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ASSURING BUSINESS, ROOSEVELT BIDS FOR PRESIDENCY AGAIN

"We Grudge No Man a Fortune," Says the Colonel.

SCORES THE COURTS

Rough Rider Fights Shy of Recall—Ignores Labor Problems.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt made his bid for the nomination for the Presidency here today in an address before the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

Roosevelt devoted most of his address to an expose of his views on business. He assured the audience that the present Anti-Trust Law and the governmental policy toward the business interests is injurious because it is not sufficiently defined.

Labor was mentioned only in passing by the ex-President. The courts were attacked by him for unjust decisions, nevertheless he did not come out for the recall of judges. Among the things Roosevelt took a positive stand on was the election of United States Senators by direct vote and the initiative and referendum. He said he believed in both of these things.

Roosevelt regretted that his time was too short for him to outline all of "my policies," but he informed the audience "if any one of you care to know my views on these matters which I do not today discuss, I will gladly send him a copy of the speeches I made in 1910, which I think cover most of the ground."

Roosevelt outlined his "I believe" as follows: "I hold that he is the real progressive, that he is the genuine champion of the people, who endeavors to shape the policy of the nation and of the several States so as to encourage legitimate and honest business. This is the reason why I have for so many years insisted, as regards our national government, that it is both futile and mischievous to endeavor to correct the evils of big business by an attempt to restore business conditions as they were in the middle of the last century, before railroads and telegraphs had rendered better business organizations both inalienable and desirable.

"There should be a fixed government policy, a policy which shall clearly define and punish wrong doing, and shall give in advance full information to any man as to just what he can and just what he cannot legally and properly do."

With regard to "Big Business," Roosevelt said: "I do not believe in making mere size of and by itself criminal. The mere fact of size, however, does unquestionably carry the potentiality of such grave wrong-doing that there should be by law provision made for the strict supervision and regulation of these great industrial concerns doing an inter-State business, such as we now regulate the transportation agencies which are engaged in inter-State business.

"The anti-trust law does good in so far as it can be invoked against combinations which really are monopolies or which restrict production or which artificially raise prices. But in so far as its workings are uncertain, or as it threatens corporations which have not been guilty of anti-social conduct, it does harm. Moreover, it cannot by itself accomplish more than regulation of big business which is needed."

Roosevelt again reassures "Big Business" in the following: "We grudge no man a fortune which represents his own power and industry exercised with entire regard to the welfare of his fellows. We only praise for the business man whose business success comes as his result to doing good work for his fellow men. But we should so shape conditions that a fortune shall be obtained only in honorable fashion, in such fashion that its gaining represents a benefit to the community."

"The question of capital and labor is discussed over by Roosevelt in the following bombastic phrases: "It has been said that in the past we have paid attention only to the accumulation of property, and that henceforth we must pay equal attention to the proper distribution of property. But it behooves us to remember that there is no use in devising methods for the proper distribution of property unless the property is there to distribute. I

FREE SPEECH FIGHT WON IN MANCHESTER

City Administration Backs Down in Textile Town—Mayor Grants Permit for Meeting on Common.

(Special to The Call.)

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 21.—The fight for free speech has been won.

The Mayor has given permission to the Free Speech Alliance to hold a meeting on the Common Friday night, at which many prominent speakers both from this city and out of town, will make addresses.

The unsuccessful attempt to suppress free speech and peaceable assemblage is the outgrowth of the textile strike at Lawrence, Mass. The local mill owners fear that their wage slaves may take heart at the showing made in Lawrence and may present an organized demand for improved conditions.

A few days ago, Chief Healey sent for M. R. Roth, the State Secretary of the Socialist party; Frank Kierdorf and Harvey McGargie, and accused them in conjunction with Frank Ludwig, Charles Muensch, John Prim, William Whitford, Sam Blitsstein and Charles Peterson, whom he designated as being the "big six," as being responsible for all the trouble in Manchester, including the strike of Greek laborers Saturday morning.

When the speakers arrived a crowd of several thousand had assembled, orderly, if the police would allow them to be.

Fred J. Wolfe, mounted the soap box and was promptly arrested. John P. Burke, Larry Keldorf, John Hock, Arthur Jacobs and Thomas Holliday followed Wolfe on the soap box and were all arrested.

They were immediately bailed out, and in Police Court Monday morning were each fined \$10 and costs and placed under \$100 bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Each of the arrested men appealed and their cases will come up at the May term of court.

CHURCH IGNORES VITAL PROBLEMS

Plays Small Part in Life of People, Declares Robert Fulton Cutting Before Charity Body.

R. Fulton Cutting started some of the members of the School of Philanthropy who went to the United Charities Building yesterday afternoon to hear him talk about "The Church and Society" by declaring that "the church is living too much for Christianity and not enough for civilization." Cutting quoted a few figures.

He said there were in the United States annually 100,000 preventable deaths of infants, that 1,000,000 school children were handicapped by curable physical disabilities, that there were 2,000,000 child laborers and that in New York City alone there were more than 50,000 tenement house rooms without any windows.

Over against these statements he set forth the facts that there are in the United States 216,147 Christian churches with a membership of 35,000,000, and property valued at \$250,000,000, and then he demanded whether these facts and figures bore any relation to one another.

None of the students of philanthropy ventured an opinion on the subject, and Cutting went on to contrast the tremendous social influence of the church in the Middle Ages, when, he said, the monks were farmers, road builders, dispensers of charity, as well as teachers of philosophy and patrons of painting and architecture with the comparatively small part that the church of today plays in the life of the people.

It was the monks, he said, who, in their community life started the beginnings of the ideals of democracy, but the church of today exhibited but little enthusiasm as a corporate body for the possibilities of material advantages which the multitude could discern in the various new social movements.

"The church lacks ideas," he said, "and her petty policies have not stirred the imagination of the people."

STORM BAILS UP WIRES

Telegraph Connection With South in Bad Shape—Damage Widespread.

The Postal Telegraph and Western Union wire chiefs reported last night that their wires were "never in worse shape." The wires in every direction went out of commission as fast as they could be rigged up. Not only westward but to the south some of the wires worked intermittently but generally were useless.

It was impossible to reach Savannah, Ga., at all, because of the high winds, and dispatches were being sent from Savannah to Atlanta by special messenger. The Western Union had but one double wire working to Chicago and it threatened to quit at any time.

Reports from all over the Middle West and the Southwest told of high winds and storms doing considerable damage.

KINGSTON PAID FOR ACADEMY "SNOW"

Striking Property Man Testifies to Administrative Acts of Defendant.

For two hours and twenty minutes, yesterday afternoon, Magistrate Arthur Butts, sitting in the Morrisania Court, reviewed the complaint of Thomas F. Hannen, against Samuel L. Kingston, manager of the Academy of Music, Irving place and 14th street, whereunder the latter, charged with responsibility for an illegal performance given at that theater on the evening of Sunday, December 17, has been held in \$300 bail since his arrest on December 20. After Michael McNea, employed as a property man at the Academy of Music until the outbreak, on November 26, of the strike of film operators, musicians, engineers, electricians, stage hands, clearers and bill posters of the Fox chain of theaters, the magistrate set the case forward until tomorrow, when it will be reopened and, in all probability, brought to its conclusion.

Gustav Rogers, counsel for the defendant, again attempted to enlist the sympathy of the presiding judge by complaining of the observations of his conduct that have appeared in The Call and produced copies of The Call containing references to his dilatory tactics. The Magistrate, however, courteously declined to heed the protest of the attorney, stating that he had no time to spare reading newspaper articles.

Michael McNea submitted damaging evidence in refutation of the attempt of the defense to show that Kingston was not actually the manager of the Academy, but that prior to his withdrawal from the Academy employ, upon the outbreak of the strike, November 26, he had depended for his orders upon Kingston, and on the day of the strike he had received orders from that individual, and as late as the week following he had applied to Kingston for and received payment of a bill for salt used to represent snow in an act on the 20th, which totaled \$3.50. Also, the witness stated, he had known of a permit for the use of a revolver on the Academy stage procured by Kingston, which the latter had shown to him, remarking: "All right, Mike, go ahead and shoot it off." The gun was used in the production of the drama, "The Silver King."

In the West Side Court, Magistrate Barlow adjourned until Monday next the trial of Annette Kellerman, known as "The Diving Venus," and Mr. and Mrs. James Barry and the Brothers Schencks, co-defendants, charged by Thomas L. McClintock, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, with violation of the Sunday Theater and Amusement Law in participating in an illegal show on February 4 last at the Winter Garden Music Hall.

Well known clergymen of numerous denominations and the representatives of several incorporated societies committed to the enforcement of the Sabbath laws were present both in the Morrisania and West Side Courts to observe the proceedings against Kingston and Miss Kellerman and others subpoenaed for trial.

BERGER TAKES HAND IN HOBSON-HAY ROW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The epithet "coward" was quickly and painlessly removed from the reputation of Richmond P. Hobson, the "Hero of the Merrimac" in the House this afternoon. After Hobson had fought for an investigation of the charges made against him on the floor by Representatives Hay (Dem., Va.) and Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.), all of the offensive language between the three was stricken from the record, and mutual apologies were made.

In the course of the talk-fest, Victor Berger, the Socialist member, remarked: "The gentleman says he wants a court-martial. This is a body of representatives of the people. This is not a standing army, we are not in Germany or France, and we are not going to fight duels, even French duels. No, the gentleman has proved his courage as the hero of the Merrimac."

Early in the debate, when Hobson wanted an immediate investigation of this "case," Berger objected in this manner:

"I sympathize with the gentleman from Alabama, but I do not believe we should spend a lot of money on the matter. There are 125,000 unemployed in Chicago. If we are going to spend a lot of money on investigations let us investigate the reasons they are out of work. We ought not to spend the people's money to find out whether the gentleman from Virginia treated the gentleman from Alabama nicely."

HOUSE PASSES CHEMICAL BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—By a vote of 178 to 127 the House this afternoon passed the Underwood bill revising the chemical schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. All the important votes with the regular Republican forces against the bill.

BY HABEAS CORPUS GERARD NULLIFIES BRANDT CONVICTION

Schiff's Ex-Valet May Go Free on Pardon by Governor.

ROSALSKY ERRED

Investigation of Alleged Attempt to 'Railroad' Swede Will Be Pressed.

Supreme Court Justice Gerard yesterday sustained the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Folke E. Brandt and ordered a new trial for Brandt on the ground that Judge Rosalsky erred in accepting Brandt's plea of guilty of burglary in the first degree when the man's statement to the court showed that he didn't intend to plead guilty to that crime.

Out of courtesy to Governor Dix, Justice Gerard waited until 4 p.m. before handing down the decision. No word having come from the Governor up to that time that Brandt had been pardoned or that a pardon would be issued shortly, the Justice acted. He learned in the afternoon that Attorney General Carmody's arguments had failed to move the Governor and that there would be delay whichever way the Governor decided.

However, the decision of Justice Gerard was not filed yesterday, and will not be today, since today is a legal holiday. Therefore, the order remanding Brandt for a new trial and establishing his status as a man indicted, but not actually convicted, is not yet on record. Provided that the Governor concludes before tomorrow morning to free Brandt, he can do so without any question arising as to its constitutional right to pardon a man who is not legally a convict. The Constitution says that the Governor can pardon or commute a sentence "after conviction."

Brandt, who is now in the Tombs, may be released on bail tomorrow. An application will be made tomorrow morning to Justice Gerard, asking that the Justice fix bail for Brandt and order his release. When the young Swede was arraigned in March, 1907, on Mortimer L. Schiff's complaint that he had committed burglary and assault, Charles S. Whitman, then a magistrate, held him in bonds of \$5,000, \$2,500 on each charge. It was indicated yesterday that District Attorney Whitman will not press for heavy bail now. He may accept a small figure or consent that Brandt be released in custody of his counsel. The District Attorney does not seem to think that Brandt will hurry back to Sweden to go into business. He sends Brandt in the conspiracy inquiry.

To Test Gerard's Decision.

Both the Attorney General and the District Attorney feel that their official position requires them to test the legality of Justice Gerard's decision, although they are in accord with Justice Gerard that Brandt was improperly sentenced. The opinion was voiced last night by lawyers that there are more chances that the Gerard decision will be reversed than that it will be sustained. In that event, and provided that Governor Dix doesn't pardon Brandt, the man would have to wait until next year, when Governor Dix's successor is elected, and make then a new application for pardon. Justice Gerard held yesterday that Judge Rosalsky's action on February 13, setting aside the conviction and opening the way for a new trial was as valid as his action on April 4, 1907, when he committed Brandt. If the Appellate Division sustains Justice Gerard, the District Attorney will undoubtedly acquiesce in a motion by Brandt's counsel to the Supreme Court that the indictments against him be dismissed.

The procedure would be, if Justice Gerard is upheld, to ask for a dismissal of the indictment for burglary in the first degree on the ground that there was no evidence of guilt, and to ask that the assault indictment be dismissed on the ground that the man had already served five years in prison, which would be ample punishment if guilt existed there.

No Effect on Inquiry.

The Gerard decision can have no effect on the Hand inquiry, the District Attorney said, except to nullify in advance any action favorable to Brandt that the Governor might take as the result of Judge Hand's recommendations. Judge Hand will have a talk today in Albany with Governor Dix. The judge said yesterday that if the Governor directed him to admit the testimony of Mortimer L. Schiff, Mrs. Schiff and Howard S. Gann, he would follow directions. The responsibility for disregarding the statements of the Attorney General and the District Attorney, that justice might be defeated if persons who likely will be indicted are allowed to testify, will, then, said Judge Hand, rest with the Governor. Tomorrow will be a busy day in Albany with regard to the Brandt case. Counsel for Mortimer L. Schiff, Atten E. Parker

SOCIALIST PARTY PLANS HOT CAMPAIGN

Will Try to Capture 14th Senatorial District From Tammany's Hands.

An unofficial primary of the Socialist party voters residing in the 14th Senatorial District for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator to be voted for at a special election to be held on March 12, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Tammany politician, Thomas F. Grady, will be held next Tuesday, February 27.

There will be polling places in each of the three assembly districts comprising the 14th Senatorial District, as follows: 12th Assembly District, 276 Avenue A, grocery; 14th Assembly District, 529 First avenue, cigar store; and 16th Assembly District, 350 East 53d street, tailoring store. Polls will be open from 7 to 9 P. M. All enrolled Socialist voters residing in these districts are entitled and are requested to come out and vote.

Registration day will be on Saturday, March 2. All Socialists and sympathizers with the Socialist movement who would like to see this Tammany stronghold carried for Socialism should see that their names appear on the roll of voters so that they can vote on March 2 at the special election.

The Socialist party is preparing to carry on an aggressive campaign to carry this district which is thickly populated by workmen, and beginning next week will start a campaign to make it hot for the other two parties.

But to make the campaign a success the Socialist party needs funds and the assistance of the Socialists in general and those residing in the district in particular, and it asks the workers not to turn a deaf ear to the appeal for funds issued by the executive committee.

Local New York has spent more money during the last year for propaganda purposes than in any of the previous years and its treasury is exhausted, and so it appeals to those who can help to send in their donations as soon as possible.

M. J. Kramer, who for many years lived in the District, but is now a resident of the 34d Assembly District and a member of Branch 10, came to the office of Local New York, 339 E. 54th street, as soon as he saw the appeal last Saturday and brought his contribution of \$1.00 for the campaign fund of the 14th Senatorial District. (The B. B. 14th the-loom .S)

The organizer can therefore acknowledge the first contribution for the 14th Senatorial District Campaign, M. J. Kramer, \$1.00. Who is next?

KUHN INTERESTS NOW OWN ALLEGHENY VALLEY

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 21.—The West Penn Traction Company, one of the largest public utility concerns of the Kuhn interests of this city, today acquired the Allegheny Valley Street Railroad Company, running from Aspinwall to Natrons, about twenty-two miles, which gives the West Penn an entrance into Pittsburgh over the tracks of the Pittsburgh Railway Company. The Allegheny Valley Light Company was also acquired by the purchase, which called for an outlay of about \$5,000,000.

Today's purchases now give the Kuhn interests control of all the electric transportation, lighting and power business under private ownership in the Allegheny Valley from Pittsburgh to Kittanning, and in the Kiskatomias Valley from Freeport to Apollo.

The West Penn Company now operates a total of 212 miles of track located in Westmoreland, Fayette, Allegheny and Armstrong counties and is furnishing light and power in nearly one hundred municipalities in these counties and the counties of Greene, Washington and Beaver.

PANIC ON "L" TRAIN WHEN CARS COLLIDE

The shuttle car operating between the Sixth avenue elevated stations at 50th and 58th streets smashed into a crowded seven-car train at the 53d street turn during the rush hour yesterday morning. Four cars caught fire. In a wild scramble the passengers in them jumped to the tracks and all got away to places of safety, one woman alone sustaining injury.

