

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

FAIR.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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2 DEAD, 11 INJURED IN BRIDGE DISASTER

Collapse of Steel Section Carries With It Death and Agony.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 24.—Through the collapse of a bridge span on the Medford Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, half a mile below Haddonfield, N. J., today, two men were instantly killed and six others injured, some, it is feared, fatally. All were workmen employed on the operating.

The dead: Clarence Sulters, Camden; William Carey, Camden.

The injured: George W. Moore, of Glassboro; Ellis Hand, of Camden; Joseph Regan, of Atco; Perry Ferrell, of Glassboro; J. H. McQuigg, of Camden; John C. Carpenter, of Woodbury; Charles Corson, of Glassboro.

Right beyond the curve which forms the junction of the Medford Branch and the Atlantic City Railroad, below Haddonfield station, a tributary of the Cooper River flows through a ravine about 85 feet below the railroad.

A wooden trestle bridge has spanned the creek at this point, and the railroad company had determined to replace it with a concrete arch, filling it with earth above it until the embankment reached the level of the artificial embankment upon which the railroad runs across the entire ravine.

The old wooden structure is said to have been in bad shape for several days past, and work was rushed on the new structure today, when traffic would not be interfered with. The last train passed over the old bridge at 9:36 o'clock this morning, south-bound, and there was no other until 4:47 p.m., north-bound.

A temporary steel span carrying the track and weighing about 45 tons, was placed in position by the side of the old bridge, mounted on wooden supports, and on rollers.

As soon as the 9:36 train had passed, the workmen had proceeded to cut the rails, and to tear away the "benches" of the structure underneath. When this had been done, they proceeded to roll the steel upon the steel span into place.

Sulters, Carey and two other men, it is said, were on the span while the other workmen were below. As the great mass of steel began to move into place it suddenly gave way and crashed into the creek.

Sulters and Carey saw the accident coming and tried to jump, but were too late and were dashed to instant death. One of the other men managed to leap safely to the embankment, while the other was caught and carried down in the debris.

The other injured workmen were unable to get to places of safety before the wreckage went tumbling down upon them, and they were caught and pinned by it.

The six injured men were placed on the train and sent to the Cooper Hospital, Camden. As they were lifted in, one was heard to say:

"Don't let my wife know how badly I am hurt. It will spoil her Christmas."

At the hospital it was found that Ferrell's injuries were slight. His hands were dressed and he went to his home in Glassboro. The others were all badly injured, and if they recover will spend some time in the hospital.

CENSUS BUREAU REPORT SHOWS WAGES DIFFER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Census Bureau, in advance sheets giving data in the shipbuilding industry for 1909, shows that the government at its own works expended in salaries and wages during that year, \$15,317,000 distributed to 16,428 employees. This produces an average payment per year to each employe of approximately \$920.

The report does not employ the same method in dealing with private shipbuilding companies, but a comparison can be arrived at by doing a little figuring.

The employes in the private plants, including all who draw salary or wages, as in the above comparison, receive an average yearly amount of \$515. In the private plants 27,056 men are employed and \$13,986,000 was the total sum distributed. The difference in favor of the government employe is \$405 per year, per employe.

WILLETT CASE UP TO ANOTHER NOW

District Attorney De Witt, of Queens, Leaves Successor to His Successor, Matthew J. Smith.

When District Attorney Frederick G. DeWitt retires from his office in Queens County at the end of this week one of the legacies he will leave to his successor, Matthew J. Smith, is the solution of the criminal charges against Joseph Cassidy, William Willett, Jr., and Louis T. Walter. The three men are under \$500 bail, charged with a corrupt use of money in connection with nominating Willett for Justice of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket before the last election.

Smith has kept one of the Police Magistrates in Queens ever since consolidation, and will hand in his resignation to Mayor Gaynor this week to take effect on the last day of the year. He always has been connected with the Cassidy faction of the Democratic party in Queens.

It is said that if Smith does not want to handle the case himself he can retain DeWitt, who up to the present has had charge of the prosecution or he can ask Governor Dix to have a special prosecutor designated.

"Up to the present Smith has not named his official staff, but rumor says that Dana Wallace will probably get the appointment of Assistant District Attorney.

WORKLESS, DIES UNDER THIRD AVE. 'L' TRAIN

A ticket chopper on the downtown platform of the Third Avenue elevated station at 34th street watched a tall, slim man on the platform yesterday across the tracks—the sole passenger on the platform—who leaned against a pillar, his hands in his coat pockets, his head bowed and his derby pulled down to his eyes.

The man eyed an incoming train and threw himself directly in front of the approaching train. His body was picked up twenty feet down the tracks. He was identified later as Otto Engstrom, a ship's carpenter, living alone in a boarding house at 580 East 134th street, the Bronx.

Jan. Svensen, of 135 Franklin avenue, Greenpoint, told the police that Engstrom had been out of work for some time and worry because he was unable to spend Christmas at his mother-in-law's home in Finland, where his two children are. In his pocket was a letter addressed to "Hans Wagner, Franklin avenue, Greenpoint." There was also a picture of a woman dressed in native costume of Finland that Mr. Svensen thought might be a picture of the dead man's wife. The body was taken to the Morgue.

NO CLEW YET FOUND TO TWIN GABLES RAID

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The police are completely baffled in an attempt to get a clew to the burglars who stole \$7,500 worth of gems from "Twin Gables," the country house of William Adams on Gramatan avenue, on Friday night.

RUSSIA TO PURGE PERSIA OF ANARCHY

"Military Law in All Its Severity," Urges Novoe Vremya.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—The peace which was promised by the yielding of Persia to the Russian ultimatum now seems more distant than ever. The conflicts between the Persian Fidais and Russian troops at Tabriz, Resht and Enzeli will not only stiffen Russia into not withdrawing the troops she sent to enforce the ultimatum and compliance with the agreement, but will bring a large increase of Russian forces into the distressed country.

The Russian Government has decided to punish these attacks severely. Prime Minister Kekovtzeff and Foreign Minister Sazonoff held conferences on the situation yesterday and today, and subsequently the Viceroy of the Caucasus was ordered to rush the biggest reinforcements available to Tabriz. Persia will undoubtedly be made to pay dearly for the hot-headed action of her northern patriots.

The Novoe Vremya quotes the head of the Persian department of the Foreign Office as saying that nobody expected the anti-Russian agitation to take such a violent turn. The central government, which after accepting Russia's ultimatum, ordered the Tabriz authorities to co-operate with the Russian Consul in restoring order, had nothing to do with the outbreak, which was clearly the work of the dregs of the revolutionary movement in Russia, this official said, would now take the matter in her own hands and teach the Fidais a lesson which they will not be likely to forget. There will be no question of mercy.

The Novoe Vremya editorially indorses the foregoing emphatically and calls for a bloody revenge. Among other things it says that the hearty voice of diplomacy must be replaced by the uncompromising roar of cannon.

"In this case true humanity needs the exercise of cruelty. Wherever Russians are attacked, a Russian must take over the administration. The whole population of Tabriz must be punished and must indemnify the families of the slaughtered Russians."

The Teheran Government, says the Novoe Vremya, is aware that Russia has already done too much for Persia and concession only increases the audacity of the Persians. It is a useless casting of pearls before swine.

"Military law in all its severity," says the Vremya, "must be established, and all who take part in such attacks must be wiped out of existence. The Russian army, after inflicting punishment, must then set about the work of reconstruction."

All the Russian troops which were at Julfa have been ordered to Tabriz and are now on their way.

TEHERAN, Dec. 24.—The Cabinet sent a note to the Russian Legation today confirming its oral acceptance of the terms of the ultimatum.

SAYS RICHESON IS RAPIDLY RECOVERING

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson is making rapid progress toward normal health, according to Dr. George A. Sargent, who visited him in the Charles Street Jail today.

Wm. A. Morse, counsel for the accused man, saw his client today also and expressed the opinion that he showed considerable improvement, in fact, he said that he believed he would be able to discuss the case with him on Wednesday, when it is thought John L. Lee, the Virginia lawyer, will have returned from Lynchburg.

Richeson is under constant guard and singularly enough the man who watches over him at night is Henry H. Butts, a negro who is also under indictment for murder in the first degree. Butts is accused of killing Robert Williamson, another negro, in the South End, last June. Butts claims he shot in self-defense. Butts has shared the same cell with Richeson every night since he mutilated himself last Wednesday and keeps a sleepless vigil over the clergyman and attends him during the night.

"DETAINED" GERMAN CROWN PRINCE SICK

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—There is some official anxiety as regard to the health of the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm. He was unable to come to Berlin from Danzig, where his regiment is quartered, when his latest son was born on Dec. 13, in consequence of what was officially described as a slight cold, but was expected at Christmas.

DUSHKIND CHARGES ADMINISTRATION OF DOTY INEFFICIENT

Says Country Was Lucky to Escape Smallpox Outbreak.

STANDS CONVICTED

Record of Incompetence, Neglect, Cruelty and Indifference to Human Life.

Charles Dushkind, who appeared for the complainants in the Doty investigation, has filed with Governor Dix a brief in reply to the one recently sent to the Governor by George Gordon Battle, counsel for the Health Officer.

"Dr. Doty," says the brief, "stands convicted upon the testimony of his own witnesses, and it may be said that rarely, if ever, has the word 'condemned' been spelled out of the mouths of the accused's own witnesses, as was the case in this investigation."

As to the indorsement of Doty by the doctors comprising his advisory committee, Dushkind has a good deal to say. The cross-examination of these witnesses, he says, elicited the information that their opinions were based on no knowledge as to the actual conditions at the quarantine station and that one visit of an hour over a year ago furnished all the real information they had. He says:

"The indorsement of these gentlemen was heralded by the public press throughout the country as conclusive proof of Dr. Doty's fitness for that office, and so it becomes necessary to determine what weight the indorsement of these gentlemen should be given."

"To look for an indorsement of such eminent gentlemen for real meritorious work must indeed be regarded as a laudable ambition, but to pretend that their indorsement by misleading statements, or by designedly falling to acquaint them with actual conditions, is both a fraud and an imposition upon these gentlemen as well as upon the people who would ordinarily place unmeasured reliance upon their judgment."

"Eliminating the testimony of the immigrants themselves," says the brief, "there is left a record of incompetence, neglect, cruelty and indifference to human life that are shocking and disgraceful if not criminal."

On the subject of the business administration at Quarantine, the Dushkind brief says that the reason why no commercial interests have lodged complaints with the government, is the fact that Doty reduced the charges to the steamship companies for the maintenance of children of immigrants, to half what they had been paying, at a loss to the State.

As to Doty's record as health guardian of the port, the brief says: "Administration inefficient."

"It is claimed that Dr. Doty is an efficient health officer and that he has protected this nation against the invasion of infectious diseases. The only quarantined case to deal with prior to 1910 was smallpox, there having appeared no yellow fever, no plague and no typhus at this port during his entire administration, with the exception of the yellow fever case of Colonel Waring. And as to cholera, only two cases appeared in 1910, while the real invasion of cholera came here last June, when for the first time in his entire administration he has had a cholera situation to deal with."

"And what is the undisputed record in regard to the handling of smallpox and cholera under Dr. Doty's administration? Has he not in October, 1900, discharged the Argentinians with 851 steamer passengers with a clean bill of health, while they had among them a true case of smallpox that was discovered by the United States Marine Hospital physicians upon the landing of the passengers at Ellis Island after twenty of them had already been landed, and had not three other cases of smallpox developed among the small group of passengers after they had been sent to Hoffman Island by the Ellis Island authorities?"

"What was there to prevent a general infection of smallpox had not the United States Marine Hospital physicians discovered the case and had they not returned the passengers to Hoffman Island?"

"Did not Dr. Doty discharge the Argentinian passengers last June before their period of incubation had expired and after having five cases of cholera among them, and did we not three days thereafter find one of these passengers stricken down with cholera in the Italian district of Brooklyn and another in Auburn, N. Y.?"

"Did Dr. Doty do anything to prevent a general infection in Brooklyn and in Auburn, or was it due to the prompt action of the local health authorities?"

"Dr. Doty's management of the child's hospital is described as being such as to leave 'a trail of human suffering and human misery, and what is worse, a multitude of graves, of helpless and innocent little babies and an army of mothers with broken hearts.' Dushkind concludes:

"That the people of this country are not suffering today from a general cholera outbreak is due only to sheer ignorance and to the prompt action of the local health officers of the Port of New York."

MEXICAN SOLDIERS TO SHOOT STRIKERS

Workers Killed in Fight With Troops—Revolutionary Manifesto Issued.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Dec. 24.—

Troops have left Torreon for Durango to shoot down strikers. In an encounter between the strikers and a small force of soldiers an army captain and several of the strikers were killed.

General Geronimo Trevino has asked the War Department to relieve him of command of this military zone, embracing the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. Another revolutionary proclamation bearing the signature of Gen. Bernardo Reyes is being widely circulated in this part of the country. It purports to have been issued at Soledad, State of Tamaulipas, at which place the original proclamation was issued a few days ago.

The new one reads in part as follows: "The undersigned will assume the title of Provisional President with power to make war on the spurious existing administration till such time as the revolution shall triumph, after which, taking into his council the leaders of the movement, he will name a President ad interim, who shall convolve general elections."

Such State governments as shall subscribe to this platform shall continue to exercise their several duties, seconded by the military commander of highest rank operating in their respective States.

"The President ad interim and the State authorities who convolve elections may not be elected.

"All political or military authorities connected with the revolution shall keep a careful account of all expenses, whether drawn from the public treasury or elsewhere. They shall keep a careful account of all collections, whether for arms or provisions, and in cases where the contribution is voluntary, they shall give a receipt on which, at the liquidation of the expenses of the revolution, an interest of 1 per cent a month will be paid.

"All authorities and commanders shall do all that is in their power to maintain order within their jurisdiction and discipline among the troops.

"The insignia of the revolutionary troops, or as they shall be called 'Constitutionalists,' shall be a red band on the hat or on the left arm.

"The revolution promises the revision of the Stamp Law, the moderation of taxes and to restore the free zone along the northern frontier."

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 24.—The German Government is concerned over conditions in Mexico and has asked for first-hand information.

Admiral Von Hintze, the German Ambassador to Mexico, will arrive in El Paso Monday. He is on his way to Sinaloa. He has been making an inspection trip along the western part of the Republic of Mexico to ascertain the condition of the country in order to make a report to his government.

Claims for damages done during the revolution in Mexico are being allowed very slowly by the Mexican Claims Commission, and the Mexican Government is being criticized by its own citizens and foreigners who have had to submit to the commission, among whom are the Americans.

To date 10,000 claims have been filed and only 300 have been examined. There is no cash to pay these claims, it is declared, and the committee is arranging a plan by which the claims can be paid.

Admitting that the situation is extremely dangerous, Governor Canete, of Puebla, is in the city to arrange for an agreement between the States of Puebla and Morelos to facilitate the suppression of brigands along the border. In an interview he declared conditions in his State to be unsettled. He says that there were some 300 Zapatistas in the foothills of Ixtacihuatl, of which about eighty are armed with rifles. They sally forth from time to time to sack the ranches and to forage for provisions.

Brigadier General Arnaldo Casas Lopez and Rafael Eguia, who have made grave accusations against the municipal presidents and ranchers of Morelos, charging them with intentionally withholding information from the federal army or with misleading the officers and with oppressing the people to the point where they are becoming Zapatistas.

"HOLY ROLLERS" UPSET MACON CHURCH CROWDS

MACON, Ga., Dec. 24.—Denied admittance this morning to the First Presbyterian Church and also to the Christian Science Church and told by policemen and detectives that they would not be allowed to enter any church where they were not desired, the local band of "Holy Rollers," comprising some of the best-known and most highly educated judges and men of Macon, as well as some who are socially prominent, almost provoked a riot by attempting to hold a meeting in front of the Presbyterian edifice.

