

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

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WHITMAN ANSWERS BLANCK

"Ludicrous!" Says District Attorney, Referring to Lock.

"MEN ARE GUILTY" Who Is Responsible for Death of Triangle's 147 Victims?

"It is ludicrous!" exclaimed District Attorney Whitman yesterday, when a reporter showed him Max Blanck's assertion that the lock on the fatal door in the Triangle fire had been changed with the end in view of protecting him and his partner Isaac Harris when they were on trial for manslaughter in the first and second degree and acquitted by a jury of their guilt.

The District Attorney said it was no part of his function to talk to the reporter about the trial and that he would not discuss it. He went on to say, however: "We put the man on the stand who had put the lock on the door in the first place. Of course the lock was not changed."

"Our contention was not that the door was locked all day. We contended that it was locked between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m. on the day of the fire. Just look at this.

"The people on the eighth and ninth floors all escaped. It was only on the tenth floor, the floor on which this fire was, that they were burned."

"I believe the two men were guilty. I believed it at the time and I believe now. We are still considering whether it will be possible to bring them to trial again. I do not know. We cannot do it at the moment, at any rate, because their counsel, Max Bauer, is defending Hyde."

"Mr. Whitman," said the reporter, "did you consider the question of the guilt of the owner of the Asch Building?"

"That was considered by the Grand Jury. There was nothing to do against him, and, anyway, he was out of the country. What could we do?"

"But was there a violation of the law on the part of the owner?"

"No, the law was complied with. There are no automatic sprinklers in the building. And the doors opened inward instead of outward. Was this in compliance with the law?"

"Yes. The law says that the doors shall open outward 'where practicable.' It was not practicable in that building, and the law was complied with."

SERIOUS ACCUSATION AGAINST HITCHCOCK

Postmaster General Charged With Making \$1,000,000 Illegal Expenditure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Postmaster General Hitchcock was charged with making an illegal expenditure of \$1,000,000 at a hearing before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service today. The man who made the charge is Charles A. Walters, editor of the Denver Harpoon.

Editor Walters declared that the Postmaster General and his assistant, Joseph Stewart, have "unlawfully and illegally paid to various railroad companies since March 12, 1910, \$1,000,000 for services and facilities specifically required by law, which services and facilities have never been furnished."

Continuing, Walters said: "I charge that the failure to supply such facilities—sanitary and safety appliances—has worked a great hardship on the men working in the railway mail service. The railway mail service employees also have been intimidated by official orders posted on order books and have been ordered to certify to the untruth that these facilities were being supplied."

The editor of the Harpoon further charged that the postal authorities have coerced many employees of the railway service into submitting false reports on the condition of their cars. Representative Prouty, of Iowa, suggested that the charges made by Walters should be made the subject of a special inquiry. John Shirley, president of the Illinois Steel Car Wheel Company, gave testimony along the lines of that offered by the editor from Denver.

When A. Walters was formerly a railway mail clerk and was kicked out of the service for his agitation for better conditions for the postal workers. In his paper, the Harpoon, he has conducted a vigorous fight for the introduction of steel mail cars, which would save many clerks now doomed to die in flimsy wooden cars in railroad wrecks. Walters has also exposed the tyranny of postmaster General Hitchcock toward the postal workers and has championed their cause at every opportunity.

PITIFUL STORY OF UNEMPLOYED MAN

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The unknown man who was found starving and with both feet frozen at the city garbage dump last night recovered sufficiently in St. Joseph's Hospital today to tell Dr. Isadore Miller that he was Malash Callahan, 42 years old, of 444 East 10th street, Manhattan. He said he came to Yonkers several days ago to find work, but failed to get anything. He built a little hut out of boards, pieces of tin and rags that he found on the dump. He lived on crusts of bread and other bits of food that he picked from the garbage cans. It was while digging in a frozen pile that he was overcome.

WOULD LET ALASKANS RULE THEMSELVES MORE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, today introduced a bill providing partial self government for the people of the Territory. The measure would move the capital of the territory from Sitka to Juneau and create a Council of eight members and a House of Representatives of sixteen to enact law for the government of affairs within the limit of Alaska. These laws to be approved by Congress, however, before going into effect.

COLD AND HUNGER KILL KENTUCKY FAMILY

HAZARD, Ky., Jan. 16.—Snowbound in their mountain cabin home, the three children of Mrs. Nancy Allen Fuzzy of Grapevine, near this town, perished from cold, and Mrs. Fuzzy was found lying unconscious beside their frozen bodies on the floor.

A neighbor noticed that no smoke issued from the chimney, and he dug his way through the snow into the cabin. A search revealed the fact that there was neither food nor fuel in the house. Efforts to revive the mother have proved unavailing.

TRIANGLE JURY NOW TARGET OF BLAME

Parents of Fire Victims Disconsolate Over Verdict of Acquittal.

Anger on the part of the parents who have lost children in the Triangle fire seems to be shifting now from Harris and Blanck, owners of the Triangle shop, to the jurors who found them not guilty.

The Call received yesterday a letter from Camillo Franco, of 342 East 11th street, whose daughter, Tina Franco, 16 years old, was one of the fire victims, asking for a list of the jurors who sat in the case of Harris and Blanck.

To a reporter who called at the Franco home, Mrs. Franco explained that she has a suspicion that one of the jurors is directly connected with the sewing machine concern from which she had bought a machine some time ago and is coming into her home. If this should prove to be the case, she said, she would cut off all business relations with that particular concern.

The tragic death of their 16-year-old left a deep imprint on the Franco family. The mother said last night that since her daughter had been burned the family were living on half rations.

"My girl was only five years and 3 months old at the time she was burned," Mrs. Franco said. "But she was making \$3 a week. She was taller than I am. She looked like a girl of 20. Her death has completely shattered my husband's nerves. He is unable to work at his trade, shoemaking, and he had to take a job as bartender, which pays him almost nothing. He has always been asthmatic. My daughter's death has ruined his health completely."

Camillo Franco, the husband, bore out the statement of his wife. Though tall and apparently robust, the man is a nervous wreck. The house he lives in is adorned with pictures of his lost daughter.

Pictures of the burned girl are everywhere on the walls, mantelpieces and windowsills. Each of these pictures, too, shows a weaver, indicating that it is constantly being handled. Mrs. Franco sobbed bitterly as she pointed out these pictures of her burned daughter to the reporter.

The Francos have eight children. Tina, the girl who was burned in the Triangle shop, was their oldest. The youngest was born two weeks after Tina's death.

In place of her daughter, Mrs. Franco is herself now putting in long hours finishing vests and clothing to help support her large family. The next oldest girl, 14 years old, was also pressed into service, and is now earning \$3 a week in a shop.

JURY WILL PROBE AUTO FATALITY

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—Justice Trenchard, of the Supreme Court, in charging the Mercer Grand Jury today, directed that an investigation be made into the circumstances surrounding the auto accident last Friday night, in which five persons lost their lives.

He told the jury that if the evidence indicated that the driver of the car, Frederick M. Foster, the sole survivor of the party, was guilty of criminal negligence he should be indicted for manslaughter.

MINERS TO STAND BY ANTI-CIVIC FEDERATION POLICY

Efforts to Meddle With This Provision Will Fail.

WAGES CHIEF ISSUE Will Wipe Out Differences in Effort to Improve Workers' Lot.

By J. L. ENGBAHL (Special to The Call). INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—The present Anti-Civic Federation policy of the United Mine Workers of America will stand.

That is the position of the administration forces in the big miners' union as the convention opened here today, and there doesn't seem to be any force in sight powerful enough to change it.

If any move is made to wipe out the constitutional provision adopted one year ago antagonistic to the Civic Federation it is understood that the committee to which the proposition is referred will bring in an unfavorable report, and the matter will meet an untimely death.

This would seem to indicate that little stock is taken in John Mitchell's claim at the convention of the American Federation of Labor that ex-President Tom L. Lewis had purposely packed the miners' convention for the purpose of ousting him from the Civic Federation.

The present miners' administration will try to wipe out all feuds and personal differences in the convention now meeting in an attempt to solve some of the big problems that confront the organization.

This has been its policy during the past year, and it has resulted in the re-election of the international officers by the largest majorities known to the history of the organization, according to the early reports now in circulation.

It is expected the vote will be announced within a few days, showing the re-election of President White and Vice President Hayes in a monster landslide.

It is admitted that the miners' convention is getting too unwieldy. No better evidence could be given than when 1,200 delegates jammed Tomlinson Hall here for the opening sessions.

Measures are on foot to cut down the size of the conventions, the matter of expense being one of the strong arguments in favor of this move, while another proposition is to hold the convention biennially instead of every year as is now the case.

The work of planning for a new wage scale is one of the big duties that confronts the convention. This matter will be referred to a wage scale committee within a few days, the committee to prepare to report to the convention.

It is expected that the committee will be made up of the presidents of the various divisions in the miners' jurisdiction.

BOSS SAYS THERE IS NO STRIKE ON

Lawrence Mill President Declares All There Is Is Some Mob Law.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 16.—There were no demonstrations on the part of the striking textile workers today, who appear in a state of terror following yesterday's massacre.

