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WEATHER: FAIR AND COOLER.

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Price Two Cents.

MINERS' STRIKE IN ENGLAND TIES UP ALL INDUSTRY

Paralysis Rapidly Creeping Over Commerce of Country.

AID FROM FRANCE

Workers of Republic Offer to Go Out in Sympathy With British Workers.

LONDON, March 1.—The deadlock in the British coal dispute, which affects over 1,000,000 miners, is complete. All of today's conferences were futile, and attempts to reconcile the opposing forces were suspended until Monday, when both the coal owners and the miners again will see Premier Asquith and his Cabinet colleagues.

Should it then be evident that the government refuse to abate their rigid demands legislative action will be sought.

The shortage of coal has had already disastrous consequences on commerce. Factories are shutting down in all directions, railroads are taking off some of their trains, and steamships are being laid up.

Indications that the strike in Great Britain may spread to France followed close upon the adjournment of the conference between the committee of operators, miners and representatives of the Cabinet.

At a meeting of the miners today, Enoch Edwards, a member of Parliament, read a telegram from the French Federation of Miners expressing sympathy. Part of the message was suppressed, but it is reported that it contained a promise by the French miners that they would strike in a few days if the British miners do not win their fight.

According to figures given out at the Home Office today there are 1,049,422 miners on strike. More factories served notices on their employees today that they would shortly be compelled to shut down owing to the lack of coal, and several of the big railroads expected to be forced to suspend operations, at least partially.

Service was curtailed today on all the steamship lines out of Liverpool. No vessels left the docks except the passenger liners, which were compelled to make their regular contract sailings.

One hundred thousand iron workers will be idle in Scotland alone tomorrow as a result of the strike. The manufacturers in North-east Lancashire have coal enough to keep them going for another fortnight.

Miners Enjoying Holiday.

The miners everywhere are quitting work in the best holiday humor, and there is no disposition anywhere to create disturbances.

The miners' delegates are now returning to their respective districts, and will submit the whole position in coal disputes to their constituents at week-end meetings and instruct them from them how they are to deal with the new proposals of the government.

Even should the men approve of the submission of the schedule of minimum wages to discussion, as proposed by the government, the strike could not be arrested under a week and probably it would last another fortnight.

Prime Minister Asquith, in a statement in the House of Commons, this morning, described the situation, said that the coal owners in practically the whole of England and in North Wales had accepted the proposals of the government; that in South Wales and in Scotland the owners had declined the proposals, while the miners have rejected it because they were unwilling to submit the rates for a minimum wage to any form of revision.

In these circumstances it was felt by the government that no useful purpose would be served at the present moment by continuing the conferences. The Premier hoped to be able to make a further statement to the House on Monday.

Transport Workers to Help.

The Transport Workers' Union has decided to refuse to handle coal for ships that has been imported.

One of the first results of the strike has been that a big Italian Gas Company has placed orders in the United States for the immediate delivery of 300,000 tons of coal.

This is the first time this company has ever bought coal outside of Great Britain. The coal that must be used for these operations is coming from many sources that must be purchased in the United States.

The miners are jubilant over the decision by the government of the principle. They have funds enough in the treasury to pay every penny now out, they intend to pay 10 shillings (\$2.50) per week to every miner and smaller amounts to disabled men and boys. The money in the treasury will last at least a month.

HAMBURG, March 1.—The price of bunker coal has already doubled since the declaration of the British coal strike. Domestic shipowners have a fair supply of fuel, but there is little or none available for foreign vessels, even at fancy prices. Twenty-two steamships which were here today from England have not arrived.

Small Disease Wages.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—Regretful news of miners and operators in the bituminous coal mining industry.

100 CASUALTIES IN BIG MEXICAN BATTLE

Vasquistas Prepare to Advance From Juarez—20 Zapatistas Slain.

MEXICO CITY, March 1.—Forty Vasquistas were killed and sixty wounded today in a battle with the government troops near Jimulco in the State of Coahuila, to the south of Torreon, according to a report from the commander of the government troops, which has been received here. A detachment of 100 federal and rural guards today recaptured San Juan Guadalupe, which was held by the rebels, who retired.

GUERNAVACA, March 1.—A body of federal troops under Colonel Santibanez today killed twenty Zapatistas in a fight at Texcala, in the State of Morelos. The federals had nine casualties.

The ungarrisoned town of Pinotepec and Omittepec, in the State of Oaxaca, were attacked by 700 discontented Indians and burned to the ground. No one was killed, but everything worth taking away was stolen.

EL PASO, Tex., March 1.—The Vasquistas advance on Chihuahua from Juarez, failed today. The construction train did not go out to repair the roadbed as planned and the main army will not go out tomorrow—apparently. Rumored differences among the rebel leaders now holding Juarez are reported to have had something to do with the delay, but the fact that Braulio Hernandez sent his couriers stating that he would arrive with 400 more men, and a report that Pancho Villa, government commander, with several hundred men is near Juarez, also probably had something to do with the change in plans.

The fact that all railroad equipment in El Paso was probably the main consideration that led to the delay in departure. Then, too, the 4,000 suits of khaki, ordered in El Paso for uniforms, had not all been cleared through the port into Juarez today. A thousand have been taken over and the rebel band is waiting for the rest of the uniforms.

Emilio Vasquez Gomez, proclaimed provisional President, will stay on United States territory until that event occurs.

"Only on the triumph of the revolution will I go to Juarez," he said today.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the ex-despot of Mexico, who sailed into exile from Vera Cruz on May 31 of last year, after the revolution of Francisco Madero had brought his many years of dictatorship to an end, is willing to go back to Mexico and lead the people out of their present difficulties if a "strong call" is sent to him. Such is the statement made by him in a letter of recent date which he sent to a former trusted lieutenant and official under his government, who is now in New York City.

Gen. Diaz is now living in retirement with his son, Col. Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and his son's family at Cane Dail, near Toulon, in the south of France. He settled there after spending many months of his exile in Switzerland and Northern Spain.

PACKERS STORED HIDES, NETTED BIG PROFITS

CHICAGO, March 1.—William Fawkes, cost figure for Sulzberger & Sons Co., again took the stand today when the packers' trial was resumed by Federal Judge Carpenter. Attorney George T. Buckingham, for Swift & Co., first interrogated the witness. The indictment charges that by agreement and as a part of the alleged conspiracy the defendant undertook to allow for hides from November, 1907, to April, 1909. This, the government holds, increased the cost of beef, whereby the packers realized a big profit.

In this period the Sulzberger & Sons Co. made an allowance for hides although Sulzberger, head of the concern, has said there was no market for the hides.

Fawkes said his company aimed to keep from 60 to 70 cents a hundredweight below the cost of beef as a safety margin.

M. W. Borders, counsel for Morris & Co., brought out that a sharp decline in the price of hides was noted in the spring of 1908.

"It didn't hurt your company rent outside buildings to store hides," asked Borders.

"Yes," replied Fawkes.

"Now, tell us, couldn't the same result have been reached by making no allowances for hides and decreasing the killing charges?"

"No, sir."

TAX RATE 11 POINTS UP.

\$15,000,000 Shrinkage in Personal Assessments Since last year.

The 1912 city tax rate will be eleven points higher than 1911. The rate will be fixed by the Board of Aldermen on Monday as follows: Manhattan and Bronx, \$1.53 on each \$100; Brooklyn, \$1.81; Queens, \$1.84; Richmond, \$1.82.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Reste de Pallo, a widow, 68 years old, was burned to death yesterday.

EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY.

Every day any man can save from \$5 to \$10 on his suit or overcoat by buying it from John Mars, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn. Adv.

IMMIGRATION HEADS, FEARING PUBLICITY, MAY FREE VICTIM

Girl Held for Deportation to Be Allowed to Stay.

EMPLOYER NAMED

Hasty Action of Hospitals Believed Conspiracy to Shield Man.

Fear of publicity will today probably compel the release by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island of a 17-year-old girl, Dora Goldstein, who had been detained for three months in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, and then was held for deportation as a public charge.

The case was to come up for a hearing before Judge Larned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday. A writ of habeas corpus had been signed by Judge Hand a few days previously. But there was no hearing yesterday because the Immigration Department suddenly discovered that there were not sufficient grounds for holding Miss Goldstein for deportation.

This sudden change of front on the part of the Immigration Department did not come, however, until an account of the Goldstein case appeared in the press, showing that back of it is what looked like a conspiracy to railroad Miss Goldstein out of the country and save the face of a cloak manufacturer, who, the girl alleges, raped her. It is said to be a result of this assault that Miss Goldstein is now in a delicate condition and unbalanced.

Miss Goldstein has been in this country less than three years. The ground upon which she could be deported is that her present insanity is due to causes that date prior to her coming here. Mysterious forces were at work to prove that to the Department of Immigration, until Attorney Mortimer W. Solomon, of 155 Broadway, sued out a writ of habeas corpus and demanded an open hearing of the case. As soon as the date for the hearing was set the Immigration Department announced that it had not sufficient evidence that Miss Goldstein's insanity is due to causes dating prior to her arrival.

Victim's Pathetic Story.

The story of Miss Goldstein's plight follows:

She came to this country two years ago to her father, Herman Goldstein, who lives at 80 Division street. She secured a job as a dressmaker, and thought she could do her housework and she secured a job as a domestic at the home of Leon Levene, at 936 Kelly street, Bronx, who is connected with a large cloak manufacturing firm. Levene took a fatherly interest in her and her mother also lives with him. The girl worked for the family for five months. On Sunday, November 26, she went to the East Side to visit her father and friends and returned to her place of work in the evening. The following day Miss Goldstein's father was notified that his daughter was in the Lebanon Hospital. He telephoned to that institution, but was told that she had been taken to Bellevue.

He was finally able to see his daughter. He was told that the girl had suddenly become insane.

In an affidavit the father tells of finding his daughter very nervous and ashamed. A friend of Miss Goldstein, Katie Cohen, of 94 Monroe street, in an affidavit tells the dreadful story which Dora Goldstein confided to her and would not confide to any one else. In her affidavit Miss Cohen says Miss Goldstein told her that when she reached the Levene home on Sunday night, November 26, Mrs. Levene, her children and mother-in-law were aware. They had gone to a theater. Levene alone was home. Levene, the Goldstein girl further told Miss Cohen, gave her some wine, which burned her mouth badly, and then proceeded to attack her. After a prolonged struggle, the girl finally freed herself from Levene, and screaming, rushed to the window. Her cries attracted a policeman, when the officer entered the apartment Levene told him that the girl had suddenly gone violently insane. The officer arrested her and took her to the Lebanon Hospital.

Levene Sued for \$10,000.

Against this man Levene, Attorney Solomon said yesterday, the girl's father has now a suit for \$10,000. The efforts to have the girl declared insane and deported to Russia, Solomon said, can be easily explained as far as Levene is concerned, but not as far as the hospital and immigration authorities go. Attorney Solomon said that the girl is slightly unbalanced now, but she became so in the hospital, where she was locked up with insane people and treated as such and because of having been raped.

The remarkable thing about the entire case, the thing which hints at a plot, is the pendency of the hospital authorities in this presumed scheme to railroad the girl out of the country.

On December 2, Dr. George B. Campbell, of the State Board of Alienists, sent a statement to the immigration authorities.

(Continued on Page 2.)

MILITIAMEN CONTINUE THEIR BRUTAL TACTICS AS INDICATIONS POINT TO STRIKE'S END



SOLDIERS IN LAWRENCE STREETS



MOTHER AND BABE DIE IN FLAT FIRE

Vast Crowd Sees Mrs. Margaret Connolly and Daughter Burn.

Fire in a five-story basement house at the northeast corner of 129th street and Amsterdam avenue cost two lives yesterday. The inside of the building was a total wreck, and the fourteen families living in the house were homeless last night. They were taken in temporarily by neighbors.

Thousands of people gathered and cheered the rescuing police and firemen. Across the street in the Sheltering Guardian Society Home, for Episcopal boys and girls, the inmates of which clustered at the windows and watched the drama of life and death being played before their eyes. Directly across the street is Public School 41, the pupils of which gathered to watch the blaze.

The rescues had been over, and the firemen were in a fair way of getting the blaze under control, when children in the Sheltering Guardian saw the form of a woman appear on the top floor. She screamed, but her voice did not carry to the street. In her arms she held a baby a few months old.

The children in the Sheltering Guardian shrieked their message to the street. Ten minutes later, a constant stream of water poured on the rooms which contained the woman and her child enabled the firemen to see that the woman had been burned to death. She was later identified as Mrs. Margaret Connolly, wife of an employe of the Department of Highways. The baby was her daughter, Mary. The stairways in the house were burned out, and later, when the fire was out, the bodies were lowered from the windows to the street in sacks.

KINDS HALF CENTURY'S RUNS.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 1.—After working fifty-four consecutive years for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Levi Good, a locomotive engineer on the Pittsburg division, retired from a service today. Good, by a refusal to obey the train dispatcher's orders, once averted a head-on collision.

CHINESE FINED AS PERJURER.

Wu Chung, a Mott street laundryman, who will hereafter be known as the first Chinese convicted of perjury in the United States, came up for sentence yesterday before Judge Hough, in the Federal District Court. He will have to pay a fine of \$25 and serve two months on Blackwells Island.

ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE NAMED.

The announcement of the personnel of the Roosevelt National Committee was followed yesterday by that of the Roosevelt Committee of the City of New York, the organization that overlooks local politics from the Metropolitan Tower top. Charles H. Duell, of 2 Rector street, is the president; Elan Huntington Hooker, treasurer; and Oliver C. Carpenter, secretary.

DECISION RESERVED IN INJUNCTION CASE

Bakers' Union No. 100 Riddles Arguments of Bosses Who Yell for Legal Assistance.

Justice Hendrick, in the Supreme Court yesterday, reserved decision in the motion of attorneys for Siegmund Gottfried and Steckler to issue an injunction against Bakers' Union, Local 100, restraining it from conducting a strike against the firm and from interfering with any of their customers. The attorneys for Gottfried claimed that the latter had made a two years agreement with the union for a bakery at 175 East 2d street, where there was also a provision that in case they opened a bakery at 72d street that they would supply them with help.

They also argued that the court should direct the union to send the strikers back to work and that union labels pasted on bread, which had been revoked when the strike was ordered, should be given to them until the contracts expired on May 1, 1912. They also attempted to put in additional affidavits, to which the attorneys for the union objected on the ground that it would be unjust to submit new affidavits, stating they should have been embodied in the original affidavits, which Justice Hendrick sustained and they were thrown out.

Alexander Levene, of Hillquit & Levene, attorneys for the Bakers' Union, contended that the agreement signed with Gottfried was void, as it was signed by a walking delegate from the union, but was never O. K.'d by the local.

Levene also contended that Gottfried violated the union agreement by refusing to admit a representative from the union into his shop, and had employed nonunion men while he also discharged men before the week was over, in violation of the union contract. He argued that the agreement was void and pleaded that the motion for an injunction should be denied.

Justice Hendrick then reserved decision.

LADY WARWICK TO SAIL.

One of the Passengers on Mauretania From Liverpool to New York.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The Countess of Warwick, known as the Socialist countess; Leland Harrison, second secretary of the embassy at London; Roland B. Harvey, secretary of the legation to Peru, and former secretary at Bucharest, and Count Sigary, who married Miss Harriet Daly, will sail for New York tomorrow on the steamship Mauretania.

CHILD NEEDS NOT MOTHER, RULES JUDGE

In giving to the father the custody of his 9-year-old son despite the mother's pleadings, Justice Marvan, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday said, concerning the need of a child for its mother: "A mother is not necessary to her child," remarked the court. "All children are self-sufficient. They think about themselves only. Their minds are on their own pleasures. So long as they have their boys and their enjoyments, they are satisfied. Sure away from the mother, they very quickly forget her. She affects their lives only as she can serve them. They grow just as well without her."

TRIANGLE BOSSES MAY FACE SECOND TRIAL

Justice Seabury Will Hear Arguments on Legality on March 11.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury set yesterday March 11 as the date when he will hear arguments on the motion for a new trial for Harris & Blanck, the owners of the Triangle Waist Company shop, in which 147 persons lost their lives in a fire almost a year ago.

The contention of the attorney for Harris and Blanck is that his clients can not be put in jeopardy twice.

Max D. Steuer, counsel for Harris and Blanck, appeared before Justice Seabury to oppose the motion for a second trial. Steuer said that Harris and Blanck wished to change their plea from not guilty to former jeopardy on two grounds: first, that the case had been transferred from the Court of General Sessions to the Supreme Court without justification in the counsel for the defendants; and second, that the same set of facts involved in the trial on the first indictment would figure in any possible trial on the remaining six indictments.

Justice Seabury replied: "From the form prescribed by the code it is necessary that a jury shall dispose of this plea of former jeopardy. They shall hear evidence and decide if former jeopardy exists."

If Justice Seabury decides that former jeopardy exists, he can throw the case out of court without letting it go to the jury. If it goes to the jury and they make the same decision the prosecution of Harris and Blanck will be dropped. If the jury decide that there is no ground for former jeopardy, the second trial of the affairist proprietors will go on.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

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LAWRENCE STRIKERS FIRM AS BOSSES BEGIN WEAKENING

Offer of 5 Per Cent Wage Raise Is Scorned.

VICTORY AT HAND

Mill Children Go to Washington to Testify Before Congressional Committee.

(Special to The Call.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 1.—Six mills offer a so-called 5 per cent increase, based on the wages out for 54-hour week, equivalent to 1 1/2 per cent over old rate. Average wage being \$8. The bosses' offer means 3 cents a week more.

The offer is regarded as a brutal insult to the I. W. W. principle of an injury to one is an injury to all, and the original demands are insisted upon, plus the liberation of Etor and Giovannitti. On this the strikers are absolutely united and firm, insisting upon it spontaneously. Enthusiasm is as high and solidarity unshaken.

Five women strikers who were discharged today from jail, reported to the Strike Committee. They were Mary Kagit, Annie Balchuta, Antonina Chimaruta, Mary Polata, Alma Yenkawita, and Eva Vitkovska. All were beaten brutally by police, the first two being fearfully bruised from clubbing in the police station when they were arrested Saturday and Monday.

A preliminary cast of the accounts of the I. W. W. will be ready soon.

William D. Haywood suggests at the meantime that scandal spreaders ask for accounts of the C. L. U.

The Catholic Church in a hot campaign to break the strike, the priests preach against the I. W. W. and Socialism and the strike. An anti-Socialist sheet called Live Issue they distributed free on the sidewalks despite a city ordinance. I. W. W. literature distribution was previously prohibited.

Committee to Meet Boston.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 1.—The Strike Committee, which had been in session for nearly two hours this afternoon, considering the offer of a 5 per cent increase, in all the mills, announced a committee had been appointed to go to Boston to confer with the mill owners.

The committee, consisting of ten members of the strikers' Executive Committee, and the American Workers of the World, was appointed immediately following the receipt of a letter sent by special messenger from the State Board of Conciliation, stating that the American Wool Company would like to have a meeting this afternoon in the Boston office of the corporation with a committee of ten representing the strikers.

William D. Haywood, one of the strike leaders, said: "This does not mean by any means that the strike is won. We will stand where we die when we demanded straight 10 per cent, abolition of the premium, no blacklist, and double pay for overtime. We will be glad to have a copy of the American Wool Company has to offer."

At this afternoon's meeting of the strikers' committee was insisted upon that the strikers should continue until Joseph J. Etor and Arturo Giovannitti are liberated on bail, while they are awaiting a hearing by the Grand Jury on charges of being accessories to the murder of Anna Le Flinn. The was caused by a cop's bullet during a clash between strikers and police on Monday, January 29.

Etor May Be Bailed.

All Hebrew and Italian delegates stood together in declaring the original demands would have to be met before they would return to work.

It was officially stated by strike leaders later that an arrangement had been made with the authorities whereby Etor and Giovannitti will be shortly admitted to bail.

Strike leaders are sanguine that some understanding between all classes and nationalities of workers and the mill owners will be reached in time for the operatives to be back at their looms and spindles by Monday.

The Unwoc Mills, employing 500 operatives, was the second to follow the lead of the Arlington in offering 5 per cent increase and fifty-six hours pay for fifty-four hours work.

The notice posted by the American Woolen Company this morning read as follows:

"In all mills of this company, a new schedule of wages will be put into effect on March 5, 1912, involving increases in the rates now paid by the hour and the piece."

"The wages will be graduated according to class and production, but in every case the increase will amount to at least 5 per cent."

Children Leave for Washington.

Children of Lawrence left Lawrence for Boston today on the 7:15 train to prevent the abandonment of their case. As the train pulled out, Knable, of Philadelphia, standing at the rear platform, shouted: "Children of Lawrence have won the case. They are going to Washington to testify before a Congressional committee there tomorrow."

The regular detail of police was the Boston Police, who were sent to prevent the abandonment of their case. As the train pulled out, Knable, of Philadelphia, standing at the rear platform, shouted: "Children of Lawrence have won the case. They are going to Washington to testify before a Congressional committee there tomorrow."

(Continued on page 2.)

from the crowd that had gathered at the station. Among the children was Carmela Tooli, 15 years old, who a few moments ago was caught by the hair in a machine in one of the mills and severely injured. She attempted to secure assistance without success.



THE MAN WITH THE PICK. —New York Tribune, March 1.

Josephine Liss, the handsome young strike leader, who was arrested for snatching the face of a soldier and taking his gun from him, led the children out of the North Station on the way to the South Station. The party attracted a great deal of attention.

William D. Haywood roed as far as South Lawrence, where he shook hands with every child in the party and gave to each an individual word of farewell. Although the boys were smiling, each seemed impressed with the importance of his mission.

With their nationalities, they were Samuel Goldberg, Hebrew; John Runcil, Lithuanian; William Murphy, Irish-American; Peter Stranda, Lithuanian; Roberto Conducci, Italian; Tony Brando, Italian; William Hildebrand, German; Charles Wasilewsky, Polish; Auguste Wante, French; and Charles Dhooge, Franco-Belgian. The girls were Carmella Poel, 14, Italian, employed as a twister in a woollen mill; Pearl Sibley, 14, Hebrew, a burster in a woollen mill; and Victoria Winiarsky, 11, a twister.

In an effort to offset the testimony of the children tonight Postmaster Cox, city Marshal Sullivan, Police Commissioner Lynch, City Solicitor Murphy and the Rev. Clark Carter, the city missionary, started for the capital tonight to appear before the committee.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The special committee of the Philadelphia Relief Committee left here late this evening for Washington to testify before the Congressional Committee investigating the strike.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Chairman Henly, of the Rules Committee, announced today that the committee would probably devote the entire day tomorrow to hear the story of the Lawrence strike.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The committee of Washington Socialists met the Lawrence delegation on their arrival at the Union depot at 10 o'clock tonight. They were escorted to Hotel Vendome, where they will be quartered at the expense of the Socialist party of the District of Columbia.

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BIG MINERS' STRIKE IN ENGLAND TIES UP ALL INDUSTRY

will meet in Chicago next Tuesday to make arrangements for a second wage conference before the expiration of present contracts on March 31. This announcement was made here today by John P. Baer, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who has just returned from an eight-day trip to England.

The 250,000 bituminous union miners of the United States are demanding a seven-hour workday, with five hours on Saturdays, and an approximate general increase of 20 percent in wages. At the previous conference in this city the operators flatly refused to consider the miners' demands and presented counter proposals calling for a longer work day and a wage decrease.

President White today refused to discuss the probability of a strike that will tie up the coal mining industry in the United States similar to the present situation in Great Britain. He also refused to comment in any way on the coming conference.

Expect Strike in Middle West. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1.—The miners, the operators and the big consumers of coal in the Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas fields are preparing for a strike.

Some of the operators say they expect a world wide coal strike following the walkout of nearly 1,000,000 miners in England. They say the strike in England was timed with the expiration of the contract between the miners and the operators in the anthracite fields of this country. That contract was for five years, and will expire this spring.

Representatives of the miners and the operators of the southwest met this morning to begin a conference on a new contract. The meeting is in accordance with an agreement made in the contract two years ago, which provided that negotiations for a new contract should begin thirty days prior to the expiration of the present one, March 31.

The miners are demanding an increase in wages and the operators say there must be a reduction.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 1.—Illinois fields have made a demand for an average of 2 cents a ton increase for coal mined, in addition to the 10 per cent increase asked by the international organization, and a seven-hour day, according to the agreement now before the convention of the State organization here.

Bosses Fear Strike Here. The anthracite and bituminous coal operators of New York were far more concerned yesterday over the threatened strike of the miners in this country than over the developments of the English strike, and the prospect that the foreign strike would involve other countries, which would cause a heavy demand upon the United States for coal.

Representatives of the largest anthracite operators, including the leading railroads, were guarding jealously the figures as to the amount of coal on hand, but were willing to say, upon promise that their names would not be used, that they have a large supply on hand at this time of the year and that they are prepared for a slight suspension in the mining districts, feeling that while the miners in this country are certain to walk out in April, the strike will not last long.

A careful canvass of the situation yesterday shows that while there is no possibility that there will be a call for an anthracite from this country, because it is used to scarcely any extent abroad, and the cost of shipping the anthracite would be almost prohibitive, the bituminous operators, speaking for the bituminous operators, a representative of one of the largest con-

152 ARRESTED IN SUFFRAGE FIGHT

LONDON, March 1.—Nearly all of the plate glass windows of the big department stores and clubs on Haymarket, Piccadilly and Bond streets, and many on Regent street, Strand and Oxford streets, were smashed simultaneously this evening by women armed with lumps of iron and stones, as part of a concerted suffrage demonstration. After breaking the windows the women quietly submitted to arrest.

The raid was the biggest ever planned by the militant suffrage element of England. Among the women under arrest are Mrs. Pankhurst and most of the best known of her associates. Premier Asquith's windows and the windows in the homes of many of his associates in Parliament were destroyed by the women who were angered over the failure of the Premier to take up the woman suffrage question in Parliament.

The raid came without warning. Following a mass meeting at their headquarters the women descended on the fashionable West End. Orders had been issued to pay attention especially to the department stores and the smart shops on the principal thoroughfares. These orders were carried out to the letter and before the police could interfere the district looked as though it had been raked by artillery.