SHOOTS FIFTY DOLLARS AT UNAPPRECIATIVE DOG

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 24.—A large, black hound at Swoycerville was wounded last night by \$50 in bills and some small shot being fired into his hide, but despite the fact that he is worth \$50 more or less than he was yesterday, he cannot be found.

The money belonged to John Vincent, who, afraid to trust it in his pocket, hid it in the trunk of his boarding house, hid it in the barrel of his old shot gun. Had it not been for the dog, it would have been there yet, but while Vincent was out last night a big black dog made so much disturbance in the yard that one of the boarders resolved to shoot it. He slipped a shell in Vincent's old shotgun and fired at the dog.

How much of the \$50 was discharged into the dog's side is not known, but the bills were evidently torn to pieces by the shot. Vincent is now looking for the dog and will endeavor to recover some of the bills from it.

ENDS LIFE WITH CARBOLIC ACID

Husband of Woman Suicide Left Her When He Discovered She Had Married in His Absence.

Lying on her bed partly dressed a woman who had claimed she was Mrs. Christina Maya, 26 years old, was found dead yesterday morning from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid in a furnished room house at 235 Flane street, Newark. County Physician McKennie said the woman committed suicide. Mrs. Maya came to the house two weeks ago. She told the landlady that she was a divorced woman, and that her home had been at 920 East Grand street, Elizabeth. The Elizabeth police were notified.

A copy of the petition for divorce brought by her husband which was found among the victim's effects, showed that she was married to Leonard Maya by the Rev. Carl Giltner in Newark on February 13, 1902. They resided in Elizabeth until February, 1903, the petition states, when they quarreled. The husband went to Philadelphia and then to St. Louis, returning to Elizabeth in 1907. The wife remained in Elizabeth with her mother until the middle of 1909, when she went to New York. It is charged in the petition that on September 10, 1909, she was married to Julius B. Edgington, in New York, and lived with him until March, 1910.

In the meantime Maya returned to Elizabeth and effected a reconciliation. He lived with his wife until June, 1911, when, it is alleged, he learned of his wife's second marriage. He left her and Mrs. Maya went to work as a domestic.

The petition promises the revision of the Stamp Law, the moderation of taxes and to restore the free zone along the northern frontier."

TALKS TO SURGEONS WITH BRAIN EXPOSED

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Steven Svaritch, who was struck by a steam fan in a factory yesterday afternoon, stood the physicians at the Lynn Hospital by regaining consciousness and conversing amply with them while his brain lay exposed under an extremely delicate operation.

The blade of the fan so injured his skull that when he arrived at the hospital he was considered in a dying condition and his one chance lay in removing a piece of the skull two inches wide and three inches long.

Anesthetics were not administered. His condition was such that the giving of them was feared, would result in death. The surgeons began the removal of the bone, and had succeeded in exposing the brain when the young man suddenly regained consciousness and began to converse with the doctors in a perfectly coherent manner.

He explained that he was struck by the fan and must have lain unconscious for two hours before he was discovered. The surgeons were dumfounded, and afterward reported that while he has but a very slight chance of recovery, his case is considered more hopeful today.

"SCAB IS HERO" ELIOT RECEIVES MANY WIRES

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 24.—President Eliot's Christmas day in far off Kandy Ceylon will be brightened by many messages containing holiday greetings and a quick return to health. Two score of cablegrams were sent from university circles today addressed to Harvard's president emeritus. His son, Rev. Samuel Eliot, President Lowell and others of the faculty forwarded their greetings across the sea.

Eliot has not heard from his father in four days, but stated that he expected some message of cheer tomorrow.

It is said that among the messages were several from notorious strikebreaking agencies and a committee of Illinois Central "heroes."

WORKERS WIN DEMANDS.

Printers of Norwich, N. Y., secured increase of \$2 per week.

SPECIAL XMAS FUND TO FEED RECRUITS TO POVERTY'S RANKS

Timid Poor Serious Problem for Charity Bands of City.

"DAY OF FEASTING"

"Little Mothers" to Dine Sundry Organizations Awaken for One Day.

Christmas dinners will be provided for the "poor"—that is, for some of the poor—today in New York, while vested chairs throughout the Greater City will carol:

"Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

Poverty and disease and human misery hold high carnival in "the old town" today, for all that it is an "open winter," and hunger, the prevailing, enervating hunger of extreme poverty, is being experienced in many quarters where before it had been a stranger.

High prices and lack of employment have reduced many families to the verge of actual starvation, and the pity of it is that the newcomers to the ranks of the unemployed, as drawn from just the type of people who may be depended upon to "keep their noses above their condition until the odor of escaping gas attracts neighbors and the police and the coroner to the tragedy, so common to the life of the great city, unless, perchance, the shrewdly observing fellows in money detect their state and, for the time being, ward off the inevitable end by sharing their wretched mite.

In the isolated state of living undergone by the poor occupants of the average tenement, a stranger is almost inevitably, hapless that the victims of capitalist greed are overlooked until suicide marks the end of their pitiful struggle.

In the isolated state of living undergone by the poor occupants of the average tenement, a stranger is almost inevitably, hapless that the victims of capitalist greed are overlooked until suicide marks the end of their pitiful struggle.

Such an extent has this class of suffering grown that the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has come to draw upon a special fund for at least partial relief. A statement issued yesterday by the association observed:

A sum of money running into the thousands, contributed each year by a nation of the generous, is distributed among a carefully selected list of persons whose needs have been ascertained. They would never ask for charity through the ordinary channels, but it is known that an unexpected gift will bring great comfort and pleasure. This list of persons in peculiar need is compiled by the association in a quiet and unobtrusive manner. No name is taken from the families receiving aid from the association, for that would defeat the object of the donor.

The list, with a brief description of the needs of each person, is sent to the donor who makes appropriate each name the amount of money to be sent. The amounts vary from \$20 to \$50. The money in gold pieces is then shipped by express. Great care is taken to keep the beneficiary in ignorance as to the identity of the donor.

In the last few years the association has distributed this special fund in this manner, and for the same individual to be reported, for the donor does not wish to encourage any sense of dependency.

Eighteen hundred names known to be in need, and whom Christmas cheer will come in no other way, will be made manifest gifts through the association. Every gift that tends to encourage poverty, giving and dependence is refused.

Many persons have been aided in memory of others. Others have been aided in memory of others. Others have been aided in memory of others.

A club of shop girls among the Lower West Side has made a number of home-made Christmas gifts for the needy.

A large number of gifts will be made to the needy.

A large number of gifts will be made to the needy.

thoughts of Christmas as the highway of hearts and homes, where the Yule log crackled, where the goose hung high; a quaint, snow-laden road, beckoning with all the color and comfort of the old-fashioned Christmas cheer to the weary travelers on the Boston coach.

The Bowers still holds an unassailable place in the city's Christmas celebration, but as the very antithesis of its former self. Now it bares its grinning cobbles, chattering with traffic, to mock at the misery, squalor, loneliness and degradation of the city's human scum. In all its wilderness of fish-eyed saloons peeping from under the "L," only an occasional "mission" offers the hospitality that used to glow from every worthy burgher's home along the way.

And yet today it provides more "Christmas bounty" to vast, greater number of human beings than did all the cities in the land put together. That's because it has gone into the business. It has become a charity exchange, and, like every other business in the New York of the present, charity, to make an impression, must be carried on a huge scale.

Usual Salvation Army "Feed."

The Salvation Army is planning to distribute food to over 25,000 persons during the Christmas season. The distribution will be made from two centers—the Ninth Regiment Armory in West 14th street, Manhattan, and the army's citadel in Washington street, Brooklyn. In Manhattan the distribution will be made today at 10 a. m. under the direction of Commander Miss Booth. The Brooklyn distribution takes place at 10 a. m. Saturday.

The army will also distribute about 7,000 toys to about 3,000 children on Christmas afternoon. The distribution will be preceded by an entertainment in the Ninth Regiment Armory. About 1,500 bundles of clothing will be placed into the hands of poor persons at the same time.

The army's Christmas benefactions are made possible chiefly by the contributions of the public given in the kettles which have occupied street corners during the last few weeks.

The Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, founded by Father Drumgoole, has an elaborate program. At Mount Loretto, the country home and industrial farm, hundreds of boys are taught trades and where blind boys are cared for, there will be Christmas trees and gifts for all.

The Children's Society has planned an extensive dinner and entertainment at the society's building, Fourth avenue and 22d street. There will be a Christmas tree lighted by electricity, a tree bearing toys and candy.

There will be a make believe Santa Claus. There will be an orchestra for the children and games will be played. The dinner will be served at 2 p. m.

City "Guests" to Dine.

In all of the city's institutions Christmas will be celebrated with feasts. There will be good cheer in the church institutions. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have contributed \$100 each to the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, St. Vincent's Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, the Home for the Aged, St. Francis' Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Little Sisters of the Poor, Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor, Sisters of the Assumption and St. John's Guild, and \$50 to the Little Sisters of the Poor in the Bronx, Manhattan Eye and Ear and Throat Hospital, Sisters of the Misericordia and other institutions.

Today will be a big day for the "little mothers" of the tenement districts. More than a thousand of them will be out and about for a few hours the responsibility of looking after the younger brothers and sisters will be the guests of Frank Tilford at the turkey dinner which he gives each Christmas at the Murray Hill Lyceum.

THEIR LEAVING LOVED AND HELPLESS ONES AT HOME.

From every branch of the Little Mother's Aid Association invitations to the dinner have been issued, and when all the little guests are assembled, about twenty nationalities and as many religions will be represented. The children will come from the lowly east side, "Hell's Kitchen," the gas-house district, the Syrian quarter and from the tenements around the factories of Brooklyn.

Vaudeville For "Kiddies."

The dinner will start promptly at 1 o'clock, and after the children have eaten their way through the menu from soup to ice cream, they will be entertained with vaudeville and a Punch and Judy show. Then Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the Little Mother's Aid Association, assisted by twenty-five of her associates, will distribute bags of gifts among the little girls upon whose frail shoulders the burden of caring for others younger than themselves rests 364 days out of the year.

Each bag will contain a dressed doll, a pair of stockings, a handkerchief and a bag of candy. The gifts, as well as the dinner, are supplied by Mr. Tilford, who is on hand each Christmas to see that his little guests have a good time.

Some idea of how much food 1,000 hungry little mouths can consume at a single sitting may be had from the appended list of supplies which the steward at the Murray Hill Lyceum has laid in for Mr. Tilford's big dinner:

Fifty gallons soup, 15 bushels of potatoes, 20 gallons olives, 10 gallons pickles, 20 stalks celery, 20 loaves bread, 1,500 pounds of turkey, 60 quarts green peas, 200 pies, 150 pounds cake, 150 quarts ice cream, 150 pounds plum pudding and 1,500 apples, oranges and bananas.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A melancholy Christmas is in store for London. Santa Claus will have to spread out his stock of presents so very thin.

Only a small portion of London's poor can be reached. Thousands of outcasts will be glad if Santa Claus only remembers them with a ticket good for a bowl of soup, which for a little while will drive off the cold and keep alive the spark of life.

Two hundred thousand homeless wanderers will spend the night before Christmas sleeping on the iron benches in the park or under bridges—places to which Santa Claus and his famous reindeer never go on their annual trip. London is the richest city in the world, but a half million of her male residents are without work. On the day that the entire world is celebrating the glorious festival, these men and their families will be haunted by the fear of eviction for inability to pay rent.

The majority of the very wealthy reside in the leafy London for the holidays. Most of the fashionable residences in the West End, before which the poverty stricken children are accustomed to assemble on Christmas morning and thrill their carols, are closed. So there will be no liveried servants sent out with small coins for the shivering singers.

To those of humbler means has been left the task of attempting to bring a day's happiness into the lives of those who are so desperately in need of help. The Salvation Army and the Church Army will each feed 60,000 people on Christmas Day. Two hundred thousand gifts will be distributed by friends of the poor. The presents are marvelous in their variety. One dentist has contributed a dozen sets of false teeth. A landlord has offered a small farm. A man in Wales donates a mountain—one that is full of stone worth quarrying and which will afford work for 100 men, he says. The newspapers are helping.

TWO THIEVES CAME WITH THE FIREMEN

Woman Collared One of Them Who Had Silver From Her Dressing Table.

When all the young women in Mrs. Joseph Mason's apartment on the top floor of the six-story building at 836 Seventh avenue were helping to decorate the Christmas tree in the parlor near noon yesterday, smoke whirled up the dumbwater shaft and spread out and around the Christmas tree in a haze. Instantly there were shrieks and heads out of windows and in no time there was an engine outside and firemen were trooping up the stairs.

While the firemen were searching for the source of the smoke, Mrs. Amanda Williams, the colored cook, saw a young man in fireman's uniform, getting very busy in the front part of the house, near the Christmas tree. She grabbed him by the collar and asked him what he was doing.

"Oh, I'm with the firemen," the young man exclaimed. "No you ain't," was Mrs. Williams' rejoinder. "Down stairs you go." Mrs. Williams is a large person with a forceful personality. The young man went.

Mrs. Mason ran into her bedroom and saw that all of the silver from her dressing table was missing. She raced down once flight of stairs, there encountered another young man in plain clothes. Mrs. Mason collared him and slipped her hands along the pockets of his coat. They were bulging.

She called to a fireman to come and help her and the young man in her grasp tried to draw a pearl handled revolver out of his pocket—at least so Mrs. Mason said afterward, and the fact that he carried a revolver was verified at the police station. A fireman grabbed him from the sidewalk and a policeman came up. They found in his pockets the missing silver toilet articles from Mrs. Mason's dressing table, her wedding ring and a silver jewel box belonging to Miss Ethel Holley. The prisoner gave his name as Charles Murphy and was locked up on the double charge of carrying concealed weapons and theft.

The first was put out before it had done more than nominal damage. The firemen found that it had been kindled in a heap of excelsior waste and paper under the dumbwater shaft. The police believe that the man under arrest and his confederate, whom Mrs. Williams had turned back on the stairs, had set the fire with intent to rob.

MUTES SAW WHAT THE COURT SAID

Took Oath by Eye and Finger but That Wasn't Enough.

Two deaf mutes, Augustus Bernhard, of 503 West 48th street, and Benjamin Wolf of 210 East 113th street, had badly bruised faces when they appeared in the Yorkville police court yesterday to complain of three men for assault. Bernhard's head was in bandages.

The prisoners were Louis F. Landa, manager of the D. H. Sokal Hall at 525 East 72d street; Arthur Koehler, one of the directors of the hall, and Charles Smutney, an employe. Just before 1 o'clock yesterday morning there was a disturbance in and about the hall in which 100 deaf mute young men and women were mixed up.

The deaf mutes had engaged the hall for an entertainment for finger speaking and lip-reading persons only. They say they were to keep it as long as they liked, but that a little after midnight the lights were turned out and they were ejected, some of them forcibly. Landa, the manager, says that the hall was engaged only up to 12 o'clock, when Sunday began.

RABBI WISE ON M'NAMARAS' CASE

Labor Union Violence Not to Be Wounded At, He Declares Before Free Synagogue.

Rabbi Wise, preaching yesterday at Carnegie Hall before the Free Synagogue, elected to discuss the McNamara cases. In the course of his sermon he said:

"An long as labor organizations are denied a hearing, save just before election seasons, as long as they are treated with scorn and contumely, as long as they are cast out and denied, it is not to be wondered at that the leaders, finding themselves and their organizations outlawed, should in turn be guilty of outlawry; that being cast out they should resort to the weapon of the outcast; that being denied a hearing after the manner of orderly and reasoning friends they should make themselves heard after the manner of destructive and unreasoning foes.