Efforts are being made by Mayor Scanlon to bring about a settlement of the strike, and after a conference between he and Secretary Supple, of the State Board of Arbitration, the latter conferred with the Executive Committee of the strikers and secured their consent to the board making an effort to end the war.

Supple and Scanlon will now endeavor to have representatives of the mill owners meet the Strike Committee with a view to adjusting the differences.

At present there is little prospect of such a meeting being held. President Wood, of the American Woolen Company, in whose mills most of the strikers were employed, sent word to the Mayor this afternoon that he would have nothing to do with any committee of strikers to arrange for arbitration.

Wood declares that there is no strike in Lawrence, but just mob rule, and that the mill owners would only be dealing with men who destroy property and who are in no frame of mind to discuss conditions.

The Strike Committee made it known today that they stood for a 13 per cent increase of wages, and would insist upon this concession before they returned to work. The committee declared that the statement of Wood as to the lack of property in the woolen mills was not in accordance with the facts.

Instead of being in a depressed condition, as Wood says, the strikers claim that business is remarkably good and want to know if it is not true that 6,600 workers were in employment in the Wood mill for several weeks prior to the strike, a greater number than ever found employment there before.

The strikers also say that double shifts are being worked in some of the mills and they recognize this as a sign of prosperity in which they believe they should have a share.

Furthermore, the strikers assert that while they are paid for fifty-four hours, they really work fifty-six hours, and that the deduction from their envelopes of from 20 to 70 cents weekly is a wage reduction and nothing else. It is declared that since the law went into effect the custom has been to start up the machinery a minute or so ahead of the regular hour and keep it running slightly over time, and also that the looms and other machinery are being run faster than before, in consequence of which their time amounts to practically fifty-six hours a week, yet they receive wages for two hours less.

All the mills except the Pemberton and Everett and that of the Lawrence Duck Company opened at the regular hour this morning, but were very short-handed. It is estimated that not more than one-fourth of the 15,000 operatives in the city went to work.

Dudley Holman, private secretary to Governor Posa, had a talk with Joseph J. Ettor, leader of the strike, this morning, and learned what the grievances are. He suggested that the matter be referred to the Board of Arbitration, and eventually, Ettor agreed to have Secretary Supple talk things over with the Strike Committee.

Ettor says that John Golden, of Fall River, president of the United Textile Workers of America, is an interloper. He explained that Golden's organization has no connection with the I. W. W., which is directing the strike here.

LAUNDRY STRIKERS TELL COMMITTEE OF WORKING CONDITIONS

Witnesses at Public Hearing Bear Stamp of Evils of Starvation Wages, Long Hours and Insanitary Work.

PROVING DEAD MAN GUILTY OF FRAUD SCABS THERE TOO

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 16.—A most unusual proceeding has developed in the trial of the United States Court of E. H. Young, the cotton seed exporter, on an indictment charging him with aiding and abetting the misappropriation of funds of the Galveston National Bank which made an assignment upon the tragic death of its president, T. J. Groce. The government is proving the dead president guilty of misapplying the funds of the bank as though he were present in flesh in court.

Counsel for the defense moved to quash the indictment against Young on the grounds that the president of the bank had never been convicted, hence Young could not be an accomplice, but the court proceeded to establish the guilt of the dead bank president so as to implicate Young, who is practically charged with having misappropriated nearly \$70,000 in one item.

WON'T RECOMMEND HITCHCOCK'S PLAN Taft Refuses to Accept Postmaster General's Recommendation as to Telegraph Lines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—President Taft will not recommend government ownership of the telegraph lines of the country.

It was learned today on excellent authority that Postmaster General Hitchcock's recommendation will not be sent to Congress as an administration policy.

Those who are familiar with President Taft's public utterances on the government ownership of railroads have never doubted what his attitude would be on the question of the government taking over the telegraph lines.

COMMISSION FOR END OF DEATH PENALTY ALBANY, Jan. 16.—A marked difference of opinion exists among legislators as to the advisability of abolishing the death penalty in this State. As a result, a movement is on foot looking to the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject and recommend visit States where capital punishment has been abolished and ascertain the effect.

GAYNOR'S ASSAILANT TAKEN TO ASYLUM TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Mercer County Court made an order today for the transfer from the New Jersey State prison to the State Hospital for the Insane in this city of James Gallagher, who is serving a twelve year sentence for his attempt on the life of Mayor Gaynor in the summer of 1910.

WOMAN LURED TO HOUSE AND ROBBED TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Policeman Timothy Hennessey, of North Tarrytown, while patrolling the Bedford road this morning, was stopped by a woman who said she had been lured from her home in New Haven, Conn., brought to Pocantico Hills and locked up in a house, where she was robbed of over \$200 at the point of a gun and by threats of violence from the "black hand." After the robbery she ran from the house and came upon Hennessey.

125 OVERCOATS ARE SOLD AT \$7.50 Just 125 beautiful, all hand tailored winter suits, which were at no time sold for less than \$15, will be placed on sale today at only \$7.50. You need a warm coat or suit now. John Moran, the Clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Adv.

hours of labor, which she performed in four days.

"You didn't have to work so long, did you?" Mrs. Gillette was asked. "Sure," she replied. "If we didn't want to work such long hours, the boss would have fired us. It's not boys and girls who would not work as late as 10 o'clock, and we had to stand for it."

She was then asked to enumerate the hours she had put in on the Christmas week, when she made the \$19.70, and every one in the hall eagerly turned to hear the poor, worn-out little woman describe how she worked the week. She gave the hours of work as follows:

Woman's Working Week.
Monday, 9 a.m. to 1:10 a.m.; Tuesday, 7:30 a.m. to midnight; Wednesday, 7:30 a.m. to midnight; Thursday, 7:30 a.m. to midnight; Friday, 7:30 a.m. to midnight; Saturday, 7:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

When asked whether she wanted to work such long hours, she replied it was not voluntary, but she was compelled to do so. She also brought out an evil which exists in every laundry shop, and that is the docking from the wages of the employees without their knowing the reason for the deduction.

She said that something was deducted from her wages every week, and that is for overcount. She then testified that she would first learn of the deduction when she got her pay envelope, and when she complained to the boss he would promise it would be fixed up, but the workers would never get back what was cut from their wages.

She said that there is always something taken off for washovers, but she never believed there could be washovers for \$2.50, which had been reduced one week.

Driven While Sick.
She said one day she felt sick and wanted to stop, but the boss told her to continue her grind, as this was not the time to stop. She then asked what would she do if she had to die, and the employer said she would have to "put it off till tomorrow."

"We had to do our work standing, and there was no place to sit down. There were chairs for a while, but they were broken and were never replaced," Mrs. Gillette testified.

When asked why she had struck, she said she wanted to better her conditions by reducing the working hours, and stop the abuse from the boss by being called all kinds of vulgar names.

A little girl, Sara Miller, testified she was 13 years old, and was making \$4 a week. She said she had to work from 7:30 in the morning till 6:30 in the evening, and sometimes later, with no place to sit down to rest a little. She said she thought she could better her conditions by getting higher wages and working less hours.

Anna McLain said she was 21 years of age, and had worked as a mangle girl for the Brunswick Laundry, and was getting \$6 a week.

She complained she had to go upstairs to the toilet, and had no dressing room. She had to stand while at work, and did not see any chairs in the shops and had to stand at the machine. When asked why she struck she said she wanted to get higher wages and work less hours, and thought that as the work was piling in and they had to work later and later, it was a good time to enforce better conditions. She also said she wanted to get dressing rooms so that the girls could undress without men interfering when the women were changing their clothes.

Why They Struck.
Tessie Glass, another employe of the Brunswick Laundry, said she was making \$7 a week, and usually had to work from 7:30 in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, and very seldom got through before that time. She did not get any extra time for supper, and testified she had struck to enforce higher wages and less hours.

Margaret Collins and Kate Larkin both denied that the employes had to work long hours, and said they were making good wages. The shop had large dressing rooms, both of them testified, the latter admitting, however, that she had to work on Fridays as late as 11 p.m., the former insisting she never worked later than 6 p.m.

Morris Robinson, proprietor of the Brunswick Laundry, was then called to the stand. Before he was sworn in Henry Goldsmith, an attorney, who the boss, who was actively engaged in butting into the testimony by putting silly questions to the girls, insisted that the Labor Law made exceptions for the two holiday weeks, permitting women to remain at work later than usual.

The board ruled, however, that the Labor Law did not make any exceptions to factories, but to mercantile establishments, and would rule the point out of order.

Robinson then testified that the statements of the girls as to their earnings were right, but emphatically denied that the women were compelled to work as late as 10 o'clock, and said he could not let them work as late as that, as he had to make room for the night shift which comes on at 6 p.m. and quits at 8 a.m.

He said the shops had toilets on each floor and also dressing rooms. There were benches all over the building, and the shop also had gas ranges for the workers to cook and fry something.

In reply to a query as to why the girls were docked, he said they got little clocks to ring up the work and then the sorters counted whether it was right, and he always took the sorters' word for the count. When the count would be true, he would deduct it equally from all the girls. He said he advised the girls to look out and spy upon their fellow workers to see that they don't ring up the work they have not done in order to protect themselves.

