

MASS MEETING

CARNEGIE HALL FRIDAY, MARCH 15

BERGER INVITED

New York Typographical Union No. 6
616-618 WORLD BUILDING TELEPHONE, 3830 BEEKMAN
New York, March 11, 1912.

Hon. Victor Berger:
Dear Sir—Notwithstanding the fact that because of increased taxable values and the passage of a constitutional amendment, the borrowing capacity of this city has been increased by over \$425,000,000 in the past six years, and no unusual expenditure not included in the city budget can be shown to materially curtail this enormous figure, city officials are now again raising the cry of the "debt limit" and "lack of resources" as an excuse for their attempt to surrender to private capital the priceless rapid transit franchises the people had voted to retain.

By a mere act of the Legislature it is sought to overthrow the people's will already expressed. A statement of the case somewhat more full is contained in the printed folder inclosed. Your well known views on the question of the Referendum justifies us in the belief that we may expect your support in this crisis. I am instructed by the committee to invite you to address the mass meeting we have arranged for Friday, March 15, 1912, at Carnegie Hall. If for any reason you cannot be present, we earnestly request a letter approving of our position.

Respectfully,
C. M. MAXWELL,
President.

The People Voted for MUNICIPAL SUBWAYS and they are going to have them.

Admission Free

Read Our Ad Each Day

State Board of Mediation in Boston:

On Friday next, March 15, wages will be paid under notice posted on March 1, and advances in wages will be in accordance with the following schedule:

- All employes formerly receiving \$1-2 cents per hour and less, an increase of 2 cents per hour.
- All employes formerly receiving between \$1-2 cents and less than 19 cents per hour, 1-3-4 cents per hour.
- All employes formerly receiving between 10 cents and less than 11 cents per hour, an increase of 1-2 cents per hour.
- All employes formerly receiving between 11 cents and less than 12 cents per hour, an increase of 1-4 cents per hour.
- All employes formerly receiving between 12 cents and less than 20 cents per hour, an increase of 1 cent per hour.
- All employes formerly receiving 20 cents, or more per hour, an increase of 5 per cent.

All job work to receive an advance of 5 per cent flat.

The Premium Arrangement.

The premium being already adjusted to the 54-hour basis, it will readily be seen that the increase of 5 per cent in the wage list is that much to the advantage of the weaver in more easily acquiring the premium.

Premiums will be given out every two weeks instead of as heretofore, once in four weeks.

The company wishes to discourage overtime work, but for such overtime work as may be performed will pay at the rate of time and one-quarter. This to apply to operatives who are employed at hourly rate.

No discrimination against any individual on account of part taken in strike.

This gives a maximum increase of 25 per cent, and a minimum of 5 per cent, the lowest paid workers being the greatest beneficiaries. The backbone of the premium system is broken.

Over time, for which double pay was demanded in order to make it prohibitive, has been compromised upon, but it is understood that there will be less of it in the future.

The one outstanding question is what is to be done in the cases of Joseph J. Eitor and Arturo Giovanitti, jailed at the orders of the mill bosses in the hope of breaking the strike. This is a question that must be answered speedily, and was the first question asked and repeated over and over again by thousands of strikers throughout the city.

Eitor and Giovanitti Near Freedom.

At this moment it is impossible to say what will be done in the matter, but there is every possibility that they may be released on bail tomorrow.

In that event both men will speak to the strikers at the great mass meeting that is being arranged for the afternoon on the Common, when the strikers will vote upon accepting or rejecting the terms of the bosses.

After the General Strike committee had ratified the terms offered by the American Woolen Company, subcommittees went to see the other mills in the city.

Scene of Chicago Fire in Which Half a Dozen Persons Were Killed and a Score Injured

Various city departments are making an investigation into the fire which started in an adjoining building and extended to the Salvation Army hotel, known as the Evangeline. In the panic that followed six persons lost their lives and a score of others were injured. The property loss was comparatively slight, the heavy death toll being due to the dense volume of smoke that filled the building.



