

emancipation of the Working
must be ac
themselves

The Weather.

Generally fair today, Tuesday unsettled and probably showers; moderate northwest and west winds, becoming variable.

TELEPHONES 2371-2375 WORL.

No. 87. NEW YORK—MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1910. Price, Two Cents.

WHEELER GIRL BURNED ALIVE

Physician Says Child Living When Walter Shoved Her Into Fireplace.

WHEELER WALKS INTO POLICE Tells Strange Story of Young and Her Connection With the Case.

Link in the chain of essential circumstantial evidence with the police and the District Attorney's office are surrounding Albert Wheeler, charged with the murder of the 14-year-old Ruth Wheeler, would be to find out if the girl was alive when she was shoved into the fireplace.

When the postal card written to the school by Albert Wheeler from his grumpy rooms at 222 East 75th street reached this "business" school, no effort was made to discover what manner of man it was who was offering a position to young girls just released from the discipline of the schoolroom. The fact that this section of the city does not produce many men in need of secretaries or stenographers did not seem to occur to the managers of the school. They had secured the girl's tuition money, they had taught her all they could of stenography, they had "secured" her the position. Their duty was done.

So when this little girl, anxious to put her newly acquired knowledge to use in helping support the family, called at the school last Thursday to learn if they had anything that looked like the promise of a position for her, they simply handed her the postal card of the degenerate Walter and sent her to her death in his grimy rooms on the upper floor of that East Side tenement house.

It would seem like a little thing to investigate the prospective employers of the girls who are being graduated by dozens from the so-called business colleges of the city. It would seem to be a simple matter to demand that any person writing and offering employment should be compelled to send references, which should be investigated. Had this been done little Ruth Wheeler would not have been sent to her death by the manager of this business school and New York city would not have been disgraced by one of the foulest crimes in its criminal history.

Business College Is to Blame For Shocking Wheeler Murder

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ROOSEVELT TALKED THROUGH HIS HAT

So Declares Egyptian Nationalist After Hearing His Views on Religious Tolerance and the Press.

CAIRO, March 27.—Probably the most interesting incident thus far in connection with Roosevelt's visit here occurred today, when, at his own suggestion, he held an informal conference with a number of Egyptian newspaper men.

BRAVE FIREMAN PREVENTS WRECK

The Yonkers accommodation train, in charge of Conductor Howes and Engineer Frank Barrows, left 155th street at 4:35 yesterday afternoon, bound for Yonkers via the Yonkers branch.

34 CHILDREN IN THIS MAN'S FAMILY

Bouncing Baby Boy, Just Born to Joseph Sears, a Carpenter, Completes the Grand Total.

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.—Joseph Sears, a Dedham carpenter, has just welcomed the arrival of a bouncing baby son. Ordinarily a visit from the stork would not occasion much comment in Dedham, but in this case it is the thirty-four child that Sears has become the father of, and his neighbors feel almost as interested and as proud as he does. Only twelve of the Sears children are now living. Seven of them are girls, of whom three are married.

IN CHRISTIAN YONKERS Pamersby Let Dying Man Lie on Sidewalk Six Hours, Think- ing Him Drunk.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 27.—Thomas Martin, thirty-three years old, of 121 Vos avenue, fell yesterday from the third story window of Public School No. 3, of which he was janitor. He landed on the sidewalk before the school in Lockwood avenue. There he lay for fully six hours with two of his ribs broken, and his left lung punctured.

EASTER PARADE LIKE DELIRIUM TREMENS

Fifth Avenue's Annual Grand Turnout Shows Everything in Latest Styles.

Hats, hats, hats. Red hats, blue hats, white hats, green hats, purple hats. Last year's merry widows, last season's peach baskets, last winter's toques, spring's chancelliers. Straw hats, wire hats, cloth hats, fur hats. Parisian models, Hester street shapes, Oshkosh models, Boverly top pieces, Harlem head covers.

It was a gala day all along the line. From the Washington arch, at the foot of Fifty avenue, up to 110th street, the sidewalks were one mass of color. Nature herself was outdone. Pretty girls and ugly girls, old and young, all vied with each other in showing of their "high steps." It did not matter so much what sort of dress was worn, "the hat's the thing."

