

# GOLDIERS BAYONNETTING STRIKERS

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

# The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People every day in the year.



609 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

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WEATHER: FAIR AND COLDER.

## BLANCK DECLARES LOCK ON TRIANGLE DOOR WAS CHANGED

### Claims Others Should Have Been Prosecuted for Tragedy.

### HE WAS SCAPEGOAT

Thinks Fire in Present Shop Would Again Result in Fatalities.

Interviewed yesterday by a Call reporter in the Triangle Shirtwaist factory, 79 Fifth avenue, Max Blanck, who was recently acquitted of the charge of manslaughter in the first and second degrees, following the fatal tragedy of the Asch Building, declared that in his opinion the lock on the charred door that was introduced as evidence to prove his and his partner's negligence, was placed on the door after the fire.

Blanck declared specifically that it was not the same lock that was on the door before the fire.

Asked whether he believed the District Attorney's office had been aware of any tampering with the lock, he answered he could not say. He declared, however, that his conviction gives him that was changed with or without the knowledge of the District attorney.

### Woman for Publication.

The reporter went to see Blanck in reference to the advertisement that appeared in the advertising section of the Sunday issue of the New York American, Hearst's paper.

"Mr. Blanck," said the reporter, "the statement referred to conveys the suggestion that you believe the lock was changed. Is that your belief?"

Blanck declared it was.

The next question was the motive originating the publication of the advertisement, the reporter asking whether it was published in order to influence public opinion in anticipation of the charge being renewed against the two men.

Blanck said it was not issued with that object. He said, however, that he desired certain facts to be known, and that the statement contained those facts.

The point Blanck laid the greatest stress upon was the fact, which he claimed few people realize, is that the door behind which were found the bodies of burned bodies of girls, was made of glass and half of wood.

### Door Half Glass.

"The door," said Blanck, "was eight feet high by four feet wide. The glass formed the top half, and was three feet ten inches long. Why did not the people break the glass and step through?"

"I never kept the door locked, and my standing instructions were that it was to be kept open. I dismissed one man for locking it, and another man was warned for doing the same thing."

## STARVING MOTHER WOULD KILL BABES

### Knife Taken From Her in Nick of Time—Husband Out of Work.

(Special to The Call.) HAMMOND, Ind., Jan. 15.—A most gruesome murder of five starving children by their mother, who became crazed from hunger, was narrowly averted at Whiting yesterday when a relative called at the home of Mrs. Andrew Szymanski, the wife of a Polish laborer.

Upon entering the unheated flat of the Szymanski family, the relative saw Mrs. Szymanski holding a butcher knife and aiming a stab at her 6-month-old baby.

A fierce struggle ensued and the woman was finally overcome. The knife was taken from her.

When the relative took the knife away from the woman he looked into her face and was startled to find a crazed look in her eyes. Neighbors were called in. The police arrived. They telephoned for a physician, who glanced at the woman and declared that she was insane from starvation.

The woman was taken to a hospital, and after food and treatment was given her she regained her reason for a few moments. She said she wanted to kill her children in order to save them a slow death from starvation.

The woman's husband was not in the house at the time. Search was made for him and he was found in one of the saloons of the district brooding hopelessly over his sad lot.

For weeks he had been out of work despite his efforts to get any kind of a job at any price. The husband was frantic when he heard that his wife had nearly killed their children and that she had herself lost her reason.

The police placed him under arrest, fearing that he might do something rash if left alone.

## BILL TO ABOLISH DEATH PENALTY

### Socialist Assemblyman Merrill Is Leading Fight on Legal Murder.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Big Tim Sullivan tonight headed a quartet of legislators seeking to abolish the death penalty for murder in the first degree. Senator Sullivan put in the bill in the Senate, while Assemblymen Brooks and Kopp, of Manhattan, and Merrill, the lone Socialist from Schenectady, introduced the bills in the Assembly. All of the bills are practically alike.

Socialist Merrill proposes, however, to carry out the idea of Colonel Scott, State Superintendent of Prisons, to limit the maximum penalty for murder in the second degree to thirty years.

The Merrill bill makes an indeterminate sentence for second degree murder thirty years and provides that prisoners now serving life sentence on September 1, 1912, shall be deemed to be serving under such a sentence.

"I got a law on the statute books," said Big Tim Sullivan tonight, "making it illegal to carry concealed weapons. If that law was good enough to protect human life, I think we ought to go a step further and prevent our own officials from taking the lives of others. I don't know whether it is in Dumas' works, the life of Paul Kelly or in the Scriptures, where it said 'a life for a life,' but that's a good idea anyway and under that ruling I can't see where the fellow who kills a man in the electric chair isn't just as liable to this rule as any other fellow. I don't believe God ever intended that jail wardens should be exempted from any law prohibiting the killing of human beings."

## BELL TEL. CO. TO BE INVESTIGATED—MAYBE

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—A country-wide investigation of the affairs of the Bell Telephone Company for information bearing on an alleged monopoly which the company is said to control was reported today with the return to Chicago of Charles F. DeWoolf, division superintendent of the Department of Justice.

The investigation, it is said, is being complemented by an exhaustive investigation in Chicago. According to the report government agents have been at work in this city, and a report to the administration in Washington of the operations of the Bell syndicate will soon be presented.

## VITAL DECISION IN HATTERS' CASE GIVEN BY SUPREME COURT

### Chief Justice Holds Union Men Needn't Pay Damages.

### BLOW TO BOSSES

### Precedent Set as to Liabilities of Members of Labor Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Application for a writ of certiorari is denied on authorities cited.

By this simple announcement today the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court disposed of the latest phase of what has come to be known as the "Danbury Hatters' case."

The effect of the decision is to affirm the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the 2d Circuit, that the members of a labor union cannot be held to answer for damages to property resulting from violence due to a strike, and accompanying boycott, ordered by the officers of the union, unless it is conclusively proved that the members of the union actually participated in the acts of violence, or authorized them, or had guilty knowledge of them.

This case originated in the Federal Court for the District of Connecticut. In the reports it appears as the case of *Loewe against Lawler*. It has been before the Supreme Court once before, and then the court held that labor unions were within the Sherman Law, and could be held to answer in damages to the extent of three times the actual loss inflicted, with costs and attorneys' fees added, due to any violence resulting from a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The United Hatters ordered a strike in the shops of certain manufacturing hatters at Danbury, Conn. As a result of the strike there was a boycott, and the employers of the striking workmen claimed that they suffered loss, due to unfair trade methods employed by the strikers, contrary to the Sherman Act.

They brought suit to recover. The legal representatives of the labor union demurred to the action, on the ground that the labor organization was not within the Sherman Law. The case came to the Supreme Court of the United States which held the law applied to the manufacturing hatters, and that the organizations amounted to a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The case was then remanded, and the case proceeded in the District Court for Connecticut. After a judgment was awarded by a jury, the court acting under the authority of the Sherman Law, entered a judgment against 200 defendants named for three times the amount of damages actually proved, together with treble the attorneys' fees and costs.

Among the 200 defendants were many members of the Hatters' Union who were not shown to have participated in any of the acts of violence that were held answerable under the legal doctrine of respondent superior. It having been shown that they had signed their names as members of the union, the written constitution of which provided that the officers and agents of the union should use their efforts to bring all open shops among the manufacturing hatters into the United Hatters' Union.

The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed this judgment in so far as it applied to the members of the union and held that only the officers and agents who participated in the strike and were shown to have committed the acts of violence from this judgment Daniel Davenport, attorney for the manufacturing hatters, applied for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was the denial of this writ today which ended the second phase of the hatters' case and also set a precedent as to the liabilities of men of a labor organization.

### NO BAIL FOR BANKER.

### Slew Man and Preys He Is Much Safer in Jail.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 15.—When an effort was made today by attorneys for J. N. Sneed, the wealthy Amarillo banker, who last night shot and killed Capt. A. G. Boyce, to obtain bail for him Sneed protested. He declared that he preferred to remain in the Tarrant County Jail temporarily.

The intense feeling aroused by the murder of the aged rancher, has reached the ears of Sneed and he believes he is safer behind the bars.

Two sons of the slain man arrived here this morning, and another is expected tomorrow. The guard at the jail has been doubled.

## ARE TRYING TO END ITALO-TURKISH WAR

### Efforts of Powers to Arrange Trouble Taking Concrete Form.

CHIASO, Switzerland, Jan. 15.—The efforts of the powers to bring about peace between Italy and Turkey are assuming a more concrete form, although the basis on which negotiations will be possible between the two countries has not yet been actually found.

Turkish financial needs, which are the greatest lever for bringing on negotiations, are becoming daily more serious, and it is expected that some definite understanding will be reached in the course of February.

The German Foreign Minister, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, is expected to reach Rome on January 20. His visit will not be accompanied by great festivities, owing to the war, but King Victor Emmanuel will give a State dinner in his honor. The importance of his visit is emphasized by the fact that, although Germany is neutral, her Foreign Minister is to visit Rome while the war is going on.

ADEN, Arabia, Jan. 15.—Besides destroying or capturing the vessels flying the Turkish flag in the Red Sea which they came across in the course of their cruises, the Italian cruisers Calabria, Puglia and Piemonte, with the accompanying flotilla of destroyers, have recently bombarded several Turkish military camps along the coasts of the Yemen province in Arabia.

TRIPOLI, Jan. 15.—A large force of men began today the work of constructing the first railroads in Tripoli. The lines will radiate from Tripoli to Ain-Zara, Zanzur and Tagiura, all of which points are now in possession of Italian troops. As soon as these roads are constructed they will be extended into the desert and modern trains will be used to take supplies to the Italian soldiers who will be engaged, probably for years, in battling with the Arabs in the interior.

## TURKS DECLARE MARTIAL LAW.

### Action Against Bulgarian Rebels at Ishtib and Koprulu.

SALONKI, Jan. 15.—Owing to the renewed threats of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee, the Turkish Government has declared martial law at Ishtib and Koprulu. Some time ago a bomb was exploded in a mosque at Ishtib and several were killed and many were wounded.

Bulgarians were blamed for the outrage and developments during the past few weeks indicate that there is a well organized Bulgarian revolutionary band committing acts of war throughout the Balkans.

## STATE HEARING ON STRIKE TODAY

### Board of Mediation and Arbitration to Have Authority of Record Court in Laundries Probe.

A public hearing into the cause of the laundry workers' strike and into the conditions prevailing in the laundries of this city will be begun in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall this forenoon. The hearing is called by the State Department of Labor and the object is to look into the hardships of the workers, including the wages paid, hours of work, and the sanitary conditions prevailing.

Representatives of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration served twenty-two subpoenas on laundry workers and three on employers, including Benjamin Schneider, of the Nonpareil Laundry; Julius Langfelder, of M. Langfelder & Son, and Morris Robbman, of the Brunswick Laundry.

The hearing will be public and will begin at 9 a. m. It is the first hearing of the kind that has taken place in this city in many years and under the provisions of the Labor Law giving the board power to call such hearings, Chief Mediator Rogers, who will preside, and the other members who will sit with him, will have the authority of a court of record.

It was reported that the Elk Steam Laundry, 54 West 43d street, had applied for a settlement and would probably grant all the demands by today. The Imperial Laundry in Greenpoint, it was reported, was in a desperate condition, being unable to turn out any work. Strike benefits were paid out to the strikers yesterday, the family men receiving \$1.

The United Hebrew Trades issued credentials to the laundry workers, and committees will go out tonight to raise funds for the strike.

## HOLD EX-ALDERMAN FOR ARSON

Former Alderman Henry Clay Peters, who was arrested as James McCarty, outside the Clermont Hotel, on Sixth avenue, last Wednesday night, charged with having set fire to two beds in the hotel, was held without bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate House, in the Jefferson Court Police Court.

## MILITARY SHOOT AND STAB TEXTILE WORKERS DRIVEN TO DESPERATION BY STARVATION

## CAPTURES-BURGLAR AT BROTHER-IN-LAW'S

Dr. Francis Leonard, a physician residing at 388 Jay street, Brooklyn, received a mild shock Sunday night when he called at his brother-in-law's home, hoping to find him in, but in his stead found a burglar who had robbed the place, had already packed up his loot and was about to decamp just as the physician got in. His brother-in-law, Alfred C. Hunker, with his wife, occupies an apartment at Park place and Carlton avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Hunker were away at the time.

Dr. Leonard grabbed the man, and after a very mild scuffle managed to take him around to the Bergen street police station, where the intruder said he was John Werner, 22 years old, a machinist by trade, with his home at 4008 Avenue L.

Werner was taken to the Butler Street Police Court, where, before Magistrate Dodd, he was charged with burglary, to which he pleaded not guilty and was held under \$5,000 bail for examination on January 17.