"Capitalism does not so much object to organized labor when it is spasmodically violent as when it is consequently vigorous and powerful. The leadership of the wild movement in American today is not adequate to the greatness of its cause. Trades unionism needs leadership of that high and commanding order which is able to utilize the resources of vision and high purposes and constructive statesmanship. The business of the trades union should be done in the open, as should be the business of the United States Steel Corporation, and not in secret conclave."

The resolution was communicated to Prince Bismarck through the Department of State, of which Frederick F. Freilinghuyzen was the head. A month or so later this letter written by Bismarck to the German Ambassador at Washington, was communicated to the Secretary of State.

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KINDLY BOSS IS STEEL TRUST.

GARY, Ind., Dec. 24.—Upward of one-half million dollars was paid out in advance to 11,000 employes of the United States Steel Corporation in the Gary Steel Works in order that they and their families could have the money for Christmas.

HELLED AS MAIL BOX THIEF.

Abraham Poltofsky, 29 years old, of 144 Orchard street, was held in \$1,000 bail for examination in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with robbing a mail box at 4th street and Broadway. The complainant against Poltofsky is Detective Gorevan, who says that Poltofsky was arrested on information furnished by Harold Heilman, of 5 West 4th street, who had letters containing checks for \$395.93 taken from the box.

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INJURED IN AUTO SMASH.

Family of Five Hurt, One Boy Having His Head Crushed.

YORK, Pa., Dec. 24.—On their way from church in an auto this afternoon at 1 o'clock, C. Elmer Smith, President of the S. Morgan Smith Company, this city, his two sons, Beauchamp and Morgan, and his wife and daughter, Livia and Pruden, were injured when a suburban trolley car smashed into their machine.

The two boys are in a critical condition, and that there is only slight hope for their recovery. Morgan, who is 13 years old, had his skull crushed and if he does recover, he will be blind for life.

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"The copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, as well as to the Minister of the United States resident at the capital of the German empire, to be by him communicated through the legitimate channels to the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he was a member."

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THREE R. R. MEN DIE IN TUNNEL SMASH

Double Header Freight Train Wrecked in Striking Huge Boulder.

BRISTOL, Va., Dec. 24.—The known dead as a result of today's wreck are W. S. Adams, engineer, Lee Glover, brakeman, and Clint Sproles, brakeman. A doubleheader freight train struck a huge boulder in the natural tunnel, 46 miles west of Bristol, this morning at 2 o'clock, and as a result three are known to be dead and probably two or three others.

Engineer Charles Bradley, in charge of the first engine, had an almost miraculous escape, and he did not receive a scratch, while Engineer W. S. Adams, in charge of the second engine, was killed.

Due probably to the failure of the air brakes to work, the doubleheader, pulling twenty-four heavily loaded cars of coal, got beyond control of the engineers at a station called Sunbright, two miles west of the tunnel. The train made a wild run to the tunnel and the engineers were about to get it under control when it struck a huge boulder that had fallen across the tracks in the interior of the natural tunnel at 200 feet from either mouth. The train struck the boulder while making a curve. Engineer Bradley, of the first engine, was thrown through the window of his cab into a pond on the left side of the track, while his engine turned on end, completely blocking the narrow passage way a few feet behind where the engineer fell.

Eight coal cars were wedged in the tunnel and it was completely blocked. Glover was a fireman on the second engine and was killed almost instantly along with Engineer Adams to the Clint Sproles, a brakeman, was riding on the eighth coal car behind the two engines. His body was found under the cylinders of Engine No. 1.

Owing to the fact that the first night telegraph station, Clinchport, is three miles from the tunnel, there was considerable delay in reporting the wreck, but wrecking crews were hurried to the scene and arrived there before daybreak and were at work and had recovered one body.

The maximum speed inside the tunnel is five miles an hour, but due to the fact that the train had run away it was running at a high rate of speed when it struck the boulder. Incessant rains for the past two days are believed to have loosened the boulder, allowing it to drop on the track blocking the passage way.

S. S. Carriger, a brakeman, is fatally injured; his hip is broken and he is internally injured, it is thought, and he has little chance to recover. The bodies of Engineer Adams and Brakeman Lee Glover have not yet been found and may not be recovered for hours.

The wrecking crews are at work from both ends of the tunnel, but on account of the huge mass of debris the main line may not be cleared before tomorrow. In the meantime, passengers will be transferred over the mountain.

Complete Line of BOYS' HATS

A. PERTHOU

SOCIALISTS ADVISE BRITISH R. R. MEN

Counsels Them to Store Three Weeks' Food and Make Strike General.

(Correspondence to The Call.) LONDON, Dec. 15.—With the passage of the following resolution by the Executive Committee of the newly formed British Socialist party, addressed to the railroad men whose strike is still pending, the traditional policy of the British Socialists has been departed from never to be resumed.

Hitherto the policy of Socialists has been to leave the labor unions severely alone. During the strikes in August, however, the Socialists realized that they were nowhere in touch with the workers in their fight—the greatest fight ever waged by united labor against unbridled capital.

With this end in view the resolution was drafted and has been scattered broadcast throughout the land. The British Socialist party stands ready to give every possible assistance to the workers in the fight that is now drawing near. The resolution reads:

"It is with no desire to interfere in your business, but as well-wishers to the cause of labor, and therefore concerned for its effective organization, that we ask you to consider what follows.

"Your wretchedly low wages and the sweated conditions under which you work are a scandal to the nation. In August last you wisely and courageously determined upon a big united effort to improve this state of things, and on the 19th of that month you made yourselves masters of the situation, by withdrawing your labor in a mass, and thereby creating a deadlock of the railway traffic. By standing firmly together for a few days (at the longest) you could have enforced every reasonable demand that you made. The companies were helpless and the Government was at its wits' end.

Yet in the very moment of your success the fruits of victory were rejected by your trade union officials—assisted by leading "Labor" M. P.'s in their stupid and cowardly acceptance of a Royal Commission of Inquiry, a state device which you had contemptuously declined but a few days before.

The object of the directors and friends in the government in trapping you into an "inquiry" was, of course, to gain time—time that would get you into a mass, and thereby creating a deadlock of the railway traffic. By standing firmly together for a few days (at the longest) you could have enforced every reasonable demand that you made. The companies were helpless and the Government was at its wits' end.

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RETURNS RICH TO
PARENTS DEAD

Patrick Tierney, With Pocketsful of Nuggets, Was Gone Decade.

ROSEMILLE, N. J., Dec. 24.—Thirteen years ago, Patrick Tierney, a clerk in the store of Thomas C. of this Borough, suddenly disappeared. At the time of his disappearance he lived with his aged parents at Raritan, one mile from here. He left his home one morning and did not go to his place of employment and that was the last his parents ever saw of him. He was on terms with both his family and employers and as his accounts were found to be straight to a penny, his disappearance at the time was a great mystery.

Tierney's parents, after their son's disappearance, recalled the fact that he had talked a great deal during his youthful career of going to the Alaskan gold fields and had boasted that he would never return until he could bring back nuggets of gold that would enable the old folks to live in ease and comfort for the remainder of their lives.

Michael Tierney, the father, was a hard working man, with a large family. Five years after his son's disappearance he received a short letter from him from Cape Nome, Alaska. The letter indicated that Patrick had gone through some hardships and was not struck rich. After this time he was a long silence, although the father tried in vain to get in communication with his son, and eagerly read all the news from the Alaskan gold fields as long as he was able to.

On Friday night a richly dressed young man carrying two heavy suitcases alighted from a passenger train at the Raritan railroad station. Pulling his satchel that well down over his eyes, he grabbed his suit cases and walked briskly up the street to the Michael Tierney homestead, where he knocked at the door and asked for Mr. and Mrs. Michael Tierney. A strange woman told him that Michael Tierney had died about five years ago and his wife about a year or two later, and that all their children had moved away from the town.

The young man staggered back. He made it known that he was Patrick Tierney and was in search of his parents. He later looked up a number of his old friends. Among these was Frederick A. Thomas, his former employer. To his friends he confessed that he was heart-broken and had made good, the promise of his youth, and had brought with him a Christmas present, enough gold nuggets to give them comfort, as he believed, in their old age.

He exhibited the nuggets to his friends. There were handfuls of them, one of which assayed \$700. Tierney stated that after many hardships he drifted from Alaska to Peru, where he had struck it rich in the Andes Mountains, where he now has a good paying claim. Tierney left here today for Philadelphia to look up a brother.

SHOT BY HUSBAND
FOR PROTECTING WIFE

KENIA, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Answering a knock at the door of his aunt's home, late Saturday night, St. Clair Henry, 22, was shot and fatally wounded by Robert Irving, an inspector in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, who was attempting to force an entrance into the home of his wife, Mrs. Robert Irving, whom young Henry was trying to protect. The tragedy occurred at the residence of John B. Stevenson, County Commissioner, and Henry's step father, near Yellow Springs, Ohio. Henry, who had been married but five months, died at 4:20 this morning, without having regained consciousness. Irving escaped and is thought to be making his way towards the East.

PARKS AND HALLS.

MARLEN RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations. 127th St. and Second Ave. T. H. ROAG, General Manager.

Labor Lyceum 440 Wilkesbury Ave. Headquarters for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Conducted and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 WILKESBURY.

Labor Temple 243-247 E. 84th St. Workers' Educational Association. Headquarters for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. 1909 TO 1910.

BRIDGE HALL 1921 St. Marks St. (5th St.) bet. 2d and 3d. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P.M.

WHERE TO DINE.

Little Hungary 37 E. Houston St. Best wines; Hungarian Table d'Hôte; every night concert; American Uppity Band and Singers.

International Cafe 71 E. 122d St. The Waldorf-Astoria of the East Side. Kasimirsky & Krook PROPRIETORS.

PHARMACISTS.

George Oberdorfer 3393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street

Pharmacist

THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN OUR SPECIALTY.

N. Y. POLITICIANS GET
LITTLE GOLD BRICKS

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 24.—About 100 politicians received gold bricks as Christmas presents from some unknown donor today. Each Republican and Democrat candidate who was defeated at the recent election, and many of those who are seeking political offices under the Waldorf administration which takes office on New Year's Day, when they opened their mail this morning found small jeweler's boxes with the inscription "Do not open until Christmas."

Most of them opened the boxes and found nestling in beds of cotton, neat little gilded blocks of wood the shape of gold bricks. Present City officials who were not re-elected, had their gold bricks wrapped in transfers. There is no doubt in the minds of the favored ones that it was the same Santa Claus who notified the expectation office-seekers to take the oath of office this week and who sent out the bonus invitations to the Patrick J. Tierney dinner a few weeks ago.

"PEACE ON EARTH" IS
FIELDMAN'S SUBJECT

Tells Big Audience Socialism Is Only Real Anti-War Force.

In spite of the fact that last night was Christmas Eve a good sized crowd gathered at the Republic Theater, 42d street, west of Broadway, to hear Sol Fieldman, Socialist lecturer and orator, speak on the topic, "Peace on Earth, Good-Will Toward Men." Preceding the lecture there was a violin solo by Max Jacobs, accompanied by his brother, Ira Jacobs. J. G. Phelps Stokes acted as chairman.

Fieldman said that no topic could be more appropriate for the evening since, at this time, the whole Christian world is commemorating the birth of the Prince of Peace, Christ, who came with His message of "Peace on Earth Good-will to Men," nineteen centuries ago, and since the day is now dawning for universal peace, after thousands of years of bloody warfare.

The attainment of universal peace, he said, is apparently encouraged and aided by such men as Czar Nicholas, of Russia, and Andrew Carnegie. But, said Fieldman, when we closely examine, not the words of these men, but their acts, we find a great difference.

The "Car," who first called The Hague Tribunal in 1899, declared war on Japan a few years later, and sacrificed thousands of his workers, who were in no way interested in the war. Not only that, but on January 22, 1905, "Bloody Monday," he turned the guns of his hired Cossacks upon the unarmed body of his own women and children, who came to plead for amelioration of their hard lot.

Carnegie caused men to daily risk their lives in the midst of blazing furnaces in their struggle to obtain a living. The man who made possible Carnegie's vast wealth died of starvation a few years ago, appealing in vain to Carnegie for help.

All of these men, seemingly so interested in securing world peace, are interested in production for profit, which is the basis of all war. The Socialist movement is the only real peace movement in the world. "But," said Fieldman, "we do not want peace plus slavery. If we cannot have peace minus slavery, let us have war for peace. There can be no real peace until Socialism triumphs, and until the present day evils, child slavery, and prostitution of men and women are abolished we have no right to think of peace."

AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE
GETS AWFUL INSULT

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—Religion is the cause of a row in the Austria-Hungary army, which may result in the retirement from the army of Archduke Franz Salvator, son-in-law of Emperor Franz Joseph. The newly appointed "Field Bishop" for the army, M. Bejelic, sent a circular letter to the various Corps Commanders urging them to participate more freely in spiritual exercises. Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne, was painfully surprised. He was keenly displeased over the action of the Bishop, who had exceeded his authority and had not asked permission of the Archduke, as Command-in-Chief.

Investigation developed that the Bishop had asked Archduke Franz Salvator, who had recommended such action. The feeling between the future Emperor and Franz Salvator is such that the latter, it is said, will retire from active service.

WANTS TO RECLASSIFY CIVIL SERVICE CLERKS WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Senator Cummins, of Iowa, chairman of Senate Committee on Civil Service, is expected to complete and introduce his bill for the retirement of government clerks in a short time. He says: "I have completed that portion of the bill relating to the retirement of veteran employees in the Civil Service, but the bill will also include a plan for the reclassification of all the employees and demotions. It is that feature which I am now working out. The retirement system to be proposed is a contributory plan, not the straight out pension plan. Other details I would prefer to announce when the bill is introduced."

PHILA. CARMEN IN
BIG UNION FIGHT

Discord Fostered by Bosses Since Strike Creates Bitter Feeling.

(By Laffan News Bureau.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 24.—Plans were laid at the meeting of the majority members of the Executive committee of what was until today Division 477 of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to continue as a union irrespective of the taking away on Saturday of their charter by the International officials at Detroit.

The majority members, eleven in number, are those who represent the faction of the street car men who have stood by C. O. Pratt in the troubles of the union here. A mass meeting will be held Tuesday night, at which the Executive Board will explain the situation and ask the men for instructions.

As was expected, this was an interesting day in the street car men's union "muddle" here. It began with the refusal of the International officials, Magnus Sinclair and Patrick Shea, to allow the Pratt members of the Executive Board to use the union headquarters for a meeting. The Pratt men then adjourned to an office building.

While this meeting was in progress, an effort was being made at the Central Labor Union to secure an endorsement of the suspension of the carmen. This failing, a motion to appoint a committee to attempt to settle the carmen's difficulties was put. This, too, was lost.

There were some exciting moments at the meeting, charges of unfairness and discrimination against Pratt being resented by the International men. The Pratt faction refused to recognize the right of the International officials to take their charter away and will open new headquarters and continue just as if they belonged to the union.

An interesting feature, which may be the main point of the fight, is expected to come up Tuesday morning, when the International men will attempt to withdraw the \$10,000 emergency fund which represents the aggregated dues of the union for the past.

This fund is deposited to the credit of the Amalgamated, checks against it to be signed by the Secretary and President Peter Driscoll. Driscoll is with the Pratt faction. This, say the Pratt men, will prevent the withdrawal. Sinclair said tonight that they would be able to take care of the money.

"We know what we are doing and can carry it through," said Sinclair. "We fell perfectly safe," said Pratt.

Tuesday night's meeting is expected to start a bitter fight for existence of the two factions.