They were all there. Debutantes, shop girls, merry maids, belles of Avenue A, acrobats, school girls, ooh la laas, and the rest of the weaker sex. It seemed that every woman east of the Mississippi and Brooklyn was prancing on the avenue. Reubens from Jersey, upstate and 42d street, gazed wonderingly at visions of feminine loveliness until their hearts were all in a flutter.

POLICE BRUTALITY MATCHES STUPIDITY

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—William McGuire, of 808 North 23d street, died at the Hahn Emann Hospital tonight from a fracture of the skull and other injuries and a new policeman named Frank Connelly is held without bail awaiting the coroner's inquest.

EIGHT MEN KILLED IN GUN EXPLOSION

MANILA, March 27.—It is reported that a gun on the cruiser Charleston exploded while she was at target practice in Olongapo bay. Eight men were killed or wounded. The cruiser is returning to Cavite.

MRS. BLATCH KNOWS LEGISLATORS FIB

Discovery Shows That Woman Suffrage Leader Is Getting Real Knowledge of Old Party Tactics.

Persons who went to the rooms of the Women's Trade Union League at 43 East 23d street yesterday afternoon expecting merely a cup of suffrage tea and a few gentle platitudes about the "cause," were somewhat startled when Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch announced boldly that members of the state legislature were deliberately and persistently lying to the women.

"You all remember that we had a hearing on our votes for women re-education before the judiciary committee on March 9," she said. "The matter was discussed by the committee on the following Tuesday. It looked then as if we might hope for a favorable report, but I cannot deny that the sentiment seems to have changed since the 15th. Do you want to know why? Well, then, I will tell you.

"Women!" went on Mrs. Blatch. "These men have been lying to us. Let us show them up all over the state. Let us make them see that we won't stand this sort of thing any longer. Do not think that I am repeating hearsay. One of the most prominent members of the judiciary committee told Mrs. Graham, Miss Jessie Ashley, president of the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League; Miss Caroline Lexow and me that he had intended to vote to report the bill out of committee, but that several members of both houses had come to him and begged him to protect them. They did not want to vote for the bill and yet they did not wish to go on record as voting against it.

"If the majority of the committee are against us, why don't they come out and say so? Why don't they vote to report it unfavorably? Then at least it would be discussed before the legislature."

Faithful Old "No. 13."

The Self-Supporters applauded wildly as their president finished and then Miss Elizabeth Cook read a letter which Mrs. Gambol Brinkley had received from Senator Agnew.

Agnew said that although there was a great deal of justice in the contentions of the suffragists, nevertheless the sentiment among women opposed to it was so strong that he thought the legislature would be warranted in waiting until the demand became more insistent before taking any radical action.

SWITCHMEN GET RAISE

Chicago, March 27.—Officials of twelve railroads yesterday voluntarily granted Chicago switchmen affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, an additional increase in wages of 1 cent an hour over the scale granted by the Illinois state board of arbitration.

REPUBLICANS GOING DRY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 27.—Complete reports from the Republican county conventions held yesterday to select delegates to the state convention indicate that the Republicans of the dry counties will insist on the indorsement of the local option law by the state convention and thus make that question an issue in the campaign.

PLAIN SPOKEN BROWN He'll Warm Things Up as Star Witness at the Insurance Graft Inquest Today.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 27.—Edward A. Brown, proprietor of the Hotel Brown, of Middletown, who is supposed to be "the Brown" mentioned by George F. Seward, president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, as having asked him for \$10,000 on behalf of "Tim" Sullivan to kill a "strike" bill, is expected to be the star witness at the insurance investigation tomorrow.

OLD PARTIES SCARED OUT IN MILWAUKEE

Capitalist Papers in Frenzy at "The Threat of Socialism" Since Last Week's Primaries.

(Special to The Call.)
MILWAUKEE, March 27.—The primary election held in Milwaukee last Tuesday showed a tremendous gain for the Social-Democratic (Socialist) party. Two years ago, the primaries gave 4,221 votes to Emil Seidel, the Social-Democratic candidate for mayor. Tuesday in the primaries Seidel received 9,080 votes.

The meanest trick that has been played on the Socialists in this campaign was the cowardly attack of the Milwaukee Sentinel on the wife of our majority candidate. This paper, in their Sunday edition, came out with a flaring first page article of slander against her. This action was all the more contemptible as she is a quiet, domestic, modest little woman, who never went into politics. Her husband and she have brought suit against the Sentinel for \$100,000 damages.