Flames shot up from the burning cars in contact with the third rail even while scores of passengers picked their way over the tracks. Fifty feet high the fire flared above the tracks, reaching out toward the buildings on either side. However, within a few minutes fire engines had extinguished the flames. The Sixth avenue line was tied up more than an hour and a half.

HE FINDS \$5.00!

If a man finds a good five dollar bill lying: This is real money take it. Not one man in a thousand would consider the bill genuine. He would say, this bill looks O. K., but you can't feel it. Now then if you buy the suits and overcoats which I can sell at the present time for \$7.50 and \$10 (some even as low as \$5.00) you do find real money and I do not feel you: says John Moran, the Clothier, 271 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Adv.

SOCIALIST MAYOR WINS IN MINNESOTA

While More Than Ten Thousand Votes Are Cast for Workers' Candidate in Seattle Primary Election.

BEMIDJI, Minn., Feb. 21.—By a margin of twenty-four votes, Fred M. Malzahn, Socialist, was elected Mayor at the city election held here yesterday.

There were two other candidates for the office. Socialists also elected one alderman out of four.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 21.—In the nominating primary for city offices yesterday, the Socialist candidate, Hulett M. Wells, polled over 10,000 votes out of an estimated total of 60,000 votes cast.

Hiram C. Gill, who was elected Mayor two years ago, and removed by the recall in less than a year, polled about 25,000 votes, and his nearest competitor, Thomas A. Parish, polled 12,000 less.

The Single Tax and Municipal Ownership candidate, George F. Cotterell, and the Socialist are eliminated. The result is taken to foreshadow defeat of the Single tax and all other reform propositions to be voted on March 5, both Gill and Parish being opposed to them.

ANNUAL VOLKSZEITUNG BALL THIS AFTERNOON

Pretty girls and stalwart youths will make merry at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Harlem River Casino, Second avenue and 127th street, where the annual gala vaudeville performance and ball will be given for the benefit of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, the local German Socialist daily.

Not only will there be a variety show of real "headliner" talent and a dashing ball, but there will be a concert program of unassuming excellence rendered by the Manhattan Ladies' Quartet and the United Singers of Greater New York. The vaudeville program consists of Hayes and Alpoint, in the rollicking comedy, "Mr. Krausmeyer's Baby"; the Reckless Reckler Troupe, exponents of the newest evolutions in cycling; Cornell and Wilbur, the clown and the acrobat, and Walker and Jones, dialect comedians. A large hall has also been reserved for the children, where the latest motion pictures will be shown.

Dancing will continue until the wee small hours. Tickets bought in advance, 25 cents; at the box office, 35 cents. Box office will open at 2:30.

INDICT D. & H. CO. FOR HAULING OWN HAY

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Federal Grand Jury, in session in this city at a term of the United States Court, Justice Martin presiding, has indicted the Delaware & Hudson Company on thirty counts charging it with violation of the commodity clause of the Interstate Commerce Act. Hitherto prosecutions under this clause have been for the transportation of coal.

The charge is that hay was transported by the railroad from places in northern New York to Wilkes-Barre and Plymouth Junction for use in the company's mines.

The clause of the Interstate Commerce Act prohibits railroads from transporting property it owns except such as it uses in the conduct of its business. The Delaware & Hudson, and other roads, it is alleged, have evaded this prohibition by forming separate corporations, which take a title to property and transport it as their own.

Special Agent and Examiner J. J. Hickey, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, says this is attacking the roads on the ownership of the mines from an entirely new angle. The subterfuge of transporting and selling the coal has hitherto held good, but now we can at least approve that they have violated the clause in respect to this hay."

HOOAC TUNNEL STILL BLOCKED BY WRECK

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 21.—What remains of the twenty freight cars smashed up in the Hooac tunnel late yesterday afternoon, when the Albany-Boston express bumped into them from the rear, were still a mass of glowing embers when darkness fell today, and as yet no one had been able to get near enough to ascertain what became of the four trainmen reported killed or burned to death.

That the big bore through the mountain is effectively blocked and will require many days' labor before trains can pass again was learned this afternoon, when the railroad officials made an inspection.

They found that for several hundred feet each side of the wreckage great masses of rock had fallen from the roof of the tunnel and it will require considerable blasting before these obstacles can be reduced in size sufficiently to be removed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—As a sequel to the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the famous "Spokane rate case" that freight charges to and from Spokane were unreasonable and exorbitant, the shippers of the eastern Washington metropolitan area today made a demand for a return on the Spokane and Transcontinental lines for \$2,500,000 respectively.

LAWRENCE STRIKE LEADERS HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY

Ettor and Giovannitti Victims of Class Justice.

EVIDENCE IGNORED

Despite Strong Testimony for Them, I. W. W. Men Face Murder Charge.

(Special to The Call.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 21.—That the game of arresting Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, leaders in the strike of the 22,000 textile workers who are out for a 15 per cent increase of their starvation wages, and the payment of fifty-six hours' time for fifty-four hours' work will be played to the limit in the hope that keeping those two men in jail will weaken the ranks of the revolting workers, became evident today when, despite the protests of their attorneys, who insisted no legal evidence had been brought out against them, Ettor and Giovannitti were held without bail on a charge of murder.

The charge that they were accessories to the killing of Anna La Pizsa, a striker, who was slain in a demonstration last month, was thoroughly disproven yesterday, when several witnesses swore the shot that killed Mrs. La Pizsa was fired by a policeman. One woman, Greta Surwell, positively identifying Policemen Benoit as the man who fired the fatal shot, but the intention of the powers that be is to hold Ettor and Giovannitti until the strike is ended, so evidence didn't count for much.

This case will be considered by the next Grand Jury, which means a long delay, during which the Wool Trust hopes to starve the workers into submission.

In Judge Mahoney's court this morning Attorneys Mahoney and Lynch, for the defense, summed up. They said that their clients should be released at once because since the government had failed to disprove the statement of Greta Surwell that Policeman Benoit shot Anna La Pizsa, Ettor should be given his freedom; but the judge turned a deaf ear to their appeal and decided in favor of District Attorney Atwell, who asked that the strike leaders be held for the Grand Jury.

Haywood Calls for Action.

When William D. Haywood, who is taking an active part in directing the strike, was asked by a Call representative tonight for his opinion on the judge's decision, he replied: "Every Socialist local within reach of the Call should at once hold mighty protest meetings against this flagrant injustice of putting men in prison for no reason other than that they are loyal to their class."

"Let Governor Foss, Judge Mahoney and Congress hear from you in vigorous language. Raise your voice in behalf of 50,000 struggling textile slaves."

It was reported this morning that a scab on his way to work was held up by girl strikers, and when two members of the militia interfered, Miss Josephine Remit punched one of them and took his gun away from him. Miss Remit was later arrested. She is about 30 years of age, and unusually pretty.

Members of the Strike Committee are highly indignant at the lies being spread by the Boston American regarding the alleged homesickness of the strikers' children, who have found temporary homes in New York and other cities, and declare the Hearst sheet manufactured these stories out of whole cloth.

Reports from the children's parents show that the kiddies are delighted at their reception and the care they are getting, and are having the time of their lives.

Judge Shows His Teeth.

Judge Mahoney showed his animus today when, in holding Ettor and Giovannitti, he declared: "I have always felt in cases of prominence, such as this, that I would never hold a man for the Grand Jury unless I believed that he would ultimately be found guilty."

The Grand Jury convenes in Newburyport the first Monday in April. John J. Lynch, counsel for Giovannitti, in his final plea for Giovannitti's release charged that the newspaper should have been held in contempt on the ground that they had spread broadcast the inflammatory statements alleged to have been made by him.

"What right had the newspapers to report and spread broadcast the so-called laborer's speeches," asked Lynch.

sponsible and charged with being accessories as well as Giovanniotti.

"What evidence has the government against my client except the testimony of the two Benecord detectives? They had nothing against him, and they finally brought in these two boys to make their case strong.

"Is there any evidence at all that the I. W. W. intended any violence? The government keeps bringing in this organization. What have they to do with it? After the failure of the dynamite plot something had to be done to get the strikers in bad, so they used these unfair methods of charging the leaders with being accessories to a crime which they never committed."

The result of the action of Judge Mahoney has been to strengthen rather than to weaken the strike, and everywhere one hears the cry with new enthusiasm. "The strike won't be over till Ettor is free."

A dozen or more women were knocked down and several men were clubbed on Oak street in the foreign section this afternoon when ten Metropolitan Park police officers charged the people.

A citizen telephoned police headquarters and a patrol wagon with reserves was rushed to the scene. Colonel Sweetser was notified and a troop of cavalry was sent there and the crowd was dispersed.

The reason for the brutal action of the police was the fact that the street was crowded by women who were on their way to attend a special strike mass meeting for them in the Star Theater.

There would have been no great trouble if the captain of the militia, Captain Walter Bouvee, of Hingham, Mass., had not lost his head. He went tearing up and down the street at the head of a squad of his boys, cursing and swearing so loudly that he could be plainly heard over a block away.

Three cases of intimidation were tried this morning in the lower court room. The woman arrested last evening, Mary Bowes, was dismissed. Constantino Zero was fined \$5 for molesting a soldier and the other man, Abdo George had his case placed on file. He has only been in this country four months, and it was allowed that he might not have understood just what the soldier was talking about. Lieut. H. Douglas, acting judge advocate, prosecuted the cases.

Friends of Constantino, the singer, brought the Strike Committee a gift of \$300 from him yesterday. Constantino may give a benefit concert for the Lawrence strike.

Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The Lawrence Strike Committee of the Socialist party has arranged a mass meeting for the benefit of the strikers, to be held at Lyric Hall, 332-34-36 South 6th street, next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Max Bogaton reports the continued list of contributions to the Lawrence strike, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries like 'Previously reported \$520.43', 'List No. 102 2.25', 'List No. 23 1.40', 'Collected by Lattish Branch 25.30', 'Grand total \$559.38'.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 21.—About 200 people attended a mass meeting in Poll's Theater, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm and raising money for the benefit of the striking textile workers in Lawrence. The audience was made up almost wholly of men identified with organized labor in this city. There were several women present and the Socialists were well represented.

Three speakers were heard: John Golden, of Fall River, president of the United Textile Workers of America; Rev. Dr. Frank W. Merrick, fraternal delegate from the Ministers' Association to the Central Labor Union, and Mrs. Sue Alnelee Clark, president of the Women's Trade Union League of Boston.

The sum of \$35.95 was raised to be sent to augment the strikers' aid fund.

New York Continues to Aid.
The local Socialists continue to show their sympathy with the Lawrence strikers in a practical way, as the following report of Local New York shows:

"The following has been received by Local New York since last Saturday: M. J. Kramer, \$1; S. S., \$1; A. Eisele, Carlstadt, N. J., \$2; H. Schieler, \$1; J. Heimer, \$1; Circle 2 collection, Young People's Socialist Federation, at festival, \$2.62; Nudelman, sale of Masses, \$5.25; McNamara Conference, N. Y., balance, \$18.59; German Woman's Branch, York, \$5; German Branch, Local Gloversville, \$1.50; Miss A. Scheider, \$1; Fred Schmidt, \$1; total, \$49.95. Previously acknowledged, \$480.25. Total to date, \$525.21.

"In addition to the above the Jewish Daily Forward sent the second payment of \$306.71, which is being forwarded to the Strike Committee of Lawrence.

"The fourth consignment of two cases of clothing was sent today and much more is coming.

"The progressive workers of New York are showing the right spirit and are assisting their class in Lawrence. Those who have not contributed to this fund can do so by sending cash, check or money order to the organizer of Local New York, 239 East 84th street."

The three children of strikers in Lawrence who were found weeping in the street with no idea of their bearings a few days ago have been taken back to Lawrence. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children having notified their parents.

Mrs. John Sloan, of the committee in charge of bringing the children here, said yesterday regarding the three lost children that such a mistake was likely to happen in any family in a city as large as New York, where there were so many distractions.

Superintendent Thomas D. Walsh, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said that the society had investigated the cases of all the children and found that they were kindly treated, but should be more closely guarded.

Strike Leader Joseph Ettor was to have come from his incarceration at Lawrence, Mass., to address those gathered at the Murray Hill Lyceum at the annual ball given by the Brotherhood of Machinists last night. He telegraphed that he couldn't come because they wouldn't let him out on bail. So the ball went on and twelve children of Lawrence strikers passed hats and got much money for the old folks at home. There was a vaudeville entertainment before the ball.

SAVED BY HER CAT.
A Maltese cat saved Mrs. Mary Watson, of 318 West 135th street, serious trouble with robbers. Two men entered her apartment early yesterday morning. Mrs. Watson screamed and fainted, but the cat attacked the robbers and compelled them to leave the flat with nothing more than \$10 in cash.

POLE KILLS AND INJURES.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21.—A telephone pole near the Morris Cove Hotel fell this afternoon and struck lineman Charles Brown on the head instantly killing him. Also it struck lineman Philip Reilly, knocking him unconscious and probably fatally injuring him.

BELIEVE RAILROADS WILL RAISE WAGES

Managers of 48 Eastern Companies Confer on Engineers' Demands.

Yesterday's conference at 50 Church street, of the managers of forty-eight eastern railroads, to consider the demand of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for higher pay, will result, it is believed, in wage increases which will avert a general tie-up.

Concerted action by the railroads is necessary because the Locomotive Brotherhood treated all the railroads in the territory east of Chicago and north of the Potomac as a unit in making their demands.

The purpose of yesterday's conference was to consider the effect of the wage increase on each of the separate lines as compared with the present pay schedules.

The Brotherhood seeks to standardize the basis of piece work and the pay, as some railroads pay by the day, some by mileage, some by weight above the driving wheels and others by the size of the cylinder.

The Brotherhood has asked that all pay be computed on the size of cylinder basis, one rate for driving an engine having a cylinder above twenty inches in diameter, and a lesser uniform rate for engines with smaller cylinders.

The position of the Brotherhood is that these smaller roads are really managed by the big and more prosperous lines, and the parent combine can take care of the increase.

The conference of managers to call the first conference with the engineers for March 14, in the rooms of the Engineers' Club, and the representatives of the engineers will be notified of this action if the date will give them time to prepare.

Railroad accountants has estimated that the grant of the higher wages demanded by the engineers would increase the annual expenses of the Eastern roads by at least \$10,000,000.

In the railroad offices a Washington report that the Interstate Commerce Commission would interpose no objection to an advance in freight rates in case the railroads complied with the request of the engineers for higher wages, was much discussed.

In the spring of 1910 wages were increased on practically all of the railroads, and the railroad managers took it for granted that applications for increased rates would not be opposed at Washington.

On the day before the increased rates were to become effective Attorney General Wickensham secured an injunction restraining the roads from enforcing them. Subsequently the Interstate Commerce Commission decided against the railroads.

STATE LICKS UP VAST LOT OF FIREWATER
State Commissioner of Excise W. W. Farley seized 100,000 gallons or more of whisky, wine, beer and other liquid yesterday that he found in fifty drinking places, cafes, hotels, saloons and salubrious that he alleges had no licenses to sell. The places raided were situated from East Broadway to 116th street and from river to river. The State Commissioner had 125 excise agents to help him and forty police reserves beside.

Stoically, it was moved away in vans to storage warehouses or sealed up in the shops where it was found or put under the Commissioner's guard. The Commissioner says that about \$200,000 worth of liquor was confiscated in the raid, awaiting the action in court on March 8.

Armed with fifty search warrants issued by Supreme Court Justice Davis, the evidence which the Commissioner's men had been collecting for a month, Commissioner Farley and his lieutenants, Deputy Commissioner T. F. McAvoy, Charles Firestone and George L. Donnellan, counsel, divided their cohorts into ten parties, each in automobiles. They had thirty moving vans. Most of the places raided were Italian and Jewish drinking rooms, without bars, where the stuff was dispensed around small tables.

BIG SLIDES ON CANAL.
COLON, R. P., Feb. 21.—Two enormous earth slides in Calebra Cut today already have thrown a million cubic yards of earth into the deepest portion of the Panama Canal and threaten worse. Earth cracks promise still a third slide which may assume even more alarming proportions. The first slide tore away a big section of the roadway 95 feet wide along the east side of the cut and closed part of the drainage ditch. All railroad tracks in the vicinity of the Pioneer Cut will have to be relocated and graded anew.

JOBLESS, HURLED FROM TRAIN.
STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 21.—Jacob Lay, of 18 Madison street, Pittsfield, Mass., fell from an eastbound freight train at Glenbrook station last night, broke his leg and was cut and bruised severely about the head and body. He was stealing a ride on the train at the time. Lay said that he had been a fireman on the New York Central Railroad. He had lost his position and was going to his sister's home in married.

SUFFRAGE BILL ADVANCES.
ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Stillwell constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage was favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee today. There were only two votes in opposition—Hinman and Black.

