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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

### PHILADELPHIA TO GET 100 STRIKERS' CHILDREN TODAY

#### Socialists of Quaker City Will Aid Lawrence Workers.

### HAYWOOD SCORES

#### Big Miner Denounces Boston Plutocracy—Girl Picket Fined \$10.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Great enthusiasm prevailed today at the headquarters of the Socialist party, 314 Arch street, when a telegram was received from Lawrence, Mass., announcing that in response to the request of the local Socialists and unionists, 100 children of the textile strikers were to be sent to this city and would arrive at the Broad street station at 6:30 o'clock tomorrow evening, where they will be received by an enthusiastic crowd and be distributed among the workers who are eager to give them good homes until their parents win the battle at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 23.—Josephine Liss, the pretty Polish striker who was arrested on Wednesday on a charge of assault upon a militiaman, was convicted in police court today and fined \$10. At first she refused to pay the fine or to appeal, declaring that she might as well be in jail as she could not have her freedom outside. She finally entered an appeal on advice of her counsel and was held in \$100 bonds.

The soldier asserted that the girl had struck him in the face several times. The defendant said that the soldier had sworn at her and insulted her. Acting Judge Advocate Douglas Campbell, who conducted the prosecution, presented to the court that in his opinion it was "evidently" of the strike committee to send out women pickets, because they were hard to handle.

"Let them send out men," he said, "and we will deal with them."

#### Boys' Scrap Occupies Court.

The other grave misdemeanor which occupied the time of the Commonwealth was a little scrap between two boys, after one had called the other a scab.

"I was walking along the street," said James Mullen, who was 14 last night, "and this boy and another boy met me, and they asked me if I was working, and I said 'Sure,' and one of them says 'He's a scab,' and I said 'No, I wasn't,' and then he gave me a push in the face and knocked me down and gave me a lot of punches." On cross-examination James admitted that he had not remained entirely passive, but had come back at the "push in the face" with a "big swing."

Louis Crossman, the defendant, in case of the youthful strikers, and through his story made it evident that the whole affair was merely a youngsters' scrap, he being a striker, was predicated to be found guilty. He was put on probation for three months.

All the boys and girls strikers are to have a mass meeting in the Star Theater at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and it is evidently proposed to organize the great body of striking children into a more effective and close-knit auxiliary to the strike.

Mrs. James F. Carey, of Haverhill; Mrs. Charles Cabot, a prominent Boston Socialist, and Mrs. S. H. King, of Charleston, were in Lawrence today, visiting the meetings and looking over the situation.

#### Judge Protests Against Conciliation.

Police Court Justice J. J. Mahoney, the man who held Eitor and Giovannini without bail as accessories to murder for the purpose of shutting off their work in the strike, went to Boston today and headed a delegation of protest which appeared before the Committee of Conciliation of the Legislature.

The committee was composed of Lawrence delegation, and a group of A. F. of L. officials. The group of organized labor representatives was headed by John Golden, of the River, head of the United Textile Workers of America. In the group was James R. Menzie, of the Massachusetts branch of the A. F. of L., and Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts Central Labor Union.

### TAFT DECLARES FOR STRONG NAVY

#### President's Words Sweet Music in Ears of League of Purveyors in Tools of Destruction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Speaking today at the convention of the Navy League, the dining organization fostered by the big steel, shipbuilding and ammunition interests of the country, President Taft sounded a warning against the Democratic attempt to reduce the size of the battleship fleet.

Until the Panama canal is completed, Congress, he declared, should provide two battleships every year. Until the waterway is finished, in the President's opinion, the United States really needs two navies, one for each coast, and it would be "dangerous" for Congress, he added, to economize by cutting down the naval appropriations before the canal is opened.

"I am in favor of a good, strong navy," Taft said, "a navy which is able to maintain a peace which will make our reasonable demands upon other countries respected. I don't think the time has come for us to economize with respect to a navy. A navy is an expensive business, so is an army; and so is war; and the expense of the three is a good reason for abolishing war, if there were no other reasons. But until war is abolished we have to meet the situation and we should be lacking in patriotism, in forethought and in common sense, unless we do. I sincerely hope, therefore, that this Congress will see fit to follow the Congresses which have preceded it, in giving us at least two battleships. Battleships are the heart of the navy. There are other ships that we ought to have, but if we have the battleships I think we can hustle around, if war were to come, and get those things that would be needed to make them useful."

The league adopted a resolution favoring free canal tools for American ships engaged in the coastwise and foreign trade, as a means of building up the merchant marine.

### THE SOLDIERS ARE PRAISED BY TAFT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—President Taft today inspected the First Battery of Field Artillery of the District of Columbia. The President shook hands with the commanding officers of the battery and complimented them upon the military appearance of the men.

"There is a tendency in some quarters," the President said, "to discount the presence of military duty. This is wrong and unpatriotic. I wish to congratulate you on the patriotic spirit which leads you to give up certain pleasures that you might enjoy and devote yourselves to the drill and discipline and presence of military duty. Should occasion arise and you be called upon to defend your country you can be sure that your skill as artillerymen will be of the greatest value to the nation."

### CHINESE SOLDIERS MASSACRE TIBETANS

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23.—A massacre of Tibetans was reported here today. The Chinese troops, it was said, fearful that the contemplated return of the Grand Lama would precipitate a general uprising against Chinese rule, massacred many Tibetans near the frontier. Reprisals are expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Yuan Shi Kai has agreed to go to Nanjing, the Republican capital, at the request of the Chinese Republican Assembly, according to a cablegram received by the Chinese Free Press from Sun Yat Sen's private secretary. The former Premier and President-elect has refused to announce the date of his arrival. He is at present in Peking and has shown a disposition not to recognize the Assembly.

### \$12.61 A WEEK ENOUGH, SAYS HARVARD DON

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23.—"I think that \$12.61 is a very good living wage—very good indeed," said an "Out of Yale" University, Alma Mater of President Taft, came Prof. William H. Bailey to Cleveland to make this comment on economic conditions here.

### MONARCHISTS FIGHT TROOPS IN LISBON

LISBON, Feb. 23.—Scores were wounded today in a street clash between Republican troops and several hundred monarchists.

Sham Wire Battle Begun. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The sham battle of the Postal Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company before the Interstate Commerce Commission was begun today when a formal complaint of the Postal Company was filed with the commission. The complaint charges that the Postal Company is compelled to pay unreasonable charges to the Western Union for messages transmitted by the latter.

### AMERICAN CONCERN YELLING FOR HELP

#### Appeals to Washington for Protection Against Mexican Rebels.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 23.—The American Smelting and Refining Company, which has many millions of dollars invested in smelters and mines in Mexico, has made a formal appeal to the State Department at Washington for protection of its property against depredating bands of rebels and bandits.

The company's large smelter at Armasco, State of Durango, is in possession of rebels, who attacked the plant and drove off the employees after a hard resistance on the part of the latter. The leader of the rebel force wired the American Consul at Torreon after the fight demanding to know by whose orders the smelter employees had offered resistance.

The revolutionary situation in the States of Durango, Coahuila and Chihuahua show no improvement, according to advices received here today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—War Department officials were concerned today at reports from Colonel Stroeter, in charge of the American forces patrolling the Mexican border, confirming press dispatches that large forces of rebels were moving on Juarez, opposite El Paso.

The officials of both State and War Departments consider recent developments in northern Mexico ominous and are watching every move of government and various rebel forces.

Strong pressure was brought on the government today to order another formidable mobilization of the army on the Mexican frontier for the protection of Americans and their property and business interests. A reign of terror exists at many points along the border, particularly at El Paso, the subject of a general conference tomorrow by the President with Secretary of War Stimson and other executive officials having to do with the Mexican situation.

Following receipt of a dispatch at the War Department from Colonel Steever, commanding the border patrol of El Paso, a committee of leading business men of El Paso, headed by the Mayor, C. E. Kelley, called on Secretary of War Stimson after having first aired their grievances before members of the Texas delegation in Congress. This was coincidental with a visit to the War Department.

The El Paso delegation informed Secretary Stimson that they had protested to the Texas representatives in Congress against the reduction of the cavalry by one-third which has been authorized by the House. They declare the cavalry situation being created by the service that can effectively cope with the situation on the border. The War Department has maintained a regiment of cavalry on the border ever since Madero overthrew the Diaz regime.

The delegation also spoke in behalf of First Lieutenant Ben W. F. Fields of the 18th Infantry, who is to face a court martial for having led a squad of men in uniform and armed across the international bridge contrary to international law. The board appointed by Colonel Steever has recommended the court martial of Lieutenant Fields on charges of disobedience of orders in leaving America and the cavalry service and of having General Duncan, commanding the Department of Texas, Secretary Stimson said he was powerless to act until the officer had been duly tried.

From Casas Grandes a rumor has come of a serious state of affairs, with a large rebel force passing there. Chihuahua continues a hotbed of revolution. Disturbances are reported in Orizaba and Japan and Soledad in the state of Vera Cruz.

### GIRL BURNED TO DEATH IN FACTORY BLAZE

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Feb. 23.—Miss Flora Curtis was burned to death today and seven other people badly burned at a fire which started in the factory of the Puritan Comb Company and the Bay State Comb Company.

The blaze originated on the upper story of the three-story wooden building occupied by the companies and spread so rapidly that the employees who were in the room at the time had no means of escape cut off and some were obliged to jump from the windows.

Miss Curtis, who was at work in the room, was overcome by the smoke from the burning celluloid while she was attempting to reach the stairway. Her body was discovered by the firemen after the blaze had been extinguished.

THREE BADLY HURT IN WRECK. CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 23.—Two freight trains collided near Seymour, W. Va., on the Western Maryland Railroad at noon today, blocking both tracks for several hours and probably fatally injuring Fireman Adam Hart, of Cumberland, Engineer Donahue, of Martinsburg, W. Va., and Brake-man Bloom, of Keyser, W. Va., also were seriously injured.

### HOSPITAL ATTENDANT CONFESSES HAVING POISONED BABIES

#### Death of Eight Little Ones Due to a Grudge.

Winifred Ankers, the attendant at the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, broke down and confessed last night after a two hours' interrogation by the police that it was she who had put oxalic acid in the milk prepared for the babies in the hospital, causing eight deaths and four sicknesses since Monday.

### HATED THE NURSES

#### So Weak-Minded Girl Put Oxalic Acid in Milk to Get Square.

Miss Ankers has a baby of her own in the hospital. He is not sick. The police brought her to the point of confessing by threatening to take her baby away, whereupon there was a hysterical outburst. In which the young woman sobbed out her story of how she had dropped the oxalic acid into the milk bottles. District Attorney Cropsy was notified of the girl's statement, and promptly sent Assistant District Attorney Warshawer to the nursery, where the girl had been questioned, to take her evidence against herself down in legal form.

Since the case of the eight dead babies was directed to the attention of the authorities Miss Ankers has been under suspicion. The police tried to work up a network of evidence with which to confront her, and did learn that she had bought some oxalic acid on February 15. The girl had been sent out by Miss Howard, the head nurse, to buy the poison, and she split the amount she bought into two parts, half of which she kept for herself.

She used oxalic acid in her work of cleaning windows in the hospital, and the police found her bottle nearly emptied. After autopsy had revealed that the deaths were due to the presence of oxalic acid in the milk, suspicion was directed against Miss Ankers.

Last night at 8 o'clock Detective Lieut. Roland Thompson and Detective John McGurdy sat the girl down in one of the rooms of the hospital office and questioned her. The girl repeatedly denied that she had put the acid into the milk. She repeated that she had used the oxalic acid she had had in cleaning windows and for disinfectant purposes. Finally, toward 10 o'clock she was told that her baby would be taken from her. The girl broke down completely and begged them to leave her her child.

"I confess, I did it," she sobbed, "send me to prison, do anything to me, but I want my baby."

Miss Ankers has been an attendant in the hospital for the last nine months, when her baby was born. The detectives who questioned her last night say they believe she is not in her right mind, and this also struck the Coroner when he questioned her on Thursday. At times she would take her baby in her lap and coo and mutter, "I'll give you a dose, and I'll take a dose."

### REGULAR ORGANIZATION GETS PARTY EMBLEM

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the regular organization of a party is entitled to use the party emblem on a primary ballot.

