

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

# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1911.

## MUNICIPAL LEAGUE AND REYNOLDS UNITE TO FIGHT WOMAN

### Several Reformers, One of Them Male, Hold Strange Trial.

## SMIRCH CHARACTER

### Mrs. Miadowicz Called Prostitute Without Being Asked to Tell Her Story.

By CARRIE W. ALLEN.

An extra legal trial was held in the case of Mrs. Dora Miadowicz, who was convicted of prostitution by Magistrate Murphy, at the headquarters of the Woman's Municipal League last Thursday, February 9, James B. Reynolds, Assistant District Attorney of the county of New York, conducting the trial.

The proceedings were conducted behind closed doors, no member of the press being admitted, with Miss Smith, probation officer of the Woman's Night Court, as the star witness, and members of the Woman's Municipal League in the jury box.

The ostensible object of the extra legal proceedings was to vindicate the conduct of Magistrate Murphy and prove, by fair means or foul, that the woman he had convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of an officer was a confirmed woman of the streets.

Had there been the slightest desire on the part of the Assistant District Attorney, or the Woman's Municipal League, really to arrive at the facts in the case, they would certainly have asked some person to be present who knew the facts from the standpoint of Mrs. Miadowicz, the relator in the case.

Why were not Miss Woodbridge and Miss Rembaum, the secretary and the attorney of the Women's Prison Association, invited to be present? Why did they not ask the woman to be there who had made the charges against Magistrate Murphy, both from a public platform and in the columns of The Call? Why did the Assistant District Attorney and the Woman's Municipal League not ask the most interested person, Mrs. Miadowicz herself, to be present at the trial and give her a fair chance to defend herself?

Mrs. Hazard, the president of the Woman's Municipal League, was written to and requested to ask me, as the person who had made the charges against Magistrate Murphy, to be there, which she failed to do. In response to the request of a number of fair-minded people, however, I was present.

Replying to my query for the meeting of the Woman's Municipal League, the colored man at the door said: "Oh, yes, the clause 79 meeting is in this room," which accounted to some of us for the word that had gone out that the specially created committee to work with the magistrates of the Inferior Courts, composed of Sage Foundation men, were to be present. To the everlasting credit of these men, let it be recorded that they were not present.

To Determine the Truth. The proceedings were opened by Mrs. Hazard, who explained in a few words that the meeting had been called as a consequence of a meeting which had been held at Cooper Union on the evening of January 19. At that meeting sweeping charges had been made in regard to the conduct of one of the magistrates at the Woman's Night Court. In view of this, the Woman's Municipal League had called the meeting to hear the other side and determine the truth in regard to the accusations. Miss Smith, senior probation officer, was present, and would then what she knew of the case, and of course as they knew Miss Smith and had worked with her, they would quite rely on the truth of anything she might say.

Mrs. Hazard then introduced Mr. James B. Reynolds, whom she said would conduct the trial—pardon me, speaking. When this gentleman took the chair, some of us wondered whether we were gazing at Mr. James B. Reynolds, member of the national intelligence committee and professional

## WHAT ERRING PATRIOTS GET

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—What is the use of being a cook if one cannot reserve for one's self a few tidbits in the kitchen now and then?

Thus thought Private Satoris Brown, Troop E, 10th cavalry, U. S. A., detailed as cook at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Following this same line of thought got Brown into difficulties. After the court-martial Brown discovered that he had exchanged five months liberty for three pounds of beef. In addition, at the expiration of this sentence, Brown will find himself dishonorably discharged from the army and disenfranchised.

For shooting himself in the hand with a rifle, thus incapacitating himself for duty, Private John W. Hamilton, 2d company, Coast artillery corps, at Fort Wright, N. Y., was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for eight months, together with forfeiture of \$10 a month of his pay for that period.

The conviction of Private Daniel Mix, 12th company, coast artillery corps, as a burglar has resulted in a sentence of no less than seven years at hard labor in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Mix was stationed at Fishers Island, N. Y., when he became short of money and started out to make up the deficit. He broke into two houses during the night. However, jewels and silver plate did not make up his booty, as might be expected from the sentence imposed. The list is made up of such articles as "one white bed quilt, with red worsted trimmings, one bed quilt with rose figures and pink lining," and "one sofa pillow, blue with red spots." Mix was accused with stealing also "one toy boat, value 50 cents" and one sofa pillow, with blue stripes," but was acquitted of these two specifications.

## BERNARD SHAW FEARS TARHEEL BIOGRAPHER

LONDON, Feb. 11.—G. B. Shaw, in an interview concerning his biography, which is being written by Archibald Henderson, of North Carolina, said he did not know what moved Henderson to do this work.

"He added," "He wrote to me, apparently under the impression that I was an impudent young man of about fifteen years. He wished some particulars of my career for about half a page. He discovered to his astonishment that to write a history of me would be to write a history of the last quarter of the nineteenth and probably the first quarter of the twentieth century."

Shaw professed to be awaiting the biography in terror. He said he had corresponded much with Mr. Henderson and had told him a lot of things which he had utterly forgotten, but probably his statements were contradictory.

Shaw said in conclusion: "When the book appears I will probably have to leave the country."

## GIRL TAKES CARBOLIC ACID FOR TONIC

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—Miss Carrie Adams, an amanuensis, twenty-five years old, was taken to the Stamford Hospital late last night in a serious condition from carbolic acid, which she had swallowed while in the company of Robert Ryle, a Stamford young man with whom she had been keeping company. This afternoon she was removed from the hospital to her home. Her condition was still serious.

A mistake in medicine bottles was responsible for Miss Adams' condition, her father said tonight. "Carrie has been in ill health and was taking a tonic," he said.

Ryle hurried Miss Adams to a physician's office nearby. After working on her for some time the physicians sent Miss Adams to the hospital.

## HARRIMAN LINES DID BIG BUSINESS IN 1910

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Harriman railway lines carried 10 per cent of the estimated 1910 passenger traffic of the United States, or 49,491,000 people without fatal accident to any of the number. This result is ascribed to the installation of safety devices and is believed to have no parallel in the railroad world.

The report containing this data has been compiled in the office of Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation on the system, including the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, a total of 17,960 miles.

## ANARCHIST "PLOT" NOW FOUND IN ROME

ROME, Feb. 12.—The Tribuna prints a circumstantial story of an "anarchist plot" to throw bombs at King Victor Emanuel and King Peter of Servia, who is to visit Rome shortly. The paper says that an Italian anarchist named Daniello, who resided in New York and London, and who is now here, expected to be joined by two other anarchists from London. These were arrested at Trieste and the plot was "frustrated."

## DIED FROM GAS AFTER BIRTHDAY

### Two Girls' Lives Shut Off by Inhaling Fumes in Crowded Tenement.

Two young girls, Tillie and Annie Gershowitz, cousins, nineteen and seventeen years old respectively, who boarded in a decrepit tenement at 13 Orchard street, were found dead in their room yesterday from gas. The young women had celebrated their birthdays Saturday night in the presence of many of their East Side friends.

Yesterday the same friends gathered, but only to look upon the dead faces of the girls. They boarded in Lederman's three rooms on the third floor. It is said that the tragedy was accidental.

The two girls came to America together three months ago. Tillie has two unmarried sisters living on Stanton street, but the two cousins wanted to live together and there was not room enough for both in the Stanton street apartment. They secured one of William Lederman's three rooms. Lederman and his wife Rosie and his two daughters, one of whom was about the age of Tillie, and the two cousins comprised the household in the little flat.

Sadie Lederman got the cousins work in the paper box factory on Canal street where she worked. There was nothing to spoil their happiness. They each earned \$5 a week, and when a girl gets good board and lodging for \$3 that leaves plenty for clothes and lunch and pleasure. One ought to save toward a dowry out of that.

Sadie Lederman liked her two boarders and took pleasure in telling them things they didn't know about the city. She heard that their birthdays fell on the same day and saw her chance to dispel any feeling of homesickness they might have. When the three girls got home from work Saturday evening the little flat was packed with girls from the factory and the neighborhood and their sweethearts. That was the party.

An ample supper, games and jokes and feeling ended the evening until midnight. Then the party broke up and the cousins went to bed.

Early yesterday morning William Lederman was awakened by the smell of gas. He tried the jets in the front two rooms and the hall, but they were turned off. He pushed through the door into the girls' room. The jet there was turned on.

News travels quickly on the East Side, and all day long friends called. A cracked soup plate on a three-legged stool stood near the head of the bed, for \$17 is not enough to bury two. Dimes and quarters and nickels and pennies clinked into the plate.

The planned packing case which served as a bureau, stood in a corner with a cracked mirror above it. On a nail in the wall over the bed was a tin wash tub. Under a cheese cloth cover on another wall hung their scanty wardrobe. There was no carpet on the floor and the painted walls were cracked and blistered.

## SAYS LINCOLN WOULD ABOLISH WAGE SLAVERY

According to Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah, if Abe Lincoln were alive today he would surely do something for the workers to rid them of their slavery as wage earners. Thus spoke the preacher at the Hudson Theater yesterday afternoon.

In his opinion the present day employer was worse than the slave owner, because the former cared nothing about the health of his employes.

Holmes declared that human flesh was the cheapest thing in America today and that the only place one could see appliances for the safeguard of factory workers was in the American Museum of Safety and not in the factories.

Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, spoke of "The Safeguard of the Child Toller." He said that if the wrongs of this sort of labor were eliminated that the man and woman toiler would not need safeguarding. He argued that everybody believed in the abolition of child labor, but instead of fighting the system they fought each other. Child labor, according to Lovejoy, is the cause of the "great army of unemployed" and other evils which he refrained from mentioning.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the Consumers' League, had for her subject "The Safeguard of the Woman Toller." She pleaded that the young girls be saved and that this country do the same as enlightened European countries and do away with the woman night worker.

## WORKERS CHEER AT WARREN MEETING

### Speakers Denounce Constitution—They Laud Debs and Red Flag.

With eloquence and enthusiasm two Socialist speakers, the Rev. Henry Frank, of New York, and Franklin H. Wentworth, of Salem, Mass., stood before a big gathering of American workers yesterday afternoon at the Montauk Theater, Brooklyn, which was the occasion of a Warren protest meeting, and showed to them that the Constitution of the United States had been trampled upon and ripped to remnants by an autocratic and plutocratic class of capitalists. They told the audience that here there is no longer a cradle of liberty, that it has been covered with dust many years ago.