READ "MISSING" RAY CASE LETTERS

Major Claimed Having Letter from "Next President" Complimenting "Efficiency and Honesty."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The "missing letters" in the case of Major Beecher B. Ray, of the United States army, were delivered to the Helm Committee of the House today by the Secretary of War. They throw some light on the Ray scandal and the charges that Ray was shielded from court-martial because of his political influence with President Taft.

One letter, written by Major Ray in January, 1909, in Manila, and relating to the charge that he signed a false voucher for \$40. This letter says, in part: "I know that I am honored and respected by the public men of the country, and I have a letter now in my possession from the next President of the United States, in which he says: 'The highest compliment that I can pay you is for your efficiency and honesty.'"

"I have come from the middle class of men and have worked my way up in the world where I stand today. A man who is worth \$75,000 to \$100,000 is not trying to defraud the government."

On December 21, 1908, General J. Franklin Bliss, wired to General H. L. Hays at Manila: "Personal and confidential. If possible, please meet requirements of discipline in Beecher B. Ray case without reference to court of War Department. Will support your action." On January 13, 1909, General Bliss cabled General Bell, in part: "Upon receipt of your personal cable of December 21, I supposed it referred solely to charges against Beecher B. Ray, then under investigation by Brigadier General Albert M. Mills, for alleged short payment of discharged scouts. The Paymaster General charges that Beecher B. Ray knowingly signed false vouchers, and recommends appropriate action. Judge Advocate General recommends disciplinary measures. Secretary of War directs such disciplinary measures as may be necessary."

General Bliss, it was learned today, is the officer who, "seeing trouble ahead" was careful enough to make copies of that portion of the correspondence with which he had anything to do officially, which explains the apparent indifference of Chairman Helm as to whether the War Department produced the papers or not.

Investigation of the charges that led to the relief and retirement of Adjutant General Ainsworth was authorized today by the House Committee on Military Affairs, which favorably reported the Watkins resolution requiring the Secretary of War to submit to Congress all documents bearing on the alleged insubordination.

MAINTAIN STEEL DUTY, CRY "INDEPENDENTS"
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A strong appeal to have the duty on steel maintained was made to the Senate Finance Committee today by Willis L. King, of Pittsburgh, vice president of the Jones & Laughlin Company. In support of his appeal King quoted scripture at length and also defended the Gary dinners, which he said, kept producers from being panic stricken and cutting rates to ruinous figures.

King repeated the usual stock arguments in favor of protecting the iron and steel industry and said foreigners have the better of the steel business on the Pacific Coast because of the high railroad freight rates.

Leonard Peckitt, of Catsquas, Pa., defended steel mill labor methods and detailed the manner in which they work blast furnace laborers. He also thought the iron and steel business would suffer if the tariff was reduced.

Joseph G. Butler, of Youngstown, Ohio, appeared before the committee as the chief spokesman for the pig iron producers. He said the pig iron duty in the Dingley bill was cut 50 per cent in the Payne-Aldrich bill, and Underwood proposes another cut of 50 per cent. He declared that pig iron was produced in Germany and England \$5 cheaper than in this country and that the Underwood duty of \$1.50 a ton would cause distressful conditions in the industry.

OFFICER SHOTS ANOTHER.
Accidentally Wounds Bluecoat Whose Revolver He Was Examining.
Policeman Thomas J. Fitzpatrick of 1114 Crotona Park, The Bronx, was shot accidentally by another policeman in the East 164th street station yesterday afternoon. Fitzpatrick came in to fix his revolver which was broken. Policeman Morrissey took the revolver from Fitzpatrick's back pocket to examine it and as he did so it exploded sending a cartridge into Fitzpatrick's abdomen. The wound is not serious.

Capt. Corcoran made an investigation of the affair and was satisfied that the shooting was accidental.

HARD BATTLE IN MOROCCO.
MELILLA, Morocco, Feb. 21.—A sanguinary combat has been fought by the Spanish soldiers and tribesmen at the foot of Mount Ziata in which the Spaniards lost ten killed and forty wounded. The cavalry inflicted great loss to the enemy. The Moors had 100 killed and many wounded.

The Church and Socialism
IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT St. Mark's Church Hall Second Avenue and 10th Street. Thursday Eve., Feb. 22 —8 o'clock— All Socialists Are Invited

STATE MUST INSURE, SAYS MAYOR LUNN

Socialist Executive and H. L. Slobodin Speak Before Legislature Committees.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The various employer's liability constitutional amendments and workmen's compensation acts pending in the Legislature were considered for several hours today at a hearing before the Judiciary Committees of the State Senate and Assembly. A further hearing will be given next week.

George R. Lunn, the Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, and Henry L. Slobodin, of the State Committee of the Socialist party, spoke against all methods of compensation or insurance by the employer, declaring the State alone should make this provision.

Certain features of these measures were offered by Henry B. Seager, of New York, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation; John Martin, Thomas E. Parkinson, and Miles N. Dawson. These men approved the purpose and spirit of the measures, but objected to certain details, particularly to the inclusion of sickness and old age as subjects for compensation, on the ground that that might imperil the approval of the measures by the voters.

J. Hamden Dougherty and Frederick B. Campbell, representing the Joint committees of the New York State and City Bar Association, presented a substitute amendment approving the compensation principle, but confining it to hazardous occupations and wording it so that it would not do away with the present common law rights of citizens.

The scheme of State industrial insurance for workmen also was considered. Frank V. Whiting and M. Leroy Austin, of the New York Central Railroad; James O. Moore, of the International Railway Company, of Buffalo, and H. M. French, of the Building Trades Employees Association condemned the measure. Whiting said it would cost the employers twice as much as the proposed national Compensation Act. He figured that the average expense for each death would be \$3,300.

DIX'S NOMINATIONS WILL CAUSE SCRAP
ALBANY, Feb. 21.—That the nominations by Governor Dix of Edward C. Riggs, of Brooklyn, and Herbert Bissell, of Buffalo, as members of the Public Service Commission, are anything but satisfactory to the Democratic Senators was indicated this afternoon when Senator Wagner, the majority leader, issued a prepared statement denouncing Riggs. On top of Wagner's statement came the unofficial announcement that Senator Ramsperger, of Erie, leader Fitzpatrick's representative, would oppose the confirmation of Bissell.

When asked about the confirmation of Bissell, Senator Wagner expressed the opinion that the Buffalo man ought not to be confirmed. He stated that he would have more to say about Bissell's business record later, when he hears from Leader Fitzpatrick, of Buffalo, who wanted the job.

These appointments were taken as a declaration by the Governor of his defiance of Tammany Hall, and of his alliance with William F. Sheehan.

When shown Senator Wagner's statement, Governor Dix said: "In relation to the selection of Mr. Riggs, all I have to say is this: I desire some one for appointment to the Public Service Commission who had made a study of public questions. I feel that Mr. Riggs is competent as a student of that nature. Of course, there are always differences of opinions on all questions."

SENATE FAVORS WORLD WIRELESS REGULATION
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today agreed to report favorably to the Senate the international treaty for the regulation of wireless telegraphy signed at the Berlin conference November 3, 1906.

Representatives of the various wireless companies were heard by the committee in opposition to the treaty. These arguments expressed simply a desire on the part of the wireless people that the government keep hands off, which would have resulted in the encouragement of a monopoly. The companies were unwilling to obligate themselves to accept communication coming from any other company unless it suited their private policy to do so.

STOLEN IN SIGHT OF OFFICER.
While a "fixed" policeman stood at his post a few feet away, and another cop, of the movable variety, paraded up and down past the store, burglars got into the grocery of John G. Hickey at 326 Sixth avenue early yesterday and took \$53 from the cash drawer.

HELD FOR FREE GUN PLAY.
Filipo Tradelo, a laborer of 307 East 39th street, shot at a man he was quarrelling with at First avenue and 39th street, yesterday but the bullet flew wild. Then Policeman Bligh chased him and Tradelo ran into a hallway and then to the roof, where he fired three shots at Bligh. The policeman closed in and subdued him with the nightstick. In the Yorkville police court Tradelo was charged with attempted felonious assault and held in \$5,000 bail.

N. J. SENATE WILL PROBE BRIBERY ROW

Senator Fitzherbert to Be Invited to Appear Before Judiciary Committee in Acetylene Gas Scandal.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—Before adjourning for the week, the Senate ratified action taken earlier in the day by its Judiciary committee which decided to make a further preliminary investigation of the bribery charges involving Senator Richard Fitzherbert, of Morris County, in connection with the introduction of two bills restricting the manufacture and use of acetylene gas.

Senator Edge, chairman of the committee, presented a report containing an opinion from Assistant Attorney General Gaskill, outlining the course of procedure in the event of impeachment or expulsion proceedings being brought against Senator Fitzherbert. Senator Edge announced that, subject to the approval of the Senate, the Judiciary committee had decided to give a hearing at eleven o'clock next Monday morning. The purpose of this, he said, was merely to obtain facts which might make a prima facie case upon which the Senate could base subsequent action.

The Senate concurred in this report and Senator Edge promised that the Judiciary committee would submit its findings when the Senate reconvened next Monday night. In the meantime affidavits are being prepared, setting forth all the allegations against Senator Fitzherbert in the acetylene scandal. He will be invited to appear himself before the committee.

It was rumored here, tonight, that Senator Fitzherbert had intimated his willingness to resign from the Senate in order to prevent further unpleasantness. He did not attend today's session, being advised by Senator Fielder of Hudson that it would be expedient to keep away.

CALLS FOLEY NOT GUILTY OF INCITING TO RIOT
POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 21.—In arguing for quashing of the indictment in the case of Con Foley, the Socialist agitator, who is charged with inciting to riot during the strike of the Coombe garment workers, at Minersville, in March last, J. O. Ulrich, Foley's counsel, presented a number of reasons to the court as to why the indictment should be quashed.

Ulrich then pointed out that under the old Riot Law of 1705 there must be at least three persons in conspiracy to riot, and that if a riot was actually the outcome of Foley's speech to the employees of the company, there must be others indicted with him. As the Grand Jury ignored the riot charge, however, no further argument was made along this line, excepting to point out that if Foley was not guilty of rioting, he could not be held for inciting to riot.

MAY END TARIFF BOARD.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—That the Democratic majority in the House as represented by Underwood of Alabama intend to legislate out of existence if possible the tariff board now working under the direction of President Taft, is indicated in a bill presented today by Palmer of Pennsylvania, a member of the ways and means committee. This bill provides for the creation of revenue board of three members which shall be responsible to the committee on ways and means.

DISCUSSION NEXT SUNDAY.
"The Press in the Class Struggle," will be the subject of discussion at the mass meeting of the German Socialist Propaganda Club, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, next Sunday, at 2 P. M. The meeting will be conducted in German and all members of the Socialist party and of labor unions are asked to attend.

McCann's Hats
Are always the best and cheapest. 243 BOWERY.

BY HABEAS CORPUS GERARD NULLIFIES BRANDT CONVICTION

(Continued from page 1)

and DeLaney Nicholl, wrote to the Governor yesterday that they would submit a brief to him tomorrow showing that the argument of the Attorney General and the District Attorney that immunity would automatically be granted under section 584 of the Penal Law to witnesses who testified in such proceedings as the present inquiry was preposterous.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The Folke F. Brandt, former valet of Morris L. Schiff, the banker, was arrested as a thief in Philadelphia before he was sent to jail for thirty years for robbing his employer is the declaration of Dr. James Weir Robinson, of 325 South 16th street. "I employed Brandt in 1905," he said, "as my valet. I was then living at 302 South Broad street.

"Brandt told me that he had left Sweden because he was in trouble over the theft of some school books. In all he took about \$200 worth of goods. I had him arrested and he spent two weeks in Moyamensing. I recovered most of the stolen goods. Brandt wrote me a letter begging for forgiveness. I withdrew the prosecution and he left Philadelphia."

LAWMAKERS LIGHTEN LABORS.
ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Senate passed the Duhamel bill authorizing the appointment by each senator of a confidential clerk at a salary of \$5 a day during the session. Schmidt of Kings introduced in the Assembly a bill increasing the salaries of senators to \$3,500, and of assemblymen to \$2,000 a year.

WANTS FACTS ON GRAB.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A current resolution was introduced today by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, directing the committee on foreign relations to ascertain and report the facts relative to the claim of Columbia against the United States growing out of the acquisition of the canal zone. He also desired all the correspondence referring to the offer of Columbia to submit the matter to arbitration. At the request of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

JAPS ARREST AMERICAN.
TOKIO, Feb. 21.—An American missionary, George Eckmann, head of the Presbyterian School at Syonchyon, was arrested today on allegations of complicity in a plot against General Count Terauchi, Governor-General of Korea.

HAITIAN REVOLT SPREADS.
CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Feb. 21.—The San Domingan revolution is spreading daily, especially in the vicinity of the frontier, where communication between Dajabon and Monte Cristi is totally suspended.

TONIGHT
Clinton Hall
151-153 Clinton Street.
Fourth Grand Concert
Arranged by the
MUSIC LOVERS' SOCIETY
Soloists:
MAXIMILIAN PILZER
Violinist
HENRIETTE SEIDLITZ
Pianist
H. MOSKOWITZ
Cellist
ROMBRO KRANTZ
Soprano
LEENA SONNO
Accompanist
Seats 25 and 50 Cents

THE GROWING ARMY OF WOMEN
battling for economic, mental and physical liberty, for the great and necessary opportunity to make the most of their lives, will find in
The Sunday Call
February 25
THE BEST PUBLICATION EVER GOTTEN OUT. GIVE IT TO YOUR INQUIRING FRIEND. GIVE IT TO THOSE WHO ARE STILL OBSTINATE. CIRCULATE IT EVERYWHERE, FOR IT WILL BE THE BEST EVER.

Socialism and Suffrage. An article. By Herbert M. Merrill (Socialist Member, New York State Assembly).
An article by Dr. William J. Robinson.
The Salvation of Emma. A story. By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer.
Woman's Enfranchisement and Big Business. By Alice Stone Blackwell.
Woman's Day. A monologue. By Louise W. Kneeland.
Prostitution and Love. An article. By Antoinette Konikow.
Woman's Progress. A book review. By George Willis Cooke.
No Compromise. A tribute. By Jessie Ashley.
The Working Woman's Share in the American Labor Movement. By Meta L. Stern.
Unwomanly Women. An article. By Robert Rives LaMonte. These are just a few—all there is room to mention. But there is much, much more. Better order a batch of extra copies to distribute among your friends! That is but an indication of the list. There will be many other big, pulsating articles of which no mention will be made.

You could not get such a collection of matter in a dozen pamphlets.
So send in orders at once.
THE PRICE WILL BE \$3.00 PER HUNDRED
For 500 or over, the price will be \$2.50 per hundred. Orders should be sent in at once, as the edition will be restricted to the orders received by Saturday morning.

To the Labor Lyceum, Comrades!
TOMORROW, FRIDAY, FEB. 23
GRAND PERFORMANCE — CONCERT — BALL
of the First Russian Branch, Socialist Party, Kings County.
AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM,
640 Willoughby Ave., near Myrtle Ave.
Two sketches under direction of well-known actors. Concert numbers by first-class Brooklyn talent, violin, song, mandolin and guitar. Recitals, instantaneous paintings, Socialist speeches.
GRAND BALL **FLYING POST.**
UNION MUSIC BY PROF. FELLACHNOFF.
Admission Only 25 Cents. Hat Checks Not Compulsory.
Curtain will be raised at 8:30 p.m. sharp. Chairman, Comrade A. Goldberg.

8-Day
Monster Bazaar and Fair
For the Benefit of the Building Fund of
The Brownsville Labor Lyceum
TO BE HELD AT
Independence Hall
Osborn Street, Near Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn
Extraordinary attractions, singers, musicians, actors and other artists will participate. Prominent Speakers, to be preceded by a Monster Parade of about twenty-five Labor and Socialist organizations.
The Bakery Union will have a model bakery.
The Carpenters and Painters' Unions have built a miniature model of the future Labor Lyceum.

FRIDAY'S PROGRAM
February 23, Opening Day
Unveiling of the Labor Lyceum Model. Addresses by John S. Crosby and J. Goldstein, Organizer of the Bakers
ADMISSION 8 CENTS

The Church and Socialism
IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT St. Mark's Church Hall Second Avenue and 10th Street. Thursday Eve., Feb. 22 —8 o'clock— All Socialists Are Invited

THE GROWING ARMY OF WOMEN
battling for economic, mental and physical liberty, for the great and necessary opportunity to make the most of their lives, will find in
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GIRL KILLED BY 11 STORY FALL IN SHAFT

Plunges to Death While Seeking Work in Office Building.

While seeking employment with the Judge Publishing Company yesterday, Charlotte Battery, 18 years old, who lived at 345 East 25th street with her widowed mother, fell eleven stories down an elevator shaft of the Newark Building, 225 Fifth avenue, and was crushed to death.

