

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

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The Call



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

WEATHER: SNOW AND COLDER.

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BERGER FIGHTS WITH DEMOCRATS AGAINST STARVATION WAGES

Fails to Get Them to Pay Over \$240.

WAS OUT OF ORDER

Stops Proposed Raise to \$5,000 for D. C. Corporation Counsel.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Congressman, waged a strong but unsuccessful fight on the floor of the House against a bill of sweatshop wages proposed by the Democratic party for laborers employed by the Government of the District of Columbia.

"I am glad that I finally got the position of the Democratic party on the wage question," declared Berger after Representative Burleson (Dem., Tex.) had made a speech in defense of a clause in the appropriation bill providing for annual wages for certain laborers as low as \$240 a year. "In other words," continued Berger, "you Democrats want the government to do badly or even worse, if possible, than the private employer does. You know wages are fixed nowadays in the open market, and not by the best employer, but by the one who is paying the lowest wages."

"The fact that some of these laborers are colored is no excuse for the low wages proposed," said Berger. "A colored man has red blood in his veins, and if you employ a colored man you ought to pay him wages as you pay to a white man," declared the Socialist Congressman. "I believe it is a disgrace for this great government to pay any man a wage of \$240 a year. Of course, you can get them to work for that wage. I suppose there are some poor negroes out of work who would work for 50 cents a week."

"Pointing out that private employers must make profits out of their workers, and that the government is in such a position, Berger urged the members of the House to vote for the amendment establishing a minimum wage of \$900 a year. "I believe \$900 is about the minimum wage which a man with a family can live on decently in the City of Washington."

"I will say," Berger said, "that if the two old parties continue as they are, the gentlemen on this side as well as the gentlemen on the other side, we shall soon have a powerful organization of about 100 Socialists in the House. And then both old parties will fall over each other not only to accept propositions of this kind, but to make more radical measures. That is what the capitalist parties did in Germany. But their good will came to a late. The Socialists continue to grow and last week they polled 4,000,000 votes.

"And in our country the Socialists have about 2,000,000 votes at the last election—maybe 2,500,000."

"Berger's amendment to give working wages was, of course, ruled out of order. A few minutes after the House went on record against the amendment, the Democrats took the floor to speak for an increase of pay for the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia from \$4,500 to \$5,000 a year.

"Upon this proposition came up the gentleman from Texas (Burleson) should not make a point of order in this instance. I shall do so, for the reason that I will never stand for the men who get \$240 a year for their poor wages raised, while a man who gets \$4,500 a year would get a salary raise of \$500. That is the information of the gentleman from Texas."

"Burleson, who had charge of the appropriation bill, could not easily get this bit of information from the Socialist member of the House. He made a point of order. And it was sustained, too."

GOV'T CUTS EXTRA PAY FOR LABOR DAY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It has been customary for the government to pay all per diem employes in this city or any other section of the United States, including employes of navy yards and arsenals, double time for work performed on Labor Day.

The Controller of the Treasury handed down a decision on December 12 that such extra compensation must be discontinued because of the fact that, while Labor Day is made a holiday by law, it is nowhere provided by statute that per diem employes shall receive the same pay on that day as on other holidays, like Christmas, New Year's Day, George Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day or July 4, in which cases the double compensation for per diem employes will be continued.

COLD WAVE IS OVER, SAYS WEATHER BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Weather Bureau today issued the following bulletin:

No severe cold wave will cross the country during the coming week. The general pressure distributions as shown by the weather map of the northern hemisphere during the last several days is such as to indicate a general reaction to normal temperature conditions over the Eastern half of the country by the middle of the week, and to temperature above the seasonal averages in Western districts throughout the week.

The week will be one of generally fair weather east of the Rocky Mountains except that a short period of rains in Southern States and snows in Northern States will appear in the northwest Tuesday, cross the Middle West Wednesday or Thursday and the Eastern States about Friday.

TO DISCUSS RUNNING OF PANAMA CANAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Hearings will be begun before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce tomorrow on legislation bearing on the conduct and management of the Panama Canal. From a business standpoint, this legislation is regarded as probably as important as any that will have consideration at this session.

The railroads of the country, as well as the steamship interests, foreign and domestic, are vitally interested. The House Committee will consider first a bill providing a permanent government for the Canal Zone.

Next in importance comes the measure which will determine whether the waterway shall be made free to the commerce of the world or whether tolls shall be levied on both foreign and domestic shipping. The administration is practically committed to the proposition that the canal shall be used without charge by all shippers.

INVENTS NEW DEVICE TO AID SLAUGHTER

EDINBURGH, Jan. 14.—Volunteer Sergeant Ommundsen, the winner of the King's prize for shooting at Biele, has invented a rifle sighting device which eliminates the necessity of finding the range.

Experts are enthusiastic over the invention and military and naval authorities are testing it with a view of having it adopted in these arms of the service. It is based on the geometrical theory of angles, but is very simple in operation.

Ommundsen says that tests under skimming conditions have shown a percentage of hits of ninety-five, as compared with nineteen by ordinary sights.

WAGE CUT FOR NAVY YARD MEN UNORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Wage Board at the Washington Naval Gun Factory has announced that the wage schedule for 1912 will remain the same as those that were in effect during 1911, with the exception of the unorganized wood caulkers.

The wages of these employes have been reduced from a minimum of \$2.58 to \$2.64 per day, and from a maximum of \$3.60 to \$2.36 per day.

Every Caulker is Complaining

That the early part of this winter has been so mild that they could not dispose of their stock on hand. Sales are advertised everywhere. Now, if you need a suit or overcoat, look them all over and come to my store afterward. You will buy at less than half the price of what that other man called a sacrifice. Good suits and overcoats as low as \$2.00. John Marsa, the Clothier, 571 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Adv.

HITCHCOCK DEMANDS NATIONALIZATION OF TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Says Service Would Be Better Under Government.

WASHINGTON AGAPÉ

Cites Law Providing the Taking of Service From Private Hands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Postmaster General Hitchcock announced tonight that he will recommend to Congress that the United States Government acquire all the telegraph lines of the country, to be run by the Postoffice Department.

The Postmaster General has dug up a statute enacted by Congress forty or more years ago, under which he contends the government can take over the wire service of the country and conduct it as an adjunct of the Postoffice Department. It is estimated unofficially that this gigantic undertaking would cost the United States Government somewhere between \$300,000,000 and \$500,000,000.

To say that the Postmaster General's announcement was a surprise to official Washington is putting it mildly. The most interesting thing about it, though, is that it apparently was a great surprise also to President Taft. The White House was informed early in the evening of the statement that the Postmaster General had issued, but up to a late hour there had been no official intimation that the President had authorized his Postmaster General to make such a recommendation. Circumstances pointed to the fact that the White House was considerably concerned over the statement which Mr. Hitchcock had put out.

Hitchcock's recommendation is as follows:

"Among the recommendations Postmaster General Hitchcock will submit to Congress during the present session is one that the telegraph lines be acquired by the government and operated as a part of the postal service. He believes such a consolidation would result in important economies and permit the adoption of lower telegraph rates.

"Postoffices are maintained in numerous places not reached by telegraph systems, and the proposed consolidation would therefore afford a favorable opportunity for the wide extension of telegraph facilities. In many small towns, where the telegraph companies have offices, the telegraph mail business could be readily handled by the same employes. The separate maintenance of the two services under present conditions results in a needless expense.

"As a matter of fact, the first telegraph in the United States was operated from 1844 to 1847 by the government under authority from Congress, and it is most desirable that the government control be resumed.

"A method has been already prescribed for the taking over of the telegraph lines by section 5267 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that the government may for postal, militia or other purposes purchase telegraph lines operating in the United States at an appraised value. Mr. Hitchcock hopes that Congress will enact legislation in harmony with this law providing for the taking over by the government of the existing telegraph systems at terms that shall be fair to their present owners.

"Every reason for the transmission of intelligence by mail under government control can be urged with equal force for a similar transmission of telegraphic communication. Because of the more extensive organization maintained by the postal service and the freedom from taxation and other charges to which a private corporation is subject the government undoubtedly will be able to afford greater telegraphic facilities at lower rates to the people than the companies now conducting the business.

"Next to the introduction of a parcel post, for which there is already a strong popular demand, the establishment of a government telegraph system, and in the opinion of the Postmaster General, offers the best opportunity for the profitable extension of our postal system.

"He sees no reason why the United States should lag behind other nations in enlarging its postoffice system to include not only postal savings, but also parcel post and government telegraph facilities."

PLAINFIELD HOTEL BURNED

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 14.—Nelson's Hotel, a widely known hotel, at Newmarket, near this city, was nearly destroyed by fire at an early hour today, the cause being a defective flue. Mrs. Daniel Sullivan, wife of the proprietor, was aroused by the smell of smoke, and she awakened her husband. Before the local fire company could get the blaze under control, half the building was destroyed.

HARRIS AND BLANCK, TRIANGLE BOSSES, ADVERTISING IN NEW YORK AMERICAN, ASSERT THEIR INNOCENCE OF TRAGEDY

POPE GETS MORE COIN FROM AMERICA

ROME, Jan. 14.—The Pope today received in audience Bishop Kennedy, the rector of the American College, who presented \$3,000 in Peter's Pence from the diocese of Syracuse, N. Y.

The Pope asked for all the news in regard to Cardinal Farley's progress toward home and the day he would arrive in New York. He was greatly pleased when informed that the steamship Berlin, on which the cardinal was a passenger, was displaying the papal flag.

The Pontiff said he was waiting anxiously to get an account of the welcome accorded to the cardinal on his arrival in New York, which, he believed, would be an epoch making event in the history of the church in America.

TAILORS IN GIANT MEETING TONIGHT

Will Gather at Cooper Union and Other Halls to Discuss Plans of Organizing.

The United Garment Workers of America will fire the opening gun of their campaign to organize the tailors of the Greater City at a meeting to be held at Cooper Union, at 8 o'clock tonight. This will be the first of a series of agitation meetings planned by the Brotherhood of Tailors in conjunction with the Cutters' Union, and it is expected that thousands of workers will turn out to this meeting, and make it a rousing protest against the conditions prevailing in the clothing industry.

Judging from the number of people who have called at the office of the union, 269 Broome street, during the past few days to get admission tickets to the meeting, it is expected that thousands will be turned away from the hall for lack of seats. Arrangements have been made with surrounding halls to hold overflow meetings, but the Committee of Arrangements doubts whether the halls will accommodate all those who are expected to come out.

Special organizers have been placed in the field by the Garment Workers, and they are carrying on an aggressive campaign, trying to get the tailors to come under the fold of the unions. The work of the Garment Workers in trying to organize the sweatshop slaves has been the talk of the day in every garment shop, and many have joined the union as a result.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is expected to make a special trip to address the meeting. The national officers of the United Garment Workers are determined to leave no stone unturned in their effort to unionize the clothing trade, and they state that the prospect for a strong union of tailors is very bright.

Ben Larger, secretary-treasurer of the United Garment Workers, will preside over the Cooper Union meeting, and Sol Fieldman, Meyer London, Abraham Cahon, Max Pine, Andrea Marotta and Margaret C. Daley will deliver addresses.

The Brotherhood of Tailors has just issued a special agitation number of their paper, the Tailor, which has been distributed in thousands of copies in the tailoring shops. The paper contains many well written articles by prominent trade unionists, and the paper is going like hot cakes.