ITALIAN WATCHMAN SHOTS EX-CONVICT

William Dufek, a young ex-convict, was shot and killed last night by an Italian watchman in the doorway of the watchman's shanty on the north side of 77th street, between avenue A and the East river.

WHO IS THE TWEED OF 1910

Some History of the Last Courtroom Steal While New One Is Proposed.

"ECONOMY" WAS HIS WATCHWORD Last Ten Years Presents Record of Lost and Extravagance That Makes Him a Piker.

By J. E. MOAT.
That New York is to have a new county courthouse there can be no doubt; but that it will be located at City Hall Park—the site most favored by the commission empowered to choose—is by no means a certainty, especially in view of the protest from all quarters against a plan which it is believed would practically shut out the park. The general impression is that the commission favors a site chiefly on the score of economy.

Before actual work on it was begun, legal squabbles were numerous, and after the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in lawyers' fees the legislature finally came to the aid of the public and the supervisors appointed commissioners to take the matter in charge. This was in 1902. The commissioners did little, however. Month after month dragged on in interminable discussion, and in 1903 the ground was again cleared for the nominal sum of \$400,000. Then came the question of the right of the county to spend money for the building of a courthouse.

Another long delay. Then the supervisors made sundry appropriations. These were vetoed by Mayor Opdyke. And what with the continual bickering the work progressed so slowly that in 1907 the building was still in an unfinished state, only one corner of it being completed for a few weeks by the Court of Appeals. Up to May of the same year the account of expenditures was \$2,576,506.10. It was claimed that the iron work was very elaborate and added materially to cost of the structure.

That was the beginning, but by the end, for about this time that previous crew, Tweed, Hall, Connelly, and Sweeney, otherwise known as "The Ring," came into power. They pulled the strings and their puppet danced. And they had puppets in every corner below the Court of Appeals. City and state officers were under their thumbs. By the aid of money, charters were passed which relieved the ring of accountability to anybody. The municipal power was placed in the hands of a board of special audit. This board consisted of Tweed, Hall, and Connelly. Money jobs and promises of jobs went fast and furious with the widening streets and other civic improvements. Even the City Hall reporters were subsidized, some of them receiving as much as \$2,500 a year, with \$200 thrown in at Christmas.

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Contributions and communications... Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Avenue, New York City.

HE HAD HIS DREAM. Paul Lawrence Dunbar. He had his dream, and all through his life...

SELLING A WIFE. A man sell his wife? This is the question...

TUBERCULOSIS DECREASING IN AUSTRALIA. The death rate per 10,000 from tuberculosis in Victoria, Australia, has fallen from 14.58 in 1890 to 9.53 in 1907...

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upper classes to power, to a position of distinction and social influence, a few highly gifted women of the masses may attain perhaps to political leadership...

"Socialism alone can fully emancipate woman. When production is carried on for use and not for profit a few hours of daily labor will suffice to earn a living for woman or man. Every married woman will then be economically independent."

"All trades, occupations and professions will be accessible to both sexes equally; intellectual development effected by a good education will then be the general rule without regard to sex."

"Equally independent economically, socially and intellectually the equal of the man, the woman as wife will be the friend and comrade of her husband. Then will come the time described by J. S. Mill in the following words: 'The moral regeneration of mankind will only really commence when the most fundamental of the social relations (marriage) is placed under the rule of equal justice, and when human beings learn to cultivate their strongest sympathy with an equal in rights and in culture.'"

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Lesson XXI.—The Socialist Program: 4. Social Reforms.

Besides the industrial reforms, which directly affect the condition of the wage workers as such, the political reforms, which tend to make government a more efficient agency for progress along the lines we advocate, and the general economic reforms, which serve to further our general aims though they do not necessarily directly affect the condition of the working classes, we have also to consider another very important group of reform measures advocated by Socialists, which we designate by the title of social reforms. These are such measures as tend to improve the conditions of life for the masses of the people—which, of course, includes the working classes. The most important of these have to do with education, public health, housing, relief of the destitute, provision for the unemployed, and provision for those who have grown too old to be expected to work. To a considerable extent these have to do with the local governments, since the conditions involved differ widely in different localities; and since the problems to be solved are more acute in cities than in rural districts, the municipal governments play the most important part in this work. It is to be remembered, however, that the power of municipalities are limited by their charters, by state and national laws and constitutions, and by the common law as laid down by the courts. Therefore, even for purposes of social reform to be carried into effect by the separate municipalities, it is necessary to have a strong and aggressive Socialist party constantly at work on the state and national field, influencing the judicial and executive branches as well as the legislative, to uphold the progressive municipalities in their efforts to deal effectively with their peculiar problems. Some of the reforms which we shall consider under this heading, moreover, cannot be dealt with by municipalities at all, but must be taken up by the state or the nation.