The girl had been recommended for employment and accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Florence Battery, was on her way to the company's offices. The elevator carried a number of passengers, but when the eleventh floor was reached there were only the girl, her mother, a man passenger and the elevator boy left.

According to the elevator operator, the girl and her mother left the car of the eleventh floor after he had closed the doors and took the car to the twelfth floor to let the man off. Then he started back and heard a woman's voice.

He peered over the edge of the car, he says, and saw Mrs. Battery looking down the shaft and crying. The elevator operator, Samuel Glassman, of 234 South 2d street, Brooklyn, was detained pending the action of the coroner.

Paul J. Conn, superintendent of the building, heard the cry of the girl as she went down the shaft. Policeman Birmingham summoned an ambulance from New York Hospital and the surgeon reported the case to the coroner. Dr. Weston, of the coroner's office, investigated and ordered the removal of the girl's remains to the East 22d street police station.

Old Clove Road Dark Salve In Use Over 100 Years.

Nothing so good for Felons, Piles, Ulcers, Corns, Bunions, Cuts, Ekin Disorders, Sunburn, Abscesses, Sores, Bolls, Pimples and Chillsblains. Specially efficacious in cases of Eczema and Old Sores. Large boxes 60c. Small boxes 30c.

Williams Medicine Co., 108 Fulton St., New York City.

Don't Talk Socialism

Without first studying it, otherwise you may do the movement more harm than good. There are three ten-cent books that will put you on the right track if you give the proper study to each. They are: **Shop Talks on Economics**, by Marcy; **Industrial Socialism**, by Haywood and **Socialism Made Easy**, by W. P. Reilly. Send thirty cents in stamps and we will also mail you three late numbers of the **International Socialist Review**. This literature will start you right.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

Send me the 30c combination named above.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

GRAND Instrumental and Vocal Concert

WITH CO-OPERATION OF
Mme. Alma Webster-Powell, Soprano
Mr. Carl Christ, Baritone.
Arbeiter Saenger Bund, Chorus
Mr. Oliver Hoyt-Anderson, Cello-Solo
Speaker, J. Joos, Former Member of Parliament.

ARRANGED BY THE
Brooklyn Volkszeitung's Conference
On Thursday, February 22
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
IN THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM
949-955 Willoughby avenue.

MUSIC BY A. RUCKENBROD.
ERNST KAMPERMANN, Chairman Arrangement Committee
CONCERT FOLLOWED BY BALL

Doors Open 4 P. M. Admission 25c, Including Wardrobe
TICKETS TO BE HAD NOW AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:
L. Volkstein, 15 Spruce St.
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave.
County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock St.
Ridge Forum, 315 47th St.

A "Framed-Up" Decision

ways posing as "the austere extreme of law," the Supreme Court of the United States was professed to be political and other influences. Never has it allowed itself to be "framed-up" by the capitalist class in later times? The edifying facts of how "the great and venerable tribunal" was molded like putty in the hands of the negro slave power is related in the next installment of Gustav Myers' "History of the Supreme Court of the United States" in the Sunday Call. The eulogists of the Supreme Court can no longer keep up their bluff. The Supreme Court, as the court of all courts, has always been the final and strongest bulwark of the capitalist class, and it is well to know what the real facts are and disseminate them.

JAPAN ORDERS THAT CHINA WITHDRAW

Mikado Claims Troops Entered Territory Leased to Him.—Location of Republic's Capital Undecided.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Tien-tsin today states that the Japanese military authorities have notified the republican government that the Chinese troops, which invaded Manchuria for the purpose of putting down a threatened revolt, must withdraw at once. Unless the orders were carried out, the dispatch said, the Japanese troops would forcibly resist the advance.

Japan's protest was said to have been on the ground that the Chinese were entering territory which had been leased to her. The Chinese troops, it is said, were ordered into Manchuria by Yuan Shi Kai after he had failed to persuade the Viceroy, Chang Far-hui and his lieutenant, Chang Yu Wei to stop the agitation for a revolt against the republican government.

PEKIN, Feb. 21.—It is confidently expected here that the arrival of Tang Shaoyi here will bring about the adjustment of the question of the location of the capital of the republic. This situation in regard to the capital is crucial. Yuan Shi Kai insists that it be located in the north, while the rebels are holding out for Nanking, where Yuan Shi Kai says he will never go.

FACTORY GIRLS REBEL AGAINST FOREMAN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21.—One hundred shirtwaist workers, all young girls, walked out on strike at the Max Roth factory yesterday afternoon after demands for the removal of a superintendent were rejected.

The strikers also demanded increased pay, which was refused. The factory management believes the girls will return within a few days. They are unorganized.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS BY FLAMES IN TEXAS

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 21.—Impelled by a forty-mile gale, one of the coldest northwesterly of the winter, flames swept through the eastern section of Houston today. At least twenty-five blocks of the city have been wiped out and thousands of persons are homeless.

The losses are conservatively set at from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. The greater part of this destruction was in the lumber and cotton industries. Forty-five thousand bales of cotton stored in warehouses and compresses were burned. This item alone accounts for \$2,000,000.

ENDS LIFE OF ENDLESS WORK.

Gustave Goede, a laborer, 64 years old, committed suicide at his home, 1216 Second avenue, by inhaling gas. No cause was assigned for the act, as the man had been working and had not complained of any grievance or illness.

17 HURT IN R. R. CRASH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 21.—Seventeen persons were injured, four seriously in a head-on collision on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, five miles west of Verdun, Ill., today. The cause of the accident is unknown.

LEGAL FIGHT OVER BUTTER AND EGGS

Lawyers Wrangle About Technicalities and Investigation Is at a Standstill.

Wrangling between the Assistant District Attorney and the lawyer for the Mercantile Exchange about law technicalities marked the second day of the hearing in the case against the Mercantile Exchange charged with conspiracy to fix the prices of butter and eggs in New York County, in part 5 of the General Sessions before Magistrate Murphy yesterday afternoon.

The main point at issue which created the wrangling between the lawyers was whether the defendants had a right to counsel, and whether they should be treated as a corporation or as an ordinary individual who is brought to court to give evidence. Magistrate Murphy ruled that they were not entitled to counsel, and that they were just the same as any ordinary individual.

Franklin Taylor, attorney for the exchange, contended that he appeared for his clients, and as the members of the exchange were on trial, he should, therefore, be recognized as their attorney. Assistant District Attorney De Ford, who is in charge of the investigation, contended that the members of the exchange were not on trial, but were merely summoned to court to give evidence about "information" filed by the District Attorney's office. Magistrate Murphy also held that the exchange members were not under arrest, but that they were subpoenaed as a means of getting them to court, and when in court they are to be treated as individuals and not as a corporation.

During the course of argument, Taylor made a threat that he would get a writ of mandamus to compel the court to issue a summons or have the members of the Mercantile Exchange arrested so he could proceed with the case.

After a lengthy argument about some technicalities about the law, Magistrate Murphy read the following clipping from a morning paper and asked Taylor whether he gave out that statement, to which he responded in the affirmative:

"An attempt is being made to prevent the New York Mercantile Exchange from having any say in these proceedings. This is contrary to law and the elementary spirit of fair play. The exchange invites a full, fair and lawful investigation of any and all matters which may concern anti-trust laws, but the public doesn't want any one-sided affair. The whole truth, not simply a misleading part of it, should be known.

"The defendants have been squarely charged by the complaint with being in conspiracy with designated persons to unlawfully restrict competition in prices. They are ready to meet that charge in a free and open fight. They do not agree, however, to be thrown down, bound and gagged into the arena for the sport of a Roman populace. American institutions won't stand for that sort of thing. It was submitted in the so-called 'ice trust investigation,' and again in the Willett case in Kings County, but it is without authority of law and will not be tolerated here."

Magistrate Murphy then made the following comment about the interview given out by Taylor:

"I will say now that your conduct in giving that statement to the press is disgraceful. I will say further that if I were sitting in a court in which I had contempt powers I would declare you in contempt of court. That article is written, to my way of looking at it, with a clear idea of giving misleading information to the public. It practically charges a conspiracy between the District Attorney, his assistants and myself, a sworn magistrate on the bench, of conspiring to deprive these defendants of their legal rights. If the English language means anything, that is the only interpretation that a fair minded man would give it."

Taylor—Well, I am very much surprised that your Honor should take that view.

Court—I cannot take any other view, and I say now if I had the power to punish for contempt I should believe it to be my duty to do so. I will call now on the District Attorney to lay the whole matter before the Bar Association. It is an act which I regard as disgraceful.

Taylor—Well, I would like to allay your Honor's feelings in the matter because there is something that I would like to say.

Court—Go on.

Taylor—The statement that was handed out was handed out immediately upon the close of the proceeding, Mr. DeFord standing close by.

Court—And also Mr. Taylor, before I had ruled on your question as to whether these defendants or people named here had a right to appear by counsel.

ASSURING BUSINESS, ROOSEVELT BIDS FOR PRESIDENCY AGAIN

(Continued from page 1.)

hold it to be our duty to see that the wage-worker, the small producer, the ordinary consumer, shall get their fair share of the benefit of business prosperity."

In speaking about judges, Roosevelt carefully plagiarizes from the Socialist literature of the day. The Socialists have time and again charged that most capitalist judges are utterly strangers to the economic conditions of the country and know nothing about the life and psychology of the plain hard working people, hence their ruthless decisions against workers.

In his attacks on the courts, Roosevelt incorporates these Socialists' arguments, as follows:

"In New York, in Illinois, in Connecticut, lamentable injustice has been perpetuated, often for many years, by decisions of the State courts. These foolish and iniquitous decisions have almost always been rendered at the expense of the weak; they have almost always been the means of putting a stop to the effort to remove burdens from wage-workers, to secure to men who toil on the farm and on the railway, or in the factory, better and safer conditions of labor and of life."

"Often the judges who have rendered these decisions have been entirely well-meaning men, who, however, did not know life as they knew law, and who championed some outworn political philosophy which they assumed to impose on the people. Their associations and surroundings were such that they had no conception of the cruelty and wrong their decisions caused and perpetuated."

Nevertheless, Roosevelt hesitates to recall such judges. He says:

"The question of applying the recall in any shape is one of expediency merely. Each community has a right to try the experiment for itself in whatever shape it pleases. I do not believe in adopting the recall save as a last resort, when it has become clearly evident that no other course will achieve the desired result."

NEW LOCAL FOR BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

The Carpet Slippers' Union was installed as a branch of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union at its meeting at 47 Clinton street, last night. Secretary Baine, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, installed the branch as a union of the international shoe workers' organization and promised the assistance of that organization to the members of the new local.

The installation was celebrated with a banquet at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, where B. Weinstein, organizer of the Hebrew Trades, and Secretary Baine delivered addresses. Weinstein reported that he is busy organizing a union of shoe sandal workers, the first meeting of which will be held at 151 Clinton street tomorrow night. He also reported that a union of clothing salesmen employed in stores on the West Side is being organized.

STRAW SEWERS FIGHT FOR HIGHER WAGES

The Straw Sewers' Union, No. 24 of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, is carrying on strikes against Berger & Pollakoff, of 413 Broadway, and the Columbia Hat Company, of 586 Broadway, to enforce union conditions in these plants. The officials of the union assert that these two firms pay smaller wages to their employees than the other firms in the business, and they are determined to improve the conditions of the 100 workers who are employed by them.

It was reported that ten firms have recently granted the demands of the union and that more settlements are on the way. The strikers demand an increase in wages ranging from 15 to 20 per cent and recognition of their union. The union requests all straw sewers to stay away from these two shops until they grant the demands of their employees.

WINNIPEG LOSES RIGHT TO CONTROL STREETS

WINNIPEG, Feb. 21.—A decision of the Privy Council in favor of the Winnipeg Electric Company in the \$25,000,000 litigation instituted by the city, has caused consternation among city officers. The decision is a blow at the principle that municipalities have complete control of the streets and at public ownership of public utilities.

No further steps to control the private company will be taken, but the council held a special session this afternoon to determine its attitude.

The litigation began in 1906. The Manitoba Supreme Court decided all points at issue in favor of the city, and an appeal was taken to the Privy Council, whose decision is final.

POVERTY INCREASES AS PRICES GO UP

Investigation Shows Phenomenal Rise in Cost of Food.

The cost of those foodstuffs that are absolute essentials of the table has increased 24-45 per cent within the last year, according to a statement made yesterday by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Following the statement made recently by John A. Kingsbury, the general agent, that a family of five cannot maintain a normal standard of living in New York today on an income less than \$1,200, the association decided to continue the investigation and to ascertain the effect that the increasing cost of living is having on poor families and on the expenditures made by the organization for relief.

One of the results of the phenomenal advance in prices is an increase in destitution among families. The records of the association show that more was spent for relief in January of this year than in any other January in the history of the organization, which is the oldest in the city.

The association's statement says: "The advance in cost, during a single year, of many of the so-called necessities of life has been sufficient to make their price prohibitive to a large number of families whose incomes have failed to increase proportionately. The rise of price level in many instances has been so gradual that it has almost passed unobserved; but a comparison of actual figures for January 1911 and January 1912 reveals many astonishing facts."

"Wholesale and retail grocers agree that last month will be historical as a period of inflated prices. Wholesale costs of commodities have increased more than 100 per cent. Produce merchants are paying more than twice as much for potatoes, cabbage and carrots than was asked in the market a year ago. Retail grocers are paying 25 per cent more for butter and 23 per cent more for eggs. Canned goods have gone up at a bound, such articles as salmon and tomatoes showing an increase of from 20 to 22 1/2 per cent. Tea has remained at a fixed price, but coffee has jumped between 5 and 6 cents a pound, the inferior grades showing a more conspicuous increase than the more expensive brands. Sugar shows a slight increase, and flour had advanced to from 50 to 75 cents a barrel."

"The advance in the cost of vegetables in a year has been almost incredible. Only the importation of large quantities of potatoes from Holland and Ireland has prevented the price of this essential necessity of life from soaring even higher. A large number of vegetables have more than doubled in value during the past year."

RAILROADS BOOM WEST TO HOODWINK WORKERS

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21.—It is about time that the wage workers of the East be warned of one of the worst graft games into which the great railroad corporations are trying to hoodwink them. The Chamber of Commerce here is also in league with local big business in the game of hoodwinking this locality in an effort to get people here.

San Francisco has 40,000 idle workers and Los Angeles has between 10,000 and 15,000.

Wages are low, \$2 a day being the standard laborer's wages. Mexicans receive only \$1.10 and \$1.35. The Japanese, of whom Southern California is said to have 50,000, have taken the positions of the housemaids and cooks.

The railroads are sending out many thousands of circulars about "the land of the golden sun," but the workers cannot live on the climate solely. The high cost of living, the graft taken out of their earnings, the grafts that all the bosses are after.

Wages are continually going down. Four years ago we could easily get \$2.50 a day for driving a team, while today few firms want to pay \$2.

MINERS KEEP UP FIGHT AGAINST RAILROAD

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 21.—The strike of the miners residing at Minersville and vicinity against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company over the raise in railroad fares to miners going to Blanchardville and other places to work is being fought with great determination. The collieries are all short-handed on account of the strike.

Con Foley, the "ensorial terror" of Pottsville, addressed a meeting of the mine workers at Minersville called by the U. M. W. of A. A number of miners who were not union men were given the opportunity to join the organization.

NO WEDLOCK ON OR OFF EARTH. ALBANY, Feb. 21.—A bill introduced today by Senator Wainwright, would make absolutely null the marriage of a divorced citizen of New York, wherever the ceremony might be performed, if such a citizen had been forbidden by the courts to marry during the lifetime of husband or wife.

JUDGES BRANDED BY LEADER OF MINERS

"Judicial Jackals Betrayed the Common People of Commonwealth," Walker, of Illinois, Says.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 21.—In his annual report to the convention of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, President John Walker bitterly attacked the Illinois Supreme Court because of a decision last April declaring the Tanner Act unconstitutional.

He said, in part: "A coterie of judicial jackals betrayed the common people of our commonwealth, prostituted themselves and the high offices they hold and paid the money interests their thirty pieces of silver for the jobs they gave them by rendering this infamous judgment on the constitutionality of the law which they set aside."

The Tanner bill provided that a concern or individual against whom a strike had been declared could not import a laborer from a foreign State without informing that laborer that a strike was in progress, and could not import labor from such foreign States under guard.

Walker has been nominated as the Socialist candidate to contest the seat of Congressman "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS PLACED UNDER ARREST

Through the work of Sheriff William J. Doyle, of Westchester County, and the Aqueduct police of Valhalla, the two burglars who broke into the residence of John J. Vile, at North White Plains, on Saturday night last and stole \$2,000 worth of jewelry, were arrested yesterday and are now locked up in the White Plains jail.