And if tremendous applause is considered a criterion of belief in the speakers and their stirring words, there was not a person in the playhouse but who was more of a Socialist when he left than before.

Morris Hillquit was unable to speak at the meeting. There was an unusually large sprinkling of women present.

Over the speakers' table was spread a flag of ermine; also one was suspended from beneath the first balcony. Leighton Baker, who presided, in introducing the Rev. Mr. Frank, stated that the audience was gathered to do honor to Fred Warren, then convicted, sentenced and pardoned editor of the Appeal to Reason. He said that freedom of speech and of the press were provided for in the Constitution, but both had been blotted out by the courts.

"It would be a mistake," said Frank, "if we assume that we are here to exalt any individuals, no matter how they may have sacrificed themselves for so great a cause. Men are but expressions of lofty purposes. The masses are of greater importance to the universe than individuals. I have never had the pleasure of looking upon the countenance of Warren, but he must be a strong character, he must have hardy substance in his veins."

Sop for Workers. "Doubtless every one here has respect for the President, and it is right that they should have. But if the President sees the error which the judiciary has performed, it is right that he should save that judiciary from further humiliation by altering the case, or if he cannot, pardon the offender. Taft called a halt upon all the plutocratic machinery of the courts when he pardoned Warren, and then he threw to the workers a sop. He thought that by pardoning Warren the case would end there, but it won't."

"He thought his action would appease the masses. He has grossly misjudged the citizenship of the United States. President Taft will harken unto the thunderbolts of protest against his insult to the workers from the length and breadth of this land and, perhaps, the world."

The speaker then reviewed the history of Fred Warren's case, and pointed out that Warren had been convicted of a crime which has no name in law.

"They wanted to get rid of the Appeal to Reason and Fred Warren. They thought they had accomplished it. But the case is not over, for the little Kansas editor has refused to pay the \$100 fine, reduced from \$1,500."

Frank referred to the imprisonment of Gene Debs at the time of the Pullman strike. The mention of the leader's name brought down the house into a roar of applause which lasted nearly two minutes.

"We are told that Warren was convicted because he printed something on the outside of an envelope and sneered in the face of the courts. How about H. H. Rogers, who, while on the witness stand as part-owner of the Standard Oil, told the lawyers funny stories, joked with the judges. Don't you know that the Standard Oil is mightier than the Constitution? That Rockefeller is greater than Roosevelt?"

Constitution Already Gone. "The Constitution does not exist. It has been ripped into threads long ago. There is not a judge on the bench who respects it."

Miss Evelyn Warrick then gave a vocal selection, the words of which were supplied by Professor Shedd, of the University of Rochester, in his poem, "The Red Flag."

Wentworth at once launched into the very heart of his subject. Said he: "Other sufferings, other miseries, are still rampant because the working class has not as yet cultivated intelligence enough to refrain from voting rascals and exploiters into political power. I, too, honor Taft, and am glad that he said what he did in pardoning Warren, who never asked for pardon. There are men who have given up their life's blood for the Socialist movement, and it is fitting that we should assemble to resent an insult against the party, thrown at our feet by President Taft."

The Socialist is always an individual. The fact that Socialists are protesting individuals against the exploitation of the workers is just beginning to penetrate the skulls of our American statesmen.

## MEXICAN OFFICIALS SILENCE NEWSBOYS

### Insurrectos Gone South of Juarez—Preparing to Attack Navarro.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 12.—Abram Gonzales, provisional governor of the state of Chihuahua under the insurrecto government, today left El Paso and joined the board of strategy in the field at Zaragoza, which is about twenty miles from here in the state of Chihuahua. Whether or not he got a tip from the United States authorities to get out is unknown. Zaragoza is southeast of Juarez, which has been besieged by the insurrectos for over a week.

The insurrectos have withdrawn to the south of Juarez from the position they held west of the town, and there is every reason to believe that they are preparing to fight General Navarro when he comes in with his Federal reinforcements for Juarez.

He is still said to be near the station of Apumada, at San Jose ranch, where he has encamped his troops for water while he makes repairs to the railroad. The insurrectos are still maintaining that they have railroad mines and that if he takes the train after he reaches Juarez, to which point it has been repaired south from El Paso, he will surely be blown off the earth by their dynamite mines. Martin Castillos, who came up Friday with reinforcements going south for Orozco, came to El Paso last night and is now in jail here, having been arrested when he tried to return to Mexico carrying a rifle.

There was no ball fight in Juarez today. Although the troops were moved out of the ring Saturday that it might be given, the gambling and dance halls have not been reopened. All newsboys were called in today by the Juarez authorities and registered and the names of the papers they sell were recorded so that "seditious publications" can be stopped.

Cameras are still under the ban in Juarez, soldiers still pace the tops of all roofs, and as there was a sudden drop in the temperature today, this is no pleasant task. Neither is it pleasant for insurgents of the field, with few blankets and fewer clothes. Orozco's insurrectos are camped near Samalayuca, about thirty-two miles south of Juarez, with small detachments south, east and west of the town. There is little if any water between San Jose ranch, where Navarro's army is encamped, and Samalayuca, where Orozco is located and the insurrectos must wait for Navarro to cross the distance of forty or fifty miles before a fight.

STRIKERS GIVE NO TROUBLE. MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—Several strikes have been declared during the last few days in the cotton mills near Puebla, but the strikers are conducting themselves peacefully. No trouble is expected unless the strikes continue for a long period.

## CAVALRY GUARDS MEXICAN BORDER

SHAPTER, Tex., Feb. 12.—The company of 3d United States cavalry, which is doing patrol duty along the border below here, has had a busy time during the last two days preventing armed parties of Mexicans from coming to this side.

Arrivals here today from Presidio say that several squads of Mexican revolutionists crossed to this side of the river in an effort to make their way by the easiest and most direct route to the vicinity of Mulato, where fighting has been in progress at intervals for several days, and that the object of the armed invasion was to join the forces of rebels under Torribeo or Tego.

The American troops made their return to the other side with their arms. A large force of deputy United States marshals and customs guards is also doing patrol duty along the river.

Several hundred Mexican refugees, many of whom are women and children, are in a destitute condition and have consented to this side of the river to prevent being harmed by the bullets.

## SCORE OF PHILA. COPS TO LONE INTRUDER

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Firing behind an improvised fort of cotton bales on the pier at the foot of Chestnut street, a man of powerful frame held at bay a score of policemen bent on his capture early today. The besieged man fought until his last round of ammunition had been used, and his fort demolished. When the bluecoats clambered over the cotton bales he fought like a maniac, using the butt of his revolver as a means of defense, until he was finally overpowered. The battle on the wharf followed the alleged hold-up of the pier watchman, Robert Warren, who was badly beaten by the intruder.

Handcuffed by darkness the police began the hunt for their man. Suddenly a shot whizzed over their heads from the direction of a pile of cotton bales. Thus warned that the man intended to fight, the bluecoats drew his fire by various ruses. Several times the fugitive shot at a policeman's helmet held aloft on the end of a stick. When it was thought his ammunition was exhausted a rush was made on the fort and he was made prisoner. He gave the name of Robert Johnson and was held without bail.

## POVERTY TO VANISH AS SLAVERY DID

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12.—Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, professor of economics of the Johns Hopkins University, predicted that a day will come when poverty will be as obsolete as slavery, in an address today at the annual meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

"We have grown to look on poverty as a permanent condition," he said, "but there was a time when slavery was regarded as a necessary condition. Even Plato, in his vision of an ideal commonwealth included slavery. I believe some day the future generation will look back on the poverty of our day in the same astonishment we feel in contemplating slavery. The philosophy of slavery points in this direction."

The effort now being made to get at the cause of poverty, he said, is in the right direction and will lead to a solution of the whole problem.

So deep an impression was made by his prediction that he was asked after the meeting if he had been misunderstood. "No," he replied, "I believe that the modern world will see the end of poverty."

## DR. AKED HATES TO LEAVE JOHN D.

### Frisco Church Wants Rockefeller's Preacher; He's So Popular, You Know.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12.—Dr. Charles F. Aked, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, preached twice today at the First Congregational Church, and all the members of the church were enthusiastic. Some time ago one of the leading members of the church was in New York looking for a pastor to succeed the late Dr. George Adams, and Dr. Aked at that time declared that he regarded Frisco as the best field in this country for religious work, and that he would like to come out here.

This led to negotiations which resulted in Dr. Aked agreeing to come here, and preach for three weeks in the pulpit which Dr. Madison J. Peters has been filling since Dr. Adams' death.

Dr. Aked this evening was asked to give his impressions of San Francisco, or to speak about acceptance of a call from the First Congregational Church. He said that it would not be in good taste for him to discuss the matter at this time, as he had been here only forty-eight hours, and that there had been no popular call offered him.

It is known that the First Congregational Church leaders for some time have been urgent to get Dr. Aked to come out here. He was preaching for \$10,000 in New York, and he was willing to come out here for the same salary. Dr. Adams only received \$6,000, but the church agreed to pay the additional sum to get a man "so eloquent, and so well known" as Dr. Aked. It is known that Dr. Aked refused a call from Los Angeles at \$12,000 a year, a salary which was fixed by the Fifth Avenue Church, but which Dr. Aked refused to accept.

## SUFFOCATED BY SMOKE FROM FEATHER BED

ABBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Suffocated by smoke from a burning feather bed, Charles Fisher, aged forty years, a German baker, met death last night in his room in the boarding house conducted by Mrs. Emma Davison in Hammond avenue, Bradley Beach. He was found at the door of the room evidently having made an effort to escape.

When Fred York and Walter Lee threw the burning bed from a window and called Fisher from the room they found he was dead. Though his clothing was burned in some places, evidences that he had been lying on the bed and it is quite certain that he died of suffocation. What caused the fire is a mystery.

## JOAQUIN COSTA IS BURIED; MANY MOURN

SARAGOSSA, Spain, Feb. 12.—The funeral of Joaquin Costa, the well known writer and publicist, took place here this evening and was attended by over 40,000 persons. It was a most imposing spectacle. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of a score of men of the city. As the cortege slowly passed through the streets, artillery salutes were fired. All the labor unions and clubs of the city were represented, marching behind the coffin.

Impressiveness was added to the scene by the fact that thousands in the procession carried lighted torches as darkness fell before the cortege reached the cemetery. A large number of wreaths from representative men throughout Spain were placed on the grave, at which orations were delivered, in which high tributes were paid to the dead.

CAN NO ONE PREVENT IT? George von L. Meyer, secretary of the Navy; the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, and Judge Emory Spear, of Georgia, will judge at the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight. T. Roosevelt will also speak.

