless man, for I am sure that if he had uttered this one day later he would have been in contempt of our honorable court, of the court that tells us morality is "subordinate to the primary question" of "infringing upon the letter or spirit of our written constitutions." But, Mr. Editor, please warn your readers, lest in lamenting the rashness and antiquated ideas of this university lecturer, they should allow themselves to fall victims to those "thugs on the benches." Give the parks a wide berth. Our lives are not safe.

The question before us is terribly important. Our city is full of burglars and men with revolvers and sandbags, and a fellow with any money is in danger of being killed. Of course, I know the sweatshops kill many more than the sandbag men, but then the sweatshops kill only the wives and children of the workmen, and they do not count for much. It is better that the children die young and escape growing up to be mangled in our factories and kicked out as helpless cripples to starve—thus saith the written

constitution. I know, too, Mr. Editor, that we have just had a big fire downtown, and more than a hundred helpless factory girls are dead. However, we must not take that seriously, for no employer will suffer from a shortage of labor. But when I look over all this sacrifice of human life, the trifling incident of killing a few hundred workers and grave crime of sandbagging Mr. Thirty Million on Fifth Avenue, I somehow feel that it is all to be charged to "those thugs on the benches." These burglars and sandbag men, and the holdup crowd in general, are a terrible menace. I never pass near our parks but what I think of "the thugs on the benches." Our lives are not safe.

Mr. Editor, our only salvation lies in our honorable Court of Appeals. It is made up of the most honorably honorable of the citizens of our State. Please tell your readers to unfurl Old Glory to the refreshing breezes of the airshaft of the tenement and give a cheer for the Court of Appeals. It has turned down economics, and philosophy, and morality, and we are still alive. However, in our celebration we must not forget to keep away from the shady corners as we walk near our parks. For there are "thugs on the benches," and our lives are not safe.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE HECATOMB.
Editor of The Call:
Now that we have had another of these, and by this I mean the fire in the building at Washington place, Greene street, at which almost 200 beings lost their lives, I wonder who have any effect on existing conditions in this city, the greatest on the Western Hemisphere. In fact, will any city a lesson through this catastrophe?

All day I have watched a multitude of human beings, not hundreds, but sands, composed of the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives, hearts, relatives, friends, etc., of the victims, besides those that came to mere curiosity and morbidness, and watched there arose within me an expressible feeling of indignation at the system which permits these calamities which feeling only seems to find alleviation through my placing it on paper, through the medium of being expressed in black and white.

A score of times I have asked myself the question, Has the gruesome which the morgue revealed to those any impression on those that visit? How many of you that were in the throng on East 29th street—a line of humanity that extended as far south as 21st street—are willing to voice their feelings as below:

Oh, you worshipers of the gods of gold and wealth, will you ever relinquish your voracious appetite and give adequate protection to the poor unfortunate under your control? How many more these calamities are you going to be about before wealth and gain give way to humanity—safeguarding of life limb? Surely something desperate to be done ere long to better the conditions that exist at present. We cannot any longer.

The parties guilty of these outbreaks must be taken to task at once; we no longer continue to endure the conditions that surrounded these calamities in the past. Condon punishment must be meted out. It is the only remedy. Moreover, the present laws are not sufficient to assure the safety of the workers, do them. Make it compulsory to have devices for the protection of life in building, tenement, factory, loft or store. Do not permit any arguments as to the beauty of a building being destroyed, the presence of fire escapes and safety devices to hold. Make a law to possible safety device for the protection of life and limb installed, and then carry the law. A person who deliberately endangers human life through his love of the almighty dollar is worse than a murderer who simply takes life for a real or imaginary, committed against his or through insanity.

In these progressive days of science, following necessities for the protection of human life should be installed in structure: Stone staircases, and in buildings having elevator shafts, built at some distance from such shafts; in hallways, a composite floor that is a non-inflammable material, as a mixture of cement and cracked tile; fire escapes at every second window; in fact, every device known at the time and that may be invented in the future.

Will more rigid laws be placed in effect from today on, and will they be enforced? If so, when? Your father in this city, answer! JOHN STOCK, New York, March 26, 1911.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.
Editor of The Call:
Relating to the terrible fire disaster, there is only one thing for us Socialists to do, and that is to call for a public demonstration on the largest possible scale of our entire movement to be held forth a protest against the entire capitalist system. Let us organize a parade of the entire working class, demanding the safeguarding of human life. Let every factory, shop, business place close for one day and let the working class parade up Fifth Avenue and Broadway as a mighty outcry against capitalism. Such a parade should be held on Saturday afternoon. All our workers should be on this parade. Let every working girl, all the shirtwaist makers, all other workmen must participate in this demonstration.

Let this be our answer. Hoping you will print this and that the organization of this demonstration will be set up at once by the Socialist party and all affiliated labor organizations on the East and West Side and Broadway. JULIUS BERG, New York, March 26, 1911.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WANTS TO KNOW.
Editor of The Call:
Apropos of the present criticism of the National Executive Committee, permit me to say that I consider our present mode of electing our officers to be at fault.

Take the list of candidates to the National Committee, now to be voted for, for example. There are fifteen candidates out of this number only three that I would what they stand for, and only one I can consistently vote for, and I am not an active party member for a number of years. The majority of our members are less of the candidates. Now shall we do, vote on the blind or not at all? Result: only such candidates elected who have kept before the public their names most frequently.

I believe this state of affairs should and can be remedied. Instead of the less discussion pro and con tenement, give enough space in the press to candidates stating their views upon important matters before we would like to know which of the candidates stands for industrial unionism, political action only; which one changes the policies of our present National Committee, and what is the nature of these changes contemplated. In fact, I think that every candidate should be required to state his position on the important tactical differences now before the party. In this way the members know who stands for his best interests, and in this way we can elect more representative officers.

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