## COLLISION KILLS 5; INJURES 5 OTHERS

### Passenger Trains Crash, Causing Frightful Death to Railroad Men.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Jan. 15.—Three railroad men were instantly killed and four others probably fatally injured in a remarkable head on collision in the outskirts of this city today.

A Baltimore and Ohio passenger train, with well filled coaches, was running through the yards at a high rate of speed when it rushed through an open switch and across the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, smashing head on into a passenger train on the latter road.

The impact was terrific, both engines and the forward baggage cars on the two trains being reduced to scrap iron and splintered wood. The passengers were cut and bruised and badly shaken, but the steel cars kept them from serious injury.

The dead: James Cannon, 37, married, engineer of Baltimore and Ohio train, of Pittsburgh; W. B. Cunningham, 25, fireman of the Baltimore and Ohio train, Mahoningtown; J. L. Craft, 39, baggage master of the Baltimore and Ohio train, Pittsburg; R. H. Clark, 38, engineer of the P. & L. E. train, of McKees Rocks; J. R. Smith, 27, fireman of the P. & L. E. train.

The injured: W. J. Carnahan, 21, railway mail clerk, Sandy Lake, Pa.; J. H. Ellis, Baltimore and Ohio conductor, Chicago Junction, Ohio; J. D. Clark, Pittsburg and Lake Erie conductor, of New Castle; R. C. Clark, Pittsburg and Lake Erie brakeman, of New Castle; F. T. Flynn, Pittsburg and Lake Erie baggage master, of New Castle.

The piled up debris took fire from one of the overturned locomotives and Engineer Clark's head was burned off at his shoulders.

The tracks on both roads were blocked for several hours and all traffic was held on both sides of the wreck.

## POLICE DESCEND ON GAS MEN'S RENDEZVOUS

That the gas companies are determined to stamp out unionism among their employes became evident yesterday, when several men who represented themselves as policemen, descended upon a plumbing shop owned by E. J. Dorsey, at 142 East 144th street, and searched all the men who were in the shop, saying that they were informed the men who used the place were carrying guns.

Dorsey said he had invited the gas workers to use his place during the progress of the strike and among those who were present in the shop when the search was made were Hofer, Pugh, Boyle, Cuddahy, Carson, and Kitching, all former employes of the gas companies.

L. T. Esting, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, said that the men recognized William F. Kenny, a private detective, as one of the men who took part in the search, and that Kenny is an agent for the gas companies. He said Kenny had told one William Hader to keep off Sixth street, for his men would tear him apart if they caught him on that street. He also said that Harry Corbett and Fred Thompson were beaten up while in the streets passing near the gas plants.

## Thirty Thousand Men, Women and Children in Lawrence, Mass., Brought Face to Face With Gatling Guns.

## POLICE AND SOLDIERS JOIN IN BLOODY WAR

### State's Hired Assassins Rush on Striking Mill Operators at Word of Command—People Are Fighting Against Reduction of Wages Ordered by Greedy Mill Owners.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 15.—The striking textile workers in this city today were bayoneted and shot by militia hastily summoned by Mayor Scanlon at the behest of the mill owners.

Thirty thousand men, women and children, ordinarily employed in the mills are idle. Half of them are on strike, and the other half are idle by force of circumstances.

Not content with having brought all the local militia into action, Governor Foss was appealed to during the course of the day, and immediately ordered out five more companies of militia, making eight in all in Lawrence, whose sole duty is to shoot men, women and children at the order of the officers under the name of preserving law and order.

### SOLDIERS CAUSE FIGHTING.

The fighting was precipitated today by the appearance at the struck mills of detachments from Companies F and L, M. V. M., under the command of Captains Donovan and Rankin. The use of the uniformed and armed men in strike times always provokes disorder, and it accomplished its object again today.

The police, the strikers declare, had endeavored to interfere with pickets at the Pacific Mills, and several unimportant scuffles had taken place. The excitement caused by them, however, and the fact that they were in progress attracted a large number of other strikers, and the mills were surrounded by men bent upon maintaining the right to picket, despite the fact that the city and the police are run and owned by the mill owners.

Since Friday last feeling has been growing in bitterness against the conduct of the police. The strikers are striking, not merely against a reduction in their pay following a reduction of the working hours in accordance with an act passed by the Massachusetts Legislature. They are fighting for mere life.

### FIGHT FOR LIFE.

The strike is a hunger strike. Paid starvation wages at the best of times, overworked and exploited by greedy and unscrupulous mill owners, subjected to every indignity that poverty entails, and feeling that the entire city is run in the interests of the bosses and that the workers' interests are never considered, the people here have been driven into revolt.

They struck against a wage reduction, when wages were already too low to enable them to secure the elementary necessities of life. They struck against a merciless exploitation that involves women and children. They struck against a system that has broken up home life, for all the family must work if the family is to live. They struck against a system that speeds women up until, exhausted, they are turned out upon the streets and driven to prostitution. They struck against a system that wrecks the lives of little children, leaving them orphans before their time, stunted and twisted in body and mind.

Against these things these people have struck. They are fighting for life, and they are fighting unscrupulously men whose sole interest and concern is the extraction of ever increasing profits.

### ORDER IS RESTORED.

Before such desperate people appeared the armed forces of the State, ready at a word to shoot, stab and bayonet. Immediately on arriving at the mills, the word was given to clear the streets. As the militia advanced at the word they were met by a shower of stones, and the first ranks were engaged in a hand to hand fight.

The officers then ordered the soldiers to fire, and several fell wounded. The order to fire was followed by the order to charge, and with fixed bayonets hired assassins rushed upon defenseless men, women and children, bayoneting many of them.

How serious are the wounds is not yet known. In the meantime pickets had taken refuge in the mill yards, and as soon as the bloody work had been done outside the order was given to clear out all pickets. Other strikers had taken refuge in the yards, and all were ejected by the military at the bayonet's point.

As they came out at the various gates the police fell upon them with batons, clubbing right and left without discrimination as to age or sex. Order was restored, and the troops and police rested upon their bloody laurels.

In this massacre between fifty and a hundred were wounded. Whether any are killed is not yet made public. Quick-firing guns were placed in position at the street corners, where they were able to mow down thousands of the people at a moment's notice, and the city is tonight under martial law in all but name.

### Mayor Is Responsible.

It was by Mayor Scanlon's own order that the militia was called out today. Under Massachusetts law the Governor's action is unnecessary, Mayors having authority to act by precept.

The mills closed are the Wood, Ayer and Washington, controlled by the American Woolen Company and employing 15,000 persons; the cotton mills of the Arlington, Everett Paper-berton Corporation, and the mills of the Lawrence Duck Company, employing 8,000 more.

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The Prospect Woolen Mills, employing 700; Pacific Cotton Mills and the Atlantic Cotton Mills, employing about 5,000, and the Uaweco and Frank Lewis Woolen Mills, with a total of about 3,000 hands, were running on a very small scale. It was believed that practically every mill in Lawrence would be forced to close.

The strike resulted from a general wage cut following the going into effect of the new State law which limits a working week to fifty-four instead of sixty hours.

The leaders of the strikers threaten a general strike of the 200,000 mill workers in New England if the local companies do not restore the old wage scale.

Determined at all hazards of bloodshed to crush the rioters, Governor Foss summarily ordered three companies of the 6th Regiment and one of the 9th from Lowell, and one company of the 5th from Haverhill to be rushed to Lawrence prepared for any emergency.

The five companies of militia from Lowell and Haverhill arrived this afternoon and immediately began patrolling the mill districts. Several mass meetings were ordered by strike leaders for tonight will be called off by the Mayor.

Lawrence Albert Lowell, president of Harvard University, is being confined in the mills and is being degraded the workers. He is a wealthy man, and of an old family. Being descended from the Lawrence family, whose name is prominent in the Lawrence strike, it is rumored that he is one of the contributors to the

him acceptable to the Harvard trustees. Bayonets Do Work.

This great manufacturing city is almost an armed camp tonight. Practically all the mills in the city are shut down, and there are now more than 500 militiamen under arms. Five additional companies have been sent late this afternoon by Adjutant General Pearson when Mayor Scanlon appealed to Governor Foss.

Bayonets were used this morning when two local companies of Infantry and a battery of artillery that had been waiting in the army were called upon because the pickets refused to be awed by bullets fired over their heads by policemen.

One person was seriously injured in the morning fight. This was a Syrian boy named Dominic Prappa, who received a bayonet thrust in the side and may not survive. Other strikers were stabbed in the back by bayonets when they fled before a charge by Captain Charles W. Rantell's Company L of the 8th Regiment.

Captain Rantell is the military instructor in the Boston Public Schools and was a student at West Point for several years. Several people were slightly wounded by bullets fired wild.

A great crowd of men, women and children went to City Hall this afternoon, demanding admittance in order that they might hold a special meeting of strikers.

The use of the building was denied, and the military was ordered to the streets. Battery D was on duty, and the movement of the soldiers without reason precipitated a conflict and assistance was called from the armory. Men and women engaged in fights with the militiamen and forced the soldiers almost back to the steps before help arrived.

Editor Makes Demands. One young Italian, who seemed to take the lead, was arrested, and at this instant Company L, with fixed bayonets, charged through Appleton street. Half of the people rushed to the Common, and the other half was driven back by the militia toward Essex street.

At a conference with Mayor Scanlon and city officials this afternoon, Joseph J. Ettor, of New York, declared that the strikers demand an increase of 15 per cent in wages, the abolition of the premium system, and double pay for all overtime work.

These demands are new, as the strike was started as a protest against a wage cut. There was some talk of chasing Ettor out of town, but no convinced Mayor Scanlon that he favored only peaceful efforts by the strikers, and no effort will be made to get rid of him now.

The conference with the Mayor resulted in the strikers securing the use of City Hall for a meeting tonight, and permission to post pickets on the thoroughfares leading to the mills. The Strike Committee was informed that if any attempt was made by the pickets to use any force toward operatives who desired to go to work tomorrow they would be instantly arrested by the soldiers.

It appears to be the aim of the strikers to induce every man employed in any industry whatever here to go out.

About 30,000 people are practically idle now, and it is a question if any of the woolen mills will be able to resume the running of machinery tomorrow.

Many arrests have been made, and some of the prisoners were found to have weapons in their pockets. One Italian was given a sentence of two years by Judge Mahoney, who held court all day, and disposed of the cases as fast as they were brought before him.

Authorities Use Threats. Police Commissioner Lynch passed out word today that there would be shooting to kill if the strikers continued their militant stand.

"There will be no more 'toyings' with these lawless strikers," said the Commissioner.

"They are acting like bandits. We did not wish to call out the militia, but no police force in the country could handle this howling mob. The soldiers have been given orders to protect life and property. They will shoot and shoot to kill."

"Only a display of arms can strike terror into the hearts of these men who threaten to demoralize the business of this city."

The Mayor also threatened the Strike Committee and twenty-eight men who were in conference with him this afternoon.

"If you want fight," declared the Mayor, "you'll get all you want of it. I'm going to have no more of this rioting. If there is, the armed men will shoot. This has gone too far. Now, I want you to understand that, if you don't do it, you will take the consequences. This is the last warning you are going to get."

Fighting began early this morning in the midst of a heavy snowstorm near the Wood and Prospect mills.

Strikers gathered before the Wood mill of the American Woolen Company and the pickets endeavored to persuade women and children from entering to go to work. About 1,000 succeeded in reaching their places, but some of the pickets managed to gain entrance and continued to exhort the women not to scab. The pickets were ejected, but the mill was obliged to shut down at 7 o'clock for lack of sufficient workers.

Things quieted as the forenoon wore on. There was a slight clash at the Arlington Mills, where about 500 strikers entered and endeavored to close up the plant by stampeding the scabs. They were ejected and some arrested.

Judge Mahoney sent twenty-four of the men arrested today to the house of correction for one year, each on the charge of rioting. Four prisoners were given two-year sentences for carrying weapons.

Mayor Scanlon has ordered all the unions in the city to remain closed tomorrow. He had a conference late tonight with Dudley Holman, secretary to Governor Foss. The Mayor has been asked by the strike leaders to request the mill owners to close down the plants on the ground that attempts to run them are what lead to acts of violence.

The mass meeting tonight was enthusiastic. The speakers counseled their hearers to resort to peaceful measures only, but every time the word "peace" was uttered a storm of hisses followed.

The meeting voted to hold out for the demands made by Ettor this afternoon, and in addition that all be taken back

### GARMENT WORKERS PACK TWO MEETINGS

London, Fieldman, Margaret Daley and Victor Altman Address Gatherings.

Cooper Union and Beethoven Hall were packed to their capacity last night with garment workers who turned out to the first of a series of organization meetings to be held in this city to listen to the message of organization as a means to better the conditions prevailing in the garment industry. The police on duty reported that about 2,000 people had to be turned away from the two halls for the lack of space.