Hundred and fifty-two arrests were made in a short time. The police reserves were then called out in a hurry and a cordon was hastily thrown around the district. All women carrying missiles were promptly taken into custody and hurried to the police station, where all were held out.

Near-panic resulted in some of the shops, which were crowded with buyers. Women who feared that the establishments were either being raided by thieves or that they were on fire shrieked and wildly rushed here and there while the store clerks and attendants hurried to protect the goods displayed in the big show-cases.

In order to deceive the police many of the suffragettes went to the district in taxicabs. When they reached points of vantage that had been agreed upon they suddenly jumped out and began their work. The police were helpless for a time and the women took advantage of this fact to break every window in sight. The streets were strewn with broken glass and many persons narrowly escaped injury in the flying pieces of iron and rocks.

It was at first thought that tonight's raid was intended to take the place of the demonstration scheduled to be held in Parliament Square on the evening of March 4. The distribution of hand bills tonight, however, shows that this is not the case. They call for public support for the demonstration on Monday evening. This meeting, the bills declare, is intended as a protest against the action of the government in not including women in the proposed adult suffrage bill. There is certain to be trouble at Monday night's demonstration.

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TRUST CO. MERGER O. K. D. ALBANY, March 1.—Superintendent George C. Van Tuyl, of the State Banking Department has approved the merger of the Bankers Trust Company and the Manhattan Trust Company of New York City.

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THE RICH AND POOR use it. Quality charms rich. Poor save 1/2 by double strength.

White Rose CEYLON TEA Three Convenient Sizes

White Rose Coffee, Only 50c a Pound

152 ARRESTED IN SUFFRAGE FIGHT

LONDON, March 1.—Nearly all of the plate glass windows of the big department stores and clubs on Haymarket, Piccadilly and Bond streets, and many on Regent street, Strand and Oxford streets, were smashed simultaneously this evening by women armed with lumps of iron and stones, as part of a concerted suffrage demonstration. After breaking the windows the women quietly submitted to arrest.

The raid was the biggest ever planned by the militant suffrage element of England. Among the women under arrest are Mrs. Pankhurst and most of the best known of her associates. Premier Asquith's windows and the windows in the homes of many of his associates in Parliament were destroyed by the women who were angered over the failure of the Premier to take up the woman suffrage question in Parliament.

The raid came without warning. Following a mass meeting at their headquarters the women descended on the fashionable West End. Orders had been issued to pay attention especially to the department stores and the smart shops on the principal thoroughfares. These orders were carried out to the letter and before the police could interfere the district looked as though it had been raked by artillery.

Hundred and fifty-two arrests were made in a short time. The police reserves were then called out in a hurry and a cordon was hastily thrown around the district. All women carrying missiles were promptly taken into custody and hurried to the police station, where all were held out.

Near-panic resulted in some of the shops, which were crowded with buyers. Women who feared that the establishments were either being raided by thieves or that they were on fire shrieked and wildly rushed here and there while the store clerks and attendants hurried to protect the goods displayed in the big show-cases.

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SOCIALISTS TO HOLD BIG MASS MEETING

Workers of New York Will Protest Against Lawrence Outrages.

The City Executive Committee of Local New York of the Socialist party has decided to hold a big Lawrence protest meeting on Thursday evening, March 7, at New Star Casino, 107th street and Lexington avenue.

It is expected that the Women's Trade Union League and other labor organizations will co-operate with the Socialists in this meeting. Every member of the Socialist party in the Greater City is urged to attend and do his best to make the outpouring a huge success.

Thirteen children of Lawrence strikers, eleven boys and three girls, on their way to testify before a Congressional investigating committee at Washington this morning, arrived at the Grand Central terminal at 4:05 yesterday afternoon and were met by members of the Lawrence Strike Committee of this city.

After a meal at a nearby restaurant, the children, escorted by the Strike Committee, marched down Fifth avenue to 24th street, and from there to the Pennsylvania Railroad station on Seventh avenue. Here they boarded the train for Washington.

Word that the children were on their way was sent to Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger at Washington, and everything will be in readiness this morning for the examination of the exploited child workers of the Massachusetts textile manufacturing town.

It was reported yesterday that 200 children from Lawrence are to leave this morning for Philadelphia, where they will be cared for until the strike is ended, and will reach the Grand Central Station at about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Strike Committee yesterday issued a call to the progressive workmen and women of New York to appear in large numbers at the station and give the children an enthusiastic welcome.

A steady stream of resolutions protesting against the attempted forcible suppression of the starving strikers at Lawrence, Mass., continues to flow into the office of The Call.

The following communication has been sent to Eugene N. Foss, Governor of Massachusetts, by the Executive Committee, Local New York of the Socialist party:

In view of the present strike of 22,000 mill hands against the Wool Trust in Lawrence, Mass., the undersigned desire to call your attention to the following resolution:

"A strike is an economic battle between workers and masters—between those who must sell their labor power in order to live and those who purchase that labor power in order to extract from it the wealth that enables them to live in leisure. It is a battle between producers and parasites—between labor and the leeches, that have fattened upon it.

"Through long ages of want and oppression the workers have inherited a spirit of abject humility and have learned to suffer and submit in silence to the superior economic and political powers of their tyrants, thus encouraging them to greater arrogance, more merciless oppression and more insatiable greed. But the conditions imposed upon the workers engaged in the productive industries of our land today are so revolting and cruel that in all parts of these United States men and women are abandoning the tools and machines owned by their masters, preferring to starve rather than submit to such inhuman exploitation.

"The present strike at Lawrence is like all others in its main features, but different from most others in just one respect. In Lawrence, the humble toilers, the miserable, starving, degraded wretches that give their lives and souls to be coined into sold for the Wool Trust, have gone out on strike to uphold the very law and order which their exploiters have so assiduously inculcated in their minds.

"As in all strikes, so in the present one, the struggle is not between equals. It is a struggle between organized rapacity and organized hunger—between limitless wealth and power on one side and desperate poverty and starvation on the other. Unequal as the contest is, you have rendered it still more unequal by employing the coercive military power of the State, of which you are the commander-in-chief, on the side of the mill owners, the very men who nullified the legislative mandate of your State Legislature by reducing the starvation wages of the mill operatives. By this act you have plainly demonstrated, not only to the citizens of Massachusetts, but to those of the whole nation, that you are but a servant of the industrial pirates, that your sympathies are with them, and that you are ready to prostitute your executive office to serve their interests.

"In consideration of these facts, we the undersigned, the Executive Committee of Local New York, Socialist party, in behalf of our membership, hereby express our condemnation of your conduct, and call upon the workers of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and all lovers of liberty and justice to avail themselves of the first opportunity of administering a public rebuke to you and the party you represent by retiring you to political oblivion.

"Executive Committee, Socialist Party, "By Alexander Rosen."

Boston Socialists Protest. At a meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Thursday morning, resolutions were unanimously adopted as follows, in part:

"Be it resolved, by this meeting held under the auspices of the Lawrence Strike Relief Committee of the Socialist Club, in Faneuil Hall, Thursday, February 29, 1912, that we

Sussman Bros. & Co. 662-4-6 Broadway Cor. Bartlett St. BROOKLYN, N. Y. Telephone 5427 Williamsburg. Patronize Your Old Comrades We beg to call the attention of our friends and comrades that we have purchased a large stock of furniture at the Furniture Exposition, and not having sufficient space in our store, we are sacrificing the old stock at a profit covering our delivery only. Come and see for yourselves.

do uphold the strike of the Lawrence textile wage slaves, and we do condemn all those officials, whether the police or the court for militia whose anarchical actions are making a byword of liberty for the sake of continuing the dividend of the textile masters and capitalism generally; also, be it resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Taft, Governor Foss, Congressman Victor L. Berger (the only representative of the working class at Washington), the Socialist papers, the Boston dailies, the Mayor of Lawrence and Judge Jeremiah J. Mahoney.

"The Socialists of New Rochelle," says a letter from Louis Uffner, "are also wide awake regarding the Lawrence strike. Up to date, \$32.25 has been sent to Lawrence, some lists still being in circulation."

"I have enclosed a photo of three of the strikers' children, asks: 'They don't look like starving in New Rochelle, do they?' They certainly don't!"

At a well attended meeting of Local New York resolutions were unanimously adopted, in part as follows: "We, the members of the Socialist party in Yonkers, N. Y., in regular meeting assembled, do hereby protest against the local and State authorities at Lawrence, Mass., who willfully and unlawfully are attempting to suppress the state of affairs; and we do hereby call upon our Representative in Congress at Washington, D. C., to take all steps necessary to at once put a stop to the willful miscarriage of justice at Lawrence, Mass., and to do all possible to restore unjustly to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the 14th amendment to the Constitution."

Make Socialists With Word. A lengthy letter of protest, addressed to Governor Foss by the August (Mass.) Socialist Club says in part: "It is hard to consider without hot resentment and inward raging the recent unwarranted brutality of the police and militia in beating a peaceful gathering of people in the Lawrence depot, who were sending their children away from the poorhouse of New England, so that they could get enough to eat.

"You are making thousands of Socialists for us, Governor Foss, by your brutality toward the working class, but we are humane men, and had far rather make converts in our own way of peaceful reasoning than by the way you make them with the sword."

In a letter sent to the Boston Herald by L. L. McAlister, of Boston, but which the paper failed to publish, McAlister answers the question: "What is the reason for maintaining such a force of armed and disciplined men on the parks all the year round, when there is absolutely no need for their services, except on November 1 and June 30?" in part as follows: "After the establishment of the present park system, the commissioners, being men of 'big business' themselves, were very likely foresighted enough to see how useful a force of Janizaries would be under circumstances such as the present upheaval at Lawrence; armed, organized and drilled in both cavalry and infantry tactics, and ready at the drop of a hat to march to smash the skulls of any mere wage earner who dared speak to better his condition by a strike."

"The Park Police at the Blue Hill Reservation are under the command of an ex-sergeant of infantry whose sole qualification for the superintendency seems to be his ability to give instructions in the gentle art of 'cut, thrust and parry,' and his being able to turn out for service such a bunch of 'washed' men, and a street strikebreaking brigade, speaks volumes for his fidelity to his employers."

Volunteers Wanted. The local Lawrence strike committee has issued a call for volunteers who will be willing to sell the special issue of Labor Culture.

Volunteers, men and women, who are willing to help in the present Lawrence battle should call this forenoon at the headquarters of the present strikebreaking force of the World, 212 East 12th street.

A story from Salem, Mass., says that when an application was made to the Mayor by local Socialists for permission to hold a Socialist meeting in Now and then Hall Sunday, for the purpose of raising money for the Lawrence strike, and at which the principal speaker was to be William D. Haywood, the Mayor stated that so far as allowing the Socialists to hold a meeting he had no objection, but that he would grant it only under all the circumstances, if Haywood was to be the speaker.

"I'd rather have smallpox strike the community," said he. He explained that what Haywood had said about the militia and police sent from Salem to the town did not cause faith and confidence in him or his sincerity. The Mayor was asked if Haywood were eliminated and Secretary Carey, of the Socialist party, substituted as the speaker, would he grant a permit, and he agreed that he would. But he wouldn't stand for any Haywoods, Editors or others of their ilk.

30,000 TAILORS ON STRIKE IN PRUSSIA. BERLIN, March 1.—Thirty-one cities in Prussia, including Berlin, are affected by the strike today of 30,000 men's tailors, whose demand for increased wages has been refused.

ALBERT ABRAHAMS, SR., DEAD. Albert Abrahams, Sr., father of Albert Abrahams, secretary of the Central Federated Union and an active member of the Socialist party, died of pneumonia at the age of 49 years after a short illness at his home, 111 West 100th street, yesterday afternoon. Interment will be held tomorrow at the Cypress Hills Cemetery. The funeral will start from the house at 11 a.m.

Suits and Overcoats \$18.50 Made to Order ALL GARMENTS BEAR THE UNION LABEL L. WEISSKOPF Tailor Temple Court Bldg., 5 BEEKMAN STREET, Telephone Cortland Room 622. NEW YORK. 1912.

OLD ICE TRUST IS ON THE JOB AGAIN Independent Dealers Declare American Ice Company Representatives Are Driving Them to the Wall. That the American Ice Company is still in existence and doing business in this State under a different name became evident again yesterday when it was learned that representatives of the ice trust were going around getting customers, and while stating they were representatives of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, the agreements which they made with the customers bore the name of the American Ice Company. They offered to supply them with ice at the rate of 15 cents a hundred, which, it is said, is to be done for the purpose of driving the independent ice dealers out of business.

Since the independents have recently started a campaign against the methods of the trust in keeping up the price of ice, despite the fact that the chop was better this year than in any of the previous years, the trust has put agents in the field offering to supply ice at a very cheap rate in order to put the small men out of business. While they were doing this and making out contracts with customers so as to bind them, not to patronize small dealers, the fact became known that the Knickerbocker company is nothing more than the, supposed to be dissolved, American Ice Company.

The case will be taken up with District Attorney Whitman and the Attorney General for investigation whether or not the American Ice Company is still doing business in this State. While the authorities have fined and arrested those who could do anything against the Ice Trust whenever they were appealed to to do something, as the trust was dissolved, they will now be given a chance to show why it is that the American Ice Company contracts were still in operation.