PRIEST-ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF SWINDLING

ROME, Jan. 14.—Givren-Battista Gindri, a pseudo Roman Catholic priest, was arrested here today on a charge of extensive swindling. He has also been known as Mgr. De'Servigny, and Prince of Belmonts. Confessed to the police that he had swindled the Pope, many cardinals and religious orders and royal personages out of a million francs or about \$200,000.

Gindri not only pretended to be a priest but celebrated mass regularly. He is wanted in several countries, particularly in France, Germany and Austria, where he pretended to be an emissary of the Pope and swindled the Roman Catholic clergy and many diplomats.

The police found in his baggage a large quantity of money and jewelry and the Pope's photograph with an autograph dedication.

BRANCH 5 MEETS TONIGHT

Branch 5 of Local New York Socialist party will hold a regular meeting tonight at headquarters, 349 West 155th street. All members are requested to be present.

Call Exposed Scheme of Hearst's Papers in June of Last Year to Sell Editorials to Shirtwaist Manufacturers Whitewashing Trade. Plan Came to Nothing and Yellow Journals Never Issued Expected Denials.

SUGGESTION IS MADE THAT LOCK ON FATAL DOOR WAS PLACED THERE AFTER THE FIRE.

Part of Testimony of Levantini Woman Is Reproduced, but No Mention Is Made of Visit to Her of Cashier or of Statement Given to Prosecution—Say Door Was Partly of Glass and Could Have Been Broken.

On June 23, 1911, The Call published an expose of the Hearst papers under the caption, "Hearst Editorials Are Offered to Shirtwaist Manufacturers." The entire country was at the time horrified at the Triangle holocaust, and the entire shirtwaist industry was in disrepute.

This is the story, and Hearst made no reply:

THE CALL KNOWS A WHOLE LOT ABOUT THE TRUTH OF THIS STORY — THE STORY OF HEARST'S ALREADY MATURED PLAN TO SELL HIS EDITORIAL SPACE TO SHIRTWAIST MANUFACTURERS.

IN RETURN FOR THE PRICE PAID HEARST WILL SCRAPE, VARNISH AND GILD THIS SWEATSHOP INDUSTRY.

TODAY THE ENTIRE AMERICAN PUBLIC SUSPECTS THE SHIRTWAIST MANUFACTURERS. THEY ARE THOROUGHLY DISCREDITED, NOT BECAUSE THEY ARE MUCH, IF ANY, WORSE EXPLOITERS OF LABOR THAN OTHER MANUFACTURERS, BUT BECAUSE EVENTS LEADING UP TO AND INCLUDING THE TRIANGLE TRAGEDY HAVE CENTERED ATTENTION ON THEM.

IT IS THE INTENTION OF MR. HEARST TO WASH AWAY THE STAIN. HE IS JUST NOW ENTERING UPON A CAMPAIGN DESIGNED TO SHOW THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT THE SHIRTWAIST BUSINESS IS NO LONGER A SWEATSHOP INDUSTRY IN WHICH GIRLS SUBJECTED TO THE MOST INSANITARY AND DANGEROUS CONDITIONS ARE GROUND INTO MONEY TO FILL THE POCKETS OF THEIR MASTERS.

LET ALL WHO DOUBT THAT MR. HEARST HAS UNDERTAKEN HIS TASK, AT PRICES VARYING FROM \$100 TO \$225 APIECE FROM TWENTY SHIRTWAIST MANUFACTURERS, READ HERE:

AT A FEW MINUTES BEFORE NOON RECENTLY THE TELEPHONE BELL RANG IN THE OFFICE OF A PROMINENT SHIRTWAIST MANUFACTURER, WHOM FOR THE PRESENT WE SHALL DESIGNATE AS MR. X.

MR. X. ANSWERED THE RING AND TOLD THE INQUIRER THAT HE WAS TALKING TO THE PROPRIETOR.

"THIS IS THE OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK JOURNAL," SAID THE INQUIRING VOICE. "MR. X, WE ARE SENDING UP A REPRESENTATIVE TO INTERVIEW YOU ON THE WAIST INDUSTRY. WE ARE GOING TO WRITE UP A SERIES OF EDITORIALS ON THE INDUSTRY AND WOULD LIKE TO HEAR WHAT YOU HAVE TO SAY ABOUT IT."

"ARE YOU AFTER MY VIEWS OF THE INDUSTRY?" ASKED MR. X.

"OH, NO," SAID THE AGENT OF HEARST. "WE WANT TO HAVE YOU TELL US SOMETHING ABOUT THE BUSINESS, BUT WE WILL NOT PRINT YOUR VIEWS. WE WILL PUBLISH OUR OWN IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT. WHEN CAN OUR REPORTER SEE YOU?"

"MAKE IT 4 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON," SAID THE MANUFACTURER.

THE JOURNAL EDITOR DID MAKE IT 4 O'CLOCK, EXACTLY AT THAT HOUR A TALL, DARK GENTLEMAN, SOMEWHAT DIFFIDENT IN MANNER, CALLED AND ASKED TO SEE MR. X.

"WHAT IS IT THE JOURNAL EDITOR WANTS TO KNOW?" ASKED MR. X. WHEN THE REPORTER WAS SEATED.

"WE WANT TO KNOW ALL ABOUT THE SHIRTWAIST INDUSTRY," WAS THE MODEST REPLY.

"WE ARE GOING TO PUBLISH A SERIES OF ARTICLES AND EDITORIALS COVERING THE WHOLE FIELD OF SHIRTWAIST MANUFACTURING IN A GENERAL WAY AND IT IS OUR INTENTION TO PLAY UP THE GOOD SIDE OF THE BUSINESS."

"WE ARE INTERVIEWING TWENTY OF THE LEADING MAKERS OF SHIRTWAISTS IN NEW YORK CITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF LEARNING FROM THEM THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SANITARY CONDITIONS WHICH ARE ALLEGED TO BE SO BAD. WE ARE FINDING OUT FROM THESE MANUFACTURERS THE TRUTH ALSO ABOUT THE TREATMENT ACCORDED TO EMPLOYEES."

MR. X IS A BUSINESS MAN. VERY NATURALLY HE ASKED:

"WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF THE JOURNAL IN DOING THIS?"

"WE ARE DOING IT BECAUSE OF THE MANY ACCUSATIONS WHICH HAS BEEN MADE AGAINST THE INDUSTRY AND THE MANUFACTURERS," REPLIED THE HEARST MAN.

"IS IT THE INTENTION OF THE JOURNAL TO REPEAT THE CHARGES IT MADE SOME TIME AGO WHEN IT DECLARED THE FACTORIES WERE FIRE TRAPS AND THE MANUFACTURERS SLAVE DRIVERS?" ASKED MR. X.

"OH, NO!" EXCLAIMED THE REPORTER IN REPLY TO THIS UNKIND QUERY. "THERE MAY BE SOME FACTORIES AS BAD AS THE TRIANGLE FACTORY WAS, BUT WE ARE SURE THAT THERE ARE MANY GOOD ONES AND IT IS OF THESE GOOD ONES THAT WE WISH TO TREAT IN OUR ARTICLES AND EDITORIALS."

"WE HAVE SELECTED TWENTY OF THESE GOOD FACTORIES AND YOURS IS ONE OF THEM. THESE TWENTY LEADING MANUFACTURERS TREAT THEIR EMPLOYEES WELL, WE ARE SURE. ALREADY WE HAVE INTERVIEWED SEVENTEEN SHIRTWAIST MAKERS AND THREE REMAIN. WILL YOU BE ONE OF THESE?"

"LET ME SHOW YOU THE NAMES OF SOME OF THESE MANUFACTURERS WE HAVE SEEN AND WHO HAVE AGREED TO THE PLAN. HERE WE HAVE J. ROSENBERG, OF SPRING STREET; MAX HOTEL, J. KAPLAN, M. KURZROCK—"

MR. X, BUSINESS MAN, CUT IN HERE.

"WHAT IS THE BUSINESS END, THE MONEY END OF THIS PROPOSITION?" HE INQUIRED IN A WAY WHICH INDICATED THAT HE HAD HEARD ENOUGH OF THE PRELIMINARIES.

"WHY, THE PROPOSITION IS SIMPLY THAT THE JOURNAL WANTS TO RE-ESTABLISH PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE SHIRTWAIST BUSINESS. WE WILL SHOW CLEARLY THAT THE BUSINESS IS NOT AS BAD AS THE TRIANGLE FIRE INVESTIGATION SEEMS TO INDICATE. THE EDITORIALS AND ARTICLES WILL LATER BE PUBLISHED IN A BOOKLET RESEMBLING THE SATURDAY EVENING POST AND THIS BOOKLET WILL BE DISTRIBUTED OVER THE COUNTRY AMONG THE BUYERS."

"NOW, IT IS OUR PURPOSE," CONTINUED MR. HEARST'S REPRESENTATIVE, "TO INCLUDE IN THIS BOOKLET THE NAMES OF THE TWENTY LEADING SHIRTWAIST MAKERS, TOGETHER WITH AN ADVERTISEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF EACH ONE OF THEM. THESE ADS WILL OCCUPY FROM ONE TO THREE INCHES OF SPACE, AND IN THIS SPACE THE MANUFACTURER MAY SAY ANYTHING ABOUT HIS BUSINESS HE CARES TO."

MR. X. HAD ASKED FOR THE "BUSINESS END" OF THE JOURNAL EDITORIALS AND HE NOW HAD GOT IT.

"WHAT IS THE PRICE?" HE ASKED NOW.

MR. HEARST'S DIFFIDENT YOUNG MAN WAS EMBARRASSED. NOW PAINFUL TO HAVE SO-COMMUNICATE THE HIGH CALLING OF A MODERN NEW YORK REPORTER WITH A DISCUSSION OF "HOW MUCH?"

BUT MR. HEARST'S YOUNG MEN HAVE BEEN TAUGHT TO OVERCOME THE CREATING OBSTACLES IN THEIR PROFESSION, SO THIS REPORTER GULPED DOWN A GREAT LUMP OF SUGAR.

AND PROCEEDED.

"WELL, HERE YOU SEE J. ROSENBERG HAS GIVEN US THE AIR OF ONE, AND HE WILL GIVE US THREE-INCH ADS. THEN YOU SEE, MAX HOTEL HAS GIVEN US ONE, HERE ARE SOME MORE. J. KAPLAN, M. KURZROCK, I. KAPLAN, DAVID I. ULLMAN, COHEN—SEVENTEEN IN ALL, AS I SAID."

OF THESE GENTLEMEN GAVE FROM \$150 TO \$225 EACH. A FEW GAVE AS LITTLE AS \$100, BUT THESE, OF COURSE, WILL GET ONE-INCH ADS ONLY.

THAT IS THE WHOLE STORY.

MR. HEARST WILL BE INTERESTED. Hearst did not run the editorials. Neither did he take any action against The Call. Neither did he then or at any subsequent time deny the statements reproduced above.

Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, at whose Triangle Shirtwaist Factory 147 girls and men were burned to death or were dashed to pieces in leaping from windows, and who were recently acquitted of the charge of manslaughter in the first and second degrees, despite the fact that after the verdict was given many of the jurors expressed their regret and their realization that the verdict was wrong, have secured the co-operation of Hearst's New York American in a campaign of publicity by which they evidently hope to vindicate themselves in the public eye and at the same time mold public opinion so that should the talk of bringing them again to trial for the worst homicide in New York's industrial history, they will stand a good chance of again being acquitted.

