

LOW GRAFT, WASTE AND MISMANAGEMENT FLOURISH IN JAILS

Officials appropriate State Property to Private Use.

UNION LABEL USED

Printing Is Done Illegally in Sing Sing for Outside Concerns.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—William Church Johnson, George E. Van Kernen and John D. McMahon, commissioners appointed by the Governor to investigate the management and affairs of the Department of State Prisons, have made a final report of their examination. The report shows that gross mismanagement, waste and inefficiency in the prison system have long been rampant, and has been aggravated by graft, thievery and wholesale plundering of the public treasury. The report says, in part: "In presenting this, our final report, we review the management of the prison industries and the construction and plans for more prison facilities in this State over a period of ten years past. With the reports already made on the methods of maintenance of prisons, it completes the account of the business side of the Prison Department."

We have not considered questions of penology except as forced on our notice by the way. We do not propose remedies for we believe that such of the disorder we disclose will be met, now that the men responsible are out and the means which we believe to be competent and honest are in use, however, a reconsideration of the scheme for additional prison facilities.

Our investigation of the prison industries shows a riot of mismanagement, waste and wrongdoing. Of a possible market to the State and municipal departments of not less than \$5,000,000 per annum, the prison industries with the free labor of 4,400 men and no overhead charges, except supervision, have supplied less than \$1,000,000 per annum. With an ample field for labor, prison industry has paid only 13 1/2 per cent of the cost of prisoners' maintenance.

The failure to fill the orders open to the prison industries keeps a third of the prisoners in absolute idleness. Those who are given work are occupied much less than the legal working day and are allowed to idle away most of their time at that. We believe that the prison industries must continue to be satisfactory until the more profitable industries are extended and additional facilities are provided for the employment of the idle convict population and the work of each convict is so arranged under the present statutory conditions that his efforts will be of the highest efficiency from the point of view of production.

As usual in such cases, wrongdoing has gone hand in hand with mismanagement and waste. Thus, the Superintendent of Industries in Sing Sing uniformly violated the law by opening bids in private, communicating the contents to favored bidders and relaxing the specifications in their interest.

Outlawed Bills Paid. He has diverted to the industries money appropriated for maintenance, the warden concurring. He has paid outlawed and unauthorized bills. He and others have repeatedly used prison and prison material for private purposes. He has been absent one-third of the time besides his vacations, and has included such items as a trip to Europe in his traveling expenses, which have averaged over \$700 a year. A contract for royalties in connection with the dump cart business at Sing Sing has cost the State \$7,500 a year, and the surrounding facts make the last destination of those funds a question.

Among the specific instances of mismanagement discussed in the report are the following: The Superintendent of Industries at Sing Sing, John P. Powers, in defiance of the law, has had printing for the volunteer firemen's association of the State of New York done in the prison and by the prisoners. He illegally charged the association for work which in one instance he paid convicts for labor performed by them while they were inmates of the institution.

The evidence disclosed that on some of the matter printed there was issued the union printers' label and distributed as the product of the labor of members of a printing union or association.

The Superintendent of Prisons, Cornelius W. Collins, indicated the Commission on New Prisons of which he was a member, to purchase in June, 1911, the steamship Bristol. Prior to the purchase Collins had gone to inspect the boat, which was then owned by the Connecticut Steamship Company. A short time after this inspection, the steamship was sold to the State.

LAD DROWNED TRYING TO SAVE BROTHER

While trying to save the life of his 9-year-old brother John from drowning in Halsey's Pond at East Chester on the outskirts of Mt. Vernon yesterday afternoon, Joseph Houlihan, 12 years old, was dragged beneath the surface with him and drowned.

The two boys were the sons of Thomas F. Houlihan, City Plumber of Mt. Vernon, residing at 614 South Seventh avenue. The drowning of the two boys was surrounded by some tragic features. The ice on the pond was rather thin, but nevertheless a number of the youngsters dared to venture on it. John Houlihan and Edward Knoloch, 10 years old, were skating around, when suddenly the ice gave way and Joseph went to their rescue.

Halsey's Pond is near the New York Westchester and Boston Railroad, which is now under construction, and just as a work train was passing by the engineer noticed the struggles of the two brothers. Without removing his coat the engineer, after shutting off the steam and applying the brakes of his engine, leaped into the pond with a view of endeavoring to rescue the two boys, who were locked in each other's arms. He was too late, as they sank out of sight. The Knoloch lad escaped.

CHINESE UNIFIED BY SUN ELECTION

Rebel Leader, Who Lately Visited New York, Organizes Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen as President of the republic of China will unite the revolutionist forces, according to comment on the Chinese situation reaching the State Department this afternoon. This government was informed today that Sun is regarded as the one man who can bring all factions into harmony. He has impressed the foreign element at Shanghai with his ability and force of personality.

Peace conferences at Shanghai today agreed to an extension of the existing armistice, upon the condition that the imperial forces be withdrawn. Coupled with this plan, it is reported, is the intention of Sun to begin his administration as dictator, taking advantage of a continued truce to get his government organized.

The revolutionists at Shanghai, the State Department is informed, regard the imperial edict of December 25 as tantamount to an abdication by the throne. This edict proclaimed the willingness of the throne to abide by the decision of the proposed national convention to consider what form of government shall be established.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.—Immediately following the receipt of word from Nanking that he had been elected President of the republic of China, Dr. Sun Yat Sen gave out the following statement with the request that it be transmitted to his friends in the United States: "I consider it my duty to accept the Presidency. My policy will be to secure peace and a stable government by the promptest methods possible. My single aim is to insure the peace and contentment of the millions of my fellow countrymen."

An important advance toward the holding of the national convention was made this afternoon when the conference reassembled here and Tang Shao Yi, the government Commissioner, communicated to Wu Tingfang, the leading republican delegate, the text of yesterday's imperial edict sanctioning the holding of the National Assembly. After some discussion it was mutually agreed to accept the convention idea and abide by its decision.

It was further agreed that pending the delivery of the decision the present government would not accept or attempt to obtain foreign loans, and that of Shan-shi, Shen-shi, Hu-peh, Anhwei and Kiang-shi, should evacuate their present positions and withdraw 100 li therefrom within five days, beginning December 31, leaving only the police to keep order, and that the republican troops would not advance or occupy the evacuated provinces until a further agreement is reached. Meanwhile, the imperial forces are not to advance toward or attack the places in Shan-tung, now held by the republicans, and vice versa. Thus the republicans, which was to have expired on December 31, is prolonged at least until the convention has met, and decided on the new form of government.

The election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to the Presidency of the new republic marks the culmination of a dream of twenty years. For at least fifteen years he has been actively engaged in fostering the present revolt, making his headquarters in foreign countries and working in China through trusted lieutenants.

SULLIVAN DENIES THEATER INTEREST

Tammany Senator Says Fox Is Lessee Only of Houses.

State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan yesterday denied unequivocally his identity with the administration of the Fox Amusement Company, proprietors of the chain of cheap motion picture "theaters" throughout Manhattan and Brooklyn, the film operators, musicians, stage hands, engineers and bill posters employed in them which have been on a strike for more than a month. Sullivan declared himself to be interested in the Fox theaters only in the capacity of landlord, the Fox company being tenants in the several theaters, and he stated that he maintained a proprietary interest in the City Theater only as a realty parcel.

Children unaccompanied by parents or guardians continued yesterday to form the major part of the audiences in all of the Fox houses, and boys and girls of tender ages, most of them considerably below their minority in age, were admitted to the Star Theater, 110th street and Broadway; the Riverside Theater, 96th street and Broadway; in East 125th street and in East 14th street, in direct defiance of the law. Of course half price applied for the admission of the youngsters, whose lives and morals are jeopardized by the darkened, ill-protected and insanitary galleries and balconies, fit places for a repetition of the Iroquois Theater, should a fire at any time result from the bungled operation of the highly inflammable films by strikebreakers.

Several more powerful labor unions have come to the support of the striking film operators, musicians, engineers, bill posters and stage hands. The Sheet and Metal Workers, 1,500 strong, meeting in Arlington Hall, East 5th street, voted their moral endorsement of the position taken by the employees in the Fox houses, and urged that not only their members, but the wives, families, sweethearts and friends of their members withhold their patronage from the "theaters" controlled by the Fox Amusement Company, until the demands of the union men are granted. The Carriage and Wagon Workers, meeting in the Labor Temple, in East 84th street, took similar action, as did, also, the Machinists' Union.

BOSS TRIES TO ENJOIN THE PAINTERS' UNION

David Auld, a painting contractor, yesterday applied to Justice Rijkur, in the Supreme Court, for a temporary restraining order against the New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, prohibiting the latter from abrogating a contract alleged to have been entered into with him on October 2. Auld alleges that according to the contract he had a right to employ union men, and that the union now desires to limit him to employ only those union men who may be sent to him by the secretary of the council.

Auld asks in his petition for a temporary restraining order that the union members be enjoined from calling strikes against him or from declaring his place unfair. Union representatives declared last night that Auld wanted to get back the employees who formerly worked for him and who were taken out from the shop because they were not good union men, and who in the meantime got other jobs. They stated that Auld would not pick his favorites and would not let other union men work for him.

RUSSIAN MINISTER SOUGHT AS ABDUCTOR

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Journal prints a story to the effect that M. Korostetz, the Russian Minister to China, who is 59 years of age, has been summoned to St. Petersburg on a charge of abducting the daughter of M. Perier, the Director of French Posts in China. M. Perier, who is only 16, disguised himself as a Chinese boy and accompanied the Minister to Taku and Mukden. Her father followed the pair as rapidly as possible and found his daughter at Taku. Her abductor had fled.

PENNSY SUEED FOR \$10,000. Miss Elsie Dixon Proctor entered suit yesterday to recover \$10,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad for injuries received in an accident at Fort Wayne, Ind., on August 13, while she was a maid on the Pullman cars operated by the defendant railroad.

bundle of money out of Chinatown when he went. Soon afterward the emblem of the nascent Chinese republic flapped in the breeze that blow up and down Mott street. The local Chinese, who are mostly from Canton, were won over to the republican cause almost as a man.

The scholarly little doctor furnished most of the sinews of war for the present revolution. Within the last year he sent it is said, more than \$200,000 from this country alone. He has been deeply credited here and forth over the globe for fifteen years, collecting and organizing chapters of the Chinese Empire Reform Association.

GREAT CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR LABOR'S SAFETY

Acquittal of Triangle Bosses Sets Workers Organizing.

OPEN SHOPS ASKED

Workers Say Powerful Union Is Needed, Now Courts Are Found Wanting.

At a meeting last night of the executive officers of Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 25, the action of the workers in the clothing trades to insure security of life so far as the crowded dens in which they work are concerned, was discussed. And it was decided to call a conference of representatives of the trade and prominent labor leaders and others to consider the steps the workers should take.

It was decided to issue a call for a conference to take place at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street, on Thursday, January 4, at 8 p.m. Representatives from all shops, union and non-union, are invited to attend, and letters of invitation have been sent to the following: Abraham Cahane, editor of the Forward; John Dietz, B. Feigenbaum, Jacob Goldstein, Morris Hillquit, Morris Vinchevski, Jacob Panken, Max Pine, Abraham Rosenberg, B. Schlesinger and B. Weinstein.

RECEIVERSHIP NEAR FOR SCAB COMPANY

Allis-Chalmers, Concern Will Default the Interest on Its Bonds on January 1. The Allis-Chalmers Company, whose main plant is located in Detroit, will precipitate itself into a receivership by defaulting the interest on its first mortgage 5 per cent bonds on January 1, 1912. The company has been in bad way for months and its securities have declined to low points in the stock market. Protective committees were some time ago formed to look after the interests of the bondholders and the preferred stockholders. There had been a pretty general expectation that matters would end with the receivership. For weeks the directors have been holding long and frequent meetings, and at a meeting held yesterday it was decided to throw up the sponge temporarily and try to effect a reorganization.

DIX SAYS SUFFRAGISTS ASKED HIM TOO LATE

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Governor Dix has notified the representatives of woman suffrage in this State that he regrets it is too late to consider in his annual message, which is to be submitted to the Legislature at noon on Wednesday next, the question of woman suffrage.

TAINTED FISH KILL FOUR MORE IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Four more deaths from poisoning occurred today at the municipal night shelter for the homeless, bringing the total of the fatalities from eating tainted fish up to fifty-two.