Since 6 o'clock hundreds of tailors were waiting in line near Cooper Union trying to get a chance to get in the hall, and when the doors opened filled the hall in about ten minutes.

Ben Larzer, secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, after a short address introduced B. Schweitzer, who appealed to the tailors to line up with the organized workers and fight for better conditions. Max Pine then said he believed the time had come when the tailors should join the ranks of organized labor and unite to better their conditions.

Ned Fieldman made a lengthy address and said the poor conditions prevailing in the garment industry would continue to exist so long as the workers stayed away from their unions. Since the trade was split up and the bosses can put any one to make up garments, there would be no hope for the workers to improve their conditions, unless they organized into a big union and forced the employers to pay them higher wages and grant a shorter workday.

J. H. Layner, secretary of the Garment Workers' District Council, read a telegram from Toronto, regretting that he could not come and a letter from Chicago, saying the doctor would not permit him to leave the house. While Layner was speaking, the meeting was broken up by applause, and suddenly every one in the hall jumped to their feet when Meyer London, called the Lassalle of the labor movement, made his appearance in the hall.

London said that for eighteen years he had continued to talk to the cloak makers' organization, and as a result, they now have a powerful organization, and he hoped that the tailors would take the cloak makers as an example and build up a strong body politic. Victor Altman presided over the Beethoven Hall meeting, and addresses were made by Margaret Daley, B. Wolf, Max Pine, I. Haskin and B. Schweitzer.

### CONFESSES TO KILLING HIS OWN BROTHER

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 15.—While Eugene Furman, a fireman on the Ontario and Western Railroad, confesses that he has shot and killed his brother, Theodore Furman, on the night of November 12, cutting the body up and concealing it in a car of cinders, the police are not notified that he is the murderer.

Eugene has told a number of stories since he was taken into custody, first accusing his brother Joseph and then himself. Eugene has all along accused Joseph of the murder. Sunday night Joseph, who had maintained silence since his arrest, made a statement that Eugene had committed the murder.

Both brothers alleged that the mother, Mrs. Ellen Furman, and a brother, Webb, who is dying of tuberculosis, knew all about the crime, but neither the mother or a brother, Russell, whom both Eugene and Joseph say knew nothing about the matter, have stated that they could give any light upon the affair.

### ABANDON TWO COSTLY UPSTATE PRISON SITES

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—There is no mystery connected with the abandonment of the new State prison site at Windgate, Dutchess county, says State Superintendent of Prisons Joseph F. Scott. Aside from keeping New York City prisoners at a point more accessible and less costly to reach for the friends of prisoners, he says the State will save \$2,500,000 through such an abandonment, even after \$1,000,000 is spent in remodeling and improving the prison plant at Sing Sing.

It is pointed out that on the abandoned Bear Mountain site and the Windgate site the State has so far expended \$488,000, but if the State was to continue at Windgate according to the present plans, the ultimate expenditure for prison buildings and equipment would be \$4,000,000, and that the new prison would be on an insanitary site.

### MUST DEMAND SCABS IN HELP WANTED ADS.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Among the bills introduced today is one of great interest to the working class of the State, particularly to those who have had the experience of seeing their positions filled by scabs.

Assemblyman Merrill, the Socialist from Echenesady, introduced a bill making it compulsory for persons or corporations advertising for strikers to specify that fact in their advertisements.

### PROPELLERS LOST IN BIG SEA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The steamer Northwestern, oil laden from Port Arthur, Tex., with twenty-three men aboard, is battling with the sea off Cape Lookout, N. C. Both propellers are gone. The revenue cutter-tug called this afternoon from Beaufort, N. C., to her assistance.

regardless of what part they have taken in the strike.

About 300 policemen from neighboring cities have reached here to relieve the overworked local force. They came from Havertill, Lynn, Lowell, Salem, Everett, Boston and other places at the request of Mayor Scanlon.

A number of private detectives has also reached here. They are to be employed inside the mills.

### IRON WORKERS ASK FOR FINANCIAL AID

Enemies Are Putting Union to Great Expense to Exhaust It.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—It was stated today at the offices of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers that the special assessment of \$7,000 a month levied five months ago is still being collected, and that the money is being paid because of expected trouble.

The officers intimate in a circular recently issued that the money will be needed to defend those persons who will be persecuted, because of their connection with unionism. In the circular letter is this statement: "Your International Executive Board asks our members to weigh well in their minds the trouble and difficulties confronting them at the present time. They should also bear in mind that while J. J. McNamara's case was on in Los Angeles our organization had the support of the American Federation of Labor, and all other international organizations. Now, since the plea of guilty has been entered by J. J. McNamara, in Los Angeles, the burden of expense has been shifted to the iron workers alone and the enemies of the association are doing everything in their power to put our association to all the possible expense they can. Through this fight, which is on at the present time, your Executive Board asks the support and co-operation of our membership in this, our time of trouble."

In continuing its special assessment each month the union has changed the design of its assessment stamp, and has eliminated the likeness of John J. McNamara therefrom. The color of the stamp has been changed to distinguish it from the stamp in use before the McNamara plea of guilty.

The Grand Jury reconvened at 10 o'clock this morning.

There is a strong probability that Mrs. McManigal, wife of the confessed dynamiter, will not testify, although she was brought here from Chicago for that purpose. It is believed that the attorneys in charge of the investigation are not as yet determined on a course to follow regarding her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury, because of the testimony she would give would be derogatory to the character of her husband, and if she objects to giving information concerning him it is believed that the attorneys will abandon the plan of having her testify.

It is understood that there is a likelihood of an indictment being returned against McManigal himself, and while Mrs. McManigal has applied for a divorce the decree has not yet been granted, and the rule which permits a wife to decline to testify against her husband is applicable to a Grand Jury investigation.

Any testimony that Mrs. McManigal would give could not help but involve her husband, it is said. Some of the dynamite plots are understood to have been hatched at the McManigal home in Chicago, and Mrs. McManigal is said to know the names of persons other than her husband who aided in framing them.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15.—Bert H. Franklin did not go before the Grand Jury this afternoon. W. J. Ford, Deputy District Attorney, sent word to the Grand Jury he was too hurt to appear before it, and suggesting adjournment until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The jury thereupon adjourned.

### CANALEJAS CABINET RESUMES OFFICE

As Home Trouble Is Settled Alfonso Encounters Outbreak of Riffs in Morocco.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—Premier Jose Canalejas y Mendes, who yesterday tendered his resignation, together with that of all the members of the Spanish Cabinet to King Alfonso, on the question of a divergence of views as to the reprieve of Chato Chiqueta, a riot leader, who had been sentenced to death, has agreed to resume office with the same Ministers that formed his previous Cabinet.

MELILLA, Morocco, Jan. 15.—More fighting with the Rifis is expected and there are indications that the tribesmen are preparing to take the offensive. The Rifis have received considerable reinforcements and signal fires are clearly distinguishable from the Spanish advanced posts. These fires are seen at many places.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The Asturias Regiment, of this city, left for Algeciras yesterday. The Covadonga Regiment will follow today. These troops are going to Morocco to assist in the campaign against the tribesmen.

PARIS SAFE FROM FLOOD. PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Seine, which has been rising rapidly since December 30, threatening a repetition of the great floods of two years ago, began to fall say danger of inundations is over for the present.

TEA. "L" TRAIN ON FIRE. A short circuit on the elevated tracks of the Second avenue line caused a small blaze in a northbound train at Rivington and Allen streets yesterday morning. It was extinguished with but slight damage.

ARRESTED FOR ARSON. BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Nicola Delano, proprietor of a shoe store, was arrested today, charged with an attempt at arson that might have resulted in a holocaust in the tenement house district in which his place is located.

CONDENN ENGLAND'S STAND. LONDON, Jan. 15.—At a mass meeting held in Hammerstein's Opera House tonight, dissatisfaction was expressed over the co-operation of Great Britain with Russia in the present Persian affair. At the end of the meeting a resolution was passed unanimously declaring that the arrangement which has been entered into between Russia and Britain had been disregarded.

Among the speakers at the meeting was Ronald Macdonald, the novelist and playwright, who praised Shuster, the American ex-director of Persian finances, and who also criticized Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Letters were read from Lord Roberts, John Dillon and Sir Charles Lambington. The writers all expressed themselves as being in accord with the spirit of the meeting.

FORTUNE FOR CHARITY. Chicago Millionaire Leaves \$2,125,000 for Homes for Deserted Families. CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Two million one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars from the fortune of the late Richard T. Crane, multimillionaire iron master of Chicago, will be devoted to charitable works. This became known today, when the late manufacturer's will was filed for probate.

### W. Y. PERSIA HAD TO EXPEL SHUSTER

Russia Feared Army American Was Organizing in Shah's Land.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Minister Russell cabled the State Department from Tehran today that the Shuster party sailed yesterday from Ensenl, Persia for Patoum, Russia, whence they will proceed to Paris via Constantinople.

BAKI, Asiatic Russia, Jan. 15.—W. Morgan Shuster, former director of the finances of Persia, has arrived here accompanied by his family. He is on his way to his home in America and it is understood that his traveling expenses are being borne by the Persian Government.

The real reason why Russia bristled up and forced the ousting of William Morgan Shuster from the office of Treasurer General of Persia was because he had already begun a move to lay the foundations of a national army.

This is the statement made yesterday by Patrick Gallagher, a friend and former associate of Shuster's in Manila, who had been in communication with the young American administrator, and who says that he knows much of the inside history of Shuster's appointment to the delicate executive post in Asia, and of the influence that dictated a policy of non-interference at Washington when Shuster was fighting alone his losing struggle against the might of the Russian Government.

Gallegher said that before he had been a month in Persia Shuster felt the strong undercurrent of patriotism that was moving the people to resent the division of their country into spheres of influence of Great Britain and Russia, and that, far from failing to recognize the existence of these respective spheres of influence, as some of the English critics of Shuster's course have alleged, the Treasurer General determined to give the Persians a permanent weapon with which to resist aggression and establish their independence.

What Shuster's Plan Was. Shuster's design, so his friend said yesterday, was to work out the rudiments of a standing army under the cloak of strengthening the customs gendarmerie. After securing the full approval of the Persian Cabinet he sent back to Manila for some of his old associates, men who had been or were in the Philippine constabulary, to come to Persia and help him. Chief of those summoned was Capt. John F. Green, a former Texas Ranger and officer in the Philippine constabulary, who was assistant chief of police at Manila, invitations to come to Persia went to six other men in the Philippines who knew army discipline.

Though Maj. C. B. Stokes, an Englishman, was appointed by Shuster head of the customs gendarmerie, the former Philippine constabulary officers served as drill masters and worked under Shuster in an effort to extend the efficiency of this armed body of men and make them the nucleus of an army.

The novel experiment of a coterie of old fighting men from American territory quietly working to teach the Persians how to defend themselves against the aggression of their neighbors was well under way before Russia became aware of what was happening, and it was this, according to Shuster's correspondent in this city, which led the Russian diplomats to seek an excuse for bounding the American. They found it readily enough in the seizure by Shuster's customs gendarmerie under the English Major's command of property of the ex-Shah's brother, which the Russians said was mortgaged to the Russian Bank.

Assistant District Attorney Bostwick, who tried the case, and who, more than any one else had to do with the locked door, made the following statement with regard to the inauspicious in the New York American advertisement: "Judge Whitman is considering the legal questions as to whether these men can be tried again, and I am myself investigating the law. Until that is decided there is nothing I can say."

Bostwick suggested, however, that the story of May Levantini, whose testimony about the locked door being unlocked was quoted in the advertisement, was contradicted by scores of witnesses.

### BLANCK DECLARES LOCK ON TRIANGLE DOOR WAS CHANGED

(Continued from page 1.) danger arise they would fall to pieces. There would be a panic and another tragedy.

Scapegoat, He Claims. Leaving the workroom and going back to the offices, Blanck expressed his opinion on the whole matter thus: "We were not responsible for the fire. We took every precaution. We have to use what workrooms we find available, and if they are defective we cannot accept responsibility. In the Aesch Building the only precaution that was not taken was the absence of sprinklers. Everything else was had. And the house owner is responsible for sprinklers.

"We were made the scapegoats. The District Attorney prosecuted us, when all the time he should have proceeded against other parties. There were other people responsible, but for reasons best known to himself he took no action against them."

Asked whether he would suggest where the blame lay, Blanck shrugged his shoulders. When it was suggested to him that buildings in New York are used for workshops that were never built for the purpose and were never authorized by the Building Department for such uses, he agreed that such was the case. He declared, however, that employers have to find workrooms, and that any such infringement of the law is up to the house owners and to the Building Department, or to the responsible authorities.