Public Education.—The ideal of universal, compulsory, and gratuitous education is now generally accepted throughout the United States. In practice, however, the system is far from perfect, even in the most progressive states. In some of the agricultural regions, especially of the South, it has never been thoroughly developed. On the other hand, in the industrial centers of the North and West, new economic and social conditions have arisen which necessitate a great modification and extension of the public school system if it is to accomplish the purpose for which it exists. The work of social reorganization cannot be achieved by an ignorant proletariat. Unless a high level of popular education is maintained, industrial development will inevitably lead to the alternative of a completely triumphant capitalist oligarchy or a wild and merely destructive outburst of popular violence—both of which events Socialists wish to avert. The Socialist party ought always and everywhere, therefore, to take an active interest in the extension and improvement of the public school system. In this work they are likely to find help outside their ranks—partly in the body of overworked and underpaid teachers who, in struggling for an improvement of their condition, strive also for an improvement of the schools, and who may be brought into closer relation and sympathy with the labor movement; partly in the large number of earnest and progressive educators who find themselves handicapped in their work by the opposition of business men and professional politicians in the boards of education.

The most obvious need is to compel the provision of an adequate number of well constructed and well equipped school houses. In many cities the erection of school houses lags far behind the growth of the population, so that many children are shut out altogether, more are put in half-time classes, and others are crowded into unfit and makeshift buildings. This is especially injurious to the working class because, for a child of that class, as a rule, a year of school lost before the age of fourteen means a year of schooling lost forever. Along with this goes the necessity for increasing the number of teachers, so that they shall have smaller classes and be able to give more attention to each pupil, and of increasing the pay of many of them, especially the women, so that they may be enabled and expected to do better work. It has been shown that a dangerously large and increasing proportion of the children in the public schools are physically defective, generally as a consequence of bad housing and chronic underfeeding on account of poverty. These defects make it absurd to expect them to get much benefit from their studies or to grow up into healthy or intelligent men and women. In some of the more advanced states compulsory medical examination and gratuitous medical attendance (including the care of eyes and teeth) are being introduced as part of the public school service. But this is not enough. Insufficient nutrition being the chief cause of the trouble, it is necessary to deal with this cause as well as with the effects already produced by it.

Many practical educators, as well as Socialists, are advocating the introduction here of the methods adopted, chiefly under Socialist influence, in many parts of Europe for combating this evil. Not as a matter of "charity," but as a necessary means to attain the ends of the public school itself—the development of physically efficient men and women—they hold that the community must supply all that is needed for educational purposes, and that, under existing circumstances, this includes not only buildings and textbooks and teachers, but also food for the children. At least one wholesome meal each day should be provided, under such conditions that none shall be deterred by poverty from partaking of it nor deterred by fear of the stigma of pauperism. Various plans have been worked out in detail in European cities by which good meals are provided with very little expense, those children whose parents can afford it pay for their meals at actual cost, others get them free, and the identity of the latter is kept absolutely secret. The great difficulty is not in devising and executing the plans, but in overcoming the opposition of those elements who would rather see thousands of children going hungry and growing up in ignorance than have the tax rate increased by the smallest fraction.

In most states the law requires the attendance at school of all children up to a certain age. But these laws, as well as those forbidding the employment of children as wage workers, are often unenforced. Their rigorous enforcement must be insisted upon. But in many cases—as where the father is dead or sick and unable to work—their enforcement would cause great hardship. The school authorities ought therefore to be enabled in all such cases to give such financial aid as will balance the loss of the child's wages; and this should be done in such a way that its acceptance would be no more humiliating to the child than is the acceptance of a free scholarship to a college student. The relation of industrial training to general education is now commanding much attention in this country. There is a strong tendency, instead of a practical separation of the two—to give to the great mass of the children only a minimum of general education and arrange their courses of study chiefly with a view to fitting them for specific trades or occupations, while providing a so-called liberal education for the minority who will presumably not have to work for a living in after life. It would be a

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS. Co-operative Ruskin Colony; just returned from trip of investigation. Full particulars and photographs. F. Lane, 411 Cortland st., Belleville, N. J.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE. 1404, near 132d st.—3 large rooms, bath, private hall, hot water, etc. \$18.00.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND. The following are the contributions received from Friday morning to Saturday afternoon. We desire to impress upon those who send an obligation the importance of stating the amount they send, and also to write their names legibly. It facilitates the work in the office and minimizes the number of errors.