GIRL BADLY HURT BY AUTO. Miss Agnes Peterson, 20 years old, of 832 Sixth avenue, Newark, was struck and badly injured by an automobile at Broad and New streets, in that city, last night. Her left leg was broken and her skull may be fractured. She is in the City Hospital. The automobile is owned by Miss Florence E. Murphy, of 708 High street, sister of ex-Governor Murphy. Thomas Glynn, the chauffeur, was arrested.

THE LAST BUSINESS DAY OF THIS YEAR.

The man that delayed until the last business day of this year to buy his suit or overcoat is lucky, he can now take advantage of the greatest bargains of suits and overcoats that were offered at any time during the past year. Some are as good as for 25 per cent off.

ATTEMPT TO PASS NEW BUILDING CODE

Tammany Tries Desperately to Jam It Through, but Fails.

Charley Murphy's gang made a desperate effort yesterday afternoon to jam their master's building code through the final meeting of the 1911 Board of Aldermen. Tammany lost, 24 to 23. Exciting scenes marked the contest leading up to the final vote.

Amid the confusion Vice Chairman Bent, presiding in the absence of President John Purroy Mitchell, who is ill, ruled constantly with the Tammany men, when questions were raised. He refused to listen to many motions, and Republicans howled themselves hoarse to be recognized, while he turned to the Tammany leader. In the heat of the fight a taxicab was sent for Alderman William C. Towne, Tammany man of the 9th District, who has been sick in bed.

The climax of the fight came when Alderman Wilbury, Republican floor leader, moved to lay on the table the building code. On a roll call the Republicans, and all others except the partisans, counted 27 in the affirmative and 22 in the negative. But Vice Chairman Bent announced that the vote was 37 to 25. At once Alderman Markert jumped to his feet crying that he had been recorded in the affirmative, whereas he had voted no. His vote was changed, and then the chairman announced that the motion to lay on the table was a tie.

NAVY YARD WORKERS TO GET WAGE RAISE

It was reported here yesterday that the Board of Wages of the Navy Yard has decided to recommend to the Secretary of the Navy that the wages of the mechanics in two of the navy yard trades be increased. The metal trades unions have for some time carried on a movement for an increase in wages of the navy yard workers, and it is said that this rumor is due to the aggressive campaign carried on by the union.

LA FOLLETTE DENOUNCES COURTS SOME MORE

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Denunciation of the Supreme Court's decision in the Standard Oil and the American Tobacco Trust cases and of the Republican National Committee for its failure to order a Presidential primary in those States where such procedure would not be illegal, marked the speech at North Baltimore today of Senator Robert La Follette on his third day's tour of Ohio in the furtherance of his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination. The Wisconsin Senator declared that the court's ruling as to "reasonable restraint of trade" was a usurpation of power.

COURT OVERTURNS LAW.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The Sheriff of a county has the authority to appoint his employee, notwithstanding the provisions of the law enacted by the last Legislature giving that power to a board of county commissioners, it is held by the Supreme Court in a decision rendered today.

COMMERCE COMMISSION AND COURT FIGHTING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Further evidence of the bad feeling that has rapidly been developing between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the recently created Commerce Court is contained in a decision handed down by the commission today, in which it reiterates its findings reducing the freight rates or leases from \$1.15 to \$1 per one hundred pounds.

The commission in its recent annual report made some pointed remarks on the Commerce Court for holding up orders that had been issued by the commission, notably the rates in the well known Intermountain cases. The commission is zealous of its authority, and contends that its rulings are final and that its findings of fact. Several cases are now pending before the Supreme Court to test the controversy that has developed between the Commerce Commission and the Commerce Court.

QUIET AT TABRIZ IS RUSSIA'S WORD

After Two Days' Bombardment City Yields to Czar's Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—A telegram from Tabriz today says that after the flight of the acting Governor General to the British Consulate, all the crown property was placed under seal by the representatives of the Russian Consular General and the Persian Foreign Office.

The Russian occupation of Tabriz today, was reported to the State Department this afternoon. In a cable dispatch from John H. Snodgrass, United States Consul at Tabriz, the Consul says that all the Americans and other foreign residents are safe, despite several days of fighting which preceded the occupation of the city.

DETECTIVE BURNS IS TRYING FOR CHANGE OF VENUE IN TRIAL

Fears Indiana Courts May Convict Him of Manstealing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—As was anticipated, application will be made next week to Judge Anderson, of the Federal Court, for a writ of habeas corpus to take William J. Burns and Joseph Hosick, who are under indictment for the kidnaping of John J. McManama, from the jurisdiction of the Indiana courts into the jurisdiction of the Federal court.

Burns fears that if the case is dealt with by the State courts he may be found guilty of the charge and deal with as the common highway thief. This move was expected, and several efforts are being made to prevent it.

QUEER ARGUMENTS

Reformers Ask for Commission to Inquire Into Class Struggle.

The application takes the form of a petition, in which it is set out that the "class struggle" is a fact with which in California, the Federal Court, for a writ of habeas corpus to take William J. Burns and Joseph Hosick, who are under indictment for the kidnaping of John J. McManama, from the jurisdiction of the Indiana courts into the jurisdiction of the Federal court.

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NOT PUBLIC TO PAY FOR INJURIES

Railroads Seek Rate Advances Under Pretext of Workmen's Compensation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The railroad magnates are now putting through a deal in Washington which purports for "nery" anything they have attempted or consummated. They have a record for "raw deals" too.

Your correspondent has learned from an authoritative source that the Federal Commission on Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability will shortly recommend to Congress that the Interstate Commerce Commission allow the railroads to raise their passenger and freight rates.

The railroad lobbyists have succeeded in convincing the Workmen's Compensation Commission that only by extracting more money out of the public can they afford to pay for the killing and maiming of their tens of thousands of workers every year. The railroads, it is learned, have promised to support the commission's proposed bill for the consideration mentioned above.

That the commission should accept such an infamous offer is not surprising when it is noted that Senator Sutherland, of Utah, the arch-reactionary of the Upper House, is chairman, and W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central Railroad, is a member of that body. In fact, the entire commission is packed with reactionaries.

It is apparent that the railroads are determined to raise their rates at any cost. Only last spring the railroad companies conspired with leaders of the railway brotherhoods to force the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit them to raise the rates. But that conspiracy fell flat, due in a great measure to the publicity it received in the Socialist press.

There is nothing in the proposed workmen's compensation bill which requires any sacrifice on the part of the railroads. In fact, it is a "wishy-washy" affair originally drafted by the hypocritical Civic Federation. The railroads have the best protection in the commission bill. For instance, it is reported that the bill will provide that the compensation be doled out to the crippled workers in small installments. A workman on a railroad sustaining injuries resulting in total and permanent disability will get a small percentage of his wages during the remainder of his life. This means that the workmen will not get a lump sum which he might invest in some business or put in a bank and draw interest.

Again, the proposed bill is not modeled after the real workmen's compensation measures of the European countries. Under this proposed law, there is still room for litigation and federal judges and lawyers would still have a chance to rob the workman or his dependents of just compensation. Yet, the railroads demand a consideration for the enactment of this "fake" labor bill. They want to fool and rob not only the workmen, but also the general public. From their past record, they have a good chance to do both again.

SATISFACTION ASSURED WHEN DEALING WITH **STUPEL FURNISHER AND HATTER.** 2112 Third Ave., New York. BEST \$1.50 HAT IN NEW YORK.

ALFRED GLASER, The **SHOE MAN** First Ave. and 59th St., New York.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER 140 BOWERY. **TRAVIS** UNION MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING, HATS. Third Avenue and 15th Street, Bronx.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 668 Columbus Ave., bet. 91st and 92d Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

WHERE TO DINE. **Little Hungary** 277 N. Houston St. **Cafe Monopol** 106 St. Ave., cor. 9th St. PETER BORN.

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STRASSER & BARS, Props.
329 East 86th Street bet. 2d and 1st Aves. NEW YORK
Sunday, Dec. 31, New Year's Eve
SPECIAL DINNER 50c
Served from 5 to 9 P. M. Music by a Celebrated Gypsy Band

MENU

CHOICE OF SOUP
Consomme with Noodles Chicken with Rice

FISH
Boiled Salmon, Sauce Hollandaise

ENTREE
Fresh Calf's Tongue, Sauce Polonaise
Kidney Sauté with Mushrooms and Red Cabbage

ROAST
Boston Goose Phila. Chicken Loin of Young Pork
Dill Pickles Apple Sauce

DESSERT
Apple Strudel Garniter Liptauer

For Constipation TRY EX-LAX

A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes.
10 and 25 Cents.

ROOSEVELT BREAKS LOOSE IN OUTLOOK

Charges Taft With "Peculiarly Contemptible Hypocrisy" for Advocating Ratification of Peace Treaties.

Theodore Roosevelt, with the habitual modesty and unobtrusiveness that has made him famous in the chronicle of news, publishes an editorial in the current issue of the Outlook in which he ventures to differ from President Taft on the matter of the alleged arbitration treaties.

Theodore charges William with adopting an "attitude of peculiarly contemptible hypocrisy" in urging the passage of the treaties and at the same time abrogating the Russo-American treaty of 1832. While making the somewhat curious and not little dubious statement that he "believes most earnestly in peace," he declares his belief—"Theodore's belief" are like the "principles" of the obliging politician: "They kin be altered!"—that the ratification of the treaties "would be not merely a farce, but a farce played at the expense of our reputation" for national good faith and sincerity, and he opposes them because he fears they would put the nation "in an attitude of unctuous and odious hypocrisy."

Theodore has little to say and takes much space in which to say it. Other than the foregoing, a long article is consumed with characteristic noise and emptiness, leavened with thinly veiled abuse of an unfortunate man whose job Roosevelt appears to think he can grab.

The article comes just on the eve of Taft's arrival in New York when "Homestead" (Carnegie, maker of armor plate; Oscar Straus, of the "Macy family," Senator Charles A. Towne and Banker Henry Clews) will woo the dove of peace, with John Temple Graves, one of Hearst's young gentlemen, as toastmaster, at the Waldorf dinner tonight.

Henry Clews yesterday was awarded the chairmanship of the Reception Committee by the Citizen's Peace Committee. This job was laid out for Mayor Gaynor, who side-stepped it, Carnegie and Clews, it is said, will shake by the hand each and every one of the persons who pays his \$10 and comes in to join the peace fight.

CORPORATION LAWYERS NEED JAILING TOO

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—Federal legislation, which will make lawyers who aid in the formation of industrial combinations in restraint of trade equally guilty with corporation magnates, is the brilliant proposal here today by Governor Marshall, of Indiana.

If corporation magnates are found guilty of violating the criminal section of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and either fined or imprisoned, Marshall believes the same punishment should be meted out to the lawyers who aided in the formation of the illegal industrial conspiracy.

Amplifying his remarks, he said that an attorney should be made an accessory before the fact "in the case of a proven criminal violation of the statute as a drug clerk who knowingly sells poison for the purpose of murder."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Absorption of express companies by the Postal Express Co. is the subject of a parental post system, was advocated before the Senate Committee on Postoffices, today by George P. Hampton, of New York, secretary of the Postal Express Federation. He suggested the general distribution of parcels by fast freight and distribution in local zones by passenger trains.

TROUSERS TO ORDER

Made by men who know. Immense stock of goods on hand. Latest and best patterns. Merchant tailors promptly attended to.

Friedman Bros.

128 ATTORNEY ST., N. Y.

WHERE TO DINE.

CHURCH WON'T OPEN ITS BOOKS TO CITY

Catholics Will Refuse to Accept Orphans on Prendergast's Term.

The latest move in the fight of the Catholic Church to prevent the city from examining the books of the church's various charitable institutions, was the issuing of a statement yesterday in the name of Cardinal Farley by his counsel in which the Cardinal flatly refused to accept orphans committed from the city and payment for the maintenance from the Board of Estimate under conditions stated in Controller Prendergast's recent ultimatum, based on the budget's adoption. Unless an agreement shall be reached by the beginning of the new year the city will have to make provision for the care of thousands of dependent children now cared for in Catholic orphan asylums and homes.

The communication stating finally the position of the church and its charitable institutions was signed by the counsel—Edward M. Groat, Morgan J. O'Brien, Eugene A. Philbin, and Michael J. McDonnell. One letter was addressed to Commissioner of Charities Drummond and the other to the controller. What either of the officials will do, or what the Board of Estimate will do, could not be learned.