The decision was the outcome of the application by John J. Hopper and William R. Hearst for a writ of mandamus against the Board of Elections directing the board to ignore the provisions of the election law of 1911 in preparing ballots for the spring primaries.

The petitioners asked Justice Bijur to declare those provisions of the law unconstitutional which gave the party organization the party emblem, prohibited the name of any candidate from appearing more than once, and gave the party committee's candidates the space at the left of the ballot.

Justice Bijur granted the writ, but the Appellate Division modifies his order with respect to the emblem. The case also involved the provision of the law that while primaries are to be held elsewhere in the State in the spring, the New York primary was to be in the fall. The Board of Elections conceded that this was an inadvertence and the primary is to be held here as elsewhere on the last Tuesday of March.

### BOY HURLED TO DEATH BY AUTO

An automobile belonging to Ernest Flagg, the architect, ran over and killed 13-year-old James McNamara, of 227 East 74th street, last night, in front of the home of Architect Stowe Phelps, at 161 East 74th street, while the boy was roller skating.

### BERGER ON TRAIL OF SMELTER TRUST

#### Socialist Representative Demands Probe of Frisco Coinage Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Demand for an investigation by the House of an alleged conspiracy of Treasury officials to have the Smelter Trust refine gold and silver for government coins, was made today by Representative Victor L. Berger (Socialist, Wis.).

A resolution he introduced declares a former employe of the San Francisco Mint charges that refining branches of United States mints are to be closed and the coining work turned over to the trust.

Representative Berger said the Mint employe voluntarily resigned to attack the alleged conspiracy, widely published in California. He asks the House to have the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department thoroughly probe the reported plan.

The California Representatives have begun a fight to prevent the operation of the San Francisco Mint. On the plea of economy the Democrats of the Appropriation Committee planned to strike out of the Appropriation Bills the provision for supporting the Mint, and to provide instead for an assay office.

Representative Kahn (Republican, Cal.) and Kent (Republican, Cal.), are opposing the plan.

"I don't know that there is a Smelter Trust plant in California," said Representative Hayes (Republican, Cal.), in commenting on the Berger resolution, "but if the smelters can refine bullion cheaper than the government, it would be argued in favor of the private work."

### DARROW LOSES POINT IN BRIBERY CHARGE

#### LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23.—John R. Harrington, attorney, former associate of Clarence Darrow in the defense of the McNamara, who was entrusted with the case of investigation, was postponed until the trial of James B. McNamara, testified before the two Grand Jurors today in connection with the investigation of the "dynamite conspiracies."

Darrow lost today in his fight to get a complete transcript of the evidence heard by the County Grand Jury which indicted him. Judge George H. Hutton ruled that by a decision of the State Supreme Court the District Attorney is not compelled to supply a transcript of all testimony before a Grand Jury.

Darrow must go to trial, therefore, in ignorance of the exact testimony of certain persons who testified prior to his indictment.

### MILWAUKEE REP.-DEMS. OPEN SPRING CAMPAIGN

(By United Press.) MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—With the issue clearly defined, Socialism versus anti-Socialism, the municipal campaign was formally opened today by the Congressional Democratic coalition, which will wield every influence to depose Mayor Emil Seidel and his Socialist Council at the forthcoming spring election.

Opposing the Socialist executive on the non-party ticket today will be either Congressman William J. Cary, or Dr. G. A. Rading, former Health Commissioner. The Socialists will make their fight on a municipal ownership plank.

### JUDGE FIXES BAIL OF CASH REGISTER MEN

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Officials and employes of the National Cash Register Company, including John H. Patterson, president of the firm, appeared in United States Judge Hollister's Court today to give bail for their appearance on April 2. Their pleas will not be made until that date.

It had previously been announced that these officials would not plead to the indictment until tomorrow. Judge Hollister fixed the bonds at \$5,000 each. The officials declared that the indictments had come as a surprise.

### WANT AINSWORTH LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House today called upon Secretary of War Stimson for all correspondence and letters bearing upon the charges of insubordination on which Adjutant General Ainsworth recently was relieved from duty in the War Department. The resolution of Representative Watkins, of Louisiana, Democrat, was passed without opposition.

### NO PROSECUTION OF NEW HAVEN R. R.

#### Numag State's Attorney Says Company Was Not to Blame for Wreck That Cost 14 Lives.

BRIHNGPORT, Conn., Feb. 23.—In line with the usual conduct of public officials where big corporations are concerned, State Attorney Stiles Judson this afternoon announced that there will be no criminal prosecution of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company because of the wreck of the Federal Express at 3 o'clock on the morning of July 16, 1911, when fourteen were killed and many injured.

The determination of the prosecutor is based upon the report made to him today by A. E. Mitchell, a civil engineer of New York, and F. P. Patteuani, a civil engineer, and Superintendent of the Signal Department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who were employed as experts.

The "experts" reported that "no fault or blame could be laid to the railroad company. The prosecution was based upon the finding of Colonel B. Wilson, that the railroad company was criminally negligent."

### SOCIALIST SPEAKS FOR RECALL BILL

#### Assemblyman Morrill, of Massachusetts, Tells How He's Under Control of His Party.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Charles H. Morrill, of Haverhill, the Socialist member of the Massachusetts Legislature, spoke in favor of his bill for the recall of the judges before the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, concerning the conduct of elections in this State, and the initiative, referendum and recall. In response to a question, Morrill said that his own resignation was in the hands of the secretary of the Socialist party and would be presented at any time when the party felt he was not properly representing them, an arrangement which he thought amounted virtually to the power of recall.

Arguments on both sides of the proposed changes were heard. The committee bill for a four-year term of Senator George H. Tinkham for biennial elections in place of the present annual voting, and for the recall of State officers and members of the general court, was postponed until Senator Luke S. Stowe appeared in favor of biennial elections also. He said that there would be a great saving to the State, as well as to the candidates from the change.

Ex-Representative Russell A. Wood favored his bill for provision for a recall. He said this would largely do away with political turmoil. Wood favored a biennial election rather than the present system, but without recall.

### TAFT'S PLAN WOULD AID EXPRESS COS.

#### Authority on Postal Matters Says Private Monopoly Is Unlawfully Competing With P. O. Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Attacking the postal commission plan, approved by President Taft, for doubling the second class rate as a reform which "can aid no one, but the express monopoly," Nathan R. Williams, former counsel for Congressional committees and an authority on postal matters, today issued a statement charging that the express companies were unlawfully competing with the Postoffice Department.

"Official reports show that one-third of all second class matter is now being handled by express companies at rates below the present postage," he said. "Significantly enough the President makes no reference to this, though the files of the Department of Justice show that more than a year ago this matter was brought to his attention."

"But there were no prosecutions; no effort made to get right; no halt put upon this trade in legitimate postal revenues amounting to at least \$50,000 every day."

### PAINTERS PREPARE TO ORGANIZE WORKERS

The Alteration Painters and Paperhangers' Union yesterday renewed their organizing campaign to prepare the workers for the summer season and to fight the attempt of the bosses to reduce the wages. Headquarters were opened at 90 Rivington street, from where the campaign will be carried on.

Max Gaft, organizer of the union, will be in charge of the East Side headquarters, and he declared yesterday that there is new life in the organization and many painters are joining the union at the various meetings. A series of organizing meetings will be held during the next few weeks, and he appeals to all painters desiring to join the union to apply at the headquarters, 90 Rivington street.

### U. S. INDIFFERENCE TO SLAVE TRADE DEPLORED

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Reichstag today passed the first reading of a law curtailing the international white slavery convention drawn up on May 4, 1910, at the Paris Conference, which makes the crime an extraditable offense. Deputies General Ainsworth recently was relieved from duty in the War Department. The resolution of Representative Watkins, of Louisiana, Democrat, was passed without opposition.

### 5,000 PATERSON SILK WEAVERS DECLARE WAR ON BOSSES

#### Desert Looms to Fight for Uniform Wage Scale.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 broad silk weavers employed in more than 100 silk mills in Paterson, N. J., went on strike yesterday morning as a result of the refusal of the mill owners to grant the demands of the union for a uniform wage scale.

### MORE TO WALK OUT

#### Workers May Tie Up Entire Industry—Police Guard Shops.

All the workers reported for work in the morning and the various shop committees filed the new demands on the employers, giving them until 8 o'clock to consider them, and when 8 o'clock came and the employers refused to grant the demands, the workers deserted their looms and marched to the various halls, where they held shop meetings.

Many shops that have been operated under union conditions and which the union did not expect to be involved in the strike were tied up by the walk-out and the workers joined in the fight. Though at first the bosses absolutely refused to deal with the union or grant the demands of the workers, several firms, among them the United Silk Company, any Silk & Cotton, both of Clay street, have already signed the new wage schedule and their workers will return to work on Monday.

The strike is at present confined to broad silk weavers, but the winders, quillers, pickers, loom fixers, warpers and cresters are also expected to come out in sympathy with the weavers and several hundred members of these crafts have already met and decided to draw up demands and walk out in case the employers refuse them.

No Disorder at All. Calm attended the walkout and there was no disorder whatever. Chief Bimson, of the Police Department, declared that this was the most peaceful strike that has been called in Paterson in the last few years. The strikers all had orders from the Strike Committee not to create any disorder and they obeyed to the letter.

The strikers' headquarters at 203 Market street was besieged from early in the morning until late at night with the workers, who gathered to pay their initiation fee and join the union. All the officers were kept busy filing out applications and accepting the fees from the new members.

While the police could not get a chance to arrest strikers because they were all orderly, they had to show that they were doing something, so they nabbed three strikers near the Hall mills, on Fulton street, for distributing circulars calling on the silk weavers to join the strike. They were held in \$25 bail each to appear before Recorder Caspell.

"The strike is the result of the four-loom system agitation which was carried on by the union," declared Russell Palmer, a member of the Strike Committee. "The demands as presented to the employers are for the purpose of establishing a uniform wage scale in the broad silk industry in Paterson." He said the employers are fighting these demands for the reason that the Pennsylvania firms are competing with the local manufacturers and as soon as a settlement is effected organizers will be sent there to establish a uniform wage scale.

Men Determined to Win. The strikers at their respective meetings endorsed the demands and unanimously voted to stay out until the employers grant their demands.

The meetings were held in International Hall, 229 Straight street; Lafayette Hall, 22 Lafayette street; Institute Hall, Market street; Columbia Hall, 460 Main street; halls at 441 Main street, 226 Straight street, 23 River street, 163 Main street, 25 Lane street, 68 Matlock street; Belmont Hall, Belmont avenue; Pete's Hall, Ellison street.

The strikers will hold a mass meeting at the Auditorium Hall, 113 Ellison street, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, where the victorias already secured will be celebrated and preparations made for the continuation of the strike. It was reported that Chief of Police Bimson at first tried to get the hall keepers to refuse the strikers the use of their halls, but later changed his mind and withdrew his order, as he realized it would put him in bad with the public, as the entire population was in sympathy with the strikers.

Police were stationed near the various plants that have not as yet been struck to keep the strikers from sending committees to order them out, but it was reported to the strikers that they held meetings after the shops closed and voted to join the walk-out this morning. It was declared that 15,000 workers would be out by tonight, when the workers are held out.

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ous committees to take charge of the work were appointed and reports made by the organizers as to what they have accomplished during the day.

What the Men Demand.

The following is a list of the wage schedule demanded by the strikers which their leaders declare does not call for any increase in wages, but is made for the purpose of establishing a uniform wage schedule:

STANDARD.

Width, 36 inches, picks, 72; reed, 60; thread, 3; price, 7 cents. Every additional four picks 1/4 cent increase. Every 1,000 ends additional 1/4 cent increase.

Ends under 500 go to manufacturer.

Five hundred or over go to weaver.

One-half cent for every beam after the first.

One cent for the first doupe.

One cent for the second shuttle.

1/4 cent for each additional shuttle.

5/8 inch stripes count as ground threads.

Heavy filling—cotton, tough, dupioni or soule—should be paid extra or not according to local conditions.

One cent increase for double-end warps.

Two-wide jobs deduct 2 cents from total price called for by list.

This list to be in force down to 5 cents. No job to be paid less than 5 cents.

Day work, 43.

JACQUARD.

Two cents per yard above price for shaft work and 1 cent increase for jacquard from 600 to 1,200 machine.

SWIVELS.

Single rack—up to six spaces, 2 1/2 cents extra.