District Attorney Whitman was shown yesterday a copy of the Harris and Blanck advertisement in Sunday's New York American, which conveys the suggestion that the lock produced by the State to prove that the door on the ninth floor was locked during the fire was a put up job—put up by the District Attorney's office.

"I suppose that is the only thing they can say in their defense," said Whitman. "The jury did not question that the lock brought in evidence was the lock that belonged to the ninth floor door. The verdict of not guilty was given by the jury, not because they doubted that the door was locked, or that the lock produced in court was the lock of the ninth floor door, but because they were not sure that Harris and Blanck knew that the door was locked. The lock was found in front of the door. It was found by the police, and was guarded by the District Attorney's office."

Judge Whitman was asked what his office intended to do with the remaining indictments against Harris and Blanck. The District Attorney said: "The verdict of not guilty was a miscarriage of justice. The courts should enforce the law. I personally am for a new trial of the manufacturers. I am studying the law on that point. The argument of course, will be that if Harris and Blanck are retried it will mean that they have been put in jeopardy twice. I am looking up the law on that subject. The courts do not seem to be disposed to try them again. This office is so disposed."

The United States cruiser Cincinnati and two Japanese cruisers are now lying in the harbor.

NANKING, China, Jan. 15.—The inauguration of the republic was quietly celebrated today by a reception at the residence of President Sun Yat-sen, which was attended by all officials who have been appointed since the formation of the Republic Cabinet.

The heavy movement of troops to the north of the river continues all along the line. Within a few days the National Assembly, which elected Sun Yat-sen President of the republic, will then be convened consisting of three representatives from each province, each of whom will have a vote.

PEKING, Jan. 15.—The Kan-su imperial army, after much fighting, has succeeded in pushing its way to within sixty miles of Sian-fu, the capital of Shen-si Province. The entire province is in a turmoil. Many towns have been looted and deserted. The reported massacre of 10,000 Manchus rebels in the Shen-si district is confirmed.

Discussion regarding the question of the abdication of the Emperor continues, but up to this evening has not resulted in any decision. The court is unable to reconcile the conflicting advice of the different factions. Some Manchus leaders urge that the Emperor abdicate and remain in Peking, while the Chinese contend that abdication would be futile, unless the court departs from the capital.

The armistice between the imperial and rebel forces is looked upon by military observers as pure fiction. Dr. Wu Ting-fang disclaims all military responsibility, while the Imperialist suppression of disorders is regarded as simply warfare under another name.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 15.—The celebration of the inauguration of the republic is general today throughout this city. Both Chinese and foreign banks are closed and the foreign stores have observed a half holiday. A remarkable feature of the Republican reception has been the immense extent of the queue-cutting that has taken place.

CHI-FU, China, January 15.—Three revolutionary cruisers are expected to arrive here on January 16 from Shanghai, and 2,000 Republican troops will follow them on January 17. The inhabitants of the town and its vicinity show entire sympathy with the revolution. Republican flags are displayed everywhere, and voluntary queue-cutting has become general. The revolutionary spirit is spreading rapidly throughout the province of Shantung, and no evidence is visible of imperial opposition to the Republic movement.

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Open Meetings Tonight

Affiliated With the International Metal Workers' Federation

**Brotherhood of Machinists**

**Micrometer Lodge, No. 8**  
475 Pearl Street, (North of Bridge) New York

**Elizabeth Gurley Flynn "Industrial Unionism"**

**Metropolis Lodge, No. 1**  
LABOR LYCEUM, 705 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx, (near 154th St.)  
**Joseph L. Ryan, G. E. B. Member**  
**"Problems and Possibilities of Organization"**  
PUBLIC INVITED. FREE. LADIES WELCOME.

### IMPERIALISTS NOW CLOSE TO SIAN-FU

Hard Fighting Gets Government Army Near Shen-Si Capital.

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### Join the Army of the Class Conscious Workers

All sympathizers with the Socialist movement, male or female, between the ages of 15 to 65 years, are herewith urgently requested to enlist for the purpose of capturing Brooklyn for Socialism. What was possible in Milwaukee, Schenectady and other places is possible here, provided a systematic plan for distribution of literature is adopted and carried through.

The system has been outlined and adopted by Local Kings County of the Socialist party, and it is up to you, reader, to carry it out. Knowing that most people are not very desirous of doing much work, without any immediate material returns to themselves, the Socialist party of Brooklyn has adopted a scheme that will require no more than four hours' work in a whole year or two minutes in a whole month by every member of the army.

This is little enough, and it therefore expects to have a general response to the call. It wishes, further, to let you know that by enlisting you will not be expected to pay any dues whatever, nor will you be expected to attend meetings unless you desire.

All the party expects of you as an individual member of the army is that you will distribute twenty pieces of literature every month to twenty addresses which you will be furnished with. These twenty names each month throughout the year. The twenty pieces of literature will be brought to your home each month, you will not have to go anywhere or do anything except to read and furnish. These addresses you can have in your own neighborhood or, if you prefer, in some other part of the city.

Working men, working women and children, the Socialist party is fighting your battle; you can make this party strong and effective, you can make it a weapon in the hands of the working class with which to better your immediate condition and emancipate yourselves from this system of wage slavery. All by giving four hours a year to help educate the workers.

We believe that we ask very little from you and hope to give you names and addresses as soon as possible. Send them to us once, so we can start immediately with the organization of the army. A few years of such systematic work will bring victory.

Fill out the coupon below and send it to the Socialist party, 957 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY, KINGS COUNTY.**

E. Lindgren, Organizer

Central Committee, Socialist Party, Kings County, 957 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I, the undersigned, hereby enlist in the Literature Army.

Name.....

Address.....

I prefer to distribute literature in my neighborhood.

I prefer to distribute literature in another neighborhood.

**You Know the Name even if not the quality of this tea. It pays to know both!**

**White Rose CEYLON TEA**

**Double Strength Saves Half**

White Rose Ceylon, Only 50c. Per Pound.

**Don't Talk Socialism**

Without first studying it, otherwise you may do the movement more harm than good. There are three things that you should know: 1. The only way to study is to read. 2. The only way to read is to buy. 3. The only way to buy is to go to the bookstore. Buy the book "Socialism: The Theory and Practice" by E. Lindgren. Buy it for \$1.00. Buy it for \$1.00. Buy it for \$1.00.

**FIRES IN THE LAST TEN DAYS**  
**Fire Fighters Exhausted During Cold Wave. Many Sick.**

Hundreds of fires, which claimed lives and millions of dollars worth of property, occurred during the past ten days—the days which the cold wave lasted—according to figures compiled by Fire Chief Joseph Johnson yesterday.

A score or more people were injured in these fires, and the entire department, horses as well as men, were thoroughly worn out, was the result of the cold wave.

"It is the same old story of trying to get too warm when the weather is cold," said Fire Chief Kenion, "the extremes of weather that it either very cold or very hot would make so much difference, but do—everything becomes dry and inflammable, and the slightest wind will help the flames along."

Johnson was loud in praise of the men. "They've gone around with their coats and hats on for ten days, and some of them on the top of their heads, because they won't leave off duty until they're so sick to stand up. These unmerciful fire calls are a tremendous strain, even if the men don't get hurt at all."

During the last six months the average has been thirty-six fires a day in Greater New York. But since January 1 it has jumped to fifty fires a day.

In the history of the department there has never been so many fires during the early part of January. "I am," said William Guerin, of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, "I can't tell the exact property loss as yet, though, of course, it has been tremendous. First, among the causes, is the hasty throwing away of matches and cigarettes. A match in the basement was what started the Equitable. Then there is defective heating apparatus and defective fireplaces. People are always foolish in cold weather, and overwork their stoves and fireplaces. Kerosene stoves are particularly dangerous, and people burn themselves up if they don't burn the stove."

**FIRE ENGINE MISSES CAR.**  
**Driver Runs into 'L' Pillar to Avoid Collision.**

Engine No. 37, quartered at Lawrence street and Amsterdam avenue, while on the way to a fire in West 124th street yesterday morning, struck a pillar of the elevated railroad structure at 125th street and Eighth avenue, smashing the pole of the engine and throwing one of the horses and the driver, George F. Golde.

The man who rode the horse was injured, and except for the broken pole the engine was not damaged. The mishap was due to Golde's swerving his team to one side to avoid collision with an Eighth avenue car.

**M. & A. KATZ**  
**DEPARTMENT STORE**  
 631-633 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK.  
 Headquarters for Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods at exceptionally low prices.  
**FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL.**

**UNION LABELS.**  
**UNION MADE PIANOS.**  
 Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.

Always insist on seeing the label.

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

**UNION MADE BEER**  
 OF AMERICA  
 THE UNION-MADE BEER REGISTERED 1895  
 This above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.

**Workingmen, Do Your Duty**  
 This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.  
**MARTIN LAWLER, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York**

**ECUADOR REBELS BADLY DEFEATED**

Reports State Revolution is Almost Finished—Cruiser Maryland to Look After American Interests.

PANAMA, January 15.—The Ecuadorian Legation here received a cable dispatch, signed by the Ecuadorian Foreign Minister at Quito, saying:

"The Constitutional Government has just obtained a brilliant victory over the rebels at Huigra. The revolution, in consequence, is almost finished."

The government troops, numbering 3,000 men, the dispatch adds, are commanded by Gen. Leonidas Plaza. General Plaza was formerly President of Ecuador, and in 1905-06 represented his country as Minister at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The armored cruiser Maryland, which was detached from the Pacific fleet under sealed orders, is speeding toward Guayaquil to join the gunboat Yorktown, and help look after American interests in Ecuador during the rebellion.

**MINERS WILL SEEK A WAGE INCREASE**

Important Conference for Improving Conditions to Be Held at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—Thirteen hundred delegates to the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America are in the city tonight, and tomorrow will convene the initial session, which is believed to be one of the most important conventions in the history of the organization.

The leading miners from every State are a unit in expressing a determination to demand an increased wage scale, but they differ radically on the amount that will be demanded, some of them wanting as high as 25 per cent advance.

The miners will have their demands formulated by January 25, at which time sessions of the wage conference between the coal operators and representatives of the miners' organization are scheduled to begin. Two hundred operators from West Virginia, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and Illinois have been asked to attend the meeting. Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania operators have not yet agreed to the conference.

Two hundred resolution, most of which have a bearing on the wage problem, have been prepared for presentation to the miners' convention. The question of reducing the size and length of the convention and providing for the initiative, referendum and recall will be considered by the convention, according to Frank J. Hayes, vice president of the miners, this afternoon. A resolution making the annual convention biennial, also, is in the hands of the Constitutional Committee.

An unfavorable report on the resolution repealing the constitutional amendment forbidding a member of the union from being a member of the National Civic Federation will be made by the Constitutional Committee. This amendment, adopted last year, caused John Mitchell to resign from the Civic Federation in order to retain his membership in the miners' organization.

**ONE BODY STILL IN EQUITABLE RUINS**

Workmen swarmed in and out of the Pine street doors of the Equitable Building all day long yesterday, carrying out loads of debris, each wheelbarrow bringing nearer the time when the nervous patrons may get at their valuables in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company's vaults. An attempt was made early in the morning to reach the body of Frank J. Nieder from the Cedar street side. To get to the vault, where the body is believed to be, it was necessary to break through a steel grating.

The thawing temperature brought pieces of the heavy ice which hangs over the door down on the necks of the workers and work was suspended until later. In the dusk of the late afternoon a workman with an acetylene torch started on the door and filled Cedar street with sparks as the flame ate its way through the chilled steel bars. They will hardly be able to reach the man's body before today. Supervising Inspector John O'Connor said.

**\$25,000 FOR RED HAT WEAK.**  
 It was announced today that a purse of \$25,000 in gold has been raised and will be presented next Wednesday to Cardinal Farley, when he lands from the liner Berlin, on his return from Rome, where he was invested with the red hat.

**Gustav Stiglitz**  
 WATCHES DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.  
 652 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts.  
 RELIABLE REPAIRING.

**H. Delventhal**  
 GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET.  
 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Corteloung Road.  
 Telephone 48 Flatbush.

**J. B. Schierenbeck**  
 GENERAL AND FRUIT.  
 18 Bross St., Brooklyn.

**UNION LABELS.**  
**Workingmen, Do Your Duty**  
 This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.  
**MARTIN LAWLER, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York**

**LIABILITY OF BOSSES UPHELD BY COURTS**

Supreme Tribunal Favors Plaintiff Against New Haven Road.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Supreme Court today, in an opinion by Justice Van Devanter, upheld the constitutionality of the Employers' Liability Act of 1908 in four cases before it. The principal ones being the New York, New Haven and Hartford vs. Walsh, and the Northern Pacific vs. Babcock.