Representing the Catholic charitable institutions of the City of New York, by direction of His Eminence Cardinal Farley and the Right Rev. Bishop McDonnell, we, the lawyers say in their letter to Commissioner Drummond. Then follows this statement: "We send you this official notice that such institutions question the right of the Board of Estimate, or of the Controller, or of any public official, to inquire into the receipt and disbursement by such institutions of moneys other than those received from the city, the accounts of which other and private moneys will hereafter be kept absolute and distinct and separate from the accounts of the moneys received from the city."

"Such institutions, therefore, refuse to be bound by any rule or condition requiring them to submit such private receipts and disbursements to official examination."

At the same time Groat gave out a copy of a letter sent to Controller Prendergast, November 24. That, too, contained a refusal to accept children on conditions made by the Board of Estimate, in the form:

"And we now, on behalf of the Catholic charitable institutions, beg to inform you that they protest against the insistence upon certain such requirements and will be unable to receive dependents of the city if such requirements are made as a condition for the receipt of moneys as compensation for the care, education and maintenance of such dependents."

With these letters Groat gave out a report made to him by Patterson, Teale & Dennis, accountants who examined the books of Catholic asylums for him. They dispute Prendergast's conclusion that Catholic institutions "fit to the amount of \$413,905 by their dealings with the city in four years."

Six institutions mentioned by the Controller, the accounts say, received from the city in four years \$392,907. Groat's statement also said that Sisters employed in various Catholic institutions will receive salaries hereafter, this day being taken to do away with the appearance that these places of charity are being conducted at a profit, and which is partly responsible for the controversy between Controller Prendergast and the nuns.

SIXTY-EIGHT SPANIARDS SLAIN BY THE MOORS

MADRID, Dec. 29.—Corrected advices from Melilla show the Spanish losses in the battle with the Rifian tribesmen in Morocco on December 27 to be more severe than at first reported. Sixty-eight officers and sixty-one soldiers were killed and eighteen officers and 210 soldiers wounded.

Official Labor News OF Greater New York

All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the unions concerned. All matter should be addressed to the Labor Editor of The Call, and must be in this office by noon of the day preceding its publication. The Call desires to receive notice from any organization using this department that a motion to do so has been adopted at a regular meeting and a correspondent or press committee appointed. Such motions will be taken at the District Council meeting if there are more locals than one in the district.

CIGAR MAKERS' LOCAL UNION, LABEL COMMITTEE.

By David Levy.

At the last meeting a delegate of Union 213 was elected chairman, Minutes of the previous meeting being read were adopted. A new delegate of Union 144 was nominated.

Applicant for labels, A. Tennenbaum, 413 Second Avenue, was referred to secretary. Bill to the Central Union Trades and Labor Council was ordered paid. Four communications were read, one from the Longshoremen's International Union, one from the Bartenders' League of Jersey City, one from Mount Vernon asking for calendars, and one from the International president, which will be answered.

The secretary reported that a certain firm has paid the employes the \$1 extra on all short heads, and also on the different shape molds they were working with. Nominations were made for the following offices for the ensuing term: Secretary, assistant secretary, auditors and sergeant at arms.

Expenditure of Label Committee, \$49.84; income of Agitation Committee, \$70; expenditure of Agitation Committee, \$130.25.

Brooklyn Preparatory School

TWO SCHOOLS
1641 WASHINGTON AVENUE,
Brooklyn
866 WESTCHESTER AVENUE,
Brooklyn

Dear Sir:

Our semi-annual 15% discount sale continues.

SUITS and OVERCOATS including our entire range of snappy Plaid-Back Overcoatings.

Our stock comprises the Season's most fashionable designs and patterns. The quality is up to the highest standard, as we handle only the best the market affords. Both Foreign and Domestic.

In addition to our regular Fall and Winter stock we will include a select assortment of 650 suits and 350 Spring overcoats, which formerly sold at \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00, at a special price of \$12.75; these are reasonable merchandise.

This sale continues, until January 15, 1912.

We feel confident that you will take advantage of this opportunity.



WITTY BROTHERS

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HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR PATRONS.

METROPOLITAN R. R. CHANGES ITS NAME

New York Railway Company to Be Title of Latest Acquisition of Interborough Gang.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company with its 130 miles of track and other property was formally knocked down to its bondholders at the auction sale of the property held on the steps of the County Courthouse yesterday.

The holders of the 5 per cent and 4 per cent bonds who bid in the property are to turn over their purchase to the corporation whose charter will be filed with the Secretary of State at Albany this morning and which will be called the New York Railway Company. The total capitalization of this new company, as provided under the reorganization plan, will be \$66,201,500. Before the Metropolitan went into the hands of receivers in October, 1907, its capitalization was \$139,650,000, the greater part of which was "water."

Theodore P. Shonts, noted as the Panama Canal failure and the slave-driving president of the Interborough, is to be president of the new company, and the names of the other directors totaling nine will be announced today. At the outset the bondholders are to name six of these, but as soon as the reorganization is completed the Interborough-Metropolitan, as the majority stockholder, will name five and the adjustment bondholders four.

The committee of bondholders will meet today to turn over the property to the new company, but the actual passing of operating control from the hands of the receivers to the heads of the new company takes place at 12:01. Green Roof, who has been general manager for the receivers, is to retire. Who will succeed him was not announced yesterday.

SMOKE NUISANCE OF B. R. T. IS SCORED

The December Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed in a presentment calling County Judge Dike's attention to the smoke nuisance caused by the Kent avenue power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The Grand Jury recently made an investigation of complaints from neighboring residents and concludes that the company does not realize the seriousness of conditions about the plant. The court is asked in some way to bring the matter to the attention of the company.

The presentment stated that residents of Williamsburg complained that the power house "ejected from the smokestacks a quantity of cinders and ashes, which, when carried by the wind over the neighborhood and deposited on and in the houses, constituted a grave nuisance."

BLINDED BY WIND, KILLED.

SEMINSTER, Mass., Dec. 29.—A locomotive on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad struck a milk team at Pratts Junction, near here, today, instantly killing the milkman, Henry Bacon, of Sterling, and his horse. It is believed that the high wind made it impossible for Bacon to hear the warning whistle of the approaching locomotive. Bacon was 74 years of age.

WANT SAME SUPERVISOR.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—William Rhinelandt Stewart, president of the State Board of Charities, and others, interested in State charitable institutions, called on Governor Dix today, and urged him to continue Denis McCarthy, of Syracuse, as State Fiscal Supervisor of Charities. McCarthy's term expires next June.

HATS REISER'S

UNION MADE ONE PRICE
122 Delancey Street
Between Essex and Norfolk streets
Between Calverton gives to all purchasers of hats this Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

LEGIEU TO ATTEND U. S. SOCIALIST MEET

International Union Secretary Will Make American Tour.

By J. L. ENGBAHL (Special to The Call.)
CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Carl Legieu, secretary of the International Secretariat, the organization of the world's labor unions, and a prominent Socialist of Germany, will attend the National Socialist Convention of the Socialist party, to be held at Oklahoma City in May.

Legieu is expected to leave Germany for the United States early in April, according to correspondence received by Acting National Secretary John M. Work. It is not believed that Legieu will disappoint the American Socialist and labor movement as he did a year ago, when he was unable to make the trip as was expected.

It is even expected that Legieu may leave for this country early enough to take part in the municipal campaign in Milwaukee, where a large part of the population are Germans many of whom no doubt know Legieu by reputation in the old country.

Also invited by the A. F. of L. Legieu is coming to the United States at the double invitation of the Socialist party and the American Federation of Labor.

The Socialist party has sought for some time to get him to come to this country for a propaganda tour without success. The invitation of the American Federation of Labor was extended to him by Delegate James Duncan, representative of the American labor movement at the congress of the International Secretariat at Budapest last summer.

The decision of Legieu to come to this country was finally reached after the date for the Reichstag elections in Germany had been set for January 12. Legieu is taking a big part in this campaign, and he is expected to tell about the big political struggle at the big meetings that he will address in this country.

Legieu expects to be in this country for eleven weeks, during which time he expects to speak at meetings in about thirty cities. Acting Secretary Work is now forwarding to Legieu the names of the cities in which he will doubtlessly be called upon to talk.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party is arranging with the German State Agitation Committee, of New York, to look after some of Legieu's dates in the East, while the German Socialists in the other cities of the country will be active in arranging and taking care of the meetings.

It is not known what preparations the American Federation of Labor has made in securing dates for Legieu, it being Legieu's intention to divide his time equally between the Socialist political and economic movements of the working class in this country.

FINNS TO MEET JUNE 1.

The National Executive Committee of the Finnish section of the Socialist party, in session here, has just decided to change its delegate to the National Socialist Congress by referendum.

The committee has also decided that the next convention of the Finnish Socialists of the United States is to be held, opening June 1, 1912, at Duluth, Minn. If it is possible the sessions of the convention will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Working People's College, owned by the Finnish Socialists, at Smithville, a short street car ride out of Duluth.

It is planned to have the delegates, of whom there will be about fifty, attending the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Working People's College, when plans will be discussed for the extension of this Finnish educational institution, which has already done good work among the Finnish people of this country.

The referendum of the Finnish section for the election of a National Executive Committee has just been completed, resulting in the election of K. F. Tuohimaa, of Chicago; E. Savola, of Chicago; Karl Helander, of Waukegan, Ill.; A. J. Partanen, of Chicago; Emil Oksa, of Milwaukee, and John J. Kolu, of Waukegan. J. W. Sariunu was re-elected national translator-secretary.

The National Executive Committee of the Finnish section has chosen from the States of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. It meets every month at the headquarters of the National Finnish Section in Chicago.

HONORS MRS. BERGER.

Socialist Congressman's Wife Chosen for Suffragist Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Meta Berger, wife of Socialist Congressman Berger, has been chosen by the National Woman Suffrage Association as one of a committee of seven to represent the suffrage movement before Congress.

NOT N. Y. CALL EDITORS.

Speckels and Associates of Frisco Capitulates Organ Before Judge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—John D. Speckels, proprietor of the San Francisco Call; Ernest Simpson, managing editor, and Charles Horne, general manager, were given a hearing today in a misdemeanor libel charge. They were arrested yesterday and released on their own recognizance.

The charge was preferred by H. A. Moom, a broker, who has recently completed a visit to the Anti-Racket Shop Ordinance. Moom also made the Call recently for \$100,000 damages, after that paper had conducted a crusade against him.

PROFESSOR OF PRICES IS INTERNATIONAL

Taft to Be Asked to Appoint Committee to Probe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—President Taft is about to be asked by distinguished public men and economists to invite the powers of the world to join in the creation of an international commission to study the questions involved in the high cost of living.

A decision to this effect was reached at one of the branch meetings of the American Economic Association held today. The proposal for the establishment of an international commission to study the causes for the high cost of living and to suggest remedies to the various governments was made by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University.

It was approved by Senators Lodge, of Massachusetts; Smoot, of Utah, and Crawford, of South Dakota, all of whom expressed the belief that Congress would undoubtedly concur in any recommendation that the President might make looking to the creation of such a body.

The meeting at which the high cost of living was discussed was largely attended by members of the American Economic Association and other economists. A resolution was passed, instructing Professor Fisher formally to bring to the attention of President Taft the statements of Senators Lodge, Smoot, Crawford and others who are today favorable to the creation of an international commission for the purpose named.

Those who discussed the subject gave various causes for the present high range of prices. All agreed that prices of the necessities of life were relatively high in all countries and that all available data pointed to still higher prices the world over.

The increase in the cost of production, higher wages, expansion of credit, higher output of raw materials, and increase in the volume of other forms of circulating medium, industrial combinations, organizations of middlemen, waste in production, militarism and the universal demand for more luxuries and comforts by "people generally" were among the causes assigned for the present high cost of living.

Edward F. McNeeney today predicted the high cost of living soon will be even higher.

McNeeney, who is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Consumptives at Washington, delivered his forecast before the American Economic Association. He said in part: "Every indication points to the conclusion that commodity prices, which have been advancing steadily for fourteen years, will continue to rise for an indefinite period. Inasmuch as this rise will not be accompanied by an advance in wages, the possibilities of industrial, political and other troubles which will result as a consequence are unbounded."

"For the reason that the causes underlying this advance in commodity prices are international, agreement as to the exact facts also should be international, and whatever remedies are possible can best be worked out by an international commission. It is the intention of the board to put them into effect all over the world at the same time."

S. O. CO. WAITS "IN SUSPENSE."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Federal Judge Hazel today again postponed sentencing the Standard Oil Company of New York, recently convicted of accepting rebates from railroads on shipments of oil. Attorneys representing the company have asked for a motion for a new trial. Sentence will be passed on January 2.