Two six spaces 1/4 cents for each shuttle.

Double rack—3 times price of single.

Triple rack—4 times price of single.

GRENADES.

Standard—

Width, 40 inches; picks, 60; reed, 30; thread, 2; price, 12c.

Add or deduct one cent for every five cents extra, or major fraction.

Add or deduct one cent for every four picks extra, or major fraction.

The strike is conducted by Local 25 of the Industrial Workers of the World, and Rudolph Katz is chief organizer.

JERSEY STITCHERS WINNING UNION FIGHT

Stitchers employed in eighty or more embroidery factories in the North Hudson towns and Jersey City Heights went on strike yesterday morning to enforce a demand for the recognition of the union.

At a meeting of the strikers held last night at Crobeck's Hall, 304 Springs street, West Hoboken, reports were received that forty-two proprietors of shops had signed an agreement during the day according to the demands. The owners of forty-two stores, mostly the smaller ones, have not signed, and it was decided that the 150 employees of these shops shall remain on strike until they do.

The strikers say they have no complaint to make about wages. Some of the bosses are now paying more than the union scale. A public meeting of the strikers will be held at Liberty Hall, Shilpen and Springs streets, West Hoboken, tomorrow afternoon.

WIFE SLAYER TO DIE.

WAHSAW, N. Y., Feb. 23.—George Harris, who was convicted yesterday afternoon of the murder of his wife, was sentenced to death this morning by Justice Wheeler. Harris will die in the chair at Auburn during the week of April 7.

WEAR THE TRIEBITZ SHOES

1784 PIRKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN

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RELIABLE FAMILY FOOTWEAR. 679 Knickerbocker Ave., near Cornelia St., Brooklyn.

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Loebow's Electrical Shoe Repairing Shop. 287 FULTON ST., NEAR ELTON ST. 15% discount to Call readers, Brooklyn.

Don't Talk Socialism

without first studying it, otherwise you add to 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 Hayward and Bohn; and Socialism Made Easy, by Connolly. 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.

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PHILADELPHIA, ATTENTION!

EDWARD MOORE

WILL ADDRESS A DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF THE LAWRENCE TEXTILE STRIKE ON

Sunday, February 25, 2:30 P. M.

AT THE Lyric Hall, 6th and Carpenter Streets

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF The Lawrence Relief Committee of the Socialist Party

PHILADELPHIA TO GET 100 STRIKERS' CHILDREN TODAY

(Continued from page 1.)

In many weeks, the militia lines having been confined to the mill district. A force of 800 soldiers is still in the city, however, ready to respond to any call from the city authorities, and Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, in command of the provisional regiment, said today that this force would be maintained for the present.

The women strike pickets were very active today and very few scabs entered the mills. The 22,000 strikers are as determined as ever to win their fight and will not call the battle off until J. J. Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti, held for the Grand Jury on a trumped-up charge of murder, are set at liberty.

Haywood Roasts Hypocrites.

Commenting on the lying stories spread by the Boston papers, especially Hearst's American, regarding the alleged suffering of the children of the strikers who have been sent to the temporary homes in New York and other cities, William D. Haywood has given out the following statement:

"The fact that some of the striking textile workers of Lawrence have sent to send their children away, to be taken care of in New York and elsewhere, has raised a mighty howl among the 'plutes' of cultured Back Bay. With crocodile tears flowing down their painted cheeks, the gentle ladies bemoan the loss of the exiles, who have been sent to wicked New York.

"No language has been too strong to condemn the action of the strikers who have accepted the invitation to the working people to care for their dependent children until the conclusion of the industrial war at Lawrence.

"It was not until the first consignment of the children had been sent away that the aristocrats of Boston, many of whom roll in wealth at the expense of the luckless parents of these little ones, found their voice. Back Bay's polite society and the daily papers, that cater to their ilk have been deaf, dumb and blind as to the conditions under which the children are brought into the world, and drag out their miserable existence in the textile towns of Massachusetts.

"Atrid of losing their little slaves, in whom they have only a material interest, our smug Boston exploiters and their ladies now sound the alarm.

Pocket Edition of Sherman Bell.

"The yellow journals are busy. Representative Hay, of the Massachusetts Legislature, has introduced a bill intended to prevent children being transported from their homes, making certain such actions a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Then, in boots and spurs, comes Brig. Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, a vest pocket edition of the now forgotten Gen. Sherman Bell, of Colorado fame. Sweetser is the commanding officer in the 'war zone' of the Bay State.

"With a mighty proclamation—the said Brig. Col. E. Leroy Sweetser announces to the wide-world that he will permit no further shipment of children from Lawrence, and he lets himself down with the significant words, 'without the consent of their parents.'

"The colonel in maudlin mockery says that it is inhuman to take the children from their happy homes. But well not discuss the question of inhumanity with the colonel, as he really doesn't know the definition of the word, or he would apply it to the militia under him, who, with wheel spokes and loaded rifles, with fixed saber bayonets, are prepared to carry out all orders issued by the doughy little champion of 'law and order.' What the orders will be, only God and Sweetser know.

NEW YORK RALLIES TO LAWRENCE'S AID

Workers of Greater City Continue to Send in Donations for Carrying on the Battle.

The solidarity of the local Socialists and unionists with the Lawrence textile strikers continues to be eloquently demonstrated by the way funds are being raised in behalf of the embattled wage slaves. The Call's Lawrence fund is now well over the thousand-dollar mark as is shown by the following list of late contributions which have been forwarded to Secretary Joseph Bedard, secretary of the Strike Committee, 9 Lane street, Lawrence, Mass.:

Collection at Millard lecture at Local Syracuse, S. P., 445; collection at meeting of Local Washington, Pa., 416; Cigar Makers' Union No. 24, Saugerties, N. Y., 41; collected at meeting of Local York, Pa., 412.25;

J. H. Reeder, Masten, Pa., 41; United Garment Workers of America No. 177, Albany, N. Y., 45; Cigar Makers' Union No. 218, Binghamton, N. Y., 45; I. Epstein, New York, 41; Young People's Socialist Federation, Circle 7, New York, 41.50; collected from school hat trimmers of Newark by I. Starr and M. Abramson as follows: M. Abramson, 25c; Ida Starr, 25c; Bertha Kerber, 25c; R. Raackenberg, 25c; Ida Wineberg, 25c; M. Flanagan, 25c; Mrs. Kiefer, 25c; Nellie Spratt, 25c; A. Macbride, 25c; Mrs. Bloomer, 25c; M. Dee, 25c; A. Glaser, 25c; Etta Eher, 15c; Mrs. O'Keefe, 15c; B. Schechner, 20c; M. Clifford, 10c; J. Korban, 10c; Mrs. Bely, 10c; Mrs. Brich, 10c; C. Williamson, 10c; F. Stein, 25c; M. Lertes, 25c; R. Saldor, 25c; Mrs. Kersner, 10c; No Name, 25c; No Name, 25c; No Name, 10c; W. Turner, 25c; B. Pulkorst, 25c; K. Eskau, 25c; Mrs. Cain, 10c; Mrs. Houston, 15c; A. and J. Cooper, 20c; F. Eilens, 25c; Carrie W. Allen, Syracuse, N. Y., 43; H. R. Jutson, Syracuse, N. Y., 41; W. Hiller, Phoenixville, Pa., 50c; collected at wedding of W. N., 42.50; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 278, New Rochelle, N. Y., 45; collected from employees of Sterling Furniture Works, Salamanca, N. Y., 45.90; four members of Local Salamanca, N. Y., 52; collected by Jewish Branch, Local Buffalo, 437.50; collected by German Branch, Local Buffalo, 43.60; Joseph Connolly, Buffalo, N. Y., 41; Mrs. F. M. Gilbert, Buffalo, N. Y., 42; collected by F. Meyer, New York, 41.25; A Friend, New York, 41.50; Frank Tannenbaum, New York, 46; collected at meeting of Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 250, 43.15; collected by Branch 9 at Bronx Relief Society hall, 411.25; Aaron Schaubel, Branch 9, New York, 41; total, 424.53; previously acknowledged, 4977.54; grand total, 41,192.07.

At a meeting held yesterday in the cigar factory of Startlight Brothers, at Pine and Pearl streets, several lists for the Lawrence strikers were put into circulation with good results. The impromptu meeting was addressed by S. A. Stodell and Charles Vanderporten, and the men were so interested in their description of the battle in Lawrence that they stopped work for half an hour.

The Bronx Agitation Committee of the Socialist party is co-operating with the Brotherhood of Machinists, Metropolitan Lodge No. 1, in holding a demonstration in favor of the Lawrence strike and a protest meeting against the judicial crime of Joseph J. Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti.

William D. Haywood, fresh from the firing line in Lawrence, is to be the principal speaker. The gathering will be held at Eblin's Casino, 158th street and St. Ann avenue, Bronx, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Today at 12:30 o'clock there will be held at Phillips' Cafe, 1231 DeKalb avenue, corner of Buffalo avenue, Brooklyn, a meeting in favor of the Lawrence strikers. The meeting is arranged by the men who conducted the shoe strike in Brooklyn and will be of special importance.

Friends in this city of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who is on a trip through the Middle West in the interest of the striking workers of Lawrence, received word yesterday that she was one of the victims of the train hold-up just west of Piedmont, W. Va., last Monday evening and was relieved of \$13 in money and \$32 in checks and money orders.

Miss Flynn is not at all downcast over the experience, however, and is keeping up her fruitful tour with great success, collections being good and great interest in the strike being manifested. At Portsmouth, Va., she raised \$65 and forwarded it to Lawrence in safety.

A large street meeting was held under the auspices of Local 178, I. W. W., at the corner of 10th street and Second avenue, last night. The collection and literature sales realized \$7.05, which will be sent to the Lawrence strikers. Another meeting will be held at the corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue tonight.

PERSIA ACCEPTS THE YOKE.

TEHERAN, Feb. 23.—The government has accepted the offer of England and Russia of a loan of \$1,000,000 at 7 per cent interest, which is to be granted on condition that the English and Russian legations are consulted as to the manner in which it shall be expended and that this shall conform with the Anglo-Russian agreement.

NEXT WEEK AGAIN.

The subway conference had another meeting yesterday in the rooms of the Public Service Commission. No agreement was reached—and none is in sight, according to the latest announcement.

TEA.

The Mild Stimulus of this tea is often enough, when one is feeling out of sorts.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

Forty Cups for 10c.

White Rose Coffee, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Cocoa, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Tea, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Sugar, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Starch, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Soap, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Paper, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Ink, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Oil, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Lard, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Butter, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Eggs, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Milk, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Cream, Only 25c a Pound

White Rose Sugar, Only 25c a Pound

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### Violent Deaths For Three Workers

#### Coroner Finds Defective Elevator Latches Where Girl Falls Sixteen Stories.

Three workers met violent deaths in this city yesterday. Following the death of Miss Jean Sackheim, a 23-year-old stenographer, from the sixteenth floor of the building at 59-61 West 11th street, to the basement, Coroner Winterbottom made a careful examination of all the latches on the elevator entrances in the building, and afterward that he believed that about three-quarters of the elevator latches in the building were defective.

It appeared Miss Sackheim had looked down the shaft at the car and had lost her balance. In an elevator accident in the Importers and Traders' Building on December 11, seven men and one woman suffered broken legs when a cable snapped and let the car fall five floors. Following yesterday's tragedy, William O. Piqueron, the owner and superintendent of the building, was held in \$1,000 bail for his appearance at the coroner's inquest today.

Fifteen minutes after she had climbed to a girl friend that she would meet her for luncheon, Miss Sackheim fell through an open elevator door, and was instantly killed. Miss Sackheim lived with her father, Arthur Sackheim, and brother, the latter a post-office clerk.

The falling body hit the roof of the elevator at the first floor, and rebounded to the basement. Miss Sackheim had worked for some months in the office of A. Di Gristina, importer of lemons, on the sixteenth floor of the Importers and Traders' Building at the address named.

After the accident Di Gristina and his partner, Giovanni Circiolo, both of whom had just before yesterday noon the stenographer had telephoned her friend, as was her daily custom, and after a few words the two had agreed to meet near the building.

She washed her hands, put on her hat and fur, and without saying anything further went out. Ten minutes later the two members of the firm and their clerk heard a shrill scream and the crash of a heavy object striking. They ran out and found the elevator door open.