He said he was charging 5 cents for washing nets weighing from ten to forty pounds, and when asked whether they had washed any clothes unfit to go to the public wash, he said he did not know, as the nets were not opened but put in a machine, run up, and sent out damp to the hand laundry.

Celia Anita, a slender young girl, was sworn and denied Robinson's allegation that the girls had not worked later than 10 o'clock, and said she had worked sometimes until 11 o'clock at night.

Witness Cut Short.
Mrs. Julian Heath, who had taken an active part in investigating laundry conditions about a year ago, and who is chairman of the Committee on Laundry Conditions, was called as a witness, but was cut short, as it seemed she knew too much about the gross negligence of the factory inspectors in permitting intolerable conditions to exist in the shops.

She testified she entered the Brunswick Laundry at 11 p.m. and stayed there for half an hour. Chief Rogers then explained he would have to excuse her, as her testimony had no direct bearing on the strike, but was a statement on the general conditions in the laundries.

During the forenoon the employes of the Nonpareil Laundry were examined. Thomas Might, a driver for that laundry, said he had to work unlimited hours, many days being compelled to work until long after midnight. He was getting \$15 a week after working eight years at the business.

Mrs. Della McInerney, a shaker, said she was getting \$5 a week for tending twelve and more hours. Her daughter testified to the same effect, and both had struck to enforce higher wages and shorter hours.

Mrs. Mary Hunt and Miss Nora Bradley, both Elliot "heroes," said they were getting good wages and were satisfied with the conditions.

all day and there was no evidence of a chair in the shop. When the strike recently made a kick about working long hours they were promised an extra 25 cents if they worked till 9 o'clock, which they never received. She said the steam from the machines operated by the men was blowing on the girls, and no human being could stand the conditions in the shop.

Mrs. Hinchey brought out that the girls were compelled to do hazardous work, which machinists ought to do, being compelled to go around the mangles to cover and uncover them. She testified that on the last day they worked, Sunday, December 31, they worked from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., for which the girls were never paid.

Miss Anna Monaghan a collar starcher, said she was making \$10 a week for working from 7:30 a.m. to 10 and 10:30 o'clock at night. There was not a chair in the place, and the girls had to eat standing, and could not sit down to rest.

Miss Anna Peters, also said she was making \$10 a week for working similar hours. She said there was no dressing room, and the girls have to undress in the shop, and everybody steps all over the clothes.

Miss Anna Lackman testified to the same effect, and said she was stopped by powder several times while walking home from the shop late at night. She said the toilets were used by men and women, and the men changed their clothes in the toilets. All of them said they had struck to reduce the working hours and to get higher wages.

Witness Was "Mistaken."
Miss Minnie Hartzell, who walked over to the stand and immediately dashed off her testimony, which looked as if she had rehearsed it beforehand, said she had worked eight years in the laundry business and that Langfelder was the only boss she had worked for. She cried it was a lie that the girls had worked till late at night, and shouted: "We never worked later than 6 o'clock in the evening."

There are plenty of chairs in the shop, she replied to a query by Commissioner Rogers, but later said, "No, no, there are no chairs," while being cross-examined. She later had to admit that she had worked for the Central Laundry.

The session will be resumed this morning at the City Hall Aldermanic Chamber. The bosses had two attorneys, Henry Goldsmith and Julius Miller, who were busy all day interrupting witnesses and passing notes to the commissioners, getting them to ask the witnesses questions.

Jake Tazelaar, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, acted as the spokesman for the strikers, and he took part in the cross-examination of witnesses. The lawyers for the bosses tried to shut him off several times, but he insisted on his questions being answered.

Yuan Had Warnings.
Yuan Shi-Kai has been repeatedly warned that attempts would be made against his life, and friends have urged him to take refuge in the foreign consulates at Tien-tsin. The Premier, however, informed Sir John Johnson that he would not do so, and he did not fear assassination. A guard of twenty-five aviators usually escorted his carriage through the streets of Peking.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 16.—There is reason to believe that the Republican Government has secured control of the stock of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, and purposes to mortgage the entire fleet for \$1,000,000 (approximately \$1,000,000). Sheng Hsuan-Hual, who was formerly Minister of Communications in the first constitutional Cabinet of China and is now a fugitive in Japan, has hitherto held the controlling interest in the stock of the company.

CHI-FU, Jan. 16.—The republican revolutionaries Hai-Chen, Hai-Yung, and Sun-Tsin arrived here from Shanghai at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and being met by enthusiastic welcome from the inhabitants and the local officials. Republican flags were flowing everywhere, and fireworks were discharged as a sign of the joy of the population. The entire message stated that he had decided to throw in their lot with the revolutionaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The armistice between the imperialists and revolutionary forces in China has been extended to January 29. A dispatch received at the State Department today from the American Minister, Mr. Calhoun, at Peking, announces this latest move of the conflicting elements in their efforts for peace.

Rumor of Abdication.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—A cable dispatch from Shanghai, received here today by the Chang Sai Yat Po, stated that news had reached there from Peking that a proclamation of abdication was published by the throne today. Article 23 of the Chinese Constitution announced the Emperor's willingness to retire to the summer palace at Jehol.

HONOLULU, Jan. 16.—Thousands of citizens of Chinese descent are expected to see Sun Fo, son of President Sun Yat-sen, of the Chinese Republic, who is sailing for China today. He was presented with handsome gifts to deliver to his father and mother.

Say Japan Prepares.
ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Dairen, Manchuria, to the New York Times, says that preparations are going on for the Japanese annexation of the Kwangtung peninsula, following the boundaries originally set by the treaty of Simonsoki between Japan and China in 1895.

INDICTED BANKER DIES.
Thomas F. McClure Received Deposits After Bank's Close.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Thomas F. McClure, who was president of the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company of this city, when it was closed by State bank examiners two months ago, dropped dead in the Federal Building today. After the failure of the bank McClure was indicted by the Hamilton County Grand Jury on the charge of receiving deposits when he knew the bank to be insolvent.

WOMAN WAS CHEATED.
Mrs. Margaret Hinchey, who said she had been formerly for Langfelder, and had been at the trade about twenty years, said she went to work as a feeder for Langfelder for \$7 a week. After working one week she was made a forelady and promised \$9. When pay day came she found only \$7 in the pay envelope, and when she kicked she was told to let it go, and Langfelder promised he would fix it up next week, but when the next pay day came she found only \$5 in the pay envelope. The girls, she said, had to stand

all day and there was no evidence of a chair in the shop. When the strike recently made a kick about working long hours they were promised an extra 25 cents if they worked till 9 o'clock, which they never received. She said the steam from the machines operated by the men was blowing on the girls, and no human being could stand the conditions in the shop.

CHINESE PREMIER COMES NEAR DEATH

Bomb Thrown That Killed Horses and Wounded Men. Yuan Unscathed.

PEKING, Jan. 16.—An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to assassinate Premier Yuan Shi-Kai, one of the central figures of the national upheaval of the Chinese Empire. The would-be assassins did not strike the object of their attack.

The bomb which they threw at his carriage fell among his escort, killing two soldiers and injuring others, including a large number of bystanders. Eight or ten horses were struck by the splinters from the metal case of the bomb as expected to die.

Several horses belonging to the military escort, besides those attached to Premier Yuan Shi-Kai's carriage, were killed.

The streets were crowded with pedestrians at the time of the attempted assassination, but the bystanders in general did not show any hostility to the Premier.

The assailants selected a moment when the Premier, who has been one of the pillars of the Manchu dynasty, was on his way from the Imperial Court, where he had had a long audience with the Princess of the Imperial household.

The men who attempted to take Yuan Shi-Kai's life hoped to get away by mixing with the crowds in the streets, which were thronged at the time. They were, however, captured, however, and were taken by a detachment of Manchu soldiers into a house in the vicinity.

The public executioner was at once called, and, with his assistants, stood in front of the house. He will remain on duty there until he receives orders from the imperial authorities, who, it is expected, will command that the prisoners be executed immediately.

The Premier was driving in a carriage with open windows, which was preceded and followed by an escort of cavalry. The route was lined by soldiers and police, stationed five yards apart. The men faced alternately inwards and outwards and were carrying loaded rifles with fixed bayonets. The carriage had fixed opposite the residence of Dr. Morrison, correspondent of the London Times, at the corner of which the assassins had been standing when the bomb was hurled.

The Premier's assailants were three well-dressed Chinamen, who are stated to be prominent revolutionaries.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT OF PACKER ON GRILL

Government Gets Important Facts and Figures From Him.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—After a session of one hour, during which time he was on direct examination, Henry Timmons, chief accountant for Morris & Co., was turned over to counsel for the defense here today in the United States Court in which the indicted meat packers are on trial for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

M. J. Borders, counsel for some of the defendants, began cross-examination. Following his examination Assistant United States District Attorney Sheehan again took the witness in hand.

The redirect examination enabled him to ask many questions which the cross-examination had developed. By them he brought out figures relative to the shipments of Morris & Co. into the local markets of Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. These are facts and figures which are said to be things the federal side has coveted to a marked degree.