They proved to be Joseph Gately and Charles A. Kaiser, 17 and 18 years of age, respectively. When they entered the house they encountered Mrs. Anne Sutton, who was caring for a child, and she fought them so desperately that she managed to escape through a side door to give an alarm. Then they looted the house and hid their plunder in a stone wall across the railroad tracks from the North White Plains station.

Yesterday Kaiser took Sheriff Doyle to the stone wall, where the plunder was found. The boys later made a confession. They said they wore handkerchiefs with eye-holes cut in them for masks and that they had a rope with which they intended tying up Mrs. Sutton.

GAS METER CAUSES PANIC IN FACTORY

A slight explosion was caused by a gas inspector examining a meter yesterday in the factory of Hawthorne, Benjamin & Reim, at 22 to 26 East 14th street, where fifty girls and several men are employed.

When the girls saw a sheet of flame from the meter they were panic-stricken and made for the stairs and the elevator. Adolph Engerman, the superintendent, told the girls there was no danger, for the small flame had been extinguished. They refused to believe him and crowded round the elevator screaming to be taken down.

Joseph Galvin, the elevator attendant, took the girls down, making three trips. Some of the girls had gone down to the street by the stairs.

A passerby heard the screams of fire and turned in an alarm.

A GANGSTER WITH DYNAMITE?

A man giving his name as Thomas Shaw was arrested yesterday at the junction of the Erie railroad tracks with 15th street, Hoboken, by Special Officer Drews and Detective Sergeant James Barione. When searched it was found that his baggage consisted of a half dozen dynamite cartridges. He was arraigned before Recorder McGovern. The Erie official charged that he was a member of a gang that had been plundering freight trains for the past six months. He was given thirty days.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the YORKVILLE INDEPENDENT HYGEIA ICE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, at Bismarck Hall, No. 209 East 90th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21th day of March, 1912, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

CHARGED WITH SALE OF HER OWN NIECE

Woman and Man Who Kept Girl Away From Home Arrested.

An alleged case of white slavery, in which a woman is charged with being responsible for the ruin of her 13-year-old niece, came to the attention of District Attorney Whitman yesterday. The case may offer a clue to finding a few of the large number of girls that have disappeared in the last few weeks, it is believed.

The girl concerned in the present case is Jennie Johnston, 13 years old, who has been away from her home in Bergenfield, N. J., for two weeks. She was found in the home of her aunt, Rebecca Mercury, at 161 Manhattan avenue. The Mercury woman and a man who called himself Thomas Lehnhoff, but told Magistrate Barlow he was her husband, were held in \$3,000 bail each for examination today. The girl was taken in charge by the police and will be sent to the House of Detention.

The plight of Jennie Johnston was disclosed to the District Attorney's office by tenants in the Manhattan avenue house, and particularly by a man whose curiosity had been aroused by the business cards given out from the Mercury apartment, bearing the name "R. Mercury" and the location of the apartment.

The District Attorney communicated the information to the Committee of Fourteen, and Secretary Walter G. Hooke and Detectives Billafer and Gorman went to the Mercury home. They found a number of visitors there and when they confronted the girl she confessed everything. She came from Scotland in 1905 and had worked in a lace house in Fifth avenue, coming every day from Bergenfield. Two weeks ago, she added, her aunt, who used to be a palmer, prevailed upon her to go to her house to live.

The man who called himself Lehnhoff was in West Side Court when the Mercury woman was arraigned and as he was identified by the girl as well acquainted with her presence in the apartment, he was instantly ordered under arrest by Magistrate Barlow.

For Sale OUTCALT N. J. COTTAGE

Two lots—lake front, in the pines. L. H. HITCHCOCK, 900 Adams St., Wilmington, Del.

HENRY FRAHME Trussmaker

1499 THIRD AVENUE, Bet. 84th & 86th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories, Artificial Limbs. All stock guaranteed.

Bronx Preparatory School

TWO SCHOOLS 1611 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Near Waverley. 820 WESTCHESTER AVENUE, Corner Prospect, Johnson Building.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

602 Columbus Ave., bet. 61st and 64th Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

UNION LABEL

The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.

Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made products always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their products are UNION MADE.

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

Workingmen, Do Your Duty This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats in which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods. MARTIN LAWLER, Secy, 11 West 7th St., N.Y.C.

WOMAN FAINTS IN CROWDED SUBWAY

Policemen and Guards Barely Prevent Fatal Accident in Rush Hour.

There was a panic in the subway yesterday during the rush hours when a woman fainted from the crush on the uptown platform at 14th street station.

Mrs. J. D. Simone, who gave her address as 478 Hicks street, Brooklyn, was the victim. She was on her way from Brooklyn to do some shopping uptown and changed from an express to a local at the 14th street station.

Mrs. Simone, who was unaccompanied, felt herself becoming faint in the express on her way uptown. She was in the center of the fourth car near the center doors, where the crush was the greatest.

As soon as the doors were opened when the train reached the 14th street station, the crowd rushed out of the car, giving little consideration to the weak woman, who could scarcely stand.

Dr. Hayward took Mrs. Simone to Bellevue Hospital. She was suffering from a cut on the right arm and a shock.

ENGLAND ADMITS DEAL TO CINCH PERSIA

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The government admitted in the House of Commons this evening that England and Russia have combined to finance the immediate needs of the Persian Government and that \$1,000,000 has already been made available for that purpose.

Sir Edward Grey explained that the object of the Anglo-Russian agreement is to prevent disorder on the Asian frontier. He said that the Russian troops now in Persia were not intended for permanent occupancy, but that their temporary presence was due to the activity of the former Shah, who has been warned by both countries that he must cease all efforts to regain his throne, as his cause is hopeless.

This statement caused a laugh, as it is well known that Russia used the ex-Shah as a tool in the row that resulted in the deposition of W. Morgan Shuster, Persian Treasurer-General.

Russian Theatre

Formerly Garibaldi Theatre 31 EAST 4TH STREET One Block from N. Y. Phone 5713 Spring.

Thursday, Feb. 22.—The Master Builders, by Ibsen.

Friday, Feb. 23.—Crime and Punishment, by Dostoevsky.

Saturday, Feb. 24.—The Master Builders, by Ibsen.

In Preparation—Revisor and Paul the 1st.

OPTICIAN 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. E. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN.

I. M. KURTZ, Expert Optician, 1028 Broadway, Brooklyn, Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g

Call Advertisers' Directory

Physical Culture Restaurants

BRITISH MINERS TO CONFER WITH BOSSES

French and Belgians Offer Co-operation if Strike Materializes.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The expected great coal strike on March 1 has everybody keyed up to a pitch of expectancy as to what will happen at tomorrow's great conferences. The mine owners and miners have both accepted the invitation of Premier Asquith to meet the members of the Cabinet tomorrow and discuss the situation. The committee of the International Miners' Federation, which met today to discuss the question of ordering a sympathetic strike in the continental mines, adjourned until tomorrow to await the outcome of the big conference.

A sensation was sprung tonight by claims that the miners and owners are both wrong in their present contention. Edwards, says there is a clause in the agreement of 1910 which the miners will violate if they go on strike for a minimum rate of wages, as this agreement distinctly guarantees a minimum wage under abnormal conditions. If the owners refuse to live up to their part of it they, too, will violate the agreement.

There is no doubt that the miners and owners will alike be astonished to find out that they agreed to a minimum wage without knowing it. As the day set for the strike approaches the conditions throughout the country are growing worse. The price of coal has gone up to \$8 a ton and the poorer people, who can only buy in small quantities are paying a great deal more than this.

The men employed in iron works and factories are beginning to receive notice that their services will not be required after February 29 if the miners' strike goes into effect. Some few small mines have already shut down and it is expected that between 800,000 and 900,000 men will be out of work on March 1 if the strike goes into effect. It is impossible to calculate the enormous number of men who will be indirectly affected and thrown out of employment.

The conference tomorrow is to be held at the Foreign Office and will be presided over by Premier Asquith. The imperative invitation by the Government brought forth quick action by the mine owners and the representatives of the miners who agreed to have deputations present.

The railwaymen have asked the Executive of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to decide what action they shall take in case trouble should break out after the miners go on strike and the Government decides to send police and troops by rail to terrorize the strikers.

While the International Miners committee adjourned until tomorrow without taking any action, the French and Belgian societies have assured the British miners that they can rely on their active co-operation in case of a strike.

Capital Court today was nervous because of the varying and unconfirmable rumors about the coal strike situation but closed with a more hopeful tone than had been manifested during the rest of the day. The reported willingness of the French and Belgian miners to order a sympathetic strike is regarded by some as the most important development of the day outside of the agreement of the owners and miners to meet Asquith and the members of the Cabinet.

It is understood that the Admiralty has chartered steamers to carry American coal from Norfolk and Newport News for delivery at Gibraltar and Vigo. The general situation is unchanged and hope of averting the strike is based entirely on the conference which was called by the government for tomorrow.

WHITE SLAVERS' AGENT IMPLICATES TEN MEN

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 21.—Breaking down when called to the witness stand in his own defense this afternoon, Joe Lagno told the court that he was hired by an organized band of dealers in women to disguise and kidnap women who incurred the displeasure of the owners and miners to meet Asquith and the members of the Cabinet.

According to Lagno, he was ordered to main Dora Herman, keeper of an illegal resort, because she harbored a woman who would not give her earnings to the man who brought her to this city. He cut her face in a dozen places with a razor, but was arrested as he tried to escape.

The best speakers available have been secured to deliver addresses at this meeting and Mme. Alma Webster Powell has consented to render several songs. The committee appeals to all Socialists, men as well as women, to do their best in helping make this meeting a great success and help in the movement for equal suffrage.

Tickets are for sale at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street; at the offices of the various party papers and the various party branches, as well as the headquarters, 228 East 84th street. There are still a few choice seats left, and those desiring reservations should order them immediately. "Come, Comrades, let us show that we are for equal rights not only in theory but in practice, and we can do so by making Women's Day a great success," says the committee.

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SPORTS

M'QUAID EXONERATES O'ROURKE AND CLUB

The New York State Athletic Commission received the findings yesterday of Deputy Attorney General McQuaid of his investigation of the testimony brought out in the recent Atell-Brown hearing, with a view of deciding whether there were grounds on which to bring charges against Tom O'Rourke or any officials of the National Sporting Club. McQuaid decided that there was nothing to implicate any one. Therefore the case is ended.

Terry McGovern appeared at the commission's offices in reference to the charges of assault made against him by Michael J. Daly, president of the Gaiety Athletic Club, Brooklyn. The board reserved decision as to whether or not to take McGovern's referee license away.

Ed Oliver complained that the Maspeh A. C. of Long Island, had stopped payment on a \$50 check given him for a ten-round battle. The club's manager admitted the charge, but declared he acted right, because of foul tactics committed by Oliver. The commission decreed that the plaintiff be paid the sum mentioned, but suspended him for thirty days. Young Fulton also complained against Brown's Gymnasium on 23d street for non-payment of the fee of \$5 a bout he participated in Tuesday night.

The Royale A. C. asked that Barry Hill be summoned to explain his non-attendance, as arranged in their main bout. Hill was to have met Young Solzberg. The Yonkers A. C. made a similar complaint against Jeff Doherty, who had contracted to meet Paddy Sullivan. The Prospect Corporation Company, of Niagara Falls, was granted a fight license.

INTERNATIONAL BALL SCHEDULE FIXED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21.—Magnates of the International Baseball League met at the Brown Hotel in this city today, and after a session of more than three hours adjourned, with few changes, the schedule as prepared by President Barrow. The meeting adjourned tonight to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The season will open on Thursday, April 18, with Rochester at Providence, Buffalo at Newark, Montreal at Baltimore and Toronto at Jersey City. In the West the season will open on May 6. Although President Barrow would give out no details of the schedule, it is understood that Providence will play at Montreal on the Queens birthday and Newark at Toronto on the same day. The schedule calls for 154 games by each team, as in former years, each team playing every other team eleven games at home and eleven games away. Providence get only twelve Sunday games, as against eighteen for Newark and seventeen for Jersey City.

The International was formerly called the Eastern League.

SLICK BOUT AT NATIONAL S. C.

Knockout Brown is in the best of shape for his bout tonight with Matty Baldwin, the rugged Bostonian, which takes place at the National Sporting Club. The fight has created a deal of interest in the sporting world on account of the fine class of both men. As both lads fight on similar lines, the big crowd who have already reserved tickets should witness a scorching good battle. Gilbert Gallant hooks it up with Eddie King, the coming featherweight fighter from Newark, in the semi-final.

LAFFERTY A BUSY FIGHTER.

The star bout at the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn, for Saturday evening has been arranged between Eddie Sherman and the Scotch champion, Alex Lafferty. It will no doubt be an interesting affair, both boys being topnotchers in their division. Lafferty has also another date Monday evening, at the Carlyle A. C., where he will brush up against Willie Jones. The Scotch bantam would like to take a few more lads on before he sails for London, where he is matched to meet the English champion, Digger Stanley, before the National Sporting Club.

PALZER TO MEET ENGLISHMAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Al Palzer, the young heavyweight, and Bombardier Wells, the English champion, are to fight here in an open air arena on July 4, according to an announcement made by Promoter Eddie Graepel. Palzer has signed the articles. Wells has accepted by cable.

WOMAN'S DAY MEET NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT

Women's Day, the day set by the women in the Socialist party protest against the disfranchisement of women and to demand equal suffrage, will be celebrated with a mass meeting and concert at the Republic Theatre, 42d street, west of Broadway, next Sunday night. The committee in charge of the arrangements of the meeting has spared no work or expense to make this meeting a success.

The best speakers available have been secured to deliver addresses at this meeting and Mme. Alma Webster Powell has consented to render several songs. The committee appeals to all Socialists, men as well as women, to do their best in helping make this meeting a great success and help in the movement for equal suffrage.

HOLD ANTI-INJUNCTION MASS MEETING TODAY

A mass meeting will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon under the auspices of the National Anti-Injunction League in the large hall of the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. It is probable that Meyer London will be one of the speakers. This is the first public meeting of the league, and all union men are urged to be present and help make it a big success. Admission free.

MUSIC

HENRIETTE SEIDLITZ, PIANIST, TO EFFECT DEBUT IN MUSIC LOVERS' SOCIETY CONCERT SERIES IN PROGRAM IN CLINTON HALL, THIS EVENING.

Within Clinton Hall, Clinton street, near Grand street, this evening, the fourth concert of the Music Lovers' Society series, will be presented by an ensemble comprising Mme. Henriette Seidlitz, pianist, a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire, Mme. Rombro Krantz, mezzo-soprano, Maximilian Pilzer, violinist and H. Moskowitz, violoncellist. Mme. Lina Sosno and Miss D. Pilzer will provide accompaniments at the piano for Mme. Krantz and MM. Pilzer and Moskowitz. The complete program:

- Polonaise, No. 6, Chopin
Mme. Henriette Seidlitz.
Aria from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni
Mme. Rombro Krantz.
Sonata, E Major, Handel
Adagio—Allegro, Van Coens
Adagio—Allegro, Van Coens
Maximilian Pilzer.
(a) Wie Einst in Shoeneren Tagen, Popper
(b) Scherzo, Van Coens
H. Moskowitz
Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 11, Liszt
Mme. Seidlitz
(c) Souvenir, Dedla
(d) Aus der Helmet, Smetana
Mr. Pilzer.
(e) Aria from "Le Nozze di Figaro," Mozart
(f) La Soir, Gounod
Mme. Krantz.

JAN KUBELIK, BOHEMIAN VIOLINIST, AND PHILHARMONIC TO START UPON CONCERT TOUR ACROSS APPALACHIANS IN MARCH, BEGINNING IN BROOKLYN AND ENDING IN NEW YORK.

Negotiations between London Charlton, manager of the New York Philharmonic Society, and F. C. Whitney, manager of Jan Kubelik's American tour, and Lionel Powell, Kubelik's personal representative, have resulted in an arrangement whereby Kubelik and the full Philharmonic orchestra, Joseph Stransky conducting, will make a special tour during the last two weeks of March, covering the principal cities between New York and Chicago.

The tour will begin in Brooklyn, Monday afternoon, March 17, and close in New York Sunday night, March 31. It will terminate Mr. Kubelik's present season and will mark the Philharmonic's second western tour this season. It will include several important cities never before visited by the organization, as well as others in which the orchestra and Kubelik have both appeared with great success.

Maestro Stransky is preparing a special program which, while conventionally symphonic, will be exceptionally brilliant in character, and in about half of which Kubelik will participate.

RUSH FOR TICKETS FOR FREE ORGAN RECITAL PROGRAM BY WALTER E. YOUNG IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, BOSTON, TOMORROW NIGHT.

The program for the free organ recital, to be held under the auspices of the Music Department of the City of Boston, at the Christian Science Church, Boston, tomorrow evening, beginning at eight o'clock, will no doubt, prove of interest to all those familiar with programs arranged for organ concerts. The arrangers have selected numbers that are designed to lend a general contrast in the various styles, tempos, and schools of music.