The Independent Ice Dealers' Association will take a hand in the case and force the authorities to investigate the matter and once and for all go on record as to whether they think the Ice Trust is put out of commission or if it is still in operation and robbing the people.

NAPLES STUDENTS STRIKE. NAPLES, March 1.—After a riot in which considerable damage was done to the institution, the students of the University of Naples went on strike as a protest against examinations set for next month. The students marched through the campus, breaking windows and smashing benches, chairs and desks. The guardsmen finally restored order.

GO FOR YOUR UNION HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND SHOES TO M. LITTMAN 247 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Spring Opening of REISER'S HATS March 2d and 3d 122 DELANCY STREET, N. Y. Bet. Essex and Norfolk Sts.

The Leading UNION MADE Pure Turkish Cigarette of Quality

FIFTH AVENUE TURKISH CIGARETTES GORK TIP

C. F. U. INDORSES BILL BY MERRILL

Socialist Assemblyman's Measure O. K.—Aid for Lawrence Strikers.

The workmen's compensation bill introduced by Herbert M. Merrill, Socialist Assemblyman from Schenectady, was indorsed at the meeting of the Central Federated Union, at its meeting last night after a lengthy address by Thomas Curtis, of the Textile Constructors, calling it a bill that is wanted by the workers, and Delegates Hannah and De Veaux were chosen to go to Albany and speak in favor of the bill before the hearing.

Curtis spoke at length on the stand taken by the State Federation of Labor, severely criticizing its action in having Judge McDonough, the man who was instrumental in drawing up the Payne-Sullivan bill, appear before the committee and argue in favor of it, and for non-compulsory workmen's compensation. Curtis said that the delegates in Albany sneered at him and said that he joined the Socialists to fight the Payne-Sullivan bill, and he again took time to say that the Merrill bill, though presented by a Socialist, was the best of the kind that has ever been presented, and he was compelled to favor it, although he was not a Socialist.

James P. Boyle, of the Bookkeepers, also criticized the State Federation officials, saying that they had not acted in harmony with the decision of their last convention by presenting the Payne-Sullivan bill, which does not call for compulsory compensation.

The bill as it stands at present, if adopted, would leave it to the employers to choose whether they wanted to establish a workmen's compensation system or not, while the Merrill bill calls for compulsory compensation and made a stirring appeal to the delegates to favor that bill, as it was the best that has ever been introduced in this State. Morris Braun also spoke in favor of the bill.

Daily Appeals for Lawrence Strikers.

Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationery Printers, made a stirring appeal for funds for the striking textile workers of Lawrence, depicting the suffering of the strikers there. He stated that a man could not make a step

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

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

Workingmen, Do Your Duty
This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats 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.

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without bunking into a soldier who is ever ready to shoot down any one whose face they don't like, and stated that he succeeded in getting \$100 from the Firemen's Union and \$100 from the Inside Electrical Workers.

He then stated that he had investigated the Hargraves Mill and found the firemen working there eight-and-a-half hours for which they get \$9.85, the Grant Mill, where the firemen work eight-and-a-half hours, for which they receive \$10, the Richards-Borden Mill, where the men work eight-and-a-half hours, for which they get \$11, the Luther Mill, where they work eight-and-a-half hours, for which they receive \$9.85. He stated that the conditions of the textile workers are far worse and stated he was going to introduce before Congress and lay the facts before them.

A donation of \$15 was voted for the Lawrence strikers.

Delegate Holland reported that he appeared before the hearing on the fifty-four hour bill for women and minors and said that he found that conditions in the spinning factories in this State were far worse than those existing in Lawrence. He said he had favored a fifty-four hour law for all trades, and not only for the spinning industry, and was sorry that it was not a forty-four hour law. He said a certain Heide, a candy manufacturer of this city, and other bosses appeared against the bill, and that some of them admitted employing their help as long as fourteen hours a day. Curtis depicted the conditions existing in the canneries as brought out at the hearing, and called on labor to rise against these conditions and favored a letter being sent to various members favoring the passage of the bill.

To Protect Installment Buyers.

James P. Boyle introduced a resolution regarding the prevention of seizure of furniture and goods bought on installment in the process of the law which was ordered sent to the chairman of the Judiciary and Codes Committee of both Senate and Assembly, indorsing the O'Brien-McElligott bills, which was passed.

Delegate Hannah brought up the question of the movement now on hand for an appropriation of \$200,000 for a peace celebration of peace treaty anniversary and the movement for a national appropriation of \$7,000,000 for the same purpose, criticizing President Gompers for indorsing it, and argued that if the capitalists want to celebrate let them do it out of their own pockets. Morris Braun also spoke against the appropriation, saying the people here can have peace without celebrations on the part of the anti-peace capitalists, and said if they want to appropriate any money let them appropriate for the unemployed and starving people. He stated that a letter protesting against the appropriation be sent to Gompers, President Taft and the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

Paul Kennaday and Paul I. Kellog, of the Committee on Industrial Relations, appeared in behalf of the Commission for Industrial Relations, which President Taft has recommended, and argued in favor of it, saying by Federal laws the workers could be benefited more than through State laws.

Delegates of the Theatrical Employees, said it was no use discussing new commissions, as it was of no use, because a recommendation brought in by such commission would have to pass through the hands of the Democrat and Republican Congressmen. Ask the Democrats and Republicans to enforce the existing labor laws, and they would not do it by a long shot, argued Kelly, and as long as people don't have Socialist Representatives in the State, no new laws, as they would not be carried out.

Kelly then asked that a committee be appointed to call on the Mount Vernon Central Labor Union and ask them to indorse the fight against Fox, which is still on. The Piano Movers asked the Theatrical Employees not to handle pianos on Sundays.

Holland introduced a resolution regarding tenement house laws, condemning the action of the Court of Appeals by deciding that "apartment houses" occupied by the rich need not be subject to the same regulations as tenement houses, branding it as making one law for the rich and another for the poor, which was passed unanimously.

W. BAYARD CUTTING DEAD.

CHICAGO, March 1.—While en route to this city, W. Bayard Cutting, of New York, died on board a train from Santa Fe, N. Mex., Cutting, following an attack of indigestion last week, grew steadily worse when his heart was affected. It was decided to bring him east, and it had been hoped to remove him to a hotel here for the night.

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ENTIRE TRAIN CREW BLOWN TO DEATH

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 1.—An entire train crew on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was killed at Muncy, fourteen miles below here, this evening, when the boiler of a locomotive attached to freight train No. 33 exploded.

The men are William Flek, engineer; Harry Robinson, fireman; William Myers, brakeman, and Bolton Whittenight, conductor of a train crew from Tamaqua.

All the men were riding in the cab of the engine. The accident happened at 2:30 o'clock, at a point about 100 yards north of the Muncy station, when the train that is known as the "beef train" was running southbound at passenger speed. The side of the wooden station was completely demolished.

CANDIDATES INDICED.
The Bergen County Grand Jury yesterday handed up to Judge Milton Demarest, at Hackensack, about 400 indictments against candidates who last fall neglected to file their accounts of campaign expenses within the prescribed time with County Clerk C. F. Thompson. The latter refused to issue certificates of election to delinquents, who won at the polls.

ONLY ONE ISSUE IN BRANDT'S CASE

Carmody Intimates That Dix Is Dodging Real Point in Case.

Attorney General Carmody and District Attorney Whitman commented briefly yesterday on Governor Dix's statement that Folke E. Brandt was a liar and a scoundrel. In Albany, Carmody said that he did not care to criticize the Governor, but that Dix had not touched on the one important feature of the case that is now being investigated—was Brandt guilty of the crime for which he was sentenced to thirty years in prison by Judge Rosalsky. It is the duty of law officers, said Carmody, to do their best to find out whether there was a miscarriage of justice.

District Attorney Whitman said that there can be no question that Brandt was illegally indicted, convicted and sentenced, and that Brandt's character has nothing to do with the present matter at issue. Whitman added that the Governor himself took the initiative in ordering an investigation, and that the District Attorney merely acted under the Governor's orders. Whitman said that he presented the records of the case to the Governor and supplemented the records with an explanation of the facts as they appeared to him. It was not his duty, Whitman said, to recommend a pardon, but he did indicate clearly that the proceedings in Brandt's prosecution were open to suspicion.

Yesterday the Grand Jury listened to John G. McDowell, secretary, to the Superintendent of Prisons, and to Dr. Charles W. Farr, physician at Sing Sing. The Grand Jury learned during the examination of these witnesses that Edward S. Gans wrote a number of letters to the Superintendent of Prisons, asking for information as to Brandt's behavior while Brandt was in Sing Sing and in Clinton Prison.

The letters indicated, apparently, that Gans was keenly interested in Brandt's conduct as a prisoner. As a result of the testimony secured yesterday, both Cornelius V. Collins, the former Superintendent of Prisons, and Superintendent Scott, who succeeded Collins, will be called. Dr. Farr testified that Brandt was in good health and that the man had a first rate prison record.

Dr. Farr considered it remarkable that Brandt should have been included with third tier prisoners and tuberculosis sufferers that were transferred from Sing Sing to Dannemora. The Grand Jury will not act again until next Tuesday.

Mirabeau L. Townes, Brandt's lawyer, gave out a statement yesterday, in which he said that Governor Dix is a most reckless, daring and inconsiderate champion of Schiff's cause, and that the Governor had obscured the real question, the abuse of justice in the Brandt case.

J. W. Rogers, the assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, who was present when the office of Mayor La Guardia, said yesterday that Brandt signed the paper with full knowledge of its contents, and that he told the same story to Dr. MacDonald and Mabson as he put in the confession.

Mayor La Guardia heartily approves of the course taken by Governor Dix in the case of Folke E. Brandt. Last night the Mayor mailed a long letter to the Governor in which he commended Dix for positively declining to extend clemency to Brandt.

The Mayor's letter was written after Gaynor had found time to read closely the statement given out by Governor Dix to the effect that Brandt was a liar and a scoundrel, and had tried to get a pardon by blackmailing a woman's name. The letter, which is framed in the Mayor's characteristic epistolary style, goes pretty fully into the Brandt case as Gaynor sees it.

\$50,000,000 WAR FUND GONE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—A scandal which will eclipse all others growing out of the conduct of the war with Japan was predicted here today, following the announcement of the Auditing Board that huge sums advanced for the army had not been accounted for. Fifty million dollars was declared to have disappeared. It was believed to have found its way into the pockets of high government officials.

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SEE NO SAFETY IN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

Factory Investigating Commission So Tells Legislature—Makes Plans.

ALBANY, March 1.—That from the point of view of the prevention of loss of life, the fireproofing of buildings cannot be relied on, is the finding of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission which submitted its preliminary report to the Legislature today.

Even when the building itself is constructed according to the most modern fireproof standards, the report says, the result is merely to limit the fire to a certain area, but within that area owing to the conditions of manufacture now prevalent the fire may burn briskly and loss of life may ensue. The adoption of a few, not too burdensome, rules, the report says, and the making of a few alterations in the buildings would reduce the loss of life from fire in manufacturing establishments, even of a non-fireproof character, to a minimum.

At present, the proportion of preventable fires occurring in New York is shockingly large, amounting from 50 to 75 per cent. The principal causes of fire in New York City are the rubbish heap, lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes and exposed gas jets and carelessness.

The commission finds that results would be very great if the existing legislation were strictly enforced. Until the enactment of the Sullivan-Hoey Fire Prevention Law responsibility for the safety of the occupants of factory buildings was divided in New York City between six city departments and the State Department of Labor. The commission, while admitting that the new law had several defects, is not yet prepared to suggest specific amendments.

The recommendations of the commission on the subject of fire hazards are numerous. Among the suggestions for legislation from which great results are expected are that all inflammable waste materials, cuttings and rubbish be cleared from the floors of manufacturing establishments at least twice daily, placed in fireproof receptacles and removed from the factory at least once each day; gas jets or lights be inclosed by glass or other material and protected; and smoking in all factories be absolutely prohibited. The situation of all exits should be indicated by notices, and passageways be afforded in every factory workroom.

The commission further recommends the requirement of fire drills at least once in every three months in every factory building employing more than twenty-five people above the first floor, under the supervision of the local fire authorities. The commission believes that these drills will have the important effect of acquainting the occupants of a building with the different means of escape and will tend to keep the exits clear and unobstructed.

The commission further recommends that the number of people allowed in factory buildings be limited in proportion to the floor space—allowing thirty-six square feet of floor space per person in non-fireproof and thirty-two square feet in fireproof buildings, and furthermore, up to the maximum of the first limitation, in proportion to the exit facilities—allowing fourteen square feet for every eighteen inches of stairway; additional people being allowed if there are fireproof landings, firewalls, exits to adjoining buildings or automatic sprinklers.

The commission finds the existing methods of factory inspection inadequate. The present force of the Bureau of Factory Inspection is too small to cover the vast field assigned to it. There is a duplication of authority between the State and local officials. Few violations of law are reported and those few are subject to such cumbersome and dilatory procedure that slender results are obtained. The commission recommends that the inspecting force should be enlarged, a higher standard of technical training required for the inspectors and more frequent inspections made. The registration of factories and the extension of the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Labor to all factories and all articles of manufacture is recommended.

SCORE BADLY HURT IN CAR COLLISION

Serious Smashup at 202d Street Imperils Lives of Many.