CHARGE WEST END
MISS WITH THEFT

Mother Puts up 75th Street Mansion as Security for Miss Frances Littlefield, Alleged Shoplifter.

A young woman who said she was Miss Frances Littlefield, 21 years old of 161 West 71st street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market police court, charged by Nov. 18, 1911, detective in the Sixth avenue department store, with taking a gold locket valued at \$12.24, from the store on Saturday afternoon. The detective called in Kate Donovan, a detective in another department store, as a witness to the alleged larceny.

Miss Bennett told Miss Littlefield that she was under arrest and called in Detective Trojan, who took her to the Tenderloin police station. She used the telephone in the station-house and Henry De Forrest Baldwin, a lawyer of 55 West 58th street, went to the police station. Miss Littlefield's mother, Mrs. Agnes H. Littlefield, went there later on and offered as security for her daughter's appearance in court her 75th street house, which she said was worth \$40,000.

The defendant drove to court in a carriage yesterday, accompanied by her brother, Frederick and ex-Assistant District Attorney James R. Ely. The latter was cloaked for some time with Magistrate Barlow, who was sitting, and when Miss Littlefield was arraigned the case was adjourned until Wednesday. Magistrate Barlow continued the station-house bail.

Mrs. Agnes H. Littlefield is the widow of Fred M. Littlefield. Her son Frederick is an inventor.

NO MERCY ON MORSE.

Taft Refuses to Sign Pardon For Banker Caught With Goods.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 24.—Charles W. Morse was told this afternoon that President Taft, unmoved by the report of physicians that the prisoner, patient is slowly dying and must be removed from the Post Hospital at Fort McPherson if he is to have a fighting chance for life, had again refused to pardon him.

Morse is so ill that the untoward news seemed to effect him but little. "Oh, well," he whispered, "I suppose I shall have to die here."

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"CHRISTMAS SHOPS" BREAK
SPIRIT OF WOMEN WORKERS

Even Men Are Borne Under by Merciless Strain of Conditions Imposed by "Pillars of Society" Who Operate Mammoth Department Stores—Unionism a Fearsome Subject.

By JEAN JACQUES CORONEL.

The holiday rush being over, it becomes necessary to reduce our force to normal conditions. It is with regret, therefore, that we are obliged to discontinue, with your services from this date. Should we find it necessary to increase our force in the near future we will entertain favorably your application for reinstatement. Wishing you the compliments of the season, we remain Respectfully, SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St., New York.

This is the season of the year when the department stores reap a golden harvest. The popular price department stores in particular were thronged last week from early morning until late at night, with eager and nervous shoppers. Little did they know, or perhaps care, for the terrible conditions, the long hours and the small pay that these unfortunates got, who waited on them so obsequiously.

About the last week in November, these stores begin to hire extra help for the holiday season rush. Many people still believe that provided a person wishes to work, it is easy enough to obtain it. Hundreds apply for these positions, young, old and middle aged, even boys and girls not yet out of their early teens. It would do some of these Philistine good to visit any big department store at this time of the year. They might see hundreds of young men, who cannot get temporary employment for the miserable pittance offered. Before an applicant is handed an application form, they must satisfactorily answer a regular fusillade of questions as to former experience in department stores. It is safe to assume if you are handed an application blank, provided references are satisfactory, that you may depend upon being hired. The application form is one of the most interesting documents I have ever seen.

Application Has Many "Jokers." On the first page you are required to mention the name of every place or firm you were ever employed and why you left. As a matter of fact, they want your address. The only thing they do not ask for is the employer's finger prints as a Bertillon. On the second page is a contract, according to the terms of which the applicant binds himself to contribute 25 cents per week toward a sick-and-death-benefit fund. On the third page of the blank is another contract, by which the applicant agrees beforehand to accept his discharge at any moment his superiors see fit.

On the fourth page you must give the names and addresses of at least four acquaintances who are not relatives or employers. The references are thoroughly verified. Even while we are signing away our birthright, the telephone is kept busy with inquiries. As soon as notified the applicant enters upon his or her work, at a stipulated time, and is given two cards. One card is a pass card, and the other is taken to the instruction room, on the top floor of the building. You enter the instruction room and meet a crabbled old man, the exact counterpart of "Schoolmaster Squere." This ancient relic immediately proceeds to administer the first dose of bossism. His red nose becomes redder, as he tells the girls that the official color of their garb must be black, and that they must not come clad in all the colors of the rainbow.

After demonstrating the system of sale checks, busy with inquiries, he tells you the hours of coming and going. Then the "teacher" bursts forth into an impassioned stream of rhetoric. "Be Polite, But Sell Goods." You must be courteous and kind to the patrons of the house under every and any circumstances, and above all, sell a lot of goods.

The value of a salesman—from the house standpoint—is in direct ratio of his ability to sell to the customer, goods that the customer does not want, and has no intention of asking for; any one, the "teacher" says, can sell a customer what he wants. Finally the "greenies," so-called are assigned to their several departments, where they report to the floor-walker. The average floor-walker is a very pompous-looking person, with an exaggerated notion of his own importance. These are his leading characteristics. Invariably he is profoundly ignorant of the commodities sold on his floor. The floor-walker gives each one a number by which he is thereafter known. The last shreds of your own personality fall right there.

You are now told to sign another contract, the terms of which are that you kindly relinquish all claim to extra compensation for overtime, to support checks, bus, with inquiries, the extra help hired for the season. This tenth legion spies on the actions of fellow workers, enabling the bosses to weed out all such undesirable as may have enough backbone to talk unionism, move wages up or work fewer hours.

Those men earn from \$8 to \$11 a week. High grades of intelligence cannot be had at this price. They are mere human machines to register the will of the bosses. The only time a glimmer of intelligence is shown is in their crafty endeavors to dodge the floor walker. One luminary of the book department sent a lady who asked for "Kipling," to the grocery department, for kippered herrings. The anarchists of the department store hire many girls who do not look as if they have long left the nursery. It would be interesting to know why the authorities do not send around and ask some of these children to show their working papers. Half-starved, as stunted in growth, anemic looking, they show the evidence of under-feeding and dire poverty at home.

These are some of the relics of capitalism which a civilized and Christian country advances as proofs of its civilization and Christianity. Shame on the land that lets the lives of its children be peddled away in the markets of greed. Shame on a system, which sets savings above souls, and dividends above the hope of humanity. Those who have served the house for two years or more, during the rush season, are given special privileges.

They report for work and leave two hours earlier and can loaf around as much as they wish on the shoulders of the extra help hired for the season. This tenth legion spies on the actions of fellow workers, enabling the bosses to weed out all such undesirable as may have enough backbone to talk unionism, move wages up or work fewer hours.

FOOD PRICES ADVANCE
20 PER CENT IN 5 YEARS

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Dec. 24.—During the past five years there has been an advance of 20 per cent in the purchase price of the following necessities in the markets of Southampton consular district: Fresh beef, mutton, bacon, hams, butter, eggs, fruits, tea, dried fruits, sugar, coffee, fuel, tinned goods, women's apparel, footwear, clothing, cotton goods, bedding, furniture and underwear. All these articles enter this port duty free except tea, sugar, coffee, dried fruit and those things which have an added sugar content.

There has also been an advance in the price of nearly every class of raw material. The price of flour has fluctuated, but is classified as among the dearest commodities.

TRUSTS ARE "BUST"
BUT COMBINES GROW

Grand Trunk Buys Mine, and Huge Coal Merger Is Planned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 24.—The Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada has purchased the Rail and River Coal Company's mines and will operate them for the supply of fuel for the railroad almost exclusively. The sale includes 31,900 acres of coal land in the No. 8 seam, Pittsburgh vein in Belmont County, Ohio. There are also mines in operation with an output of 750,000 tons of coal per annum.

The capital stock of the Rail and River Coal Company was \$2,500,000, and there are \$2,500,000 in bonds outstanding. It is understood that the Rail and River Coal Company secured about \$3,000,000 for their properties, and the Grand Trunk Railroad has guaranteed the bonds. The railroad company assumes all the obligations. It is said that the Grand Trunk Railroad purchased the 31,900 acres of coal land with the six mines in Belmont County, Ohio, because of the impending deal that is going through to consolidate forty-one mining companies in Belmont and Jefferson counties, Ohio.

Dan R. Hanna, one of the largest owners and operators of coal in No. 8 seam, has agreed to dispose of his properties to the new combine. M. S. Lissman & Co., New York, is underwriting the stock, and is representing capitalists of London and Amsterdam. The new consolidation will represent a capital of \$30,000,000 and an output of 15,000,000 tons of coal annually. Among the large companies that are mentioned in the combine are: The Osborne and Saeger interests of Cleveland; Belmont Coal Mining Company, Capt. A. E. Hicks, proprietor; Boraine Coal and Dock Company, Thomas and Edward Johnson, of Columbus, owners; Pittsburgh-Belmont Coal Company; Pittsburgh-Cleveland Coal Company, Roby, Somers & Co., of Cleveland; St. Clair Coal Company, Troll Coal Mining Company, Purglove Coal Company and Youghlengony and Ohio Coal Company, with numerous smaller operations.

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STONE CUTTERS ARE
MAKING PROGRESS

Association During Year Increases Membership, Raises Wages, and Are "Reasonable."

(By A. F. of L. News Letter.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, during the past year, has made most remarkable progress. General Secretary-Treasurer James F. McHugh, in speaking of the wonderful advance made has this to say of the general membership: "They brought it about without the slightest friction between themselves and their employers. Intelligent committees were appointed who discussed the proposition with the bosses, man fashion, and gave and took as the case deserved. They did not demand the keys to the safe or turning over the employer's business to them, but went about it just like good, square union men, making their wants known, showing why they deserved what they asked for. Their arguments were sensible and just."

There were sixty-six branches receiving an increase during the past year, ranging from 10 cents to \$1 per day. The total increase aggregated in additional wages paid to the men approximately \$250,000 a year. In addition to this there have been added to the association twenty-four new branches, in nearly all of which an increase in wages was secured as the result of organization.

In nine cities the Saturday half holiday has been secured. In fifteen cities, where there have been men outside of the union, as a result of the activity of the general union and the local unions, all men employed in the trade have been induced to make common cause with the union men, thus making them solidly organized. The dual organization which has been contesting the supremacy of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association is in a sorry plight with a rapidly dwindling number of adherents.

The night was bitterly cold, and the poor shivering wretch who dogged the footsteps of the comfortably-clad alien coughed dismally. "Beg pardon, sir," commenced the outcast, "could you spare me sixpence, sir, please? I am starving."

"I have no sixpence," snapped Herr Hoggensheimer. "Then, perhaps, fourpence, sir, for a bed."

"Ach, now, mine friend, you speaks pizness. Vere is der bed?"

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SPORTS

CAREY IS OUTCLASSED

Referee Stops His Battle With Jimmy O'Brien at Long Acre Club.

By JOHN J. HARR.

Seeing that Al Carey was outclassed by Jimmy O'Brien, the referee stopped the one-sided contest in the fourth round of the final go at the Long Acre Club Saturday night. Carey put up a plucky front, but the odds were too great for him, the strength and youth of O'Brien working havoc with his chances from the beginning of the first round, when he was knocked down quickly by the first blow of his opponent. Carey was again felled in the second, which was a very trying session for him, the blows falling fast and thick on his body and head. He landed just as clean a blow—a stiff right jab in O'Brien's face which sent the latter back a few feet. Three seconds in the jaw met Carey in the third round, while Carey responded with a hard right to the same point. Carey fought time boxing cautiously, but the referee O'Brien managed to get through his guard, causing him to get his right as the session concluded.

The referee also figured in the final battle, fought by Terry Brennan, who hails from Montana, and Al Carey of this city. It was another case where new and old blood came together with the same result as the Carey-O'Brien mill, Brennan winning when the bout was shortened in the second round to save King from a further beating after he had been knocked to the floor. King protested fiercely over the stopping of the bout, and it was some time before the referee, Red O'Neil, agreed to the fight. Red O'Neil, however, never knocked out Jack Brennan, who packs a heavy wallop, but his opponent, if such he can be called, in agony all the time.

Joe Freed stopped Young Delaney in the first preliminary to the second round of a scheduled three-round contest. Young Eddie Smith knocked out Young Harris in the same number. Smith showed he knew much of the game by his excellent fighting. Johnny Burt easily worsted Johnny King in three rounds. Young Sullivan gave Dummy Phillips a bad beating in an uneven three-round bout. Phillips, who had been boxing mostly around the local clubs, knuckled out thoroughly for the main, who was willing enough to mix it up, but who was denied the chance of doing so often by the elusive "Kid," who knocked down Phillips and staggered him several times during the three rounds of fighting. Young Deppos sent Charley Young to sleep suddenly in the second round with a hot swing to the jaw.

CHAMPION WRESTLERS
TO CLASH TONIGHT

Madison Square Garden is to be the scene of another great wrestling match tonight. Two of the world's most famous athletes, Stanislaus Zyzanski, the Polish champion, and Giovanni Bellocchio, little belter of Italy, will be the principals. The winner is to be crowned champion of the world's championship. Zyzanski will undertake tonight to throw the Italian three times within an hour and a half at "catch-a-match-on" style.

MT. VERNON BOUTS TONIGHT

The Mt. Vernon Sporting Club has arranged for a ten round bout which will feature Jimmy Foy and Mike Grady in a ten-round contest. Besides this, there will be other bouts of boxing.

BEECHER-BROWN BOOT TODAY

Willie Beecher, the Olympic lightweight champion, meets Marty Brown at the Fordon A. C. this afternoon. Ten rounds is the intended route. Brown is not in Beecher's class, but his ability to stand much punishment may enable him to stay the limit.

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COAL VALUES RISE AS WORKERS STARVE

\$80,000,000 Worth Exported, but Demands of Miners Are Refused.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—While the coal miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia are speeded to the limit of human endurance, and their lives wantonly sacrificed, all in the recent Briceville disaster, because the coal barons are too greedy to install adequate safety devices that would obviate so wicked a slaughter as that ceaselessly going on in the underground workings; and while in return for their labor and danger, maiming and death they receive a wage that is just sufficient to keep them in semi-starvation, the value of the coal they produce continues to rise and the output to increase.

Coal exports from the United States have tripled in value in the last dozen years. The value of coal passing out of continental United States in the year 1911 is, in round terms, \$80,000,000, compared with \$26,000,000 in the immediately preceding year.

The stated value of coal exported in the 10 months ending with October, 1911, is \$44,000,000, that of coke, \$2,000,000, and that of coal supplied to vessels engaged in the foreign trade, \$18,000,000, making a total of \$64,000,000 and justifying the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor in its statement that the aggregate value of coal passing out of the United States in the full calendar year will approximate \$80,000,000.

The United States ranks third among the coal-exporting countries of the world, being exceeded in this respect by the United Kingdom and Germany. In 1910, the latest year for which comparisons can be made, the coal exports of the United Kingdom were valued at \$179,000,000, those of Germany at \$104,000,000, those of the United States, exclusive of bunker coal, \$48,000,000, and those of France, about \$6,000,000.

The exports of the United States have grown far more rapidly, however, than those of any of the countries named. Comparing the figures of 1910 with those of 1900, exports of coal and coke (exclusive of bunker coal) from the United States have increased from \$23,000,000 to \$45,000,000, or practically 100 per cent; those of Germany, \$104,000,000, or 60 per cent; while those from the United Kingdom decreased from \$189,000,000 to \$179,000,000. Those of France show little change during the decade, coal exports from that country having increased from \$6,250,000 to \$6,330,000 in the period from 1900 to 1910.