## WOMEN TOBACCO SLAVES WORK WITH BABIES AT SIDE

### Crudel Conditions Imposed on Helpless Workers by Trust.

## WAGES ARE PITIFUL

### Greedy Company Is Now "Absorbing" Drug and Stationery Stores.

There is a new slavery in the South—the slavery introduced by the American Tobacco Company, the tobacco trust, most of whose stripping factories are located in the states of North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky.

For twelve hours a day women and children, frequently mothers with babies clinging to their breasts, work in the "stemmeries," as the shops where the tobacco stripping is done are called, for a wage which ranges anywhere from \$1.25 to \$1.80 a week. The maximum wage paid to men strippers is \$6 a week. But the number of men strippers is few and far between. The tobacco trust profits women, girls and child workers. The average wage paid to some of these girl and child workers is from 3 to 12 cents a day.

These statements were made to a reporter of The Call by A. McAndrew, president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, whose headquarters is in Louisville, Ky.

President McAndrew is in New York now in connection with the work of his organization.

"The American Tobacco Company controls 96 per cent of the tobacco industry in the United States," President McAndrew said. "Most of the production is done in the South because there the trust can force labor to accept any price at all. Of course many of the factories in the South which are owned by the tobacco trust go under their own name and are subsidiary companies of the trust, so to say. But the exploitation in them is the same."

Nursing Mothers Toll. "The chief factories or stemmeries of the tobacco trust are in Winston-Salem, N. C., Durham, N. C., Richmond, Va., and Louisville, Ky. In these places I have myself seen women working in shops stripping tobacco while nursing their babies. The wages which the women are paid are so low that they cannot afford to stop from work for a moment. They cannot afford to give the babies away to some one to take care of them while they work, and so they keep their babies by their side in the factories. Many a mother keeps her children about the age of six by her side, not merely to look after them, but to work by her side. Children of eight and ten years are employed by the tobacco trust as strippers."

"I have talked only recently to a number of the girls employed by the tobacco trust in Louisville, and I am told that they are paid as low as one cent a day for work. Now, how do these girls live on a wage like that? In the sanitary conditions in the factories of the tobacco trust the following is the best illustration: On one floor a big trust shop in Louisville, women and girls are employed, of these 500 women there is only one drinking cup.

Ravages of Tuberculosis. "The result of these conditions is evidence in the large number of tuberculosis victims which the trust factories turn out year by year."

The most insidious condition according to McAndrew, prevail in the granulated tobacco plants; that is, those plants where such tobacco as Bull Durham or Duke is manufactured. Here the dust that is produced in grinding the tobacco is so thick that every one of the girls and women workers keep a wet sponge in their mouth so as not to inhale the dust.

Many of the factories of the tobacco trust in the South, the speaker said, looked more like nurseries than factories. The workers close their doors and begin to repair home. The enormous predominance of little girls and large number of women who are their babies in their arms, make it conceivable that these should be places of factories.

The condition of the men who have to support families on earnings of \$5 a week are beyond description, McAndrew said. They are always day in and day out for some time until either death comes or accident lands them in a destitute employment and they slowly die themselves again.

Conditions Nearer Home. Coming nearer here McAndrew said that the condition under which trust cigarette shops work their plays in Jersey City and in New York is also of the kind that should be a disgrace to any community.

Continued on page 3.

Continued on page 3.



ENGLISH MASTER PRINTERS FEARFUL

Afraid That if Present Demands Are Conceded, More Will Follow.

(Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The printers' fight for the eight-hour day is still in progress and shows signs of spreading. Seven great London societies have handed in notices, covering every branch of the trade, and the men who are at work in shops that have accepted the men's demands have agreed by a ballot of 9,274 against 303 to levy themselves 5 shillings each week while the fight lasts.

During the last week a modification in the men's demands has been made. The first demand was for a forty-eight hour week. An agreement has been concluded with 200 employers, conceding a fifty-hour week at once, conditionally upon the men returning to work in those shops. The agreement then provides that the terms made between the men still on strike and the masters' association will be accepted by the parties to the agreement on the conclusion of the main fight.

That the agreement is not a good one is certain, and its bad character is confirmed by the fact that the 200 shops demand that, during the next five years, they shall not be troubled by a strike on account of hours of work.

This is disappointing, for one would have thought by this time the workers understood that agreements with employers are like international treaties—things made to be broken. But it is always the employer who breaks his agreement.

In the meantime, several important firms have capitulated in consequence of the union stopping overtime, which is universal in the trade. The president of the masters' association recently referred to the favored hours of compositors, but carefully refrained from mentioning that overtime was universal.

From the employers' point of view the fight is not so much against the forty-eight hour week, as it is a fight against the union itself. The employers are desperately anxious to break up the unions, and are particularly terrified at the growing class-consciousness of the labor movement in England. They fear the day when the men will demand, not a 5 per cent increase or a forty-eight hour week, but the whole industry. The class struggle in England is daily becoming more clearly defined, and that means the day of the master is about to be swallowed in the night.

The Society of Warehousemen and Cutters have joined in the strike in sympathy with the printers.

UNIONS AFFECTED.

- The following unions of printers are affected: London Society of Compositors, Amalgamated Society of Warehousemen and Cutters, National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants, London Association of Correctors of the Press, Amalgamated Association of Pressmen, Printing Machine Managers' Society.

MAKE COMMON CAUSE AGAINST THE UNIONS

Other Employers Back Up Fight on Carpenters by Albro J. Newton Co.

The following yelp of glee is emitted by the current issue of the New York Lumber Trade Journal over the judicial blow recently struck at the carpenters in the case of the Albro J. Newton company:

The decision just handed down by Judge Blackmar, of the New York Supreme Court, in the case of the Albro J. Newton company against the Carpenters' Union, condemns the practice of that union in attempting to prevent the use of open shop woodwork by calling strikes on buildings where it is installed. The plaintiff in this suit is fighting no individual fight, but has the support of the American Anti-Boycott Association, which has been successful in conducting the leading labor cases of this country, such as the Danbury haters' case, and the contempt proceedings against Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. It is further assisted by Louis Bossert & Son, Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company, John S. Loomis Company and Hartry, Voorhes & Company, all competing concerns in the same line of business, who have recognized this attack against the Newton company as a general combination to compel them all to unite by attacking them one at a time, as the union threatened. Every one of these concerns has expressed the determination to protect its customers against any interference whatever on the part of the unions on account of the use of their products, and the fact that they are all members of the Anti-Boycott Association argues well for their ability to enforce this determination.

INCREASE FOR FREIGHT MEN.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 12.—An increase of 10 per cent in the wages for all the freight conductors, brakemen and engineers was announced by the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company.

GRAND ANNUAL BALL OF THE N.Y. Socialist Literary Society

Branch 200, Arbeiter Ring SATURDAY EVEN'G, FEBRUARY 18, '11 At Westminger Hall 116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

CLASS STRUGGLE GAME

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2,000 CHEER FOR END OF DIAZ TYRANNY

Los Angeles Socialists Shout for Cause of Mexican Revolutionists.

(Special Correspondence.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 7.—More than 2,000 people crowded into the Labor Temple auditorium last night to attend a giant mass meeting to express sympathy with the revolutionists of Mexico. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist party. Perhaps 1,000 persons were turned away.

The United States government was denounced for its attitude toward the Mexican insurgents and demands were made that it immediately recognize the revolutionists as belligerents. A resolution of sympathy for the oppressed people of Mexico was unanimously adopted and a telegram was sent to Governor Johnson expressing the sentiment of the meeting. A letter from Jack London called forth shouts of applause.

A collection was taken up for the benefit of the revolutionary Mexican paper, 'Regeneracion.' The resolution which was proposed by Attorney A. R. Holston follows: "Whereas Porfirio Diaz has maintained himself in the office of the presidency of the Mexican republic for more than a quarter of a century by military power; and, whereas, by his military power has denied the right of free speech and free press and assemblage of the people of Mexico, and by force and fraud has made all elections a farce; and

"Whereas by his military power he has conspired with foreign capitalists to despoil the people of their property and reduce them to a condition of abject poverty and slavery; and

"Whereas the people of Mexico are now in open rebellion against the tyrannical rule of the despot, Diaz;

"Now therefore we, the Socialists and other liberty lovers of Los Angeles, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby express our heartfelt sympathy with the struggling patriots of Mexico and wish them prosperity in peace and victory in war.

"We call upon our government at Washington to immediately recognize the Mexican insurgents as belligerents and to maintain a strict neutrality between the Mexican government and the insurgents, showing no favor to the Mexican government that is not shown to the insurgents on equal terms."

The resolution as read was unanimously adopted by the persons present, and then a telegram addressed to Governor Johnson, of California, was read by K. Holston and immediately voted to be sent last night. The telegram follows:

"We, the people of Los Angeles, in mass meeting assembled, have adopted a resolution in sympathy with the Mexican insurgents and have asked our government at Washington to declare the revolutionists as belligerents, so that they may receive all the rights of soldiers under international law."

Chicken Thief a Revolutionist.

John K. Turner, author of "Barbarous Mexico," was one of the principal speakers of the evening. He prefaced his address by the reading of a letter from Jack London, which was sent to the meeting in reply to an invitation to him to speak. The letter is as follows:

"To the Dear, Brave Comrades of the Mexican Revolution: "We Socialists, anarchists, hobos, chicken thieves, outlaws and undesirable citizens of the United States, are with you heart and soul in your effort to overthrow slavery and autocracy in Mexico. You will notice that we are not respectable. Neither are you. No revolutionist can possibly be respectable in these days of the reign of property. All the names you are being called, we have been called. And when craft and greed get up and begin to call names, honest men, brave men, patriotic men and martyrs can expect nothing else than to be called chicken thieves and outlaws.

"So be it. But I for one wish that there were more chicken thieves and outlaws of the sort that formed the gallant band that took Mexicali, of the sort that is heroically enduring the prison holes of Diaz, of the sort that is fighting and dying and sacrificing in Mexico today.

"I subscribe myself a chicken thief and revolutionist.

"JACK LONDON."

Turner told the audience of some of the things that the Mexicans have been doing in the past few months, which, he said, have not been sent to any newspaper in this country because of the strict censorship that President Diaz maintains throughout his land.