The opinion is a sweeping affirmation of the validity of the act. Cases arising in the federal courts for the districts of Massachusetts and Minnesota were affirmed because these held the law to be valid.

The feature of the opinion, however, was the reversal of an opinion of the Court of Appeals for the State of Connecticut, which held that an action to recover under the law could not be brought in a State court. This the court held to be in error and reversed and remanded.

The case was that of Edgar G. Mondon plaintiff in error, against the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the court reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the State of Connecticut, in which Judge (now Governor) Simon E. Baldwin wrote the lower court's opinion. This is the case about which Judge Baldwin and Colonel Roosevelt became embroiled in a controversy in the campaign of 1908.

In the Connecticut case a demurrer to the complaint was sustained, which took the ground that even if the law were constitutional the action could not be enforced in the State courts. Justice Van Devanter holds that the federal court has no exclusive jurisdiction of such cases.

In the Connecticut case the action was brought in one of the courts of the State by a freeman employed on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to recover damages for personal injuries sustained in the line of employment and due to the negligence of a fellow servant. The action was brought under the federal law, although begun in the State court.

In a demurrer to the complaint the railroad not only attacked the constitutionality of the Federal Employers' Liability Act but also raised the point that action arising under a federal law could not be brought in the State court. The demurrer was sustained by the lower court and this judgment later affirmed by the Connecticut Court of Appeals.

In commenting upon the opinion of Judge Baldwin, who as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, of Connecticut, wrote the opinion of the court below, Judge Van Devanter says:

"The suggestion that the act of Congress is not in harmony with the policy of the State and therefore that the courts of the State are free to decline jurisdiction is quite inadmissible, because it presupposes what in legal contemplation does not exist. When Congress, in the exercise of the power conferred on it by the Constitution, adopted the act, it spoke for all the people and all the States, and thereby established a policy for all. Every citizen of the State of Connecticut, as if the act had emanated from its own Legislature and should be respected accordingly in the courts of the State."

Furthermore, the Supreme Court in its opinion takes the view that "the exercise of jurisdiction by the State courts will not be attended by any appreciable inconvenience or confusion but, be this as it may, it affords no reason for declining a jurisdiction conferred by law."

**TRY FOR REFORMATION OF PRUSSIAN BALLOT**

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—A vigorous effort to reform the Prussian election system will be made by the Liberal, Progressive and Socialist members of the Prussian Diet, which convened here today. The electoral system, one of the most antiquated in the world, has resulted in numerous riots and frequent bloodshed.

Members of the Landtag are chosen by indirect election, under what is known as the "three class system." Every 250 voters choose an "elector" by open ballot, and these electors select the 443 members of the Landtag. The voters are classified according to taxes paid. This has prevented the Socialists and Progressives from obtaining much representation, and the reactionaries, already frightened by the tremendous strides made by the Radicals in the recent Reichstag election, are expected to make a bitter fight to retain the present system of voting.

**WOMEN WILL ACT AS FACTORY INSPECTORS**

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—State Labor Commissioner John Williams today appointed the following as factory inspectors:

Edward F. McDonald, Michael W. Taft, and David A. Burke, of New York City; Joseph Wheaton, Alexander Goldwin, and Andrew P. Meehan, of Brooklyn; Joseph A. Orme, of Yonkers; George L. Beckrich, of Tonawanda, and William M. Service, of New Hartford.

There still remains four vacancies in the position of factory inspector, and the commissioner will appoint women to these places.

**DISCUSS WOMEN'S NEEDS.**

The first monthly conference of the year under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society will be held this evening in the United Charities Building. "The Needs of Working Women" will be the general topic, the speakers being Miss Dreier, Mrs. John M. Glenn and Miss Pauline Goldmark.

**ROJAS IS DEPOSED BY REBEL JUNTA**

Paraguayan President Captured by Revolutionists and Forced to Resign—Soldiers Were Neutral.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 15.—The Paraguayan revolutionaries have captured President Liberato Rojas and forced him to resign, according to telegrams received here today from Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital. The garrison in the city remained neutral.

The revolutionary junta has issued a summons to Congress to meet today and elect a new President in succession to Rojas. It is believed that Dr. Cecilio Baz, a former President of the republic, will be elected to the Presidency. Quiet prevails at Asuncion today.

The President and Hitchcock conferred for about an hour in regard to the Postmaster's statement, and after the conference denials were made that there was any friction between the Postmaster and the President, and the following official explanation of the situation was issued:

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 15. Dispatches received here today from Paraguay report that the rebel leaders have announced that if they are victorious in the fight against the government they will not recognize any financial agreements which have been concluded by the government, which is still besieged in the capital by the revolutionaries.

**WITH BACK BROKEN SAVES WOMAN'S LIFE**

Patrolman Redmond Rolls From Bed to Aid of Hunted Bride.

Patrolman James J. Redmond, of the Jamaica station, although suffering from a broken back and internal injuries, today rolled from his bed to the aid of Frieda Stringham, who ran into his apartment when her husband, it is charged, was trying to kill her.

Redmond not only stopped the attack on the young woman, who is only 19 years old, but held the husband, William C. Stringham, of 350 Arlington avenue, East New York, a prisoner until an able-bodied officer could be sent for to take the man to a police station.

This morning as she was starting up the steps of the elevated station of the Fulton street line at Montauk avenue, Mrs. Stringham saw her husband dart out from behind an "L" pillar and run toward her.

An instant later she saw a flash and heard the report of a revolver. Seeing that he would overtake her before she could reach her father's home, the frightened woman turned into a doorway at 214 Montauk avenue. She ran upstairs, and when she was almost ready to fall from exhaustion and fright she burst into the apartment nearest at hand, which happened to be that occupied by Redmond, who lives there with his mother and sister.

Redmond was in bed with a broken spine increased in a heavy plaster cast, and also suffering from internal injuries received in a trolley accident on January 11. He rolled to the edge of the bed and deliberately rolled off on to the floor. Then he rolled across the floor to a dresser, from a drawer of which he got out his revolver.

In an instant the door burst open again and Stringham, wildly excited, rushed in. But he found himself looking down the barrel of the policeman's gun.

"Drop the revolver or I shoot," Redmond ordered. "I'm a policeman and you are my prisoner."

Stringham's weapon was a big German revolver. All of a sudden his hand opened and the gun dropped to the floor.

When Mrs. Stringham was brought back to consciousness Redmond sent his mother to the Miller avenue station and Patrolman Gougherty was sent to take charge of the prisoner.

Stringham, who is 21, was arraigned before Magistrate Naumer in the New Jersey Avenue Police Court on a charge of attempted felonious assault, preferred by his wife, and another charge of violating the new Sullivan law in having a revolver in his possession. Policeman Gougherty made this charge.

Stringham was held in \$3,000 bail for examination next Wednesday. It was said in court that he had fired four times at his wife while he was pursuing her in the street.

**MACHINISTS' OPEN MEETINGS TONIGHT**

Micrometer Lodge No. 8, Brotherhood of Machinists, will hold an open meeting tonight at its lodge rooms, 475 Pearl street, near Park row, New York City. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the principal speaker, will explain the "Principles and Practice of Industrial Unionism," emphasizing the difference between "industrial departments," as organized by the American Federation of Labor, and genuine industrial unionism.

Metropolis Lodge No. 1, Brotherhood of Machinists, also hold an open meeting tonight in the Labor Lyceum, 705 Courtlandt avenue, Bronx. Joseph L. Ryan, a member of the General Executive Board, of Bridgeport, Conn., will speak on the "Problems and Possibilities of Organization."

All workers in the machine and metal industry in particular and the public in general are invited to these meetings. Ladies are welcome.

**27 SKATERS DROWNED.**

EMDEN, Germany, Jan. 15.—While a large crowd of skaters were enjoying themselves on the Ems River today the ice broke and twenty-seven persons were drowned. Several others are missing.

**FIND MISSING 15-YEAR-OLD CHICAGO HEIRESS**

Fifteen-year-old Violet Bushler, otherwise Violet Bobbin and still otherwise Be's Ross, whose fortune is variously estimated from \$500 to \$100,000, according to fancy, and who disappeared from Chicago on November 25 last, to the amazement of space writers, was found in New York yesterday. Shortly thereafter news of her capture was spread away on the pretext of her vulnerability and police were used with apoplexy trying to keep track of the stevedore and to reconcile them all.

**TAFT READ RIOT ACT TO HITCHCOCK**

Postmaster General Sees Government Operated Telegraph Plan Killed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—President Taft, incensed at the statement issued by Postmaster General Hitchcock, last night, advocating government ownership of the telegraph lines of the country, today summoned the Postmaster General to the White House for a conference.

The President and Hitchcock conferred for about an hour in regard to the Postmaster's statement, and after the conference denials were made that there was any friction between the Postmaster and the President, and the following official explanation of the situation was issued:

"The recommendation of the Postmaster General that it would be well for the government to buy the telegraph lines and incorporate them in the postoffice system appeared in an earlier annual report submitted by him to the President. After some discussion it was decided at the suggestion of the President to postpone reference to the matter to another year and not to bring it forward then, because of the recommendation of many other important changes, including the postal savings bank and the parcels post. These, if adopted, would take up all the energy of the Postoffice Department in making the necessary changes."

The Postmaster General intended to bring this matter to the attention of the President before the publication in advance of this part of his report. After having made preparations for publication he was suddenly called out of town without having done so.

One feature of the affair that has aroused a lot of comment is that the Postmaster General's statement said that he would recommend to Congress that the United States Government take over the telegraph lines of the country.

The Postmaster General, it is contended, does not report direct to Congress, but to the President of the United States, who himself makes recommendations to Congress in regard to the postal system or transmits the Postmaster General's recommendations.

Opinion among members of the House regarding the Hitchcock statement differed widely. Representative Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, Socialist, was enthusiastic over the idea. He declared:

"There is no doubt but that Postmaster General Hitchcock is sensible in his plan. He says we could get better service from a government owned telegraph for less than one-third of the present rates. I might add that the government would pay much better wages."

It is simply a question whether "big business" is to own the government or whether the government is to own "big business," he declared. "I have prepared a bill for the national ownership of the telegraph, telephone, express companies, railroads and coal mines."

"What holds good for the telegraph undoubtedly also holds good for the telephone. As a matter of fact, the same wires could often be used for both purposes, and thus afford a still greater saving."

"It is a good thing," said Representative Norris, of Nebraska, insurgent. "If I had proposed it, the administration would have called me a Socialist."

Representative Murdock, the Kansas insurgent, said:

"I am for this proposition. The matter must be given careful, leisurely and thoughtful consideration. The United States owned the telegraph when it was first invented and the government should never have permitted the system to pass from its hands. Postmaster General Wickliffe, in 1842, made a plea to Congress to retain the telegraph system, Congress refused to make an appropriation."

"The Democratic party is not bound to take up every idiosyncrasy proposed by Postmaster General Hitchcock," said Representative Adamson, of Georgia, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and a Democratic leader. "He is not the leader of the Democratic party. I do not believe that the government could control telegraph lines any more efficiently through ownership than by regulation."

**JAILED WITNESS GETS PAY FOR TIME LOST**

The question whether a person detained in custody by the State as a material witness in a criminal case is entitled to compensation for the time he has lost has just been settled in Brooklyn.

John Nolan, residing at 141 Conover street, Brooklyn, a middle aged man, had been imprisoned for sixty days in the Raymond street jail as a material witness for the State in a certain murder trial in Kings County, and as a result had lost his position. He asked the District Attorney that some compensation be given him for the time he had lost while detained in jail as a witness. The District Attorney in Kings County denied the application.

Nolan then applied to the Legal Aid Society for redress. A letter written by the society to the District Attorney brought no reply. The society then notified the District Attorney that under the statute a material witness in custody must receive 50 cents a day. After some correspondence Nolan, upon proper identification, received \$30 from the District Attorney of Kings County for the time he had spent in the Raymond Street Jail.

**WRESTLING UPTOWN TONIGHT.**

Niel Olsen, the clever Danish heavyweight wrestler, and George Sandele, the "Greek Demon," will struggle for supremacy tonight at the Harlem Music Hall, 209 West 125th street, near Seventh avenue. Carl Nelson, of Copenhagen, Denmark, the newly arrived Danish lightweight, will also appear against Max Wiley. Johnny Dunn will officiate as master of ceremonies.

**MANUFACTURER FINED FOR LOCKED DOOR**

Fines were imposed on violators of the State Labor Law in Special Sessions yesterday after pleas of guilty had been entered.

Justice Steiner, presiding, with Justice Mayo and Salmon, sentenced Nathan Kraushoff, president of the incorporation of the same name, running a shop for the manufacture of children's dresses at 387 Fourth avenue, to pay \$25 for having the door from his workshop—wherein twelve women and five men were employed—locked during business hours on October 24.