Walter L. Finigan, Secretary of the Music Department, states that the demand for tickets for this recital far exceeds any that has been previously experienced. As tickets are to be limited, and as the supply is fast decreasing, it would be well for all readers interested to apply to the secretary at once, at the office of the Music Department, Carney Building, 43 Tremont street, Boston. Walter E. Young, the organist engaged for the recital, is well known in Boston as a church and concert organist, and he will repeat the many successful recitals he has rendered in other large musical centers throughout the country.

ASH CART STRIKE THIS OFFICER'S UNDOING

Joseph D. Borman, a policeman, who struck Mrs. Mary McOllright, of Inwood, L. I., on the head with his stick while he was intoxicated November 13 last, was released by Judge Mulneque yesterday when he appeared for sentence. He had been tried and found guilty by a jury of assault in the first degree. The complainant, Mrs. Colright, took the witness stand and told the court that she had been urged to prosecute Borman, but added that possibly she might have been "sassy" to the officer at the time of the attack. Eleven of the twelve jurors asked that leniency be shown the offender. The court, in suspending sentence, warned Borman that if he ever drank intoxicating liquors again and the court was informed of his act, he would suspend Borman back before him and send him to the penitentiary.

Borman was dismissed from the Police Department recently. He ran amuck during a long vigil at the time of the ash cart strike.

Drink "Peter Brew"

The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.

DRAMA

GOOD PRODUCTION OF "TRILBY" AT THE PROSPECT THEATER. THE FUTURIST STAGE SOCIETY ORGANIZED—THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Prospect Theater Stock Company revival of "Trilby" this week is justified by the clever characterization of Svengali given by Paul McAllister and the sympathetic portrayal of the title role by Irene Timmons. There is still vitality in Paul M. Potter's dramatization of Du Maurier's novel, although it does seem old-fashioned and obvious when compared to more recent plays. For one thing, there is more credence placed now than formerly in hypnotism as a phenomenon in practical, every-day affairs, and the power exhibited by Svengali over the sensitive Trilby appears less fantastic and more substantial than twenty years ago.

As a motive for drama, hypnotism has done good service during the past two decades, but whereas it was dealt with as a negative and destructive force, as in "Trilby," its positive and regenerative influence is now the principal theme, as in Augustus Thomas' "The Witching Hour." So seeing "Trilby" again convinces us that we have travelled far since it was the theatrical sensation of the English speaking stage.

The story of Trilby's enthralment by Svengali and the consequent tragedy, involving the disappointment and disillusionment of "Little Billie" and the staunch but futile friendship of "Taffy" and "The Laird," is so well known as to make repetition needless. The manner of its presentation renews the favorable impression created by the Prospect Company and warrants approbation of its efforts to provide popular entertainment.

Mr. McAllister's impersonation of Svengali reinforces the opinion I have expressed before that he is essentially a character actor. He has the faculty of subordinating his own personality to a role like that of Svengali, which is not apparent in "straight" parts. He shows in character more flexibility, freedom and breadth of expression. As Svengali he suggests fully the fanatic floating in the possession of a power which he uses to ignoble ends and to his own self-destruction, falling a victim to his own avarice and self-deception. For this impersonation alone, "Trilby" is worth seeing.

Trilby is rather a colorless creature, but Miss Timmons imbues it with sympathy and charm. Harmon McGregor as "Little Billie," Edwin B. Bailey as "Taffy," and Charles Harris as "The Laird" are excellent, though the latter's Scotch brogue needs some filling down. Lawrence Dunbar is not as successful as usual as Geeko, since he lacks real feeling and emotion. Elbert Benson's "Zou Zou" is also without realness and humor. John Davidson has a good presence and a pleasing voice as "Dodder." Howard Sidney gets the laughs in rather a broad way as the Rev. Thomas Bacot. Cecil Owen does a small bit as Manager Kaw very well. Margaret Lee is vivacious and effective as Madame Vinard and Gertrude Clair does well enough as Mrs. Bagot. Other small parts are taken by Sue Fisher and Beatrice Rheinhardt. The Three Dancing Sunbeams give a dance in the second act which wins applause. The stage management as usual is efficient.

Next week George Middleton's dramatization of E. P. Roe's novel of Chicago, "Barriers Burned Away," will be presented.

LOSES HIS HANDS TRYING TO GET TRAIN

Ernest Holtz, of 4 Travis avenue, Harbor Heights, Mamaroneck, one of the best known young men of that township, had both hands crushed when he leaped to catch a moving train for this city at the Mamaroneck station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad yesterday morning.

The wheels passed over his wrists and he was dragged the length of the station. He was taken to the New Rochelle Hospital and is in a serious condition.

Holtz is 28 years old and is employed as a salesman in the stationary store of "Tower Bros., 23d street, this city. His head and body are cut, and it is believed he has internal injuries.

been secured by Mr. Frohman for production in America.

The sale of seats for Mrs. Fiske's engagement at the Empire Theater in "Lady Patricia" opens this morning. The initial performance will take place on Monday night, and will mark the first appearance of Mrs. Fiske and the Manhattan company at the Empire Theater. Mrs. Fiske's supporting company includes Leslie Faber, Shelley Hull, Henry Stephenson, Ernest Stallard, Cyril Young, Lewis Howard, Emily Fitzroy and Maud Gilbert.

Tonight at the Russian Theatre, 31 East 4th street, one block west of the Bowery, Paul Orieneff and his Russian Players will present for the first time during their present engagement Ibsen's "The Master Builder," in which Orieneff will be seen as Halvard Solness. A large holiday audience will undoubtedly greet the performance, which will be repeated on Saturday evening. Tomorrow, Friday evening, "Crime and Punishment" will be given.

The officers of the Futurist Stage Society are: Andre Tridon, organizer; Miss Mary Phelps, dramatic director; Mrs. H. Montague Donner, treasurer; Sydney Greenbie, secretary. Among the names on the committee are: Leon Dabo, Robert Ferrari, Carlo de Formari, Mme. Gerville-Reacha, Bertha W. Howe, B. W. Huebsch, Ruth Saint Denis, Thomas Seltzer, William Watson and Mrs. Rose Watson.

Charles Frohman has arranged with Sir Arthur Wing Pinero to produce that author's play, "The Mind-the-Thing" in New York on September 2. Mr. Pinero will come to New York for the final rehearsals and opening performance. Alfred Sutro's new play, "The Fire Screen," now being done in London by Arthur Bourchier and Violet Van Brugh, has also

WORKLESS COUPLE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Sans Money, Sans Friends, Sans Hope, Greenwood's Try to Die.

Friendless in a strange city, without work or any hope of the same and almost starved for want of food, were the impelling circumstances that led to the attempted suicide of Thomas Greenwood and his wife, Eva G. Greenwood, in their squalid hall room on the top floor of the furnished room house at 220 West 14th street yesterday.

Raymond Strand, who manages the house for the owner, Mrs. L. Faintz, was told by one of the occupants that the top floor hallway was filled with gas fumes. Strand traced the flow to the Greenwoods' room and broke in the door. Strand found the man and woman in bed and unconscious.

After opening the window, he called Patrolman Louis Austin, and Austin, who is experienced in cases of asphyxiation, at once set to work to resuscitate the pair, with beneficial results. Fortunately the gas had not sufficient force, and had not been on long enough to cause total asphyxiation, and within ten minutes after a liberal inhalation of ammonia the pair were brought to.

The wife, who is 50 years old, spoke first, and explained that they had no intention of committing suicide, though they were both despondent and had spoken on the subject. Her story, told to Patrolmen Austin and Gallagher, was that both she and her husband had been out of work for weeks, and though they had tried hard to procure employment their efforts had been in vain.

Mrs. Greenwood said that she was a demonstrator of toys and children's games, and her last place of employment was in a Broadway store the week before Christmas. Her husband, 44 years old, was at the time working as a machinist at the Alexander Miller Marine Works in Jersey City, but ten days after she lost her job the husband lost his, and with the few remaining dollars they had they paid their room rent in advance and ate sparingly of the least nutritious of food.

The last penny had gone for a handful of rice, and on this, boiled in a tin kettle over the gas, they had barely allayed the pangs of hunger until yesterday. When they awoke they decided to go back to sleep. How the gas came to be turned on, they said, they were unable to explain, but supposed that in their dazed condition they had turned the jet on after turning it off.

What few effects they possessed were huddled up into a closet and the police took the starving pair to a nearby restaurant to partake of the first substantial meal they had tasted in over three weeks, after which the pair were taken to the detention ward at Bellevue Hospital and a charge of attempted suicide registered against them.

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CHORUSED CRY FOR HELP FROM MEXICO

"Interests" Get Responses From "Endangered" Lives and Property in Republic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In obedient response to the dictates of American and European capital, a flood of reports describing "chaotic conditions" and "imminent danger to American life and property" is coming into the State Department from all sections of Mexico. Not content with making the State Department a bull's eye for every sort of a grievance against the bands of rebels pictured as overrunning the republic, the agents and correspondents of "the interests" have appealed to the British ambassador, since a regular appeal to the English minister at Mexico City might escape the "white light of publicity."

British Ambassador Bryce received today a telegram from J. Thompson Tighe, manager of the Sonora Mexican Land and Timber Company, describing a hold-up, and demanding protection. He stated that the company is a British concern, and a large number of British subjects are employed by it. The ambassador replied that this was out of his jurisdiction and suggested that Tighe appeal to British Minister Strong in Mexico City.

That a condition of "general outlawry" exists throughout Mexico, marked by "deprivations of a most serious character," involving Americans, British and other foreigners, was asserted in dispatches from the American representatives in that country received at the State Department today. That women and children are not regarded as safe in Mexico, is alleged, because hundreds have been fleeing the country for the past week. At least three special trains have brought the refugees across the Rio Grande within the last three days. Because of this exodus the "indiscriminate pillaging of the insurgents, or bandits," and many "appeals for protection" the State Department has "become apprehensive" and has issued a circular order to every consular office in Mexico requiring at least semi-weekly reports as to the conditions in each district.

In response to an appeal for protection from thirty Americans employed on the Nogales ranch of the Sonora Mexican Land and Timber Company, which was received by President Taft today, acting Secretary of State Wilson, cabled to A. V. Dye, the Consul at Nogales, directing that a thorough investigation of the trouble on this ranch be made at once. The appeal from the ranch was signed by W. H. Moore, the foreman, who demanded protection for himself and the other Americans employed there. He stated that the ranch was held up yesterday by a number of bandits and several horses and a large amount of rifles and ammunition were taken. He stated that since the Mexican Government had given no protection, the Americans had come to the necessity of protecting themselves by force.

According to the State Department advice, the State of Chihuahua is in a "condition of chaos," although in the City of Juarez conditions are more tranquil. The government forces throughout this State are largely outnumbered by the rebels, and although the latter lack organization, they have proved themselves a serious menace. The Northwestern Railway, a principal highway of exodus to the United States, has fallen into the hands of the rebels and operations have ceased. The entire district of Casas Grandes is under rebel domination. A portion of the railroad near Acapulco also has been destroyed. From an American resident on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the State Department received advice of most serious conditions in that section and the apprehensions in the State of Oaxaca continues to develop. In Culican Valley the situation has grown threatening, the Consulate at Minatlan having reported that American interests in the valley have appealed to him for protection from large bands of "marauders" who are "foraging abroad."

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 21.—No attempt will be made by the government to interfere with the rights of the press.

This decision was reached at a Cabinet meeting as the result of a protest which followed a tentative proposal several days ago to hold the newspapers in check.

Other steps have been taken to aid in restoring order. These include a request to Congress for a suspension of the guarantees throughout the republic.

O. W. Wuertz

Pianos and Player Pianos

ACTUAL QUALITY AND VALUES Four O. W. Wuertz Co. Warehouses 1919 Third Ave., nr. 80th St. Manhattan. 230 Third Ave., nr. 131st St. Brooklyn. 622 Manhattan Ave., Greenpoint, Brooklyn. 1700 Fifth Ave., nr. 82nd Ave. Brooklyn.

THE LENOX BATHS

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MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS. 100 W. 4th St. Phone 1204

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PROPERTY IN JAIL IN SAN DIEGO, CAL., NOW

Right for Free Speech Kept Up by Workers—Appeal for Funds.

Special to The Call. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 21.—With many men and women in jail here...

The fight now going on in San Diego at bottom is a fight to unionize the town. The defeated Fair Producers are trying to take directly out of the workmen's hands the money they could not get from you through Covert.

In November General Otis and Schneider, well known friends of Labor, visited the Grand Jury of San Diego County.

"First—Prohibiting Public Assemblies in the one place that for a generation has been dedicated to free speech.

"Second—An ordinance making any policeman a judge. Giving him the power to say whether any three persons are a crowd or not.

"At present we cannot refer to the allies of the enemies of Organized Labor to a vote. All we can hope to do is to compel the enemy by Extra Legal Means, to forego the legal non-violence by which they hope to enmesh us.

"We can only do the extraordinary! Help us with men and money!

"If you help us you will lessen the force of the attack upon yourselves. In behalf of the ninety men and women in jail we ask you to send funds. With your assistance the workers of San Diego will rise triumphant; without it they will go down to defeat.

"Will you help them? Send all money to Kasper Bauer, 531-532 Union Building."

PHARMACISTS. George Oberdorfer 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street

Pharmacist THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

DENTISTS—New York and Brooklyn DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST Special Liberal Prices for Comrades 185 E. 84th St. . . . Tel. 3967 Lenox.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST 61 Second Ave. Between 34 and 45th Sts. Branch, 530 East 125th Street, between Second and First Aves.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST 20 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 546-L Harlem.

Dr. Ph. Lewin Surgeon Dentist 550 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

Dr. S. S. Aber Surgeon Dentist 1789 Fulton Ave., Cor. 175th St., Bronx.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, Dentist 163 SIXTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN. Office Hours 9 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M.

Socialist Party Programme for WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DAY Sunday, February 25, 1912

8 P. M. AT THE Republic Theatre, 42d St., West of Broadway

MUSIC: Mme. Alma Webster-Powell

Speakers: ALICE STONE-BLACKWELL, "The Emancipation of Woman"

MAY WOOD-SIMONS, "The Working Woman and Her Vote"

DR. GEO. LUNN (Mayor of Schenectady), "The Woman in Her Political-Economic Relation to Society."

SOL FELDMAN, "Woman and Socialism" Chairman: ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN

CONEY R. R. LINES IN TRANSIT PLAN

Staten Island Also in Scheme Now Subject of Public Service Commission's Deliberations.

Rapid transit lines to Coney Island and Staten Island were officially added yesterday by the Board of Estimate to the general transit scheme now being worked out by the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate.

These are the new routes included in the projected system: First—An extension of the present Fourth avenue subway line from 43d street as a four track subway to a point to be later determined, where connection can be made with an extension to Staten Island, and thence as a two-track subway (so located in the street that at a later time and when necessary two additional tracks may be added) to 86th street.

Second—An extension of the Fourth avenue subway through 39th street, as a three-track subway, to New Utrecht elevated line to Coney Island, by way of New Utrecht avenue, 86th street and Stillwell avenue to Surf avenue, Coney Island.

Present arrangements are to have the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company operate the Fourth avenue subway when completed. It is understood that the new offer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for extending the existing subway in Manhattan and the Bronx and building the Lafayette avenue and Eastern Parkway lines in Brooklyn, as well as extending the Ninth and Third avenue "L" lines in the Bronx will be sent to the Public Service Commission on Friday.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Tomorrow evening, the Monster Bazaar and Fair, to be held in Independence Hall, Pitkin avenue and Osborne street, Brooklyn, by the Brownville Labor Lyceum Association for the benefit of the Building Fund will open in a blaze of glory and continue until March 2.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE

831-833 Third Ave., near 61st St. NEW YORK. Headquarters for Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods at exceptionally low prices.

The Brooklyn Call Conference

Meets every second and fourth Monday of the month at 8:30 P. M. Branches are requested to elect delegates. At Party Headquarters 957 Willoughby Avenue.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER 140 BOWERY

PRINTERS. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS 259 BROADWAY. GEO. J. SPEYER, Printer

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings.

Branch 3—261 East 10th street. The following business will be transacted: Discussion ways and means of carrying on a campaign in the 14th Senatorial District; the special election in the district will take place next month; if any effective propaganda is to be made there is no time to be lost.

Branch 5—260 West 125th street. Meeting of all standing committees. Library open. Executive Committee. Branch 10—Jumel Hall, 152d street and Amsterdam avenue.

Branch 3 Literature Distribution.

This morning a special distribution of leaflets has been arranged, which is to cover the districts inhabited by colored people. At the last branch meeting ten comrades volunteered their services for this purpose.

Hand School Note.

Because of the holiday, the Hand School reading room will be closed today and there will be no evening classes.

Circle 7 (Y. P. S. F.) Lecture.