Yesterday's issue of the American contained a special advertising supplement under the general head, "100,000,000 America," and the entire fourth page of this section is devoted to Harris and Blanck, accompanied by photographs of the men.

The article carried the caption across the page, "The Truth About the Triangle Waist Company Fire," and gives what purports to be extracts from the verbatim report of the trial.

"Now that the trial is over," reads the story, "and the public mind able to consider the facts calmly and without prejudice, Harris and Blanck feel that a review of the case—particularly where it bears on the question of the door said to have been locked, and also on the door itself—will satisfy the public, if it has not already been satisfied through the acquittal of the two men, that the door was not locked."

The story proceeds to recite partially the testimony of the woman, May Callandro Levantini, who was one of the witnesses for the Triangle bosses, and testified that the Washington place door was locked. She went on to describe how she turned the key, opened the door, saw the passageway full of smoke and quick to shut it, without locking it, and then she closed the door and then she followed a part of the testimony of this woman that is not quoted by the Triangle bosses, but given in The Call, December 20:

Bookkeeper and Cashier. After half an hour of questioning by Bostwick, Mrs. Levantini's story sounded far from convincing. The cross-examination of the witness brought out the following: That soon after the fire Harris and Blanck's cashier, named Fletcher, visited her, and she told him the story of how she escaped. That the visit of the cashier was followed by a visit of the bookkeeper of Harris and Blanck, named Levine. That a day or so later, Fletcher, the cashier, came to her and asked her to sign a paper which was a repetition of the story she told him as to the manner in which she escaped and how she unlocked the door. She refused to sign it.

With this admission about the apparently unsuccessful negotiations made by the bookkeeper of Harris and Blanck to have her sign a statement on record, Assistant District Attorney Bostwick then proceeded to question the witness more in detail. "Was the door on the ninth floor usually kept locked?" Bostwick asked.

"I don't know," Mrs. Levantini answered. "Did you ever see other girls beside yourself try the door?" "Did you ever see anybody go in or out of that door of the Washington place side?" "Yes, Mr. Bostwick, the manager, the foreladies, the bosses and I, myself."

It was at this point that Bostwick produced a statement which Mrs. Levantini made and signed in his office in April, in which she said she never went in or out of that door. Bostwick pointed out a few questions and answers in the statement, and asked Mrs. Levantini to read them to herself. After Mrs. Levantini was through reading her own statement of last April, Bostwick asked:

"Do you want to change your statement?" "No, the door was locked, but I opened it," Mrs. Levantini said. A Privileged Person Mrs. Levantini testified that the key to the Washington place door was kept to the doorknob by a piece of cloth which was half a yard long. In the course of her testimony Mrs. Levantini revealed the fact that she was one of the girls who, during the shirtwaist strike, did not walk out, but remained at work. She said she was an operator, but when questioned by Bostwick, she admitted that she was the "head fancy button sewer," and that there was only one other girl in the shop doing that work with her.

Bostwick brought out the fact that the witness was a sort of a privileged person in the Harris and Blanck establishment. She affirmed this conclusively by saying that she mostly left the Washington place elevator—the passenger elevator which the employees generally were not allowed to use.

In their advertisement Harris and Blanck to give an air of impartiality to their statement, reproduce the following extract of the woman's testimony under examination by Assistant District Attorney Bostwick, who prosecuted:

Q. The key was in the Washington place door, wasn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You saw it there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was attached to the door by a string, wasn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What color was the string? A. It

was a colored piece of string; a checked piece at that.

Q. A checked piece of string. A. Yes, sir.

Q. How wide was the piece of string that held that key to the door? A. Half an inch wide, if not more.

Q. So that anybody going in there near the door could see the key at some distance? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did this piece of checked string that was half a yard long hang down from the knob of the door to the key? A. It was tied to the knob and to the end of the key, and the key was in the door, so that it was about half a yard altogether.

Speciousness in the presentation of a statement cannot go farther.

Then they make the following statement in regard to the nature of the door against which firemen found the charred bodies of thirty of the men's victims:

"A remarkable thing about the door was that it was half of glass, which could easily have been broken by any one. That fact, that the upper half of the door was of glass was not very strongly touched on and was not made very plain in the public accounts of the trial. But it is a fact that the upper panel of the door was of glass, of the opaque kind very often found in buildings and houses, and the door itself was a very wide one."

"The glass portion of the door was three feet six inches in height, and three feet six inches in width. That is a very considerable width. The lightest kind of a blow would have smashed that glass and permitted escape through it to the stairs."

The men in their statement conclude with an effort to suggest that the lock on the fatal door, parts of which were unburned where the bodies of the agonized girls had been heaped against it, was substituted by the prosecution after the fire. The statement is not made in so many words, but the following can bear no other interpretation:

Both sides introduced expert testimony regarding the lock of the Washington place door. The expert of the defense was Herman Hurowitz. When he was shown the shot bolt in the lock—the contention of the defense was that the bolt was part of the lock of the Washington place door—he testified that in his opinion the lock

had not originally been placed in the stile in which it was when shown in court. The stile, he testified, was too thin to carry a lock of such thickness. He pointed out, too, that heat sufficient to have melted the spindle of the door knob as it was melted would have melted the casing and the face of the lock.

He also pointed out that it was very likely if the lock were submitted to considerable heat the spring and tumblers would be so affected that the slightest shaking or jarring would shake the bolt. It would have been easy, he testified, in spite of the melted spindle, to remove the lock from any place where it might be found, and place it somewhere else.

The expert of the prosecution testified in opposition, and then Mr. Steuer, for the defense, asked him this question: "Could that lock be removed from the stile?"

The people's expert said it could not, because the spindle was melted. At Mr. Steuer's request he tried with a screwdriver to loosen the screw which held the spindle in place. It did not move, and the expert said: "I guess the screw has melted."

Then Mr. Steuer passed the lock to his own expert, who immediately removed the screw and knob. Then Mr. Steuer further weakened the contention of the prosecution about the lock with the following question to the expert of the people:

"It could have been removed and replaced thousands of times since the fire, couldn't it?"

"I suppose it could have been," answered the expert for the people.

The advertisement of these two men concludes with the following:

"With these facts, first, that the key was in the lock; second, that the upper panel of the door was of glass, and, third, that there was great difference of opinion among the experts themselves regarding the lock, with the balance of favor on the side of Hurowitz, Harris & Blanck feel the public will now to judge calmly and dispassionately, will agree that the verdict was just one-way, in fact, the only one that could have been arrived at, and that it removed them from all stigma or suspicion of negligence."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Because the grade crossing over the Pennsylvania Railroad at Linden avenue, Torresdale, was unprotected early this morning, five persons were dashed to instant death and another died without regaining consciousness, a few minutes later. The dead were in a depot wagon on their way to early mass when an express train going sixty miles an hour struck the team.

The sextette consisted of five women employed as servants by two Torresdale families, and the driver of the wagon, and were Charles Davidson, 50 years old, driver for Lewis C. Brunner, liveryman, and was married; Nellie O'Connor, 19 years old, Rose Gallagher, 18 years old, and Mary Roddy, 20 years old, all employed by A. Mercer Biddle, of Torresdale; Bridget Malley, 42 years old, and Agnes Garrity, 22 years old, both employed by Mrs. Walter Massey.

Davidson had been employed by Brunner for several years, and was known as a steady, sober, reliable man, and was Brunner's principal driver. For two years it has been his custom to drive the five girls to early mass at St. Dominic's Church, Collegeville, near Holmesburg.

He reported at the Massey and Biddle homes as usual this morning about 6:30 o'clock with the depot wagon. The cold was bitter, and the five young women huddled together in the closed vehicle, leaving everything to the driver. Davidson, too, was well bundled up and had his collar turned up about his ears.

As the team approached the crossing, a freight train was passing, and Davidson waited for it to get by. Bundled up as he was, in the early morning light, and with the freight train before him, he failed to see the express thundering along. When the freight had passed Davidson started across and drove directly in front of the express.

The locomotive was not twenty feet away when the wagon landed on the tracks. It is doubted that any of the six ever realized what happened or was about to happen. The women could not see out of the closed vehicle at all. In an instant the flyer struck the team, and the debris and bodies were scattered along the road for seventy-five yards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The success of the United States Geological Survey in reaching the public with the results of its scientific work is directly measured by the distribution of its publications.

In spite of the organization of the Bureau of Mines and the consequent removal of the deservedly popular technology bulletins from the survey's publications, the total number of reports and maps distributed by the Geological Survey in 1911 was 1,295,737, an increase of 6 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1910.

The total distribution of topographic maps, which includes Congressional distribution, exchanges and use for departmental use, as well as the 500,000 maps sold, showed an increase of 15 per cent.

The total distribution to the public of books and maps is equivalent to more than 99 per cent of the number of copies received during the year from the Government Printing Office and the survey's engraving and printing division.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The machinists employed at the Government Printing Office in this city, secured an increase in pay amounting to 40 cents per day, the rate now being 55 cents per hour. The machinists employed at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing secure an increase in pay of 16 cents per day, the rate now being 52 cents per hour.

At the same time they also secured a corresponding increase for the electrical workers, pipe fitters, sheet metal mechanics and others employed at the bureau. The machinists on the Eastern Railway employed at Montreal, Canada, secured an increase of 3 cents per hour, by direct negotiation, with the management of the company.

After a short cessation of work, the machinists of Toledo, Ohio, succeeded in making a satisfactory settlement with the Owens and Kent bottle machine companies and secured improved conditions and an increase in wages varying from 2 cents to 5 cents per hour for over 200 tool and mold makers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The world's leading exporters of iron and steel, according to official figures covering the latest period for which statistics are available are the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States, with totals ranging from a little less than \$400,000,000 down to about \$250,000,000 each. To these might be added a second group of countries with smaller totals, which would include Belgium, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, and Sweden.

These eight countries had in 1910 a total exportation of iron and steel of over \$1,000,000,000, or about 8 per cent of the entire value of all merchandise entering the international markets of the world. At the head of the list of exporters of iron and steel is the United Kingdom, with a total of \$361,000,000, exclusive of \$164,000,000 worth of agricultural machinery, manufactured in part from iron and steel, and of certain machinery included under the title "General." Many is second in exports of iron and steel, with a total of \$338,000,000, in addition to which exports of agricultural machinery aggregated \$9,000,000.

The United States is third, the 1910 figures being \$201,000,000 for iron and steel, and \$11,000,000 for agricultural implements.

MANY CROSS HUDSON ON ICE. TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 14.—For the first time this winter hundreds of people walked across the river on the ice today to visit their neighbors in Nyack, and many Nyackians visited Tarrytown. The river is frozen over solidly and the two towns on their way down the river have come to woe. One is icebound near Piermont and another is stalled south of Helen M. Gould's dock. They are waiting for a rise in the temperature to release them from their icebound position.

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WAY WORKERS MAKE MANY GAINS

Secure Higher Wages and Organize Several New Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The organizations of machinists and apprentices, boiler makers' helpers and apprentices, coppermiths and apprentices, blacksmiths and helpers, and the steam fitters and inspectors have succeeded in making an agreement with the Trinity and Brazos Railway Company in Texas, by which has been secured the nine-hour day, overtime rates, improved sanitary conditions, right of representation, and a thirty-day notice for opening up the agreement by either party.

The boiler makers' rates run from 44 1/2 cents per hour; the machinists, a standard rate of 42 cents; coppermiths, 35 to 40 cents; blacksmiths, 35 to 47 cents; car men, 26 to 30 cents.