It would seem that careless handling of passengers is no longer the monopoly of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, but is also becoming a part of the "equipment" of all of the smaller street car lines.

A collision late in the afternoon yesterday between a Westchester car and a Union Railway car under the Moshulu Parkway Bridge at the bottom of a steep grade at Webster avenue and 202d street, resulted in more than a score of passengers being severely injured. One of those injured was taken in a serious condition to Fordham Hospital and fatalities are likely.

The brakes of the Westchester avenue car, southbound, failed to hold on the steep grade, and the heavily loaded car slid down hill with increasing speed until, near the bottom, it struck the 17 on Broadway car in a terrific blow. John Dwyer, motorman of the Westchester car, ground his brakes as far as he could, but the momentum of his car was lessened only a little before the smash came.

The cars were jammed together and women were hanging to straps in both cars. Every seat was taken. The collision hurled the strap-hangers from their feet into a straggling heap on the floor of each car. Those having seats leaped to their feet. The most confusion prevailed. Men fought to reach the doors and women shrieked for aid unheeded. Flying glass from the windows cut many while others were injured in the general rush for the doors.

A list of the more seriously injured follows:

Mrs. Charles Corbis, 24 years old, of 2068 Webster avenue, two ribs broken, internal injuries, dying in Fordham Hospital; Mrs. Bessie Keats, of 2061 Webster avenue, badly bruised; John Marks, 61 years old, of Tremont avenue, Boston Post road, cut and bruised; Nathan Springfield, 22 years old, a salesman, of 290 Dawson street, cut and bruised; Samuel Hornstein, 23 years old, of 291 East 54th street, a driver, John Sutherland, 23 years old, of 622 East 23rd street, Holzer C. Banks, of 165 Water street, Manhattan; Mrs. Julia Weisber, of 4420 Richardson avenue; Miss Marie Cardona, 16 years old, of 16 Franklin street, Manhattan; Max Weiler, 25 years old, of 10 Buxton street, Port Jervis; Rabi Karl Moskowitz, of 10 Buckley avenue, Port Chester; Mrs. Esther Wachtel, of 1184 Third avenue, Manhattan; Leo Wachtel, husband of Mrs. Wachtel, same address; Morris Moses, of 1225 Westchester avenue.

SUICIDE BY GAS.

Francis Wolff, 62, of 1169 Halsey street, Brooklyn, was found dying in his room, poisoning early yesterday. A tube led from an open jet to his mouth. Dr. Valenta, of Bushwick Hospital, pronounced the man dead.

IMMIGRATION HEADS, FEARING PUBLICITY, MAY FREE VICTIM

(Continued from page 1.)

ties that Miss Goldstein was insane from causes dating prior to her arrival in the United States. It was on this statement of Dr. Campbell that a warrant for the arrest of the girl was issued by the immigration authorities and her deportation ordered by Washington.

Attorney Solomon then had made out and sent to the immigration authorities a score of affidavits, all of them testifying that the Goldstein girl was entirely normal at all times and that she was not a pauper; that her people here were ready and willing to take care of her and send her to the Rivercrest Sanitarium. These affidavits, contradicting the statement of Dr. Campbell, went to Washington and the case was reopened by Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, it was explained yesterday. The Secretary decided that the original statement of the alienist, Dr. Campbell, that the cause of the girl's insanity date prior to her landing in the United States are not substantiated. Unless the State Board of Lunacy can supply convincing proof that the girl has been predisposed to insanity the warrant against her will be canceled.

U. S. District Attorney Explains.

United States District Attorney D. D. Walton, who conducted the Goldstein case for the Immigration Department, said yesterday that if there was a conspiracy on the part of any one to railroad the girl it was not on the part of the immigration authorities. The girl issued a warrant for the arrest of the girl only after an expert testified that she was insane and that the cause of her insanity dates prior to her arrival in the United States. Under these circumstances she was legally a subject for deportation. As soon as the contentions of the alienist was weakened, the department recalled its original decision to deport her, he said.

The United States District Attorney did not explain, however, why it took the immigration authorities three months to find out that Miss Goldstein could not be legally deported. He did not explain why she was kept in the Hospital for the Insane all that time while the immigration authorities were fighting every avenue for her liberation, until a writ of habeas corpus was sued out and the newspapers were beginning to give the matter publicity when the immigration authorities suddenly got busy, and, as they claim, got action from Washington on the case which knocks out the testimony of Dr. Campbell, the alienist, and prevents Miss Goldstein's deportation.

HURT IN VAN CRASH.

Three Men Seriously Injured When Car Smashes Into Movers.

The driver of a moving van and his two helpers were seriously injured yesterday, when an Amsterdam avenue car crashed into the van on which they were riding.

They are Walter Bright, 49 years old, of 6 Lawrence street, taken to the Washington Heights Hospital with a fractured skull; Herbert Hartman, 23 years old, of 368 West 126th street, bruised about the head and may be internally injured, taken home; and Joseph Gray, driver, 35 years old, of 41 East 133d street, sent home with a sprained ankle.

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in Milwaukee, Schenectady, Berkeley, Pasadena and other cities were won because the comrades there have been studying all sides of economics and government—or to put it in plain words—Socialism. Then when the election fights were on they were able to show the rest of the people just what Socialism is and the reason for it. Men will vote right, you know, when they know what right is. They have not been satisfied with the government of greed, privilege and plunder—they have been merely kept in the dark, but now when the comrades open their eyes, they VOTE RIGHT.

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The old capitalist papers and politicians are beginning to take notice—they are getting scared. The hardest blows must be struck NOW. Are you prepared to help? Berger, Spargo, Warren, Simons, London, Weyland, Gaylord, Underwood, Irvine, Lewis—ALL leaders say the best preparation you can make is to read the Library of Original Sources—"greatest work extant for socialists."

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UNCLE SAM TO PUNCTURE WORLD COFFEE TRUST?

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Uncle Sam will try his hand at "busting" the Coffee Trust. It was learned at the Department of Justice today that Special Assistant Attorney General Chatland has put up to Attorney General Wickensham the question of Federal prosecutions against the American branch of the world monopoly.

Because of the alleged monopoly in reality fostered by the Brazilian Government and is established in foreign nations, the United States Government may have trouble in reaching those responsible for pooling agreements, price fixing and other alleged operations said unreasonably to restrain trade.

Representative Norris, the Nebraska Progressive, some time ago demanded the passage by the House of his resolution directing the Department of Justice to prosecute the Americans in the trust, but the measure has never been considered.



Victor L. Berger
Says: "A few socialist phrases are not sufficient to make a scientific socialist. In order to know WHY SOCIALISM IS COMING, a socialist should have an idea of evolution, he must know history, he must know something of economic development."

We, as socialists are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of shallow village tales, the story of coronations, weddings and battles of kings. For us the true history of history is the story of progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal slavery to enlightenment, culture and liberty.

The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery and capitalism out of feudalism is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system.

To show how the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system, the Library of Original Sources has been published. It is a treasure mine.

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MORE BULLETS FLY IN CHINESE CAPITAL

Looters Shot at Plunder. Yuan Laments Outbreak. Manchus Loyal.

PEKING, March 1.—Shooting began again in the city this evening. The firing was desultory. It is believed that Yuan Shi Kai has lost some of his control. None of the troops, except the Manchus, are to be depended on, and they evidently are only to defend the imperial and Forbidden cities. Throughout the day looting of stores and residences went on in various parts of the city, and there were several skirmishes between the loyal troops and the mutineers in the outskirts.

Ten looters captured in the act of carrying off property have been executed on the spot by loyal soldiers. Several regiments of whom are patrolling the streets. The incendiary fires which were started last night have now all been extinguished or have died out. The loss is estimated approximately at \$15,000,000. The smoldering fires in many districts of the city are being raked over this evening by throngs of the poor who pay no attention to the patrolling soldiers, as they have nothing to lose and much to gain. No fresh fires have occurred today, but there has been further looting in remote quarters of the city.

Some detachments of old style turbaned troops have been brought to the city today, and it is reliably reported that Yuan Shi Kai is endeavoring to bring back the Manchus who were recently ousted from the city because it was believed that they were a dangerous element. This was evident from an error of judgment of Yuan Shi Kai, who has since been endeavoring to retain the loyalty of the soldiers in Peking by permitting his bodyguard to do as they please. Only a small body of Yuan Shi Kai's men now remain loyal to him.

Early today the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed his regrets to the legations for the occurrences of yesterday and promised that every precaution would be taken to protect lives and property of foreigners hereafter. Later President Yuan Shi Kai issued a manifesto to foreigners lamenting the outbreak yesterday and assuring them that all precautions had been taken to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

The rebel delegates from Nanking who had to flee to the foreign quarter for safety, are exceedingly angry over their treatment. They say President Yuan Shi Kai made no attempt to protect them. The various legations are heavily guarded.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Cathou, the American Minister at Peking, in a dispatch to the State Department today, stated that the mutiny of the Chinese troops in Peking last night was general, and from 1 o'clock until this morning indiscriminate firing and looting continued. There were several large fires, the cause of which was unknown. He stated that all Americans are safe and that the demonstrations are not anti-foreign. There is no special cause for anxiety.

AGED FOLK BADLY BURNED. Mrs. Catharine Oysterhout, 63 years, and George Arnold, 75, who boarded with her, were severely burned yesterday in the one-story frame dwelling at 311 Temple avenue, Jersey City.

Following the Successful Performance on Sunday, Feb. 25th THE SHEPHERD BY OLIVE TILFORD DARGON A Russian Revolutionary Drama Will Again Be Presented by The Henry Street Settlement AT CLINTON HALL 151 CLINTON STREET On Sunday Evening, March 3d, Wednesday Evening, March 6th Seats for March 3d—\$1, 50c, 25c. Seats for March 6th—50c, 25c, 15c. The proceeds of the performance of Feb. 25th and March 3d will go to the cause of Russian freedom. Tickets on sale at Clinton Hall. All seats reserved. Tel. Orchard 1823.

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LYCEUM LECTURERS THRILL AUDIENCES

Ben Wilson in Harlem. Charles Edward Russell Opens Bronx Series.

Ben Wilson lectured last evening on "The War of the Classes," the third of the series of five National Lyceum Lectures, before a large and intensely interested audience at Lenox Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue, under the auspices of Branch 5 of the Socialist party.

Wilson eloquently and earnestly depicted the causes that underlie the class war, and amidst tremendous applause laid clear the remedy offered by the Socialist philosophy.

He traced the evolution of industry from the time of the primitive tool to that of modern engineering wonders. The workers, he said, today had done all the work, had always been the poorest through all the ages.

At the present time, said Wilson, the people were asking, "Why?" This questioning being shown by the strikes at the Lawrence mills and the British mines.

In swinging the lash of bitter sarcasm, Wilson tore the mask of hypocrisy from many of the prevailing institutions. With his wit and convincing earnestness, Wilson held the audience until he had spoken his last word.

Fred Harwood acted as chairman. Charles Edward Russell opened the course of National Lyceum Lectures in the Bronx last night by lecturing on "How We Are Gouged," before an enthusiastic audience of 500 persons at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 707 Courtlandt avenue.

Russell, with keen analysis, presented the methods employed by the traction corporations in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and showed how the people are being "Gouged" of many millions of dollars yearly. The audience received his remarks regarding the Lawrence outrages, which Russell had personally viewed a few days ago, with tremendous applause.

John A. Burger acted as chairman. SENATOR HITCHCOCK ATTACKS CANAL STEAL WASHINGTON, March 1.—The conspiracy which resulted in the dismemberment of the Colombian republic occurred in the United States, with the approval of the highest United States officials, and the spoliation was largely in the interest of a combination of influential capitalists, who controlled the French Panama Canal Company, declared Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, in the Senate today.

Hitchcock was speaking in support of his resolution calling upon the President for the complete correspondence with Colombia in connection with the canal. From this, he said, he expected the people would know "whether we are honest and just, and whether the time has not come when we should act the part of a nation, if not generous, toward Colombia."

The Senator assailed the government's course and referred to what he said was a blunt declaration by ex-President Roosevelt, in a speech delivered in California, that he "took the canal zone."

Paraguay President Outed. Forced to Resign by Revolutionists Who Made Him Prisoner. BUENOS AIRES, March 1.—Liberato Rojas, president of the republic of Paraguay, has been made a prisoner by the members of the revolutionary party in Asuncion and compelled to resign his office, according to a dispatch received here today from that city.

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SPORTS GIANT REGULARS ARRIVE AT MARLIN

MARLIN, Texas, March 1.—The regulars arrived from New York at 5 o'clock this morning and Snodgrass, Devlin, Crandall and Mathewson climbed into their suits and went out for morning practice. There were fifteen in the East, ten from New York and five from the West.

This afternoon two games were played at Marlin Field. They were both of three innings' duration. The first was the usual contest between the first and second squad and McGraw's team won by a score of 5 to 3 in spite of the fact that the McGraws were strengthened by the presence of Snodgrass at second base.