Coal now ranks seventh among the leading articles of exportation in the foreign commerce of the country. So far as ascertainable from the ten months' figures now available in the Bureau of Statistics, the principal articles or groups of articles exported from the United States in the calendar year 1911 rank about as follows: Cotton, about \$250,000,000; iron and steel, about \$250,000,000; meat and dairy products, \$185,000,000; copper, about \$95,000,000; wood manufacturers, about \$90,000,000; wheat and flour, about \$90,000,000, and coal including coke, \$85,000,000.

Coal in the value of its exports exceeds such important articles as cotton manufacturers, tobacco, leather, agricultural implements, corn, and cottonseed oil; while if we add to the exports of coal to foreign countries the value of that sold for use on vessels engaged in the foreign trade the total, \$90,000,000, would closely approach that of wheat and flour, \$95,000,000, of copper, \$95,000,000, and of iron and steel, \$250,000,000.

Despite the magnificent result of the ceaseless labor of thousands of workers, meaning the piling up of huge and ever growing fortunes for the operators, the demands for higher wages that would admit of decent living conditions, and for fewer hours, that would afford leisure in which the workers would have time to express and nourish those characteristics that alone separate men from beasts, and the further demand for the installation of safety devices that would insure fewer widows and orphaned children, are contemptuously refused by the bosses.

Reading that the mine workers are on the point of revolt, and refusing with criminal greed to make concessions, the operators want to their features in the Pennsylvania Legislature toward the end of its last session and secured the strengthening of the State Constitution.

That is the answer to the demands of desperate men. The men are preparing their answer.

ALFRED GLASER, THE SHOE Man, First Ave. and 59th St., New York. CALLAHAN THE HATTER, 120 BOWERY.



THE IRISH PLAYERS PRESENT 'THE IMAGE' FOR THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME DURING THEIR PRESENT ENGAGEMENT IN NEW YORK, GIVE 'THE PLAYBOY' ALL THIS WEEK.

By William Mallory.

Lady Gregory's three-act comedy, "The Image," presented by the Irish Players last Thursday and Friday nights, is little more than elongated conversation, but it is conversation worth listening to. There is practically no action. Nobody does anything while on the stage but talk, but that was enough for the theme of the play. The author shows us how a good thing can be talked to death, when a little prompt initiative would affect something. Also how those who are accounted the most wise in a community are oftentimes the most foolish and the most decided obstacles in the way of achievement.

There was a big storm on the west coast of Ireland one night, and when it had abated next morning the villagers at one point found two whales washed up on the shore. Immediately there was speculation as to what should be done with the profits that would accrue from the sale of the oil to be drawn from the monsters. To avoid acrimony the parish priest decided that the proceeds should be equally distributed among the people resident thereabout. When that was settled the question arose as to how the good fortune that had come to the people should be celebrated. The decision was left to the three oldest men in the village, it being assumed that age brings wisdom—a not uncommon belief which has not always a sound basis.

The three oldest men, by their own admission, were Thomas Coppinger, a stone cutter; Brian Hosty, a small farmer, and Derby Costello, a sea-weed gatherer. They met and cogitated and deliberated, and out of their cogitations and deliberations came the decision, accelerated by the readiness of one Peter Mannion, a carrier, to convey news to the waiting Board of Guardians at half-cock, that an image be erected to those great men whose renown was worthy of the momentous occasion. Then came more cogitations and deliberations to decide who the great man to be so honored should be. The respective merits of certain Irish heroes, including O'Connell and Parnell, were discussed with more or less heat, and a great deal of loquacity. Mary Coppinger, Thomas' wife, participating therein with comments and criticisms, characteristic of her type.

Finally, it was arrived at that the name of one Hugh O'Lorry be selected. Who he was none of the disputants knew, except that Malachi Naughton, "a mountain man,"—half-witted and rancorous—had been dwelling loudly upon the name at great length and persistently, having first encountered the name on a cherished piece of wood washed up by the sea. Having accomplished that much, and elaborate preparations made for the ceremony of commemoration, demand was forthcoming upon the judges for some data concerning the chosen one. Then it became known that he was but the subject of an ancient fairy tale and had never had real existence at all. There was great perplexity and dismay at this, but just as the three wise men were in despair there came the news that one of the whales had been washed out to sea by the high tide while the other had been drained dry of its oil by neighboring villagers who had worked while others talked. So all the deliberation and debating and arguing had come to nothing after all. Not the first time a cause had been talked into innocuous desuetude by its own friends, by the way.

The conversation between the three wise men, interspersed with the remarks of Mrs. Coppinger, Mannion, Naughton and Peggy Mahon, an old midwife, is full of rich humor, quaint turns of speech and revealing flashes of insight into Irish character. There is also manifested to us a knowledge of certain phases of human nature that are universal and that make the play pertinent to any people anywhere, especially those placed in an elemental environment. Despite the absence of those elements of action and excitement which are said to be necessary in modern drama, the audience was highly entertained and vastly enjoyed the play of native wit and shrewdness, intermingled with superstition, credulity and egotism.

The leading players of the company, Messrs. Sinclair, O'Donovan, Kerrigan, Morgan and O'Rourke, and Misses Allgood and Neabitt were engaged in presenting this unique comedy, and to them is due the credit of a veracious and delightful performance. They were all so good that no single one can be given preference in a summing up of the acting. "Spreading the News," one of Lady Gregory's most successful one-act comedies, followed and was received with the same hilarity as before. Mr. Sinclair's Bartley Fallon and Eileen O'Doherty's Mrs. Tarpey being worthy of special mention.

Today the company begins its final week of the present engagement, "The Playboy of the Western World" and "Kathleen ni Houlihan" being the bill for the entire week.

BRISTOL, Va., Dec. 24.—That through a legal technicality the thousand or more persons in Lee County, Va., who have been shown up by the hoodlums as having sold their votes, may escape conviction and consequent fine and disfranchisement, is the latest phase of the sensational investigation into the wholesale debauchery of the electorate of that county.

It is stated today by one of the most prominent lawyers in Lee County that it is his opinion, and that of the best lawyers of the Jonesville bar, that the vote buyers who have confessed before the Grand Jury under Judge Skeen's promise of immunity, may be compelled to refuse to testify at the trial of the vote sellers, on the ground that it would criminate them beyond the power of the court to grant the immunity.

If this proves true no convictions can be made, as there is only one witness against each vote seller and the investigation would come to naught. Nearly all the indictments were returned, and they can be convicted under no other.

Judge Skeen undertook to read the Barkdale Pure Election Law "immunity" into the bribery statute.

MUSIC

HANDEL'S "LARGO," PLAYED BY ALBERT SPALDING AND DR. WILLIAM C. CARL, "FOR GOOD MEASURE," AT CHRISTMAS CONCERT BY PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, AROUSES CROWDED HOUSE TO FRANTIC APPLAUSE.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

Responding to a veritable ovation which greeted his playing, with the People's Symphony Orchestra, in Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday, of Saint-Saens' "Rondo Capriccioso," Albert Spalding, the American violinist, moved to the side of the organ keyboard, where Dr. William C. Carl had seated himself to assume the organ part of Liszt's orchestral etude, "The Battle of the Huns." The strains of the "largo" from Handel's archaic opera, "Xerxes," issued from the organ, and Spalding began the rendition of the lovely melody.

It is unfortunate that the public has become so familiar with the Handel "largo" in the perversion form that was yesterday employed, instead of in its original setting for the exquisite aria, "Ombra mai fu." However, the music retains its beauty, almost regardless of the style in which it is presented, so that its phrasing, rhythm and tempo be conserved, which may be said to have been the case yesterday. It is needless to add that another furor followed its conclusion.

Three standard violin works played with the orchestra formed Spalding's program offerings. In the Mozart concerto he put forth a performance of virtuoso stature, his intonation was of rare mellowness and sonority and his phrasing almost exemplary. He quite expressed the elegance, grace and fluency of Mozart's work.

Fourteen of the concerts were given in the large county parks on Sunday afternoons and thirty-two in the various city and county parks within the city limits on week day nights. One special concert was given at the annual exercises of the public school playground children, another for the benefit of the inmates of the insane house, and another by the Boy's Band of the Newark City Home. Instead of having seventeen different bands supply the music, as was the case in the previous season, the number of bands was cut down to five, and it is declared that the results obtained in various ways justified the change from the old system.

A greater number of concerts was given in Newark during the season than most other cities at an average cost of \$101 a concert, which is less than the same thing was accomplished for by any other city.

Newark appropriates annually \$5,000 for the free public concerts and at a comparatively little greater cost would be able to gain immeasurably greater benefits and results, from an artistic as well as from a popular standpoint. The bands which played in Newark this year consisted of eighteen men and a leader on week days and twenty-one men and a leader on Sundays.

Expert comparison has also shown that Newark presents programs at its free public concerts which compare favorably with those of any other city and that the Sunday concert programs especially, are even better than in some cities where the bands consist of from thirty to forty men.

As usual, the singers, individual and otherwise, were a large factor in the success and popularity of the concerts during the last summer. They appealed especially to the younger element among the concert attendants.

In Rochester, New York, also, free orchestral concerts are given under municipal auspices during the winter, in Convention Hall.

Facts lately made public and the presentation of open-air band concerts during the summer furnish a working basis for the financial operation of the extension of music in some of the important cities of the country.

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in Call, the most closely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 75 cents; 2 insertions, 1.50 per line; 7 insertions, 8.50 per line. Seven words or less.

All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for New York Call at above rates.

Workmen's Circle Directory

BRANCH No. 3, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 300 Bushwick Ave., cor. 52nd St. Our Committee: John Baker, 95 McKibbin St.; Aaron Roschbach, 62 McKibbin St.; Pin. Secy., A. Wolovitz, 80 Beaver St.; Honorary Secy. Lewis, 121 Harrison St.; Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVE., 625 (90th St.)—6 nice rooms, open plumbing; bath; hot water; \$23.

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DETECTIVES.

DETECTIVES—No strike work taken; only class work. 27 West 42d street, Captain Boyer.

ROCKEFELLER BOOSTS SELF WITH PRESENTS

TARYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 24.—John D. Rockefeller and Miss Helen M. Gould played the part of Santa Claus last night and when the employees at the railroad station and the telephone and telegraph offices went to work today they found shining gold pieces awaiting them with the season's greetings. Rockefeller distributed his gold through his secretary, who left it for each employe with best wishes for a merry Christmas from Mr. Rockefeller.

WEATHER BUREAU SAYS COLD WAVE IS COMING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Weather Bureau issued this weekly bulletin today: The indications are that the first part of the coming week will be unsettled, with rain or snow in the northern and parts in the southern districts east of the Rocky Mountains, attending the eastward movement of a disturbance that now covers the Middle West.

VOTE SELLERS MAY DODGE CONVICTION

Virginia Lawyers Think They See Way to Prevent Fines and Prison.

BRISTOL, Va., Dec. 24.—That through a legal technicality the thousand or more persons in Lee County, Va., who have been shown up by the hoodlums as having sold their votes, may escape conviction and consequent fine and disfranchisement, is the latest phase of the sensational investigation into the wholesale debauchery of the electorate of that county.

It is stated today by one of the most prominent lawyers in Lee County that it is his opinion, and that of the best lawyers of the Jonesville bar, that the vote buyers who have confessed before the Grand Jury under Judge Skeen's promise of immunity, may be compelled to refuse to testify at the trial of the vote sellers, on the ground that it would criminate them beyond the power of the court to grant the immunity.

If this proves true no convictions can be made, as there is only one witness against each vote seller and the investigation would come to naught. Nearly all the indictments were returned, and they can be convicted under no other.

Judge Skeen undertook to read the Barkdale Pure Election Law "immunity" into the bribery statute.

Some question has also been raised as to the conclusiveness of the presumption that the voters will be disfranchised for life unless convicted under the straight bribery statute, and unless the bribe givers are likewise disfranchised.

CONTRACTORS GET CONTROL OF JAILS

Inflict Physical Punishment on Convicts to Speed Them Up.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23.—The merciless speeding up of the convicts in the State Prison of Connecticut and in several of the county jails, has aroused a storm of indignation and horror. The two contracting corporations, whose demands have forced the prison officials to resort to physical punishment in order to get the maximum output—the Ford Johnson Company, and the Reliance Manufacturing Company, manufacturing chairs and shirts, respectively, were severely condemned at a meeting of the Hartford Get-Together Club a few days ago.

The physical punishment of the convict by the contractor who has leased him for industrial purposes, is a disgrace to the community which tolerates its continuance, yet the citizens of Connecticut stand meekly by and let a political boss remark: "Well, what the hell—are you going to do about it?"

The contract system is discredited universally, but in no other State in the Union has it sunk to as low an ebb as in Connecticut. The New Haven jail seeks to get work out of its convicts, not by giving them the incentive of a wage, but by physical punishment.

At the State Prison at Wethersfield the men work on shirts and shoes; few are trained to earn their livelihood when released. The institution is a heavy drain on the taxpayers under the contract system; it yields immense profits to the giant corporation, the Reliance Manufacturing Company, the well known Prison Labor Trust.

Since the installation of the contract system, the institution has never gotten back to its original basis of educational work for the prisoner and self-support for itself.

Warden Ward C. Garner, of the State Prison, was invited by the club, which includes the most prominent professional, business and labor people among its members, to state his side of the case, but he failed to show up at the meeting.

FRANZ X. ARENS, Conductor, People's Symphony Orchestra, under whose baton Hayden's "Symphony with the Kettle Drum Roll" was rendered yesterday.

NEWARK GOVERNMENT FIGURING UPON ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF ORCHESTRA FOR FREE PUBLIC CONCERTS UNDER MUNICIPAL AUSPICES IN WINTER, IN ADDITION TO PRESENT SUMMER OUTDOOR BAND SERIES.

First class free public concerts to be given by an orchestra maintained by the municipality, are under consideration by the government of the City of Newark. The Common Council Committee on Band Concerts, of which Alderman J. Francis Hanlon is chairman and which is made up of Alderman Bianchi, Diener, O'Brien, Schmitt and Hopping, is working upon a project for decreasing the number of free open-air band concerts in the parks of the New Jersey metropolis for next summer. It was learned yesterday, in estimating upon the establishment of an orchestra for indoor concerts during the winter months, and it is thought that by another year free orchestral concerts under municipal auspices will have become an institution of the city.

The winter plan, if realized, would insure to the people of Newark not only excellent orchestral programs, but the frequent appearance, in conjunction with the orchestra and soloists, of such well known leader organizations as the United Singers of Newark and the Phoenix Singing Society.

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CONGRESSMAN DOES LABOR FRIEND ACT

...ing Rosebuds While May, Supports Hughes Eight-Hour Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—In speaking before the Hughes eight-hour bill on December 14, Congressman Lafferty...

...clearly indicative of which way the wind is blowing. He said in part: "Speaker, I desire to go on record in favor of labor unions and in support of the great work organized labor has done for humanity. This bill...

...measure was introduced in the House by the able member from Jersey (Hughes) who is himself a member of a card in a labor union. The bill was referred to the Committee on Labor, of which the able member from Pennsylvania (Wilson), also a member of a union card, has the honor to be chairman.

...I am glad to say that there are other members of this House who have union cards, and who are all here on the floor this afternoon working for the passage of this bill. If union labor had done nothing more than to give us the bill now under consideration, it would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the country.

...This bill sets the standard at eight hours for a full day's work, with a day's pay, for all laborers and mechanics. No private employer can lawfully say that the demands of his business for an eight hour day is unreasonable, when the government has passed this bill, which we are going to pass, that it is reasonable.

...We are also indebted to organizers for most of the laws heretofore passed looking to the health, comfort and safety of employees. The mad race to obtain money in the United States has been the greatest obstacle to the way of a full and complete payment by our people of the blessings of a free republic. It is high time that a sharp halt was being called.