All monthly men, semi-skilled men, helpers and apprentices, received recognition in proportionate increases with the skilled mechanics.

BIRMINGHAM BOYS LEARNED IN VICE

Alabama Allows Youths to Be Ruined in City's Vicious Night Messenger Service.

An investigation of the night messenger service in Birmingham, Ala., made in July, 1910, disclosed conditions which make for the moral ruin of young boys employed in this work. The results were similar to those found in other cities which have led to laws forbidding the employment of boys under 21 years of age in this vicious service.

TELEGRAPHERS ORGANIZE.

Take in Many Members—Plan Fight for Semi-Monthly Pay in Canada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—During the month of November the Order of Railway Telegraphers admitted 626 new members. It paid death claims during the month amounting to \$7,900.

LONDON SEWERMEN GAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—As a result of agitation the men employed in the sewerage system of this city are to be granted one day's rest in seven. While it will slightly increase the cost of maintenance as a whole, owing to the employment of extra men, there is no objection worthy of notice to the change being made.

You are at home when dealing with **FRANK'S** Department Store... **L. E. COR. 63D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y.** Always Something New We handle all union-made merchandise.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER CHAS. GACKENHEIMER, Cigars, Wholesale and Retail, 1071 MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

STATE URGED TO CONTROL PRISONS

Survey Starts Campaign for State Supervision Over All Jails and Lockups.

Jails and lockups are prisons. The men and women confined in them have broken the laws of the State. Nothing seems more logical than that the State should be responsible for their imprisonment. Yet these smaller prisons are left to the various counties and municipalities.

In New York, for instance, though the State Prison Commission may inspect them, and publish its findings, the State has neither the authority nor the responsibility to insist on reforms in construction or administration. Whatever may have been necessary in the days when Amsterdam, N. Y., was far away from Albany, so far as communication was concerned, that day has long since passed.

Why then should such a medieval method still prevail as exists in the Empire State? Here is what a Poughkeepsie paper says: "A tremendous improvement in 1911 is noted in several cities as compared with conditions in 1910.

One exception is noted. The City of Amsterdam is obdurate. It was advised to put a few windows in its dungeons, so that prisoners could have light and air, to burn up the hammocks which are doing duty instead of beds or cots, and to freshen up things generally. It has not done so.

PERSIANS ASK FOR SOCIALISTS' HELP

Crushing of Ancient Nation by Russia and England Protested Against.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 1.—The International Socialist Bureau has issued the following circular to the secretaries and delegates of the affiliated parties: Dear Comrades—You are aware of recent events in Persia. Concerning this we have received the following two telegrams, a copy of which we sent at once to the delegates in England and in Russia who are directly concerned:

"We protest energetically against the barbaric usurpation of Anglo-Russian domination in Persia, against the tyrant Mahmud Ali, and thus aiding in the triumph of reaction.

"At present, by their ultimatum, they dip their hands in the blood of the Persian people, by taking their independence from them, by overthrowing the Constitution, and trampling on the rights of civilization.

"Join us in protesting against this act of brigandage.

"THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PERSIAN PARTY."

"Stamboul, Dec. 7, 1911. "The oldest element of human civilization, Persia, which has up to now made heroic efforts to raise itself and to again become a factor of progress, is at the present moment the victim of an attack which constitutes a crime against the honor of humanity itself. The Russian Government, not content with the full satisfaction given to its first ultimatum, has just sent a second ultimatum to Persia, which can only be called a crime of less humanity and less civilization. We again draw the attention of all those who have the sentiment of the dignity and the rights of the people at heart to this crime, and we beg them to unite with us to resist by all possible means this cruelty of the Middle Ages, which is a disgrace to present day civilization. History, the supreme judge, will record the attitude that the civilized world takes towards the crime which is about to be committed against our country.

SHOWS CHILD LABOR WRECKS MANY LIVES

Excessive Toil in Textile Mills Sends Many to Life of Prostitution.

"The cotton mill at Avondale, Birmingham, has long had a reputation for the employment of children, though conditions have improved since I became personally acquainted with them some five years ago," writes A. J. McKelvey, of the National Child Labor Committee, in a special issue of the Survey devoted to Birmingham, Ala.

"Mr. Hine's investigation of the mill, made in November, 1910, found conditions such as to make one wonder how the children could have survived. The children could hardly be asked their age, but uniformly answered, 'Twelve years old,' even 'our baby doffer,' as he was affectionately called.

"In the spinning rooms Mr. Hine saw many of the youngsters whose photographs he had already taken actually at work. A couple of very young girls were helping in the weave room, and a few photographs of the children at their machines were taken. Child labor laws were posted conspicuously and the certificates of age were carefully exacted, no matter what the moral certainty was that the children were under age.

"The moral influences in this mill village were found to be deplorable, as is frequently the case where cotton mills are within the city limits. There is a row of houses of uncertain reputation, called 'Hell's Half Acre,' at one end of the mill settlement. A social worker is quoted to the effect that broken down mill girls frequently end in these houses, and that there were on record in court three cases within a year of girls under 11 ruined in Hell's Half Acre.

"No amount of claims generally made by cotton mill managers as to the betterment work they do, the erection of schools and churches, the employment of teachers and preachers, can atone for this abuse of childhood, and the cotton mill employer is not only blind to his real interest, but insensible to a gathering avalanche of public opinion, in the South as elsewhere, which will certainly sweep away the evil of child labor and is likely to carry with it the reputations of child employers and perhaps other wreckage in its path."

PLANNING TO RESCIND FEDERAL INCOME TAX

There have been consultations recently among eminent Democrats in which equally important Republicans have taken part, looking to the passage of legislation at Albany this winter which shall rescind the ratification of the proposed Federal Income Tax Amendment. Two writers upon the proposed amendment, but the Democrats in the Senate on April 19, 1911, ratified the amendment by a vote of 55 to 16, and in the Assembly on July 12 last the vote ratifying the proposed amendment was 91 in favor to 43 against.

The ratification of the Income Tax Amendment by the Democratic Legislature was in conformity to the plank in the Rochester State convention platform of 1910. This amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed as a joint resolution at the first session of the Sixty-first Congress, passed by the Senate July 5, 1909, unanimously; and by the House of Representatives on July 12, 1909, by a vote of 317 to 14 and received the approval of President Taft.

NO HOPE FOR 5 MEN ON LAKE MICHIGAN ICE

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Hope of rescuing the five men afloat on the ice off Rogers Park was abandoned late this afternoon, and the roll of those lost in the great battle with the ice in Lake Michigan was swelled to thirty.

The Flora M. Hill, the staunch little steamer of the Hill Line, that left Waukegan at 7 o'clock Saturday morning carrying twenty-five men, has not been heard from, and friends of the crew are frantic in the fear that the steamer has gone down with all on board.

The Lake Shore from Grant Park to Evanston was lined with regular and volunteer life savers, more than 200 feet in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to reach either of the five big steamers, the Indiana, the Alabama, the Iowa, the Georgia and the Kansas, that are held imprisoned in the ice fields.

RECOVER VAN CLEEF'S BODY.

Corpses of Another Victim of Joy Ride Still Missing.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The body of Chester Van Cleef one of the five victims of the auto accident at Brookville early yesterday morning, was dragged from the water power late today by the young man's uncle, Albert Holcombe. The body was recovered scarcely more than 200 feet from the spot where the big touring car had plunged over the embankment bearing five of its six occupants to sudden death.

The missing body of Annie Shabinsky, one of the victims, was not found. The search was continued until long after dark, but the body of the Hungarian girl was not located. The county authorities were busy today investigating the circumstances surrounding the accident. Frederick M. Foster, who was driving the car and was the only survivor of the accident, was not interrogated.

LAUNDRY WORKERS GROWING.

Form Many Locals and Secure Wage Increases.

EXPECT STORMY SESSIONS AT UNITED MINE WORKERS' MEET

Civic Federation Mitchell Must Make Good His Charges of Corruption of Convention That Tore Him From Bosom of August Belmont and Friends.

By J. L. ENGBAHL (Special to The Call.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The position of John Mitchell in the American labor movement will undoubtedly be settled to a great extent in the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which opens here on Tuesday.

Although Mitchell has taken little interest in the Miners' Union since he stepped out as its president, he has retained his membership, been elected a delegate to the American Federation of Labor regularly each year, and as regularly been chosen vice president of America's central labor body.

Most of his time was devoted to the Trades Agreement Department of the National Civic Federation, at a salary that has been put at different figures variously estimated at from \$8,000 to \$8,600 a year.

The progressive and enlightened membership of the Miners' Union several years ago opened bitter war on the National Civic Federation, with the result that Mitchell, by order of last year's convention, was directed to get out of the Civic Federation or he would be summarily bounced from the miners' organization.

Mitchell recognized that with his union membership gone he would be worthless to the Civic Federation, so he chose the alternative in order to remain inside the Miners' Union.

Mitchell's Grave Charges.

The controversy lagged until the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlanta, Ga., in November, when Mitchell blazed forth in an attack on Thomas J. Lewis, ex-president of the Miners, whom he blamed for all his troubles.

Mitchell charged Lewis with packing in the Miners' convention in Columbus, Ohio, one year ago, and then following up his attack with oceans of vitriol with President John H. Walker, of the Illinois miners, later adding to the charge.

"Delegate Mitchell made the statement that he had proof now that there were delegates seated in the last annual convention of the United Mine Workers who had no right to be seated," declared Duncan McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois miners, who led the fight on the Civic Federation at Atlanta, Ga.

"If that is correct I will ask you if he will furnish it to our next convention when it meets."

In answer Mitchell declared: "I shall be delighted to furnish the evidence on which my statements are made."

So the fight comes to the floor of the Miners' convention, where it rightfully belongs, and not to the floor of the American Federation of Labor convention, where Mitchell brought it.

It is not to be expected that the National Civic Federation question will be taken up on its merits. It is merely a case where Mitchell, coming from the Civic Federation, is using this as an excuse to foist his old feud with Tom Lewis upon the Miners' Union.

In the heat of the struggle the enlightened membership, large numbers of whom are members of the Socialist party, must fight for the welfare of the organization torn by the Lewis-Mitchell strife, Lewis and Mitchell both being practically "has-beens" in the big union.

POWDER TRUST IS IN DIVORCE TANGLE

Delaware Court Orders Secrecy Because of Revolting Testimony Coming.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14.—The vast fortunes of the E. I. De Nemours DuPont Powder Company, combined with those of the Joseph Bancroft Sons Company, woolen manufacturers of this city, have placed a restraining hand on the Superior Court in the divorce proceedings between John Bancroft, Jr., and Mrs. Madeleine DuPont Bancroft. The Legislature of the State some time ago passed an act making all divorce hearings open, but later an amendment was passed allowing the judges to say whether they should be opened to the public or closed.

The court, at the opening of the hearings on Thursday, decided that the testimony would be so revolting that the public, as well as the press, should be barred. Members of the New Castle County Bar, however, whose morals were not in danger, were allowed to attend the sessions.

In speaking of this procedure one attorney stated that some time ago he asked for secret chambers to hear a divorce case instituted by a working woman and the judges then said they did not want to establish a precedent. The case was then called in open court.