While they show that the shipments of this particular firm increased, the government maintains it in no manner tends to show that there was no institution in existence which had to do with the fixing of prices in fresh meats in a way calculated to restrain trade and stifle competition in the market of fresh beef.

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COFFEE

Sold Direct to the Consumer AT WHOLESALE PRICES in 5 lb. lots, or less as 20c. lb. WHITE FOR PURE LIEST W. F. GILLIES Established 1840 GILLIES COFFEE CO. 315-317 Washington St., N. Y. Tel. Park Pl. & Barclay St. Tel. 321-0274

OPEN WAR AGAINST PICTURE THEATERS

Philadelphia Plans to Discourage Operation of Small Fire-Trap Enterprises.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—A fight to drive out of business motion picture theaters in the center of the city that are daily exposing to death by fire their thousands of patrons, began this afternoon, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association.

These moving picture houses are declared to be unsafe; they are not supplied with proper exits, and fire in any one of them during a performance would result in hundreds, probably, being burned to death. Ways and means then, it is realized, must be found to either make it unprofitable for these places to remain open, or to force the proprietors to construct theaters that will conform with the new building laws passed last June, covering such places.

Houses built prior to the passage of that law do not come under its provisions, but there are ways and means to force the owners to make their places safe.

A discussion of the best method to pursue occupied several hours of the time of the underwriters at their meeting. One way suggested was through co-operation with the Director of Public Safety, the annual license of \$100 charged these places may be raised to \$500.

Ordinances to be presented to Council, it is expected, will provide to a large extent for the mitigation of present evils. The drafting of these ordinances may result from a meeting between members, representatives of the underwriters, and city officials, following the formal report of Fire Marshal Lattimer upon the Market street fire.

CONVICTED, TRIES TO GASH JUROR

Man Found Guilty of First Degree Murder Makes Desperate Attempt to Get Revenge.

Joseph Ferrone, armed with a jagged piece of glass, tried to reach one of the jury who had found him guilty of murder in the first degree last night in Judge Foster's part of General Sessions. When he failed, he managed to gash his own throat slightly while struggling with court attendants. George W. Gamcock, one of the jurors, fainted after leaving the courtroom.

The jury had been out only an hour before they brought in their verdict. Ferrone stood quietly enough while the roll was called and the verdict was announced. On the motion of his counsel, Charles J. Campbell, Judge Foster had just fixed Friday as the day of sentence when Ferrone lunged forward.

"I've lost my life," he gritted, his teeth showing like a snarling dog's, and leaped toward the jury box. Captain Panning, of the court squad, and three other attendants were close beside him. They grabbed him by the shoulders and heels when he was half way over the low railing which guards the front of the jury box.

As they jerked him back to his feet, Ferrone tried to cut his throat with the piece of glass, but only succeeded in making a slight wound. The juror who fainted, Gamcock, was nearest to Ferrone when he jumped.

MERRILL NOW HAS A PRIVATE SECRETARY

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Herbert M. Merrill, the "Ione Socialist" in the Assembly, is not so lonely after all. Many of his colleagues among the old party politicians in the Assembly are frequently turning Merrill into a theoretic expounder of Socialism in addition to his duties as a practical legislator.

Of course, the inquiries about Socialism which the old party Assemblymen make of Merrill, begin in a bantering tone. But Assemblyman Merrill somehow has the happy faculty of turning these jests and quips about the Socialism into a much needed lesson in the ways of his capitalist colleagues.

Merrill has now a private secretary in the person of James F. Bell, and is buckling down to work. He expects to introduce some pretty hot bills in the future.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR DRIVER

His Coal Wagon and Team Falls Over Thirty-Foot Precipice.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 16.—Stanley Moran, of Kingston, near here, had a thrilling frontier-like experience today when a coal wagon which he was driving down a steep incline on the mountain, skidded at the edge of a precipice, and just as he was about to dash over a thirty-foot precipice to a ravine covered with rocks.

The team of mules which were pulled with it miraculously escaped death. They fell into the fine coal spilled from the wagon. Moran caught some frozen shrubbery on the side of the hill and was pulled to safety a few minutes later by some passerby.

CALL ON STEEL TRUST, BUT NOT BY NAME

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, after carefully considering today the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House whether he has purchased structural steel or armor plate from the United States Steel Corporation, decided to recommend the adoption of a substitute.

The committee, in view of the paragraph in the naval bill in the last session of the Sixty-first Congress, which forbids the Secretary of the Navy to buy steel from a monopoly in restraint of trade, thought that to report the Stanley resolution, specifically naming the United States Steel Corporation, would in effect amount to a prejudgment of the government's case against that corporation. So the resolution that will be prepared will simply ask for all purchases of all steel by the Navy Department during the past year.

Stanley said this afternoon he had no objection to the omission of the name of the Steel Corporation from the resolution, as he wanted only to get at the facts.

THINK NO LIVES LOST IN BIG BOSTON FIRE

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The Revere House, one of the oldest and most famous hostilities in New England, was partially destroyed by fire early yesterday. Quick work by the employes and the firemen saved all the guests, although there were many narrow escapes. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Systematic search of the ruins at daylight disclosed no bodies.

The hotel, which fronts on Bowdoin Square and which has sheltered famous guests, was a five-story structure of stone and brick. Starting in the rear of the grotto, a decorated cafe in the lower part of the hotel, the flames gained rapid headway and in a few minutes had leaped up the stairs and elevated wells to the upper stories in the Bullfinch street annex. Employees of the hotel and others hastily gave warning to the sleeping guests and there were many thrilling rescues through the flames and smoke filled hallways and over the ladders.

DIDN'T KNOW VOUCHERS WERE USED WRONGLY

The contents of the report of Frank Sullivan Smith, referee in the proceedings brought by the Bar Association to punish Henry A. Robinson, former general attorney for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for conduct unbecoming a lawyer, in approving vouchers for money expenses of a detective and investigator, which were used for improper purposes, became known yesterday.

The referee finds that there was never any knowledge on the part of Robinson as to improper expenditures, and that in approving the vouchers he followed the custom existing in the legal department of the Metropolitan and elsewhere.

The referee did not find, and the testimony offered did not show, that any personal injury claim against the Metropolitan had been impeded or defeated by any act of Robinson's or of the investigator whose cases were covered by the vouchers in question. These vouchers were 211 in number and covered the period between November, 1890, and June, 1902.

TO DISCUSS CASE OF SHOE MACHINERY CO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A conference will be held at the Department of Justice tomorrow morning, at which the civil and criminal cases now pending in the United States courts at Boston against the United Shoe Machinery Company and its officers will be discussed. Charles E. (Chas.) of Boston, counsel for the company, has an appointment to discuss the cases with Attorney General Wickham.

Several weeks ago, shortly after the petition in equity asking for the dissolution of the concern and its subsidiaries was filed at Boston by the Department of Justice, the officers of the corporation expressed a desire to discuss the case with Wickham. Indictments against the principal officers of the company have been pending at Boston since last September.

WILL TEST NEW WEAPON LAW

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—It was announced today that the report of the Oneida County Grand Jury, which will be delivered later in the week, will show that the Sullivan Anti-Gun Toting Law is to be tested by two Utica companies vitally interested, the Savage Arms Company and the Horrocks, Ibbotson Company, the first company being the manufacturer of weapons and the latter dealer in sporting goods, including fire arms.

TWO KILLED BY GAS

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—A double asphyxiation at the boarding house at 502 Munroe avenue, Asbury Park, last night was discovered by Herbert Shively, one of the boarders. The victims are John Wesley Gibson, a sister, and John Fleury, a gardener, who were rooming together. Dr. Beveridge, who was called in when the bodies were found, said the men had been dead several hours.

TRAVIS

UNION MADE CLOTHING. FURNISHINGS. HATS. Third Avenue and 12th Street, N. Y. Don't Talk Socialism

COMING NEAR DEATH

Bomb Thrown That Killed Horses and Wounded Men. Yuan Unscathed.

PEKING, Jan. 16.—An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to assassinate Premier Yuan Shi-Kai, one of the central figures of the national upheaval of the Chinese Empire. The would-be assassins did not strike the object of their attack.

The bomb which they threw at his carriage fell among his escort, killing two soldiers and injuring others, including a large number of bystanders. Eight or ten horses were struck by the splinters from the metal case of the bomb as expected to die.

Several horses belonging to the military escort, besides those attached to Premier Yuan Shi-Kai's carriage, were killed.

The streets were crowded with pedestrians at the time of the attempted assassination, but the bystanders in general did not show any hostility to the Premier.

The assailants selected a moment when the Premier, who has been one of the pillars of the Manchu dynasty, was on his way from the Imperial Court, where he had had a long audience with the Princess of the Imperial household.

The men who attempted to take Yuan Shi-Kai's life hoped to get away by mixing with the crowds in the streets, which were thronged at the time. They were, however, captured, however, and were taken by a detachment of Manchu soldiers into a house in the vicinity.

The public executioner was at once called, and, with his assistants, stood in front of the house. He will remain on duty there until he receives orders from the imperial authorities, who, it is expected, will command that the prisoners be executed immediately.