"There have been many victories on the part of the insurgents against stupendous odds of which we know nothing, and there have been since the beginning of this revolution already more deaths than there were during the whole course of the Spanish-American war. Of course, this fact is not generally known, but, nevertheless, it is so. There have been numerous victories on the part of the oppressed Mexicans which have been as remarkable as the greatest victories in the history of any war, and the time will come, after the end of this revolution, when the account of those against great odds will be made known to the world."

DEUTSCH AT COOPER UNION TONIGHT.

Leo Deutsch, famed fighter for the cause of Russian liberty, who has come to America to work for Socialism with his editorial pen, will speak in Cooper Union tonight. Thousands will turn out to greet him and pay him honor.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE Board of Directors of the Medical Review Company, voted January 22, 1911, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held on the 27th day of February, 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the New York Hotel, 12 Street Street, Park West, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to dissolve said company.

FREDERICK R. HOBSON, Secretary. WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, President.

HEARST TRIES BUNCO GAME ON PRINTERS

But Hits Snag in Chicago Typos Who Take Firm Stand.

(Special Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Fearing to cause a labor difficulty of serious proportions while his papers are boosting Carter H. Harrison for mayor of Chicago, William Randolph Hearst has sent S. S. Carvalho, administrator of the Hearst estate, of which W. H. Hearst is heir, to Chicago to negotiate with Typographical Union No. 16.

The step was taken following the conviction on the part of Hearst that Andrew M. Lawrence, in charge of the Hearst papers in Chicago, and promoter of Hearst's political ambitions in this city, is not diplomatic enough to adjust the difficulties.

Charles Wilson's resignation as head of the typographical department of both the Hearst papers followed an order by Lawrence which, if carried out, would have caused a strike.

According to reliable information Lawrence ordered the composing room of both papers to be cleared by the police if the printers would not agree to allow both plants to be operated practically as one.

Wilson refused to carry out any such order. Shortly afterwards word was received that Carvalho was on his way from New York.

The Chicago Examiner is published by the Illinois Publishing Company, and the American by the Chicago Evening American Publishing Company, and editorials in the Examiner have declared from time to time that the two plants are distinct institutions, that the papers are completely separate, except that Hearst is interested in both.

Prior to the signing of the present scale the Hearst papers were given thirty days after the submission of the scale, which they afterward signed, to prepare a new scale for submission to the union as a counter proposition, if the union scale did not suit them.

This proposal on the part of the union was not taken advantage of.

Agreement Was Clear. The Hearst papers then signed the scale, each paper signing a separate document. It was agreed under the scale that the two papers should be considered distinct from each other. This was clearly set forth. Type was not to be used interchangeably from one paper to the other, thus depriving printers on one of the other paper of work which would otherwise fall to them.

No sooner had the scale been signed than Lawrence decided that he did not approve of it and intended to set aside its provision as to the distinction between the two plants.

Then, following a move of Lawrence which came near causing a serious split between the union and the paper, Carvalho was called from New York in a hurry.

It will be the demand of the union that Charles Wilson be reinstated the very first thing as a preface to all other negotiations.

At this point it is believed by Carvalho, then a effort will be made to reach a settlement with him, on the basis of the strict fulfillment of the contract which the Hearst papers in Chicago signed.

SHOE WORKERS NOT FOOLED BY BOSSES

(Special Correspondence.) CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Shoe workers, who were locked out by the J. P. Smith Shoe Company several weeks ago, are showing their grit by sticking until they are assured that the firm will abide by the contract entered into with the union.

Several attempts have been made by the concern to compromise with the men, but this they will not hear of. Several of the compromise propositions asked that the men accept their old positions and that the situation remain status quo, as previous to the strike. The firm, however, wants to keep the strikebreakers, and it is upon this point that the men dissent with the manager of the shoe factory.

The United Shoe Workers' unions of Chicago have decided that they are willing to stick out on the matter of principle as long as the firm can stand it and are preparing for a long struggle.

Taft and Warren.

President Taft back-scuttled the other day and commuted the sentence of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, thus ending a case that promised to raise more Cain than any other that ever came before the court and which there was scarcely a semblance of justice in view of the action of the Supreme Court in upholding kidnapping in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The fool friends of Taft's administration make themselves ridiculous every once in a while and the Warren case is a shining example of one of their ridiculous actions.

President Taft ought to have a chrono for the language used in commencing the sentence. If he be big in averdupsils does not argue that he is bigger mentally than those who hold other and different opinions on social and political economy.

Mr. Taft thinks Fred D. Warren and men of that school of thought are "misguided." He thought the same while on the bench whenever an injunction was needed. We thought then he was "misguided," and we think he is so yet in the language he used when commuting Warren's sentence.



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GOMPERS AWAIT VERDICT TOMORROW

In Speech on Long Island Tells of Labor's Rights and Wrongs.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told an audience of more than 1,200 men and women assembled at Mrs. Martin W. Littleton's Public Forum in Victoria Hall, Port Washington, L. I., yesterday afternoon, that tomorrow, when the Supreme Court of the United States is expected to hand down its decision, he will learn whether he, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison are to be sent to jail for contempt of court, or whether the right of an American to free speech and free press are to prevail.

Mrs. Littleton, whose husband is the well known Democratic politician, presided. She introduced Gompers as an old soldier in the warfare for the rights of labor. Gompers eulogized Lincoln as the champion of the down-trodden and said:

"If there is any who think there is nothing in the labor question let him visit the large cities and see the unemployed walking the streets wanting to give their services in return for daily bread; let him go to the sweatshops, the mines and other places of toil, and so where he will the answer will come that there is a labor question. It is a living question that must find a humane, rational and intelligent solution. No right thinking man can see misery about and himself enjoying happiness. If there is one man who, through no fault of his own, is oppressed by poverty and misery, society is at fault. Organized labor is not going out of existence so long as there is a wrong to right."

Speaking of the Sherman anti-trust law Gompers said: "What great money getter has been put in jail? What great corporation has been prosecuted? One fine of \$25,000,000 was imposed, but it was written on ice on a summer day.

"Free speech and a free press were not put in the original Constitution of the United States, as it was then thought that it was ordained. The first amendment to the Constitution was the one granting freedom of worship, free speech and a right to petition. No one wants the freedom of speech to preach treason. By freedom of speech we want the right to criticize, the right to give vent to protest and opinions.

"Can Judge White imagine that if we all go to jail our voices will be stifled? Even if they gagged us so we couldn't speak, there are other men and women who would arise and speak in more emphatic terms than Mitchell, Morrison or I can speak. The spirit of liberty will not die. It cries to take the children out of the mines out of the factory and out of the mills and put them in playgrounds to grow up in God's sunshine into worthy manhood and womanhood."

ARNOLD CONVINCED DAUGHTER IS DEAD

John W. Arnold was asked yesterday if he had any comment to make on Griscorn's talk at Atlantic City, relative to his marrying Dorothy City. "I can't believe," said young Arnold, "that Griscorn said the things he is reported as saying. But if he did say them, and he comes near me, I'll make him take them back."

Francis R. Arnold said he saw no more use in discussing his daughter's disappearance. He says he is convinced that she is dead.

"Although every clue has been exhausted and we have been unable to get the slightest trace of my daughter after December 12, still we must continue to hope for news, and any suggestion that seems valuable will be used by us," said the girl's father.

FEAR THE LURKING GERM IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—If pure water has anything to do with longevity, and if all of the hundred and one varieties of aqua consumed by officials of the various government departments are germ proof, the service is destined eventually to become famous for its crop of centenarians.

The tiny microbe and the insidious bacilli against which Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of pure food fame, has waged such strenuous warfare may be regarded with more or less concern by a majority of the people of the national capital, but so far as government officials are concerned, the warnings of the doctor, particularly those regarding impure water, have been hearkened to with unparalleled earnestness.

But while all these officials can and do discourse learnedly, at the slightest provocation, on "H-2-O," each persists in using his own particular brand. Every room has its bottled liquid, and every bottle bears a label of a different spring. Every official declares that his brand, and his alone, is the genuine germ proof article, and that his fellow officials might just as well drink the muddy water of the Potomac so far as health giving properties are concerned, as the brands he uses.

Arguments on water are frequent at all the departments, and invariably they end with all parties convinced that every one else is stubborn. One thing seems certain. The departmental water trade will never be cornered.

FEWER PAUPERS UNDER OLD AGE PENSIONS

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Figures just made public show there has been in London a decrease in pauperism since the adoption of the old-age pension system two years ago.

Paupers are divided into two classes—"indoor" (inmates of workhouses) and "outdoor." Until recently a person who had ever had "indoor" relief was not entitled to the old-age pension. This law has been changed, with the result that several hundred infirm inmates have left the institutions and are now drawing pensions.

The decrease in pauperism has been chiefly in the "outdoor" class. In 1908, 47,420 Londoners received "outdoor" relief; in 1910 only 32,495—a falling off of 14,925.

In 1908, in London, 27 persons out of every 1,000 received relief; in 1910 there were only 23.1 per 1,000.

This apparent decrease is not, however, necessarily due to old-age pensions alone. When it is useful for the government to "prove" that the country is prosperous the president of the local government board makes relief conditions more stringent. Pauper percentages decrease, but deaths from privation increase.

BRITAIN NOT LOVED BY THE BRITISH

LONDON, Feb. 12.—An important point in connection with the question of alien immigration into this country is revealed in an official return issued today. It shows that white aliens are pouring into this country. British subjects whose places they are taking are pouring out to find homes in the distant parts of the world.

The return gives the total number of passengers traveling between Great Britain and places out of Europe last year, and it showed that while the outward passengers numbered 415,754, those inward only numbered 295,568.

WORKERS CHEER AT WARREN MEETING

(Continued From Page 1.) up the workers of the world. They didn't know they were stirring a man who is one of the first generals in the present day American revolution.

"You know what Debs said when Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were on trial? He said: 'If they hang those fellows, they've got to hang me.' And if Warren had gone to jail the workers would have followed him.

"After fifty years of development in American industries, the workers found they were not getting a share of the profits they were creating. They had been so accustomed to slavery that they voted for their masters and perpetuated their power not only industrially but politically. At the formation of the unions capitalists felt the first rebellion of the workers. They used all the power they could summon to crush them. Trade unionism has only succeeded thus far by blood and strife. Ex-Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, who owned shoe factories in Brockton, moved his factories to remote parts of the state where unionism was foreign, in order to escape the demands made to him by the union workers employed in his Brockton shops. He gathered about him in these new shops little country girls and boys and bade them to do the work of trained mechanics.

"Socialism is a universal movement. It is a fight of the world. No Invasion There.