AFTERNOON BOUTS ON JAN. 1.

New Year to Be Celebrated by Two Big Clubs.

The Fairmont A. C., the big Bronx sporting organization, will hold a series of conflicts New Year's afternoon. Marcel Moreau, the crack French middleweight champion, will have his first tryout in this country when he meets Jack Denning, the clever local boxer, in the main go of ten scheduled rounds. Marcel will have to be the real goods to beat Denning, for the latter has suffered only one defeat in his professional career of several years of fighting. Moreau, two Americans possessed of considerable fighting skill, and is confident that he'll repeat in this case. The usual batch of preliminary material will also be staged previous to the main bout.

Battling Mantell, the Brooklyn featherweight, will also clash Monday afternoon with Lou Meyers at the boxing show to be run off at the Irving Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, at Flushing and Irving avenues. Mantell is as his "handle" implies, a persistent fighter, and has fought many of the good boys around here. Meyers has not been fighting as much as he used to, but has trained faithfully for this contest, and expects to do more than outpost his man. A six round preliminary contest will wind up the stag. Florrie Barnett, the old time boxing expert, will referee the bouts.

LONG ACRE BOUTS TONIGHT.

The last week end card of the year tonight at the Long Acre Club has spurred on the management to bring together an extraordinary long line of boxers. The show is expected to last for fully three hours. Various grades of boxing have been promised, so that the clashes will not be found to be too monotonous by the spectators. Two six round semi-finals and a star attraction of ten rounds will conclude the large and assorted bill.

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Special rates by the week.

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The trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT per annum to be held in deposit on and after January 1st on all sums of \$5 and up to \$250 which have remained on deposit for three or six months ending December 31, 1911, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or after January 1st will draw interest from January 1st.

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HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

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TRYING TO EXPLAIN MASSACRE OF ARABS

Italy Again Endeavors to Shift Blame Upon Victims Themselves.

By HENRY WOOD, United Press Correspondent.

ROME, Dec. 29.—Italy's first serious realization that she would be able to hold Tripoli and Cyrenaica only for their complete subjugation was something of a double blow, for it led up to the situation which brought down upon Italy the hostility and criticism—either justly or unjustly—of the entire foreign press, if not of the foreign governments themselves. This situation was that of the alleged atrocities.

As has been stated, Italy was busily attending to the "moral and material" development of the occupied territory, and repulsive attacks from without, when suddenly one of the fiercest of these attacks, and evidently at a given signal, all of the natives inside of Tripoli, who had previously submitted, rose in revolt, and arming themselves in some mysterious manner, attacked the Italians from within while the latter were repulsing the enemy from without. By heroic efforts the Italians were able to repulse the enemy both in front and behind, but immediately afterwards General Caneva issued his orders that every native inside of the city found with arms in his possession be shot, that every house be searched, and that all of the inmates of every one in which arms

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL MY PATRONS.

or ammunition were found be also executed was the carrying out of this order that led to the reports in the entire European and American press of gross atrocities and massacres of the native inhabitants of Tripoli. Although sentiment now seems to be turning somewhat in favor of Italy, it has not been established by any outside investigation just what measure of blame, if any, should attach to the conduct of the Italian army.

Numerous Denials Issued.

Italy herself issued numerous official denials of the alleged massacres, as did also General Caneva himself. The latter exclaimed the necessity of his order, as well as the necessity of it, and it has generally been conceded that the action he took in the same action that has always been taken in such situations in the past, and which had to be taken after the natives had shown their treachery, and the bad faith of their pretended submission.

As to the charges that women and children were put to death, it is the claim of the Italians that the only women and children put to death were those actually engaged in the treachery—the Italians admitting that there were a number of such, and that they were accorded the same treatment as the men. To the charge that innocent suffered as well as the guilty, the Italians admit that this is entirely possible, because of the excitement, but on the other hand, point out that the Italian temperament is not one of cruelty. In some instances, they say, the Italian soldiers were actually fired upon by Arab women and children.

This sudden awakening of the Italians to the fact that they would have to subdue the entire territory—initially threw the whole occupation back onto a purely military basis again, which resulted in a step which at first was not contemplated. This was the actual annexation of the territories of Tripoli and Cyrenaica—the sovereignty of which Italy had at first been willing to grant to Turkey—and their incorporation under the rule of the Italian crown.

King Victor Emmanuel, in signing the decree of annexation, pointed out to the powers that it had been brought about by Turkey's refusal to make peace, its insistence on prolonging a useless war, and the fact that all of the principal cities of the territories were then in the full military occupation of Italy.

Italians Are Attacked Again.

ROME, Dec. 29.—Dispatches received here tonight show that the Turks and Arabs are continuing their recent activity in Tripoli. On December 26, while an Italian force of four battalions with six field guns and twenty-four Maximas was protecting engineers who were repairing the water works at Derna, an attack was made by a column of Turks and Arabs, who used heavy guns.

The Turks tried to encircle the Italians, but the latter were reinforced, and made a counter attack, which caused the Turkish force to fall back with several losses. The Italians then returned to their trenches with a loss of three killed and seventy-seven wounded. The engineers finished their work while the fighting was in progress.

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SHOW GRAFT, WASTE AND MISMANAGEMENT FLOURISH IN JAILS

(Continued from Page 1.)

boat company sold the boat for \$1,125 to a concern at Eye, N. Y., which in turn, conveyed it to the Commission on New Prisoners for \$11,000.

In 1909 the Legislature appropriated \$2,500 to repair the coal dock and piers at Sing Sing. Of this amount the Warden Frost spent \$711.25 in the purchase of a wagon and a pair of carriage horses, which were in no way used in the repair of the coal dock and piers. The purchase was in direct violation of the terms of the appropriation.

A large amount of State property has been appropriated for private use. At Clinton, State labor and materials were used in the construction of summer cottages by prison officials at Chazy Lake. At Sing Sing, the Superintendent of Industries authorized the payment of invoices for goods which never reached the prison. It has long been the practice at that prison to employ the labor of skilled cabinet makers and wood carvers, sentenced to Sing Sing in the manufacture of carved and inlaid tables, chairs, cabinets, and bedsteads, and to appropriate these articles to private use, the materials for which the State furnished.

Albany, Dec. 29.—As the result of the investigation of the management of Dannemora prison under the direction of Colonel Scott, the new Superintendent of Prisons, Edward N. Norris, foreman of the prison tailor shop, and Alonzo Goodwin, foreman of the weaving shop, have been removed from their positions.

Following Hard came Professor Henderson, who, with characteristic professional blindness, ascribed much unemployment to lack of education. He said that progress in the struggle against unemployment was measured in three directions—statistics, preventive measures and insurance. He said that to correct our national beliefs about unemployment and to find out the reasons for it, the statistics we must have statistics, but we cannot wait for statistics before trying methods of relief, and from employment bureaus and insurance funds, the most useful statistics will later be furnished.

The vast amount of unemployment is caused by "misfits" said Professor Henderson. "Our schools have until recently lost vital connection with the shop and the farm. Boys and girls go to drift, and become social derelicts."

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FIND UNEMPLOYMENT EXISTS IN AMERICA

Reformers in Conference Discuss "Problem" and Professor Shows Ignorance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation that is in session here has discovered in a tentative manner that unemployment exists in America, and William Hard, of the editorial staff of the American Magazine, Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of Chicago, and Edward W. Carpenter, manager of the National Labor Exchange, stated their ideas on the subject.

"The funny paper jokes about tramps and hoboes are dying out," said William Hard.

"The public is getting interested in unemployment, and is going to take action about it; and it is among the duties of this association to help to give the public the information it needs in order to act wisely."

"For every man who does not want work there are scores who cannot get work. There are 100,000 more jobs in the industries of New York State in October than there are in January in any year. Even if all the men employed in October are competent, industrious and sober, 100,000 of them must be dropped in January."

One Joke Left.

"The one joke left is when we say to the worker: 'Be competent and you will have a job.' Between two men, one must be fired, the better will of course be kept. But it is not possible for each of two men to be better than the other."

"The skilled man gets discharged, just as the unskilled man does. In a skilled union like the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the work is so irregular that many of the members are wanderers, unmarried, homeless, held fast by none of the ties which keep men orderly and law-abiding."

"Labor, through the leaders of the Structural Iron Workers, has been doing some confessing lately. It is time for capital to do a little confessing too."

"On 'victorious Socialist campaign posters the first great argument is: 'Vote for us and settle the question of unemployment.' Their remedy may be unreliable. But their campaign instinct is sound."

Professional Ignorance.

Following Hard came Professor Henderson, who, with characteristic professional blindness, ascribed much unemployment to lack of education. He said that progress in the struggle against unemployment was measured in three directions—statistics, preventive measures and insurance. He said that to correct our national beliefs about unemployment and to find out the reasons for it, the statistics we must have statistics, but we cannot wait for statistics before trying methods of relief, and from employment bureaus and insurance funds, the most useful statistics will later be furnished.

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Witness at Beef Trust Trial Tells of Secret Headquarters.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—After listening for two hours to the arguments of the attorneys over the question of the admissibility of evidence concerning the activity of the packers in the Kenwood Company, a part of the alleged beef combine, Judge Carpenter, in the Federal Court, today ruled that there was no question before the court, and ordered the examination of witness A. H. Veeder to proceed.

Henry Veeder, junior member of the law firm of Arthur H. Veeder & Son, was the star witness for the government today, when the hearing was resumed.

Under the rapid fire of questions, Attorney Pierce Butler representing the story of how he had been secretary of an organization that had no name. This institution, the government will try to show, was the institution primarily organized to control the prices of meat.

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COLLEGE SOCIALISTS CLOSE CONVENTION

Enthusiastic Crowd Hears Noted Speakers at Final Banquet.

Four hundred or more Socialists who were fortunate enough to receive a college training were welcomed into the labor movement last night by Congressman Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, and by Mayor-elect George R. Lunn, of Schenectady, at a dinner in Knoll's restaurant, which wound up the two days' convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

After reviewing the progress which the society has made during the past year, as shown by the large number of college students who have joined the party and the interest in Socialism which the society has created in almost every university in the country, Organizer Laidler introduced Morris Hillquit, who was chairman of the evening.

Hillquit said that the topic for discussion by the speakers was the "Forces That Make Socialism." Before calling on the speakers, however, Hillquit enumerated a few of these forces, among them the trial and acquittal of Isaac Harris and Max Blanche, the waist manufacturers in whose shop 147 employees were burned to death.

"The acquittal of these men," Hillquit said, "is a mighty force making for Socialism. It has established the principle that in the pursuit of profits one can disregard human life."

"I welcome you into the labor movement," said Congressman Berger after the cheers and applause which greeted him had subsided. "We in Milwaukee, had to go outside of the city for men to fill offices. We were in dire need of lawyers and other men in the professions."

Berger Analyzes Congress.

Berger then plunged into a description of Congress and the chaotic attitude taken by the party representatives toward the vital problems confronting the country. All sorts of opinions are held by old party representatives on the trust question. The standpaters of the Joe Cannon type—"Comrade Cannon," Berger called him, for he explained the former Speaker is unconsciously working for Socialism—is a standpatter and would let the trusts alone. The Democrats of the same mind with William Bryan would split the trusts. The Republican Representatives from Wisconsin and other progressive States would have a commission to regulate the trusts.

All of these remedies, Berger pointed out, are futile and are totally foreign to the spirit of evolution. The only proper and inevitable solution of the trust problem is the Socialist solution—the ownership of the trusts by the people.

Socialism, Berger said, is the only movement that is in line with evolution. He urged the college Socialists, and those still on the fence, not to be afraid to join an unpopular cause.

Prof. Vida Scudder, of Wellesley College, made an interesting address on Socialism and its many-sidedness, its ability to include men of all creeds, as well as those of no creed whatever.

Dr. Lunn Severe on Colleges.

Dr. Lunn analyzed our American colleges. There is more intelligence, he said, among twelve average mechanics than among twelve college professors. The colleges are controlled by millionaires, and those who pay the piper order the tune.

Lunn then spoke about the manner in which he and his associates, who take over the city government in Schenectady next Monday, are going to run things.

"We are going to enforce the law," Lunn said, "that is a thing that has not been done in Schenectady by any other administration. For instance, here is how we are going to do it. There is a strike on against the American Locomotive Company in Schenectady. We are going to enforce the law in this strike and we will be strict about it too. We are going to take a health officer and the commissioner of public safety, and we will visit the factories where the strike is. We are going to ask the superintendent whether they are conducting factories or hotels. They are now housing and feeding strikebreakers in the factories. This is strictly against the law and we are going to enforce it. We are going to see that factories remain what they were intended for, and not be turned into hostels for thugs from New York."