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Mills in Barre Tied Up.

BARRE, Mass., March 11.—The mills of the Barre Wool Combing Company, Limited, and the Norma Worsted Company here were still closed today as a result of the strike of 700 employes.

The strikers demand fifty-six hours pay for fifty-four hours work, an increase of 15 per cent, and double pay for overtime.

The mill officials have offered a 5 per cent increase in wages and fifty-four hours pay for that number of hours of labor. Plans have been completed for a conference between the mill officials and representatives of the strikers.

Fifteen special policemen have been sworn in, making the total force at the present time twenty-one men. There was no disorder today.

The Barre mills are owned in Bradford, England.

RAISE FOR IRON WORKERS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 12.—The Fall River Iron Works Mills, controlled by M. C. D. Borden, of New York, made an announcement tonight of a 5 per cent wage increase, to take effect on March 25. The increase affects 5,000 operatives employed in the seven mills of the corporation.

SET DATE FOR TRIAL IN "DYNAMITE CASES"

October 1 is Named as Day. One Trial for All the Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—About fifty labor leaders, linked by the Federal Government with dynamite explosions in seventeen States, will be placed on trial here on October 1, as a result of the decision of Federal Judge Anderson, here, today.

The court, after hearing arguments on the question of consolidating all of the indictments for the purpose of having only one trial, decided in favor of the plan over the objections of the attorneys for the accused men. The result will be the largest single criminal trial in the history of the United States courts.

Before the time of the trial, it is expected that at least two more of the defendants will be arraigned and probably five. Orris E. McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, and John J. and James B. McNamara, who already are serving prison sentences for dynamiting, will not be placed on trial here.

The federal authorities have not yet decided whether Eugene A. Clancy and Olin Twitmore, both of San Francisco, who also are under indictment in California for dynamiting, will be tried here first or on the Pacific Coast.

Federal Judge Anderson told the forty-six defendants in court today that they need have no fear as a result of the consolidation of the cases, as the court will carefully consider the evidence and pertinently instruct the jury in favor of any of the accused whom the jury would not be warranted in finding guilty under any of the indictments.

All of the forty-six defendants were present in the courtroom.

W. N. Harding, of this city, chief counsel for the accused labor leaders, expressed himself as satisfied with the action of Federal Judge Anderson in setting the trials for October. The government officials desired an earlier date and told the court that it would be satisfactory to them if the trials were set some time in May. Attorneys for the labor men argued that this would not allow sufficient time for the defense to prepare for the trials.

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SUFFRAGISTS INVADE NATIONAL CAPITAL; PLEAD THEIR CAUSE

(Continued from page 1.)

tives and twenty-five of these sainted mothers in the Senate."

This sentiment the women applauded loudly.

The constitutional questions involved were ably presented by Husted Harper, of New York, former associate of the late Susan B. Anthony.

"There is but one less hopeless class than the American women," said Mrs. Harper, "and that are the Orientals in this country, and they have not the mockery of citizenship."

Before the Senate Judiciary Committee the Rev. Dr. Anna H. Shaw made a brief speech in opening the meeting in which she declared suffrage was guaranteed in the Constitution when a representative form of government was guaranteed. Inasmuch as women have no means of delegating power to their representatives, they are not in any sense represented in the government.

Other speakers before the Senate Committee were Mrs. Susan Walker, corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Association of Suffragists and recording secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Harriet Laidlaw, of New York; Mr. James Laidlaw, husband of Mrs. Laidlaw; Mrs. Donald Hooker, of Baltimore; Miss Caroline A. Love, of Chicago, a member of the Women's Committee of the Socialist party; and Mrs. Stewart, of Chicago, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.