A lecture, "What is Education?" will be delivered by Louis Weitz at the Bronx Forum, 1563 Fulton avenue, under the auspices of Circle 7 of the Young People's Socialist Federation at 2:30 p.m. next Sunday.

Housewarming of Branch 5.

The Entertainment Committee of Branch 5 asks all Comrades and friends to be present at the opening of the new headquarters next Saturday night, at 260 West 125th street, Suite 16.

Tomorrow Night at Lenox Casino.

Tomorrow night at Lenox Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue, Walter J. Millard will lecture on "Why Things Happen to Happen."

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City.

There will be no meeting of the 8th Ward Branch this evening on account of the holiday.

Linden.

Corresponding Secretary A. Schultz reports that this branch, although only four weeks in existence, has now thirty-five members.

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings.

6th A. D., Branch 1—222 Stockton street. 9th A. D., Branch 2—315 47th street.

ASTORIA.

All Comrades are requested to agitate for the lecture of George L. Spless, of Bristol, Conn., next Sunday at 3 p.m., at Turin Hall, 345 Steiway avenue, between Jamaica and Grand avenues, Long Island City.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and adopted. Letters from the Butchers' Unions 211 and 342, and from national office regarding the Lawrence strike were read, and it was moved to concur with the respective requests.

PHILADELPHIA.

On request of several Polish women asking for the organization of a Polish branch of women, Polish Branch No. 74, of Nicetown, has called a mass meeting for women for Sunday, February 25, at 2:30 p.m., at the hall at Germantown avenue and St. Paul street.

HAVERHILL, MASS.

The latest activity of the Central Socialist Club is reported by Marion Richardson, aged 13 years as follows:

The Central Socialist Club of Haverhill gave a party to the children who helped make flowers for the Annual Fair. The party was supervised by Mrs. Burke, a well known popular young lady of this city.

When they went home each was given a box of cracker jack and a bunch of handsomely made flowers as a memento of the day.

Comrade E. S. Wood spoke to them about the children of the Lawrence strikers which depressed them very much. He told them how children from five to thirteen went to work in mills and cigar shops, working sometimes until two and three o'clock in the morning.

The second lecture of the Socialist Lyceum Course was given last Monday by Walter Millard on "How Things Happen to Happen" and it was the unanimous opinion of all who were present that it was one of the most amusing, entertaining and instructive talks even given in Queen.

Millard has the faculty of mixing wit and wisdom and drives his points home in such a humorous manner that the most confirmed anti would have to be impressed, even against his will, with the soundness of Millard's logic.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City.

There will be no meeting of the 8th Ward Branch this evening on account of the holiday.

The 2d Ward Branch will meet tonight at Grove and 3d streets.

Tomorrow evening there will be a regular meeting of Branch 2 at 347 West street.

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Lecture Postponed.

Because of absence from the city, Henry Frank will not lecture tomorrow evening at Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street, but on Friday, March 1, he will speak on "Ibsen and the Message of Socialism," and on Friday, March 22, he will deliver the lecture scheduled for tomorrow.

Bergen County.

C. U. H. Doscher, secretary of Branch Fort Lee sends the following report of the monthly meeting of the branch, held February 14, at Dobela's Studio, at 8:20 p.m.

F. W. West was elected chairman for the evening. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved as read. Communication from Comrade Lightbown was read concerning old age pension bill to be introduced in Congress.

QUEENS. Minutes of Central Committee.

Comrade Becker, elected chairman.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

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

cialist local of Lanesville, Mass., was read a regards report. Placed on file. Communication received from the Button Workers' Union, of Muscatine, Iowa, asking for funds for their spring election.

The treasurer reported as follows: Receipts, \$8.90; disbursements, \$2 cents; bill for printing \$2.50; balance on hand, \$5.58.

Financial secretary reported as follows: Received 40 stamps, sold 34, on hand 6. Cash on hand \$4.30.

The vote on National Referendum "A" was 3 in favor of Indianapolis and 6 in favor of Oklahoma City.

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FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

Free public lectures, most of them illustrated by stereopticon views or motion pictures, will be delivered in New York tonight, under the auspices of the Board of Education, as follows, beginning at 8:15 o'clock: MANHATTAN.

Public School 37, 42d street: "An Andean Tour Through Three Zones from the Isthmus to the Cape." Mrs. M. Claire Finney.

Public School 33, 418 West 28th street: "Earth." Oscar R. Foster.

Public School 46, 156th street: "The Argentine Republic." Mrs. Clara G. Bischoff.

Public School 39, 228 East 57th street: "The Philippine Islands," Thomas R. Bridges, D. D.

Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets: "City of Washington," George Newton Cross.

Public School 84, 10th street, east of Avenue B: "The Forests of the Amazon." Algot Lange.

Public School 190, 158th street: "The Care of the Teeth," Victor C. Bell, D.D.S.

Public School 119, 133d street: "Verdi's Opera, 'Aida.'" Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg.

Public School 165, 108th street: "Vocational Schools for Boys," Dr. Charles J. Pickett.

Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street: "Mosquitoes," James E. Peabody.

Labor Temple, southwest corner of 14th street and Second avenue: "Folk Music in Merrie England," Peter W. Dykema.

New York Public Library, 112 East 98th street: "George Eliot," William B. Otis, Ph. D.

St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson street: "The Yellowstone National Park," Miss Mary V. Worstell.

BRONX.

Morris High School, 166th street: "The Atmosphere," William L. Estabrook, Ph. D.

Public School 4, Fulton and Third avenues: "David Copperfield," Mrs. Amelia Morgenroth.

Public School 16, Carpenter avenue, Wakefield: "The Coast of Maine," Alfred H. Lewis.

Public School 26, Castle Hill avenue, Unionport: "The Ten Best Buildings of the World," Arthur Alexander Stoughton.

Public School 43, Brown Place: "American Woods and the Lumber Industry," Edwin W. Foster.

BROOKLYN.

Commercial High School, Albany avenue: "A Trip to the Pacific Coast," Robert G. Weigh, Jr.

Eastern District High School, Marcy avenue: "Musical Instruments," Prof. William Clarke Peckham.

Manual Training High School, Seventh avenue: "From President Thiers to President Fallieres," Prof. Georges Castegner.

Public School 5, Tillary street: "Persia," Colonel Mesrop Newton.

Public School 42, St. Marks avenue: "The Russian Revolution," Dr. Jacob Salwyn Schapiro.

Public School 92, Rogers avenue: "Light," J. Loring Arnold, Ph. D.

Public School 114, Remsen avenue, Canarsie: "Fishes: Their Structure, Habits' Homes," R. Ellsworth Call, Ph. D.

Public School 116, Knickerbocker avenue: "Blismark," F. W. J. Heuser.

Public School 127, Saratoga avenue: "Back to the Farm; How Our Agricultural Colleges are Teaching Scientific Agriculture," Maurice J. Thompson.

Public School 145, Ellery street: "A Peep at Life in Cape Colony, South Africa," Charles Pittman.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

Headquarters: 34 Park Row, N. Y. City. MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 7, Thruway, La. Bldg., Temple, 512-513 E. 84th st., New York.

UNITED SWEETMEAT TAILORS. Local No. 380. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 108 W. 42nd St. Free employment bureau. Hours, 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Meetings every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 100, 100 E. 72d St., N. Y. City. Meetings every second and fourth Monday, 8 p.m. at 221-223 East 72d St. N. Y. City. Pres. Secy., 724 West 10th St., Cuba, Conn. Tel. 277. E. 72d St., N. Y. City.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' UNION, of Brooklyn, meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 945-957 Willoughby Ave. Brooklyn.

PEARL BUTON WORKERS' UNION, No. 1407, A. F. of L. meets every fourth Thursday at 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 512-513 E. 84th St., N. Y. City. Pres., 505 E. 75th St., N. Y. City. Secy., 1500 Ave. C, Cor. 57th St.

Boatmen's Union, New York City. Headquarters, 100 West 4th St., Manhattan. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 5288 Lenox. Organizing, Walter Gardner.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 60, meets first and third Sunday each month, 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 512-513 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Joseph Webber, Secy., 100 West 4th St., Manhattan.

JOINT LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, "Brooklyn Workers of New York, N. Y." meets first and third Thursday evenings every month, at Michael's Hall, 60 South Street, New York. Secy., 100 West 4th St., Manhattan.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 2, Headquarters at 100 West 4th St., New York. Meetings every first and third Sunday, 8 p.m. Local Executive Board meets every Wednesday, 8 p.m. Employment Bureau, 100 West 4th St., New York. Tel. 652 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.

PAINTERS' UNION, Local No. 100, meets first and third Sunday each month, 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 512-513 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Secy., 100 West 4th St., Manhattan.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 52, meets every Wednesday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945-957 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Secy., 135 N. 4th st., Brooklyn.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 62, meets every Tuesday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945-957 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Secy., 135 N. 4th st., Brooklyn.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 62, meets every Tuesday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945-957 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Secy., 135 N. 4th st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN BUSINESS MEETING of men and women, 218 E. 10th St., Brooklyn, every first and third Monday of each month at 10:15 P. M. Secy., 100 West 4th St., Manhattan.

FULL FASHIONED HOBBER KNITTERS, Local No. 1, W. of America, meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 512-513 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Secy., 100 West 4th St., Manhattan.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' UNION, Local No. 52, meets second and fourth Thursday each month at Labor Temple, 512-513 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Secy., 100 West 4th St., Manhattan.

WAGGERS' UNION, No. 72, meets every Friday evening at the Light House, 148 W. 14th Ave.

Metal Polishers and Platers' Union, Local No. 1, New York. Secy., 100 West 4th St., Manhattan.

EVERY THURSDAY, 9 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 512-513 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Secy., 100 West 4th St., Manhattan.

GERMAN PAINTERS' UNION, Local No. 400, meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 512-513 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Secy., 100 West 4th St., Manhattan.

FEDERAL UNION of New York and vicinity, meets every second and fourth Saturday of the month at 67-69 St. Marks Pl., Otto Baum, Secy., 225 Ave. C, New York.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 1, meets every first and third Thursday each month at 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 512-513 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Secy., 100 West 4th St., Manhattan.

JOINT ES. BRAD. Piano, Organ and Vocal Instrument Workers, I. U. of A. meets every Thursday at 1551 Second Ave., N. Y. City.

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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
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ROOSEVELT'S "DEMOCRATIC" BARGAIN COUNTER

"Words are wise men's counters—they do not reckon by them, but they are the money of fools," says quaint old Thomas Hobbes in his "Leviathan." And here comes our picturesque friend, Theodore Roosevelt, with a special assortment of counters for his own political use and counterfeits for the fools upon whom he hopes to pass them off.

Back once more—for there is now no mistaking his purpose—but not as the "Man on Horseback," not Boanerges the Son of Thunder, hurling dictatorial sermons on morality and good behavior at Demos, but in the—as he doubtless hopes—more genial and popular role of the bearer of "the password primeval—giving the sign of the democracy." Theodore has appropriated, from La Follette and others, a full assortment of "reform" counters, has rigged up a political game for the alleged benefit of the fools who regard his counters as good money—and incidentally for himself. Evidently he has finally decided that "democracy" is the password for the "come back" stunt, and has labeled his reform outfit with that much abused name.

If his address of yesterday before the Ohio Constitutional Convention has any meaning whatever the above is the interpretation thereof. "A Charter of Democracy." Great sale of bankrupt stock! Every article guaranteed! Reliable goods that have supplied the political market for generations! Pure democracy, all wool and a yard wide, guaranteed not to shrink—until after election. Inspection invited. Theodore Roosevelt, receiver.

The new proprietor believes with Lincoln that "this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it." The fact that it does not is of course the only reason for this political advertisement, but we can amend the belief by declaring that it ought to belong to them, and Theodore will see that it does, if the public interest in sufficient of his counters to elect him. It may be a counterfeit, but it rings well, and serves as an excellent starter for the great sale of political wares now about to open.

The country belongs to the people and so do the natural resources thereof, except for the fact that these natural resources are mostly monopolized and monopoly is based on the control of natural resources. And so we must insist on stopping "the waste of human life in industry and prevent the waste of human welfare which flows from the unfair use of concentrated power and wealth in the hands of men whose eagerness for profit blinds them to the cost of what they do." So we find that the country belongs to the people, while the power and wealth are concentrated in the hands of men who use it unfairly. If we can only compel them to use it fairly, we will still own the country while they will retain the power and wealth.

The proprietor also believes with Lincoln that when the people grow weary of the existing government they can fix it up to suit themselves. There's that man Taft, for instance, who is making a lot of people tired. He declares the people are not fit for self-government, and he will constitute himself the government until such time as they become fit. If we think we are fit now, we can exercise our constitutional right of amending him out of political existence next November and putting in his place one who will absolutely represent the will of the people. A restraining sense of modesty prevents mentioning by name the individual who alone possesses those qualifications.

Yet there is such a person, one who "emphatically believes in Constitutionalism," and emphatically protests against using the Constitution for any other purpose than "securing the absolute right of people to rule themselves, and to provide for their own social and industrial well being." This individual holds that belief again in common with Lincoln, and repudiates Buchanan, "who treated the courts as a fetic, and protested against and condemned all criticism of the judges for unjust and unrighteous decisions, and upheld the Constitution as an instrument for the protection of privilege and vested wrong."

And the breed of Buchanan is with us yet. There are people who sit in the seats of the mighty at this very day who also make a fetic of the courts. We mention no names, but those whom the cap fits, let them wear it. But there are "many eminent lawyers who assert that the American people are not fitted for popular self-government and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary independent of the majority of or of all the people." Again we mention no names, but rely upon the intelligence of our prospective customers to discern for themselves these undemocratic and undesirable citizens.

And then there is that question of labor and capital. It is not at all difficult to settle. The proprietor agrees with Lincoln that labor is prior to and independent of capital, is its superior and deserves much the higher consideration. And agreeing wholly with this statement of the case, Theodore therefore insists that as heretofore we have "paid attention only to the accumulation of prosperity, henceforth we must pay equal attention to the distribution of prosperity." He holds it to be the duty of society to devise methods for such distribution, so that "the wage worker, the small producer and the ordinary consumer shall get their fair share." What a fair share may be he does not presume to define, but is of the opinion that the wage worker, at least, "should have a wage more than sufficient to cover the bare cost of living," and that his hours of labor should not be so excessive as to reduce him prematurely to a physical wreck. This, to be sure, is the least that is coming to him, as an acknowledgment of his superior position, and independence of capital. Property, as Lincoln declared, "is the fruit of labor," and labor is therefore rightfully entitled to something more of its fruits than will maintain a bare existence.

For, as this exponent of democracy asserts, he "stands for the rights of property, but at the same time stands more for the rights of man"; that the "nation and the several States have the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, for the common good." He does not say specifically how the community shall compel the employer to pay the wages it considers necessary without interfering with freedom of contract and the natural law of supply and demand or, in short, upsetting the entire wage system, but he adjures them not to tie themselves up with a Constitution which will not leave them free to devise ways and means for doing it.

As for the trusts, wherever monopoly cannot be eliminated, it should be controlled. Big business is here to stay. We cannot restore the business conditions of half a century ago. All we can do is to demand that that big business "give the people a square deal." That has been the trouble in the past. Big business has refused to abide by the principle of the square deal. Whenever he encountered any opposition from big business, it was not because he did not give a square deal, but because he did.

On the political side of his democracy, he believes in the election of Senators by direct vote; in the initiative and referendum; the recall, too, should be generally provided—with restrictions.

Vorwaerts on the German Election

In a leading article entitled "Im Neuen Reichstag," Vorwaerts reviews the situation after the election. Forced by the second ballots to choose between two enemies (if an opportunity of great political influence was not to be lost) the party saw that the Clericals and Conservatives, especially since the Center had openly declared in favor of exceptional laws against the Socialist and trade union movement, were for the time being the enemy to oppose. And on that consideration the Jena Conference had drawn up the conditions of raising our support at the second ballots in such a manner that any half-way decent Liberal was able to accept them. These tactics have been successful not only in the gain of seats, but what is still more important, in the favorable political situation thus created. When the Social Democrats declared themselves ready to support the Liberal against the Center and Conservatives, the Liberals were at once placed in the dilemma of holding to their motto "Against the Blue-Black Block" or repudiating it. The Progressives, and even in some districts the National Liberals, were thus obliged, if they would not commit political suicide, to keep their word: "Front against the Right." This has prevented the combination of all the bourgeois parties at the second ballots, which would probably have led to their combination in the Reichstag itself, and has widened the breach between those parties.