SPANISH CABINET FORCED TO RESIGN

Canalejas' Thirst for Workers' Blood-Brings About Ministerial Crisis.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Cabinet resigned this afternoon in consequence of the action of King Alfonso, contrary to the advice of Premier Canalejas, in commuting to imprisonment for life the death sentence passed on Chato, or Corral, the leader of the men in Cutlura, who killed Judge Lopez Rueda and Police Chief Dolz, who were investigating alleged sabotage on the railroads during the revolutionary strike last September.

Ever since the death sentence of the six other men involved in this affair had been commuted to hard labor for life a popular agitation has been going on for the inclusion of Chato in this clemency. This sentiment has been growing and threatening to become dangerous. Jose Canalejas, the bloodthirsty Prime Minister, supported by his colleagues, refused to yield to the popular clamor.

Alfonso originally acquiesced in the death sentence of Chato, but his firmness has been gradually weakening under pressure, and when he learned that Chato's mother had spent the day outside the palace waiting for a chance of imploring clemency for her son at the King's feet, he decided to grant the popular demand.

As soon as Canalejas learned of Alfonso's decision he asked for an audience. When the King informed the Prime Minister of his decision Canalejas said that he admired the generosity of his majesty, but he must resign. Alfonso at first refused to accept the resignation, but Canalejas insisted.

The resignation of the Premier caused a sensation which was mixed with enthusiastic expressions of admiration for King Alfonso, whose popularity for the moment was tremendous.

Alfonso summoned Montero Rios, President of the Senate, and ex-Premier Moret to the palace for a consultation. It is reported that both advised him to reinstate the Canalejas Cabinet. Anyway, Canalejas was put back later, having apparently yielded to the royal request to resume, on condition that his colleagues assented. The matter is likely to be fixed up tomorrow.

Chato had already begun the twenty-four-hour death vigil in the prison chapel, which precedes an execution, when the notice of his reprieve arrived.

In referring to Lewis' campaign for reelection as president of the miners' organization against White, Walker said: "For the first time in our history a candidate for office in our organization has been able to make a campaign tour which has only been equaled by President Taft."

"Presumably he has been paying the expenses out of the wages he has made digging coal—and I doubt whether he has dug enough coal to cook your breakfast on a gasoline stove."

The fight of the officials of the United Mine Workers' organization during the past year has been to heal some of the wounds and mend the dissensions left by the Lewis-Mitchell schism.

In this President White and Vice President Hayes have been very successful, so that the entire jurisdiction is now working in the greatest harmony which has existed for those many years.

It is a pitiful condition of affairs to have this internal peace broken by the personal ambitions of either a Lewis or a Mitchell. It is probable, and it is to be hoped, that the miners will relegate both Mitchell and Lewis to obscure positions, where they can fight it out to their hearts' content.

STATE OF ALABAMA BUTCHERS CONVICTS

State Leases Prisoners to Corporations and Many Lose Lives.

A boy in Anniston, Ala., trespassed upon railroad tracks. He was arrested, sentenced to sixty-days' hard labor, and leased out to a coal operator. He was totally inexperienced in coal mining, unused to its dangers, and was at work only a few days when he met with an accident which resulted in the amputation of one of his legs.

He will hobble around the rest of his life on one leg—a cripple for life for trespassing, a thing that hundreds of people do from year to year unmolested!

Last April 8, 125 negro convicts working in the Banner mine, owned by the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company, were instantly killed by an explosion.

Seventy-two of the convicts were from Jefferson County, in which Birmingham is located, and twenty-one out of the seventy-two, or 30 per cent, were convicted of offenses so minor that their sentences, aside from cost, did not exceed twenty days.

Coal mining is one of the two most hazardous occupations that today enroll any very large number of workers. And coal mining where the danger of inexperienced workers injuring themselves is exceedingly great, where the opportunities for those who already are murderers to injure or kill their fellow workers is also exceedingly great—coal mining an occupation ranking among the two most deadly even where free labor is employed—that is the occupation to which Alabama hires out 50 per cent of her State and county convicts, whether they be trivial misdemeanants or criminals of the lowest order."—Shelby M. Harrison, in the Survey.

PROFESSOR BARR ABOUT SOCIALISM

Schurman of Cornell Assures Students Workers Get Value of Products.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 14.—That was man of the East, President Schurman, of Cornell University, in addressing the Socialist Club tonight made an edifying exhibition of himself, showing profound ignorance of the elements of political economy and an utter failure to appreciate the basis of the Socialist movement. He said: "Socialism appeals successfully to two classes of the community. The largest is that section of wage earners whose income is too small to provide a decent livelihood for their families and who despair of any improvement under the existing organization of society. This class is, of course, influenced mainly by self-interest."

"But there is a smaller class who accept Socialism on ethical grounds. Their ardent humanitarianism, their deep compassion for the poor and suffering, their enthusiastic devotion to equality and fraternity demand a radical reconstruction of society, and as their home of reform comes so near their heart's desire as Socialism."

"It is not surprising that among the generous and earnest youth who frequent our colleges and universities there should be more than a sprinkling of these socialistic reformers."

"Socialism, at any rate, is a thought producing subject. Its roots are among the deep places of ethics and politics and economics. I like the spirit of students who are attracted by it. And if they think about the subject deeply enough they will discover how little the truth here as elsewhere is restricted to the limits of sects and creeds."

"On the ethical side Socialism claims to be a gospel of justice. But what is justice? If we could smash the present industrial system and set up the Socialist regime I believe that in practice it would produce less justice for the individual members of society than the competitive system, under which each member of the economic system receives as compensation for his services the value of the product which his labor creates."

"Economic justice is to be realized today, not by the enactment of Socialism, but by the abolition of special privileges and the opening of new avenues of opportunity."

"In this connection I venture to say that the recent Supreme Court decisions in the great trust cases will mark an epoch in the economic history of the nation. They proclaim, at any rate as ideal, the end of monopoly and the fair play to competitors."

"The improvement of the condition of the toiling masses is, I believe, the supreme problem of our age. And if Socialism is the only way out, future generations, regardless of all other considerations, may set up a Socialistic commonwealth in which all capital will be owned by the State, all persons required to work and all incomes approximately equal. But what moves me now to reject this revolutionary proposal is my conviction that it would not relieve the poor of their poverty, while it would destroy the wealth and prosperity of all other classes of the community."

"Why does poverty exist today? Poverty exists because nature is largely and because man, even if he is not lazy and thrifless like the savage, is ignorant of the mysteries of nature and unskillful in coping with her. Now if we pulverize the institutions of existing society and set up a Socialistic state, and transfer to it by confiscation all capital at present in the hands of private owners, what gain would come to the poor as a result of this revolutionary change?"

"Capital does not admit of hoarding and storing and safekeeping. With the Socialistic state created and accumulate capital with the same initiative, enterprise and practical genius as is displayed in our present competitive system by men working for their own individual gain? The history of all paternalistic governments answers that question with an emphatic and unanimous no."

"The self-interest of individuals has created all the capital now in the world. No state has ever shown any genius for accumulating capital; all states live and move and have their being by spending. Even supposing the Socialistic state should do better than other states, it would never rival individuals animated by self-interest in accumulation of capital. Consequently the returns from capital engaged in production would be smaller than now; and it requires no stretch of imagination to see the earnings now known as interest and profits disappear altogether."

FROZEN ON WAY HOME.

YORK, Pa., Jan. 14.—Harry Peterson, 42 years old, single, whose home is in the northern part of the city, was found dead near the railroad bridge at an early hour this morning. The body was frozen stiff. He no doubt, was on his way home and had died from exhaustion.

PARKS AND PALACE.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Ladies, Gentlemen and other Organizations. 127th St. at 128th St. G. T. ROAG, General Manager.

Labor Temple 245-247 E. 12th St. Workers' Educational Association, owned and controlled by the Workers' Educational Association.

A. L. WITH HALL 1200 1st Ave. Phone 1200. Repairing and painting of all kinds of work.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most clearly read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADLINE: 1 insertion, 7c per line; 2 insertions, 12c per line; 7 insertions, 65c per line. Seven weeks to a line. All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

AD 83 HURT IN 11 DAYS... Slaughterer Continues Unhindered by Corporations Holding Life Cheap.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Executive Committee, Branch 10.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of Branch 10 will be held tonight at 8:30 at branch headquarters, Jumeil Building, Amsterdam Avenue and 162d Street. Live members will attend.

James H. Maurer's Dates. Speaking dates for James H. Maurer are as follows:

Tonight at Maurer's Casino, Unionport road and Van Nest avenue, auspices of Branch 11.

Tomorrow, in East New York, under the auspices of Branch 1, 224 A. D. Brooklyn, at their headquarters, 675 Glenmore Avenue, corner Ashford Street.

Wednesday, January 17, at Bloomingdale Turn Hall, 305 West 54th Street, under the auspices of Branch 4.

Thursday, January 18, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, under the auspices of Branch 6.

Friday, January 19, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, at the entertainment of the 6th A. D. Branch of Brooklyn.

Saturday, January 20, under the auspices of Branch 5, the place of the meeting to be announced later.

Sunday, January 21, 2:30 p. m., at Womer's Hill, White Plains Avenue and Gunn Hill Road, Williamsbridge, and at 8 p. m., at the Subway Hall, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Rand School Notes. The regular Monday night class in Socialism will be held this evening at 8:15 o'clock. John Spargo will give the lecture, which is the last one of the course. The students of this course are invited to register for the Thursday evening course.

Branch 3 Lecture Course. Beginning Monday, January 22, August Claessens will deliver a constructive course of lectures on Socialism at the headquarters of Branch 3, 61 St. Marks Place. Those who think they know all there is to know about Socialism are invited to attend these lectures and find out their mistakes.

Circle 2 to Hold Social. Circle 2 of the Young People's Socialist Federation will hold its fourth anniversary social and dance at 1461 Third Avenue on Saturday night, February 17, at 8 o'clock.

Help the Need! In view of the severe cold weather and the consequent suffering of the poor and those out of work, the Executive Committee of Local New York appeals to all comrades who have old clothes, underwear or shoes to send them to the party headquarters, where they will be distributed to the needy.

Branch 8 Plans Big Work. Branch 8, in the Bronx, is alive to the opportunities of the Socialist party today. It recognizes that the time has come in its borough for a better organization, one that will more effectively reach all the people.

Under the auspices of the People's Institute, Alfred H. Brown will deliver the second of a series of lectures on the drama tomorrow night at Cooper Union. His subject will be "The Theater and the People." Admission free and the public is cordially invited.

Ex-Senator Beveridge of Indiana will address the mass meeting of the Child Welfare League and the Civic Forum at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, January 17, on the subject, "Child Labor, a National Question."

THE AUGUST BEBEL HOUSE. Organized at 211 New Jersey Ave., N. W., Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. Special rates by the week.

OPHTHALMIC AND OPTOMETRIST, NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and if glasses are necessary, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's Optical Place.

OPHTHALMIC AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. Glasses \$1 & up. Open Ev'g.

JOHN MUTH DENTIST. 212 Second Ave., Between 3d and 4th Sts.

DR. S. BERLIN. SURGEON DENTIST. 1055 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Dr. Lewis. 1055 Broadway, Brooklyn.

giving the national and state constitutions, the local by-laws and fundamental principles of Socialism, including the party platform, and also try to get the new member to take part in active work in the party.

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings.

21st A. D. Branch 3—Liberty Hall, 147 McKibbin Street. Owing to the bad weather of last Monday, Comrade Bertha M. Fraser could not be present, but will positively speak tonight on "What is Capital." All members and sympathizers are requested to attend.