The pleas in behalf of suffrage were made without reference to the partisan views of the speakers. For instance, one of those most conspicuous at the Senate hearing was Mrs. Victor Berger, wife of the Socialist member of the House from Wisconsin. And among the most forceful speakers was Mrs. Elsie Cole Phillips, of Milwaukee, who accompanied Mrs. Berger, and who is a leading Socialist orator and worker.

CHICAGO WOMEN SCORE

Windy City to Vote on Suffrage at Primary Election.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Chicago will vote upon the extension of the suffrage to women at the primary election on April 8.

An order upon the Election Commission to this effect was issued this afternoon by County Judge John E. Owens, following the descent upon the County Building of a big delegation of women prominent in social work, trade unions and the suffrage movement.

Judge Owens granted the suffragists' request within two minutes after Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, leader of the delegation, had handed him the petition, signed by more than thirty of the women present.

MINERS' DEMANDS FORMALLY REJECTED

(Continued from page 1.)

than three weeks or a month. Everything is on the side of the men."

At the outset of the answer to the mine workers which is a lengthy document, signed by George F. "Divine Right" Baer, E. B. Thomas, W. H. Truesdale, F. D. Underwood, L. P. Lorse, Morris Williams, Joseph E. Dickson, J. L. Lake, Alvan Markie and Percy Madeira, coal operators say they are unable to accede to the demands presented of them on February 27, as to grant them would mean the setting aside the work of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission appointed by the President of the United States in 1902.

The operators seemed to be very much scared of the constitution of the miners and in reply to the demand for recognition of the miners, said:

"The Strike Commission found that 'the present constitution of the United Mine Workers of America does not present the most inviting inducements to the operators to enter into contractual relations with it... that a majority of the members of the union are employed in the bituminous coal fields; that the officers are chiefly from those fields and are not fully acquainted with the mining of anthracite coal; that to deal with them would be dealing with an organization controlled by men engaged in a rival industry.' This organization includes only a small proportion of the anthracite mine workers.

Oppose One Year Agreement.

The operators did not fancy much the demand of the miners to enter into a one-year agreement. They want the miners to tie themselves up for three years, as has been previously done. In reply to that demand they said:

"The purpose of the Strike Commission, by the terms of its appointment, was to establish the relation between the employers and wage earners in the anthracite region on a just and permanent basis. It would be disregarding the lesson of the commission's work to adopt the policy of one-year agreements, and we note that in fields where experience has been had with these short-term arrangements longer contracts are now being made."

The following was the objection of the operators to the demand for the check-off system:

"The demand for 'the right to provide a method for the collection of revenue for the organization' refers, we understand, to the 'check-off,' and is a measure calculated to establish the 'closed shop.' This is a system which the operators, were they to agree to it, would undertake to collect dues for the union by reductions from the wages of employees. A statute of the State of Pennsylvania makes this illegal, requiring 'the payment by employers to employers of the full amount of wages or earnings in cash.' The operators have expressed their determination in all past negotiations on this subject to pay the men the full amount of their earnings and leave them free to use the money as they will."

The demand for an eight-hour day was strenuously objected to by the operators as follows:

"The question of the length of working day for mine workers known as company men was made the subject of an exhaustive study by the Strike Commission. After taking into consideration the interruptions due to accidents to machinery, the operators, were they to agree to it, would undertake to collect dues for the union by reductions from the wages of employees. A statute of the State of Pennsylvania makes this illegal, requiring 'the payment by employers to employers of the full amount of wages or earnings in cash.' The operators have expressed their determination in all past negotiations on this subject to pay the men the full amount of their earnings and leave them free to use the money as they will."

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Ignore Cost of Living.

Concerning the demand for an advance in wages of 20 per cent, the employers call attention to the fact that from 1902 to 1911 the miners have received a wage increase of 24.4 per cent. They seem to forget, however, the great increase in the cost of living since 1902. A little figuring would show that the wage increase did not even half way meet the great increase in the cost of living.

ARMY ON MARCH TO RESTORE EMPEROR

October 1 is Named as Day. One Trial for All the Men.