Charles Spinks, of 76 Broad street, operator of the elevator, had just put his hand on the lever, intending to send the car upward again when he heard the scream, and a second later the car shivered with the impact of the body, which fell into the basement beside the chief engineer, Edward Phillips.

Samuel Hoffman, a longshoreman, fell into the hold of the steamship Elmer at pier 49, East River, and was killed. John Scanlon, a driver, of 27 West street, fell from his wagon in front of 46 Tenth avenue and sustained a fractured skull. Dr. Walsh, of St. Vincent's Hospital, left Hoffman's body to attend Scanlon.

Reported missing, Michael Lacey was found dead at the bottom of an elevator shaft in the Trinity Corporation Building at 9 Desbrosses street. Lacey was a laborer and lived at 685 East 9th street.

### TWO UNSUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY ROBBERS

#### Fail to Get Anything at Saloon — Frightened From Restaurant.

James McNulty, a bartender for Bernard McGranahan, who has a saloon at 75 Randolph street, Brooklyn, was cleaning glasses early yesterday morning when a man who got out of an automobile stopped at the door and said:

"I want this place." "I'll sell it," said McNulty, who likes a joke.

The visitor pulled a revolver and McNulty quit being a humorist and fell behind the bar. He knew that two shots had been fired because he heard them and glass was smashed. Then the man left without trying to get any money from the cash register. A man on the street said the auto was red and it was a touring car. There were two men in it, he said, besides the man who fired the shots and who was the driver.

Six men, two of them chauffeurs, entered the luncheon room of Harry Horowitz, at 1346 Amsterdam avenue, early yesterday and made such a rumpus that the chef, Ernest Wilson, 29 years old, came out from the kitchen and asked the men to be quiet.

The men declared they would "get him," and two went to the door and held it while the others went after Wilson, who ran to the rear of the place. The men caught hold of him, and he says one of them had a revolver. Wilson had a roll of \$200 in his pocket and the men tried to rifle his pockets.

There was a lunchman in the store and he tried to help Wilson by hurling plates at the would-be robbers. Both the lunchman and Wilson shouted for assistance, hoping that people at the Manhattan street crossing would come to their assistance. They made such a racket that the hold-up men got frightened.

"We'd better beat it; we'll get pinched," one of them shouted, and the six men ran out of the place and escaped.

### TEST LIABILITY LAW BEFORE N. J. COURT

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The constitutional attack upon the Employers' Liability Law was renewed before the main branch of the Supreme Court today in a review of the proceedings under which Judge William P. Martin awarded a judgment of \$7,271 a week for 300 weeks to Lizzie A. Sexton and others against the Newark District Telegraph Company. Mrs. Sexton's husband, Floyd, was killed while in the employ of the telegraph company.

### FOR NEGRO REGIMENT

Senator Griffin, of Bronx, reintroduced his bill at Albany. ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Both houses of the Legislature held brief legislative sessions today. Senator Griffin, of the Bronx, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, reintroduced the bill proposing to establish a negro regiment of the National Guard in this State.

### CLAIMS WAGES HAVE GAINED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In opposing the Underwood steel revision bill before the Senate Finance Committee today, John C. Schmidt, of Pittsburg, said hand labor wages in recent years had increased 22 to 46 per cent and the wages of machine operators 18 per cent. Several other mill bosses, including W. U. Follansbee, a tin plate manufacturer of Pittsburg, also attacked the bill.

The 1178th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE Underwear, Shirts, Linen of Litholin Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overalls, Sweaters, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc. Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits, Corsets, Kimonos, Shirtrwaists, Gloves, etc. Up-to-date Goods and popular prices.

SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 Third Avenue Near 10th Street, New York

### PUBLIC JOB HOPES DASHED, SLAYS SELF

#### Robert Hill Vainly Waited Year for Appointment as Bridge Rigger. Woman Starves to Death.

Despondent because he had little chance of obtaining appointment as a rigger in the Bridge Department, although on the eligible list for a year, and for the past three months working part time, Robert Hill, 47 years old, of 1740 Pacific street, Brooklyn, shot himself through the head yesterday, dying almost instantly.

Hill, the father of seven children—the eldest only 15—had been assured often by politicians in his district that he would be appointed "soon." Finally he wrote a letter to a civil service paper asking what chance he had for appointment. At breakfast he picked up the paper, which had come by mail, and found the answer to his question. It was that he had little chance. He remarked to his wife, "I'll have to try something else." Then he went to his room on the second floor.

A few minutes later a shot rang out. The husband and father had killed himself.

Henrietta Thompson, an unmarried woman of 55, who lived alone at 388 South 4th street, Williamsburg, was found dead in her bedroom yesterday, having died of starvation and exposure. Nothing was seen of her Thursday, and yesterday Andrew Irving, another tenant, decided to find out what the trouble was. He was unable to gain an entrance and called Policeman Falls, of the Bedford avenue station, who forced the door.

Miss Thompson was found lying across her bed. She was frozen stiff, and an ambulance surgeon from the Eastern District Hospital said she had been dead at least twenty-four hours. There was neither food nor fuel in her rooms.

### ROW CAUSES SPLIT IN SWEDENBORGIAN SECT

A bitter theological controversy among the clergy and laymen of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem, the name of the Swedenborgian sect in this country, has resulted in the resignation of the Rev. Arthur Mercer from his church in Brooklyn, under general condemnation of heresy, by certain leaders of the church organization and a split among the followers of the philosophy of Emanuel Swedenborg, which threatens to become wider, because of the Brooklyn pastor's action.

### HYDE CASE GOES TO ALBANY

District Attorney Whitman was yesterday served with a notice from the lawyers representing former City Chamberlain Charles Hiram Hyde that they would take an appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division sustaining Justice Lehman in the Supreme Court, which denied Hyde a change of venue.

### SMALLPOX AT NORFOLK, VA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Smallpox has appeared at the St. Helena naval training station at Norfolk. Capt. Robert M. Doyle, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, reported to the Navy Department today that Benjamin E. Ernest, ordinary seaman, died yesterday from the disease in the isolation ward of the training station. The medical officers are bending every energy to prevent the spread of the disease. There are only 3,000 men at the station now, owing to the difficulty of securing recruits.

### ROASTED TO DEATH ON CINDERS

BATAVIA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The body of an unknown man was found today in a pile of cinders which had been dumped from locomotives. The clothing was nearly all burned off, and the body was badly scorched. Coroner Shaw is investigating.

### GOVERNMENT MAY WAR ON MONEY TRUST

#### Democratic "Progressives" Plan to Force Reconsideration of Henry Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—"Government" is going after the Money Trust with all its jumbo strength, and if the Money Trust doesn't look out, all sorts of dire things may happen—some time.

With a good deal of anger over the announcement of the merger of the Manhattan and Bankers' Trust companies in New York, and the intimation that this was the forerunner of a general merger of those two Morgan-controlled financial institutions, the big Guaranty Trust Company, opponents of the Money Trust declared today they will force a "real investigation" by Congress. They insisted that the merger shows that the great financial interests are satisfied with the action of the House caucus in delegating the Money Trust investigation to the regular House committees instead of to a special committee.

According to Representative Norris (Rep., Neb.), the Republican and Democratic "progressives" of the House plan to combine and force the adoption of the Henry resolution turned down at the recent Democratic caucus.

"Progressive leaders," headed by Norris and Lenroot (Rep., Wis.), held conferences today to decide on a plan of campaign. They then began overtures to the Democrats, who supported the original Henry resolution for the special committee. If they can get enough Democrats to insure success, Henry's resolution will be dug up, refferred, and a record vote demanded.

The real representatives of the people will make a fight for a real investigation," said Representative Norris today. "Once more, Wall Street with threat and inducement has invaded the Capitol and worried the justice demanded by the people. One of the most time-worn speculators of financial public has been dragged from its Wall Street closet, and with the Wall Street interests pulling the strings, has dangled its fearsome front against the 'stand-pat' Democrats of this House."

"Fearful of the awful powers of Wall Street, panic-stricken at the prospect of a possible financial panic before election, and shuddering at the prospect of closing the doors of the House to those who build up campaign funds, the Democratic leaders sought the shelter of the secret caucus. There they battered down the sixty-six Democrats who were convinced of the concentration of the money power, and brought forth a resolution—a sop to the demands of the people for justice from the greatest trust of all—proposing that the Banking and Currency Committee investigate the indefinite, elusive thing they called 'financial conditions.'"

"Up in Wall Street, the big money interests lay back and laughed at the prospect of closing the representatives of the people. And within a week, J. P. Morgan, the czar of Wall Street, in fine irony, recognized the attitude of Congress when he quietly suggested that the Bankers' Trust Company and the Manhattan Trust Company, into a single gigantic corporation, controlling nearly \$200,000,000 of depositors' money. Then he let his hand be seen in the formation of the new Bankers' Trust Company and the Guaranty Trust Company, which would be merged. This makes it quite plain that the Democratic caucus action was satisfactory to Wall Street."

### EIGHT MINERS VICTIMS OF OKLAHOMA DISASTER

McALESTER, Okla., Feb. 23.—Eight miners were killed outright and one is missing as a result of the fire which broke out in the Western Coal and Mining Company at Lehigh, near here. One hundred and seventy men were in the mine when the fire started at noon yesterday. All but ten escaped. Eight dead bodies have been recovered this morning. One man was rescued alive today.

The mine is known as one of the driest and hottest in the State. The fire is said to have been started by sprinkling the disintegrating coal. The parties were unable to penetrate far into the workings today on account of flames, and unless the miner now entombed is soon found he will be abandoned to his fate and the mine sealed. The ten men caught were all in one part of the mine and did not know the way out.

### EARLY CASE UP TO TAFT

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 23.—A climax in the life of John Early, so-called leper, whose story reads like that of an outcast of medieval times, discovered with his wife and their children, a shunned wanderer on the face of the earth, has been reached. His case is to be brought to the attention of President Taft through a resolution passed at the Washington banquet of the Elks Club here. Early, with his family, has been living on a farm at Summit View, near here.

IT FITS WILL AROUND THE NECK House of Morrison Tailors 106 & 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

### CO. STORES RUM OF TEXTILE SLAVES

#### Inhuman Conditions Described in Federal Expose of Southern Mills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—As sordid and tragic a tale of the poverty of labor as was ever told in a government publication was unfolded today in the report on the standard of living among Southern cotton mill workers, made public by the Bureau of Labor. Government investigators selected twenty-one typical Southern cotton mill families and studied their incomes and expenditures in detail for the year 1908. In almost every case these conditions were found:

The father and two or three of the older children at work in the mill, yet the total annual income of the family breadwinners was often less than \$1,000 a year. The account at the company store running steadily above the family income. At the end of the year a debt, which is met by an appeal to a loan shark. To meet the added demand of interest and principal for the debt another child is sent to work, and so on until the trapped family has sent all its children into the maw of the mill.

Then the report records shocking statistics of disease and death decimating the stunted, weakened population. "In other industries," says the report, "the father may feel that he can never hope for anything more for himself, but he can at least plan and struggle for a better life for his children. Here the mill demands the children as well as the fathers."

The so-called normal family—father, with wife and children dependent upon him for support—is not found among the twenty-one typical families studied. Large families are the rule, the average of those studied being 8.5 members, including boarders. The average number of wage earners was 3.5. "Corn bread, biscuit, pork and coffee form a large part of the diet of all families. Pork means fat, pork, salted, containing very little lean. Nowhere was any expenditure noted for alcoholic liquors."

"Over 91 per cent of all operatives live in company-owned houses. It is a common occurrence to find the mother and small children evidently insufficiently warmed, huddled about a small fire in one of the rooms. "Measles, malarial fevers, typhoid, pneumonia, skin diseases and tuberculosis are prevalent. That the people are not healthy is shown by the fact that every family studied was obliged either to employ a doctor or buy medicines. The people prescribe for their own ills and are burdened with patent medicines and cure-alls."

From their pitiful incomes the mill workers pay surprisingly large sums to burial associations, being willing to undergo the greatest sacrifices in food and clothing to save themselves the disgrace of burial in the potter's field. Almost all every family was able to spare from its pinching necessities went for church or charity. One very poor family gave nearly 10 per cent of its income.

The report shows that the prisoners in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta are better fed than the majority of cotton mill families.