"Then we are going to call off the police who are now mothering these strikebreakers. We will have the police look after the city, and not after the interests of private companies. We are going to tell the strikebreakers what their rights are, and we will force them to live up to their rights."

"The employers have such a profusion of dread of the enforcement of law by a Socialist administration that they are moving heaven and earth to settle the strike before Monday."

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DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

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THE NEW CHRIST
FOR WHOM HUMANITY IS WAITING
WILL BE REVEALED
Sunday Morning, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock
LYRIC HALL, Sixth Avenue and 42d Street
BY
HENRY FRANK
Speaker for the Liberal Congregation, who will show
Jesus was the Proletarian Revolutionary of Palestine.
The Christ that Cures the Curse of Creed.
The Christ that Tells the Truth About Class-Conscious Christians.
The Christ that Shows Social Slaves the Way to Victory.
The Christ Who is Not God-Man But Makes Men Gods.
The Christ that Promises an Age Without Political or Industrial Wars.
The Christ that Will Abolish Poverty and Hate.
Who is this Christ to Be?
Free Section Before 11 o'clock. Reserved Seats, 25c Collection

**AMERICAN RACE IS
DEGENERATING FAST**
So Says Muldoon, Who
Knows About Condition
of "Idle Rich."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Another long wall was driven into the coffin of capitalism when William C. Muldoon, the famous trainer, today confided to a reporter that the American race is degenerating. Although he meant by the "American race" that section of society composed of millionaires, actors, cabinet ministers, lawyers, brokers, bankers and similar superfluous people, what he had to say was significant.

"Money hogs and money madness are the twin causes of the decay," he said. "The corroding influence of this greed for wealth has been felt in every walk of life. Take the millionaires who achieved wealth. I get them, lots of them, worn out, dissipated, crazed by their perpetual struggle for money. They are burned out body and soul, and their children are worse."

"The younger generation loses its vitality, its ambition, its morals and its reputation. They are no good to themselves and no good to any one else. And all this is the result of too much money."

"It is impossible to stop where this degeneration will stop," he said. "Every year it gets worse. The race is becoming every minute more hotly contested, and men are driving themselves at a greater pace."

"Then comes the inevitable collapse, for men can only go at a certain pace and then break down."

"I get patients from all over the country. I get unlicked cubs, sons of rich men, who come to my place with automobiles and servants and valets. I pack these accessories of home and the rich youngster stays or not just as he decides. He may be broken down mentally and physically, but the former is the more important."

"Nearly all my subjects are neurotics, their nerves ragged, their digestion gone, and sufferers from insomnia. Now when this young man, probably afflicted with a nervous breakdown, comes to me I treat him the same as I do my other patients. He must learn to do everything for himself, take his own bath, dress himself and walk instead of motoring. If he is a snob he gets no special consideration."

**CHURCH OF THE
ASCENSION**
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street
8 P. M.—PEOPLE'S FORUM
MR. SOL FIELDMAN
"Ring Out the Old, Ring in
the New."
9 P. M.—DISCUSSION
Parish House, 12 W. 11th St.
11 P. M.—Watch Night Service
DR. GRANT

**\$718 AVERAGE PRICE
FOR HUMAN LIVES**

Wharton Steel Company Settles for
Victims Slain in Its Mine at
That Rate.

ROCKAWAY, N. J., Dec. 29.—Human lives at \$718.18 is the prevailing quotation in this vicinity.

The figures are proved by the statement that the Wharton Steel Company has settled with the families of eleven of the twelve men killed by drowning on October 19, when a careless shot in a drift at the mine of the company, near here, liberated water in abandoned workings adjoining.

The victims were Hungarians, and the terms of settlement were reached by the company and the Austro-Hungarian consul of New York.

RICE MUST STAY IN JAIL.
Judge Ray Declines to Admit Him to
Bail During Scheftels Trial.

Judge Ray, of the United States District Court, declined yesterday to keep George Graham Rice in the Tombs without bail during the Scheftels trial, now in progress in the Federal Circuit Court. Judge Ray said that "conditions are such that in the opinion of the court the presence of Rice during the trial and, if necessary, thereafter, can only be secured and the jury protected against unlawful approaches and attempts to corrupt by holding him in actual custody."

This is the first specific statement by any one in authority having a direct bearing on the reasons for Rice's sudden arrest on a second warrant last Wednesday.

ECHO OF LE BLANC TRIAL.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29.—Secret indictments for perjury against witnesses in the trial of Hattie Le Blanc, acquitted of the murder of Clarence F. Glover, Waltham laundryman, were returned today to Judge John McLaughlin in the East Cambridge Court by the Middlesex Grand Jury, which has been considering for some time past matters in connection with the Le Blanc trial.

**VARIED OPINIONS
ON VARIED SUBJECTS**

THE WANAMAKER MINE.
WANAMAKER ON SUNDAY TOIL.
Merchant Says Sabbath Worker Has
Not a "Living Soul."
(Special to the World.)
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—"You might as well try to get a living thing out of the Dead Sea as to attempt to find a man with a living soul who is forced to work on Sunday," said John Wanamaker tonight at the seventy-second anniversary of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, celebrated in the Baptist Temple.

"I consider it an absolute hurt to wages," continued Mr. Wanamaker, "when persons for work which they do on Sunday are given money which ought to be divided with those who are less abiding and who, perhaps, are out of a position because of the very existence of the Sunday work."

New York World, December 18.

Editor of The Call:
Yes! John Wanamaker is a good "Christian." It must be a pleasure to work for a man like that, and being in need of a job and "Christmas" near, I went to the Wanamaker employment office in the basement of the old building. I applied for the position of a packer. The "gentleman" in charge said shortly: "In the successor. If the air was rotten in the basement, down there it is suffocating, and I would not want to keep any dog down there any length of time. Down the hole with me went another candidate for a position, and on descending he said to me: "This is the way to the 'Wanamaker mine.' What this meant I should find out later."

We secured a job at \$12 per week. I told the superintendent that I expected \$15. "Oh," he said, "we get all the help we want at \$12, and if you don't want to work for \$12, say it right now." I said nothing, but went on to the workroom, for I need the money.

The "head pusher" looked us over and gave us our place on the table. We had started at 8:30 a.m.—my companion had his place at the same table with me, and once in a while he would say "awful" terrible things. But the "head pusher" had heard his remarks and said to us: "Hey, fellows, don't be talking together, but hustle along with your work." Hustle! In a room down in the ground and low ceiling almost touching our heads, hung over and over with all kinds of pipes and wires and cables. Next to us in the same room the rattle of the machinery, only a wooden partition between, is a temperature of about 80 degrees, without the slightest ventilation, the steam pipes

above us, and an occasional whiff of dust from the broom of a sweeping porter, at least 400 men, sweat and rough and hustled from 8 o'clock in the morning until 1 or 2 o'clock the next morning with only two stops for lunch and supper, fifteen to sixteen hours in the "Wanamaker mine." My companion held out only one day. When he came out of the hole he was more dead than alive. The first whiff of fresh air on the street knocked him down completely. "That's too much for me," he said; "never again." But I had to come back in the hole at 8 o'clock. That means one hour on the car home, three hours "rest," one hour back on the car, and here I am again in the "mine," also more dead than alive—the same grind as yesterday. I can hardly stand it; it is suffocating, but I must stick it out. I run around the machinery, and here I discover a freight elevator. The draft coming down this hole does me more harm than good, because I am overheated. But here is the "head pusher" again. He had missed me at the table. "Hey, you," he said; "don't be loafing around here. Go inside about your work." And in I go again!

I must go. I need the money. One day, two days, three, four, five, I am all in, but today is Saturday and John W. being a good Christian will not let me work after 12 o'clock tonight? But midnight went by, and still the grind is on. Then suddenly a young man takes off his apron. "I am done," he says. Another fellow. He went to find the "head pusher" and tells him that he is a member of a choir and has to sing in some Catholic Church early in the morning. He wanted a "pass" to get out. "What," said the "head pusher," "you will have to wait until the work is done." But the young man insisted. "All right," said the man in charge, "I will let you go." "What," he said, "don't come back to work Monday morning; you are discharged."

That's the "Wanamaker mine," the Wanamaker Christian. The man that makes a statement as mentioned above and then keeps his own employee that make the money for him in his "mine" at work day and night.

And where are our factory laws? And where is the so-called Board of Health?
G. B.
New York City.

Tonight, at 8 o'clock
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON
"American Industrial Development"
AT THE
FERRER CENTER
104 East 12th Street, New York.
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION FOLLOW.
TRADE UNIONISTS AND SOCIALISTS ESPECIALLY INVITED.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS

HARRY WATON
"JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY"
SUNDAY EVENING
CIVIC FORUM, Kaplan School Building
1731 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

THREE DIE IN POOLROOM FIRE.
CALIFORNIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—Three men were burned to death when a poolroom and boarding house at Dalestown, a mining settlement near here, were destroyed by fire early today. The dead were Wesley McCloy, John Lowther, and J. McIntyre.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Socialist and an organizer of the I. W. W., who has taken a prominent part in the Spokane and other free speech fights, will lecture tonight at the Ferrer Center, 104 East 12th street, on "American Industrial Development." Questions and discussion will follow. Among the steel workers of Pennsylvania and the miners and lumbermen of the West, Miss Flynn has been a familiar figure in their struggles of recent years. She has just returned from a lecture tour through the Middle West. An admission fee of 10 cents will be collected.

ANOTHER DAM BURSTS.
Carpenter Slain in Deluge at Milton, Mass.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—One man was drowned and the lives of a score of others imperiled today, when two dams on the Neponset River, near the Walter Baker Company chocolate mills, at Milton, burst and let millions of gallons of water loose to run down a narrow channel carrying everything before it.

The man drowned was I. T. Traak, a carpenter, employed by the Eagle.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
The Big Affair Tonight.

The annual reception and ball of Branch 5 takes place tonight at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. The final proclamation of the Ball Committee in regard to this evening's affair is as follows:

"Tonight, young and old, married and single, old maids and old bachelors, grass widows and hay widowers, all will meet in the merry whirl at the Labor Temple. Some fun, some joy, some pleasure, all mingled together for the blowing out of the old year and dancing in the new. Come and take a squint at our little squabs, see them in the heavenly bliss of gliding down the aisle. The main feature of the evening will be the beauty contest of the merry widows. A handsome young man will be sacrificed as the first prize for the occasion. Come and be the young man. Come and be the lucky winner. The affair will be the talk of the town; make it your business to attend. You will never forget it, and never regret it. Doors open at 8 p.m. Close, well, some time tomorrow."

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Activities of Branch 2.
At the East Side Forum of Branch 2, 22 Rutgers street, Comrade H. Bourgin, the well known and popular Jewish writer on Socialism, will speak tonight on the subject of "Socialism in the Year 1911." Questions and discussion follow the lecture. Admission is only 5 cents.

Tomorrow's social gathering and entertainment, which is being arranged by Branch 2, promises to be one of the best in the history of the branch. The host will render violin solos; H. Myrland, the noted Yiddish actor; Z. Klein and L. Rubin (playwrights) will deliver interesting readings, and Comrade Terzagasso will play some selections on the mandolin. Other vocal and instrumental talent will also appear. A merry and enjoyable New Year's Eve is assured. Admission will be only 15 cents. The money realized on this affair will help the branch in the strong educational campaign it is carrying on, and all Comrades and sympathizers are urged to come and enjoy themselves and further the good work at the same time. Remember "New Year's Eve at Branch 2" will be merry and joyous. Meet 1912 right!

Branch 3, Notice!
Members of Branch 3 living in the 11th Assembly District are urged to be present at a meeting tonight at 269 West 118th street, to discuss ways and means of increasing our vote in this district at the coming election.

Branch 4, Attention!
Members of Branch 4, Attention! At the meeting of Branch 4, which was held last Tuesday night at 223

West 54th street, and which was one of the best attended meetings held by the branch, it was resolved that every Comrade call, at the premises, 429 West 47th street, on Sunday morning between 10 o'clock until 1 o'clock at noon to inspect the building that the Headquarters Committee has proposed for the new headquarters of the branch. Every Comrade of the West Side should make it his duty to get there, advise the committee of his opinion, and assist it in its deliberation upon this important matter.