Wentworth spoke of the Bucks Stove and Range Company case in which the American Federation of Labor was rebuked by Justice Wright because it had endangered the property rights of said company. But Wentworth said that were he a capitalist he could compete, underbuy and undersell the Bucks company, yet that would not be termed an invasion of property rights.

"These court decisions are crippling us step by step. We understand them. Capitalists are very keen about justice, and the law and order is in the capitalist class. The workers are mere ruffians as far as capitalists are concerned. Judges of the courts are reared in capitalism. They rise to their positions as shyster lawyers whose privilege it is to change their minds over night on a point of 'justice' to the benefit of their clients.

"For twenty-five years Congress has not considered a single movement for the betterment of the working class. In that vast and august arena they sit about and tell stories. They are the tools of those who exploit and trash the workers. They see it to that capitalist legislation is not hampered in progress by impertinent workers."

ATHLETIC CLUB RAIDED.

Two Pugilists and Referee at Standard at Greenpoint Taken to Court. The Standard Athletic Club, whose headquarters are in a former Baptist Church building at 750 Manhattan avenue, Greenpoint, was raided again late on Saturday night while a boxing bout was going on. Previous to the raid Police Captain Coleman, of the Greenpoint avenue station, went to the clubhouse and witnessed some of the boxing and suggested that it be stopped.

After he left the place the boxing was resumed and later he ordered the arrest of two pugilists, Thomas Gerity and Edward Smith, and William Burns, referee. The 500 spectators were not molested. The three prisoners were arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court yesterday and each was held in \$500 bail for a hearing on Thursday. Other cases against club officers are pending in the courts.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER

CHAS. GARDNER... CIGAR MANUFACTURER... 100 West 4th St., New York.



# WHY THAT MORGAN IS HELPING REBELS

## Evolutionary Paper Shows That Rumors Have No Basis of Fact.

Regeneration, organ of the Mexican fighters for liberty at Los Angeles, denies the truth of stories that have been current that J. P. Morgan is secretly financing the revolution which will overturn the Diaz government. The Appeal to Reason is taken to task for having, probably inadvertently, let something appear in its columns to that effect. This sort of talk, says Regeneration, is given out for the sole purpose of discrediting the Mexican Liberals.

**Says Regeneration:**  
"Permit us, American reader, to propound a few questions.

"If Morgan were financing the Mexican revolution, would he permit his government, his own Taft-Wickensham-Knox-admiration government, to hold the political refugee, Ascona, without evidence, beyond the time limit allowed by the treaty?"

**Gross Violation of Postal Treaty.**

"If Morgan were behind the Mexican revolution, would his government remain silent in face of the gross violation of the postal treaty by Diaz, who is indiscriminately confiscating money being sent across the line by Mexicans living in this country, as well as money being sent from Mexico to friends of the revolution here—to Regeneration, for example?"

"Would American troops be patrolling the border of Texas and Arizona with the direct purpose of intimidating patriotic Mexicans and illegally preventing them from returning home to fight for the deliverance of their country?"

"Would the police of every city and town within a hundred miles of the border be making a regular practice of holding up Mexicans on the streets, searching them and throwing them in jail and confiscating their arms in case such were found upon them?"

"Would agents of Diaz be permitted to buy arms and ammunition in border towns and carry them across into Mexico, and representatives of the revolution be arrested doing the same thing?"

**Scolding of the Press.**

"Would the Associated Press, and the American press generally—in a vast majority of instances—be consistently minimizing the importance of the revolution and falsifying the situation to help Diaz?"

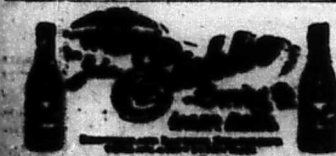
"If Morgan were financing the Mexican revolution, do you suppose there would be more men than guns?"

"This Mexican revolution is not a revolution of or for any individual; that fact has been revealed many times already. Haven't the Appeal editors read of the wonderful stories of victories against tremendous odds which the revolutionists have won again and again, the facts of which Regeneration has gleaned principally from Mexican papers? Haven't they seen how prominent fighters have denied allegiance to Madero, and have admitted allegiance to the people only? Do they not know that today there are at least three bodies of revolutionists operating in northern Mexico which are composed entirely of members of the Liberal party?"

# WEIRD MURDER TALE, COPS FIND IS FAKE

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 12.—The relating of a weird murder story by an unknown man, caused the Hunterdon county authorities to make a record breaking dash into the country district near Cherryville today. The man told the authorities that two men had been murdered and a third had his eye cut out during a melee at a camp in a tract of woodland which was being cleared away.

Chief of Police Doan was quickly summoned and, accompanied by Constable Elmer E. Hans and Prosecutor George K. Large, the officer hastened to the camp in a touring car, only to find that peace and quiet reigned supreme and that no difficulty had occurred. The stranger was locked up as a witness until the officials returned when he was released.



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# CHICAGO CAR MEN'S DISPUTE IS SETTLED

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Grievances between the Chicago City Railway Company and its employees have been settled by arbitration. Of the four grievances three were decided in favor of the men.

The arbitration board declared a conductor or motorman must be paid for the number of hours scheduled for his run, blockades, failure of one of the crew to report for work or other unavoidable contingencies furnishing no excuse for cutting down his pay to conform with the actual number of hours he worked.

It was also decided that employees with good records, laid off because of the contingencies of business, should on being re-employed retain the advantage of seniority in service.

Regarding the men ordered in by the starter before the completion of a day's work, the decision says:

"Where a man employed on a regular run is prevented from completing his day's work through accidents, blockades or contingencies beyond his control and is ordered in by the starter before the completion of such day's work, he shall be paid for the number of hours called for under the schedule of the run on which he is employed."

"When a motorman is prevented from taking out his regular run through failure of the company to provide a regular or extra man to go with him, where he has reported for duty (the same applying to a conductor), this board rules that such conductor or motorman shall be put on the extra list and remain on duty for that day and be paid for the number of hours called for on his regular run."

The discharge of Thomas Barrett, an employe, was declared by the board to be just.

The arbitration was the first held under the traction contract signed in August, 1909, to which the municipality is a party.

# MONEY IN TRADE A FABULOUS SUM

## Figures of 1910 Show 100 Per Cent Increase Over Those of 1903.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Trade of the United States with its territories aggregated \$200,000,000 in the calendar year 1910, against \$100,000,000 in the calendar year 1903, the first year for which complete statistics of this trade are available. The figures of the bureau of statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, just completed, show the total values of this trade in the year ended December 31, 1910, to be \$202,494,343, and in the year ended December 31, 1903, \$100,107,234, an increase of 100 per cent, while the trade with other parts of the world was increasing about 40 per cent. The territories in question are Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, Tutulia, and the Midway Islands.

The value of merchandise shipped from the territories in question to the United States in 1910 was \$111,721,021, against \$61,876,756 in 1903. The value of the merchandise shipped from the United States to the non-contiguous territories was \$90,763,312, against \$38,330,478 in 1903. The increase in the period from 1903 to 1910 was thus 82 per cent in the value of merchandise shipped from the territories in question to the United States and 193 in the value of merchandise shipped from the United States to these territories.

The above figures do not include movements of gold and silver. The value of domestic gold shipped from Alaska to the United States in 1910 was in round terms \$15,000,000, and of foreign gold (presumably from British territory adjacent to Alaska) approximately \$3,500,000, while the value of domestic gold shipped from Hawaii to the United States in 1910 was about \$500,000.

# GONDER WASN'T DEAD

## When He Read About His Funeral He Decided It Was Time to Go Home and Call It Off.

Captain Phillips, of the tugboat Honey Brook, on Wednesday last picked up the body of a man from the Kill von Kull off the Port Johnson coal docks at Bayonne. The remains were removed to the Bayonne morgue, and an autopsy was performed by Assistant County Physician Haskins, who decided the body had been in the water about five weeks.

A description of the remains and the opinion of the physician were published in the newspapers, and were read by Mrs. Elizabeth Gonder, of 516 Jersey avenue. Her husband, John Gonder, had been missing five weeks, and he was employed at a factory near the Bayonne river front. Taking near of her six children with her, Mrs. Gonder went to the bayonne morgue and identified the body of the drowned man as that of her husband. Her children and her son-in-law, James Secody, and several others who knew Gonder intimately, also were sure the remains were his.

Gonder was insured for \$1,000 and Mrs. Gonder gave instructions to Samuel H. Guy, the morgue keeper, to arrange the funeral. Guy purchased a grave in New York Bay Cemetery and bought a casket. The Rev. Dr. Arthur, pastor of the North Baptist Church, Jersey City, was engaged to hold services which were set for 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A short time before the time for the services, Guy was called up on the telephone and told to call the funeral off. Gonder had returned to his home.

Gonder explained his absence by saying he had been visiting some friends. He had read about the drowned man having been identified as himself and thought it time to go home and tell his family that he was not dead. Guy is wondering who is going to settle for the casket and grave. The body will be buried in a plain box in potters' field.

# EXPOSES PLOT OF N. Y. SPECULATORS

## Plan to Infect Cotton Fields With the Dreaded Boll Weevil.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—Governor-elect Hoke Smith has given out a statement exposing a plot of New York speculators to infect the cotton fields of Georgia and South Carolina, with the dreaded boll weevil in order to be able to bull the market next season, by reducing the crop and raising the price of Dixie's staple.

The first information came in a letter to Smith from a man, whose name he refuses to give, but in whom he places entire confidence, and on his request was followed by a personal visit to him by the writer. The letter came from New Orleans and the writer came all the way from New York to pay the visit.

Convinced by the evidence offered by this information Governor Smith has given prompt warning to the farmers and the planters of the South, that two plotters have in their possession, at least 1,000,000 live boll weevils, and are waiting their opportunity to scatter these disastrous insects over Georgia and South Carolina.

The exposure has created the liveliest interest throughout Georgia, especially in view of the fact that not more than two months ago the experts of the country gathered in Atlanta to make plans for combating this insect when it should reach Georgia, as it has been traveling rapidly, and is now due to reach here in the natural course of events in less than two years' time. Unless preparations are made to meet this plague, with heretofore measures, the loss to Georgia and Carolina will run into many millions a year. After receiving the first letter Governor Smith at once communicated with Commissioner of Agriculture Hudson and State Entomologist Worsham.

Got Writer by "Personal" Ad.