Three fines of \$25 each were levied upon the incorporation of J. G. McGurty & Co., 85 West 18th street, the violation of the law in reference to employing miners under 15 years of age.

**WANTED**  
 Sunday school principal. Able Comrade to take charge and manage. Good pay to the proper Comrade.  
 Address or call, Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street (Brooklyn), Brooklyn.

**Important for Bronx Call Readers**  
 I have opened a first class, up to date and strictly one price SHOE STORE at  
**217 Willis Ave., near 137th St.**  
 where you can always find a large variety of best quality shoes.  
 NOTHING BUT STRICTLY UNION MADE SHOES.  
 Our Customers Are Assured of Good and Prompt Attention.  
**BRANCH 181 SPRING STREET**  
**L. WEDEEN**  
 Member of Branch 8, S. P., and Branch 1, W. C.

**SPORTS**

**BOUTS THIS WEEK**

Fight Between Abe Attell and Knock-out Brown Thursday Night Is the Star Event.  
 By JOHN J. HAAS.

Unquestionably the best bout of the week is the one between Abe Attell, champion of all the featherweights, and Knock-out Brown at the National Sporting Club Thursday night. Attell has been whipping lads of his division right along with such ease that it was becoming monotonous, especially as he found that the receipts, though coming in often enough, was not individually overburdened with weight because of the indifference shown by the sports in attending the one-sided contests in which he figured. But this time things are radically changed. Abe meets a man in the lightweight class, one who can hit terrifically with either hand and who is always on the move when in action. It will be a clash between a marvelously clever boxer and a relentless, hard and fast fighter, and the boxer in this case should win. At that it will be a corker.

The bout tonight at the Royale A. C. in Brooklyn between Joe Bedell, of Flatbush, and Tommy Murphy, of Flatbush, looks as if it will be a duplicate of their last meeting three weeks ago when the fur flew fast and thick in a briskly contested ten-round battle. Murphy galloped home as a winner after he had suffered several knockdowns in the earlier sessions. So spectacular was the contest that the boys were immediately matched again.

At the M. L. Vernon Sporting Club tonight two Smiths, Howard Smith, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Eddie Smith, of Yorkville, are slated to go the full distance of ten rounds in the main event. Smith claims the lightweight championship of Jersey. Just how strong his claims in that direction are will be shown in this contest, as Eddie is one of the toughest fellows performing before the local public today.

Billy Sherman, who was coming up strong in the welterweight ranks until he was shoved up against Mike Gibbons, will have a chance to recover a little more prestige tomorrow night when he will meet Billy West, of Newark, at the Long Acre Club. Sherman, who won the naval championship during the Hudson-Fulton celebration, previous to his unfortunate experience with Gibbons had attained an excellent reputation hereabouts. He won all his bouts, the most noteworthy victory being his knockout of Young Otto in a few rounds. West has never gained much fame in his set, though he is a good slugger and can stand the gaff same.

Heavyweights Jack McFarland, of Long Island, and Soldier Delaney, of this city, are the contenders at the Sharkey A. C. on the same evening. McFarland last week gave Jumbo Wells an awful trouncing and has already scored a win over Delaney, whom he knocked out in a recent battle. The Houston A. C. holds bouts on the same night.

Two Brooklyn slugger tussle Friday night under the auspices of the American A. C., Brooklyn. They are Battling Mantell and Willie Howard.

**RAICEVICH TO LEAVE US SOON.**

Giovanni Raicevich, the Italian wrestler has been engaged by Carlos Mendola, a well known sporting promoter of South America to go to Buenos Aires and take part in a world's championship tournament. Raicevich will probably start the latter part of this month, as he wants to make several stops on the way, including one at the City of Mexico, where he will engage in another tourney. Two years ago the Italian won a world's championship bout at Buenos Aires.

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**DISCUSS "THE NEW BUSINESS ETHICS"**

Miss Ida Tarbell and Edward D. Page Give Their Views on the Subject.

Sunday evening was the first lecture at the Commercial High School Forum since the Christmas vacation, and there was a big crowd out to meet Miss Ida Tarbell, the famous woman writer who exposed the Standard Oil Company, and Edward D. Page, discuss "The New Business Ethics." J. Aspinwall Hodge, who presided, introduced the speakers by saying that our problem nowadays was not so much to found a new ethics as to make new applications of old truths. The commandment, Thou shalt not kill, was now being interpreted to mean, Do not conduct your business in such a way as to promote revolution and bloodshed. Thou shalt not commit adultery was being shown to mean, Do not pay such low wages as to prevent young men from marriage and to drive girls into lives of shame.

Miss Ida Tarbell opened by saying that the old code of business ethics had fallen into disuse, largely because it was too good. With the extraordinary development of fortunes at the close of the last century, a school of business sprang up that declared that humanity and morality had nothing to do with business. One illustration of the practices of this school was their attitude toward rebating. Rebating had never been legal, never considered right, yet this school considered them so.

But it has been found that men cannot carry on operations independently of morals and get permanent results. The country at large is now committed to the working out of a new system of ethics. This involves first a new definition of business. In business there must be value given for what is received. There must be recognition of all the producers as factors in the business, and this involves a share in the profits going directly to the workers. Moreover, the rights of these workers to permanent employment must be reckoned with. They may be summarily discharged. Edward D. Page, the next speaker, felt that there had been perhaps too much emphasis on dishonesty in business. The great bonding companies go on the assumption that 99 per cent of all men are honest, and they make money. Credit amounting to \$500,000,000 in New York City alone is given every year on the supposition that people are honest. A lively discussion followed, many of the audience drawing Page's attention to Commissioner Fodick's findings in regard to the weights and measures in the city, etc.

**TAFT DODGES LABOR ISSUE.**

Puts Compulsory Arbitration Up to State Legislature.  
 WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—"Compulsory arbitration in industrial controversies is a question which will have to be dealt with primarily by the State rather than by the Federal Government," stated President Taft today in a letter to H. P. Mendes, president of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada.

The letter was in reply to one from Mendes asking the President to endorse the proposal for the arbitration of all industrial disputes.

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 110 W. 14th St.



SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meeting. Branch 9—1262 Fulton avenue. Meeting at 8 p.m. All members urged to attend.

Discussion Meetings. Branch 2—22 Rutgers street. The first of tonight's regular discussion meetings for members is "Direct Action Party Tactics." Comrade Walter...

Branch 9 Women Plan Work. The committee of Branch 9 elected by the branch to assist the women's work of the branch, met on Monday...

Woman's Day Meeting. A meeting will be held on Woman's Day, Sunday, February 25, at 8:15 a.m. at the Republic Theater...

Brooklyn. Party Discussion Meeting. At the general discussion meeting at the party headquarters, Comrade...

Minutes Central Committee. The new Central Committee of Local Kings County met at the party headquarters...

Credentialed Committee and reported that the 1st and 2d A. D.'s had elected five delegates and were entitled to five delegates to the 1st and 2d A. D. had elected four...

Conference—Lambert, Well, Elson, Schwartz, Dinger, Mrs. Wright. The Committee on Organization reported on a plan for the distribution of leaflets...

JAMES H. MAURER'S DATES. Speaking dates for James H. Maurer are as follows: Tonight, in East New York, under the auspices of Branch 1, 22d A. D., Brooklyn...

QUEENS. A regular meeting of Branch Glendale was held January 1. An invitation was received from Branches Ridgewood 1 and 2 to their bauer ball (peasant ball) to be held in Krenschner's Hall...

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City. The first of a series of progressive lectures, conducted by the Socialist Educational Club of Hudson County, was given Sunday evening...

MASSACHUSETTS. Haverhill, Mass. The thirteenth annual Socialist fair opened very auspiciously Saturday night at Lafayette Hall...

who think that by their skill they can throw a ring to cover some of the valuable prizes there. "Bounding the ball" into some of the pockets is a new game of skill...

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 183-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Woman's Day, February 25. Philadelphia, Chicago, Dayton, and other places have sent in requests for speakers for Woman's Day, February 25...

NATIONAL NOTES. The Socialist party of Indiana will hold a State convention at Indianapolis Saturday, January 27. As a number of old age pension petitions have been wrongfully sent...

Eastern Circuit Lyceum Lecturers. Charles Edward Russell—January 20, 2 p.m. 21, Johnston St., N. Y. 2 p.m. 21, Groversville; 22, Lockport; 23, Rochester; 24, Niagara; 25, Jamestown; 26, Fredonia; 27, Buffalo...

National Organizers and Lecturers. O. F. Branstratter—January 20-27, Mississippi, under direction of the State Committee. Lena Morrow Lewis—January 20-

STUDY SOCIALISM AT LYCEUM COURSE. In BEAUMAN'S ACADEMY. CHARLESE. RUSSELL, SUNDAY JANUARY 14th 3 P.M.

HERBERT M. MERRILL, OF SCHENECTADY (MARKED WITH X), NEW YORK'S FIRST SOCIALIST ASSEMBLYMAN, ON HIS WAY TO THE CAPITOL AT ALBANY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2. —Courtesy Albany Evening Journal.

By a recent referendum in Maryland, A. B. Claxton, Hyattsville, and M. R. Roth, 452 Pine street, Manchester, has been elected to fill the unexpired term.

It is impossible to supply enough women speakers for all the places. The State secretaries are requested to send the names of local speakers to the general correspondent of the Women's National Committee...

The subject upon this day is always one of vital importance to the working class, and of especial interest to women. This year the Woman's National Committee has selected the white slave traffic for discussion...

A special edition of the Progressive Woman is being prepared, in which much of this information that has been kept secret will be disclosed. Since it is impossible to supply enough lecturers for Woman's Day...

Write to the two United States Senators from your State, tell them that you have sent the petition to the Congressman, and tell them how many signatures it contained.

By a recent referendum in Missouri, William A. Ward, 110 Ohio Building, St. Louis, was elected State secretary. Clyde A. Berry, 1507 Furnace street, Joplin, and W. W. McAllister, 1336 Irving place, Springfield, were re-elected members of the National Committee...

By a recent referendum in Texas, Ed A. Green, Rockdale, was elected State secretary. T. A. Hickey, Hallettsville, was elected a member of the National Committee and W. S. Noble, Ranzer, was re-elected to the same position.

By a recent referendum in Oregon, Charles H. Otten, 506 Buchanan Building, Portland, was re-elected State Secretary; F. C. Ramp, 506 Buchanan Building, Portland, was

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An Honest, Humane Campaign Against Toothache Dr. Feigenson's Toothache Stop 10 Cents

Classified Advertisements SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Call the most closely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 10¢ per line; 2 insertions, 15¢ per line; 3 insertions, 20¢ per line. Seven words to a line.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. WEST END AVE., 175, corner 5 rooms, all light, bath, hot water; \$22. Janitor. 67th AVE., 2417, near 120th st.—5 large, light rooms, hot water supply; \$17.50.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. PARK AVE., 1871 (near 113th st.)—3 and 4 large, light rooms; \$11.50. 2D AVE., 774, near 42d st.—4 large, light rooms; floor; thoroughly renovated house; \$19.50.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn. BROOKLYN AVE., 348 (14th st.)—3 rooms through; bath; newly decorated; \$14.50; no deposits. DAILY AVE., 1908, near Tremont—3 rooms; all improvements; \$24.50.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. CLINTON AVE., 118—2 and 4 rooms, bath, all improvements; \$12 to \$25.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan and Bronx. 47th ST., 242 E. (between 1st and 2d Aves.)—Light, heated rooms; bath; private house.

DETECTIVES. DETECTIVE—No strikebreakers employed; only legitimate work taken. 87 West 42d street. CAPTAIN SOYER.

JOINT LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD. Workers of Newark, N. J. Meet 6th St. at 8 p.m. Tuesday evening every week at 8 p.m. at 6th St. at 8 p.m. and 4th St. at 8 p.m. and 4th St. at 8 p.m.

# The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People. Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. N. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3292-3294 Beekman.

For One Year	For Six Months	For Three Months	For One Month
1.00	0.60	0.35	0.10
2.00	1.20	0.70	0.20
3.00	1.80	1.05	0.30
4.00	2.40	1.40	0.40

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## “PATERNALISM”—A BEGGAR'S PHILOSOPHY.

It usually requires considerable self-restraint on the part of Socialists to avoid expressing contempt, and at times, irritation regarding the utterances of anti-Socialist critics, and as we are not remarkable for a rigid observance of the conventional proprieties these expressions are frequently given vent to openly.

And, perhaps, the most contemptible and irritating of all these comments is the hackneyed observation that Socialists desire to establish a “paternalistic” government, and that such government has always failed.