23d A. D. Branch 2—1701 Pitkin Avenue. Special meeting. The report of the organizer will be given. Other important matters to be considered.

To Advertise Maurer Meeting. Members of Branch 4 of the 22d A. D. are wanted to help distribute the throwaway cards, especially at the Pitkin Avenue "T" stations, for advertising the Maurer meeting to be held in headquarters tomorrow night, January 16, at 8 o'clock. Go to the home of Organizer A. Feinberg, 949 Blake Avenue, and he will supply you with cards.

NEW YORK STATE. The following is a partial report of the vote cast for members of the New York State Committee in counties composed of more than one local:

Saratoga County—Charles T. Sweet, of South Glens Falls, 27; W. B. Ingham, of Saratoga Springs, 12; Dr. H. A. Gibbs, of Ballston Spa, 6. Accordingly Comrade Sweet is elected member of the State Committee to represent Saratoga County.

Montgomery County—C. F. Church, of St. Johnsville, received the unanimous vote of both Locals Amsterdam and St. Johnsville and is therefore elected member of the State Committee to represent Montgomery County.

Eric County—Charles J. Ball, Jr., of Buffalo, 127; Ernest Hebdon, of East Aurora, 18. Comrade Ball was therefore re-elected a member of the State Committee to represent Eric County.

Albany County—Fred L. Ariand, of Albany, 46; Henry A. Provost, of Cohoes, 13. Accordingly Comrade Ariand will be the member of the State Committee from Albany County.

Schenectady County—O. H. Smith, of Schenectady, 151; Louis A. Welch, of Rotterdam, District No. 2, 79. Accordingly Comrade Smith will be next member of the State Committee to represent Schenectady County.

Rockland County—Robert I. Man, of Spring Valley, was unanimously chosen by both Locals Spring Valley and Nyack and will therefore be State committee member for Rockland County in place of J. E. Miles.

Cattaraugus County—H. G. Forbes, of Salamanca, 25; Clyde C. Frank, of Olean, 8. Accordingly Comrade Forbes was re-elected State committeeman to represent Cattaraugus County.

Ontario County—John Mannell, of Geneva, 11; H. E. Springer, of Manchester, 3. Accordingly Comrade Mannell will be the next member of the State Committee to represent Ontario County.

Chautauque County—Gust C. Peterson, of Jamestown, 41; Enoc Hayes, of Fredonia, 23; George W. Hysner, of Silver Creek, 15. Accordingly Comrade Peterson will be the next member of the State Committee to represent Chautauque County.

Broome County—John Barton, of Endicott, 22; Harry Freeland, of Endicott, 13. Accordingly Comrade Barton was elected as State committeeman to represent Broome County.

Westchester County—Herman Kobbe, of New Rochelle, 37; Fred Bennetts, of Yonkers, 10; William G. Chambers, of Mt. Vernon, 3. Accordingly Comrade Kobbe will be the next member of the State Committee to represent Westchester County.

Oneida County—Incomplete report shows the election of Edward Stansfeld, of Utica, as the next member of the State Committee in place of O. H. Endres.

Steuben County—G. C. Myers, of Hornell, was re-elected to the State Committee to represent Steuben County. He received the unanimous vote of Locals Hornell and Canisteo, while no reports have been received from Locals Addison and Corning.

Allegany County—F. A. Loop, of Bolivar, was unanimously elected as State committeeman to represent Allegany County in place of F. J. Clark, of Wellsville.

PENNSYLVANIA. Allentown. Local Lehigh County invites the Socialists of Pennsylvania to hold the State convention in Allentown this year. The convention being held in the west part of the State two years ago, should allow the eastern part of the State to have this year's convention, the Allentown Comrades think.

As yet no other Eastern city has been named, except Allentown. Very few locals have made greater progress in the past few months than Lehigh County. The membership has doubled within six months, while the branches have increased from eight to twenty-two.

About two months ago a co-operative grocery store was opened, and has grown to such an extent that it will no doubt be one of the largest grocery stores in Allentown within a short time. The Slatings Branch has organized a minstrel troupe, which is appearing in the towns in this section with a "Socialist minstrel." This troupe is composed of a chorus of twenty-five Welsh singers, without a doubt the equal of any in the Lehigh Valley.

During the month of March they will probably be toured across Pennsylvania and Ohio. Any local wishing information regarding this minstrel troupe should address David Williams, County Organizer, 623 Turner Street, Allentown, Pa. Should the Comrades of Pennsylvania decide to hold the coming convention at Allentown the delegates will

find in Lehigh County an organization determined to build up a dues paying Socialist local that will soon control this county.

Blair County. At a meeting held in Altoona the Blair County Local of the Socialist party, representing the six branches of the party in this county, made arrangements for a convention to be held in Altoona at which time candidates for the nominations to be made at the spring primaries will be selected.

While the Blair County Socialists are planning to take a prominent part in the coming campaign as concerns the election of a President of the United States and a Congressman from the 19th District, they will bring their strongest forces to bear on the legislative fight and a determined effort will be made to elect at least one Socialist to the State Legislature from Blair County.

There are six Socialist branches in Blair County. Altoona forms one legislative district with one Representative in the State body, while the remainder of the county forms a 2d District with two Representatives. It is felt that at least one Socialist can be sent from the county.

INDIANA. Indianapolis. C. M. Davis, who was advertising and circulation manager of the Indianapolis Register, the Socialist weekly of Indianapolis, passed through Chicago on his way to Calgary, Canada, where he is to work on a daily paper. Davis stated that the movement in Indianapolis is growing wonderfully, and that the Socialists feel positive of electing two Aldermen at the next municipal election.

The National Socialist Lyceum lectures and local lyceum courses have given a great impetus to the movement, large numbers of applicants being taken in at each meeting. A new headquarters has been opened and the Register is now doing its own typesetting, where it was formerly done by a private company.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

MINNESOTA. There's nothing slow about the Minnesota Socialists. They're organizing new locals so fast that it is hard to keep track of them. At the last meeting of the State Executive Board chapters were granted for twenty-one new locals.

NORTH DAKOTA. The State nominating convention of the North Dakota Socialist party will be held at Devil's Lake on February 4 and 5.

CALIFORNIA. As an organization the Socialists have been the first to put into practice in California the axiom of "bending the twig to train the tree." In connection with the furtherance of the world-wide peace movement, so active have they been in spreading their anti-militarism propaganda in the public schools of California that many teachers and principals of high schools have positively refused to cooperate with the national guard officers in organizing cadet corps in the schools or in carrying on military training of any sort.

Adjutant General Forbes of the C. N. G. took note of the situation in the following declaration to a United Press reporter:

"The effect of the propaganda against military training on the ground that it is the first step toward belligerence, and that it leads to the spilling of one's brother's blood, spread by Socialists and humane societies, has certainly been marked. I have received a number of letters from teachers in response to inquiries as to whether cadet organizations were to be formed, stating that the writers would not lend any aid to the scheme; in fact, that they would most vigorously oppose it. There is no question that their attitude is due largely to the literature they have been receiving."

So while the war eagle is circling about the heads of nations and busy navy yards, the dove of peace is brooding over the public schools, reducing the war-stimuli in our kindergartens.

EUROPEAN NOTES. BELGIUM. Another meeting has been held by the Brussels Federation of the Socialist party to discuss the tactics to be adopted in the election propaganda. A resolution was adopted, with only three dissentients, which, in agreement with the decisions of former Congresses, declares that the object of the present election struggle is the attainment of general equal suffrage and the struggle against the Clerical school policy, and that the propaganda must be directed toward explaining the internal part of the party program, showing forth the automatic and class struggle character of the party, and clearly defining what divides it from the objects and action of all the bourgeois parties. Also this time the discussion on the electoral tactics called forth speeches from both sides, from the "Moderate" Fischer and the "Radical" De Brouckere, Vandervelde acting as intermediary.

DENMARK. As the sugar manufacturers have raised the price of their wares to an enormous extent, and in agreement with the banks, are doing all in their power to prevent the founding of factories outside the Sugar Trust, the Social Democratic party in the Folketing has brought in a motion that a commission be appointed to discuss the question of nationalizing the sugar production, and eventually to work out propositions with regard to it. Paragraph 22 of the constitution gives the State the right to expropriate in cases where it is necessary for the general welfare.

SWITZERLAND. The question of the alterations in the organization of the party caused a greater number than usual of delegates to assemble at the annual conference of the Socialist party, which was held at Olten on December 2. The principal point in the reorganization question was the relations of the rest of the party with the Grutli Verein, which constitutes one-half of the party. It consists of 18,000 members, while the Comrades organized in the rest of the party number 15,000. Hitherto the arrangement has been that the Grutli Verein has held more power than the other organizations; for instance, the party—that is, its Executive—was obliged to have its headquarters in the same place as the Central Committee of the Grutli

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

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Werkmen's Circle Directory

BRANCH No. 3, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn meets every Friday evening at 305 Bushwick Ave., cor. Canal St. 602 Doctors, John Bailey, 68 McKibbin St.; Aaron Rosenberg, 62 McKibbin St.; Pin. Sec'y, A. Wolowitz, 60 Decker St.; How. Sec'y, Sam Levy, 121 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE

meets at 419 First Avenue, New York City, every second Friday of the month, 7 p. m. Leo Marbet, secretary, 341 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brotherhood of Lumbermen

Headquarters: 34 Park Row, N. Y. City. MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 7, Thursday, 10th Street, 245-247 E. 5th St., New York.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 299.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 108 W. 5th St., New York. Meetings every Tuesday, 8 p. m. to 12 m. Delegate Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p. m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 201, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., Frank Tompkins Hall, 472 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union, No. 451, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, Carl Wulf, Sec'y., 80 East End Ave.; Ludwig Beckler, How. Sec'y., 201 10th St., New York City. Employment office, 142 E. 10th St.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
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WORK THAT WON

With the German Socialists the emancipation of labor and the inauguration of the Socialist republic are not to come as the result of a miracle or of some sudden demonstration. They have patiently, heroically and unflinchingly built up their organization, planned their battles and pushed forward toward their ultimate goal. There is no party on earth clearer as to its purposes, more revolutionary in its utterances or more unwavering in carrying out its plans. They have been fighting many years now, and during all that time they have stood steadfastly on the bedrock principles of Socialism.

As a result of that honest, fearless method, the party has grown to the point where it commands 4,400,000 votes. It is an army before which the ruling class of Germany trembles, and it is an army that is sure to grow still more. Nothing can stop it now, and the present magnificent showing is certain to give a tremendous additional impetus to Socialist movements everywhere.

While discussion within the party has been untrammelled, there has been no departure from the strict road, no chasing after fantastic ideas and no useless experimenting with new forms of organization. Those methods which were found to bring the best results are the ones that have been used. Their effectiveness can be seen in the wonderful vote cast and in the victories already won.

Our German Comrades have, in many ways, far greater obstacles to overcome than we have. But the working class recognizes in the Social Democracy the only working class political organization and they loyally support it. The party itself interferes in no way with the internal affairs of the trade unions. Yet the party supports the trade unions wholeheartedly in all the fights on which they enter. They form together the two great defensive and offensive weapons of the German working class, and they are recognized as such.

Over a year ago plans were well under way for the great contest which came last week. The planning was done carefully and deliberately, but so thoroughly and wisely that weak districts were built up and recruits were gained in places where few had hitherto existed. As the campaign proceeded, the zeal increased enormously and every Comrade did the work assigned to him. When there was a general literature distribution, all took part in it and the city or town was absolutely covered from end to end. In all, millions of pieces of literature were given away and thousands of meetings were held.