Circle 1, Y. P. S. F. Meeting.
A very important literary and business meeting of Circle 1, of the Y. P. S. F., will be held tomorrow afternoon at 22 Rutgers street. Installation of all new officers will take place. A literary and musical program will follow, especially arranged for the last Sunday of 1911. Members must attend! Visitors are welcome.

Branch 7 Maurer Meeting.
All upper Manhattan is waking up and getting ready for the great educational and propaganda meeting to be held at the New Star Casino on Sunday, January 7, 2:30 p.m. There James H. Maurer, Socialist Representative in Pennsylvania, will deliver a straight from the shoulder talk on what the class struggle means, how it is conducted by both sides, and how to put a stop to it through a clear and complete Socialist revolution. Comrade Maurer's plain and forcible talk will open the eyes of many a workman who couldn't see "the reason" before. So get busy selling the 5 cents admission tickets among your friends and fellow craftsmen everywhere you get hold of them, in their homes, in the streets, in the shops and at the union and other organization meetings. If you haven't enough tickets, call for them immediately at the headquarters of Branch 7, 143 East 103d street. Don't let the great opportunity for propaganda slip your grasp. It will save you many a wearisome "argument" with your non-Socialist friends.

Branch 9 Hard at Work.
Branch 9's is again in the field, carrying on its propaganda work with still greater zeal and force than it has been doing in recent years. Several committees have set to work and it seems that Branch 9 will be foremost in carrying the Bronx for Socialism in New York City. A mass meeting with James H. Maurer, Socialist Representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, will be the first gun set off in the 1912 campaign. It will take place at Niblo's Garden, 170th street and Third Avenue, Friday, January 12, 3 p.m. Others to help in setting off the gun are Alexander Jonas, editor of the New York Volkstaatung, who will speak in German, and Frank MacDonald as chairman.

A splendid musical program of four numbers will be given. Another feature of the evening that will make things lively in the hall is the election returns from Germany. Therefore, Comrades and sympathizers, you are called upon by the committee in charge of the meeting to do your share in making this meeting a success. There are plenty of tickets and circulars that need distribution among non-Socialists in the Bronx. Come and help.

BROOKLYN.
Keep This In Mind.

The Flatbush Socialists want everybody to remember their Socialist Watch Night meeting at the Flatbush Free Room tomorrow night in Savoy Hall, 852-854 Flatbush avenue. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock and last until the announcement of the new year. Hubert H. Harrison will deliver an address on the subject, "Socialism and the Negro."

Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell will sing many new songs and also give a brief account of her experiences among the European Comrades. Short talks will be made by other speakers. The entertainment will be with a dance upon the announcement of the birth of the new year. Let everybody come.

Young Socialists' Meeting.
An important meeting of the Young Socialist League of Brooklyn will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the new clubrooms of Branch 2, 23d A. D., 1701 Pitkin avenue. Final arrangements for the literary and open air meeting to be held January 7 will have to be arranged, therefore all members should not fail to be present. Visitors are cordially invited to all the league's meetings, as discussions open to all are taken up every Sunday morning after the business is over. The discussion this Sunday is on "Trades Unions."

Forming New Organization.
A local of the Socialist party of the 23d and 18th districts of Brooklyn is being organized in Rugby. All Comrades residing in this section are invited to send their names to the organizer! Miss L. Heiman, 365 East 51st street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.
Jersey City.
An enjoyable Sylvesterfeier will be given Sunday in the Socialist club-house at 255 Center avenue, Jersey City Heights, under the auspices of the Socialist Educational Club, and a rousing good time is guaranteed to all who attend. Among the leading features of the entertainment will be music by the Socialist Liedertafel, the Liberty Dances, the Fife and Drum Corps, and Professor Arnd's Band. An able comedian will also help amuse the crowd and promptly at midnight free punch and Berliner Pfannuchen will be served. There will be dancing salons, and as the admission is only 10 cents for adults, there is no doubt but that the affair will be a great success.

Newark.
The library will be open this evening at the usual time, from 8:15 to 10 o'clock, instead of Monday evening. Many new books have recently been added to the library. Comrades should take advantage of them.

PHILADELPHIA.
The following is a copy of a letter sent to the branch secretaries of Local Philadelphia Socialist party: "Please notify your members at once that there will be a special meeting of Local Philadelphia, Sunday, December 31, at 7:30 p.m., at 232 9th street (The C. L. U.), for the purpose of nominating delegates to the National Convention at 1912. The General Party Committee of

delegates, State Secretary Robert B. Ringler, of Reading, has sent the following communication to the various locals: "We must nominate delegates to the national convention at once. We cannot wait for notice from Chicago, in January, on account of the new Primary Law."

Each local or all the branches in an organization, may nominate twenty-five from and part of the State. Of course, it is not necessary that all organizations shall nominate the full number. Nominations must be in by January 4, 1912. Call a special meeting, necessary. I must have the positive address of all nominees to ask whether they accept.

"We will nominate twenty-six and if our new apportionment lowers the number, the Comrades heading the list down to the last nominee will be made by Washington's headquarters and the Revolutionary army. In the primary election Do not forget the date. Nominations close at this office January 4, 1912. This is necessary to allow us time to take referendum of the State. Do not wait for the last day. Act sooner, if possible."

PENNSYLVANIA.
Revolution at Valley Forge.

Valley Forge, Pa. This is the place told in of all the school books, and made famous by Washington's headquarters and the Revolutionary army. To J. C. Hogan belongs the honor of starting the new and greater revolution at Valley Forge—the world-wide Socialist revolution. J. C. Hogan not only investigated the situation and the Revolutionary army. On December 9 he delivered the second Socialist speech. His speech made a deep and lasting impression. On this occasion J. A. Guss, a Socialist and a great-grandson of Conrad Acker, one of the Revolutionary soldiers who was with Washington at Valley Forge, was present on the platform and made a speech for Socialism. A branch of the Socialist party has been formed and now men and women are working for the new revolution at Valley Forge.

WASHINGTON.
Convinced that gross frauds were practiced in the recent election in Washington County the Socialists of Washington County have taken steps toward a full and complete investigation of the charges. The Socialists here want the judges of the county to follow the example recently set by Judge Blair, of Adams County, Ohio, who not only investigated alleged election frauds in his county, but discovered a large percentage of the electors for their participation in the frauds.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Boston.
According to the vote of the Boston City Central Committee and endorsement of the same by the Central Branch of the Boston local, the undersigned was instructed to demand the return of the membership card of Eugene J. O'Connor, Jr., a member of the Central Branch and to return him such money as he has paid in advance and to publish these facts in the Socialist press.

The reason for this action is E. J. O'Connor's repudiation of the Socialist party pledge and constitution by taking out and circulating independent nomination papers for himself for the office of Common Council, without the return of the membership card, and his refusal to withdraw these papers.

HARRIET LOTHROP RAASCH.
Financial Secretary—Treasurer Central Branch, Local Boston.

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

rankements for the thirteenth annual fair and grand flower carnival of flowers of the Central Socialist Club, January 13-22, held its regular weekly meeting Wednesday night, and listened to the reports of the different "commissioners." All reported everything under their respective jurisdictions going along finely. All the printing matter, tickets, vest pocket advertising cards etc., have been received and are now in the hands of the various sub-committees. The general ticket agent reports over 1,500 season tickets now out in the hands of the different members—a larger number than was ever put out before in any one year, which argues well for the success, both morally and financially of the affair.

The younger element and others interested in the Socialist movement have been assembling during the past few weeks, nearly every evening, and quite a few afternoons, under the supervision of Mrs. Hartley Burke, "commissioner" on decorations, in preparing the decorations for the great carnival. This has been a merry time for the children and a pleasant one for the adults as well. The same thing is to be continued during the next two weeks. All are requested to call at Socialist Hall, 88 Merriman street (over Mitchell's dry goods store) and bring companions with them. Whether you stop to aid us or not, do us the favor of a look-in any way.

At each session there is one or two short intermissions with music, dancing, or other relaxation. It is quite probable that there will be a ladies' orchestra to furnish enlightening strains during times of employment. Fathers and mothers, come in and see us, and bring the kids with you.

WEST VIRGINIA.
The convention of the Socialists of Star City was held recently and the following tickets nominated for office: For Mayor, William Shay; for Recorder, James Russell; for Members of the Council, John Benser, Frank McHafferty, John W. Kennedy, Harry Jones, and Charles Trwig.

In last year's election William Shay and Recorder received the largest number of votes, but were declared ineligible for office by the court on a technicality. The rest of the ticket was elected and took office.

The Socialists did not let up in their work, however, but immediately started the next campaign, doing great work during the year, and will have no difficulty in electing their entire ticket. There is little danger that they will be declared ineligible for office this year.

The opposition realizes the strength of the Socialists and those nominated on the citizens ticket refused to run. The capitalists then attempted to put an independent ticket in the race, but up to the present time their efforts have failed.

This city is composed of glass workers, manufacturing glass chimneys, and is the first town in West Virginia that ever elected a complete Socialist ticket. Every Socialist should make every effort to get out to the polls.

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DETECTIVES.
DETECTIVE—No strike work taken; only high class work. 27 West 42d street, Capital City.

TROOPS NAME ECUADOR'S HEAD.
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 29.—The troops stationed in this city proclaimed Gen. Pedro Montero as president of the republic last night.

An Honest, Humane Campaign Against Toothache
Dr. Feigenson's Toothache Stop
10 Cents
AT ALL DRUG STORES.
Recognized by the Medical Profession as the Safest, Quickest and Most Reliable of All Toothache Remedies.

Should Dr. Feigenson's Toothache Stop fail to relieve you, present tube to any below given company's dentist, and they will relieve you absolutely free of charge.

SEE COUPON FOR IT.
HARLEM—Dr. Feigenson, 1522 Madison Ave., near 119th St.
EAST SIDE—Dr. Bism, 207 East Broadway.
BRONX—Dr. Lahr, 505 Westwood Ave.
DENTO MEDICAL CO., 1522 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

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SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.
RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 10 per line; 5 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 25c per line. Ovens words to a line.

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

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE
meets at 418 First avenue, New York City, every second Friday of the month, 7 p.m. Leo Markel, secretary, 241 Schaeffer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Headquarters: 34 Park Row, N. Y. City
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IMPORTANT TO SOCIALISTS IN RURAL ELECTION DISTRICTS
The new Primary Law of New York State provides that to all party committees and nominations of candidates for all offices except State, town, village and school district offices, are to be made the enrolled voters of each party at the primary election. It is very essential that every party member and sympathizer should enroll under the emblem of the Socialist party, the Arm and Tool. In most of the up-State counties there was no official enrollment at last registration of voters, the new Primary Election Law makes possible for all voters who desire to enroll officially with their party to do so by mail.

For this purpose the law requires that the Board of Primary Inspectors shall mail, in districts where there has been no party enrollment in the past, to their several postoffice addresses, certificates to all voters whose names appear upon the registration books, and who are not enrolled with any party. These certificates shall be filled out and mailed to the chairman of the Primary Board of Inspectors so that it will reach him on or before Tuesday, January 8, 1912.

The names of all such voters who have filled out these certificates, and have mailed them before January 8, 1912, will be sent to the enrollment board in their respective districts on or before the right to participate in all the primary elections in the year 1912.

It is the duty of every party member to fill out and mail in his certificate of enrollment as soon as possible after the mailing of his certificate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
Manhattan and Bronx.
56TH ST., 227 E.—Small or large furnished room, with or without board.
72D ST., 291 E.—Large, warm, sunny room, with board; electric; private bath; rent \$22.00.
10TH ST., 21 E. cov. Madison
Large, well furnished; light room; electric; private entrance and bath; rent \$15.00.
11TH ST., 52 E.—Broadway Hotel
11TH ST., 52 E.—Broadway Hotel
11TH ST., 52 E.—Broadway Hotel
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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 401 Pearl street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
For One Year \$2.00
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In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.
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AN APOLOGY FOR EDITORIAL COWARDICE

When some person or persons are assumed to have left undone those things they should have done, and no positive knowledge of the why and wherefore of the alleged dereliction is at hand, the easiest explanation is to attribute it to fear, cowardice and general lack of courage.

Such an explanation, while it may not always explain, at least serves the gratifying purpose of publicly contrasting the craven fear of the accused with the presumably undaunted courage of the accuser. Socialist papers and their editors are peculiarly liable to charges of this kind, so much so that it might be reasonably assumed that the latter are selected because of their characteristic timidity and fearfulness.