The Premier was driving in a carriage with open windows, which was preceded and followed by an escort of cavalry. The route was lined by soldiers and police, stationed five yards apart. The men faced alternately inwards and outwards and were carrying loaded rifles with fixed bayonets. The carriage had fixed opposite the residence of Dr. Morrison, correspondent of the London Times, at the corner of which the assassins had been standing when the bomb was hurled.

The Premier's assailants were three well-dressed Chinamen, who are stated to be prominent revolutionaries.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT OF PACKER ON GRILL

Government Gets Important Facts and Figures From Him.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—After a session of one hour, during which time he was on direct examination, Henry Timmons, chief accountant for Morris & Co., was turned over to counsel for the defense here today in the United States Court in which the indicted meat packers are on trial for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

M. J. Borders, counsel for some of the defendants, began cross-examination. Following his examination Assistant United States District Attorney Sheehan again took the witness in hand.

The redirect examination enabled him to ask many questions which the cross-examination had developed. By them he brought out figures relative to the shipments of Morris & Co. into the local markets of Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. These are facts and figures which are said to be things the federal side has coveted to a marked degree.

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The 115th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement

COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS



UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE

Underwear, Shirts, Linen of Litholin Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overalls, Sweaters, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc.

Walters' and Cook's Outfitters, Corsets, Kimonos, Shirtwaisters, Gloves, etc.

Up-to-date Goods and popular prices.

SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS

50 Third Avenue
Near 10th Street, New York

CREAM OF HARLEM

SHOW POLICE RAIDED

"Respectable" Citizens May Be Asked About Immoral Performance.

About 800 stout and "respectable" Harlem business men, most of them church members and strictly moral men, stand in danger of having their records for morality and respectability badly muddled any moment that Inspector Sweeney and half a dozen of his aids may choose to summon these business men to testify before a magistrate.

Early yesterday morning these composing the cream of Harlem, were attending an "unusual" show on the top floor of the Lenox Casino. The "show" was announced by the distribution of invitations which stated that the unusual show could be seen by presenting the handbill and going to the door. Inspector Sweeney was invited to attend the performance, but he thought he would drop in, and would take half a dozen detectives along with him.

When the "police" was whirled around the hall politely, and in a moment the spectators were directing their attention to the seven men in evening clothes ranged near the door. "We are not here to arrest spectators," soothed Detective Diamond Dick Crosson. "All we want are promoters of this show."

Whereupon the police started to collect a \$500 picture machine, motion picture films, valued at more than \$1,000 each, fifty feet of wire and two suitcases filled with women's clothing.

"What right have you to take the stuff?" cried an ex-Alderman.

"Who owns it?" asked Inspector Sweeney, sweetly.

The ex-Alderman hurriedly confessed that he did not know who the owner was. Meantime some of the police had found the improvised stage and found a dead in the wings three women performers in a manner that no sane policeman would describe in detail, although the description would take hours.

HAVE YOUR SHOES REPAIRED

Loeber's Electrical Shoe Repairing</

LABOUCHERE'S DEATH
ENDS ROMANTIC LIFE

Editor of Fakers Was
Through Siege of
Paris in 1870.

FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 16.—Henry Labouche, the editor of the London Standard, died at his villa here this morning.

Henry Labouche was a daring journalist, a man who preferred being a political free lance to the harness in anybody's service, and a capitalist with sufficient means to back up his daring.

He had an interesting, not to say romantic, career. Born in London, in 1825, he was educated at Eton and Cambridge.

On leaving Cambridge, he went traveling. Mexico was a country he wanted to see. After a sojourn there he came to the United States, finding himself at St. Louis, then only a cluster of houses.

He then came to New York, and during his stay here he headed up the London Standard. Later he secured an appointment in the British diplomatic service. He was appointed to the English Legation at Washington, where he remained for several years. Afterward he served in London, Stockholm, Frankfurt, St. Petersburg, Dresden, and Constantinople.

In 1861 he contested Windsor in England. In 1881, he was asked to contest Northampton, and was returned as an extreme Radical. For several years he and his colleagues, including, worked together.

He was in Paris in 1870 during the siege. A correspondent of the Times and a go home, had a wife and family in London and other excuses for leaving. Labouche offered to go in his stead, and to this circumstance the public was indebted for the earliest and most realistic accounts of the siege of Paris from the victor's point of view.

When the London World was started, Labouche wrote the city articles. The World became profitable, and Labouche, "having an eye to business," withdrew from it and started Truth, which was a success from the start. It was bright, personal, audacious, and uncommonly well informed.

People bought Truth to see who was going to get it next. Soon the paper acquired a solid reputation as a weekly independent of the attractiveness of its social, political, artistic, and military gossip. It came to be regarded as a sound authority on financial affairs, and as the inveterate foe of all impostors, quacks, and swindlers of every kind.

There was scarcely a week that it did not publish an exposure of some kind or other, and although it was almost continually sued for libel, it was so sure of its facts and so well served by its counsel, the late Sir George Lewis, that it nearly always came off victorious.

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AGED FIRE FIGHTER
FREEZES TO LADDER

Hempstead, N. Y., Jan. 16.—A fire, during which members of the Hempstead Fire Department suffered frost-bitten hands and feet and frozen ears, started at noon today in a double house occupied by Cyril St. John and Adam Dagstadt. The entire department responded to the alarm, and before the flames were extinguished fifteen firemen were forced to give up on account of frozen hands and ears.

Jack Hilton, 70 years old, an exempt fireman, took a hose and mounted a ladder to the second story. The spray quickly encased him in ice, and in a few minutes it was impossible for the old man to move hand or foot. He was torn from the ice-coated ladder by four firemen and taken to his home in an automobile. His condition is said to be serious.

All of the members of the department went to their homes immediately after the fire and every doctor in town is busy attending them.

RUSSIA PLANS TO
END ITALY'S WAR

Say She Proposes Turkey
Renounce All Possessions
in Africa.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.—A report is current that proposals to put an end to the hostilities between Turkey and Italy have been submitted by Russia to the signatory powers of the treaty of Berlin. The suggestion is that Turkey should renounce her African provinces, but this will not be submitted to the belligerents until all the powers approve.

The Minister of Marine has not received any information regarding the sea fight off Kufundia in the Red Sea, where the Italians assert they fought and sunk seven Turkish gunboats on January 7 after a sharp battle.

The Turkish Minister of Marine points out that the only Turkish boats along the Arabian coast of the Red Sea were small revenue cutters armed with a single small caliber gun, and that they were quite incapable of withstanding an attack by warships.

ADEN, Jan. 16.—A division of Italian cruisers, including the Piemonte, Calabria and Puglia, with a flotilla of destroyers, are keeping a sharp lookout in the Red Sea for vessels conveying contraband or detachments of Turkish troops.

One of the Italian cruisers yesterday overhauled the British steamship Africa. After examining the passengers, a detachment of Italian marines took off twelve men who were traveling in the first class saloon on the ground that they were Turkish military men.

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SIX-HOUR DAY IS
URGED FOR WOMEN

Miss Dreier Tells What She
Considers a Living Wage
for Girls.

The first of a series of monthly conferences, held under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society in the United Charities Building, to discuss needs and status of woman in industry, was opened yesterday with an address by Miss Mary E. Dreier, president of the Women's Trade Union League.

Miss Dreier advocated fewer hours and higher wages for women workers. The report of the Kansas City Commission, Miss Dreier said, put the living wage of a woman at \$9 a week, and the Massachusetts Commission is about to report that \$12 is the least on which one can live in health and decency. In New York, she said, the average weekly wage of the woman worker was \$6.54, and the organization of women in trade unions was for the purpose of correcting just such a condition as this.

"Fewer hours and always fewer hours in our city," Miss Dreier said. "In fact—and medical authority warrants the statement—six hours should be the working day for women. That would best conserve health and make most for efficiency."

Instanting the case of the striking laundry workers, she said they worked fifty-four, sixty-eight, and seventy-two hours a week, and that a week often was crowded into five days. It was because of this they were striking. The conditions in unorganized factories and laundries, she added, were appalling.

In answer to a query as to what was the expedient thing to do to aid the laundry strikers, she said: "They need money to carry on the strike. They never made enough to save, and are depending now upon a strike fund of \$10,000 left by the late Carolina Woerlhofer."

This has been invested and they are using only the interest, she explained; but that was not enough. She also thought an open letter to the Laundrymen's Association, asking why they refused to recognize the unions, might be of some service.

Miss Pauline Goldmark, who spoke on the subject of caring for the children of working mothers, said many of the mothers were employed in the laundries where the heaviest work fell on the oldest. They were not trusted with machines, but were employed as "shakers" for which they got from \$5 to \$5.50 a week. Many of these, she was pleased to report, had joined in the strike for fewer hours and better pay.

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MERCY! NEW ROCHELLE
TO HAVE FACTORIES

Exclusive Gentry of Aristocratic
Burgh Awfully Excited
Over It.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The "updash clauses" of this town, many of whom trace their family tree to the Mayflower and then some, are striving hard to keep cool and dignified. Cuss words just would not be downed.

In their private homes they are cussing, too, but on the streets the horror of the situation is expressed only by a turned-up nose and a curt, disdainful "Mercy!"