Following the directions given in the letter Governor Smith, as a result of the conference, published a personal in a New York paper, which resulted in a visit to him by the writer, who stated that he had absolute information that the plot he had exposed to the governor has already been made; that he would do all in his power to prevent them meeting with success. He authorized the publication of his letter, but insisted that for the present at least his name be withheld. The two men, he says, approached him in New Orleans and solicited his help in carrying out their scheme, by means of which they hoped to reap a fortune.

Their idea was to flood Georgia and Carolina with the boll weevil and buy at once great quantities of October cotton, selling when the crop shortage sent prices higher, at the expense of devastating the cotton fields of these two states for years to come.

The author of the letter says he swore to the men that he would not reveal their names. However, he convinced Smith that he would do all in his power to prevent them meeting with success, and that his only idea was to protect the South and its people.

Both he and Smith are of the opinion that the widespread publication and exposure of the scheme putting the farmers on notice will force the plotters to abandon their intentions.

# YALE STUDENTS AND COPS MIX IN RIOT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—The city police and the Yale faculty authorities are investigating tonight a snowball fight and riot which occurred in York street, the home of Yale freshmen this afternoon, shortly after dinner, and which resulted in the arrest of four students, three on charges of snowballing, which is forbidden by the city ordinance, and another, Frederick Williams, of Baltimore, on a charge of resisting an officer and breach of peace. Williams, it is understood, was the last of the students to be arrested, and tried to get away.

The freshman claims that the officer hit him, after swearing at him, and Williams retaliated by hitting the officer in the face just before he stepped into the "Black Maria," which had been drawn up near the entrance to one of the expensive dormitories. The students, except Williams, are out on \$75 bail, and he is out on \$250. They will be in court tomorrow morning.

# DIX AT ZOO, BALKS AT SNAKES; WONDER WHY?

Governor and Mrs. Dix, with Governor Dix's military secretary, arrived at the Bronx Zoo, yesterday afternoon, in an automobile, and were met by Director Hornaday. Governor Dix had expressed the wish to see the Bronx animals, as he had never visited the park. The governor saw all the animals, looking with impartial austerity upon the tigers and the elephant, but didn't care to visit the reptile house. He was especially interested in the performance of "Baldy," an accomplished monkey.

Governor Dix expressed his surprise at the extent of the park, and at the beauty of the buildings. He congratulated the director, and joined Mrs. Dix in saying they would never forget their visit. They left at 4:30 o'clock.

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**BERNARD COWEN, 78 Wilson Street**  
PATENT ATTORNEY.

# MAKE CLOTHING AT 13 CENTS A GARMENT

(Special Correspondence.)  
CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Poor, uneducated women, all foreigners, waiting for the bundles of garments which they were to take home to work on in the filthy tenements of the West Side, have disproved the assertions of Hirsch, Wickwire & Co. that they have not used any sweatshop work and that every operation in the making of their garments is done in their factory under sanitary conditions.

Senator John M. O'Connor, one of the members of the senate committee probing the cause of the strike, tried to talk to them, but found that only one of the six spoke English.

Later he said: "The statement was made on the stand by representatives of the clothiers that no work was sent to the homes by Hirsch, Wickwire & Co. A number of Italian women were there. I spoke to them through an interpreter. They take work to their homes. We asked them what they were getting and were told 13 cents a garment."

Senator Henson said:  
"We can't keep the women from making a living, such as it is, but it is the conditions of employment that interest us."

"But are you not interested in the sanitary question involved in sweatshop or contract work?" the reporter asked.

"That is not so much the question," replied the senator. "We are not here to inquire into the public health, but to find out why the strike was not settled long ago."

# ADVISES HOW TO PREVENT TYPHOID

## Fever More Prevalent in Rural Districts Than Cities, Says Expert.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The menace to typhoid fever in country districts—a menace arising from polluted drinking water—is thoroughly considered in a report by Myron L. Fuller, of the United States Geological Survey, in which the various sources of pollution are indicated and suggestions are given for means of protection.

Typhoid fever rates are usually greater in the country than in the cities, despite the prevailing belief that farms, isolated as they are from areas of congested population, are ideally situated for obtaining pure and wholesome water.

Failure to protect adequately the wells in farming districts is given in the Survey's report as the most common reason for their pollution, and ignorance of the manner in which ground water circulates is the cause of the faulty protection.

Chemical analysis is not rated high by Fuller as a means of detecting polluted water, for he asserts that a careful, common sense inspection of the districts are usually much more to the point.

Sources of pollution in the vicinity of a well or spring should be noted wherever possible and drinking water should not be drawn except at a safe distance from them. The distance required for absolute safety varies greatly with the character of the rock. For wells sunk in sandstone, slate and shale 100 feet may be sufficient; where the surface stratum is composed of fine sand 200 feet should be allowed; and where it is limestone or granite much greater distances will be necessary. Water may run polluted in limestone for miles, so that wells in regions where limestone makes up the greater part of the surface rock should be carefully examined, after rains for mud and floating matter, for these are pretty sure indications of pollution.

Wells and springs should always be covered and protected from animals, dust and falling leaves. Watering troughs should always be located a safe distance away, though the custom prevails in country districts of having well and trough side by side.

# AEROPLANE IN WARFARE OFFERS NEW PROBLEM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A new problem in the advancement of the utility of the aeroplane as an adjunct to the navy in warfare has revealed itself to naval officers who studied the circumstances of Aviator McCurdy's attempted flight from Key West to Havana.

When the aviator was obliged to descend, and alighted on the water, his aeroplane being sustained on the surface by pontoons, it was a simple matter for the boats from the torpedo boat destroyer to pick him up. But, when attempt was made to raise the machinery from the water to the deck, difficulties were encountered which resulted in badly battering the biplane. It followed that the machine was rendered useless, and it was impossible for the aviator to resume his flight from the deck. Had the machine been brought about uninjured, this would have been quite feasible, as a platform had been constructed on the deck of the Paulding for this very purpose.

Navy officers consider that unless aeroplanes can be raised from water to deck without damage, their usefulness will be cut in half. Consequently, attention is now being given to the devising of some means to accomplish this end.

The experience with McCurdy's machine, which has a bamboo frame, is taken as an argument for the construction of aeroplanes with all-metal framework. As part of the frame, it is also believed there should be a mast, or post, extending vertically through the center of the machine, with a ring into which lifting tackle could be hooked. Then, there would be no danger of the machine breaking of its own weight.

# FAMILY OF SEVEN KILLED BY GAS

## Daughter Was to Have Married Soon; All Lived in One Room.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 12.—A family of seven persons, including the father, mother and five children, was killed by illuminating gas early today in the little home at 1 Pearl place, in the rear of 228 Christian street. The dead are: Hyman Berkowitz, forty-two years old; a fruit huckster; Mrs. Rose Berkowitz, forty years old; Minnie, eighteen; Michael, twelve; Israel, nine; Rebecca, seven, and Paul, five. The family was killed by the accidental loosening of a rubber gas tube from a gas pipe running across the main living room and the flooding of the house with illuminating gas. Not one of the family was able to get out of bed before being overcome by the fumes, although the three youngest children showed evidence of having tried in a feeble manner to escape the overpowering gas.

A sad feature of the death was that of the eldest child, the daughter Minnie. She was to have been married within a few days. The girls' trousseau was all finished and was found hanging on the second floor, covered with cloth to protect it from dust. The Berkowitz family, with the exception of the father, retired about 10 o'clock. The father, who attended a celebration, did not return until after 1 o'clock, and is thought to have accidentally pulled the gas tube.

On the first floor of the house is a sitting room and an improvised kitchen. On the second is a room where clothes are kept. On the third floor in a huge bedroom occupied by the family. In the main living room downstairs is a gas stove in one corner. From it there is a pipe which extends across the center of the room. From this pipe a rubber gas tube had been attached which ran to the stove in the corner.

Berkowitz, the evidence showed, in crossing the room on his return home, accidentally kicked the gas tube and detached it from the pipe and thereupon allowed the gas to escape with full force. He went up stairs to bed and left the door to his room, where he slept with his three sons, and the alcove where his wife and her two daughters slept, wide open. In a short time the gas which escaped with the full force of the pipe had filled the house.

In the adjoining alcove were Mrs. Berkowitz and their daughter. To all appearance no one made any attempt to get up when the escaping gas reached them. The small children showed evidence of a struggle, as if partially awakened, but were not successful in getting away from the fumes.

# TROUBLE IN TURKEY OVER FOREIGN SCHOOLS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.—There is grave trouble in sight between Turkey and a number of the world powers—the United States among them—over the questions of foreign schools in the sultan's country.

Ever since the Young Turks obtained control of the Constantinople government, there has been a persistent attempt on their part to get these institutions into their hands. Favors which the Hamilton regime extended to them have, for instance, been withdrawn. Diplomas are not recognized. Requirements for military service are oppressively enforced against Turkish teachers, and pupils. Crushing taxation is threatened.

Several schools where pupils are wholly native have already, in fact, been forced to submit to government supervision amounting to control, and now a vigorous campaign is being waged against those engaged in part or entirely in the education of foreigners. French Minister Bompard, indeed, considers the situation so serious that he recently asked his government for definite instructions. The foreign office at Paris has now replied that French schools existing in Turkey at present by virtue of the agreement of 1901, must be protected against interference until a new agreement is reached.

# WONDER ABOUT THAT \$100,000 APPROPRIATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Southerners are wondering today just how much of the \$100,000 which Congress recently appropriated for the erection of monuments to mark the graves of unidentified Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons, will be devoted to that purpose, as a result of a decision of the Controller of the Treasury recently made.

The Controller has decided that the traveling expenses of army officers in charge of the erection of the monuments, and of their families, shall be paid out of the funds of the War Department. The officers are also to receive a per diem, while supervising the work.

Since at least half a hundred monuments are to be erected, it has been figured out, by a statistical shark in the Treasury Department, that less than one-half of the original appropriation will be expended for the purpose for which it was primarily intended.

# GEORGE OBERDORFER

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# MUNICIPAL LEAGUE AND REYNOLDS UNITE TO FIGHT WOMAN

## (Continued From Page 1.)

philanthropist, or at Mr. James B. Reynolds, Assistant District Attorney, in the pay of the people of New York. The case was simply laid before the women present. We were there, Mr. Reynolds said, above all things, to arrive at the facts, and before proceeding further he would ask if there was perchance some person present who was at the Cooper Union meeting and could tell them just what had been said.

As a request had been informally made for a new trial and the motion was to be argued by Miss Rembaumt the following night at the Woman's Night Court, I told Mr. Reynolds that not understanding the Woman's Municipal League to be the court of last resort, I preferred to remain silent and hear the testimony of the other side. Under pressure, however, a statement was made of the facts laid before the Cooper Union meeting, great care being taken not to give away our case.