...It was written of old: "For what a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" That conditions are growing better is shown by the fact that we are passing this bill this afternoon. The people are rapidly coming to realize that Lincoln's definition meant something, and that this country is for the people.

...If the people will send men to Congress, regardless of their politics, who are not under obligations to the special interests, we will in a few short years make this country one of the best for the people.

...Apart from the fulsome terms of almost offensive eulogy, it is evident that Lafferty understands that so far as Oregon is concerned, the days are set when a man can go to Congress as a Representative and not support and vote for measures that are in the interests of the working class.

...It shows, too, that the working class is sufficiently conscious to use its vote for or against a candidate for class reasons. Were it not so Lafferty would find no reason to be "progressive" or "radical," as this speech makes him appear.

...This is but one of the minor signs that the working class is arousing and asserting its separate interests and its growing consciousness of its power. The results of persistent Socialist agitation may not be obvious at a first glance, but they produce results as this from Lafferty. Later they will make Lafferty in politics impossible as well as a working class candidate running under the auspices of Democratic or Republican machines.

...All this is seen here in Washington and elsewhere, and the "friends of labor" are busy gathering rosebuds while they may.

...THE AUGUST BEBEL HOUSE reopened at 211 New Jersey Ave., N. W. Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. Steam-Heated Rooms—30c. The usual \$1.00 per week. Special rates by the week.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

Rand School Xmas Open House. This afternoon and evening an "open house" celebration will take place at the Rand School. The interesting feature this time will be that the affair has been left entirely in the hands of the students. A splendid program has been arranged, and refreshments will be served.

The following is a partial list of those who have consented to take part in the entertainment: Comrade August Claessens, pantomimist, in "Bits of Life," in wordless mimicry, specially arranged for the school; Mrs. Louis A. Baum, opera selections on the piano; G. M. P. Fitzgibbon, the slight of hand artist, wonderful tricks; Louis Weitz, in "Julius Caesar Up to Date."

Besides this there will be dancing galore. Former students of this school and their friends are invited. The regular class in introduction to socialism will be omitted this evening.

Branch 4 Meets Tomorrow. Branch 4 will hold its regular meeting at 305 West 54th street, tomorrow evening, at 8:30 sharp. Election of officers for the next year will take place. The report of the new Headquarters Committee will be received, and the advisability of renting the house they have in view, will be taken up as one of the important considerations of the evening. Every Comrade should try to be present to show what spirit and new life there is back of the demand for new headquarters.

Notice: The annual reception and ball of Branch 6 will be given at the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, December 30. A good time is promised to all who attend. In closing the old year Branch 6 is desirous of starting out on the New Year with a substantial purse, so as to be able to carry on its propaganda of education, and agitation for the Socialist cause.

The committee in charge of the affair says: "You are requested to give a helping hand by being present and bringing as many friends as you have. If you haven't any, come up anyway and let us introduce you to some. It will be worth your while. Tickets, including hat check, 25 cents. Mark the date and place: Saturday, December 30, at 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 248 and 247 East 84th street."

Minutes Executive Committee. A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York was held on December 20, at the office of the Local, 239 East 84th street, with the following members present: Baum, Rodgers, Markoff, Berlin, Frost, Miss Dexter, Adler, Sackin, Cassidy, Heldemann, Wall, Marsh and Gerber. Absent and excused: Bryant, Mrs. Sloan and Asquith. J. C. Frost was elected chairman and in the absence of the secretary I. Sackin was elected secretary pro tem. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

A committee of the Young People's Federation asked permission to sell tickets for a festival to all labor organizations. On motion it was decided that permission be granted them to visit such organizations; the organizer will give them a list of such list to be given from week to week.

A committee from Branch 2 appeared before the committee asking them to rescind their action in deciding to organize a Jewish Branch on the East Side. On motion it was decided to instruct the Jewish Branch to be organized, and that they must cooperate with Branch 2.

A committee of the Co-operative League, 42-44 East Houston street, called attention to the fact that they have established a successful hat store and that the party is not giving them proper support. On motion it was decided that a committee of three be elected to investigate the matter and report back to the Executive Committee. Comrades Wall, Sackin and Baum were elected on the committee.

Comrade Liberty appeared in reference to his receipt of views to be combined with Socialist lectures. He stated that he has about 300 slides and would like the party to make use of them for lectures and entertainments. On motion it was decided that a committee of three be appointed to take the matter up with Comrade Liberty and report back to the Executive Committee. Comrades Markoff, Frost and Gerber were selected on the committee. The committee was given full power to make arrangements for an exhibition of the slides.

On motion it was decided that the organizer be given power to make a contract for a ball to be held by Local New York in November, 1912. A motion that the Harlem River Casino be engaged for the party picnic was amended that we hold two picnics in 1912; one in the Harlem River Casino and one in the Manhattan Casino. The gates to be June 16 and July 14. The amendment was carried.

Twenty-three applications for membership in the party were received and the applicants admitted. A communication was received from the Lettish Agitation Bureau of the East notifying Local New York that the Lettish Comrades will hold a convention on December 24 and 25 at the Bohemian Hall, New York. Comrades Frost, Wall, Cassidy and Gerber were elected to greet the Comrades in the name of Local New York.

A communication from Dr. Leon A. Wilcox asking for the arrangement of a lecture on the Western Penitentiary was received. A letter from the National Surety Company calling attention to their bonds received. On motion it was decided to recommend to the Central Committee to loan the officers handling the money. Communication from

the Joint Labor Legislative Conference was referred to the Committee on Public Affairs. Financial Secretary submitted financial report, which was accepted.

Mrs. Marion Boughton and Mrs. G. X. Meyers were elected members of the Women's Propaganda Committee. Naturalization Committee reported a successful conference on December 18th and that a new course on Naturalization will be opened on January 13, 1912.

On motion it was decided that after January 1, 1912, the Financial Secretary turn over all paid vouchers to the Treasurer, the latter giving a receipt for same and that the Treasurer keep an accurate account of all expenditures. An amendment that all payments be made by check was amended except wages. The amendment to the amendment and the motion was carried. A motion that all Branches and Comrades be appealed to for funds to aid the propaganda among the colored people was carried.

The Organizer reported that he had engaged Cooper Union for January 11, 1912, for the first Discussion Meeting at which Comrades Hillquit and Haywood will lead the discussion on the attitude of the Socialist Party to the economic organizations of Labor; was approved.

It was decided that the Financial Secretaries of the Branches be instructed to be present at this meeting in order to collect dues from Comrades that may not be in good standing. A motion that at future meetings where admission fee is charged, no collection be taken up, was lost.

Decided to adhere to the former decision in reference to the Jewish Branch. The Organizer reported in reference to the arrangement for the Maurer meetings, which was approved. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 a.m. I. SACKIN.

Secretary pro tem. BROOKLYN. No Meeting Tonight. No meeting of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. will be held tonight. Instead the Branch will meet tomorrow evening. Election of officers, vote on state committeemen and other important matters will be taken up.

Party Meeting Tomorrow. Harry Watson will lecture on "The Fetichism of Liberty and Individualism at the next regular general party meeting tomorrow evening at Haviland Hall, 399 Canal avenue. Comrades are asked to note that this will be the last lecture to be held at this location. Future lectures will be held at the party office, 557 Willoughby avenue.

NEW JERSEY. Newark. Because of the holiday, the library will not be open tonight. Union Hill. L. Wolf, secretary, reports that the Central Committee of Union Hill met on December 21. The secretary reported that the petition for the High School had been sent to the School Board. Although no official answer has been received as yet, Comrades who attend the meeting of the board, said that our request had not been granted. Baker and Wolf were elected to a committee to secure a hall for a lecture on January 14, at 2:30 p.m., at which Joshua Wanhope will speak on "Class War or the Coming Crisis," with special reference to the lessons of the McNamara case.

The secretary was instructed to secure a speaker for the second lecture to be given on January 28. Comrade Hayes suggested a joint meeting of the English and German branches in which ways and means of agitation might be discussed, especially propaganda work from house to house. It was decided to discuss this matter first in the branches, and after that to set a date for a joint meeting, to which other branches may be invited. No member of the Entertainment Committee being present, the secretary stated that to his knowledge everything possible has been done to ensure us a good time at the entertainment and ball to be given by the party on January 13, at Frosmehen's Hall.

NEW YORK. Schenectady. Paul Hanna, now on the staff of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph and formerly a member of The Call staff, has been appointed private secretary to Mayor-elect Lunn. The new secretary is a member of Local Philadelphia.

Utica. Branch 1 of Local Utica, has ordered 1,000 stickers to be pasted in manufacturing plants and other places. The stickers are to tell where The Call is for sale in Utica and will also give the time and place of the local meetings and advertise The Herkimer County Socialist.

CHICAGO. Barney Beryin, the Nestor of the Socialist movement of Chicago, has retired from active participation in the management of The Chicago Daily Socialist. At the time of the election of the new board of directors of the Workers' Publishing Company, he declined to accept renomination and on the inauguration of the new board retired from the position of president, which he has held for four years. While Comrade Beryin says that he has retired, his co-workers say that he is only beginning a new era of activity. It is a well known fact among the members of the Socialist party in Cook County that Beryin could not retire if he tried to, so constant and deep is his interest in the movement. While he has severed his direct connection with the management of the Daily Socialist, Beryin will become a contributing editor to its editorial page.

Otto F. Branstetter, former State secretary of the Socialist party of Oklahoma, and recently chief clerk in the national office of the Socialist party, is now working under the direction of the Illinois State office.

Branstetter will later go to Oklahoma where he will remain. He has been chief clerk in the national office since John M. Work became acting national secretary, September 1. He has been succeeded as chief clerk by Rose G. Karner, who as bookkeeper turned her office over to Minnie Levinger.

MINNESOTA. A State convention of the Minnesota Socialist party will be held at Minneapolis on February 18. If the organization of new locals is kept up at the present rate, towns in Minnesota without a Socialist organization will soon be as scarce as wings on an elephant or a benevolent and angelic expression on the countenance of an Arizona rattlesnake. At the last meeting of the State Executive Board charters were granted for the following new locals: Local Appleton, 6 members; Brunswick, 12 members; Belgrade, 6 members; Blackduck, 6 members; Clémentson, 5 members; Emmons, 5 members; Frontier, 7 members; Garden City, 7 members; Grygla, 6 members; Kofro Lake, 6 members; Lindford, 6 members; Net River, 11 members; New Ulm, 26 members; New London, 6 members; Owatonna, 35 members; Spring Creek, 10 members; Wayland, 17 members.

NEW MEXICO. All sorts of methods were resorted to by the capitalists in the recent elections to hold down the Socialist vote at Midway. In the strong Socialist precincts the voters were disfranchised as no ballots, ballot boxes, poll books or election supplies of any kind were at the booth on election day. Protest meetings are being held by the people against such high-handed methods and the matter will be taken into court.

THAT SOCIALIST "DEFEAT." Under the heading of "The Socialist Triumph in Los Angeles," The Public, Louis E. Post's weekly, says of the recent "defeat" (as the capitalist newspapers gleefully term it) of the Socialists in Los Angeles: "We mean precisely that—a Socialist triumph. Socialists think of it as a triumph, and they are right. With 52,000 votes for their ticket, they may well smile at all the nervous outcries which call the election an anti-Socialist 'landslide.' Those outcries sound very much like whistling by the wind. That the Socialists—with a record of only 11,000 votes at the previous election (less than 8 per cent. of the total), in the face of the startling and confusing McNamara episode; with all the business interests and respectable organizations fused against them, including every political group but their own, with no money themselves, but plenty on the other side; with all the newspapers but one opposing them—that this party under these circumstances should poll 52,000 votes (over 38 per cent. of the entire vote cast), is no laughing matter for the side that 'won' by getting into office on 'more'.

Far from being squelched because they didn't elect their municipal ticket, the Los Angeles Socialists are more alive than ever and already have started their campaign to put several members in the California Legislature next spring. That they will undoubtedly do so is admitted even by the capitalist politicians. Senators Hewitt and Hurd, who now represent Los Angeles in the State Legislature, state that the Socialists have an excellent chance of electing at least three Assemblymen and one Senator.

LYCEUM BUREAU WORK. The following article by Arthur Brooks Boher, gives some interesting side lights on the work of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau: "Ever see a million people holding hands? Perhaps not? It usually happens two at a time, when you are not looking. But a million people holding hands would make a line reaching from New York to Chicago. More people than that are going to buy tickets to the Socialist Lyceum lectures this fall. Don't believe it? Well, try this on your bump on credibility. The National Socialist Lyceum Bureau has already had printed enough tickets to make a stack as high as Washington monument. Laid end to end they would reach from New York to Philadelphia. Won't sell 'em? Yes, we will! One little local sends in one little check for \$150.00. More locals are getting busy every day. Have you any idea how many post cards four of the heavy draft horses used in Chicago could haul on our paved streets? Eight hundred thousand and were hauled at one load, all of them advertising Socialist Lyceum lectures. But that was only a small fraction. The other day a printer who has four job presses and one big cylinder asked the National Office to send him some work. He quoted a fair price. We sent him a small fraction of the item on the list of advertising matter which we furnish the locals that take up the course. When that small fraction arrived at his plant it proved to be several tons of card board, and the printer threw up his hands and begged us to let him cancel the order. He had not room in his house to pile up the paper, much less print it. But if you're not a printer, that last may fall to impress you, so try this: If all the advertising matter which the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau is having printed to help the locals succeed with the lecture course—if all this matter were loaded on four mules, a ton to the wagon, it would make sixty wagon loads, making a procession half a mile long. Comrade, there is a man in your town who wants to read Socialist papers and books, but he doesn't know it. This lyceum advertising matter exists for the sole purpose of making

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

that man realize that he'll be better off without his dollar, and with some Socialist reading matter. It enables you to pry open his pocket and say: "Here, now! You come up a dollar for some Socialist literature and five lectures. Quit your knocking Socialism until you've studied it some more."

Does he pay it? Comrades from Massachusetts to California report that the Lyceum plan is the best method ever devised for separating the non-Socialist from his dollar and his prejudices.

SPAIN. The Spanish municipal elections—in which half the representative reefs every two years—held on November 12, resulted as expected, in Ministerial and Conservative victories. The lamentable splits between Radical Autonomist, Federal, and Nationalist Republican parties were chiefly responsible for losses in contests which would otherwise have doubled their strength. The State and local officials and "political bosses" everywhere, according to regular usage, placed themselves unreservedly in the hand of the ruling powers, and only in large centers are elections conducted under moderate safeguards. Moreover, the recent month of military law has enabled the official clique to prepare the way, while in Valencia Province and (C) the elections took place under "military protection" with the result that with nine Representatives out of twenty-six elected the Republican majority is for the time being effaced.

The same result obtained in Bilbao, where the Carlists and Clericals defeated the Republican-Socialist Alliance. Madrid returned eight Republicans and two Socialists, and though losing three seats, the dual alliance (which in Spain is now general between Republicans and Socialists, apart from the Radical Autonomist wing) has now twenty-four councillors including four Socialists—a gain of two Socialist seats. Barcelona, Corunna, Malaga, Cartagena, Castellon, Reus, Oviedo, and a few smaller towns have a substantial Republican majority and but for "splits," the anti-Clericals would sweep practically the whole of the large towns.

The Socialist-Republican alliance, which has given life to the party after many barren years of isolation, scarcely permits an accurate gauge of the real strength of the movement, as it largely favors of a give and take policy. However, the 50 successes of December 11, 1909, are now increased to 55, and the total strength of the party may be estimated at about 135 for the whole country. The official returns gave 13,663 Councillors elected, including 7,371 Liberals, 2,688 Conservatives, 920 Republicans, and 173 Nationalist and Autonomist Republicans.