And when they receive correspondence in which these implications appear they invariably print them, being naturally too cowardly to incur the wrath of the brave and bold who favor them with such opinions by excluding their communications. Of course, the editors in question dissemble their fear as much as possible and try to carry it off bravely by pretending that they are callous to such taunting, and that the dart of contempt is blunted against their thick but cowardly hides. Hence they publish them, trying to leave the impression that fear does not enter into their minds as a reason for doing so. But, of course, the brave and bold accusers know that this is all a bluff, if the easily duped public does not.

The Call received one such communication and printed it yesterday. If it receives any more it will print them also—in fear and trembling. In fact, The Call intends to do considerable printing on the subject alluded to in the communication.

The burden of this humiliating charge is that a Socialist named Haywood recently made a speech which The Call, being afraid to report in full, "emasculated," and presented the mutilated remains to its readers. That it omitted mentioning that the speaker declared that he was not a law-abiding citizen and could not imagine how any Socialist could possibly be one. And that since the entire terrifying episode The Call has remained in mortal fear of "Haywood and his ideas," and dares not come forth editorially and say "that the time has come when the line must be drawn between what is Socialist and what is not," nor does it even dare to say that "Haywood has revealed himself in his true light."

To all of which, with one trifling exception, we humbly plead guilty. That one exception is the "law-abiding citizen" stunt, which was fully quoted as above mentioned. But we dare not put it forward as even mitigating our natural cowardice in the slightest degree. But having thus acknowledged our poltroonery, let us, while asking mercy, offer the coward's plea of extenuating circumstances. Even for cowardice such as ours there must be some reason, if no excuse.

We don't just know what Haywood did really say. With our extensive reportorial staff this may seem inexcusable, but the fact is that he—the staff in question—didn't get there in time and only imperfectly heard part of the address. He was doing his best, and therefore we didn't shoot him. We had been considering for some time previous the advisability of cutting him into pieces and distributing him over the city to cover everything that might possibly happen, but desisted through fear that he might not bring back enough of anything to stand "emasculated" on the editorial table. But, nevertheless, his report was "emasculated" somewhat. And the wicked operation was performed at the instigation of the foreman printer, a terrible being of whom we also stand in abject fear, and who was at the time uttering fearsome threats of closing his forms and excluding that particular report altogether. And as we possess none of that quality known as "a o'clock in the morning courage," nor any other kind, for that matter, we were terrorized into hurriedly performing the emasculation act on the copy in question.

Also, while we are about it, we might make the additional humiliating confession that since then we have been skulking fearfully in our editorial background and letting our numerous correspondents express themselves on the subject we fear to tackle ourselves. They have more courage, we admit, than we have, and when some of them tell us so we have got to stand for it. In addition to this we might plead editorial custom and policy in such cases, which generally, in Socialist papers at least, follows the procedure of letting the membership first discuss exhaustively all party questions before editorially summing up. Possibly this policy was established in view of, and as a concession to, the well known timidity of Socialist editors, fearful of "butting in" and unduly influencing their readers. It is a convenient policy for fearful folk like us, and we gratefully and thankfully proceed to shelter ourselves behind it.

We have since heard that Haywood's speech will be published in leaflet form. We feared it would be so. But we have to brace up. We solemnly promise to print that speech word for word, verbatim and without "emasculated," just as soon as it comes to hand. Yes, we will do this desperate deed, and nothing shall dissuade us from our stern purpose—not even if we drop dead from fear the next moment.

We must positively shake off this cowardly torpor. We weren't always like that. Ages ago, when Haywood was in Boise jail, some of us who are now mere terror stricken editors traveled over the country to visit him there and spy out the enemy's land. We even made "incendiary" addresses in his behalf, in halls half filled with police and Pinkerton detectives, when physical violence was not only threatened but perpetrated. But those things were in the brave days of old, before fear descended upon us, and we were not afraid of "Haywood and his ideas" as we are now.

Maybe, maybe, we say, when the Haywood speech is printed in full, and our correspondents have somewhat exhausted the subject, if we can screw our courage up to the sticking point, we may possibly emit a feeble squeal or two editorially upon this terrifying portent. We repeat, maybe, for we dare not make any rash promises.

At any rate, while we are deploring the hideous possibility that we may have lost our nerve, there is some consolation in knowing that those who expose our cowardice have preserved theirs.

NOTE ON SUGAR PRODUCTION

There is nothing of greater importance to the cause of labor than a knowledge of the scientific facts which come to hand from time to time.

We therefore take much satisfaction in laying before our readers, particularly those who are members of labor organizations, the latest scientific discovery of a Harvard professor, a knowledge of the import of which will prove of inestimable value to them in their struggle for better economic conditions, if rightly understood.

The discovery is that when men are really angry they are much sweeter than at other times. There is a greater demand for sugar on the part of the muscles concurrent with an outburst of anger, and the sugar is produced chemically by the body to meet the situation. When a fellow is mad clear through and is out after your scalp he produces sugar, and his degree of sweetness is considerably increased. The professor neglected to say—possibly through an oversight on his part, though it would have strengthened and corroborated his theory—that the production of sugar is often so palpable that the producer hands out a considerable quantity of it to his

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.

"Stooping" To Manual Labor

Mr. Edward Carpenter, manager of the National Employment Exchange in this city, declares that there are altogether too many men and women looking for clerical jobs in New York and that there is no possibility whatever of securing such employment. It is not, he contends, that there is any decrease in the demand for office help, but that there are so many more people demanding work of that kind, and who are masters of trades and who decline to take any other, "There are not enough young fellows who are masters of trades and are willing to do manual labor. Most of those who come here to look for office work have never had a trade to fall back on when out of a job; they are therefore helpless. They have been educated with the idea of taking up clerical work, and do not care to stoop to manual labor."

While this is not what might be called an original remark, it is nevertheless interesting. It may be, and probably is true, that the supply of office help exceeds the demand, but it is quite clear that all people who are "masters of trades" are willing to do manual labor as a matter of fact, even now. It is not that they are not willing to do manual labor as among mechanics and unskilled laborers as among clerical help. And if the newcomers seeking clerical work were able and willing to do mechanical and manual labor, they would be no better off than they now are, as they would simply increase the number of such seeking employment.

The observation about their unwillingness to "stoop to manual labor" is remarkable as an unconscious admission that manual labor is considered socially degrading. Unless this is so, it would be impossible that these people should absorb an idea, and as the idea of every age are the ideas of its ruling class, this conception undoubtedly came to them from those who occupy what is called "a higher station of life."

It is not a question of whether manual labor is in itself degrading, a thing that one must "stoop" to, as it is what is considered socially. And that it is considered degrading is evident enough.

One can form an estimate of this from many sources. Our newspapers are full of such implications regarding manual labor. Take any of the characters portrayed in the alleged humorous sketches in our yellow journals, for instance, as the common, ordinary citizen. He may live in a Harlem flat, he may reside in Brooklyn, or he may be a Jersey commutator, but he invariably works in an "office."

There is a "clerical help" of some kind, never by any chance a bricklayer, carpenter or any other kind of a worker, that is something of an unskilled laborer. Such people are evidently so unimportant as to not be worth writing about individually, except perhaps as subordinate characters to be made fun of. Hearst's "Mr. Common People" is unmistakably the "commuter" type, the owner of a small house in the suburbs, dignified as a holder of "property," and employed in a city "office." When we read the "Sorrows of a Suburbanite," the "Diary of a Commuter," or "The Troubles of Mr. Bower," it is always the same occupational type that is presented.

Hearst's "Hallroom Boys," though intended as a satire, exhibit the same features. Ferdie and Percy arrive to the fact that they are employed at Wagoner's ribbon counter, and love to impress their social world with the idea that they are at least confidential clerks of Mr. Vanastorblit, and now and then partners with that gentleman in some big financial deal. If they borrow an automobile they invariably represent themselves as the owners; if they are forced to undertake manual labor of any kind to eke out their miserable income, they strive with all their cunning to keep the shameful fact from their acquaintances. And their adventures usually end with exposing the almost equally shameful fact that they are miserable little ribbon counter clerks

of set. How hundreds of thousands, who are possibly of average mentality in their status of civilization, can throw their sweaty nightcaps in the air and utter a deal of stinking barbaric splendor and shameless extravagance as have not affronted the world in centuries.

"When the gods destroy they first make a man; and to a person who uses his brain for thinking purposes, it seems literal, not figuratively madness, for these poor deluded egoists to travel to Delhi, and help squander, possibly \$75,000,000, while piteous want and chill penury raise their wasted arms in supplication—while thousands are dying of starvation, caused in a large measure by the exploitation of the English Government—those adepts in the art of draining the last drop of heart's blood from an exsanguinated country.

England has demonstrated beyond all cavil her claim to be called the "Empire of Civilization."

Never, for a moment, does the tug of the pursued lips cease; never does the atrophied heart and shriveled conscience intervene to prevent the blood tribute being exacted—as ship after ship leaves the ports of India, bearing the wheat and corn, maize and rice, which should have fed India's starving hordes.

This is technically called "developing the country." For shame! Coincident with the lavish expenditure and Nerotic extravagance, we are informed that "the famine and widespread discontent in India have necessitated a most rigid police system to guard against any possible harm to their majesties during their stay at Delhi. 5,000 police and secret service men have been detailed to special duty; natives and all suspicious persons are being watched closely, and the streets are crowded with the constabulary."

But over \$250,000 will be expended in fireworks at the nightly demonstrations. At Delhi the ancient city will be portrayed in fire at a cost for the single piece of \$15,000. Altogether the Delhi fireworks will cost over \$1,000,000.

Carlyle tells us that government by kings is tottering to its fall, but the fall seems an immeasurably long way

at \$8.50 per, posing as superior clerical help. If they, by chance, fall in with a laboring "person" they immediately assert their social superiority in various ways. They address him as "my man," and patronize him or bully him to their little heart's content. And these social figures are by no means sheer fabrications. They represent conceptions that undoubtedly are universally prevalent, though perhaps purposely exaggerated to make them seem more grotesque. And grotesque they may be, but by no means strange. If the readers of the adventures of Percy and Ferdie had not experienced something similar in their social life, the sketches would have no meaning for them.

And Percy and Ferdie, as representatives of ambitious "clerical help," get their ideas of social status and the dignity or degradation of different occupations from the very people they imitate and strive to associate with. The employer of "clerical help" always flatters or encourages the impression among his employees that they are very much superior in social status to a mechanic, and immeasurably above a manual laborer. To such an extent will they carry this conception that they will address the "clerical help" as "Mr.," while abusing him in language that many manual laborers would resent and every skilled mechanic most certainly would.

There is, too, an ingrained belief in the capitalist mind that any one that is willing can actually do manual labor, but they always "conveniently" overlook the fact that they usually cannot do it well enough to hold the job. But they see no reason whatever why Percy and Ferdie should go into a ditch and hold their own with a picked gang of Italian laborers.

But that they consider manual labor as degrading is beyond question, and that they have imbued their "clerical help" with the same idea is equally indisputable. The cold fact is that capitalism has made manual labor so repulsive and disagreeable in itself, as well as fixing a social stigma upon it, that few people will do it unless actually forced by want to offer themselves as its victims. And that the "clerical help" unused to it, and at the same time trained to regard it as socially degrading, should go farther than all others in their effort to avoid it, is exactly what might naturally be expected under present social and economic conditions.

Underneath all this is the conception of individual capitalist property. The manual laborer in the city is considered to be a propertyless person, the evidence of his tools and his special clothing being assumed as marks of propertyless condition. That any one should do actual manual work is tacit evidence that he has no property, otherwise he wouldn't do it. The connection of property with manual labor—in the modern industrial cities at least—is looked upon as incongruous, and perhaps rightly so, as no one out of ten manual workers possesses anything that can be dignified with the name of property.

With the "clerical help" it is different, however. His clothes and general appearance afford no recognizable sign of the fact that he is a worker, as he necessarily tries to ape the "boss" in both characteristics and is mostly successful so far as outward appearances go, a situation which enables him to pose as a property owner or even an employer, with those who do not know him personally. The position of manual labor to him, therefore, appears as a lowering of his social status, which he will decline to "stoop" to as long as possible. For this mental attitude it would be folly, however, to blame him, as he is thoroughly a creature of his environment.

Manual labor is degrading, in short, because it openly proclaims that those who perform it are being exploited by a "superior" class. When that exploitation is abolished, and not before, the conception that it must be "stooped" to will disappear.