## The Facts in the Case.

In substance this statement was made: A woman was walking across 42d street in a high wind on the night of January 16, she returned the smile a young man gave her, thinking he smiled her struggles to retain her hat. He turned and walked with her, a few sentences were exchanged, when he arrested her, took her to the Night Court for Women, and on the uncorroborated testimony of this police officer she was convicted of prostitution by Magistrate Murphy and placed on probation for three months.

The Assistant District Attorney then took up the prosecution and very suavely said that in a case of this kind the testimony of the woman herself on the witness stand was of the highest importance in establishing either her innocence or guilt, and the court record would furnish light on this point. With the permission of the ladies present he would read the entire record of the trial, which was exceedingly short. (It does not take long to convict a woman of prostitution in the Woman's Night Court.)

In reading the record, Mr. Reynolds laid great emphasis on the words of the prisoner, who had been foolish enough to believe that she did not need a lawyer or any witnesses, that the magistrate would surely believe her, and that an innocent woman might safely speak for herself in a court of justice.

Mrs. Miadowicz admitted to the magistrate that she replied to the officer when he spoke to her and had exchanged a few words with him, closing her testimony with these words: "I took it as a joke, for I am a married woman."

## Incriminating Words.

The Assistant District Attorney insinuatingly pointed out the incriminating words the record credited the woman with saying, going over them carefully a second time, and pointing out to the ladies present that the words of the woman herself clearly pointed to her guilt.

The woman stood self-convicted in the eyes of all the Antie present. Their backs fairly bristled with the virtuous conviction that the words of the woman meant that she had solicited a man on the streets for purposes of prostitution.

Several women were quickly on their feet, among them Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who said in no uncertain way that the court record did not show that the woman had solicited a man, and she should not have been convicted of such testimony. Mrs. Blatch was followed by other women who were aroused to a high pitch of indignation by the perfectly obvious fact that the Assistant District Attorney and the Woman's Municipal League were engaged in the very lofty work of trying to establish a woman's guilt.

After a warm discussion, the Assistant District Attorney played his trump card, and called his star witness, Miss Smith, to the witness stand. Mr. Reynolds conducted the direct examination of this witness, and Mrs. Blatch riddled her with a fire of cross-examination.

Miss Smith testified substantially to the statements contained in the court record, and also said she asked Mrs. Miadowicz if she spoke to the officer first, and that she said no, she spoke to her first, and asked her to go with him, and she said, why, no, that she took it as a joke, for she was a married woman.

## Didn't Ask Her.

The Assistant District Attorney then said that it was the duty of a probation officer to examine a prisoner as to her previous life, and asked Miss Smith if she had done this; if she had asked the woman if she was a prostitute. "No, I did not," answered Miss Smith. "Why did you not ask her this?" probed Mr. Reynolds. Miss Smith did not want to ask her too many questions, she said, because there was a husband and child, and replied upon question, that Mrs. Miadowicz did not tell her she was a prostitute.

This was the truth. Some of the women present thought, "Well, after all, Miss Smith, you are as decent a person as the Tammany machine you work for will permit you to be."

The backs of the Antie bristled more eloquently than before with their virtuously fixed conviction of the guilt of the woman. Then several other women said that the testimony of Miss Smith had really established the woman's innocence of the charge of prostitution. Miss Smith then made several damaging statements in regard to what the woman had said to her, whereupon Mrs. Blatch riddled her testimony, and told her she had contradicted herself.

So rapid was the fire let loose by Mrs. Blatch upon her, that Miss Smith completely lost her head, and blurted out: "The woman told me she was a prostitute!" The "angel policeman" was lost in the vindictive woman who would stop at nothing to prove her case, and with a face full of various

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**On the Waters.**  
Mr. Reynolds, professional thropist and social reformer, beamed with benevolence as he explained to the ladies that he realized that the position of the woman was a very delicate one; that a probation officer held a most delicate position in regard to the woman in question. He said that what she had confided to her was as sacred as the secrets confined to a priest in the privacy of a confessional, and that Smith had not wished to violate it, but her duty to the people had dragged the truth from her.

**Hint of Les Majeste.**  
"In Germany," said Mrs. Blatch, "they have something they call 'les majeste,' and a person may be put in prison for speaking disrespectfully to the emperor. We have no such thing as 'les majeste' in this country." Mrs. Blatch's voice expressed in deep regret, "but our courts are our standard, and any one who will go out of the way to attack a magistrate is guilty of a cowardly and contemptible act."

**Work for Reynolds.**  
While Mr. James B. Reynolds, reformer, assistant district attorney, and member of the national vigilance committee is frittering away his time trying to get a wife and mother guilty, and to ruin the happiness and peace of a family, the young girls are being driven into hopeless ruin, while thousands are plying their craft on the streets. In Mr. Reynolds' going to attend to some of these

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\$12,000 A YEAR TO SAVE THE RICH The Job is Worth the Money and More, Says Henry Frank.

Henry Frank, in Berkeley Theater yesterday morning, delivered the following address to the independent Liberal congregation in scathing sarcasm on the importation of a \$12,000 preacher for the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian pulpit. He spoke as follows: "Wanted, preachers to save the souls of the damned! Good souls and bad souls, sweet souls and sour souls, happy souls and sad souls, souls that are poor and souls that are rich; souls to be saved from hell! Souls to be saved from the singeing fires of eternity! Wanted, preachers who are in touch with God and know the terms on which he does out his mercy; wanted, preachers who can paint the hell-to-be so vividly that men will forget the hell-that-now-is! Good salaries are offered. Three hundred dollars a year for preachers who can save the souls of the poor, the socially damned, the dirty human beings that feed on carrion and eat off food! But for those who can save the rich, the genteel social ornaments who toll not, neither do they spin, the aristocrats of idleness who batten on the course of human poverty, a rare and golden opportunity awaits. Preachers who can save the souls of the rich from the fires of hell may have salaries of ten thousand, twelve thousand, fifteen thousand, twenty thousand dollars a year! For the angels in heaven rejoice over one millionaire that repents more than over ninety and nine paupers who have not the purchase price of their redemption. "For how can the soul of a pauper be compared with that of a millionaire? Shall God seek to beggars to swim around his golden throne? Nay, the riches of heaven must be increased, lest there be fewer harps of gold, and the jasper walls be turned to plate and pewter. Why should not God pay more for a millionaire than a pauper? "The esoteric circles of society have just been subjected to a new thrill. The wealthiest church in New York has put \$12,000 on a golden platter and sent it across the ocean to lure to our shores a British preacher and assured him that the same performance would be annually repeated if he will but come. "And some envious people have derided the offer as little less than scandalous. Twelve thousand dollars a year for a preacher, Nay, nay! No money words are worth so much in charity to the poor. Thus cry the unenlightened among the semi-saved millions of upper gloom. "But I say no. Such a preacher is worth not only \$12,000 a year, but twice times twelve thousand. Think you what he must achieve. For these hardened souls of money maniacs he must act as advocate before the court of God. He must prove that black is white, that bad is good, that false is true, that night is day. He must prove that lying is the most accomplished art in mortal culture; he must prove that to crush with the heel and pity with the heart, is the height of human sympathy; he must prove that the fragrance of flowers in a gorgeous mansion utterly neutralizes the stench in a slimy sweatshop; that the jewels blissing on the naked breasts of stylized ladies are not the crystallized

blood drops of famished men and starving women; he must prove that rickety shanties, rain-soaked and snow-swept, are the holiest sources of economic dividends and religious contributions; he must prove that phthisic victims and tuberculosis tollers are essential to the growth of society and the increase of privileged wealth; he must prove that the slaughter of thousands of workmen, who sacrifice their lives for the convenience of human transportation and the extraction of raw wealth from underneath the soil, is the supreme achievement of the noblest civilization that yet has blessed the earth. Big Job Ahead. "All this must be proved to God, and a thousand times more, to save the souls of robbing millionaires and greedy money grabbers. He must prove that His Son who drops the money changers out of the temple most shamefully scandalized the moneyed pillars of the church of today, who gamble all week on Wall Street and divide their 'swags' with the saints on Sunday. He must prove that a charity potlatch applied to the sorest part of poverty will cure it and conceal the social cause that makes poverty possible. He must prove that the poor are most happy in their destitution because they calmly abide the time when they will have all they want in heaven."

SECRETARY'S REASON SUCCUMBS TO PIE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—An almost daily argument is waged by "Bob" Bailey, private secretary to Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh, and "Richard," a Senegambian messenger, who guards the portals of the entrance to MacVeagh's office, as to how much the cabinet officer should eat for luncheon, when Bailey is paying the bill. The luncheon question is the result of a superabundance of work which frequently keeps the custodian of the wealth of the nation so engrossed that he has no time to leave his office for his home, or one of his clubs. Consequently, on such days, Bailey dispatches Richard to a nearby luncheon room, to secure sandwiches, milk, and other things to appease the official appetite. And there is where the rub comes in. Richard, who is a negro of the old Southern type, is most solicitous concerning the health of "Mistah MacVeagh." He insists that three sandwiches, at least one pint of milk, and a piece of pie comprise the smallest possible lunch that will make for strength. Bailey declares that two sandwiches are ample, and that pie is not only unnecessary, but actually dangerous. Daily he tells Richard harrowing tales of persons who have eaten pie and died horrible deaths from acute indigestion. In this on such days, Richard, of course, has his way, and the fact that the tray on which he carries the luncheon products to the Secretary always comes back "clean," proves that he knows a great deal about Secretary MacVeagh's capacity.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

- Stuyvesant High School, 16th street, near First avenue: "Teheran, the Koran and Constitution," Dr. Toyokichi Iyehaga.
Public School 5, 141st street and Edgewood avenue: "The Social Uses of the School," Charles Ferguson.
Public School 45, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Madrid," Professor Charles U. Clark.
Public School 51, 523 West 44th street: "Tomorrow Land or Morocco Up to Date," Dr. Lawrence Horcas.
Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets: "Twentieth Century Sicily," Arthur S. Riggs.
Public School 101, 111th street, west of Lexington avenue: "Under the Roof of the World," Samuel A. Perrine.
Public School 119, 183d street, east Eighth avenue: "Life in the Southern States," Dr. William A. Stubbins.
Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street: "The Era of Transition," Miss Jennie M. Davis.
Public School 158, Avenue A and 77th street: "Hamlet," Mrs. Grace A. Burr Homan.
Public School 162, 241 East 119th street: "Herculeanum and Pompeii," Dr. Hugh S. Lowther.
Public School 165, 108th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Dickens and His Christmas Carol," Dr. Maxwell Ryder.
Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets: "Fractures, Dislocations," Dr. William H. Happe.
Public Library, 112 East 96th street: "Edward Grieg, the Norwegian," Miss Margaret Anderson.
St. Luke's Hall, Hudson street, south of Christopher: "Industrial Revolution in England," Dr. Paul Klapper.
St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, near Eighth avenue: "Union and Democracy in Italy," Dr. Joseph Salwyn Shapiro.