The latest action of the government is the closure of clubs and halls belonging to or rented by societies affiliated to the Socialist Trade Union Federation—the General Union of Workers—under the pretext that the latter body is not legally registered.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. There will be no discussion meeting of the Progress Literary and Debating Society this evening, owing to the Christmas holiday. Members will kindly make a note of this and attend the next meeting which will be held on Monday evening, January 1.

WHITE PLAGUE IS PRODUCT OF JAILS. South Carolina May Take Action to Abolish the Penitentiary Hostelry Mill That Spreads Disease.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It has long been contended that our prisons are fertile breeders of tuberculosis. The inmates infected during confinement spread the germs when released, and, even more important, the goods made in prisons are infected with the bacilli of the disease and act as carriers of the dread malady.

This fact is confirmed by Dr. J. A. Hayne, secretary of the State Board of Health of South Carolina, who, in speaking of the action of the board in reference to the hostelry mill at the penitentiary, said: "We reiterated our position that the hostelry mill at the penitentiary was not a proper employment for convicts, was deleterious to health, and should be abolished. The board at a former meeting recommended that the hostelry mill be abolished, and Governor Beale took the same stand, it being alleged that it was a 'consumptive' mill, to use the expression of the Governor in several speeches.

"It has been held that the hostelry mill is a breeder of consumption, and, in addition to shortening the lives of the convicts employed there, when turned loose after serving their sentences, endanger the lives of the people of the State by spreading the consumptive germs. The State Board strongly advises its abolition.

"This matter will undoubtedly come before the Legislature at its coming session."

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The Socialist Forum

Of Brownsville Will give a series of Lectures through the whole season every Friday beginning Dec. 29, 1911, to April 12, 1912, at the METROPOLITAN SAENGER HALL

Cor. Pitkin Avenue and Watkins Street, Brooklyn

PROGRAM OF LECTURES Friday, December 29, 1911 "POLITICAL ACTION AND DIRECT ACTION" By M. Zametkin.

January 5, 1912 "THE IRON FIST" By Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick.

January 19 "WOMAN'S REBIRTH IN MODERN DRAMA" By William Mally.

January 26 "NEGLECTED INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES OF SOCIETY" By Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick.

February 2 "WHAT SOCIALISTS WILL DO FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT" By Rev. Henry Frank.

February 9 "WHAT SOCIALISTS WILL DO FOR THE FAMILY" By Rev. Henry Frank.

February 16 "WHAT SOCIALISTS WILL DO FOR THE INDIVIDUAL" By Rev. Henry Frank.

February 23 "HOW SOCIALISM WILL ABOLISH INTERNATIONAL WAR AND HUMAN DESTITUTION" By Rev. Henry Frank.

March 1 "IBSEN AND THE MESSAGE OF SOCIALISM" By Rev. Henry Frank.

March 8 B. Feigenbaum. Subject will be announced later.

March 15 "THE CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF SOCIALISM" By Morris Hillquit.

THE LECTURES FOLLOWING MARCH 15 TO APRIL 12, 1912, WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

The First Lecture on "Political Action and Direct Action," by M. Zametkin, will begin Friday, December 29, 8 P. M. sharp at the Metropolitan Saenger Hall

Corner Pitkin Avenue and Watkins Street, Brooklyn. MUSICAL PROGRAM WITH EACH LECTURE. Season Tickets 75c Single Admission 10c

Tickets on sale in the office of The Call, the Forward, 95 East Broadway; at Headquarters, 1701 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, and at Organizer S. Hurok's Home, 1555 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn. Reserved seats to each season ticket holder. Season tickets through mails, address S. Hurok, 1555 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, and include amount, check, money order or stamps.

ANY ONE SELLING TEN SEASON TICKETS WILL BE ENTITLED TO A THREE MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTION OF THE NEW YORK CALL OR THE MILWAUKEE LEADER

PUNISH BOTH PARTIES IN GERMAN COURTS. BERLIN, Dec. 24.—German judges have a way of pronouncing both the accused and the complainant guilty. Such a paradoxical verdict has just been rendered in one of the Berlin courts in which a gay old lothario was declared guilty of insulting a woman and sent to prison for three months and the woman fined \$125.

Otto Kamphenkel, aged 52, attended a dinner at the home of Wilhelm Jacob. After drinking a large quantity of wine, Kamphenkel, a well-known race stable owner, became unduly familiar with the governess in the Jacob family, a French woman, aged 35. He received a sharp slap in return for his attentions. This so infuriated the old fellow that he knocked the governess down four stairs.

The court, by some strange mental process, decided the woman's conduct also was reprehensible in resenting the old rouse's insult so violently, and decided that three months imprisonment for Kamphenkel and 500 marks fine for the governess would satisfy justice.

KEEP SOCIETY SECRETS CLOSE IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Dec. 24.—If you are married to a brute and sue him for divorce, and the case is tried "in camera," and you get your decree, having proved that you were blameless, the fault lying entirely with the brute, you must never tell anybody, not even your mother, what happened in court—in England.

Mrs. A. M. Scott sued K. M. Scott for divorce. Both being society people, the case was tried in camera "because of the very private character of the details." Mrs. Scott was so pleased at getting her decree that she wanted the members of her family and her intimate friends to know the result. She therefore sent them copies of the court's transcript of the official notes. Justice Barragran deemed this act to be contempt of court, and fined Mrs. Scott and her lawyer the costs. The judge explained that he was letting the defendants off easily, as he believed they acted in ignorance.

He gave an official ruling that parties to a divorce action heard in private may tell their relatives the bare result, but they are forbidden to go into details concerning the witnesses.

ANOTHER GIFT TO WORKERS. PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Red Cross Society has asked the Minister of War to give his support to a commission formed for the purpose of investigating a very pointed bullet just adopted by German and Austrian armies. It is planned, the report says, to be placed in the hands of the army of balance if turns ideas and inflicts frightful wounds.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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THE BIRTH OF HOPE

There shall come to an ever increasing number of men and women the birth of a great hope, the hope of their own self-sufficiency, the birth of the hope that this can in truth be made a happy world, and that the time to make it is the present.

In the Christ idea, which today is celebrated throughout many lands, there is one great, tangible thing, and that is the aspiration for a better state of affairs. It has been so from generation to generation. But humanity has at last reached the point where this hope can be realized.

All that is necessary is the will. Today millions of persons will lift their voices in praise of a man, supposed to have been born over nineteen hundred years ago, in a stable. His life was one ceaseless conflict, and his whole energy was devoted to the betterment of the people among whom he lived.

You may take it from the devotional, the spiritual, the medical or the material side, and it will be found that the substance of each contention is practically the same. Christ typifies the regeneration of all humanity.

Socialism understands how to make that regeneration manifest, how to make it a reality, how to give present human beings the benefit of its possibilities.

The Socialist party is a workday organization. It does not reserve a special day in the week or the year for preaching, teaching and good works. The year's whole cycle is good enough for the inculcation of the ideas it was founded to institute, and it is ready at all times to preach them. So there is no need of Christmas sermonizing, preaching or appeals. What the party has to say applies at all other times and all other days. The beautiful conception of brotherly love, of good will toward all men, of peace on earth, on mutual help and broad human sympathy, are not kept for parade purposes. They are fundamental principles of a great, comprehensive working program.

To all but the Socialists, as the years have passed, the figure of Christ has become more and more dehumanized, more and more involved in myths, or more and more made a part of a vague "creator of the universe." He has steadily receded from humanity, and grown into a figure, with the power of condemnation or pardoning, as harsh and almost as cranky and crochety as any divinity in any god-scheme of ancient days.

But of late there has been some return to the idea of the humanness of Christ. While it is an undefined thing, it is, nevertheless, a real thing.

Aside from the Christ idea, there is one of much greater importance, and that is the people to whom Christ is supposed to have appealed now are growing to realize their own power. They no longer have to appeal to Caesar. They need simply appeal to themselves. They are growing in the splendid consciousness that they are the mighty, the irrepresible force in the world.

Hitherto every class, clerical or lay, king or noble, bourgeois or capitalist, has used its power selfishly and for the benefit of its own individual members. Now a new light has come. Prosperity, plenty, comfort, even great luxury need not be dependent upon the toil and sweat and tears of slaves. They may come directly, and to all, from the ordinary work of society.

That is the lesson Socialism is teaching, and it is the grandest inspiration of the human mind. It has come within our time, so we know it was not the idea of an individual, but that it is the evolution of a social concept that has been taking firm hold and striking deeper root.

Christ preached the brotherhood of man. He preached. Many men after him preached it. The Socialists are going to realize it.

They know that the time has come when there can be a realization of all those things of which Christ and the other great human forces have dreamed. Hitherto these dreams have been merely matters of dispute, of speculation, and sometimes, unfortunately, of persecution.

But the newer idea comprehends all that humanity has ever learned or hoped. Christianity was the great inspiration during many centuries. Whatever was good and worthy, whatever was possible and to the advantage of humanity, is comprehended in Socialism, and there is added to it all those other great and worthy things humanity has learned during all the ages. Best of all, Socialism leaves room for endless growth and development.

It is the new hope of the world.

The turn of the seasons, from the beginning of winter into the hope of spring, which comes at this particular period, typifies the great mystery of birth. The early Christians took advantage of a pagan festival and turned it into the day on which Christ was supposed to have been born. Doubtlessly, future humanity will also mark it as a great day, and one on which a realization of the possibility of real human brotherhood will be made possible.

SO LITTLE FOR HAPPINESS

The American, a very enterprising and economical paper, chortles rejoicingly that today 60,000 people will be made "happy" through \$25,925 collected by that paper. Pretty cheap, isn't it? Less than 40 cents each is needed for happiness and joy. Forty cents will about pay for a sort of a meal in a dairy lunch room. But if you want really, truly food and desire to eat it in good surroundings and in a comfortable manner, 40 cents will not go very far.

Then the matter of 60,000 people to be made happy on such a small sum each is rather surprising. They are objects of "charity." They would easily make the population of a big city, and yet this number is only part of what will be made "joyous" today.

It looks rather bad for joy, as a whole. If only 40 cents a day is needed for this purpose, it is evident that even 40 cents a day is lacking among a great element of the population.

As this also is a matter of charity and as the people who have joy and happiness conferred upon them by a newspaper, it is evident also that that poverty is widely prevalent in this city, in fact, that a tremendous percentage of our people are so situated that even a 40-cent meal looks big to them.

When today's eating is over and the merriment has died away, all these people will still have appetites and will still need food in order to live. They have evidently no means of earning the money to purchase it, and after today it would not be good advertising to give them meals. That would cost so much that even a philanthropic and panhandling newspaper could scarcely attempt it.

The development of Christmas dinners to the poor shows that there is a tremendous and growing element of our population which at all times is without adequate sustenance. A few slices of fowl, vegetables, a little fruit and cake is a generous spread for them, and they eat it with ravenous hunger.

The question naturally arises as to what they eat during the rest of the year. They eat what they can get and eat when they can get it. They are always on the border line of starvation, and constant hunger so debilitates them that they fall easy prey to disease. Or, if good luck comes their way and they get a job, their constitution is so undermined that they have no power of application left. Their vitality has been sapped in the struggle with hunger.

These Christmas dinners that are going to be given to so many thousands do not indicate that we are a kindly people and that we

INSIDE HISTORY OF A BOSSES' UNION

By JOHN D.

In view of the agitation in the McNamara case, and the furore raging around Samuel Gompers' head, perhaps it would be of interest to tell the story of a union started by the Electrical Contractors' Association a few years ago. It is well worth reading, going to show just what the bosses, who are fighting the American Federation of Labor and other labor organizations, will do to keep their power over the workmen.

The story begins with the filing on August 27, 1907, in the Supreme Court before Justice James O'Gorman, now United States Senator from this State, of the report of William T. K. Kenny, for many years a reporter on the Sun and more recently supervisor of the City Record. The report was regarding the New York Electrical Workers' Union, the only incorporated labor union in the country, and of which Kenny was the receiver. The fight, which finally ended in a receivership, began in April, 1907, when Justice O'Gorman ousted its officers.

The officers were thrown out because they were not, in name or character, in agreement with the provisions of the union's articles of incorporation, as well as because they misused its funds. It then became the duty of the Governor and Senate to appoint new officers, and in June, 1907, they were appointed by the officials named above. Mr. Kenny in his report says "that while these officers are such as provided for by the union's by-laws, they are not such as are provided for by its articles of incorporation."

Mr. Kenny's report says in part "As far as I can make it out from a record not properly kept in the making and disjointed by the loss of some of its parts, the history of the New York Electrical Workers' Union is this:

"In the summer of 1904, there was but one well organized body of men whose work it was to string wires for the carrying of the electrical current within buildings in the city of New York. It was called the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 2. It was a branch of an organization spread throughout the United States and Canada, Union No. 3, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, quarreled with the Electrical Contractors' Association, whose members employed its workmen. This Electrical Association was and is associated with the Building Trades Association.

"The outcome of the quarrel was that the Electrical Contractors' Association locked out the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 2. To get men to do their work who would have an apparent labor union character, the Electrical Contractors' Association founded, with its employees who did not go out with their locked out fellow workers, an organization known as the New York Electrical Workers' Union. The articles of incorporation of this union were prepared and filed in the County Clerk's office in New York County, and in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, by attorneys identified with the Building Trades Employers' Association in its entirety, or at least one of the parts of it. These articles of incorporation provided for five directors of the New York Electrical Workers' Union, but when the by-laws of that organization were adopted, having been prepared also by agents of the contractors, there was in them no reference to directors. They stated that the officers of the association were to be five in number, a president, a vice president, a treasurer, a financial secretary and a recording secretary.

"These five officers, with six members of the union, to be elected at certain periods, which periods have been changed from time to time, were to form an Executive Board, which should take entire charge of the affairs of the union between meetings, authorizing such measures as in their judgment shall be for the best interests of the union, especially on such matters as require action." It was also to consider amendments to the by-laws and report them to the union, and it was to make a written report of its actions at every meeting of that body.

"This meant that the eleven members of this Executive Board were to do the work that directors of an association formed under the membership corporation law, as this union was, ought to be elected to do. Thus the New York Electrical Workers' Union was given by its by-laws eleven quasi-directors, although it was entitled to but five directors through its articles of incorporation.

"The Membership Corporations Law points out the way by which the number of directors of an association formed under it shall be increased. There was no attempt made by the New York Electrical Workers' Union to follow this direction of the law. By Section 3 of Article VIII of the by-laws, provision is made for a trustee with the duty to keep a duplicate record of money received by the financial secretary, but whether that trustee is to be elected or appointed is not stated, and the union has never had such an officer. IT WAS STARTED BY ITS CREATORS, THE EMPLOYING CONTRACTORS, UPON ITS WAY TO DISASTER.

"Treasurer Storer, who kept a book participated in the waste of the union's money, is one, not a member, who is reported to have said repeatedly recently that he had put the union on the bum. The vouchers for about \$600 charged to his account in last January and February indicate that his statement is truthful, in part, at least. But most of these vouchers are not signed by him. All are marked with initials of the recording secretary, certifying that they were approved at meetings of the union, and some bear the name of the president, or the initials of his surname.

"The aggregate of the receipts taken by the financial secretary, Krause, who kept no real account books, from Treasurer Storer, who kept a book that is hard to analyze, exceeds the aggregate of the receipts given by the financial secretary for money handed to him for dues, fines, etc., between December 2, 1908, and March, 1907, when the income of the union practically stopped, by \$123,555. Krause admits that he paid bills, and turned the vouchers for them over to Storer, to cash.

varied our by-laws to suit conditions. Our rules are not sufficiently broad. We did the best we could with them. It was a mistake for us to be incorporated." On one occasion Treasurer Storer paid out \$16,57 for a bill of \$1,55, which was to say the least an extraordinary error."