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE:

1 Insertion, 10 cents per line. 2 Insertions, 8 cents per line. 3 Insertions, 7 cents per line. 4 Insertions, 6 cents per line. 5 Insertions, 5 cents per line. 6 Insertions, 4 cents per line. 7 Insertions, 3 cents per line. 8 Insertions, 2 cents per line. 9 Insertions, 1 cent per line. 10 Insertions, 1 cent per line.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of the Union and Society Directory are held on the first Monday of each month. The office is located at 100 West 10th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—SALES. CIGAR SALESMAN wanted for the city. Apply to the advertiser at 100 West 10th St., New York City.

MEYER DAVIDOFF. Insurance. Fire and Marine. 100 West 10th St., New York City.

Socialist News of the Day

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise specified.

Tonight's Meetings. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. Executive Committee—339 East 84th street.

BROOKLYN. Business. 23d A. D. (Branch 2)—Pitkin avenue, corner Sackman street. Study Course in Socialism, Workmen's Educational Club—477 Atlantic avenue.

JERSEY CITY. 7th Ward Branch—129 Linden avenue. WEST NEW YORK. Franklin avenue and 2d street. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Business. 42d Ward Branch—24th North 2d street.

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE. The regular fortnightly meeting of the woman's committee was held Thursday evening, March 24, at 112 East 104th street. The committee on the East Side meeting reported that Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, had been secured for a mass meeting and dance on Friday evening, April 15, for the purpose of organizing an East Side study club among women.

Public School 51, 523 West 44th street—"Roman Art and Its Remains." Eugene Schoen. Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets—"Alaska and Hawaii." Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson. Public School 135, First Avenue and 51st street—"The Government of England." Dr. A. Franklin Ross. Public School 158, Avenue A and 77th street—"Unconsciousness." Dr. William A. Rodgers. Public School 159, 241 East 119th street—"Children's Working Papers." Miss Jeannie V. Minor. Public School 165, 108th street, near Amsterdam avenue—"Scotland." Dr. Hardin Craig. Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets—"From Mine to Mint." Magnus C. Hilseng. Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street—"Nuremberg and Heidelberg." Frank Stephens. Public Library, 112 East 96th street—"Paris." Professor A. D. F. Hamlin. St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Groves streets—"Around Cape Horn to Hawaii." Miss Edna M. Shipman. St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, near Eighth avenue—"Goethe." Professor Christian Gauss.

Public Lectures

Stuyvesant High School, 16th street, near First Avenue—"Edward Grieg, the Norwegian." Miss Margaret Anderson. Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe Avenue—"Life Victorious: Mastering the Environment." Benjamin C. Gruenberg. Public School 45, 156th street and St. Nicholas Avenue—"Nationality in Music." Edmund Severn. Public School 51, 523 West 44th street—"Roman Art and Its Remains." Eugene Schoen. Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets—"Alaska and Hawaii." Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson. Public School 135, First Avenue and 51st street—"The Government of England." Dr. A. Franklin Ross. Public School 158, Avenue A and 77th street—"Unconsciousness." Dr. William A. Rodgers. Public School 159, 241 East 119th street—"Children's Working Papers." Miss Jeannie V. Minor. Public School 165, 108th street, near Amsterdam Avenue—"Scotland." Dr. Hardin Craig. Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets—"From Mine to Mint." Magnus C. Hilseng. Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street—"Nuremberg and Heidelberg." Frank Stephens. Public Library, 112 East 96th street—"Paris." Professor A. D. F. Hamlin. St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Groves streets—"Around Cape Horn to Hawaii." Miss Edna M. Shipman. St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, near Eighth Avenue—"Goethe." Professor Christian Gauss.

L. & A. KATZ Department Store. 333 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y. Tel. 2900 Plaza.