All this because for the first time in the history of New Rochelle the Merchants' Exchange today voted to encourage factories to come to New Rochelle. Inquiries have been made for sites near the Sound or railroads and have been referred to Mayor Frederick H. Waldorf, one of whose campaign issues was the admission of factories to the city.

For 224 years New Rochelle has discouraged large industries within its limits, although peculiarly well located. The fear has been that factories would encroach upon the private residential parks, which there are over thirty in New Rochelle, but which are all restricted against any business or commercial buildings. A committee will be appointed to confer with Mayor Waldorf as to the best means of getting factories to come to New Rochelle.

Mayor Waldorf is to address the members of the exchange on the factory question. The inquiries for factory sites in New Rochelle is part of a general movement that appears to be coming along the shore of Long Island Sound, among which is said the Hoe Printing Press people are seeking to locate in Port Chester.

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IMMIGRATION BILL
REPORTED FAVORABLE

Senate in Accord With
Measure Putting Further
Check on Aliens.

(By Laffan News Bureau.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate Committee on Immigration today agreed to a favorable report on the bill of Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, which is designed to perfect the present immigration law and to tighten certain provisions that now make it possible for undesirable aliens to escape the immigration laws and officers of the government and enter the United States.

The bill will be reported to the Senate by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the committee's chairman as soon as the committee amendments have been inserted and the bill re-drafted.

It is contended that a weakness in the present immigration law makes it possible for an alien who might otherwise be excluded to enlist as a seaman on a ship bound for an American port. He can thus gain entrance to the United States, desert his ship and remain in this country. To strengthen this defect the Dillingham bill proposes that ships entering ports of the United States from foreign countries must sign a manifest and submit it to the immigration officers at the port. It is also provided that the steamship company shall be jointly responsible for all of its sailors.

A feature of the bill is a provision for the issuance to aliens admitted to the United States of certificates of admission containing certain descriptive data, and any alien leaving the country and expecting to return may file this certificate with the immigration authorities at the port from which he departs, obtaining in exchange a card of identification to secure his readmission to this country.

It is also provided in the bill that the time for deportation shall be extended from three to five years.

The committee eliminated from the bill a provision with reference to the exclusion of illiterate aliens, physically capable of reading and writing. This class will be dealt with in a separate bill.

Concerning the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese, the bill does not mention them by nationality, but covers them with the provisions that "persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States by naturalization" shall be excluded. The provision does not apply to government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, capitalists and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor their legal wives or their children under 16 years of age.

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The Call



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IS THE CASE TO BE FORGOTTEN?

Since the end of the Harris and Blanck trial, ending in what District Attorney Whitman probably rightly characterizes as a miscarriage of justice, the District Attorney's office, so far as known, has made no further move in this horrible affair. There seems to be a well defined desire to let it die out so that things may continue as they were when the fire occurred and 147 human beings were murdered in pursuit of profits.

It is part of the mission of The Call not to let such things be forgotten, and in accord with its duty, it yesterday published a direct account of an interview with Max Blanck, one of the partners in the concern where the catastrophe occurred. If the District Attorney's office wishes ground for further work on this case, it is already given. Blanck seeks to justify himself on the ground that the prosecution planted some of the evidence used in the trial and that the firm of Harris & Blanck were made scapegoats in order to let other persons free.

Harris and Blanck were known to be merciless, grasping employers, subjecting their workers to ignominious search after each day's work, conductors of a non-union shop, and therefore men who were seeking means to grind the last ounce of productivity out of their employees. But they were occupants of a building owned by another man, and they were supposed to be subject to the supervision of the Department of Buildings.

Now, without detracting anything from their personal guilt and responsibility, Blanck makes the direct statement that the firm to which he belongs was made the scapegoat, and an attempt to convict him was made on planted evidence. It is an excellent point for the District Attorney's office, which, according to Judge Whitman, is considering whether or not it can bring the partners to trial again.

If the firm were scapegoats, then there must have been other men who shared responsibility. That is easily figured out. How about Mr. Asch, who lives in Connecticut, but whose property is still here in New York? How about the various city departments supposed to be responsible for safeguarding this building? Why not bring them to trial?

Evidently Harris and Blanck are no more satisfied with the outcome of the trial than the public are. They believe they were wronged in being brought to trial at all. The public believe they were wronged in the fact that the proprietors escaped all responsibility. But that is now a closed question, and no one knows it better than Judge Whitman. Why does he not get after the men whom Blanck believes were the scapegoats? Why does he not bring them to trial?

One thing that Blanck said was of especial interest. There was no automatic sprinkler on the floor where the fire occurred.

Either Asch or the Building Department is responsible. It is easy to find the individuals in the Building Department whose work it should have been to see that this was installed or whether Asch had neglected to follow orders given him.

Unless this is done, it is evident that this case is going the way of so many others. Blanck alleges that in spite of following all rules laid down, he believes the lives of workers are still endangered. Ex-Chief Croker has said there exist countless fire traps in New York. There is no reason for the existence of one. But there will be plenty of them while there is a combination of dawdling District Attorney officials, conniving Building Department officials, reckless building owners and firms like Harris & Blanck. That Blanck is now sore is understandable. He feels that in being brought to trial, even though he escaped punishment, his supposed confederates deserted him and his partner and tried to make them shoulder the terrible responsibility.

It will be remembered that the case was long postponed and that when it was brought to trial the resentment had largely died out. The jury that tried it was largely made up of business men. Any one of them might any day be confronted with a similar condition. They unhesitatingly declared the firm not guilty of the charges alleged.

But behind those charges there is responsibility. The case of Mr. Asch might be made the subject of investigation and of trial. So, also, might the action of the inspectors whose duty it was supposed to be to look after this particular structure. Then, as a further evidence of good faith, District Attorney Whitman might explain why he selected this particular mode of trial and why he did not bring proceedings against some one else.

Another statement by Blanck might be made the subject of investigation, and that is the relative safety of the building the firm now occupies. From that there is a direct line of work in following up the allegations of Ex-Chief Croker concerning the number of industrial fire traps in this city.

Nothing can now be done to mitigate or lessen the horrors of that terrible Saturday afternoon. But something can be done to make its repetition impossible. District Attorney Whitman's lamentations about a miscarriage of justice are vain. But he can get to work on others who may have been responsible. He can get to work on seeing that every building law is observed and that, if existing laws are inadequate, others are passed. He and others may be anxious to forget this case. The Socialists are not going to allow it to be forgotten.

PERSIA'S APPEAL TO SOCIALISM

That call of the Persian Socialists to their Comrades all over the world to protest against the grabbing of the country by Russia, while pathetic, is at the same time a gratifying incident. Pathetic, for the reason that we can as yet do practically nothing but protest, but gratifying because of the recognition from a country so far off, and supposedly untouched by Socialism, that the last hope of the weaker peoples of the world lies in the growing strength of the Socialist movement.

The last hundred years or so has been an era of despoliation and robbery of the weaker peoples on a more extensive scale than ever before known, the robbery extending to the most remote regions of the earth. Ancient lands whose history extends back many centuries beyond that of their despoilers, and within whose borders developed the first stages of world civilization, have had their peoples butchered, their nationality extinguished and their territories partitioned out by those exploiters of their kind, who, to maintain a system of robbery in their own territories, find it necessary to extend their operations in the same line outside their own borders.

The peoples thus menaced have hitherto appealed to the "civilized world" to intervene in their behalf, to so-called "enlightened public" opinion, to "our common Christianity" to the bourgeois lovers of peace, and the various movements, conferences and societies for its promotion and maintenance, but always in vain. And it is a gratifying fact that they are now beginning to understand the farcical and hypocritical nature of the shams and abstractions to whom they previously made their prayers and are now showing an inclination to address themselves to the Socialists of the world, to the movement which is organizing and uniting the working class of all countries, and which they rightly recognize as the coming world power, whose definite object is the extermination of the robber class, and the freeing of all humanity from exploitation and oppression. Such recognition is not only most gratifying but

Americanism and Socialism

Do They Agree?

By WILLIAM HARBERS.

Does Americanism and Socialism agree? Well, in a way they do, and in a way they do not. If by Americanism is meant to humbug, to ruin, to outrage, and to degrade the people, or, in other words, "to do the other fellow before he does you," as it has come to mean, then it does not agree with, but is opposed to, Socialism. If, on the other hand, by Americanism is meant what it originally denoted: Political freedom, equality, independence and justice, regarding rights and opportunities to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" for each and all, by abolishing political despotism, tyrannical, hereditary rulership of kings, special privileges, etc., then it certainly does agree with Socialism. The only difference between them, if any, is that Socialism succeeded Americanism by consistently carrying out its political principles to their logical conclusion, and extending or applying them to the domain of economics and industry, as well as politics and government.

In that, Socialism not only agrees entirely with Americanism in a political sense, but Americanism will ultimately correspond with Socialism in an economic sense. Socialism not only stands for what Americanism stands for politically, but it also stands for the same thing economically; that is, Socialism means economic as well as political freedom, equality, independence and justice of rights and opportunities, by placing at the disposal of each and all alike, on the same terms or conditions, access and use of the means and resources of living and production for their support, so that they will be able to help themselves of their own accord and enjoy the full value or product of their labor.