The Indian Durbar

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

The world is cordially invited to jubilate over the "Investiture" of the King and Queen of England. They are being crowned "Emperor and Empress of India" amid scenes of stinking barbaric splendor and shameless extravagance as have not affronted the world in centuries.

"When the gods destroy they first make a man; and to a person who uses his brain for thinking purposes, it seems literal, not figuratively madness, for these poor deluded egoists to travel to Delhi, and help squander, possibly \$75,000,000, while piteous want and chill penury raise their wasted arms in supplication—while thousands are dying of starvation, caused in a large measure by the exploitation of the English Government—those adepts in the art of draining the last drop of heart's blood from an exsanguinated country.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Editor of The Call:

Comrade Ernest Untermann has, in his article published in The Sunday Call of December 10 entitled "Some Pertinent Questions," opened up a magnificent vista for the imagination to scan. He discusses the problem of the relations which would exist between nations in which Socialism had fully triumphed and the Co-operative Commonwealth been established, and the more backward nations, such as China, Persia, India, etc., which are economically and socially behind, not having yet begun properly their period of capitalist development. Would the so-called "backward countries" be able to establish co-operative commonwealths in the backward countries? This would be contrary to socialist principles, since a backward nation cannot skip a necessary phase of its development and be yanked into the front rank by a pull. What would be the outcome? And Comrade Untermann states it is impossible to forecast.

An interesting possibility suggests itself to the mind. Supposing the Co-operative Commonwealth to exist in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy and the profit system eliminated; production for use only, and capitalism prevailing, say, in Russia, India, Japan and Persia. The socialist nations would import and export for use only such commodities as they needed from one another and they would naturally form an international federation for that purpose. Now, to whom would the capitalists in capitalist countries be able to sell at a profit. Not to the Socialist nations, if the latter did not want to deal with capitalist products; not to each other, except what each actually needed from the other; they would be unable to dispose of their products in their own countries, since they are selling for profit, and it is to be presumed that these backward countries would be less able to buy back their own products, seeing that in the wealthy and civilized modern nations the people under capitalism were unable to buy back their own goods. Then the advanced socialist nations would be able to offer inducements to the capitalist nations, and buy some of their products to keep their economic machinery running, and in return the bourgeoisie of the backward nations would be forced to grant socialist concessions to their peoples as fast as they could be put into practical operations. In other words, without the use of force, just by the quiet pressure of economic exigencies, the socialist nations would tolerate the old capitalist economic machinery in the backward nations as long as they were actually necessary to bring about socialist conditions, minimizing the evils while they lasted, and as soon as the socialist economic machine had perfected itself in each backward nation through the process of social evolution plus the fostering assistance of the advanced nations, the bourgeoisie of the last surviving strongholds of capitalism would quietly go out of business.

If the profit system must break down in the advanced, highly organized civilized nations, through the contradictions and impossibilities which it contains within itself, it is reasonable to infer that it will not have a very long lease of life in backward nations.

But aside from this explanation, the material and moral power of four or five co-operative commonwealths in the advanced nations would be simply inconceivable. The mind is staggered at the possibility of what 400,000,000 human beings, free economically, intellectually and morally and united in a true brotherhood might be able to bring to pass. At this stage of man's development, the word "impossible" is surely foolish.

France, torn by the struggle of factions within, went forth in the heroic nineties of the eighteenth century and under Bonaparte in the early part of the nineteenth century and beat the allied powers of Europe again and again, beat the primary lesson of Democracy into Europe.

Four or five co-operative commonwealths! Oh, glory!

J. H. BERNSTEIN.
Los Angeles, Cal.

WORK FOR THE CALL

Editor of The Call:
I have won a great victory after three months of hard struggle. I made them subscribe for the dear old Call and put it on file in Public Library on 124th street, between Lenox and Fifth avenues. I was told days after days: "No need, no demand, etc." But "persistently" they art a jewel, and in this case it won. If all Comrades would do likewise, we would have our friend Call in every public library in New York City. Yours for success, I remain fraternally yours,
CHRISTIAN LIND,
New York, N. Y.

What We Need Most

By W. R. S.

We need organizers more than we need agitators.
We need house-to-house canvassers more than we need the soap-box spouters.
We need literature agents more than we need polished lecturers.
We need shrewd students of national, State and municipal problems more than we need erudite philosophers and historians.

We need Comrades who will spend their evenings visiting working people in their homes more than we need martyrs who defy the police to deprive them of the right of street speaking.
We need the sort of organizer who makes a circuit of towns at least once every three months, stopping in each place from three to ten days for the purpose of inaugurating campaigns and teaching the Comrades how to manage them, more than we need agitators who jump from town to town, giving a lecture here, a lecture there, and doing nothing else but talk.

We need to train a host of pamphlet sellers and subscription getters more than we need to train a lot of public speakers.
Of course, we need all sorts of propagandists, but the most important fields of endeavor seem to be neglected for those kinds of work that take the most money, that occasion the most prejudice, and that reach the fewest number of people. It is not about time that we organized a little discrimination.

A Knife Out For Gompers

It has been generally supposed that the difference between radical and conservative was fairly distinguishable, and it is, therefore, with some interest we reprint the following extract from an alleged labor organ, the Railroad Employee, calling for the deposition of Samuel Gompers from the leadership of the American Federation of Labor:

It is our belief that the McNamara confession marks the beginning of the end of the career of leaders of the Gompers type, who, in thirst for power, stuffily right for self, who cannot or will not realize that there is more than one side of the industrial problem, and that this great problem will eventually be solved through the employment of pacific rather than drastic means.

The fact that the Railroad Employee is a fake paper masquerading as a labor journal and published by a railroad agency for distribution among the employes may explain some things in the above, but just why the employing classes wish to depose Gompers, and what kind of successor they wish to replace him, is somewhat difficult to understand. It is by no means the first expression of this kind that has been published, however.

We Socialists while certainly opposing the Gompers policy from a different standpoint, nevertheless recognize that on the whole his ideas as yet represent—at any rate through tacit acquiescence—those of the majority of the rank and file of organized labor. We would not trouble a single instant to advocate his removal, if we knew that his place was to be filled by another person with essentially similar ideas—something which would certainly happen should he be deposed now, for assuredly organized labor is not as yet ready to accept Socialist policies.

But evidently some capitalist interests have in mind a type of labor leader for the place, that they imagine would suit them much better than Mr. Gompers, though they make no specifications that the latter does not thoroughly fill.

If there ever was a man who not only believed but acted on the policy that there were two sides to the industrial problem that must be given equal consideration, the capitalist side and the labor side, that man is Samuel Gompers. His membership in the Civic Federation, his constant insistence on the possibility of harmony between capital and labor, his stubborn opposition to the antagonistic Socialist view, and his invariable acceptance of "pacific" rather than "drastic" means of settling industrial troubles mark him out as being almost exactly the kind of leader apparently desired by the editor of the Railroad Employee, and those for whom he speaks.

Nor can we see where Samuel Gompers has stultified "right for self"

to any reprehensible extent. In respect he has been infinitely less sinner than even the most "upright" capitalist in the land. Ambitious may be, but certainly not inordinately so. He has at least carried on work which he was entrusted with as honestly as most capitalists conduct their business, and at the very least has been quite as liberal as two sides to the industrial question. For once that they have insisted on arbitration and conciliation, he has done so a score of times.

It is difficult to see what type leader he could be replaced with who would satisfy the capitalists better, unless they have in mind some utopian creature that would not make a pretense of opposition to capitalist demand whatever, and would always and in every case champion the side of the capitalists against the workers. And how long such absolutely spineless sycophant could possibly last, they have certainly never figured out.

The editorial extract can only be explained on the assumption that it is the effort of a sneak to brand Gompers as a secret accomplice of the McNamaras with guilty knowledge of the explosions—a sneak who is too cowardly to make the charge openly. And the odds are a hundred to one that and nothing more.

We Socialists have never pretended either friendship or admiration for Mr. Gompers and have consistently opposed his policies, and though at times we may have been harsh and acrid in our treatment of him, we have at least been open and candid so that none could mistake our meaning. We want Socialist policies substituted for his—the recognition of the class struggle, the shifting of the battle ground largely to the political field, the denial of harmony between labor and capital, and the recognition of the fact by labor that there is not only one side to the industrial problem, to wit, its own. But because Mr. Gompers opposed these ideas—and we knew and expected he would—we have never sunk to the depth of infamy of his capitalist "friends," who by innuendo and insinuation leave the impression that he is a secret advocate of dynamite and assassination. And though we love Mr. Gompers not, there is always space in a Socialist journal for a word in his defense against such cowardly poltroons as these. And this, too, whether he appreciates it or not.

It is not the first time by any means since the McNamara confession that Brother Capital has attempted to thrust this poisoned dagger into Brother Labor, in the person of Mr. Gompers. And the pity of it all is that the latter is apparently unable to see that the treacherous scoundrel has tried so hard to placate possess not the slightest compunction about assassinating him morally, when they imagine they might possibly replace him with a still more pliable successor.

A STUDY IN WAGES—Book Review

By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Prof. Scott Nearing, New York: McMillan Company, 220 pp. \$1.25.

Scott Nearing is a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, whose work in social problems has shown him to be honest and painstaking, and in this study of "Wages in the United States," he has done a good piece of work. Taking the statement of Professor Chapin, of New York, that a man and wife with three children cannot live a normal life on less than \$900 per year, Professor Nearing has tried to find out from such sources as are at public disposal how many wage earners are receiving this. And his answer, collected from conventional sources, shows that in the industrial States east of the Rockies and north of the Mason and Dixon line, one-half the adult males earn less than \$500 a year, three-fourths earn less than \$600 a year; and that among the female adult workers one-fifth earn less than \$200 a year, three-fifths less than \$325, and nine-tenths less than \$500. This is capitalist industry in

its most prosperous States of the most prosperous capitalist nation on the planet, as set forth by capitalist figures. A careful study of Dr. Nearing's sources put beside my own observation impels me to believe that his figures are one-fourth too high. The book takes up in successive chapters wages in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Kansas; then comes tables of special wage reports, average variations of wages, distribution of wages, etc. The opening words of the book show the horrors of low wages, and the closing words show that American workers are getting low wages. And the only thing that opportunist reformers can consistently offer, it seems to me, would be a radical program of minimum wage legislation. And how any man can continue to support a political party that contents itself to discuss the tariff on lemons in the face of such crying need of a minimum wage law, is a puzzle to me. There are many places where the wage tables collected by every one are too high, but the dispute comes, of course, with the statistics not with Nearing, for he takes the tables as given to him by statisticians of the various States. The book is a good beginning and ought to be read by every one of us interested in the working people.

NOTE ON SUGAR PRODUCTION

Continued from column 1 and 2, this page.

intended victim, for purposes of consumption, while the former is preparing to lift his scalp.

The practice is well known in business circles, and the production of sugar of this sort is constantly increasing. Sugar is sweet, and there is a sucker born every minute to test its sweetness. When the practical business man wants to "get" his practical brother, and to get him good and plenty, he always produces a quantity of sugar as a preliminary for that purpose.

Some twenty years ago a well known sugar producer of this character, named Rockefeller, successfully lifted the financial scalp of one Merritt by a judicious application of sugar at the proper time. The Sugar Trust, too, is an adept in the production of sugar by this process. Only a year or two ago it fed considerable quantities of sugar of this peculiar character to several of its employes who assisted it in defrauding the government of many millions in duties. Then it suddenly cut off the supply and allowed them to go to jail as a vicarious atonement for the feeders of sugar, "the men higher up."

But possibly the most important and extensive producer of this brand of sugar is the body known as the Civic Federation. When it takes the trail after the scalp of a labor union it invariably produces sugar in large quantities for the consumption of labor leaders. Though it has no sugar now for Mr. Gompers, it has been systematically feeding him sugar for years past, and would have continued feeding it to Mr. Mitchell had not his union decided that too much sugar was harmful for his constitution—and theirs. Long experience has shown them that when the benignant capitalist produces and serves out sugar of this kind there is generally a knife up his sleeve, which will be produced in turn.

We might multiply instances indefinitely, all pointing to the conclusion that capitalist sugar is dangerous for labor unions, and should never be handled, touched or tasted by them. We Socialists have never countenanced the practice, and never serve out sugar to the labor unions, though we have been accused of "catering" to them with less tempting provisions.

However, the Harvard professor's discovery may after all not be original. The content of it was known to the ancients thousands of years ago. They used to phrase it in the proverb, "Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts." It meant the same thing, and is merely another confirmation of the saying that there is always a new under the sun.