When the day for voting came, the German Comrades were confident of an excellent vote, for they knew the work they had done. There had been no shirking of duties and no cessation of activity. The Socialists had before them the task of making more Socialist voters, more party members, more friends and adherents, and they performed that task.

The jingoists are shrieking against them and are appealing to the army to defend the Fatherland against the anti-patriotic Socialists. But that Socialist army which marched to the ballot box on Friday is the one that is soon to rule Germany, and rule it for the welfare of the working class.

The cry of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung shows the fear this Socialist gain has caused. "The Socialists," it says, "employ turbulent terrorism at home and build up a vision of the general fraternization of the world." The only turbulence during the campaign was that created by the present ruling class, the nobles and Clericals, the militarists and members of the middle class. The hope of a world-wide fraternity is part of the Socialist program, and Socialists everywhere rejoice in what their German Comrades have done to advance the cause.

The attitude of the anti-Socialist German press shows that the gains made by the Socialists are considered as a check on militarism. The cannon kings and shipbuilders have industriously promoted the increase of armies and navies, for therein lay their profit. They have even sought war, as an excuse for the maintenance of armies and navies, and much of their hatred of the Socialists is due to the Socialist opposition to war.

But an ever increasing number of Germans accept the Socialist position, and in spite of the war clamors, in spite of the tremendous campaign for increased "defenses," and the attempts made to inspire fear of foreign powers, the Socialists were able to gain over a million new supporters.

It was a battle of tremendous importance, and it is highly significant of the development of modern ideas. The working class everywhere are more and more turning to Socialism as their only hope. More and more will turn as soon as the truth is presented to them. It was the able presentation of the Socialist program that gave the German Socialists such power, and the presentation was the result of work, hard, persistent, intelligent work.

ORGANIZING THE GARMENT WORKERS

Renewed and redoubled efforts are being made to organize all those who work in the clothing trades of this city, and the prospect of success seems excellent. There are tens of thousands of them, men and women, and unfortunately in some branches the pay is miserably small, the conditions of work are unspeakably horrible and the hours of labor inhumanly long.

It is only by the thorough organization of the trade that the worst features of it can be abolished, that sweating can be stopped and factory buildings safeguarded. Without a union the great mass of workers will be absolutely at the mercy of the employers, and as competition is keen, there is no limit to the grasping cupidity and merciless exploitation in which the employers indulge. In fact, among the garment workers there is more utter brutality than exists in almost any trade.

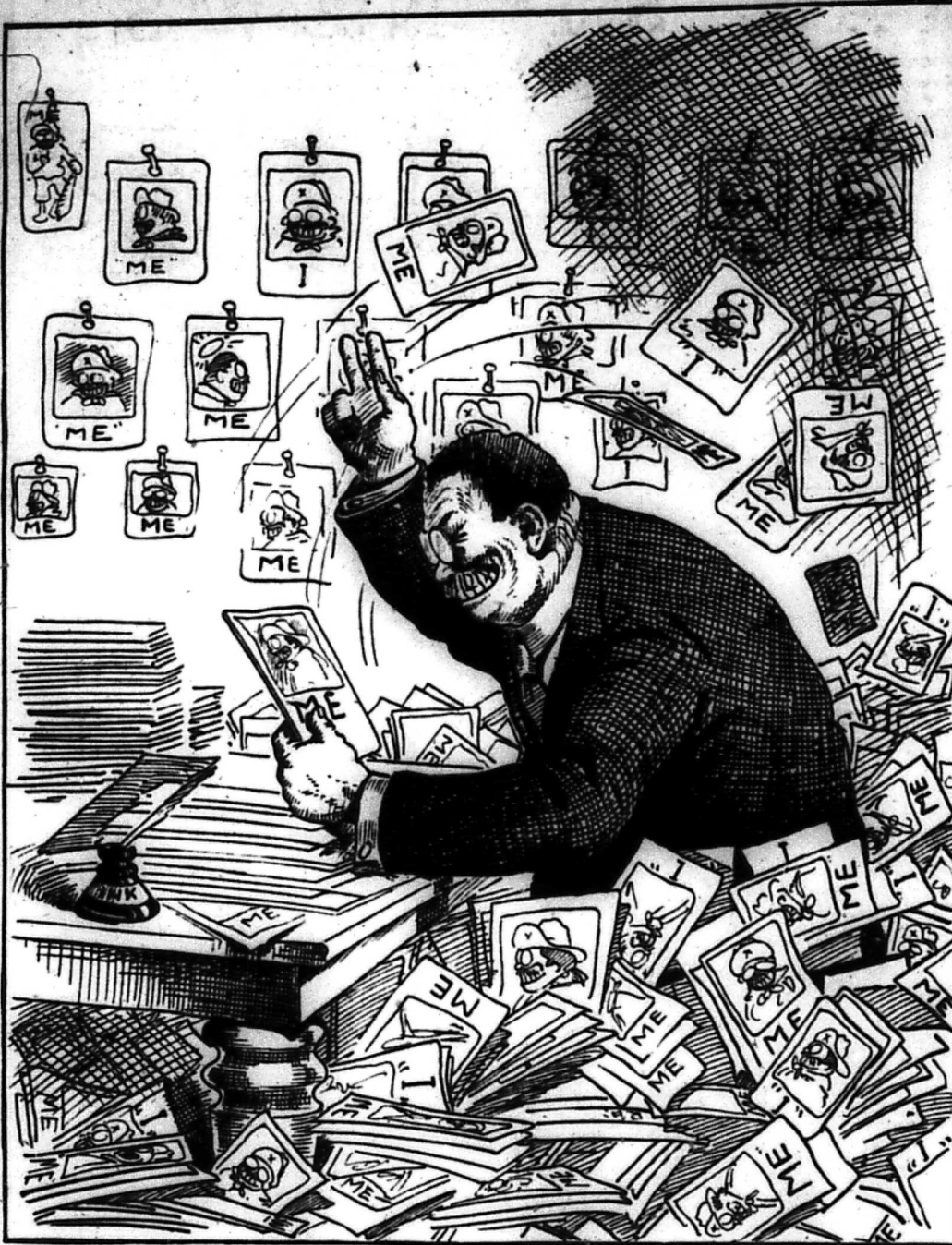
Some concessions have been won for the workers. They are few, but they were won through the activity of the unions. More still remains to be won, and to get them, the strength of the union must be increased.

THE MILL LOCKOUT

While Andrew Carnegie was cheerfully telling the Stanley Investigating Committee how he got a hundred million dollars less than he might have got had he held out long enough, the proprietors of several mills in Lawrence, Mass., locked out 25,000 workers who had objected to a decrease in wages. The difference is only a few cents a week, but those few cents are necessary to the poor workers. The average wage is less than \$8 a week, but if the whole 25,000 workers received that munificent sum and worked fifty-two weeks in the year, it would take them ten years to earn the hundred million dollars of which Carnegie speaks so lightly.

Business in the mills has been bad during the past year and the cost of living is high. Now, in the midst of bitter winter weather the workers are without work and consequently without income. Few of them earn enough to enable them to save anything. They are always on the border line of abject poverty. Many of them are always underfed. Most of them are overworked. But that makes no difference to the class to which Carnegie belongs, for it is through robbing the workers that they acquire their wealth. And when the affairs of the magnates become known and the stories are told of the huge sums of which they rob one another, then the workers can see the scale on which the robbery of themselves is carried on.

Looking for the Always Right Candidate



De-ighted. He Has Him!

A FEW REASONS

By ERNEST BERGER.

I am a Socialist, because I am not afraid to line up with my fellow workers and make an intelligent fight for the betterment of the conditions of the toiling masses.

I am a Socialist because I believe that the workers of all countries are brothers and sisters and their only enemies are the capitalists.

I am a Socialist because I want to see every man, woman and child to have plenty of the riches of nature.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to dirt and ignorance and stand for health and knowledge.

I am a Socialist because I believe that every man is entitled to all he produces and to neither less nor more.

I am a Socialist because I believe that every person shall have an equal opportunity to earn a living.

I am a Socialist because I believe that those who are capable and avoid the doing of useful labor—shall not have an opportunity to enjoy the things which others produce.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to classes in society and try to work to that end that all the people may spend their time at some work useful to society.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to any longer dividing up the product of my toil with any one and want to put an end to it as soon as possible.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to competition in the effort to make a livelihood and believe in co-operation.

I am a Socialist because I am trying to help my brothers and sisters to do their own thinking.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to force and violence, and believe that only through peaceful means can the workers achieve final and lasting victory.

I am a Socialist because I believe in class consciousness on the part of the working class.

I am a Socialist because I believe that all political parties are but the reflections of the different economic class interests existing in society.

I am a Socialist because I believe in independent political action on the part of the working class.

I am a Socialist because I believe in organization and believe that organization is the secret of success.

I am a Socialist because I believe in the evolution of human society, and believe that the next natural stage in the course of the evolution of humanity is Socialism.

I am a Socialist because I believe that the trade union movement and the Socialist party are the two arms of the working class used in the effort of helping to bring about industrial democracy.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to war, for I believe that war is but legalized murder resulting in profit to the great capitalists and bringing misery and starvation unto millions of workers.

Last, but not the least, I am a Socialist because I am willing to stand up for my conviction—for I know from experience and from studying the history of humanity that I am right.

REASON IN RHYME

Our genial contemporary, Life, is seemingly shocked by some speculations which have appeared in The Call in connection with the "Mon and Religion Forward Movement," and hands us the following reproof of our ignorance and implety in one of its recent issues:

"There is a religious 'forward movement' afoot to increase piety in the United States. It is carefully organized, with a central committee in New York, and other co-operating committees in all the considerable cities of the country. It is also carefully financed, with various gentlemen of recognized affluence among its backers, including Mr. Morgan.

"Our Socialist neighbor, The Call (New York), warns us all against this movement, as a perilous ally of capitalism to capture, chloroform and disarm the masses for the time being, until the dangerous period is passed.

"Maybe so, but to our ear the cry of the good Call is a note or two off. What The Call should try to do is not to head off this 'forward movement,' which may be a good thing, but to insist that it shall square with its platform.

"Maybe The Call is not a student of religion and does not know what the platform is on which a consistent 'forward movement' in religion in these States must stand. Let it get a New Testament somewhere, and get some learned person to direct it to the Sermon on the Mount. That is the platform on which this 'forward movement' must stand.

"The Call professes to be 'devoted to the interests of the working people.' It would be interesting to learn what it thinks of the bearing of the 'forward movement' platform on those interests, and whether, if at all, the working people are likely to suffer by the dissemination of that platform's sentiments.

"We may as well confess that the above had us up in the air temporarily and we were in despair of finding an answer to it, until a poet came to our relief—not a tame poet, by any means, but a specimen of the wild and woolly sort from the boundless West, one Henry M. Tichenor, who cavorts through the columns of the Rip-Saw, a publication somewhat livelier in its peculiar way than Life itself.

"We have decided to borrow his Pegasus and turn him loose upon our self-appointed monitor. So here goes:

"Ho, all ye worn and weary ones in all this blessed land, sing Glory Hallelujah, for Salvation is at hand. Your miseries shall fade away, your troubles all shall hie—Saint Pierpont and his pious bunch are marching down the pike. They're comin' with their chloroform and theologic dope and handlin' out large packages of holy hot air hope; they'll fill you full of slobberin' hymns and Billy Sunday rot, and teach you how religion means contentment with your lot.' No matter if your temperament is cold this winter night, no matter if your daily bread has climbed clear out of sight, no matter if your stomach is a touchin' your backbone—you'll be a pipkin when you die and sit up next the throne.