It may be noted here that this particular specification, nine times out of ten, comes from spineless, fawning creatures, who themselves are often selected for their ability to wheedle and cajole donations and largesse from the big plutocrats who own the government. These intellectual beggars, lying like Lazarus at the rich man's gate, displaying their sores and expectantly waiting for the crumbs, are the very fellows who use this charge most frequently in the indictment against Socialism. The cynical plutocrat who uses the government as a tool, and who is under no illusions as to its “paternal” character with respect to him, rarely brings this charge. Whatever else may be said of him, he isn't a beggar and hasn't the mind of a mendicant, so he leaves it usually to the intellectual beggars who are dependent upon his “charity.”

That President Schurman, of Cornell University, should have dwelt upon this charge of “paternalism,” in his recent address to the students of that institution, need occasion no surprise therefore. It is exactly what might have been expected. Capitalism has to a large extent transformed the function of the modern university president from a scholar to that of an expert beggar, and these people are usually chosen with an eye to their qualifications as successful mendicants.

And as every man's “public” is in his mind a reflex of himself, and their habits of mind measured by his own, it is not strange that Schurman should imagine that Socialists are like unto himself in their relation to capitalism and capitalist government. Lazarus Schurman, lying at the gate of the rich man's house—the government—sees the Socialist approach with the evident intention of entering the premises, and naturally cannot conceive that he has any object there except to solicit crumbs. And if the Socialist is successful in his solicitation, there may not be crumbs enough to go around, and Lazarus Schurman and his ilk may be deprived of part of their expected ration. Hence, the Socialist who would impair the proprietary rights of Lazarus as a beggar at the gate is looked upon as an undesirable competitor who, by increasing the demand for crumbs, is certain to diminish the supply. There is not enough to go around, and Schurman's further declaration that poverty exists because enough cannot be produced, fits admirably into his philosophy of beggary.

This mental picture of the Socialists entering the premises of the government not to take possession but to solicit the government to be “good to them,” to become “their father and their mother and their only Aunt Jemima,” is naturally enough the concept that the mind of a professional beggar might be expected to evolve.

At present the government is merely the tool through the possession of which one class is enabled to maintain its exploitation of another. The capitalists use it as such, and never dream of the tool they use, standing in a paternal relation to them. The idea that the Tafts, Knoxes, Roosevelts, Wickershams, et al., throw crumbs to them is one they have never entertained. They are masters of the house, and the Presidents, Attorney Generals, Supreme Courts, Senators and Congressmen are no more than the house menials who serve the master and do his bidding. And their reward is the same as that of Lazarus—the crumbs from the table. That they could on their own initiative apportion the dinner reserved for the capitalists among themselves, the Socialist beggars and Lazarus, outside the gate, just as they please, is an impertinence of which they are too well trained to be guilty. The capitalist master knows it, too.

No, there is not going to be any “paternalistic” government set up by the Socialists any more than the capitalists have established one that they rely on as beggars to be “good to them.”

We shall use the government as our instrument just as they do. They do not permit their servants to control them, and neither will we. The possession of the government has not rendered the capitalists subservient and cringing in their attitude, but rather aggressive and confident in their mastership. And we shall take exactly the same mental attitude toward it as the capitalist does when we have supplanted him in its possession. And when such possession is taken with the definite object of securing the full social value of the collective product to the producers, those taking possession being the producers themselves, there is no room for “paternalism” to function. And as for the incentive to produce which Schurman doubts will exist under Socialism, that will be identically what it is now—the possession of the product. It is now sufficient to supply incentive enough for the capitalist who takes it, and it will be sufficient for us also.

Of course, President Schurman also declared that the workers were now getting the full product of their labor, and without taking the trouble to refute it, we may also recognize that the statement proceeds logically enough from his philosophy of beggary. The beggar always gets the “full value of his product” without regard to his ability.

After years and years of militant struggle, fighting resolutely and relentlessly for the overthrow of the capitalist system of industry against opposition of every kind, continually announcing in no uncertain tones the revolutionary purpose that inspires us, declaring the existence of a world-wide class struggle, and uncompromisingly taking part in it always and everywhere, when we have grown to count our numbers by tens of millions, when on all hands the capitalists of the world view our progress, with fear, alarm and hatred, the intellectual Lazarus lying at the rich man's gate can see nothing in us except a multiplied reflection of himself, a host of beggars trying to induce a fetish called government to “be good to them,” an army of mendicants whining for an equal division of crumbs! If we did not understand the groveling philosophy that interprets the working of all social forces in terms of beggary and comprehend the reason for its existence, it is possible that our irritation against it might be much greater than it now is.

But when we Socialists take possession of the house our work will not stop with clearing out the capitalist owners and their politicians. The approaches and grounds will be set in order also, and we shall pay particular attention to Lazarus at the gate, to close up the business he has so long conducted at the old stand. His sores may be disgusting, but still more disgusting is the constant whining repetition of his beggar's philosophy as the measure of a movement, one of the principal results of which will be to make beggars and beggary forever impossible.

## BOSTON'S CARDINALS

The Call gladly reproduces from the Twentieth Century Magazine (by way of the Truth Seeker) an article by Rabbi Fleischer. It deals with Boston's new cardinal, William H. O'Connell, who, for some reason or other, has designated himself as chief, omnipotent Socialist slinger of the arch-diocese which he controls. There is no need of comment on the article produced. The actions of Archbishop O'Connell, now Cardinal O'Connell, are well known. He is leader of a great territory, one of the finest in the United States. Within it, during his period of rule, every atom of individuality, every sign of progress, every attempt at mere human assertiveness, every grain of decency, has been ruthlessly crushed out of the clergy under his heel. It may be noted, in passing, that his arch-diocese has not a decent preacher, a tolerable writer, or a cleric of any note. Cardinal O'Connell has effectively done for all of those who might of have been. He has been merciless in seeking his self-aggrandizement—and he is cordially hated by his priests. Socialists have no time to bother about hating him. They can only take him in those instances where he has either through brazen malice or through ingrained stupidity, deliberately lied about Socialism, its aims, its philosophy and its tactics. His priests will probably deal with him—and Rome is a distant city on which to call for aid. His vindictive, bull-headed, brutal cruelty has been set forth before. The following placid, sound article by a man of another faith thoroughly presents Cardinal O'Connell, the man who refuses to think, and who would not be honest if he could.

[Note.—A short time since Rabbi Fleischer delivered a notable discourse in reply to the recent attack which Archbishop William H. O'Connell, of the New England diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, made upon Socialism. This discourse, which was widely noticed by the press, impressed us as being so timely that we requested Dr. Fleischer to give us a brief paper embodying the thoughts presented in his address.—Editor Twentieth Century Magazine.]

“Recently I was more pained than surprised to read a merciless diatribe by his grace, Archbishop O'Connell, against Socialism. A lecture on the once martyred but recently beatified Joan of Arc seemed to promise an occasion which would produce nothing worse than a possible perversion of history. But it was used as an opportunity for the official branding of Socialism with charges viler than any which I have ever met.

“The fact that I am not myself a Socialist may give point to my defense of the doctrine against these charges. Nor do I speak officially as a rabbi, but individually as a protagonist of justice and truth. Perhaps I ought to make clear the point that I am not moved to my utterance by any conscious antagonism toward the Catholic Church nor any personal opposition to its representative, the archbishop.

“When the archbishop speaks, it is as the mouthpiece of an institution which, in my conviction, feels itself threatened by the new and influential force of a distasteful doctrine. When I speak in protest against his ugly charges, it is not to defend Socialism, but to uphold the dignity and rights of growing, creative man as over against the possibly unconscious intolerance and tyranny of crystallized conventions and of institutions created by man, be these religious, political or industrial.

“The spirit of autocracy is hydra-headed. To slay one head by a political revolution may mean simply putting forth by the monster, of new heads which may represent for instance, journalistic autocracy. I feel that America is as much subject to the development of autocratic institutions which threaten the dignity of the individual as any civilization that ever has existed, and my words in this article are designed specifically to call attention to this danger.

“Let us see what the archbishop said of Socialism and Socialists. I repeat his words verbatim:

“To them nothing is sacred, neither God, nor His altars, nor His ministers, nor home, nor native land, nor wife, nor family. No fatherland, no banner, no frescoes, no altar, no law, no ruler, no God. Thus are summed up all the damnable, offensive, and execrable elements of the “swearing” is not mine, but that of his grace, the church having made damnation classic, which overturns with one fell blow all the holiest principles of human life. No wonder that where the voice of these prophets of evil is listened to and obeyed, the disorder of hell reigns.”

“Now it is extremely distasteful to me even to seem to be attacking the Catholic Church in what I feel I must say. Frankly, however, I must confess to a belief that there is inherent antagonism, on the one hand, between dynamic democracy, which regards all institutions as temporary and progressive, and, on the other hand, a static church which regards itself as self-justified and fixed and established forever.

“Indeed, herein I find the explanation for not only the passionate outburst of the usually diplomatic archbishop, but also for the blind prejudice of orthodox and established power in general against Socialism and Socialists. For, first of all, Socialism means liberalism, means the assertion of freedom, means the declaration of economic independence, means rebellion against that which is, in the name of that which ought to be.

“Instinctively, autocracy, whether in church or State or finance, fears and hates democracy—that moving of the human spirit which questions the finality of existing conditions. A new alignment is continuously necessary which will put on the one side the upholders of existing conditions, in whatever sphere of human organization, and at whatever cost to truth and justice and progress, and on the other side those who believe in the progressive power of man to recreate all social institutions in the image of his vision. New battles are on between autocracy and democracy, and the war will soon be world-wide.

“Without knowing their private views, I would take for granted that the Pope and Emperor William and

Mr. Rockefeller look with equal dread upon the “Satanic doctrine” of Socialism. (The cabined message of congratulation which the Pope sent to Mr. Rockefeller, praising his determination to devote his vast wealth to philanthropic purposes, has at least this sardonic significance.) It is war to the death between them. Socialism, in their eyes, is the greatest of all evils—that fabled, that insatiable, that fondly, that think themselves immovable, and forces that will prove themselves irresistible.

“It will not avail to hurl names at Socialism. Autocracy calls the movement “revolutionary”; financial authority stupidly denounces it as “destructive”; and the church impotently scolds it as “satanic.” As an unbeliever, I want to use the opportunity of asserting that there is no Satan except as a figure of speech or a play-figure in drama and opera, or as an invention of malice and ignorance. And the archbishop is not ignorant.

“Socialism may be mistaken, but it must be taken seriously enough for respect and calm consideration. What is more, it must be judged on the basis of its own declaration of principles and not by the malevolent diatribes of its instinctive enemies.

“The archbishop says that Socialism has “no fatherland, no banner.” As a leader of an international organization which gives its first loyalty to no fatherland or banner, but to its ruler in Rome, his grace ought to be slow to make such a charge against another international movement. Indeed, it is worth while asking at this point, whether apart from all question of divided loyalties, the autocracy of the organization and of the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church is not in itself a challenge to the spirit of democracy for which America stands.

“On the other hand, in all instances we should recognize the equal right of Socialism and the Catholic Church, and whatever other organization or movement which is inherently international, to such attitude and activity as would indicate the type of organization that rightly overlaps or overleaps national boundaries and local patriotism. Indeed, all vital human concerns are world-wide, especially so are the essential ideals such as liberty, justice, truth and love. Here in New England, with all our restricted patriotism, we still delight to honor the type of man who proclaims the world his country and all mankind his countrymen.

“As proof of its ‘satanic’ character, the archbishop asserts that neither God, nor his altars, nor his ministers are to be set aside under the head of ‘important if true.’ Religion is an individual concern. It happens there are plenty of good Christians who are Socialists; many of the most outspoken even call themselves Christian Socialists. The pioneer leaders of Socialism in England were Frederick D. Maurice and Canon Charles Kingsley, two members in good standing of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In America there is an appreciable body of well-known and active clergymen of various denominations, and again specifically of the Protestant Church (that one, by the way, which is nearest to the Roman Church), who are avowed Christian Socialists. His religious belief or unbelief, his church relationship or indifference to churchly claims, is a matter for each Socialist to settle for himself.”

“It is evident that the archbishop does not agree with me in liberalism of this sort, for in a two-column and plainly inspired answer to my protest against his attack on Socialism, his grace emphasized the supposedly irreligious character of Socialism and Socialists. I suspect the reason of this emphasis. The prelate, knowing

“As to ‘hell’ reigning where the voice of these prophets of evil is listened to and obeyed”—while I am not expert on the subterranean complexion of affairs, I do know that more nearly “heavenly” conditions obtain for the worker in politically autocratic Germany, where the 5,000,000 of Socialist votes has made the nation's ear sensitive to the voice of these “prophets of evil,” than obtains here in plutocratic, near-democratic America, where, among other unalienable rights, the humblest workingman and his family have the right—to starve.