Socialism will do that by abolishing economic tyranny, despotism, hereditary rulership of capitalists, special privileges, etc. And for Socialism to do that it must stand for the abolition of "capital," just as Americanism stood for the abolition of "kings" and "chattel slavery." Just as Tom Paine said, "Let us kill the King but spare the man," and just as the abolitionists, by freeing the black slaves, abolished chattel slavery, so will the Socialists kill or abolish "capital," by doing away with the private ownership and control of it, and making those things that are now "capital" the common property of all the people, to be operated and conducted in the interest of all the people, and not for the exclusive benefit of a favored few at the expense of the victimized many, as now. Socialism is not only opposed to the domination and exploitation of human beings politically; it is also opposed to such wickedness economically.

According to Americanism, it was not right or good that some people should rule as "kings" over the lives of other people as their "subjects," and according to Americanism also, it was not right or good that some people should privately own or control the bodies of other people as "chattel slaves," and so, according to Socialism, and for the same reasons, neither is it right nor good that some people should privately own or control as their "capital" the things that the bodies of other people depend upon and need and must have for their support in order to be able to live and work with or starve without.

The evils that result from "capital" are far worse than those that result from "kings" or "chattel slavery." The perversion of the materials and instruments of living and production from their primary purpose of supplying and satisfying our wants, needs and desires into the subsequent vile one of "capital" for exploiting one another, has given to those who own it a power and advantage over others who do not, and by thus keeping them in subjection and dependence, suppress and oppress them by making them pay a tribute in rent, profit and interest for the use of those things so owned, and in that way rob the workers of the product of their labor, which causes them to suffer in misery and poverty as a consequence, while the parasites and demons of "capital" are enabled to revel in the sordidness of villainy and debauchery at the expense and to the sorrow of the outraged workers.

That is what is going on in industry and society today, economically as the state of affairs or circumstances of the "capitalist" system, with all the crime and depravity that it causes, and if it is not Americanism to have such revolting conditions exist in government, politically, can it be reasonably said to be Americanism to have it exist in industry, economically? Well, hardly!

Socialism holds that what the people have not got economically or industrially, they have not and really cannot have politically, because those who own and control the economic and industrial conditions also own and control, or practically so, and by virtually significant and valuable as well, and its extension a thing to be most earnestly desired.

the of it, the political government, and with it on that account, the lives and hopes of the people, who are obliged to submit to its "authority." As the government, politically, is but the abstract reflection or expression of the economic or industrial conditions prevailing at the time, so Socialism holds that the political government cannot and never truly will be "of, by and for all the people" until we have industrial government of, by and for all the people; that is, until all the people, and not only a few, own and control for themselves the things they must have to live and work with. In other words, until the economic and industrial conditions are collectively and co-operatively used or conducted in the interest and the rights of, by and for all the people. Socialism holds that it is not enough for people to own only their bodies, and be politically free (3), but that they must also own for themselves all the things that their bodies depend upon and that are necessary for their existence, industrial welfare, freedom, etc., and that the only way to be sure of that is for them to administer the functions and power of government in their own behalf, economically and politically, for securing the support, protection and advancement of their rights and interests in that regard.

Socialism holds that until the people have economically what they are supposed to have politically, the political phase of the question alone is nothing but a mockery, a farce and a swindle. That to be devoid of the material things of life economically and industrially is to have the political relation or reference of the people to those things exist in name only, in vain abstractions, theories, ideas and empty words, but not in fact, in substance, in concrete form or actual practice.

And it will continue so until the people have sense enough to know how to use the political power they possess to gain the economic and industrial control they desire.

To be destitute, denied, deprived, dispossessed and disinherited of your rights and interests in the ownership and control of your economic and industrial means and resources of living and production is to make a humbug, a delusion and a snare of your so-called political rights and interests in those things, unless used to right the wrongs and injustices, by gaining those things you are entitled to economically, through a wise and intelligent use of the government politically, for that purpose, without which the workers are helpless and defenseless, and placed at the mercy of the capitalists who "privately" own and derive revenue from their "capitalization" of public properties and "investing" them against the workers.

All of which is contrary to genuine Americanism. Capitalism, with all its corruption, rottenness, graft, immorality, enmity, etc., is completely hostile to Americanism, as well as to "patriotism," as understood. Only Socialism is in full accord with Americanism. Americanism is not entire or final in itself alone politically. It can be made more harmonious and effective only by adding to what it is the other half which it lacks, namely, the economic factor or element of its being, the factor that defeats and ridicules the political factor when the two do not agree with each other. When Americanism prevails in industry as it should in politics, then it will agree with Socialism in every essential, and not only partially so, as now. After all, Americanism is merely what the people make it, and when they are ready for Socialism, then it will be Americanism. For when Americanism stands for economic and industrial as well as political freedom, equality, independence and justice, then the two terms will represent identically the same thing. In promoting that enlightenment Americanism made the advance politically; and Socialism is making it economically. Both are mutually progressive in their way. Each embraces the other. Together they play their part in the evolution of society, and raise it to a higher standard, a nobler and better order of civilization. Combined they make for truth and humanity.

And in that great movement for economic emancipation and political regeneration no American worthy of the name and imbued with the "spirit of '76" can live up to those convictions and not be a Socialist.

Socialism is the next inevitable step in the upward and onward march of civilization, just as Americanism was the inevitable step after feudalism. Then why not join and help along this new system of society that is dawning upon us and taking the place of the old, dying, outworn system of capitalism, for our own sake? Are you not so patriotic that you despise a political Benedict Arnold? Surely you do not want to be an economic traitor to the "Cause" of today, do you? You honor and glorify the political heroes and their victories of the past, in winning for you the principles you claim to hold allegiance to. Now, why not make good your declaration and your praise of them by earnestly doing as they did in their day to carry on the political revolution and thus enlist yourself in actually carrying on the economic revolution of your day—Socialism—and make it as successful as your forefathers did theirs? Sooner or later you must. Forces most powerful have so decreed.

Direct Action in Religious Circles

While we Socialists have troubles of our own with what is called direct action, it appears, also that even those much more righteous than we are by no means exempt either, as the following press items called within the last few days, seem to demonstrate:

"Tampa, Fla., Jan. 1.—After the close of his sermon, in which he referred to the church as a 'den of thieves,' and to certain members particularly as 'grafters,' and moved to suspend Rev. F. M. Sprague, a former pastor, and his wife six months for 'grafting,' Rev. R. I. Kirkland, pastor of the First Congregational Church, was severely beaten by several fashionable members here today.

"Miss Cora Sprague, daughter of Rev. Sprague, pounced upon the minister and scratched his face with a cluster of diamond rings."

"Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Church squabbles, which have rent St. Mary's Mission, Sherwood Park, for two years, have culminated in an encounter between the rector, the Rev. G. H. Houghton Butler, and Mrs. George H. Wetmore, a former parishioner.

"Mrs. Wetmore tried to enter the mission last night to attend a parish meeting, and Mr. Butler objected. The two met in the vestibule. Mrs. Wetmore's hat was knocked off and trampled into a shapeless mass, her hair was tumbled about her shoulders and she says she was painfully bruised. She threatens action against the clergyman. He says she attacked him with a baton and that he will also go to court.

"Some time ago Mrs. Wetmore made charges against Mr. Butler. Bishop David H. Greer appointed a commission to hear the charges and Mr. Butler was acquitted. The rector called the meeting tonight to trash out the differences, but refused to admit Mrs. Wetmore, alleging she is no longer a member of the church. She was attended by Mrs. Anna Wolfe, a neighbor, and her husband.

"The trouble broke up the meeting."

"Jan. 11.—Signals of distress were flying at the First Church of Christian Scientists at 60th street and Central Park West, during a prayer meeting last night when Mrs. Edgar F. Wright, of Bay-side, L. I., continued talking after she had been ordered to keep quiet. Mrs. Wright subsided only after there was a threat to eject her from the church.

"The First Reader, Richard P. Verrall, told Mrs. Wright to sit down as soon as she got on her feet to give her 'testimony.'

"You have no right to stop me," was her answer. "I came here tonight to talk, and I will talk."

"Please conduct the lady from the church," the First Reader commanded. "Mrs. Wright was up in arms in an instant. 'Don't you dare lay hands on me,' she shouted, as the usher started toward her. 'Don't you dare! Let me alone or it will be worse for you and everybody concerned.'

"The occupants of the back pews stood up and the gallery craned their necks to see what would happen. Nothing happened. The usher ignored Mrs. Wright's threat and was about to carry out his orders when she decided to sit down. The testimony given went on. Mrs. Wright had nothing further to say."

"Lisbon, Jan. 11.—The clerical inhabitants of Assentis, in the Province of Tras-os-Montes, enraged at the alleged destruction of a church statue, marched to-day to the neighboring village of Outeiro, and attacked the Republicans. Five persons were killed and fifty wounded during the fight."

The list could be considerably increased if we could find space, but from the intensity and whole heartedness with which the good people fight the good fight of faith between themselves, the prospect for the churches uniting to "crush Socialism" doesn't look particularly bright and perhaps when they get through with each other, there won't be enough left to cause us any great apprehension.