### TWO WOMAN'S DAY MEETINGS SUNDAY

#### Alice Stone-Blackwell Speaks in New York—Dr. Lunn to Be Heard Both Here and in Brooklyn.

In common with the Socialists of the whole country, the Socialists of New York City will celebrate Woman's Day tomorrow with two big mass meetings, one in Manhattan and the other in Brooklyn.

The Manhattan meeting will be held under the auspices of Local New York, Socialist party, at the Republic Theatre, 42d street, west of Broadway, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The speakers and their subjects are: Alice Stone-Blackwell, "The Emancipation of Woman"; May Wood-Simons, "The Working Woman and Her Vote"; Dr. George Lunn, Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, "The Woman in Her Politico-Economic Relation to Society"; Sol Fieldman, Socialist and Socialism. Music will be furnished by Alma Webster-Powell, Rose Schneiderman is to preside.

Dr. Lunn will also speak at the Brooklyn meeting, which is to be held under the auspices of the Socialist party of Kings County at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Besides Lunn, Meyer London, Theresa Malkiel, Lily Lore and Miss E. Koski will speak.

The following musical program will be given, as follows: Israel Katz, violinist; Sarah Schayerson, soprano; William Namrell, baritone; Ferdinand Wachman, pianist (Brooklyn's 10-year-old marvel); Nicola Sisti, recitation; accompanist. The Women's Committee of Local New York requests everybody having unsold tickets or money by tonight to either the Rand School or the party headquarters. It is very important and should be noted by all persons having tickets.

### DOMINIE ON WAY TO JAIL

Rev. W. D. McFarland Must Answer for Elsie Coe's Death. GREENVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 23.—Following his resignation as principal of the Cedar Creek Mission, the Rev. Dr. W. D. McFarland, the aged United Presbyterian minister, who will be tried early in March, in Pittsburg, for causing the death of his former secretary, Elsie D. Coe, by means of an alleged criminal operation, today is on his way to the Smoky Mountains.

## SOCIALIST PARTY

### PROGRAMME FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DAY

#### TOMORROW NIGHT

#### REPUBLIC THEATRE 42d Street, 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. George Lunn (Mayor of Schenectady)

#### "The Woman in Her Politico-Economic Relation to Society."

#### Sol Fieldman "Woman and Socialism."

#### Chairman: ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN

#### Prices, 10, 25 and 50 Cents

Tickets on sale at Socialist Party Headquarters, 239 East 84th street; Rand School, 112 East 19th street; Call Office, 409 Pearl street; Volkszeitung Office, 15 Spruce street; Intercollegiate Socialist Society, 105 West 40th street; National Bazaar, 505 Fifth avenue; Box Office, Republic Theatre, 42d street, and at all Party Branches.

### WESTERN FIREMEN TO DEMAND WAGE RAISE

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Representatives of 35,000 locomotive firemen on roads west of and including the Illinois Central and the Canadian roads west of Fort William are arranging a wage vote to be held in March and a conference May 1 to count the vote. A request will be made for a conference with managers. A committee representing eight roads of New York Central system is also preparing schedules here, independent of the Eastern firemen's conference in New York, for the same basis East as West.

### UNION MADE SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ONLY BEST QUALITIES. LATEST STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES. HARLEN SHOE COMPANY 1866 THIRD AVE., cor. 103d ST.

### Drink "Peter Brew"

The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J. WHERE TO DINE. Cafe Monopol VIENNA RESTAURANT. PETER BOTE 145 54 Ave., cor. 913 St.

### 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 to 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. HARTIN LAWLER, Secy, 21 Waverly Place, New York

### ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION

CALLAHAN THE HATTER 140 BOWERY

FRIEDMAN BROS. 38 Attorney St.

Haywood in Bronx WILL ADDRESS A DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF THE "Lawrence Textile Strike" UNDER THE AUSPICES OF Brotherhood of Machinists, Metropolis Lodge No. 1 SOCIALIST PARTY BRONX AGITATION COMMITTEE.

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

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 60 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

House of Morrison Tailors 106 & 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.







# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

**CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION**  
Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street

**9 P. M., People's Forum**  
**Dr. Rufus De Lancey**  
**S. Putney**  
"The Child of the Children's Court."

**9 P. M., Discussion**  
Fourth Avenue, 12 West 11th Street

**Official Labor News**  
OF  
**Greater New York**

All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the unions concerned. All news should be addressed to the Editor of The Call, and must be in this office by noon of the day preceding its publication.

**CARPET AND LEATHER SLIPPER MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 155 (B. & W. U.)**

Last Wednesday night the above named union held its general installation and gave a banquet at 151 Clinton street.

W. Weinstein, secretary of the Hebrew Trades, acted as toastmaster, and in his opening address said he was glad to see the slipper makers at last merged in the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. He asked them to be true and loyal, as only by so doing can they expect to better their condition of their trade. He then introduced the first speaker of the evening, Charles L. Boine, secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who came from Boston to attend this affair, and wish the slipper makers' success.

He was received with hearty applause, and he asked the slipper makers to be loyal to the union, as by so doing they will receive all the assistance necessary to uplift the conditions of their trade. The next speaker introduced by the toastmaster was W. Wolfert, assistant secretary of the Hebrew Trades, to whom most of the credit is due that the slipper makers are now an international organization. He has left nothing undone to organize this body of men into the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. He is also doing good work for organizations in other trades. He made a short address, wishing them success, and assured them he will do all in his power to aid them.

Following Wolfert, the toastmaster introduced Special Organizer and Local Chairman of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn George Behrend, who said he felt proud of the move the slipper makers made by joining the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, and asked them to stand by their union, and that when spending their union money to spend it for the union label product when and wherever it can be procured.

The next speaker introduced was Max Kazimirski, organizer of the makers, who made a splendid address and advised the slipper makers to band themselves together, shoulder to shoulder, and organize every one in their trade and then they can expect to uplift the workers.

The Gluckstein, president of Slipper Makers Local 155, also made an address and said he felt proud of the workers, and asked them all to support him in his work. Louis Rothman, financial secretary, Local 155, was next introduced, and he told the slipper makers how he had worked for years to try with others to keep the slipper makers together. He said there was no doubt in his mind that at last the slipper makers had made the right move. He wished them success, and he will do all in his power to help them better their conditions.

The banquet was attended by 120 members of Local 155. Every one enjoyed himself and partook of the refreshments, which were served by union waiters. When the clock struck ten all gave three cheers for the toastmaster and the success of the union, and went home happy.

**Thomas G. Hunt**  
Maker and Importer of  
**TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS**  
100 4th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan

**PARKS AND HALLS.**  
**HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO**  
Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations.  
127th St. and 128th Ave.  
E. ROAG, General Manager.

**Lyceum**  
Headquarters for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations, and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum.  
127th St. and 128th Ave.  
Telephone 5541 Williamsburg.

**Temple**  
145-161 E. 54th St.  
For Meetings, Entertainments and Balls.  
1909-1910.  
Lined open from 2 to 10 P. M.

**MANHATTAN TURN HALL**  
115 East 107th Street.  
115 East 107th Street.  
115 East 107th Street.

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. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. All meetings begin at 8 p. m. unless otherwise stated.

## MEETINGS TODAY

**MANHATTAN AND BRONX.**  
Business Meetings.  
Central Committee—239 East 84th Street.  
Murray Hill German Group—1032 First Avenue.

General Council, Young People's Socialist Federation—1461 Third Avenue, 7:45 p. m., Comrades Sackheim and Gerber from the Socialist party will be present. Very interesting reports will be given by the Executive Arrangement and Auditing committees. Come, hear and discuss these reports. Many new and important matters will be brought up by the organizer.

**Branch 2 Lecture Tonight.**  
The Jewish lecture on "Optimism and Pessimism in Modern Literature" which was to have been delivered by M. Katz at the East Side Forum of Branch 2 last Saturday evening will be delivered tonight. An interesting evening is assured. Questions and discussion follow the lecture. Admission only 5 cents.

The Rand School Extension Class in Socialism and Public Speaking at Branch 2 will meet tomorrow morning as usual. There will be an oratorical contest, which should be of interest to all students. The fee for the balance of the term is \$1.25. Single admissions, 25 cents.

Tonight, at 300 West 125th Street, with its superior facilities and artistic arrangements, will be open to you. It's the housewarming that comes off tonight, and it marks the evolution of the Socialist meeting place from the back of a saloon or a barber shop to the clean, big, well ventilated and electric lighted hall. It is an occasion to make merry. A fine program has been arranged for your entertainment. The cuisine arrangements will be in the hands of Mrs. Gelder—that's the same as a guarantee under the Pure Food Law. You're coming, aren't you? Your friends are welcome, too. Admission including wardrobe, 25 cents.

**ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.**  
**Organizers' Attention!**  
A conference of branch organizers and delegates from branch educational committees, for the purpose of discussing and adopting plans for the education of new party members, will be held at the headquarters of the local, tonight, at 8 o'clock. The Committee on Education and Propaganda will be prepared to lead the discussion along systematic lines and offer valuable suggestions for the effective education of our membership in the theory and tactics of Socialism, as well as in party organization. The general subject of the conference is to be, "How to Assimilate New Members."

Branch organizers and delegates are requested to make a strong effort to attend and assist the committee in its work.

**JULIUS GERBER, Organizer.**

**Colored Socialist Club.**  
Tomorrow evening the Colored Socialist Club will hold its last meeting. The Executive Committee of Local New York discontinues the work of agitation in the colored district. Comrades of Branches 5, 7 and 10 are asked to meet at the club tomorrow for a final discussion and exchange of views, and also to make the final meeting a success.

**HUBERT H. HARRISON, Secretary.**

**Return Tickets and Money!**  
The Women's Committee earnestly requests all persons having unsold tickets or money for tickets to the Woman's Day meeting tomorrow to return the money or tickets tonight either to the Rand School or party headquarters. This is very important and should not be neglected.

**Socialist Singing Society.**  
A special meeting of the Socialist Singing Society will take place tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the headquarters of Branch 7, 143 East 103d Street. The purpose is for the acquiring of a better knowledge of the revolutionary songs to be rendered by the society at the Luncheon meeting of Sunday afternoon, March 3, at New Star Casino. All members are requested to attend.

**PUBLIC LECTURE.**  
**VANAN CARDASHIAN, M. A.**  
"The Constitutional Ottoman Empire"  
SUNDAY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.  
**CIVIC FORUM, Kaplan School Building**  
1731 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

**Concert and Social**  
**AT FERRER CENTER**  
104 East 12th Street.  
**Saturday, Feb. 24, at 8 P. M.**  
ADMISSION 15 CENTS.

**The Arm and Torch**  
Beautifully Made  
As Emblem or Scarf Pin  
PRICES:  
14 K. Solid Gold..... \$1.50  
10 K. Solid Gold..... 1.25  
Sterling Silver..... .50  
Mailed upon receipt of price. Wholesale rates for branches.  
**Comrade SOL SHAPIRO**  
68 East 117th Street, New York

requested to be present. New applicants are invited.

**Opportunity for Parents.**  
The teachers of the Yorkville Socialist School have issued the following appeal to parents of children living in Yorkville:  
"It is not our desire to scold, though we feel that we have just cause for making a collective complaint to the parents of the children who live within a reasonable radius of the Labor Temple, where the Yorkville Socialist School is now being held on Sunday afternoons at 2 o'clock. Enthusiasm for the children's movement is the motive which prompts us to give up a good part of our only rest day, since we are all wage workers, and we feel that a duty rests upon the parents to see that we have the raw material with which to work. We try to make our instruction interesting and impose only enough restraint to enable us to carry on our educational work, and we believe if we had the active cooperation of the parents in the matter of seeing that their children attend the school regularly and come punctually that we could retain the interest of the children without coercive methods. At the present time we have teachers for three classes and the school is in good shape as far as its teaching corps is concerned."  
"Unfortunately, we cannot have the use of Room 7 in the Labor Temple for the entire afternoon on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, so on those days, after the assembly exercises and some short talks, we propose to take the children to the Metropolitan Art Museum or the Museum of Natural History; and in this way combine instruction with entertainment. Next Sunday, if the weather should be favorable, we will take the first of these walks and talks."  
"There is an opportunity for the Yorkville Comrades to do real missionary work in this district by going among the families of the colored residents of the neighborhood and urging the sending of their children to a working class Sunday School, and the teachers hope the Educational Committee of Branch 5 will make this opportunity of going a little farther and with their work."  
"We are planning an entertainment for an early date in April, and we again urge upon parents the necessity of seeing that our attendance is kept up to the full strength of our roll."