The second game was between the first squad and the Marlin High School team. The Giants out in the first inning but they made three runs in the second and five in the third. The Giants made seven hits and one error, against their opponents' four hits and three errors.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW NOW IN FULL SWING

A breath of air from the woods can be had in Madison Square Garden now. The amphitheater is fitted for the eighteenth annual Sportmen's Show which opened to the public yesterday afternoon and lovers of all life out of doors can find rest and recreation there. The garden on entering a huge woodland scene. In the distance the rugged peaks of mountains tower up into the roof and up the sides of the hills are beaten paths which are used by the pack mules and horses in their toil up the mountain sides each afternoon and evening.



LAWRENCE SERITY.

arranged everywhere give a pleasant surprise and make the picture perfect. The exhibits are arranged in the cabins, sheds and tents and one can almost imagine that he is far from the center of this big metropolis.

The Sportmen's Show is now managed by S. M. Van Allen and W. J. Peth, who are both interested in life in the woods, and who think that there are many sport-loving citizens of this section to take interest in a show of this kind, which is becoming more and more educational each year.

Lawrence Serity, 32 years old, probably the oldest guide, will be a drawing card at the show. Serity is a thorough sportsman and a typical guide. His diversions this winter have been shooting wild ducks and spearing eels.

Today there will be trap shooting for novices and qualifying shoots for the championship. In the evening there will be a boxing match.

Buffalo Jones will lecture in the concert hall and show with moving pictures how he and his band of cowboys caught wild animals in Africa.

BREAKS FAST FLYING RECORD. PAU, France, March 1.—Aviator Tabuteau, in a monoplane, today, broke his own record for fast flying, covering 155 miles at the aerodrome here in 2 hours, 7 minutes, 54 seconds. His former record was 2 hours, 22 minutes, 57 seconds. Shortly afterward Vedrines, the noted flyer, broke his own speed record for one hour, flying 102 miles during that period.

FINAL CONCERT OF BROWNSVILLE SERIES

Fifth and last concert of the series of five concerts arranged by the Arts and Sciences Institute of Brownsville will take place this evening at the Hebrew Educational Society Building, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street, Brooklyn. The concerts have proved to be very popular with the people of that section. It was the first attempt to give high class concerts at prices within the reach of the majority.

The artists to appear tonight are Hans Kronold, the cellist, and Marguerite Dunlap, the contralto, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera.

MUSIC DAMROSCH PERFORMANCE OF SAINT-SAENS' C-MINOR SYMPHONY FOR ORCHESTRA, ORGAN AND PIANOFORTE SUFFERS BY INFERIOR TONE PRODUCTION OF ORGAN EMPLOYED.

By Harry Chapin Plummer. Not often does one hear a symphony wherein organ and pianoforte supplement a strikingly modern ensemble of orchestral instruments. The audience attending the seventh concert of the series for advanced music-lovers by the Symphony Society of New York, at the Century Theater, yesterday afternoon heard the C-minor symphony of Camille Saint-Saens rendered under the direction of Walter Damrosch, who, as usual, prefaced the performance by a brief discourse upon the characteristic features of the symphony.

As interpreted by Maestro Damrosch, the work impressed by refined, but vigorous, development of subject and the beautiful spirituelle quality which marks the grander orchestral writings of the dean of l'ecole francaise. Yesterday's performance would have had much more of interest for the large attendance had there figured an organ commensurate with the

space of the auditorium and the strength of the orchestra and possessed of fuller tonal capacity and variety than that employed. The sparsely monotonous product of the instrument, happily, was drowned by the harmonic scheme of the adagio. Millions for metropolitan theater interiors, but when an organ is needed, a melodeon suffices. The pianoforte was placed well within the body of the orchestra and the scale passages sounded thereupon blended most effectively with the orchestral chorus.

Grieg's A-minor concerto for pianoforte with orchestra introduced a pianist new to New York in Miss Cecile Ayres, an English girl, who gave a slight, although not immature, performance of the melodious work to an even support by the orchestra. The young soloist, who is little more than a child in years, literally as-



MISS CECILE AYRES. Youthful Pianist, Who Effected Debut With Symphony Society Yesterday, Rendering Grieg Concerto.

pressed a huge audience. Her grace and beauty, combined with her exquisite coloratura voice, earned her many encores. After the end of the second act, Mme. Pasquall was called before the curtain twelve times, and received more than a dozen bouquets of roses. M. Caruso assayed his Duca in his vocal style, and M. Renaud as Paganini carried his audience by the force of his acting and singing portrayal. Giuseppe Sturani read the first scene authoritatively.

Mme. Bernice de Pasquall, As Gilda in the Duke in the Tragic Last Act of "Rigoletto." A "Bull Dog" edition of "The Truth Wagon," the newspaper play that is now at Daly's Theater, will be run off tomorrow, Sunday, morning, for the benefit of workers on morning newspapers. In some newspaper offices the first edition of the Sunday paper is known as the "Bull Dog," hence the appellation of this special performance. The audience will consist of newspaper people of all sorts, from managing editors to office boys, and the performance will begin at 1:30 o'clock, when the first edition of the various papers are out of the way. Invitations and tickets have been sent to the heads of the departments on the papers for distribution. "The Truth Wagon" will move to another theater on March 11.

The Kinemacolor production of "Oedipus Rex," with complete musical accompaniment appropriate to the ancient Greek tragedy, under the direction of Ben Greut, will be presented for the first time in America, on Monday at the Kinemacolor Theater, West 40th street. Mr. Greut will narrate the great tragic masterpiece of Sophocles.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has decided to open the Moulin Rouge, which will be the new title of the new Broadway theater on Monday, March 25. Regarding the policy of the renamed theater Mr. Ziegfeld said yesterday: "In the new Moulin Rouge I will follow the general lines of George Edwardes' Gaitey Theater in London. We will have a regular musical comedy."

Daniel Frohman, president of the Actors' Fund of America, announces that the annual benefit performance in aid of the Actors' Fund will be held on Friday afternoon, March 29, at the Century Theater, the use of which has been given by George C. Tyler. Mr. Frohman is arranging a bill consisting of novelties in the way of one act plays and special talent.

G. GROSSMITH DEAD. FOLKESTONE, England, March 1.—George Grossmith, Sr., the actor and entertainer, who retired from the stage and platform in 1908, is dead at his residence here. He was born December 9, 1847.

George Grossmith was one of the most famous of the "Savoyards," who took part in the earlier productions of the Gilbert & Sullivan operettas at the Savoy Theater. He was the original Ko Ko in "The Mikado." He was well known in this country where after his retirement from the stage he made several tours as a monologist. His father had been a lecturer and police court reporter at Bow street and from him his talent was presumably inherited.

N. Y. C. EARNINGS GAIN. The New York Central Railroad system made an excellent showing in January, earnings, the increases scored in gross and net income being about as good as those of the Harriman roads were reported had. Total earnings of all the lines east and west of Buffalo amounted to \$2,272,881, which was \$294,927 better than in the corresponding month last year.

MEN NOT LOCKED IN VAULTS. Coroner's Jury Unable to Determine Cause of Equitable Fire. A jury before Coroner Winterbotham yesterday investigated the deaths of Fire Chief William J. Walsh and the five other men who died in the Equitable fire. The coroner was unable to present the jury with an evidence in regard to the origin of the catastrophe. A verdict was returned stating that the men had met their deaths in the fire, which had started in a manner unknown.

Joseph Young, assistant superintendent of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, testified to finding the body of William Campbell, who was questioned Young said that the watchmen were not locked in the vaults during the night. Policeman Bower testified that Margie Fratin had jumped from the roof of the Equitable Building and died later. The body was taken to the Volunteer Hospital.

DRAMA "BARRIERS BURNED AWAY" AT THE PROSPECT THEATER IS PRETTY POOR STUFF FOR ITS CAPABLE STOCK COMPANY. NOTES OF CURRENT NEWS.

By William Mally. "Barriers Burned Away," which is being played by the Prospect Theater stock company this week, is dramatized pliff. This may sound cruel, but it is true. It is pitiful to see the capable efforts of Mr. McAllister and his colleagues wasted on such a compendium of rhetorical buncombe and false sentiment. Forty years ago, when E. P. Roe's novels were in the heyday of their popularity, such a play as this might have had some semblance of reality and common sense, but happily we have gone past that period now.

The hero of the play is just too good for this earth. He is a regular Little Rollo grown up. To watch Paul McAllister do this part after his vivid performance of the picturesque Svengali last week is enough to warm the heart of Dr. Parkhurst himself. And after saying this, what more need be said?

The other actors do as well as human beings can with such a mechanical lot of lay figures. Irene Timmons struggled bravely with the foolish part of Christine and Edwin B. Bailey did his level best to make her father plausible. Of the others, Harmon MacGregor in a David Warfield "Music Master" part and Margaret Lee as his wife, were human enough to cover up the obvious theatricality of their parts. Gertrude Clair, as Mrs. Fleet, Elbert Benson as a conventional stage tramp, and Sue Fisher as Susie Winthrop were capable, although the latter should try and overcome the habit of using the miming stop which is fast becoming a mannerism with her.

It is only fair to say that the audience seemed to enjoy the play immensely, and it laughed and wept abundantly. Which only proves again that there's no accounting for tastes. But, still, after some of the good plays that have been shown at the Prospect Theater this season, one would expect something better from its audiences by this time.

Charles Frohman has completed plans for the production of a new musical play to be seen in New York this season. It is a new vaudeville operetta in three acts called, "The Girl from Montmartre." The piece is now in the fifth month of its season in Berlin. The book is by George Feydeau and Rudolph Schanzer, authors of "The Gay Parisians." The music is by Henri Bereny, composer of "Little Boy Blue." For the coming New York production an American version of the book has been made by Harry B. Smith. R. H. Burnside will stage the play. A company of seventy people will be required for the production. Rehearsals will begin on March 11.

A "Bull Dog" edition of "The Truth Wagon," the newspaper play that is now at Daly's Theater, will be run off tomorrow, Sunday, morning, for the benefit of workers on morning newspapers. In some newspaper offices the first edition of the Sunday paper is known as the "Bull Dog," hence the appellation of this special performance. The audience will consist of newspaper people of all sorts, from managing editors to office boys, and the performance will begin at 1:30 o'clock, when the first edition of the various papers are out of the way. Invitations and tickets have been sent to the heads of the departments on the papers for distribution. "The Truth Wagon" will move to another theater on March 11.

The Kinemacolor production of "Oedipus Rex," with complete musical accompaniment appropriate to the ancient Greek tragedy, under the direction of Ben Greut, will be presented for the first time in America, on Monday at the Kinemacolor Theater, West 40th street. Mr. Greut will narrate the great tragic masterpiece of Sophocles.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has decided to open the Moulin Rouge, which will be the new title of the new Broadway theater on Monday, March 25. Regarding the policy of the renamed theater Mr. Ziegfeld said yesterday: "In the new Moulin Rouge I will follow the general lines of George Edwardes' Gaitey Theater in London. We will have a regular musical comedy."

Daniel Frohman, president of the Actors' Fund of America, announces that the annual benefit performance in aid of the Actors' Fund will be held on Friday afternoon, March 29, at the Century Theater, the use of which has been given by George C. Tyler. Mr. Frohman is arranging a bill consisting of novelties in the way of one act plays and special talent.

G. GROSSMITH DEAD. FOLKESTONE, England, March 1.—George Grossmith, Sr., the actor and entertainer, who retired from the stage and platform in 1908, is dead at his residence here. He was born December 9, 1847.

George Grossmith was one of the most famous of the "Savoyards," who took part in the earlier productions of the Gilbert & Sullivan operettas at the Savoy Theater. He was the original Ko Ko in "The Mikado." He was well known in this country where after his retirement from the stage he made several tours as a monologist. His father had been a lecturer and police court reporter at Bow street and from him his talent was presumably inherited.

THE LENOX BATHS HUSBAN. 136-137 West 118th Street NEW YORK. ARE NOW OPEN The bath is equipped with the latest improvements and is one of the finest baths ever built in New York. The price is only 75c. for bath, including sleeping accommodations. Chiropodists and Barbers in attendance day and night. Restaurant on premises. A visit to the Lenox Baths will convince you. This Coupon Good for 25 Cents If Presented at Box Office

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

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS 15 Spruce St. PRINTERS. New York GEO. J. SPEYER :: Printer 100 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York. Commercial, Trade Union and Society Work.

WHERE TO DINE Phone 1200 Orchard. Cafe Monopol VIENNA RESTAURANT. PETER ROTH 103 St. Ave., cor. 2d St.

LAWYERS Joseph F. Darling LAWYER. 116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK. Phone: 3367 Beckman; 1048 Plan.

BERNHEIMER & SCHWARTZ PILSENER BREWING COMPANY 127th to 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave. Brewed and Bottled by S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Drink "Peter Brew" The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J. PUBLIC NOTICE. HOWE & HUTTON: THE HOWE BAKERY. WILHELM, the above named partnership has been dissolved, and the above named firm has done business in this State for not less than three years. THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that I, WALTER HUTTON, who was one of the partners in said firm, declare that I intend to deal under the above name, and my place of residence is, No. 41 Halcyon Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. WALTER HUTTON. STATE OF NEW YORK, 1912. COUNTY OF NEW YORK. On this 7th day of February, 1912, before me personally came WALTER HUTTON, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same. RALPH O. L. FAY. Notary Public Rockland Co. Certif. filed in N. Y. Co. Register's Office, Feb. 12, 1912.