We Social Democrats, says Vorwaerts, have indeed good reason to believe that the class antagonisms are becoming intensified, and that difference between the bourgeois parties are diminishing. And recent experiences have by no means led us to change our minds. But it can be no part of our tactics to accelerate this process by artificial means. If this combination arises of itself, if the Liberal parties through their capitalist interests drift into the reactionary camp, such an event produces enlightenment and brings us new adherents. But if the Liberals were able to say that they who were ready to fight against reaction were deserted by the Social Democrats and thus driven by necessity in order to obtain representation into a second ballot alliance with the Conservatives, then we Social Democrats would be responsible in the eyes of the indifferent masses, and of those proletarians who are not yet won. This would diminish our power of attack on the reaction just at a moment when very influential circles are working out those regulations so inimical to labor which the government has already announced.

The article concludes with the assurance that the Social Democrats will remain in the day of success true to the principles that have always inspired them. They remain, as before, representatives of the interests of the working class, with the unshakable conviction that these interests can only be fully realized in the Socialist state, which is the goal they never lost sight of in all the various struggles of the present day. But they would waste their strength if they were ever to make alliances in cases where such action would strengthen their opponents. "For Imperialist policy we have today, as yesterday, neither a man nor a penny. We have never spared ourselves work for the freedom and welfare of the people, and for them we shall rally all our forces."—London Justice.

Washington's Birthday

By Capt. W. E. F. French, U. S. A.

"This was my birthday when I dwelt on earth."
The Great Shade murmured, "and I fain would see
How the inheritance of priceless worth
Has prospered since 'twas held in trust by me
For strong, true souls untainted by foul greed,
And by me left in honest, loyal hands—
Splendid fruition of a splendid deed
That made my Country pole-star of all lands,
Sister of Justice, Mother of the Free,
Handmaiden of the Goddess Liberty."

Upon his wishes' wings the Spirit hurried
Himself through midnight space to where a star
Showed by its golden glint it was our world—
For yellow leprosy of gold shows far,
He paused above a rich and mighty State,
Fecund, broad bosomed, dowered with vast store
Of Nature's bounty, part inviolate,
Part reft, and part greed-cankered at the core—
A land of plenty and of needless want,
Of Lordly eagle and of cormorant.

He heard the laughter of the affluent,
And muttered protest of the multitude,
(Low rumbling of hot-angered discontent—
"Twixt peace and conflict warning inlude.)
He saw wealth greater than mankind e'er knew,
In contrast sharp with penury and woe,
(These for the many, that for the favored few),
And poisoned seeds of graft blow to and fro,
Wide-wafted from accursed rank upon tree—
Stifling the Nation's life—Monopoly.

The iron entered deep into his soul
And in his agony the Spirit spoke—
"My Country, O my Country! is the goal
Of thy ambition bound within the stroke
Of servile pens that sum the miser's hoard?
Within the sordid limits of dull trade?
Was it for this thy founders bared the sword,
And for thy serfdom with their life-blood paid?
Ah! Great Republic, lurking danger lies
Where wealth accumulates and men decay!
Where children's toll brings tears to childhood's eyes,
Where lust of gain takes women for its prey,
Was it for this we broke with King and Throne,
And brought, through war, a people to its own?"

The Spirit ceased. Then far above there shone
White light where Hope's bright star began to burn;
And through the night there rang prophetic tone,
Once more he spoke: "My birth-land, thou shalt turn
From worship of the base, false dollar god
Back to the high ideals of thy youth,
Back to the paths they stern-souled sires trod,
Back to the shrines of Honor, Right and Truth,
Back to the heritage we won for thee—
Freedom and Justice and Equality!"

"LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES."
Even Socialist children are feared by the German authorities! The Prussian Minister of Education has issued instructions to the school superintendents that the school teachers should be requested to find out which of the scholars among the higher grades in the public schools are in the habit of reading Arbeiter-Jugend, the organ of the Young People's Socialist League. The authorities intend to combat this paper by every means in their power. The teachers are to report the result of their investigation.—London Labor Leader.

THE NEW ARRIVAL
A very absent-minded professor was busily engaged in solving a scientific problem when the nurse hastily opened the library door and announced a great family event.
"The little stranger has arrived, professor."
"Eh?" said the professor.
"It's a little boy," said the nurse.
"Little boy, little boy," mused the professor. "Well, ask him what he wants!"

SMALL BOY.
Little Johnny had been naughty, and had been sent from the table without having any dessert. For an hour he had been sitting in the corner of the room crying. At last he thought it was time to stop.
"Well, I hope you have done crying now," said his mother.
"Haven't done," answered Johnny, in a passion, "I'm only resting."

She was a very naughty girl to put the subscriber on the wrong number, and she ought to have known better. Being in a hurry, the subscriber promptly asked for a box for two.
"But we don't have boxes for two," said a startled voice at the other end of the line.
"Why, isn't this the Frivolity Theater?" he inquired.
"No," was the reply. "This is Graves, the undertaker."
Mr. MacTavish attended a christening where the hospitality of the host knew no bounds. In the midst of the celebration Mr. MacTavish rose up and made the rounds of the company, bidding each a profound farewell.
"But, Sandy, man!" objected the host, "you're not goin' yet, with the evenin' just started?"
"Nay," said the prudent MacTavish: "I'm no goin' yet, but I'm bididin' ye good night while I know ye all."

The Adventures of Mac Nab

By P. L. Q.

A certain man had three sons. And the eldest of them, being an ass and grievously tormented of the Devil, spoke unto his father, saying: "Behold, I go unto the land of the Samaritians, unto the Tribe of Jonathan." And the soul of his father was exceedingly wrath, and he fain would have at him (howbeit the eyes of the congregation were upon him and he dare not); and he would have constrained him, saying: "Wherefore should you go unto this people, for they bow themselves before the Golden Calf from the rising of the sun till the going down thereof, six days in each week, and on the seventh day make unto themselves feasts, saying: 'Who is like unto us among the nations? for behold! our land floweth with wine and oil, yea even Standard Oil, and our fields bring forth coal and iron and gas, yea, even natural gas. So that we have no need of the Sun by day nor the Moon by night. Therefore, let us sing praises unto ourselves and shout with a loud noise among the peoples of the Earth.'"

But the son would not have regard unto him and with others of his tribe took a ship, having the sign of an anchor, and went unto the land of Samuel. Now when they were come unto the coast thereof they were evil entreated of the natives who stripped of their goods and extracted large moneys from them. And the natives asked them, saying: "Behold, are ye Americans?" They say unto them, "Nay, verily, we are gentlemen."
And the natives were exceedingly wrath and demanded of them, saying: "Are ye anarchists and be ye bigamists? for we

have heard of the wickedness of the nations afar off for many years. Therefore come ye not unto us to defile us, ye are The People. And are honest men. And the natives were filled with wrath and multitudes came unto them so that many were constrained to climb upon the roofs and upon the masts of the ship that they might touch their garments. And it was noised abroad throughout the lands of Ohio, Alabama, Oklahoma, Utah, for since the days of the prophet Brigham Young there hath not been such an honest man among the Samaritians. And the magistrates came unto them and having greatly marvelled that the country before them let them go their own way.
DONALD MACKINTOSH.
Needless to state, after reading this very encouraging account of us Americans, Mr. Alexander Mac Nab decided to remain in South Africa.

Alexander Mac Nab, of Kimberly, South Africa, did not find the streets of the city paved with gold or diamonds as he was led to believe when he left Arrol, Scotland, wrote to his uncle, Donald Mackintosh, of Sacramento, Cal., for information as to the possibilities of acquiring wealth and fame in America. The rejoined letter was the reply Donald sent to his nephew.
We don't know what relationship bears to Scotchmen of letters, but it is evident, judging from the manner in which our friend Mackintosh described our Scotch Americans, the race that produced Thomas Carlyle, Robert Burns and other immortal Scotchmen is by no means distinct.

NOT A REFORM PARTY.
It is quite true that the German Social Democratic party stands for peace, and against protection; and that their victory was a victory for peace and free trade. It is also true that, with ourselves, they support all measures for the amelioration of the condition of the working class. It is emphatically not true, however, to say that they are a mere Liberal Labor social reform party, who have won votes by discarding the principles of revolutionary Socialism, in order to adopt the delusive and futile tactics of British labor. On the contrary, as Vorwaerts said of the party, on the eve of the first ballots: "We are not a party like the others. We do not ask from you merely your vote. We must have you entirely with us. We are a party of social transformation, not a party of reform, since reforms have their rigid and impassable limits in the existing social regime."
While, therefore, the German Social Democratic party makes it clear that it will vote against armaments and against tariffs—not a man or a penny for militarism or for Imperialist policy; that it will strive for a parliamentary regime, and for political and social reforms—it stands definite, by and avowedly for the social revolution; for the social transformation from capitalism to Social Democracy.—London Justice.

IN HIS POCKET.
Several men were standing on the Sandhill, Newcastle, arguing about anything and nothing in particular. They started with "temperance," "theology," and came to "nothing." One wise individual stood up and said: "Can ye see nothing? Can ye feel nothing? Can ye feel any man priest to explain to me exactly what is nothin'."
An out-of-work quayside laborer then spoke for the first time.
"Wey, ye greet duffers, nothin' now. As've been workin' at it for livin' on't for the last three weeks, an' an' Aa've got it in ma pocket noo."

A doctor, or a healer, in Paris has a hammer for curing rheumatism, and seems to be making a fortune with it. The rush of patients to get hammered by him is tremendous. The house in which he has his consulting flat is completely blocked and the queue often stretches downstairs right out into the street. The blind, the lame, and the halt, children and men, invalids on stretchers, the aged and infirm walking with crutches, fill the house all day. All come to have their "rheumatics" hammered out of them. The doctor taps the ailing part gently with his instrument.
"Have you ever noticed how war produces so much poetry?"
"Yes; that is one of the horrors of war."

ROOSEVELT'S "DEMOCRATIC" BARGAIN COUNTER
Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.
wrong. This they can do by bringing the question before the voters as to whether or not the interpretation should be sustained. If it is not sustained, then the decision shall be considered reversed, subject only to the action of the Supreme Court of the United States. As to the latter body, he admits it is more difficult to deal with than a State court. It has already given several five by four verdicts that have been of the very essence of injustice, but there is a way out. At one time in our history Lincoln set aside the finding of the Supreme Court of the United States—in the Dred Scott case—and the remedy is obvious. It is not necessary to abolish the Supreme Court or limit its powers or recall its members. Simply elect a President that will do as Lincoln did, when occasion requires. What Lincoln did can be done by other men—or, at least, by one other man, and we may not have to look very far to find him.

These are the political wares with which Mr. Roosevelt is going before the American people next November, and how can we doubt their quality when the would-be vendor assures us that it is "false statesmanship to endeavor by the exercise of a perverted ingenuity to seem to give the people full power and at the same time to trick them out of it?" Others have done so, but not Theodore. Let us give him "full power" by electing him our President, and he will establish the sincerity of his belief in the square deal by handing it back undiminished to us.
Let us forget the past. Let bygones be bygones. Let us not call to remembrance those trusts that he did not bust when he had full power, those malefactors of great wealth that he did not send to jail. Let us dismiss the memory of the Alton deal, the establishment of the "Republic of Panama," the transfer of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to Morgan, and the acceptance of that political slush fund from Harriman.

Let us not call to mind the Croton Dam strike and the part he played in sending the militia to shoot the striking workmen who insisted that the law which had been passed shortening their hours of labor should be enforced. Let us attune our ears to the new song of democracy and listen to his exhortation now of that Supreme Court of the State of New York for its injustice to labor and its placing of property above human life, that same court whose decision on the hours of labor at the Croton Dam he set aside by military force.
Let us forget the spiked club, the big stick, and the stab in the back he sought to administer to three untried prisoners whose lives were endangered by a conspiracy of "malefactors of great wealth." Let us not recall that epithet of "undesirable citizens." We are all desirable citizens now with desirable votes.
Let us remember nothing but that we are being presented with our one and only chance to secure "pure democracy"; let us fix our eyes on that glorious assurance of a wage "more than sufficient to cover the bare cost of living," and hours of labor that won't send us to the scrap heap quite so rapidly as now, and let us have faith to believe that these desirable results can be achieved without the least interfering with the sacred rights of property. Let us remember only that we are capable of self-government and forget that it was the man whom Theodore chose as his successor who told us we were not. Let us overlook the shoddy and shop-worn appearance of the political wares displayed before us by this street-vendor peddler of democracy, and cheerfully pay the modest price he asks therefor. Four years more of Theodore. That's all. We are only asked for our votes, and while promises pass current in politics we cannot do much better with them. If money is needed in addition, the malefactors of great wealth, who also know the value of this display of pure democracy, will be ready to put it up, as it were, gone by. As for us, these blessed words are all-sufficient, as it were, in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be.
For words are wise men's counters, and the fool and his money can yet be parted thereby.

The Great God Seven Per Cent

By LEROY SCOTT.

I stood upon the bridge that spans the Merrimack and gazed through the night at the dim bulk of the Wood Mill, reputed to be the largest factory that, in all the world's history, the workers have yet erected for their masters. For a quarter of a mile it stretched along the gloomy, icy river—vast, black, relentless—with an air of mighty composure that suggested limitless power behind it. The power of State, the power of combined wealth, yes, and the reversed right of capital to have its 7 per cent.

And how that vast citadel of capital was guarded!
Soldiers patrolled the icy streets beneath its walls, their rifles loaded with ball cartridges, their bayonets fixed, bearing orders to shoot and thrust to kill—soldiers who were pale, shivering, stunted youths summoned from the mills and factories of neighboring towns. The mill's hundred aisles, so ran the common report, were laid with live electric wires, to check by instant death any invading mob of strikers. And from up the river a searchlight flashed constantly up and down the wall of the mill that rose from the water's edge, to expose any adventurous man who might seek to attack the mill from the river.

For this mill was Vested Interest. It was a thing sacred in the eyes of the State, a temple erected to Capital and the Great God Seven Per Cent.
Across the bridge, bitten by the zero wind, shuffled an occasional striker. They were small, stooped men, and they shrank into themselves as if to get away from the cold. Few wore overcoats; never have I seen so relatively fewer overcoats as among the strikers of Lawrence, they who make the cloth to keep the nation warm. All were quiet, serious, peaceful—and when they passed the rifle carrying workers guarding their masters' property they gave the shivering militiamen only a casual glance.

I fell into step with one of these little men, and we began to talk about the strike.

"How much do you make?" I asked at length.
"About eight and a half, when I work full time."
"Do you average that much the year round?"
He gave a pale smile. "You forget about fines and layoffs." He thought a moment, then added: "I average about \$7 a week. But that's better than lots of the men. Lots only average \$5 and \$6."
"But of course you're not supporting a family on \$7?"
"Got a wife and five kids," said he.
"Oh, then, I suppose some of them help out by working in the mills?"
"The kids are too young; they're in school. And my wife's got all she can do at home. Seven a week is all we've got."

I thought of the militia behind us, protecting the millions bulked high in that gigantic mill.
"When the mills have closed down and refused to employ you, has the State ever come to your rescue as it has to the rescue of the mill owners? Has the State ever sent soldiers to protect you? Has it ever rushed in to protect you against cold and hunger?"
He looked up at me as though he doubted my sanity. "Say, who do you think this State is run for?" he demanded.

I told him good-night, and the little man whom the State did not care for, one of 25,000 that the State did not care for, shuffled away into the snowy darkness. I returned to my place on the bridge. The searchlight still flashed its watchful eye along the mill's wall; the soldiers, their bayonets aglance, were pacing to and fro. I have never seen a nation in arms against an invading army, but exactly thus would an armed State prepare to protect its dearest treasure.

And the State was protecting its dearest treasure. With loving care, with infinite solicitude, with instant readiness to act, it was protecting capital, and the Great God Seven Per Cent.

Times Is Hard

By E. W. WALDRON.

An old man, who looks as though he might once have been a sea captain, runs a tiny fruit stand on Beard street, South Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from the gate of a large docking and ship repair works. A bunch of bananas, labeled "15 cents a dozen," hangs under a little slanting roof, and in a couple of tilted boxes are some apples, with a soiled card in the corner of each box reading "15 cents a dozen."
"Yes, times is awful hard," said the old man to a passerby who stopped a moment to talk and ask the route to the Hamilton Ferry. "They turned off a hundred men at that place there last week and they're goin' to turn off more. Work ain't comin' in. Awful hard."
Perhaps he was about to launch into an account of his own fortunes, which his clothes, his face and his rather withered stock in hand showed were not far from "awful hard," whatever the cause might be, when an urchin came tearing up.
"How much is apples?"
"Two cents," said the old man, slowly.
"Oh, The boy took his eyes reluctantly off the apple box. "Well, gimme a penny banana."
"Penny banana, eh?"
"Yep."
The vender hesitated, then detached a banana from the bunch, exchanged it for the penny, and, as the youngster rushed away, looked at his puzzled visitor.
"It's just what I pay for 'em—a cent apiece. And apples, too, cost me 2 cents. Oh, I got to do it—for the boys. If I didn't they wouldn't get any; they never have more'n a penny or 2 cents at once. But times is awful hard."

Answer this on November 5, 1912.
How many little children go to bed hungry tonight?

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.