**BROOKLYN.**  
**Business Meeting.**  
Central Committee—357 Willoughby Avenue.  
**Y. P. S. E. and D. Club Meets.**  
At the meeting of the Young People's Socialist Educational and Dramatic Club, held on February 18, a communication was received from the Woman's Committee of the Kings County Socialist party to attend their meeting on Sunday, February 25, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. A motion to attend was carried. Ten tickets from the B. L. L. employees were received and ordered paid for by the organization. Tickets of Branches Ridgewood 1 and 2 for their ball were received and placed on sale.

A motion to donate \$10 to the Lawrence strikers was adopted and ordered sent to the New York Voluntary League. The committee on club pins reported, and the pin, with the wreath and arm and torch in the center, was accepted.

In memory of Alexander Jonas a resolution was passed by unanimous standing vote of the members. It was as follows:  
"In consideration of the heavy loss sustained by the Socialist movement in the death of our Comrade, Alexander Jonas.  
"We, the Young People's Socialist Educational and Dramatic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., hereby express our deepest regret in having lost so learned and active a fellow worker; and be it  
"Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to honor the memory of our deceased Comrade by doing all in our power to further the cause for which he gave his life, thereby assisting in bringing about the victory of Socialism the world over."

**NEW JERSEY.**  
**Newark.**  
A very important business meeting of Branch 5 will be held tonight at 124 Market street. New officers are to be chosen, and important referendums are to be voted on. A general discussion will take place after the business is transacted.

**Socialism in Nutshell.**  
There will be an organization meeting of the Socialist party in Columbia Building, Highfield lane, Nutley, N. J., on Thursday evening, February 29. Wilson B. Killingsbeck, State secretary-organizer, will be present and will explain the movement. All are welcome, regardless of sex, color, creed, or "previous condition."

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
At a meeting of the officers and standing committees of Local Philadelphia, February 19, the following resolutions were passed:  
"1. That the Auditing Committee audit the books, etc., lately in the possession of Comrade F. C. Burlington; the branches be requested to give information in regard to all transactions they had with him."  
"2. That the general secretary be ordered to prefer charges against Burlington for the embezzlement of the party funds."  
"3. That the Socialist press and branches be notified of his disappearance, and that any one knowing his whereabouts shall send the information at once to Local Philadelphia."

The first number of the Philadelphia Socialist will be issued March 2, 1912. It is expected to be a pronounced success from the very beginning. The next meeting of the Federation of Branches for the Publication of the Philadelphia Socialist will be held Friday, March 3. Business of the utmost importance will be transacted.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
**Boston.**  
The lecture before the School of Social Science February 24, at 8:30 p. m., in the Loughton Studio, Pierce Building, Copley square, by George Willis Cooke, will be on "Feudalism, Serfdom, and Chivalry." It will point out the real nature of feudalism, and show wherein serfdom differed from slavery. It will indicate wherein the manner differed from the village community and the city, and give attention to the economic and financial development of this period. The special theme will be the causes leading to modern "individualism."

**ERON PREP. SCHOOL**  
152-157 EAST BROADWAY.  
Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.  
**J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.**

Each letter, in addition to advertising the lecture, contains an application card for membership in the Socialist party.

**SOCIALIST OFFICIALS.**  
With Socialist victories continually being reported, the list of Socialist officials will soon become so great that it will be impossible to keep track of them. At present the number totals 1,029, as near as it is possible to figure from the reports received. The number of officials and the offices they hold are as follows:  
Auditors (city)..... 10  
Attorneys (city)..... 4  
Aldermen..... 145  
Assessors..... 61  
Collectors..... 2  
Commissioners (city and township)..... 9  
Commissioners (street)..... 1  
Commissioners (park)..... 1  
Commissioners (charter)..... 1  
Commissioners (public works)..... 1  
Congressmen..... 1  
Clerks (city, township and county)..... 25  
Clerks (court)..... 1  
Coroners..... 1  
Councilmen..... 160  
Controllers..... 1  
Constables..... 57  
Directors..... 1  
Election officials..... 45  
Judges (civil)..... 2  
Justices of the Peace..... 55  
Listers..... 1  
Marshals..... 1  
Mayors..... 56  
Members of constitutional convention..... 1  
Pound Keepers..... 1  
Police officials..... 3  
Police Magistrates..... 15  
Officers..... 4  
Presidents of Council..... 22  
Road Overseers..... 6  
Recorders..... 4  
Registrars of Deeds..... 1  
Representatives (State)..... 18  
School Officials..... 1  
Presidents of School Boards..... 2  
Members of School Boards..... 40  
School Trustees..... 16  
School Directors..... 70  
School Controllers..... 2  
Chairmen of boards..... 2  
School Supervisors..... 1  
Members of Board of Education..... 12  
School Clerks..... 7  
School Treasurers..... 3  
Surveyors..... 2  
State Senators..... 2  
Sheriffs..... 1  
Supervisors (county, town and city)..... 40  
Superisors (of assessments)..... 25  
Trustees (library)..... 2  
Trustees (township, village, city)..... 39  
Town Officials..... 1  
Village Presidents..... 4  
Members of Board of Selectmen..... 2  
Members of Village Boards..... 2  
Superintendents of Poor..... 3  
Members of Boards of Public Affairs..... 3  
Chairmen of Town Boards..... 1  
Chairmen Board of Trustees..... 1  
Town Chairmen..... 1  
Other town officials..... 9  
Vice Mayors..... 1  
Total..... 1,029

**R. Goldman**  
HIGH GRADE  
GENTS' FURNISHER  
159 East Broadway  
One Price Store  
All Union Made Goods  
Everything for a Cent more

At the meeting of the Central Socialist Club, Wednesday, two new members were admitted. The committee on the reunion at Mystic Hall next Monday reported that all arrangements had been made. The Fair Committee reported that while a few small matters had not yet been finalized, it was certain that from \$450 to \$500 had been made.

The meeting was then thrown open to the public for suggestions for the benefit of the Lawrence strikers. The committee to arrange for a mass meeting at City Hall reported they were trying to get City Hall for Tuesday, February 27. They are also trying to get for speakers, Miss Pearl McGill, James F. Carey, Robert Lawrence, and also an Italian speaker. The committee to block out the city reported they had done so, and had secured collectors for each district. The committee to collect clothes, and foods from store keepers, had arranged for six women to come from Lawrence to go to the store on Friday and Saturday, while on Monday a team will follow and pick up what has been promised.

**IOWA.**  
The long threatened fusion of the Democrats and Republicans of Muscatine has finally taken place with the nomination of four "non-partisan" candidates for Aldermen. "Socialism must go, in their cry," says the Muscatine Journal, one of the big capitalist sheets behind the fusion. "A merry battle will be waged on the local Socialist party and its candidates."  
Never before in the history of this city were the plumes so afraid of the Socialists. They see an almost certain victory of the Socialists before them and are frantic in their efforts to stave it off. In speaking of this coming election, the Journal shows what the real issues of the campaign will be, saying:  
"The successful launching of the citizens' ticket movement insures a municipal election fought on clear out and unobscured issues. It is to be a battle against Socialism on the one side and for Socialism on the other."  
"Believing sincerely and honestly that nothing could be more prejudicial to the best interest of the city and all its citizens than Socialist success in the coming election, the Journal pledges its support to the citizens' movement."  
Some of the best speakers possible for the Socialists to obtain will be brought to Muscatine for the campaign, and a weekly publication and probably a daily paper will be issued till the election is over.

**TO ORGANIZE SCANDINAVIANS.**  
The Scandinavian Socialist Federation of America, which is a section of the Socialist party, has decided to send Comrade F. Werenskjold on an organizing tour through the Eastern States.  
Werenskjold was formerly an active agitator in Norway, from where he was expelled on account of his Socialist activity. He speaks in both the Scandinavian and English languages. Comrades in localities in the Eastern States where there is a chance to organize Scandinavian branches of the Socialist party are urged to communicate with N. Juel Christensen, 2517 Ems street, Chicago, Ill.

**SUCCESS OF LYCEUM COURSE.**  
The National Socialist Lyceum Course is proving a great success. This is particularly true in the Northwest, in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.  
At Velva, N. Dak., and neighboring towns, the lyceum lectures have aroused the country so that the Socialists expect to elect their candidate for Congress. One man in this town, Oscar Anderson, sold \$165 worth of tickets to the lectures. Members are being taken in at most places in great numbers with the closing number of the lecture course.  
Rock Island writes that the Korngold lecture, which was the last of the series, proved a whopping success, and that they are still busy taking in members, due to the effects of the Lyceum Course. Many other towns, such as Plaza, N. Dak., and Emmett, Idaho, took in twenty-five members at one meeting.

In some cities, Bismarck and Rugby, N. Dak., being examples, big localities have been organized where formerly none existed. Rugby, which five weeks ago had no local, now has an organization of ninety members, being organized by the lyceum lecturers.  
The National Office is now sending out 15,000 advertisements of the lectures to subscribers of papers in towns where the lectures are to take place. In the city of Schenectady, N. Y., more than 2,000 letters were sent to subscribers of the Schenectady Citizen.

**PHILIP L. SEMAN, of the Industrial Removal Office, is conducting a course on social service at the Hebrew Educational Society, Pitkin Avenue and Watkins street, on Tuesday evenings. The subject of next Tuesday evening's discussion will be "The Standard of Living." Problems to be discussed later in the course will include, "The Negro in America," "Outdoor Relief," "Immigration," "Child Problems," "Public Health and Recreation." All who are interested in these subjects are invited to attend the course. There is no charge.**

**TO DISCUSS SOCIALISM AND THE HUMAN RACE**  
"Socialism and the Human Race" is the subject of the next meeting of the New York Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society to be held this evening at 8:15 at the Holy Trinity Hall Guild House, 122 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. The subject, which will deal with the relation of the latest discoveries of eugenics to the philosophy of Socialism, will be led by Miss Jessie Wallace Hughson, Ph. D., and Benjamin C. Grossberg. A general discussion will follow, in which it is hoped that a large number of the members of the society will participate. Members are urged to be present, and are privileged to invite their friends. The Guild House is within convenient distance of the Borough Hall Station of the subway.

**CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE TO MEET**  
The monthly meeting of the Co-operative League will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m. in Great Central Palace Hall, 98 Clinton street. All members are requested to be present. Applications for membership will be taken at this meeting. The initiation is \$1. monthly dues 5 cents, and one share is \$5, which can be paid in installments.

**SOCIALIST PRESS CLUB DINNER.**  
The Socialist Press Club will give a dinner tonight at 8:30 o'clock at Kall's Restaurant, 14 Park place, at which Charles Edward Russell and A. M. Simons will lead a discussion on the prospects of the Socialist press. All Socialists and sympathizers are welcome. The cost of the dinner will be \$1 per plate.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OUT OF TOWN.**  
**Village Farm For Sale**  
Sixty-five acre farm, large 15-room house, large barn, hen house, incubator cellar, 3-acre apple orchard, 20 peach trees, plums, pears, etc., in abundance, the location, situated in the town of Munson, Hampden County, Mass. Will sell cheap. For full particulars and photographs, write to Rudolph Becker, 5 Lotus Ave., Glendale, L. I.

**Have You Toothache?**  
Don't hasten to spend your dollars to stop the pain, but invest.  
**10 CENTS**  
At any drug store for a tube of  
**Dr. Feigenson's Toothache Stop**  
The wonderful medicine which cures like magic.  
Should it not relieve you immediately, call on Dr. Feigenson (formerly of East Broadway), and now at 1822 Madison Avenue, or to Dr. Bliss, 237 East Broadway, and they will upon presentation of the tube you bought, either stop your pain or extract the diseased tooth. Absolutely free. The Company pays for it.  
DENTO CHEMICAL CO., 1822 Madison Ave.