Reingold Beer Brewed and Bottled by S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Drink "Peter Brew" The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J. PUBLIC NOTICE. HOWE & HUTTON: THE HOWE BAKERY. WILHELM, the above named partnership has been dissolved, and the above named firm has done business in this State for not less than three years. THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that I, WALTER HUTTON, who was one of the partners in said firm, declare that I intend to deal under the above name, and my place of residence is, No. 41 Halcyon Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. WALTER HUTTON. STATE OF NEW YORK, 1912. COUNTY OF NEW YORK. On this 7th day of February, 1912, before me personally came WALTER HUTTON, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same. RALPH O. L. FAY. Notary Public Rockland Co. Certif. filed in N. Y. Co. Register's Office, Feb. 12, 1912.

PARKS AND HALLS HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO. Meetings for Labor Union and other Organizations. 127th St. and Second Ave. G. T. ROAG, General Manager. Labor Lyceum 140 Broadway. Headquarters for Brooklyn Labor Organization. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5841 Williams St. Labor Temple 340-267 E. 54th St. Workmen's Educational Association of New York. Headquarters for Meetings, Entertainments and Ball Games. 1060 79th St. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P.M. ARLINGTON HALL 182 N. 10th St. bet. 2d and 3d Sts. elegant hall for balls and concerts. Stage and banquet, modern heating system. Ballroom. Free. MANHATTAN TURN HALL HENRY ANHEIMANN, Prop. Large Hall for Meetings, Entertainments and Weddings. 245-246 EAST 63d STREET, NEW YORK. Telephone 1150 Harlem. HALFEEN PROP. NEW STAR CASINO 101 to 115 East 107th Street. Lexington and Park Avenues. LARGE HALL for Meetings, Weddings, Balls. Reception, Conventions and Private Parties.

NIGHT ON DR. WILEY'S ONCE MORE... Food Manufacturers Establish Press Bureau to War on Expert.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Big food manufacturers, joined for a concerted effort to take the administration of the food law from Dr. Wiley's hands...

The bureau is said to be backed by unlimited funds. Dr. Wiley charges that its members possess knowledge of the secret files of the Chemistry Bureau...

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The charge was strengthened today when it became known that Dr. Wiley has in his possession a transcript of what appears to be a carbon copy of a secret report of the Pure Food Board...

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For Constipation TRY EX-LAX A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes 10 and 25 Cents.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS UP TO THE WORLD. Editor of The Call: In the evening edition of the New York World of February 27, much space was given to the editorial column...

Editor of The Call: In today's issue of The Call under heading of "Aid for Lawrence From Many Sides," there seems to be a typographical error in the citation of the Socialist party of Elizabeth, N. J. It should read, Branch 13 of the Socialist party, etc.

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WEBB AND FARRELL GO TO INDIANAPOLIS Accused Iron Workers Lose Extradition Fight—Franklin Fined \$4,000.

Patrick Farrell and Frank C. Webb, local iron workers, who were indicted on a charge of complicity in the so-called nation wide dynamite conspiracy, must go to Indianapolis to stand trial on the charges pending against them...

Both Farrell and Webb said they would not appeal the case, but would go to Indianapolis to be on hand on March 12, the date set for pleading. They are both out on \$10,000 bail each, and the bail will be renewed pending their appearance in Indianapolis.

LOS ANGELES, March 1.—Bert M. Franklin, former "hit" investigator for the McNamara defense, today was fined \$4,000 for "corruptly influencing" Juror Robert Bain, one of the jurors selected to try the McNamara brothers here on charges of blowing up the Los Angeles Times. Sentence was pronounced by Judge Cabanis, before whom Franklin had pleaded guilty earlier in the week.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—Bonds amounting to \$1,200 were forfeited here today in cases pending against Robert J. Foster, detective for the National Erectors Association, who is accused of drawing a revolver with intent to kill Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' Union, and chief of the labor leaders indicted by the Federal Government in the alleged dynamiting conspiracy. Foster is in Los Angeles and failed to appear for a hearing before Justice Kelly.

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CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street 8 P. M., People's Forum Mr. Charles B. Booth "Mrs. Ballington Booth's Work for America's Prisoners."

MEETINGS TODAY MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 5's Dance. Branch 5 will give another one of its Saturday night dances this evening at Room 18, 250 West 125th street. Tickets are 10 cents, including hat and refreshments.

Official Labor News OF Greater New York All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the unions concerned. All matter should be addressed to the Labor Editor of The Call, and must be in this office by noon of the day preceding its publication.

BOOKKEEPERS' UNION 12646. The regular monthly meeting of Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union No. 12646, was held Wednesday evening at 43 East 22d street.

Many Eggs Sold Despite High Prices WASHINGTON, March 1.—Exportation of eggs from the United States last year, notwithstanding high prices, was the largest ever recorded.

NEW REVIEW CONCERT TAKES PLACE TONIGHT The concert and reception of the New Review Publishing Association will be held tonight at the Liberal Club rooms, 132 East 19th street.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS John P. Edwards, Wilmington, Del.—We do not know what arrangements have been made for Lady Warwick's tour of this country, but you might find out from National Secretary John M. Work, 205 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

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ERON PREP. SCHOOL 153-157 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

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DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 325 E. 94th St. Tel. 3267 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 103 E. 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 340-L Harlem.

George Oberdorfer 1393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street. Pharmacist. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT Free public lectures, most of them illustrated by stereopticon views of motion pictures, will be delivered in New York tonight, under the auspices of the Board of Education, as follows, beginning at 8:15 o'clock:

MANHATTAN. American Museum of Natural History, 77th street: "Art as an Interpretation of Human Life," Alfred W. Martin.

BRONX. Public School 37, 145th street: "Irish Music," Mrs. Helen O'Donnell.

QUEENS. New York Parental School, Jamaica avenue, L. I.: "In the Amazon Jungle," Algot Lange.

ANNOUNCEMENTS Today is the tenth and last day of the bazaar and fair which has moved from Independence Hall to Metropolitan Saeiger Hall, Watkins street and Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, and which is being held for the benefit of the building fund of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS Small Ads That Bring Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most widely read daily paper. Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 insertion, 7c per line; 3 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 25c per line. Seven words to a line.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Mailli, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.		Sunday Issue Only.	Week-Day Issue Only.	Sun. and Week-Day Issue.
For One Year	.....	\$1.00	\$2.25	3.00
For Six Months	.....	.....	1.15	1.50
For Three Months	.....	.....	.....	.....
For One Month	.....	.....	.....	.....

Printed at the New York Postoffice as second class mail matter.

VOL. 5. SATURDAY, MARCH 2. No. 62.

PERFORMING THE "IMPOSSIBLE"

Once again has the irrepressible character of the class struggle been demonstrated in the failure to avert the tremendous strike now under way in Great Britain. Even though the economic life of the nation was understood to be at stake, the inexorable class war between exploiter and exploited asserted itself openly.

The efforts made to avert this contingency curiously demonstrate how, in critical situations, capitalistic conceptions of government and political economy not only break down hopelessly, but actually reverse themselves, their most powerful advocates being the first to abandon, or by their actions declare against them.

For instance, there is that persistent conception of the function of government being merely the preservation of "law and order" and the protection of the "rights" of private property. In all previous strikes governmental activities were practically directed to the suppression of the strikers under the above pretext. Now, under the same pretext again, the British Government, failing to avert the strike, and despairing of its ability to suppress it by the ordinary methods, makes a change of front instantly, and, following what is now obviously the line of least resistance, announces that it will use all its efforts to enforce the principle of the minimum wage upon the employers, or take over their property and operate it as a public utility.

Governments, like individuals, do not as they will, but as they must. There is no choice in this matter. No ethical considerations have determined this reversal of the usual position. A million men, solidly united, and with the power in their hands to paralyze practically all industry until their demands are conceded, constitute the hard "materialistic" fact, the economic determinism that has compelled this right-about face.

According to all the canons of classical political economy, the attempt to regulate wages by statute law must always fail. It is an impossibility, as was demonstrated in the fourteenth century, when laws regulating wages were enacted and had to be abandoned because they could not be enforced. The idea was universally inculcated that such attempts were not only contrary to the laws of political economy but also to those of nature and the "eternal law" of supply and demand. And now we behold the spectacle of the government of that country, which more than any other has formulated this capitalist political economy, announcing that it will ignore the eternal laws of supply and demand, enact a minimum wage into statute law and enforce it upon the buyers of labor power. It may be theoretically impossible, but necessity recognizes it as an attempt that must be made nevertheless.

It will not fail this time, however. The coal owners will be quickly converted to the belief that it is entirely possible, when behind it lurks the threatening alternative of the government taking over their property and operating it to preserve intact the industrial life of the community. There was no such alternative, however, when the attempt was made to fix wages by statute law in the fourteenth century. The wage system, then in its infancy, could not be bound or its growth retarded in that manner. But it is now decrepit, decaying, and about to pass away, and the alternative appears now clearly enough in the possibility of government ownership or "State Socialism," the first necessary stage in the great transformation that now impends over the capitalist system of production throughout the world. And even if the attempt to fix a minimum wage be doomed to failure, the attempt must be made lest worse happen.

It is worth noting, too, that though the demands of the miners are being voiced by Socialists as leaders, there is no demand from them for nationalization of the mines by the government. They are, contrary to popular belief, not hankering after "paternalism" and expect nothing from the government except what they can compel from it. And in this connection, too, it is also worth noting that the government itself makes no claim that its proposal of nationalization of the coal mines is a measure of "paternalism" extended to the workers, but, on the contrary, announces it as a "drastic measure" to bring the recalcitrant mine owners to time should they refuse to concede the principle of a minimum wage.

All the old "impossibilities" vanish as the working class arises in its united strength. Regulation of wages by statute law, "paternalism" and Socialism are all "impossible" in the political economy of the exploiting class, until the time arrives when they become inevitable. Capitalist political economy is breaking down with the breakdown of the capitalist system; its "impossibilities" are becoming quite possible, and the system itself is seemingly going out of existence with a surprising performance of back somersaults of these and other kinds.

SOCIAL PARASITISM AND THE LAW

There is probably no country in the world that within the last fifty years has enacted so much of what is called "freak" legislation as the United States, and it can be readily enough seen that this is largely the result of a steady and persistent inculcation in the public mind of the omnipotence of law, in regulating or controlling all phases of human activity. With millions of people the legal prohibition of an action is about equivalent to permanently abolishing it, despite the notorious and palpable fact that multitudes of these enactments cannot be enforced. They have got to be shown, and even when they are shown the belief in the omnipotence of law in this respect remains, on the whole, unshaken. The law is, in the minds of these people, still all-sufficient to regulate everything from the size of trusts to the length of hampins.

A sample of this sort of legislation is now proposed in Albany by an Assemblyman, one Seeley, who has introduced a bill making it a criminal offense to give or receive a "tip." Both the giver and receiver are liable to a fine of from \$50 to \$100 for each offense.

If it were not for the superstitious belief in the power of the law, the impossibility of abolishing the custom of tipping by this method would be at once apparent to the meanest intelligence. The detection of the alleged "crime" is not possible once in a thousand of such transactions, and even if such a law were declared "constitutional," its enforcement would be just as impossible.

And if there is any particular group of men who should know this from personal experience it is our "public servants" in representative bodies. It is a crime to "tip" them, and numberless laws have been enacted to abolish that custom, but they have in no way prevented Legislatures and Assemblies from being bought, as Tom Lawson declared, like stinking mackerel on a Boston wharf. The only difference between the public official who receives a bribe and the waiter who gets a tip is that the former renders a secret and shameful service to his patron, while the latter performs an open and legitimate one. But in neither case can the law be enforced, because of the practical impossibility of detection.

That there is an element of parasitism involved in the custom of tipping is undoubtedly true, but no more so than in the case of bribing politicians and public officeholders. But this parasitism is a direct result of our general social and economic system, and inseparable from it, as the struggle for a livelihood and the general insecurity and uncertainty that attaches to it thrusts parasitism in countless forms upon millions of people, from open beggary down to political corruption and bribery, with the custom of tipping as a sort of intermediate phase.

Modern capitalist society, as old Thomas Carlyle once summed it up, is composed in the main of "workmen, beggars and thieves." Let us rid ourselves of thieves and the beggars will disappear. The workers will then be able to take care of themselves, and parasitism in every form will become superfluous and unnecessary, and ultimately vanish from the earth.

The Situation That Was



A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE

Translated for The Call From Stradinecks (The Worker), Official Organ of the National Lettish Organization of the Socialist Party, by RICHARD HANSEN.

Note—This letter was written by a prisoner in the Central Prison, Moscow, and is one of the few that got to the human wolves who are watching the men and women who have been buried in the prison tomb.

From Riga I was transported to Moscow, because I had taken part in the "food strike" of which you may have heard before, and therefore do not need to describe it.

I will relate to you some of the scenes that I came in contact with. If you would like to form some conception of existing conditions here you will have to recall to mind the inquisition times of the Middle Ages, where are to be found press of the torturers, showing the cruel practices of the dark centuries.

You may shake your head and say: "How could that be possible in a capital city of Europe, and in the twentieth century, and in the enlightenment of civilization?"

But you must not forget that that capital city is in Russia!