PEKING, March 12.—General Sheng-yun, who under the empire held the post of Governor of the Province of Shensi, is marching at the head of 10,000 troops from the Province of Kansu to Peking, in order to restore the Emperor to the throne. The commander of the Emperor's Guards at the palace received a message to this effect today.

In view of the seriousness of the situation caused by General Sheng-yun's movement, President Yuan shih Kai has sent envoys to meet him and explain the present situation.

General Sheng-yun, who is a Mongol, has throughout the disturbance maintained his attachment to the Emperor and has continued fighting in his behalf.

By personal order of President Yuan three members of the Chinese imperial family were arrested today on the charge of inciting the recent army mutiny and conspiring to kill him. President Yuan is in complete control of the situation, and the fact that he has ordered the arrest of members of the royal family shows that he has confidence in his ability to prevent any further outbreak.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The American Red Cross cabled \$11,000 to its agents at Shanghai today for use in the famine situation in China. This makes \$47,000 contributed by Americans through the Red Cross since the President issued his proclamation calling for relief six weeks ago.

WOMEN WIN POINT IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate today agreed unanimously to report the Gebhardt resolution amending the State constitution so as to give women the right to vote. The resolution will be reported probably this afternoon, without recommendation.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT ADVERSELY REPORTED

ALBANY, March 13.—The anti-suffragists met the suffragettes in a significant debate today before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, and as a result the committee decided by a vote of 8 to 3 to report the woman suffrage constitutional amendment adversely to the Assembly.

FIND SENATOR GUILTY ON BRIBERY CHARGE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—After three hours' deliberation, the jury in the bribery trial of Senator L. R. Andrews, of Scioto County, tonight returned a verdict of guilty. The State in this case placed its reliance upon testimony of Detective Frank Harrison Smiley, who said he gave Andrews \$200 and the disbarment. The latter showed up badly in some of the tests made during the trial and attorneys for the accused Senator felt certain they would clear him.

NO PIPE LINE ACROSS MONO.

House Defeats Baker Bill—Members "Victims of Lobby."

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Following an animated discussion, the House today defeated the Baker bill, which proposed to permit the Hydro-electric Company, a water power corporation, to lay a pipe line across the Mono forest reservation in California. The opponents of the bill insisted that its purpose was to set aside the laws governing the disposal of the public domain. It was charged by a number of speakers, the "Water Power Trust" was behind the Baker bill.

TEN SUFFRAGISTS GET HEAVY SENTENCES

LONDON, March 12.—Ten of the suffragists who were committed for trial by the police magistrate at the Bow Street Court on March 2 on a charge of smashing windows during the woman's suffrage demonstration on March 1, were sentenced today at the London Sessions Court to terms ranging from four to six months in prison.

PACKER'S RELEASE ON TECHNICALITY, DENIED

CHICAGO, March 13.—Judge Gould (Carpenter) dealt the packers another blow today, when he refused to discharge Edward Morris, president, and Louis H. Heyman, chief manager of Morris & Co. on motion of their counsel, M. W. Stein.

The attorney raised the technical point that the charge in the indictment was at variance with the evidence in the case as to the ownership of Morris & Co. The indictment charged that Morris controlled Morris & Co. through ownership of stock in a New Jersey corporation.

The evidence showed that Morris owned the company through stock of Maine corporation.

LAFOLLETTE'S PLATFORM

Wisconsin Senator Reaches Ball for Government Ownership of Express Companies.

MADISON, Wis., March 12.—United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, in a campaign platform issued here today, declares among other things his belief in the initiative, referendum, and recall and direct nominations, and Government ownership and operation of express companies.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—By a 50-49 vote the Senate today decided that the Federal Reserve Act should be passed.

TRUSTEES TO MEET

TRUSTEES TO MEET

White Rose CEYLON TEA

Garden to Kitchen all stages and all the way, its uniform excellence is safeguarded.

Forty Cups for 10c.