**NOMINATE WALL FOR SPECIAL ELECTION**  
**To Make Race for Socialist Party in 14th Senatorial District.**  
At this week's meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York Socialist party, John A. Wall was nominated for State Senator in the 14th Senatorial District, in place of Edward F. Cassidy, who had been nominated and declined.  
A special election is to be held in the 14th District on March 12 to fill the place of Thomas J. Grady, deceased, and the Socialist party is to make an energetic campaign for its candidate.  
The following members of the committee were present: Organizer Gerber, Treasurer Caroline M. Dexter, Asquith, Sackin, Mrs. Sloan, Spindler, Rubinow, Paulitach, Schneider, Taubele, Sackheim, Reichenthal, Rosen, James and Stillman. Absent and excused, Wall; without excuse, Bryant and Frost. Paulitach was elected chairman and Sackin secretary pro tem.  
The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Thirty-one applicants were admitted to membership in the party.  
A committee was present from the Triangle fire survivors, who asked that the party give them their support in arousing public opinion to the end that Harris and Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle Waist Company, be placed on trial. On motion it was decided to elect a delegate to the meeting of the Triangle fire survivors and Stillman was elected.  
A communication from James B. Corey with reference to proposed ordinance to have a sign on each building, giving the name of the owner, was referred to the Committee on Public Affairs, as was also a communication from the Joint Labor Legislative Conference in reference to the employers' liability bill before the Legislature.  
Organizer Gerber reported that he did not have much time to go over the financial condition of the local, but from the books it appears that the total finances to the credit of the local is \$40, while there are over \$300 outstanding unpaid bills. On motion it was decided to empower the organizer to obtain the necessary assistance to have the books of the local properly audited and to bring in a complete report of the actual standing of the local to the Executive Committee as soon as possible. E. Taubele was elected auditor for the Executive Committee to make a monthly audit of the books of the local and report to the committee.

The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to devise some plan by which money can be raised immediately for the local and report at the next meeting of the committee. The Ways and Means Committee reported that the demand for seats for the Carnegie Hall meeting at which Job Harriman and Alexander Irvine are to speak, is very great, and expects a large sale and a good and successful meeting.  
On motion, it was decided that a circular be prepared by the Naturalization Committee notifying members of the party and applicants for membership in the party of the existence of the Naturalization Bureau and urging them to become naturalized.  
The Women's Committee reported. The report was received. The request to pay the expense of sending Mrs. Margaret Sanger to Lawrence was granted, and the Organizer was instructed to pay the traveling expenses of Mrs. Sanger, amounting to \$11.  
The Committee on Organization recommended that a committee of one be elected to visit the various party branches and urge them to work among the enrolled voters and get them to join the party and that a special circular also be prepared to be sent to all enrolled voters to try and induce them to join the party organization. Decided to request Edward F. Cassidy to undertake to do this work. Hogan, Rubinow and Sackheim were elected as Committee on Resolutions.  
It was decided that in view of the depleted condition of the party treasury and the poor attendance of the meetings of the Colored Socialist Club, the expenditure does not seem to be justified, and that it is the view of the Executive Committee that the present method of agitation among the negroes does not appear to be the most desirable for the following reasons:  
1. That the custom of having one speaker does not seem to be attractive.  
2. That the idea of segregation of the negroes into a separate club is likely to make a false impression as to the intention of the Socialist party.  
3. That it would be much more satisfactory to send speakers to the negroes, rather than have them come to our meetings.  
4. That there are numerous colored literary and debating clubs in the city that would be glad to have a Socialist speaker present the principles of Socialism to them, if speakers would be supplied them without charge.  
5. That many speakers, both white and negro, should be secured for that work without cost to the party.  
The committee therefore recommends that the present method of agitation among the negroes be discontinued, and the Organization of the Colored Socialist party of this action, and that the Organizer be further instructed to obtain a list of negro organizations and send them a circular letter offering party speakers for discussion and agitation.  
E. N. Reichenthal was elected to attend the dinner meeting of the Socialist Club to be held

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# The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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## ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

Whatever may be the future possibilities of the general strike in this country, it is beyond question that in Great Britain at least it is at the present time a most deadly weapon for the purpose of accelerating the overthrow of the established order there.

The great strike of coal miners, which, if it materializes, will directly involve some 800,000 men, and indirectly several millions, is due in a few days now, unless the demands of the miners for a minimum wage are conceded, and the tremendous dislocation of industry it portends has already compelled the Government to take the initiative in an attempt to avert its realization. Thoroughly alive to the danger of the situation, the Premier himself has taken a hand in the matter for the purpose of reaching an agreement that may render the strike unnecessary. The class war between labor and capital, once regarded as merely a local struggle between antagonistic groups, has evolved not only into a national question, but the national question that transcends all others in importance.

For it is plain to all that the British workers are approaching a solidarity of interest that will make them practically invincible and force the cession of their demands on peril of paralyzing the entire industrial activities of the kingdom, all of which are actually and immediately dependent upon the continuance of the coal supply. It is a position of advantage that the workers themselves are fast learning how to make the most of. Their experience last year, when they were robbed of the fruits of victory by the duplicity or folly of some of their leaders and the cunning of their exploiters, will stand them in good stead in the coming strike, if it should materialize. They are in a position to compel their opponents to "agree with their adversaries quickly" lest worse befall. Better still, this growth of solidarity is not endangered by the workers of the Continent, for it is tolerably certain that in case the British capitalists look for supplies there, the coal miners of France, Belgium and Germany may also lay down their tools. The day when European exploiters could depend upon an interchange of scabs or scab products in case of strikes is fast drawing to a close.

The only country from which a supply of coal can be secured is the United States, and though some has already been exported, fortunately it is not possible to secure an adequate supply here, and were it attempted our coal miners might have something to say in the matter also.

The British plutocrats have played their last card in urging the fear of a German invasion, with the British fleet helpless for lack of fuel. But the miners have rightly remained deaf to this "patriotic" plea, the last refuge of the exploiting scoundrel. Germany is not likely to interfere. Her ruling classes know instinctively that it isn't exactly healthy to butt into the labor troubles of a neighbor, when they know only too well that they have much more material for trouble of that character on their own hands, that might make matters particularly unpleasant as regards interference at such a time. The existence of millions of German Socialists is a tolerably fair guarantee to the British workers that they will be left a free hand to deal with their own bourgeoisie.

We sincerely hope that the British miners may not recede one step or abate their full demands in the slightest. They have got their exploiters where the hair is short and can make them come to time, if they but stand firm and united, and with the lesson of the results of the last strike before them, they can guard against being robbed of the fruits of their victory by the cunning and sophistry of their vanquished opponents.

It is about time that the absurd and ridiculous anomaly of a handful of useless parasites "owning" the mineral resources of the kingdom should be put an end to. If these curmudgeons will not or cannot grant a minimum wage—and the miners are not asking anything extortionate—it is up to the government to nationalize their property and secure to the workers what the private owners will not yield. The same procedure, too, is likely to be the first step in the railroad problem, and it looks as if the general strike, or the threat of it, will compel government ownership as a first attempt to meet the situation. At any rate, for the time being it cannot be denied that the massed strike is now the most important revolutionary weapon which is being wielded by the British proletariat, and it is not at all easy to say how far reaching its direct and indirect results may be.

## IS STARVATION OF CHILDREN A VESTED RIGHT?

In temporarily rescuing the children of the Lawrence strikers from starvation the Socialists have clearly infringed what the exploiting classes evidently consider their inalienable right—to coerce strikers into submission with the aid of hunger.

The local police authorities, instigated no doubt by the mill owners, have interfered to stop the exodus, and declare that they will use all the resources of the law and the courts to that end. There is no law against the proceeding, but these people are a law unto themselves, and with the aid of the courts, which are only too willing to assist in the coercion of the working class by their capitalist masters, they hope to get official sanction to prohibit the rescue of the famishing little ones.

Here is an issue which the Socialist press and movement generally should push to the last extremity. That the rescue of these children has been the heaviest blow dealt to the exploiters is evident from the desperate attempt, in defiance of all law, they are making to prevent it. Their shame and infamy should be spread to the uttermost limits of the country. Capitalism insists on its right to hold the children of the workers in a hunger-stricken prison city, while Socialism, and Socialism alone, determines that they shall be rescued. If we can get this issue clearly before the masses, it will prove a body blow to the damnable system of robbery, hunger and hypocrisy, of such force and power as it has seldom received before.

It is a clear issue, too. It has lined up on one side all the elements that capitalism can press into service, the cringing journalist, the hireling preacher, the city missionary, the brutal and ignorant police official, the treacherous politician and the entire ruffraff of capitalist "law and order." On the other, the exploited and starving proletariat, their wives and children, and their spokesmen and representatives, the Socialists and militant trade unionists.

No better move could have been devised than this policy of taking charge of the children of these brothers and sisters of ours, the starved and oppressed slaves of the Lawrence textile mills, the victims of the capitalist factory hell. It should be employed in every future strike of the kind wherever possible. Its efficiency in driving the dart of contempt through the calloused hides of these vampires is amply confirmed by the furious howls of rage and shame now arising from them, and their abominably hypocritical protests against "exploiting" the little ones. We can ask nothing better than that they should bring the question into their law courts, and thus assist us in spreading their shame and infamy throughout the land, and at the same time giving the widest possible publicity to the growing solidarity of the workers which it so clearly exemplifies.

We have already had a court decision, a Supreme Court decision, too, legalizing the kidnapping of the fathers of such children as those at Lawrence. It was a decision of the utmost value to us Socialists and we made the most of it. Let us have another prohibiting the protection of the children from cold and hunger, even with the explicit consent of their parents, and it will go hard with us if we do not utilize it with a tenfold effect in the same manner.

## The Case of Ettore

Editor of the Call: The case of J. J. Ettore, the leader of the striking mill workers, which is now under arrest at Lawrence, strikes me as the gravest invasion of personal rights that this generation has seen, and I do not understand how any person in this country that believes in fundamental human liberty can remain silent in the face of it.

Mr. Ettore is in prison without bail charged with being accessory before the fact in the killing of a woman of whose existence he had never heard. The charge is capital, that is, if convicted of it Ettore may be put to death.

What, then, is the basis of this serious accusation? Did this man desire the death of this woman, or have anything to gain from it, or have any cause to seek it?

He certainly did not. It is only alleged against him that he uttered some incendiary words, and that as a result of these words some person killed the woman. What person? The prosecution does not know. What were the motives of the slayer? The prosecution does not know. She might have been killed for jealousy, robbery, revenge, or any one of a thousand other motives that had not the slightest reference to the man now imprisoned; she might have been killed accidentally. About all this the prosecution has presented not one word of evidence. It is alleged that this man made an incendiary address; this woman was killed; therefore, throw him into prison and keep him there without bail. Also try in every way to have him convicted of her murder.

Now, the most obvious and simple principle of natural justice would require that if a person is to be deemed guilty of inciting a murder we should know that there was a murder and who committed it. In no other way can you possibly carry out the theory of instigation. Admitting the whole of that theory, human speech is capable of widely differing interpretations. No human being could assume to say that any words had instigated any deed, unless he knew who committed the deed and that such a person had heard the words inciting to such a deed. It might have been committed by some one that had never heard the words and had an entirely different motive.

Every fair-minded man will admit all this at once and without question.

But in the case of Ettore all these elemental truths are disregarded and the man is thrown into prison and kept there without bail on the bald assumption that since some one was killed he must have incited the killing.

Against this monstrous doctrine every citizen should protest without ceasing, for it is of the utmost importance to him that no such perilous precedent should be tolerated.

This is perfectly true, no matter what may be the citizen's politics or his views upon any other subject whatsoever. The strongest conservative has as much interest as the strongest radical in seeing that the outrage in the Ettore case should be so stamped and denounced that it shall never again be attempted. If we allow one man to lose his fundamental rights, all of us suffer the loss of our own rights.

For instance, if the principle of the Ettore case is allowed to stand, observe in what danger the most conscientious of reformers may be. Suppose, for instance, that at the next municipal election in this city a determined effort is made to unseat Charles F. Murphy. Suppose we have one of those periodical spasms of revolt against Tammany Hall. Suppose an eminent reformer attacking Tammany Hall should show the Murphy rule as it really is. Then suppose that some maniac or imbecile should shoot Mr. Murphy. If Tammany were in complete control of the local government it could prosecute that reformer for murder. It could, and if the Ettore case is right that is exactly what it ought to do. It ought to prosecute him and convict him and have him put to death.