CHANGED.

By Irwin Tucker.

Three laborers stood by the Vatican gate.

Peter, and Paul, and John— While the Pontiff went forth in imperial state

His cardinals' hats to put on. He shone in the sunlight with jeweled brocade,

And his prelates in purple and ermine and red

Held a wonderful canopy over his head; (They were ragged—Paul, Peter and John.)

And they thought of one's head that was circled with thorn

To the cry of "Behold him, your King!"

Whose robe, though of scarlet, was spattered and torn,

And who bled from the scourge's sharp sting.

"The people are starving," mid all this display,

And the cry is not "Love," it is "Pay, children, pay!"

Can this be His Vicar?—what a change, since our day!"

Said Peter to Paul and to John.

'The Sensitiveness of Russia'

Editor of The Call:

Inclosed is an article which has been sent to two capitalist papers for publication and returned.

"During the height of the agitation on the Russian passport question, I sent it to the Times, hoping to smudge it in during the general excitement and in that way give the feeling against Russia a more universal application.

The Times kept it for nearly one month and finally returned it with a polite excuse, based on the "lack of space."

In a spirit of fun, I then sent it to the World, which being a very liberal paper ought to take an interest in a subject involving the idea of liberty and the interest of civilization, even in a remote and much forgotten part of the world, though such interest may not be backed up by the influence of Jewish bankers in New York. It did not take more than two days for the liberal and progressive World to find out that my article was not a subject that would pay dividends.

The readers of The Call are better instructed in the subject matter of my article and I do not expect the practical benefit from it that might accrue from the publication in a large capitalist paper, and I also realize the value of the space in The Call being the party organ, so I will leave it altogether to your judgment, whether it is of any practical benefit to publish it in The Call.

If you do not think it is advisable to use it, please return it to me. Fraternally yours, AXEL E. ELLIS, New York, N. Y.

To the Editor of The Call:

During the recent agitation for the abrogation of the Russian treaty, there has been a great deal said about the sensitiveness and pride of Russia and about a desirability to avoid hurting her sensitivities, but is there really any reason for any such considerations?

Is it in fact possible to admit that Russia has any pride or sensibility. Is it possible to hurt anything that does not exist? One might imagine a certain kind of sensitiveness possible with Russia, just as a horse thief or murderer may be a little sensitive over the topic of rope, but how it is possible to admit to a country the very name of which is the synonym for tyranny, oppression, brutality and bottomless corruption any capacity for pride. Sensibility is with Russia replaced by bluff and pride by bluster. Did Russia consider the sensitibilities of Persia or even the United States when she ordered the Persian Government pre-emptorily to discharge Mr. Shuster, an honest and faithful employe of Persia and a citizen of the United States? What had Shuster done to arouse Russia's hatred? He had been honest, capable, and incorruptible to Russian bribes. Such qualities are lauded and rewarded by civilized nations, aye, even by savages, who possess some primitive virtues.

The emblem of Russian power is the knout, the whip, and the only argument she fully understands and recognizes is the knout in a stronger hand than her own.

The United States only needs to speak out loud and not mince her words and Russia will give in, for she is as big a coward as she is a bully. Japan tried patience and diplomacy, but the more Japan yielded the more insulting and overbearing Russia became, until one fine day Japan's patience was exhausted, and we saw little Japan sweeping the floor with the Russian giant. Everybody remembers still the bragging and blustering of the Pan-Slavic press and the Russian army officers before the war, but when the Japanese had sunk the Russian ships, captured her fortresses and whipped her armies to a frazzle, then it took all the diplomacy of another famous blusterer by the aid of misapplied American prestige to save an enormous money indemnity to Japan. In fact, Japan was cheated of the full fruit of her victories by American aid in favor of Russia. It is often said that America owes something to Russia for her aiding with the Union in the Civil War, but that was simply an incident of her general policy to side with any government against any kind of rebellion. She sided with Austria against Hungary in 1848, with Turkey against Greece in 1828, and against any uprising, however justifiable the cause, since the days of the Holy Alliance.

Russia having a government, the most hated in the world by her own subjects, is as a matter of policy on the side of any government against its subjects. But Russia has no sympathies for America. Their aims and ideals are as opposite as the poles of the compass, and they have been friends simply because they are living far apart. Any decent man's friendship for Russia is necessarily proportional with the distance he is away from it. Persia and Russia being neighbors, Persia being the weaker, of course, they must be enemies. This fact is greatly to Persia's credit, for it

proves that she is really progressive in civilization and national independence and purity. Wherever Russian power reaches, there is despair, stagnation and death. "Where Attila's horse trod, there grew no grass," it was about the terrible chief of the Huns, and the same thing is true about the Cosack messengers of the Czar. In the Russian sphere of influence there is corruption and decay and death, liberty or progress. The patriotic Russians know that, and that is why they ought to rather die fighting than allow the Russians the least bit to say in their internal affairs.

There is now another small nation fighting against annihilation, against being drowned or smothered by Russian filth and corruption, and America knows it, as all the world knows and watches the unequal struggle. American and English dollar diplomacy is not interested. It might like to stand up for little Finland for her life and death struggle, with the Russian bear, Kipling's "Ages of the bear that walks like a man."

Since prehistoric times the Finns have lived in the land of the midnight sun, their beautiful land of the thousand lakes, and they have loved and worked for their poor, cold, hard right under the Arctic circle, and created of it one of the garden spots of the earth. They have built up a civilization along the most advanced modern lines, a national culture second to none, a literature which perhaps per capita is the richest in the world, they have built cities rich in monumental works of art and architecture, they are at the top level in industries, agriculture and navigation. This progress has been done under their own national administration, against the active opposition and jealousy of Russia, until finally Russia has decided to ruin Finland for good and pull her down to her own low level. "Finis Finlandiae" blared screamed the Russian reaction, when the Russian Duma voted to usurp the right to legislate for Finland. Just as in the case with Shuster in Persia, so in the case with Finland, the removal of faithful, capable and honest Finnish officials and filling the offices again with ex-convicts and other scum of Finland and corrupt capitalist baggers from Russia. The Finnish budget for next year has been fixed so that the appropriations for education, hygiene and the arts and sciences have been cut down very much and the Finnish treasury robbed to support the Russian army and to pay pensions and salaries to a drove of hungry Russian officials. All this is done illegally, without a shadow of right or legitimate excuse and is a violation of a long array of treaties, oaths and guarantees.

This is done with the sanction of the "Peace Car," Nicholas II, who as the Grand Prince of Finland, has solemnly sworn to uphold the Finnish constitution, just as all his predecessors have done before him.

It is very plain that the peace movement must remain as an academic discussion simply, as long as Russia is in its present condition, for it will not respect any treaty if that is not an army stronger than its own ready to pounce down and pinel her for her faithfulness and staidy. Russia again could not possibly disarm, for the moment she did all the non-Russian nationalities of Finland, Baltic provinces, Poland, Kancaus, would rise and throw off the hated tyranny. The army is the only strength, as she could not exist a day without it, and it is a poor sort of army at that, as the large European powers. Although it is large in quantity, it is poor in quality. If Germany invaded Russia tomorrow, it would soon be "Russia" for all the foreign nationalities now oppressed to the point of desperation, would revolt at once against Germany, and the most intelligent and energetic part of the Russian empire is amongst them.

The most important political question before Europe, or rather the whole human race is the Russian problem, for even the Persians and the black races are progressive but Russia alone is not. She is an inert mass at the bottom of a pit of crime and despair. The bureaucratic ruling class was by bayonets on the backs of the masses of "cattle," who are not voting cattle, and absolutely unable of freeing themselves.

This condition cannot go on much longer. Something must be done to free the non-Russian civilized nations who are being destroyed by the depredations of Russian barbarism and also to liberate the bulk of the Russian people from the power of the band of bandits who as the bureaucracy of Russia should not the United States take lead in this important civilizational work of the world? She has done before, when she stopped the depredations of the pirates in the United States and she freed her own population. She is doing the noble thing in championing the rights of the oppressed Jews in Persia, but she should not overlook at least equally important civilizational work in Finland. The press of America should keep the public informed of what is going on in Finland, not be too much afraid of hurting the Russian "sensibilities."

SUBMARINES IN PRACTICE.

Fifteen years ago practical submarine vessels had no existence outside the pages of Jules Verne and similar highly imaginative authors of fiction.

That these authors were correct in their theories is proved by the fact that today there are in the British navy no fewer than 55 of these submersible vessels, with a further 15 being built.

France owns 81 submarines, and has 26 building; Germany possesses 14; Russia, 30; the United States, 15, and Japan, 2; while each of these nations contemplates many more.

TOO GREAT A TEST.

The professor was giving a lesson on phonology and had asked to step forward from the audience to act as a subject.

"After a careful examination of the cranium, he turned to the seated audience and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, tuberculosis on this boy's head is so fully well developed. It is the of phlogoprogenitiveness. In the of doubtless proves that this boy has a great affection for his mother."

Turning to the boy, he asked: "Isn't that true, my lad?"

"The boy hesitated a moment, replying, 'Then he buried out: "Please, sir, I like my mother very much, but I ain't quite so affectionate as you."