"In brief, the business of this union was pursued without system. Its money was handled by persons who had no right to touch it. If the financial secretary was not present at the union's office, the president, who was that secretary's assistant in office management, received dues, etc., from members. The office boy sometimes did the same, and individual members at the same. Bills were paid by that secretary and by the president, although all bills out to have been paid by the treasurer. The officers and other members of the union who have taken its money in disregard of the law of the State, and in violation of its by-laws are, I believe, dependent now upon what they can earn from day to day. It seems to me useless to pursue them in the civil courts. Judgment against them would be worth nothing."

"In closing, Mr. Kenny suggests a course of procedure in which the Governor and the Senate are asked to see that the officers appointed by the State officials are directed to call a meeting of the members of the union who are in good standing on the books on the 1st of February, to make preparations for an election of executive officers and directors on the second Wednesday of September, in keeping with the date fixed by the by-laws for the union's annual meeting.

"The findings of Receiver Kenny were submitted to Justice O'Gorman, now United States Senator from New York, and were held up for some time, but were finally ordered published by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and copies of the report were sent out to all of the newspapers in Greater New York, and to all with the possible exception of a Brooklyn newspaper, which printed it in part. How these sheets would have howled if Mr. Kenny's report had been that of a pure and simple union, but since it was the findings of a union which was developed and brought into being by the bosses, it did not receive any publicity, such as would accrue to the former.

"The record of the union is one of remarkable treachery and dishonesty. Within a few weeks of its beginning some of its officers were turned out of place for wrongdoing. Within a year there was a revolt against its president. He was charged with dishonesty and he was indicted. He presented his resignation, but withdrew it. Then there were two factions in the union. The faction backed up by the Contractors' Association necessarily had the greater vitality. The president it elected in June, 1905, remained in office until turned out by the Supreme Court in April last, with all his associate officers and other members of the alleged Executive Board.

"Between April, 1905, and September, 1905, the two factions collected money from members of the union. Some men who needed work belonged to both for a time. The old president

gave up his job to his successor, but later was reinstated to full membership in the union, even though he was yet under indictment on charges made by its officers.

"Almost immediately upon his reinstatement, this indicted ex-president was employed in special representation of the union, in service of legal matters, etc. Thus ran his vouchers. In these various employments he spent hundreds of dollars. Part of the work he undertook was in line with an attempt by the Electrical Workers to supplant the union in the Arbitration Committee, of which the Building Trades Employers' Association, representatives and the representatives of various trade unions are members.

"From September, 1904, to September, 1905, C. A. Krause was the treasurer and Webster H. Storer the recording secretary of the New York Electrical Workers' Union. In this latter month Krause became financial secretary and Storer treasurer.

"About December, 1905, the new books were opened and from that date until March, 1907, when I was appointed receiver, there was collected \$37,335.50. Of this amount \$35,723.21 was paid out. Of these expenditures \$12,298.20 went to functionaries of the union, i. e., persons who did, or pretended to do, work for the advantage of the union, either as salaries or repayment of expenses, etc. Lawyers received for services rendered \$4,746.

"Some of the individuals above named, other than the lawyers, have also presented to me claims for payment for salaries, services, etc., to the amount of about \$15,000. It is almost needless to say that they ought not to be paid. To pay them would be to give to 55 per cent of the union's money to its officers who are entitled under its by-laws to about 1 per cent. New York has for its business region only the territory within twenty-five miles of New York to the eastward and northward. Its scope does not take in New Jersey. The time came when the Electrical Contractors' Association had to consider the fact that its members had relation with conditions further away. They saw the indications of a need to associate themselves again, with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"The agreement between the Electrical Contractors' Association and its creature—the New York Electrical Workers' Union—for a wage of \$3 per day, to endure until January 1, 1907. The union wished the continuance of that agreement, at least, if it could not be extended so as to increase the per diem wages. It also desired that its members should do 'on the job' certain work which the contractors wanted to have done partly in factories and partly at the place of installation, by workmen they considered more expert than the members of the union, whom they looked as fitted by experience to do no more than string wires.

"A conflict of interests arose. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers came into the field. It negotiated with the electrical contractors, and the outcome of the negotiations was the practical resurrection of the old local union of that body in this city.

"VOTE CATCHING"

So utterly rotten and deceptive have politics become under the capitalist system, that it has, perhaps, naturally enough, become a sort of settled belief in the popular mind that to attempt to induce a man to change his vote is equivalent to attempting to put off some Bunco game upon him.

And it is evidently this idea that occupies the petty intellect of Samuel Gompers, when he irritably declares that the Socialists have only utilized the McNamara incident as a means for "vote catching." He strives to leave the impression that securing votes or trying to secure them under any and all circumstances or pretexts, partakes of the nature of a swindle upon the person whose vote is secured.

This sounds rather strange, however, from a man who not more than two months ago went to Los Angeles, and assisted in "catching votes" for John Harriman, one of those very Socialists he now accuses of vote catching. But, possibly he has managed to forget that reprehensible incident in the calamity that followed—not to the Socialists, but to the organized labor he claims to represent. It was sufficient to confuse and overwhelm a much more powerful intellect than that of Mr. Gompers, and reasonable allowance must be made for him, when his mental deficiencies are taken into consideration.

But nevertheless this should not prevent our pointing out that if our "vote catching" has really been a swindle, Mr. Gompers has been our accomplice in the imposition. In condemning us he condemns himself. It is not, however, the first time by any means that Gompers has gone over vote catching, and with much more experienced swindlers than the Socialists. He has innumerable times assisted the Republicans and Democrats to catch votes, and they have rewarded him so liberally, that gullible and credulous as he is, he could not help seeing it, and howling about it, also—in public, too.

Mr. Gompers assisted, for instance, in the vote catching that placed Marshall in the Governor's chair of the State of Indiana. And not only that, but he impressed upon his lieutenants the necessity of joining in the chase for votes. And still more, the McNamara helped him to catch votes for Marshall.

And when enough votes had been caught to install Marshall, the gentleman permitted Burns to come into Indiana and catch McNamara on a fake warrant and a perjured affidavit. And when Burns caught McNamara and pinned him securely, he then started out to "catch" Gompers. Hence Gompers' howls at the Socialists for "vote catching." Logical, isn't it?

would not be in full cry at this very moment to "catch" Gompers himself. But whatever Mr. Gompers may think of our vote catching, we are at least above leaving the impression that we consider him a conscious participant in the crimes of the McNamara. We leave that sort of thing to Burns, Otis Kirby and others of that ilk, who, though they are after his scalp on general principles, quite agree with him in his view of "vote catching" by the Socialists, but from a very different angle of wisdom.

But as the proverb says, "Bray a fool in a mortar and pound him with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." And under the present pounding, it must be admitted that though seemingly as foolish as ever, Mr. Gompers does not cease to bray.

Economic Determinism for the Uninstructed—A Book Review

By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer. STORIES OF USEFUL INVENTIONS. By S. E. Forman. New York: The Century Company, 248 pp. Illustrated. \$1.10 postpaid.

The greatest intellectual conception grasped by the intellect of man since the great ethical and religious concepts of Moses, the Prophets and Jesus, and the great pagan moralists, is the conception of evolution.

Darwin and Wallace led the way in seeing this evolution of the physical human being, and Marx and Morgan showed it to us in the realm of social institutions. How to teach the uninstructed, youth and adult, already holding the erroneous notions of the past in regard to human history, and to show him how human institutions have grown up conditioned by the ways and means of living, is not an easy task. But in this book we have the best introduction for such a purpose that I know about.

Starting out to show that inventions have been in response to human want, pressure to get food, the author passes along to give us some idea of how these inventions have changed human life and history, by changing his ways of securing a living. First comes the story of the match, the stove and the lamp; then the force and steam engine, then the plow, the reaper, the mill, the loom, the typewriter, the bicycle, the clock, the book and the telephone, and telegraph.



FRANK BOHN'S CONCLUSION.

Editor of The Call:

All of The Calls for weeks past were handed to me upon my return from a recent lecturing tour in Canada. The columns of personal abuse written against Haywood and myself would be funny were the whole mess not so pitiful. The time will come when our editors will be instructed by the party to refer all charges of this nature to the locals of which the accused are members.

Minds which have "developed" during every petty squabble which these many years have again panned heretically into the task of saving the party from the "anarchists." Spargo goes further. His calm, discerning survey of the field indicates that the Socialist party of the United States, with its 100,000 dues-paying members, 225 periodicals and 1,000,000 voters, is in danger of being "captured" by a pair of book agents, viz., Haywood and Bohn.

A marvelous and deceptive piece of diplomacy is being concocted. Kerr & Co., that hob-goblin among the trusts of the nation, is arranging to put the aforementioned book agents into office for the purpose of securing "contracts" from the National Executive Committee. "Horror!" The life members of the National Executive Committee will then no longer be able to dispose of their own books in this way. Their private business with the National Executive Committee is to be gobbled up by the Socialist book trust.

Hillquit saves his reputation for undaunted courage by declaring that we are to "fight like tigers upon the barricades." But the time is not yet. Wait, Comrades, wait! Hillquit will give the command to fire. The argument then really begins to wax warm. Of course, since Haywood and Bohn are sowing the seeds of "anarchy," it is taken for granted that they are responsible for all the deeds of the McNamaras, including the confession, So by December 11 a man who calls himself "William Morris," having taken his position in the very heart of the enemy's territory, Washington, D. C., publishes the following important dispatch to us:

"We know," says this so-called "William Morris," "that the enemy breaks every rule of the game. We know that every record of capitalism is red with blood, but we dare not draw a gun on her. . . . Because at the first move of our hand toward our hip pocket we are lost."

Could sarcasm go further? Yet this "William Morris" seems to be perfectly serious. Whatever import might have been attached to the subject with which this long-winded discussion began, it is impossible to view it seriously when we consider either its original purpose or the means employed by those who started to bring it before the party. Several of the ablest minds of the party have taken the trouble to reply to the particular absurdity with which the organized clique of slanderers, seek to befog the minds of the uninformed. Their efforts to teach sound Socialist theory at this time will be unavailing. The purpose of the gang who started the whole row was to influence the election of the National Executive Committee. Of course, their view was that the membership would not know whom to elect unless they were told.

A hook must be found on which to hang a bitter and slanderous personal campaign by some of the candidates against others whom they wish to see defeated. The means employed have been the printing of a volume of falsehoods so great that the substance of the argument is now buried far too deep for immediate disinterment. "Industrial Socialism" was published long ago. Hillquit waited until about 30,000 copies had gone out to poison the minds of the American working people and then, according to his own admission, on November 14, four days after its authors had accepted nominations for the National Executive Committee, he selected a single sentence to furnish a basis for his theoretical attack. All the organized mendacity which has since appeared in The Call has no doubt made its numerous authors sufficiently ashamed of themselves, when they saw it in cold print. Surely all this stuff need not be taken up in detail again.

To repeat, this would all be ludicrous enough if it were not so pitiful. These are the "great leaders" who are supposed to represent the American Socialist movement and to give expression to the interests and ideas of the working class! If Debs, Haywood and a hundred thousand more of us who agree would only consent to be guided by this coterie of brilliant savants, this pure-minded and impersonal leadership which now controls the National Executive Committee, all would be well in the party. Then we would have what they call "unity."

Yet, despite all this, the ever-recurring attempt to foist upon the Socialist movement of the United States the corrupting and decadent policies of Bernstein, of Briand, of John Burns and of Ramsey MacDonald, flows from their little American cousins, now

Madam (coming out of the room)—Why do you not bring plum pudding, Jane? Jane (exultingly)—We couldn't bring the plum, madam; but the brandy to light, mum; but the right now—we poured a little plum over it!

SO LITTLE FOR HAPPINESS

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

have the welfare of the poor close at heart. On the contrary, indicate that we are a mercilessly harsh people and that we continually making hungry people, that we are degrading and bringing thousands of families and then we try to soothe our consciences by annually giving the degraded and broken ones a 40-cent Christmas dinner.

All those who work for a living and produce all the things by human beings are confronted eternally with the possibility of being thrown into the ranks of the hopeless and the crushed, working men and women is a candidate for that Christmas breakfast. Those who do not believe in Socialism might today place where the poor receive their handout. They might be the question of how these people came to such a condition, they might consider the fact that there is no necessity of a human being waiting for a Christmas dinner, but that is not necessary. But,

from causes too deep seated to be wholly ignored. These causes should be discussed in the mood in which one must discuss the letters of a man who has been driven to the point of suicide, Hunter and Spargo. Those tribulations are jokes, long and to be sure, but as humorous as authors could make them. The question as to whether the Socialist movement here—these politicians—that is by no means funny. So we hope that when present letter writing resumes, Comrade will be willing to discuss the original issue seriously, and in a wholly different spirit from membership of the party as the millions outside who now see our papers need to have their eyes illumined by discussions which are unmixured with the meanness and the ery which is all too evident in present case.

One Comrade, I have forgotten whom, expressed a wholly unfounded fear which may be shared by one and of which I wish to disabuse the mind. This Comrade quoted extensively from an editorial which lately appeared in the Independent. That publication, which is neither fish, nor fowl in regards any question of the Socialist party would quite soon be severed into two parts. During the past three months it has been my privilege to meet our Comrades face to face in at least a dozen cities. There is as much danger of working membership of the Socialist party dividing itself into two parts or factions as there is of the War being fought over again with the Confederacy victorious. Our party has never been so united as at present, this notwithstanding the personal and pernicious efforts of some to create confusion. Organized slanders of personal slanderers are themselves. The party is injured in so far as its time is wasted.

Chicago, Ill.

AS TO THE "ETHICAL UNREST"

Editor of The Call:

In reference to Comrade Boudin's letter to The Call was contained only in the following lines: "Confusion is also when Comrade Boudin asks: 'Suppose the capitalists disfranchise the workers by Would we then also be loyal?' I proceed to show that this question is irrelevant, that in that case would not have the regular methods to change the laws, etc."

Now, does Boudin offer any answer to this? Instead, Comrade Boudin is busy upon the expression of Comrade Hillquit regarding the "ethical unrest" of lawlessness in a country where there are regular laws of changing laws. Boudin is attempting to construct this "ethical unjustness" into moral respect and reaction for the capitalist laws that govern themselves. This is throwing sand in the eyes of the readers.

One may be engaged in the righteous struggle against the wage cause, yet once a truce or a humane method of warfare is upon, it will be morally unjust for one to break such agreements attacking one's enemy in the name of "morals" will then refer not to the cause of the enemy, but to the cause of warfare.

That this is what Hillquit means unquestionable, for every one of those who are looking for a profit to "rub it in" to him.

B. FEIGENBAUM

New York, N. Y.

WHAT THE ENVELOPES CONTAINED.

"Talking about Christmas, he remarked a commercial traveler, one I got last year would be better. Our gov'nor never gave Christmas boxes, so you can imagine surprised we were when he told all to go into his office, where he will pile up envelopes in place of 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I intend give each of you a Christmas present this year. These envelopes contain something valuable, which I hope will make good use of.'

"Of course we thanked him, but he marched out, thinking that he had good sort, after all. And what you think was in the envelopes?" "A check."

"No, it was a confounded prescription for the cure of indigestion!" He was a poor man but a content one. Santa Claus came to him and said: "What do you want, friend?" "Nothing," he replied, with a meek modesty, which he hoped would be rewarded.

And Santa Claus was so pleased that he gave it to him and passed on.

Madam (coming out of the room)—Why do you not bring plum pudding, Jane? Jane (exultingly)—We couldn't bring the plum, madam; but the brandy to light, mum; but the right now—we poured a little plum over it!

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