“Though I am not a Socialist, I rejoice in the privilege of coming to the defense of the one organization of our day which makes mankind its practical business, which is warm with a passion for human justice, and which not only accepts the ideal of human brotherhood, but is more active than any other social agency toward making it a reality.

“Furthermore, I am glad of a definite occasion for warning my fellow Americans that to neglect or to defy Socialism and other signs of the determination of the workers of the world to secure economic justice, is to be guilty of blind folly and to invite a cataclysm for our republic, and for our type of civilization.

“Plutocracy, supported by autocracy, in church and State and society (their interests obviously are one) has fastened its soulless hands upon us and will not relax its grasp, unless there comes to the mass of us a rebirth in that spirit of freedom and a rededication to that spirit of righteousness, which, in earlier years, gave moral might and spiritual beauty to this people.”

“CHARLES FLEISCHER.”

## Army of Seekers For Work Breaks Record

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

Under the above caption James T. Hunt says: “I have never in my twelve years at the Bowery Mission, known so many men of intelligence, sobriety and industry, forced to apply for free lodging and food. Among them are good mechanics, strong laborers in various avocations, and some clerks. All profess themselves willing to do anything that will keep them from freezing and starving, and they declare they have been brought to their present condition through no fault of their own. These men are not drunkards, and alcohol cannot be blamed.”

“Old Mother Nature, in boundless prodigality, pours out her lavish treasure for the sons of men. Wealth incalculable is stored in her bounteous bosom—wealth which would enrich, beyond the wildest dreams of avarice, countless multitudes of her poor, foolish children.

Great areas still remain almost alluvial—virgin soil.

Tickle this earth with a plow, and it will laugh a harvest.

“Why Should Any Be Destitute?”

Why, then, is the gaunt specter of destitution and Want stalking up and down in the land? Why are thousands doomed to a lingering death by slow starvation? Why does child Penury shiver in the biting winds, and strive to draw its pitifully inadequate rags yet a little closer in vain endeavor to maintain—perhaps, even life itself?

“The answer is plain as the fiery message of the Moving Finger.

“Because age-old injustice persists in keeping the necessitous from the land, which should be our universal heritage. Millions of acres lie uncultivated at our very doors, while a ragged horde keep weary vigil, waiting—waiting for grudging permission to “earn a living.”

“Why should we maintain this antique feudalism? Why should we perpetuate a system which needs not woe, suffering untold, poverty—grinding and blighting, and crooks the pregnant hinges of the knee to avarice—Midas-like, and hog-s selfish?”

“Some wag asked facetiously: “When did the Dark Ages cease to be dark?”

Our boasted Wealth and Culture a Misnomer?

The pitiful answer is, they have not yet ceased.

Like the toads in “Chanticleer,” boastful of their warts, we boast of

our wonderful progress, our elegance, culture, and wisdom, and then suddenly a bony finger points to the wall side, and we see a pauper's house. Grimly skeletons of human emaciated caricatures of human disease infested, and pain torn, scream and groan and hoot in vision.

With 95 per cent of the wealth of the country controlled by 5 per cent of its population, can we wonder that we are wealthy? With 95 per cent of our children economically incompetent to advantage themselves of our high school courses, can we wonder that we are cultured?

“Who is our brother? Society by society I mean all the individuals comprising our social body—responsible for the torture and slaughter of the innocents. We have laws aimed to enrich the rich, and to squander—like a prodigal—millions of acres upon untricky schemers, who fatten—like—upon the wealth others have donated to the railroads, the forests, grazing, and “development” interests, the very means whereby man must live—the land.

### The Government Should Reconsider Land for the Unemployed

“If the government was—in a fractional degree—as solicitous and territorial to the impoverished and needy as it is to the Morgan and the railroads, there would be had the opportunity to go back to the land, and have the fruits of activity carried to market at government-owned railroads, and do much to solve the question.

“And, incidentally, it would be the bottom out of every trust which has to do with the necessities of life, and thereby settle, once and for all time, the matter of the high cost of living.”

“Mr. Hunt, of the Bowery Mission, could then close the doors of his shelter, knowing that no homeless one would be about along, seeking alms—begging, maintain the life in his body.

Anemic charity would be replaced by her sturdy sister—Work, and the Army of Seekers for Work would find that for which man of them now seek in vain.

## STATE SOCIALISM

State Socialism is an expression which originated in Germany, and refers to reforms to be accomplished by the existing State, with a view to the establishment of permanent social order. State Socialism, as viewed in Germany, may mean the absorption of the production and distribution of wealth by the State, or it may mean a further extension of the industrial activity of the State without going so far. But, at any rate, it does not propose radical changes in the State itself.

Social Democracy, which is generally speaking, Socialism in the popular sense, is Socialism plus democracy; but State Socialism in Germany is Socialism plus monarchy, and is therefore conservative.

The Social Democracy advocates a class struggle to be conducted by the wage-earning class, and to be continued until it is able to abolish all classes.

State Socialism proposes that a power above the people shall regulate the relations among classes, and establish among them harmony and peace.

If State Socialism goes so far as to propose that the State should take upon itself the production and distribution of wealth, it contemplates still the existence of higher and lower classes, and would transform the capitalists of industry into superior civil servants, still guiding and managing production.

Social Democracy, on the other hand, wants the administration of the economic State to be conducted democratically in such manner that it may confer substantially equal benefits upon all.—Richard T. Ely.

## Perverted Views of Life

“It is usually imagined that a thief, a murderer, a spy, a prostitute, acknowledging his or her profession to be evil, is ashamed of it. But the contrary is true. People whom fate and their sin-mistakes have placed in a certain position, however false that position may be, form a view of life in general which makes their position seem good and admissible. In order to keep up their view of life, these people instinctively keep to the circle of those who share their views of life and of their own place in it. This surprises us where the persons concerned are thieves bragging about their dexterity, prostitutes vaunting their depravity, murderers boasting of their cruelty. But it surprises us only because the circle, the atmosphere, in which these people live, is limited, and chiefly because we are outside it. Can we not observe the same phenomenon when the rich boast of their wealth—robbery, when the commanders of armies pride themselves on their victories—murder, and when those in high places vaunt their power—violence? That we do not see the perversion in the views of life held by these people is only because the circle formed by them is larger, and we ourselves belong to it.”—Tolstoy, “Resurrection.”

“When it has come about that the masses of the people can understand the circumstances in which they live, the people will not allow the backwaters of the aristocracy to whet them on into hate and war. A holy alliance will unite the nations; we shall have no need to entertain standing armies of many hundred thousand men, and the world will be at peace, and will be a better place than it is now.”—Richard Hain, 1896-1898.

## Political Gyration

By JOHN N. LANDBERG.

With clock-like regularity, the intensely patriotic, independent, proud male voters of our blessed United States are called upon, year after year, to automatically perform what has become a perfunctory duty of depositing slips of paper into ballot boxes to choose men for the management of public affairs.

Up to very recent times a graft-reeking organization known as the Republican Party, financed by the richest manufacturers of Wall Street, generally succeeded in landing municipal, State and national jobs for those whose official subservience to the plutocrats was the chief condition on which campaign funds have been raised, as has been cogently demonstrated during the notorious Roosevelt-Harriman controversy.

“But the inexorable economic factors, namely, the concentration of large aggregations of wealth into fewer and fewer hands, on the one hand, and the ever growing intense impoverishment of the great masses of the people—a result inevitable under a system that thrives on exploitation and plunder of the many by the few—could not but stir up deep-seated, smoldering discontent in the breasts of those who toil hard for a pittance, in order to eke out a miserable existence, and whose chances for earning a decent livelihood are being daily minimized by the alarmingly menacing evil of child and women labor.

It is, therefore, perfectly natural that the politically free, patriotic male voters of Uncle Samuel's heterogeneous family, exasperated beyond endurance by the oppressively high cost of living, should feel exceedingly resentful over the unjust treatment they are being subjected to at the hands of a few greedy, money-mad, riotous billionaires, who have, by divers means, legal as well as illegal, misappropriated unto themselves all of the vast, tangible wealth of this country, and having control over the industries and finance of the republic, hold undisputed sway over the destinies of ninety-three million people.

And let the aroused masculine voters resort to a radical course of conduct toward the powers that be, such as the expropriation of those who have plundered this nation in a manner that would drive black slaves to revolt, our benevolent industrial barons, not unlike the feudal lords of the eighteenth century, have shown extraordinary astuteness and skillful tact, by detaching from their chief political organization a subdivision thereof, labeled the Democratic party, placed it in charge of lesser lights of the money combination, and staked by the cheap-trap of

yellow journalism, Bryanism, Hearstism, Rooseveltism and “re-formed” capitalism, under recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, large aggregations of capital must re-form into smaller units, just to please the stupid little class, got the people to vent their wrathful indignation against the Republic, by cajoling them into voting for Democrats whenever the male voters' interests came into too severe a clash with those of the pluties.

While these political gyrations indulged in by the purified people of this country, in the time of Morgan's corrupt financiering of the two old parties in the pay of his practical brood, perpetuate the capitalist class in power, the oppressed toiling masses are slowly but surely, in ever increasing numbers, coming to the realization of their economic wrongs, and seriously searching for means whereby to right them.

It is true these wide awake, class-conscious men and women are as yet in the minority. There is not a scintilla of a doubt that the American people, who seem to be unusually fond of being humbugged, will continue, for some years to come, to make the merry rounds in the political chariot and receive the “clown's” reward therefor—poverty and misery for their pains.

“But cheerless as the outlook for the immediate future may appear, there is a ray of hope in the expectation that sooner or later those who today battle for the rights of the despoiled everywhere and always arrayed in the van of the march toward progress and economic betterment, the Socialists, will succeed in arousing a majority of the class that toils to the necessity of exercising their franchise and unified forces on the industrial field on behalf of themselves, their wives and children, to the end that the social wealth of this nation, become the joint labor of all the people, and that no one be permitted to exploit and rob his or her fellow man and woman, and live off their labor.

Let us, then, put a lifting shoulder to the wheels of social progress, and thus hasten the day of emancipation of the wage slaves from the unbearable yoke of capitalism.

“The conditions seem to be unfavorable,” admitted the trance-medium. “I am unable to get any communication from your sister's husband.”

“Well, I'm not at all surprised,” replied the widow. “It's only 5 o'clock now, and John never did show up till 3 a.m.”

## “OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS”

Editor of The Call:

“Lessons of the Equitable Building” (Editorial from the New York Journal of Wednesday, January 10, 1912.)

“Never in the history of New York has a fire taught as many lessons as the burning of the Equitable Building.”

“Above all, it has taught the lesson of ‘Keep your head.’ A building vaults containing securities valued upward of \$1,000,000,000, housed railroad and banking institutions and was a city in itself, when destroyed, to have been the great keys to the smothered fire in New York.”

“There was possibility of a sufficient to cause a serious and disturbance. It simply created a void. It was voted in a referendum made by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, we are thankful the railroads have been destroyed, too. There is a whole situation. Papers might go, but property remained, and areas might have been wiped out. Intrinsic value still existed, but elsewhere they were recorded.”

“Thus does capitalism through its mouthpieces condemn itself.”

I submit this little paragraph way of reply to those comrades “never read a capitalist rag,” “selves” and sneer at those who “blindly ignoring the patent fact” the capitalist editorial writers “does more effective work in exposing the mask from the absurdity of capitalist system than a dozen” by minded writers.

“Upward of a billion in securities almost destroyed; and what is the result? ‘Furry.’

“Upward of a billion of securities tied up; the money symbols of created by labor, but not the nor the surplus labor, in the of reserve commodities these wiped out! But the world may as if nothing had happened.”

“Let us be thankful the world have not been destroyed, too,” Mrs. Harriman.

“Ah! How different. They are ‘capital,’ and the labor power of them has not been destroyed.”

No, only the money and papers holed through the private ownership which the capitalist class planned working class.

“Yes, the ‘billion of paper’ went. It is tied up. But the on the ‘billion of paper’ goes the owners of the ‘billion of paper’ will get that interest in gas they had.”

Had the owners of this ‘paper’ gone along with the rest, self there would still, as the says, “been only a furry.”

“Yes, ‘beginning to prevail.’

Yes, “intrinsic value still the land, the resources, and the tive labor power is still here, create it all.

“Ah, it only that ‘billion of paper’ had gone forever and with power of exploitation possessed owners. Yours for the Reformation.”

New York, N. Y.

Overheard on the river of sailing race:

“He (excitedly)—Can you see the boat? It's a grand race!”

She (concernedly)—“Yes, I can see the boat. The owner will win, don't you think?”