"Saint Pierpont has his downy couch to rest his tired head; the Lord takes care of Pierpont now—you can get yours when you're dead; Saint Pierpont has his auto—you can have a pair of wings if you pin your faith to Pierpont and his New Jerusalem things. Stop agitatin' for a chance to live, while you're alive; just wait until your summons to quit livin' shall arrive; then you will be fixed proper, you will have a plenty then, forever and forever, and forever and amen.

"There's one thing, tho', I'm leery of—I don't know how you feel—I say this, tho' I'm somewhat bum and run down at the heel—I hope that if they make a bloomin' cherub out of me, I won't look like Saint Pierpont or Andrew Carnegie. It may be well to be an angel and sport a golden hat—but shucks, I would make me hunt a hole to wear a mug like that."

Personal allusions to J. Pierp, and Andy excepted, we may admit that "them's our sentiments, too."

ONLY A SLOGAN

By CLYDE J. WRGHT.

Our interest in intelligent preparations for political work is not equal to our enthusiasm over the increasing Socialist vote. Socialists are facing political responsibility ignorant of its details, and they must be somehow made to understand the truth and seriousness of this matter.

A few Socialists, in order to hold the fort, have gone without meat on their tables and without carpets on their floors to bear up the movement, while hundreds who should have helped were unmoved except to dream on.

We must have organization as a head, we must have money as power, or victory will be turned into defeat in the thousands of you who do not lead your powers to the organized movement and who do not pay dues.

We should have been organized ahead of this winning vote—we now must organize with the vote piling up over our heads. There is no time to dream.

"Workers of the world unite" is a slogan that never has had the meaning brought out of it. To believe in Socialism and vote for it, to talk the doctrine to your neighbors and solicit for our papers is absolutely necessary, but this is not uniting to hammer into a co-operative commonwealth.

There must be a searching everywhere for members for the organization who are reliable, who will pay dues, who will study politics, who will help conduct campaigns, and who will study city, State and national legislation.

THE INNOCENT INVESTOR.

By S. G. Rich.

The "Innocent Investor" in Standard Oil or Pennsylvania Railroad securities is very much of a myth. If he's a big investor, his money has come from exploitation elsewhere, so he is a fair subject for expropriation. If he is a small investor, say a workman investing his savings to get an income for his old age, or a widow, the case is stronger for Socialism. These who now subsist on scanty incomes from investments will become simply some of us when the big change is made, and so will get their share of the liberal provision for the old, the crippled, the widows and the orphans which we, solely from self-interest, will have to make.

You cannot change the world and at the same time not change the world. You will find Socialists about, or at any rate men calling themselves Socialists, who will pretend that this is not so, who will assure you that some odd little jobbing about municipal gas and water is Socialism, and backstairs intervention between Conservatives and Liberals the way to the millenium. You might as well call a gas jet in the lobby of a meeting house the glory of God in heaven!—H. G. Wells, in the New World.

There's one thing, tho', I'm leery of—I don't know how you feel—I say this, tho' I'm somewhat bum and run down at the heel—I hope that if they make a bloomin' cherub out of me, I won't look like Saint Pierpont or Andrew Carnegie. It may be well to be an angel and sport a golden hat—but shucks, I would make me hunt a hole to wear a mug like that."

Personal allusions to J. Pierp, and Andy excepted, we may admit that "them's our sentiments, too."

DIVIDED THEY VOTE

By Ellis O. Jones, in Hope.

The whistle has blown and each man takes his place To toil for the world at a death-dealing pace. Each movement is skillful, each brain is alert. While they patiently work in the factory dirt. Just look at that picture and make a note, That united they sweat, but divided they vote.

The machines and the belts and the shafting are still. And not a wheel turns—there's a strike at the mill. A strike! Every workman has solemnly vowed To stand by his mates till their claim is allowed. 'Tis a brave thing to do, but don't fall to note That united they strike, but divided they vote.

The sun brightly shines as there passes along. In holiday raiment the Labor Day throng. Each man is decked out in his Labor Day best. "Labor omnia vincit" the banners attest.

Yes, labor must conquer, but never, please note, While united they march, divided they vote.

Among the objects of the Navy League at Washington, besides countering the "systematic attacks of Socialists on the navy," for the uniform of "a proper respect for the uniform of the soldier and sailor" is, perhaps, the one most worthy of notice.

Just how to exercise this compulsion effectively is a task much more difficult of performance than reaching soldiers and sailors, and that by the bye is by no means easy either.

But the "disrespect for the uniform" so prevalent, is a matter that has no connection whatever with Socialism. It comes principally from members of the class that support militarism, and is a paradox that has been long observed among them, both in this country and in England.

The curious mixture of admiration and contempt for militarism is one of the many standing contradictions of the bourgeois mind.

It manifests itself chiefly in debaring the man in uniform from theaters, public dances, restaurants and other places of social activity. Again and again we hear of soldiers and sailors being turned away from or refused admission to such places by the proprietors. And in every case the proprietor in question disavows any disrespect for the uniform, and always puts forward the plea that his patrons will not stand for it, but would betake themselves elsewhere were the men in uniform admitted.

The excuse is justified, for that is the very thing that would happen. Those who cater to the public in this manner must study the public's likes and dislikes, for their business depends upon it.

The theater proprietor who will refuse admission to the private soldier or sailor in uniform, is about the same kind of man that would call on the police to disperse an outdoor Socialist meeting that he supposed was interfering with his business by being held too near his premises. And while refusing admittance to the man in uniform, his stage might be occupied at the very same time by a highly patriotic and spectacular military or naval play.

The ordinary soldier or sailor is considered a hero by these people only when his services are badly needed, just as the strikebreaker is considered a hero when he is on active service. At such times it is necessary to show them some consideration when doing the dirty work of capitalism becomes a pressing necessity. When there is no such work to do, both are relegated to their proper status in present society. Neither are entitled to any social recognition from the class they have served, and they do not get it. The ordinary bourgeois, the "man with the capitalist mind"—and he is the majority—is always conscious of his superior social standing compared with that of the common soldier, sailor, or strikebreaker, and never fails to demonstrate his sensibility of it. When engaged in their "heroic" tasks, the bourgeois will thrust himself upon them with all sorts of cheap and fulsome flattery, but when they have served his purpose and the heroic stunt is over for the time being, they will not permit him to thrust himself upon them, as they have no present use for him. When he is no longer needed, it is then, "chuck 'em out, the brute," though a little time previous it was "thin red line of heroes, when the guns began to shoot."

The man with the capitalist mind isn't conscious of the workings of his mental processes in this direction, but if the Navy League wants to compel him to "respect the uniform" he will have to begin by first changing his "human nature."

It is in the dusky twilight that Poverty and her mates, Vice and Crime, slide forth from their lairs. They slun daylight the more anxiously, the more cruelly their wretchedness contrasts with the pride of wealth which glitters everywhere. Only Hunger drives them at noonday from their dens, and then they stand with silent, speaking eyes, staring beseechingly at the rich merchant, who hurries along, busy and jingling gold, or at the lazy lord who, like a surfeited god, rides by on his high horse, casting now and then an aristocratically indifferent glance at the mob below, as if they were swarming ants, or, at all events, a mass of baser beings, whose joys and sorrows have nothing in common with his feelings. "Yes, over the vulgar multitude which sticks fast to the soil, soar, like higher nature, England's nobility, who regard their little island as only a temporary resting place, Italy as their summer garden, Paris as their social saloon, and the whole world as their inheritance. They sweep along knowing nothing of sorrows or suffering, and their gold is a talisman which confers into fulfillment their wildest wish.—Henrich Heine.

Let's see some delegate to the national convention will find things bring this up, and I hope something will be done to have order and stem instead of chaos, as regards our news. PHILIP EGGSTON, New York, N. Y.

THE STEREOTYPE By H. E. Warner, in Baltimore. His form is gaunt, and his long frame Is an agile knight in the prime of game, And his clothes are thick with the smell of dope, And he washes himself with a hot soup; He rolls the dough and he makes mats And he melts the soup in the vats, Making it ready, as the new whirled To the open doors of the world.

Making their copy up much as please; The linotypes rattle, the cheppin' steers The stuff with his pastepot and shears, And out on the stone rolls the case, And the sweat stands out on stereo's face, As he polishes and hustles, and between The oncoming force and the machine.

It's twelve tons to mold he eighty to drr, And down she has gone in the of an eye To the pit where the autoplaten's pot With tons of metal, hellishly She's in! Let her go! On the a jerk And a flood of soup, and the at work; A bell—ting-a-ling!—out she's hooray! Trim her and slide her and away!

And the stereotyper, a-sweat When he hears the press, that set free, Whirling and singing their song And sending the dings of a along! His form is gaunt, and his long frame, Is grimy and gassy, after the And he grins on early and goes From the dope, and the out.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A QUESTION OF FACT Editor of The Call: Comrade Heidemann's letter in Call is certainly exhilarating. I know where Comrade Heidemann's information, but wherever he got it is false. I did not refuse to buy Industrial Socialism because it was false. On the contrary, I distinctly told Comrade who offered it to me I already had it. When I went to Comrade Haywood at the Lenox Center there was a long wait and I took a second copy from Mrs. Gelder. I read it while waiting and I read the book several times as I wanted to determine what times or circumstances Comrades Bohm and Hagen recommended. Unfortunately, my opinion is radically different from that reached by Comrade Heidemann.

Of course, it was entirely unnecessary to ask me whether I read it. The fact that I differed in my opinion of it is sufficient for Comrade Heidemann, of course, I described it as trash, but out over reading it.

The fact that "Industrial Socialism" in the eyes of Comrade Heidemann, the best American exposition of Socialism that he knows," is sufficient to place it in his proper sphere.

As to my questions to Comrades Bohm and Haywood, they still remain unanswered. I believe both Comrades competent to answer for themselves.

In my opinion, both the book and Comrade's speeches are excellent as an exposition of cause and criticism in a program, but woefully lacking in a definite program. We must consider that the book is spread broadcast to be read by non-Socialists, who may be just as ignorant and unsophisticated as I am.

L. A. MALAKOFF, New York, N. Y.

COMPILING FIGURES Editor of The Call: Comrade W. J. Ghent's note in The Call regarding the number of Socialist officials selected in this country throws a strong spotlight on the systematic way of doing things prevalent in the Socialist party.

Why on earth should it be necessary for Comrade Ghent, Professor Hoxie and the National Office to "make attempts" to compile such a list?

Let the secretaries of the local compile the election returns of their respective territory, forward them to the State office, to be in turn transmitted to the national secretary. This way the entire field will be covered. Where there is no local, of course, will have to depend on the fiscal count, or newspaper reports, certainly there must be some organization where we elect candidates.

This does not prevent the work from mailing or wiring good to the National Office or to Socialists, but the National Office at the earliest possible moment, possession of all returns, and the identity of the names, etc., of all candidates elected.

It seems to me that it ought to be such a difficult matter to locate the local secretaries with the assistance of this matter, and to attempt to such an extent that they will be promptly.

Perhaps some delegate to the national convention will find things bring this up, and I hope something will be done to have order and stem instead of chaos, as regards our news. PHILIP EGGSTON, New York, N. Y.