Just imagine what we have to endure when prisoners drink tobacco juice, poison their blood with copper, or swallow the excrement of their consumptive comrades only for the purpose of being admitted into the hospital!

We are punished for every petty deed without cause. We are put into a small, dark room (carcer) without furniture, and there kept for a month on dry bread and cold water and whipped in addition.

We are flogged, because we do not stand upright enough before the prison officials, namely, for such reasons as writing letters about the bad food we are receiving. Furthermore, we are all commonly responsible for each one's "crime." The rules of the prison demand no erasing must be done in the blank book, which some of the prisoners receive for writing. If some one happens to disobey this rule and erases a word he is put in a cold underground cell for thirty days, and all the other prisoners have to suffer for the same "crime." They are put in one room, where the furniture is all taken out and they have to remain for seven days, sleeping on the cold cement floor without mattresses or coverings. Their food consists of a piece of bread (1-3-4 pounds) and cold water.

You can imagine what the consequences are for those unfortunates to remain in unheated rooms for so long, and in weather such as Moscow's—24 and 50 degrees below zero—to lie on the bare floor, half naked and with only bread for food.

Consumption and other diseases are so common that the sick cannot be distinguished from the "healthy." I say "healthy" for the reason that they call me "healthy," who have already suffered five years under these conditions, enduring the horrors of Riga's "Museum" (so is called the torture chamber of the police headquarters) and the heavy hand of Livona's barons and their agents.

Official statistics show a death rate of 40 percent in the prison hospital. Under such conditions people fall

into despair. Two years ago (1910) attempts were made to kill an assistant of the head official. The attempt did not prove successful, but the enraged guards killed four prisoners in their cells. I do not know how many more were injured. Others were taken to the court martial.

On January 11, 1911, two prisoners admitted to free themselves from the general torturer, Drouzinn, an assistant of the superintendent. They grabbed revolvers from the attendants guarding the chamber of Drouzinn, then killed the main guard and three other guards. But when they rushed into the room they saw that their utter dismay that the General had escaped. As both assassins had weapons it was impossible for the other attendants to take them as easily as if they had been unarmed. A regiment of soldiers was called. When the Governor promised the desperadoes that they would not be subjected to corporal punishment they surrendered themselves. By the order of the court martial both of these men were afterward hung.

After this last attempt, conditions improved somewhat. Corporal punishment was partly abandoned. The term in the cold carcer was shortened. But nevertheless present conditions are as unbearable as before.

The cells are always damp and unclean. These cells are washed three or four times a day with rags, which are left in the corner of the room forever. This is all the cleaning that is done and you can imagine what kind of protection it is against consumption and other diseases.

The prisoners are not given underwear, stockings, towels, etc. Instead of stockings they are given pieces of linen, the size of a handkerchief, which they can wind around their feet. It is impossible to go out even for the half hour that is allowed.

As to food, no one can describe the kind of food that is given us. It is far from wholesome, which would prevent the bacilli of diseases. Food is given in a metallic dish. Eight or ten men, healthy and sick, eat out of one dish.

For those who have money of their own, they are not allowed to get groceries from outside but twice a month, and then only \$1.50 worth each time.

The prison building is an old fortress, surrounded by a wall twenty feet high. In each of the four corners are towers. One of these towers is called "Pougatchew's Tower," because the prominent Russian rebel Pougatchew was held there as prisoner in the seventeenth century.

Most of the present prisoners here are superstitious, uneducated creatures that are sitting to be seen in the zoological gardens. Political prisoners have mostly been tortured to death or have been sent to provincial prisons.

The heart bleeds in observing these unfortunate human beings, who are always half starving and terrified by the barbaric treatment.

The prominent Russian author Mirkaloffsky quotes from the novel: "In Dostoyevsky the following: "In

the small corner behind the cell door, where there is not place for more than a pair of rubbers, there is heaped so much pain and suffering that it would be sufficient to fill many a high story building."

Comparing the present conditions in Russian's prisons with those of the time when Dostoyevsky was in prison we may justly say that his small corner behind the cell door and the whole of his "House of the Dead" (a novel) would be regarded as a comfortable and happy one on earth.

From the Lettish Social Democratic semi-weekly Stradinecks.

Under the name of "The Food Strike" is to be understood an organized action of protest from the prisoners, rejecting the food that is given them. These kinds of protests are very common in the prisons of Russia, and sometimes last as long as one week. They are willing rather to die than bear the inhuman conditions. The government is sometimes, conceding to their demands, bettering the general conditions, releasing sick comrades from the dark carcers, lessening corporal punishments, etc.

In "The Food Strike" of Riza's central prison, November, 1911, 500 prisoners took part. The majority of them were the captured members of the Lettish Socialist party. After three days of awful hunger they won the battle. But afterward the leaders were scattered among the worst dungeons of Russia. R. H.

CAPTAINS BOLD

By WILBY HEARD.

We'll have you know we're the captains great Of "American Industry." We scoff in scorn at the growling waves That heave our commercial sea.

For we know the men who man our ships; And we know what each one thinks. As one they'll fight for their captains bold, 'Till the last soul slaving sinks.

The life boats away in the storm-tossed air, And heavily we stand beside— The first to save our gallant selves, What e'er to the rest betide.

For you see, we are the captains great Of "American Industry." We're in cohorts with every shark That swims our commercial sea.

We laugh in sport at the moans that rise From passengers high and low; We'll save ourselves and the few we want. The rest of them all may go—

Unless—but no—why yes!—what's that? Our sailors in mutiny? Have the slaves joined hands? If so, we're lost, On our grand commercial sea.

THE BAD SAMARITAN

The following reply, published in the Boston Transcript was sent by Rev. Dr. De Normandie to the Boston Socialist Club, which had requested by circular a collection for the Lawrence strikers:

To the Executive Committee of the Boston Socialist Club: Gentlemen—In reply to your request to take a contribution in my church for the relief of the sufferers by the strike at Lawrence, I wish to say that you may be assured that those of us who have comfortable homes are filled with anxiety and sympathy, and a desire to assist and relieve, as far as we can, those who are in need. A deep concern pervades the State at the difficulties which present themselves in our neighboring city.

It is pitiful that in this land of prosperity and abundance things are so unequally shared that there should be any who today are cold or hungry or poorly clad, and I am sure that all churches everywhere, near or far, will be glad to do all that is possible to help them. It is not our way to take contributions at so short a notice, nor do we depend upon special contributions for our charity work.

I think we should come to much more fair and mutual understanding of all the conditions which confront us. Everyone is ready to admit that multitudes of wage earners are poorly paid, and we should all like to correct this. I approve of every kind of union and combinations and meetings for discussion and arbitration by which employers and employed can come to better terms. I know that in the past almost every kind of reform has resorted to violence at last—but I had hoped that in our day, with all our talk about arbitration, we had reached a better and more peaceful era.

When, however, you speak of the unemployed, I hear there is not a person in Lawrence who is willing to work but can work. I hear that several thousand are longing to go to work but cannot. Why? Because they are forbidden. It may be by the terms of unions they have promised to abide by; by the commands of leaders they are bound to obey. They have surrendered this. I do not quite see what is to be done. But to me, any one who cannot be his own master as to what work he will do, what hours he will work if he has opportunity, is under an rigorous tyranny as the old world has ever known. Every vestige of freedom for which this country stands has been surrendered or taken from him. Every one who attempts to keep another from working where or when he can, every one who threatens to wreck the houses or machinery or industry—belongs to that company of tyrannical rulers who disgrace history and who think that their own arbitrary rule is the voice of humanity, and they deserve as swift and severe condemnation as history has, in the long run, applauded.

I notice that one of your leaders is reported as saying that as soon as the way at Lawrence they will call out every worker at every mill. If such a condition is before us we had better reserve our aid for sufferers in larger numbers nearer home in the immediate future.

If I were to send aid—and I should be glad to help relieve any that I can—I should want to know precisely about its distribution, for I have heard a rumor, which I trust is ill-founded, that a distinction is made between those who are entirely obedient to command and those who are not. I am very much interested in your appeal to the churches. For several years past Socialists (I know Socialists are of every variety and that no

definition of what Socialism stands for which is of any very definite meaning or the value has ever been given) both here and abroad, have engaged in violent denunciation of the Church—Protestant or Catholic—to a large degree absented themselves from its services and activities. In this I think they have done their good, for they have aroused the Church to clearer vision and more earnest effort to do its legitimate work in social service. And now at this moment any great need has arisen they turn to the very organizations they have so bitterly berated—a frank acknowledgment that the Church is the center and support of all the great philanthropies and charities of Christendom.

In the midst of all this world-wide unrest and these constant industrial outbreaks, I notice just about the same grasping, arbitrary, selfish and tyrannical conduct, just the same play of passion, by an undeveloped human nature, wanting to do the same things and in the same way and spirit; with just such exaggerated violence and disregard of all law and order, as have characterized the same always a peril to all business and social welfare.

Yet I do believe that out of all this unrest and out of all the phases of Socialism in its better understanding, there will come some wider, deeper, stronger sense of human brotherhood—but there is no permanent help or remedy except that until we are resolved to work together for a better human nature around. I am, most truly yours, JAMES DE NORMANDIE, 45 Lambert avenue, Roxbury.

If the Boston Socialist Club wished to get an expression from the revered philanthropist, they certainly succeeded; if they actually aspired that he would assist the Lawrence strikers financially, they certainly failed. They got words, nothing more.

Rev. Normandie isn't going to do anything for the strikers. If he has any sympathy at all, to say nothing of any money, it is rather for those who "hears" are inclined to scab on the fellows. In short, he wants the scabs broken and says so in many, many words. He has "heard a rumor" that "a distinction is made between those who are entirely obedient to command, and those who are not" in distributing relief to the working people of Lawrence, and in case he did not he should want to be very certain that the "obedient" ones, the ones who are willing to return to work on the same terms offered, should get the share. Also, he is not nearly so much horrified by the tales of hunger that several thousand of the workers have lost their "individual liberty" and cannot go back to work because they are forbidden by the tyrannical union.

Also, he regards the application of a frank acknowledgment that the church stands for capitalism and exploitation and robbery of the workers, they have certainly had it handed to them by Rev. De Normandie.

To the Leaders of the "Men and Religion Forward Movement"

By REV. J. C. HOGAN.

You tell me that "through the gospel of your churches do we deal with the real cause of all human misery and wrong in the world, and that all human efforts at uplift and reform are treating only with symptoms; that the thing to do is to change the individual, or, in other words, get right with God."

As Socialists we contend that to improve environment will change men and prove social and economic conditions give them a chance to be decent, but you capitalist preachers have failed to show any economically or politically changed men as the result of your efforts, and if the average preacher or church member you have in mind we ask what advantage to society would a million a day of such so-called changed men be, seeing your churches and pulpits are already full of these changed men who are no better, socially or economically speaking, than the political frauds and capitalist thieves they vote with and support.

As Professor Giddings, of Columbia University, says, "The United States, as a matter of fact, today stands for thief rule, and that by a gang of thieves worse than those Christ drove out of the temple."

Get right with God? Yes, but no man's relations with God can be right so long as his relations with his fellow men are wrong. No salvation is worth anything to society that does not put a man into right relation with his fellow men.

You call upon the people to be clean, and socially and economically speaking, give them nothing but sewer water to drink and wash in, while you yourselves are politically very dirty, the fruits of your lives and votes being proof.

There is a never ending struggle between the working class and the capitalist class as to the wages to be paid for a given amount of labor or production. The interests of the working class and the capitalist class are diametrically opposed to each other, and all the sermonizing of those preachers who guard in the name of Christ the ill-gotten gains of the rich criminals of our land—cannot make those interests harmonious, or become identical.

Is it not true that the practical working of the Golden Rule is impossible while the profit system remains in existence? How can we practice the Golden Rule under the capitalist system? Do

you practice it? Are you not supporting capitalism and opposing Socialism? Do not Mongrelism instead of Christianity are representing? Is it not the best sarcasm to talk about religion in cannibalism of the present system, which men devour each other like lions, and in which the millions who are robbed of what they produce sink into poverty while their sons are driven to crime and their daughters to prostitution?

Socialists believe that the real solution of the world is impossible while the state of economic damnation exists.

We declare, and challenge you to do that it is utterly impossible for a man to be individually righteous and collectively unrighteous. If you support your vote and influence the present capitalist system you immediately become partaker of its sins, vices and iniquities. If you vote to sustain a political system which is vile and corrupt, you partake its villainous and corruption.

Prayers, sermons, songs and pious feebleness cannot free you from the usual and collective responsibility of existing conditions.

How do you defend your support of a capitalist system which is distasteful to Christian? or explain your individual ignorance or open hostility to Socialism which is the essence of Christianity?

How do you defend your support of individual righteousness while you partakers and defenders of collective unrighteousness? Can you and will you answer these questions?

STILL RUNNING.

A very small negro boy was a bar attendant at a boy's reading on the west coast of Africa, a way called for the same book, a way turned to the same page which he looked eagerly at and laughed heartily.

The attendant's curiosity aroused by a performance, many reported, so he followed the boy one night, and, looking over his shoulder, saw that he opened a book at a picture of a tall, a terrified negro across a field was just about to ask what the was, for the laugh had again tipped up to him, when he looked round, grinning. "What's that?" he cried. "The same old story," he said.