In other words, if the prosecution of this man at Lawrence be allowed to go on without emphatic rebuke from the country, there must be an end of the right of free speech. Anything that any man may say on any subject or on any occasion may be construed to have instigated some crime for which he can be held responsible. No man with any degree of safety can attack or criticize any existing wrong. If he advocate the slightest change in any condition his words may be held to have incited somebody to do something awful, and no tyranny of old Venice or old Rome would be more complete and brutal than the condition that would result.

I submit therefore that it is the urgent duty of every citizen to protest against the Ettore prosecution. Socialists or non-Socialists, we have a common cause here. For we are all equally interested that there shall not be established in this country irresponsible oligarchy with absolute power over the lives and liberties of the rest of us. And exactly this and no less is the significance of this abominable case. A bold and intolerable oppression is undertaken at Lawrence to please the Woolen Trust. If one trust can thus oppress one man that it does not happen to like, another trust can trample similarly upon the rights of others, and there is at once an end to all government, all rights, all protection, all organized society. Nothing is left but a frank revival of the jungle and wild chaos.

Within the space of a few days in this country we discover that a rich man can send to prison for thirty years a poor man that he happens to dislike; that an investigation of this strange matter can be choked off, and that a strike leader, at the pleasure of a trust, can be thrown into jail and kept there on a charge that denies every right and every principle of justice.

If these are not matters for the most serious reflection of every citizen, I should be pleased to hear of something more important to us.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.  
New York, N. Y.

## Fortuna

—A. LOCATELLI  
in Avanti.

Few knew his real name; every one called him by a nickname, which, applied to him, sounded like strident irony, "Fortuna." Fortuna? But he was a poor creature whom the fickle goddess had never deigned to smile upon.

Left an orphan, abandoned to the doubtful charity of the neighbors, rebel by instinct and by nature, he grew up in the boundless liberty of the fields. He was seen in school only at rare intervals; he learned little; he read, but haltingly; could scrawl his own name, and that was all.

He treated school in winter as a place of refuge from the cold, but when the beautiful spring days came, who could hold him a prisoner on the benches? He wandered through the fields and the woods gathering flowers, pulling from the oaks the long serpentine ivy vines which he wove into strange garments in order to frighten the little girls, unconsciously playing the part of youthful faun. His hands were pierced by horns which plucking mulberries, as black and as bright as his eyes; mulberries delicious and sweet, which he often ate with great avidity, having no other food.

rebels arouse in them. If Fortuna had lived how many happy or sad recollections he would have had for his later years.

But the vagabond's existence was cut short in a tragic manner. One winter night the carters who came in a long file from the city, with a heavy rumbling of wheels and tinkling of bells, saw ahead of them a dark blot in the snow.

A man! The smoky lantern was brought from the first cart and they all gazed around him. He had a shaggy black beard and the half open mouth with the snow white teeth seemed to be smiling still, but the eyes were glassy and fixed.

They ran in haste for the doctor. When he came he shook his head and uttered only one word, incomprehensible to his listeners, "Aneurism!"

Earlier in the evening, on his way, perhaps to some stable and dreaming of the hospitable straw, death had treacherously halted him, and the road, the cold, dark, deserted road alone had heard the last sighing breath of him who had been its sovereign.

ARE WORKING CONDITIONS WORSE?

The quarterly report of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain, just issued, contains the following comment on the industrial unrest:

"The general unrest continues, and will continue until social and industrial conditions are less exacting. It is too much to expect that the mass of men will remain quiescent while aggregate wealth increases, and the cost of living rises out of all proportion to the rise in wages, or the improvement in working conditions. It is true, of course, that the hygienic conditions under which men and women labor are better, generally speaking, much worse. During the ten years that wages have remained stationary, standardizing, specializing and speeding up have been general; strains have, consequently, been intensified, and interest, more or less, destroyed. It is no longer possible for the majority of men to enjoy their work; the pace is too hot for this, and, in addition, they seldom see the completed results; they execute rather than construct. It is easy to be interested in the early products even of a machine, but when these products run into hundreds and thousands all produced in the same way the interest wanes, and often the necessity for intelligence decreases."

STEADY EMPLOYMENT.

Two friends, who hadn't seen each other for several years, met again as neighbors in a new suburban district. "Hello, Jim! Who'd have thought of seeing you! Who are you working for now?"

"Same people," was the cheery response, "a wife and five children."

Employment Agent—Why did you leave your last place?  
Domestic—The couple had only been married a month, and I couldn't stand the love-making.

Agent—Well, here's a chance in a house where the couple have been married ten years.  
Domestic—That's too long, I like peace and quiet.

## The Few Who Produce Material Things

By L. G. Chiozza Money, in London Labor Leader

Because so many of us are wasting our time, the material production of the United Kingdom is not large enough, even if equally distributed, to redeem us from poverty. In the mean state that is, the waste of work is so grievous that it is but the minority of the working population which is engaged in material production, and even as to that minority it is most unhappily true that it is largely engaged in making material things which ought not to be produced at all—things which the state of our dreams would ban as economic indecencies.

It is quite simple to demonstrate the truth of these propositions. In 1906 I took a good deal of interest in the passage into law of the Census of Production Act. It was a belated piece of legislation, and its clauses are marked with that timidity which has been the curse of so many legislative endeavors, and which is largely responsible for the accusing arrears of legislation which are beginning to tell seriously in this country. I tried to get an inquiry into wages and capital added to its provisions, but the House of Commons, although, as subsequent events have shown, then within measurable distance of a general strike against low wages, was not sufficiently interested to order a compulsory examination of wages and capital. Nevertheless, the act has given us most valuable, if incomplete, information. For the first time we have a measurement of the value of the material production of British industries, accompanied by a record of the number of wage earners and salaried persons, men, women, boys and girls, who did the work which yielded the commodities. The harvest of British productive work is measured and spread out before us.

The first thing to observe is a thing amazing to the man who has not acquainted himself with the rougher measurement of productive workers exhibited by the ordinary census. There were, in 1907, the year in which the Board of Trade conducted the Census of Production, about 20,000,000 men, women, boys and girls engaged in occupations for gain. As the population in 1907 was about 44,000,000, it follows that nearly one-half of the entire population were working for gain. When allowance is made for infants, school children and the aged, we get a decided impression that the British people are a busy people. And, indeed, they are.

But what are they busy with? Let us see what the Census of Production tells us as to the number of people occupied in material output in 1907.

The census dealt with every sort and kind of material production for gain, save and except agricultural production. It covered, that is, not only the manufacturing accomplished in factories, mills and workshops, but the preparation of food for gain in bakeries, the brewing of beer, the distilling of spirits, and the public works of construction carried out by State departments and local authorities, and it included the value of repairs. It also covered all mining and quarrying. The only exception appears to be the manufacturing of food by restaurants.

Each employer returned the number of salaried persons and wage earners employed by him, with details as to the proportions of men, women, boys and girls composing each group. To be precise, those aged 18 years and over were distinguished from those under 18, for each sex.

The inquiry showed that about 6,900,000 persons were engaged in producing in 1907, and that of these 6,400,000 were wage earners, offered by some 500,000 salaried persons. This is sufficiently remarkable, but the more closely the figures are examined the more remarkable they appear. Further analysis shows that the 6,400,000 wage earners were thus made up:

United Kingdom Industrial Employment in 1907.	Number
Males aged 18 years and over	4,250,000
Females aged 18 years and over	1,200,000
Males and Females under 18	950,000
Total	6,400,000

Thus, in the year 1907—and the facts at the present hour can exhibit little variation—there were only 4,250,000 men occupied in industry in the United Kingdom, terming a man a male person over 18 years of age.

And how many men, counting as men the males over 18 years of age, did the United Kingdom boast of in 1907? The answer is 13,000,000. So that, in what is a great manufacturing country—a country reputed to be

industrialized more than any other country—less than one-third of the males over 18 are actually engaged directly in industry. And not all these are manufacturing. Nearly 1,000,000 of them are engaged in mining and quarrying, so that not more than about one in four of our male population over 18 is a "manufacturer."

Let us see what addition has to be made to our 4,200,000 miners and manufacturers on account of agricultural production. To judge by the last census of 1901, and the subsequent drain through emigration, we had in 1907 about 2,000,000 persons engaged in agriculture, including farmers, farmers' relatives working on their farms, agricultural laborers, market gardeners, nurserymen, dairy-men, etc., and of these about 1,600,000 were males over 18.

Therefore, reviewing material production of every sort and kind, we find only the trifling and negligible emblems which have been mentioned, the number of males over 18 engaged in material output in 1907 was only about 5,800,000. This total does not include the captains of industry, whose inclusion would, of course, scarcely affect the total. There are only some 250,000 registered factories and workshops in the country.

It is true that we supplement the labor of these 5,800,000 "men" by employing in industry 1,200,000 females aged 18 and over and some 950,000 boys and girls, and that in agriculture there are, perhaps, a further 400,000 women, boys and girls employed. These additions, however, merely serve to raise the total of productive workers to 8,000,000, or, if we throw in the 500,000 salaried persons connected with the industrial operations, 8,500,000. We thus arrive at the extraordinary conclusion that a nation containing in 1907 about 44,000,000 of people, about 20,000,000 of whom figure in the census as "engaged in occupations," only about 9,000,000 or less than one-half of the working for gain, are engaged in either agricultural or industrial production, whether as masters, officials, salaried persons, foremen or manual workers.

But let us in particular consider the case of the males. In 1907 there were about 14,000,000 male persons "engaged in occupations." Of these 14,000,000 males, as we have already seen, there were about 13,000,000 aged 18 and upwards, including both in industry and agriculture, the number of salaried males at work was only about 6,350,000.

So that only 45 per cent of our males over 18 are direct producers of material commodities.

Is it reasonable, or is it not rather incredible, that the labor of the remainder of the working population should be needed, to transport and to distribute the material production of so small a proportion of our mass, aided by a couple of million women and children?

Make every conceivable allowance for the very real productive powers of such workers as railway servants and carmen, seamen and dockers, warehousemen and storekeepers, postmen and telegraphists, with a due proportion of wholesale and retail distributors, architects, designers, doctor-nurses and teachers, and it still remains a thing most significant and most unsatisfactory that a small multitude of workers, so small a proportion should be employed in making those material things a lack of which constitutes poverty in the physical sense.

Take the case of retail distribution. It is the extraordinary fact that there are 1,500,000 shopkeepers and shop assistants in the United Kingdom, in a community which numbers only some 9,000,000 families. That is to say, there is one retail distributor to each six families in the country, an absurdly high proportion. And this figure takes no account of the carmen, horsemen, stablemen and other agents also concerned in the process of retailing. It excludes, also, the retailing of coal, which is accomplished, not by shopkeepers, but by "coal merchants" with another army of clerks, vans carmen, horsemen, laborers, etc. And the number of retail agents is equal to the number of producers. As we have seen, there are 5,400,000 men, women, boys and girls engaged in industrial and agricultural production. The shopkeepers and their assistants number one for every 5.5 persons engaged in production.

And as for the mass of clerks, agents, travelers, brokers, merchants, canvassers and other between-agents, their number is altogether disproportionate, either to the number of producers, or to the aggregate of those producers' outputs.

## The Silent Speech in Congress

Walking up to the Speaker's desk the other day in Congress, an "Independent Republican" solemnly placed upon the desk two tin dinner pails, remarking at the time that that was all the speech he desired to make on the tariff question. One of the vessels, which was marked "1900," was twice as large as the other, which bore the date 1913. The first had bulging sides to show that it was crammed somewhat beyond its normal capacity, while the smaller one was heavily indented to indicate the opposite condition.

These two mute witnesses may have been intended as a protest against the tariff, but if so they protested too much. If the tariff were really responsible for the differences in their sizes it would involve the conclusion that between 1900 and 1913 the tariff has been doubled, which is certainly not a fact. And it would further involve the conclusion that the workingman of 1900 had at least twice as much food then as he has now, which, to say the least, is somewhat of an exaggeration. It might be added, too, that the silent speakers threw no light on the question why, in England, a country which has no tariff, the dinner pail is even smaller than that of this side in 1913 and the British worker still more acutely fed.

However, the two vessels, on the whole, put up a tariff address about as intelligent and convincing as the usual run of such addresses in Congress delivered in the ordinary way.

They would have served equally well as an address on the "high cost of living," which is now being "discussed" by the