FACTORY INSPECTION DECLARED A FARCE Massachusetts Commission Hears of Widespread Tuberculosis Lefatt Untended

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—In a report covering 112 pages the special commission on the inspection of factories, workshops, mercantile establishments and other buildings, has submitted to the legislature what it finds as the result of the present divided authority and also makes recommendations for turning the whole matter over to a state board. Following are significant excerpts from the report: "The chief of the district police frankly admitted that his regular inspectors could not, under normal conditions, complete the cycle of their districts once a year. A factory inspector in Essex county declared that he could not get around his district and cover it thoroughly in two years. "We go into a factory where there are half a dozen heads. Then I have to do this; one of the heads goes with me through the factory, and he says: 'There is a fellow over there who has tuberculosis and is sure of it. He is twenty-five years old.' I say: 'That is past me; I have no right to examine him.' I would have all the men working in rooms where they are necessarily coming in contact with matters injurious to their health, inspected, for the reason that at many of our autopsies we have found the lungs filled with metal dust, which goes along as the prime cause of tuberculosis. "Another physician gave the results of private inspection work which he had carried on in a factory: 'I have now been engaged six months in this work in a factory hiring 800 or 900 people. I have found fifty cases of incipient tuberculosis among adults in that factory—cases which we could cure and allow the patients to work. It seems to be that the time is not far distant when the state of Massachusetts must, if it wants to wipe out tuberculosis, insist on the inspection of adult workmen as well as children.' "I do not think that it is absolutely necessary that the factory inspection force should be made up of men who are veterans of a war that was fought forty-six years ago. "In discussing existing conditions the commission, consisting of Albert S. Apsey, chairman; John Golden, Emily G. Blach, Florence M. Marshall, William S. Southworth and Herbert C. Emerson, says: "The commission finds the factory inspection as at present conducted by the inspectors of the district police is ineffective. In offering this opinion the commission desires specifically to criticize the system and not the men who work under it. "Their statutory duties and functions with reference to manufacturing and mercantile establishments are numerous, but the commission believes that about all the work which they are actually doing in this field, or can do with any degree of thoroughness, is the enforcement of laws relating to hours of work and the employment of women and young persons. "As to the health inspection now carried on under the state board of health, the commission finds the work is good so far as it goes. But the scope of this inspection is at present very limited. Only a fraction of the working time of health inspectors is given to the inspection of industrial establishments. "It was somewhat surprising to learn some of the health inspectors spend from one-fourth to one-third of their time in clerical work, and that all of them spend a large proportion of their time in this way. When it is added that most of them retain their practice, or a portion of it, and so give but a limited number of hours a week to the state, the admissions very generally made before us that the time since their appointment has not sufficed for completing a single round of their districts are easily understood."

VETERAN EDITOR AND IS JUDGE DEAD

Thomas J. Ham, one of the oldest newspaper editors in Pennsylvania, died at Lakewood, N. J., on Saturday. He was born in Honesdale in Wayne county, Pa., on February 29, 1837. He served for two terms as associate judge on the Wayne county bench. For more than fifty years he was editor and proprietor of the Wayne County Herald. In 1853 he married Laura E. Paddock, of Birmingham, N. Y. Judge Ham is said to be one of the few living editors who attended the dinner given by the newspaper men of this city to Charles Dickens when that author was visiting this country in 1858. The dinner was arranged by Amos Cummings, with whom Judge Ham attended school.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The Call is compelled to exact this requirement because of the increasing size of this department and the growing difficulty of publishing news of this character at short notice. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

- BROOKLYN. 23d A. D. Branch 2, meets tonight at 1776 Pitkin avenue.
NEW JERSEY. Orange. The Orange branch will hold its regular meeting on Wednesday, February 15, at Temple of Honor Hall, Park street, Orange. Comrades, attend this meeting, for there is important business to be looked after. The Orange branch is going to hold a ball on March 4 and has hopes of making it the largest Socialist affair ever held in New Jersey, but a few comrades cannot do it all. Remember that co-operation spells success, so get on the band wagon. Comrades, attend this meeting, and then do your dearest to make the ball a success. The branch has been doing splendid work since election, and if we all pull together we will soon have the finest branch in the East, and the time will not be far distant when we will have a Socialist in the majority chair. HARRY EGERTON, Secretary.
Newark. A monster protest meeting will be held in Newark this evening at Weaver's Coliseum, 457 Springfield avenue, to protest against the persecution and conviction of Fred D. Warren. The speakers will be Joshua Wanhope and Henry Frank. George Leary, business agent of the Buffers and Polishers' Union, and an ex-president of the Essex Trades Council, will act as chairman. Invitations have been sent out to all the trade union organizations, and the probabilities are that the Coliseum, the largest hall in Newark, will be too small for the audience. Every Socialist should do all in his power to make this meeting a success.
JAPAN. The reaction in Japan has another death to answer for—that of Dr. Kotoku's mother, who died of grief the day after sentence was pronounced upon her son. She had been ill ever since his arrest.
ENGLAND. The following resolution was passed by the Bow and Bromley Branch of the I. L. P.: "That we, members of the Bow and Bromley Branch of the I. L. P., wish to convey our disgust at the action of the Japanese government in executing the twelve Socialists, including Dr. Kotoku and his wife. We claim that whatever crime they were guilty of demanded a trial in public, and not behind closed doors as in this case. This fact alone condemns any government claiming to be civilized; we feel convinced that their only crime was that of claiming the right to live for all men and women, and feel ashamed that this coun-

variety of musical thought. The latter composition is sure to take a permanent hold upon the fancy of audiences on this side of the water, for while dignified and scholarly in conception, its every theme is of a sort and is so treated, as to arrest and hold the attention of both professional and layman.

The orchestra presented the symphony in convincing style under Mr. Damrosch's leadership, enhancing its artistic value by the living forth of a warm and glowing ensemble tone. I have heard Mr. Salslavsky accomplish much better results than he did yesterday in the handling of the "Poeme." His performance was most edifying in its purely technical side; in spirit it was wanting in distinction, in individuality. The orchestral support was acceptable, but lacked the finer touches of the symphony rendition. A most agreeable study of the Tchaikovsky "Mozartiana" suite brought to a close the concert, which opened with the overture to Weber's opera, "Der Freischutz," admirably played.



DAMROSCH AND SYMPHONY SOCIETY PRESENT CHAUSSON SYMPHONY. By Harry Chapin Plummer. Evidently the departure made by Walter Damrosch and the Symphony Society of New York in bringing forward new symphonic works of the French school has met the approval of the metropolitan concert public, for the New Theater was crowded yesterday afternoon by an audience gathered to hear the performance of the B-flat symphony (opus 25) of Ernest Chausson, a French master but little known outside the Gallic nation. The same composer's "Poeme pour violon et orchestre," in B-flat, also had a place on the program. It will suffice for identification to state that Chausson, who met with a violent accidental death in 1892, at the age of forty-four, was a pupil of the late Cesar Franck, becoming the author of three symphonic poems and a number of works of a dramatic character and considerable salon music. His principal orchestral pieces have been performed at Paris under Messager, while the symphony heard yesterday was "reintroduced" to the gay capital on the Seine by Arthur Nikisch, who, in 1877, led the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in a series of concerts.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Free Organ Recital in Harlem Tonight Under the auspices of the American Guild of Organists, a free organ recital will be given in the Morning-side Park Presbyterian Church, Morning-side Park and West 122d street, this evening, by John Standerwick.
VERLAINE'S SON PREFERS SUBWAY TO POETRY. PARIS, Feb. 12.—George Verlaine, son of the late poet, Paul Verlaine, one of the most famous of latter-day French writers, may be forced into writing poems for a living after all, his best of guard at a subway station here being too conspicuous since attention was called to him in the papers through a fainting spell suffered by him recently. He is a poet of no mean ability, but preferred the quiet humble work in the subway to bringing out a book of verse because, he said, people would compare his work with his late father's. In poor circumstances it is necessary for him to earn his living by ordinary work unless he at last should turn to the poems.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. George R. Kirkpatrick will lecture tomorrow evening at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn. The subject will be: "Militarism and War." This will be the second of a series of lectures given by Mr. Kirkpatrick every other Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Progressive Literary and Aid Society. Admission is free. Everybody is welcome. James Butler Yates, of Dublin, will lecture this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the Women's Trade Union League Hall, 43 East 22d street. Subject, "An Irishman's Ideas as to What Really Matters in the Molding of Character." After the talk Mr. Yates will read William B. Yeats's heroic farce, "The Green Hamlet." Tickets may be had of Mrs. John Stearn, 105 West 23d street. Frank Hubachmitt, organizer of the United Textile Workers, local 607, will deliver a lecture in Weaver's Hall, 181 Main street, Paterson, N. J., this evening, entitled "Abraham Lincoln and the Working Class." Trade unionists and non-unionists are invited to be present. Admission is free. The Cosmopolitan Society of America will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the studio of Miss Mary W. Ovington, 246 Fulton street, near Brooklyn bridge, Brooklyn. Speaker, Mr. John W. Batdorf. Subject, "Christian Socialism—Nature's Laws Applied to Incomes." The next meeting will be held on March 13, when Professor Joseph Chant Lipes will speak on the subject of "Sex and Race Prejudice: The World Economic Twins." The Progress Literary and Debating Society will honor the memory of Lincoln this evening at the rooms of the Yorkville Forum, 1461 Third avenue, near 84d street. The program is arranged as follows: Revolutionary songs, Miss Gates. Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, Emil Meyer. "The Humane Side of Lincoln," Max Sherover, Jr. Mandolin solo, John Bogart. "The Humorous Side of Lincoln," Louis Weitz. "Some Radical Excerpts from Lincoln," Louis A. Baum. "Lincoln the Liberator," M. M. Bleekman. "Life of Lincoln in Pantomime," August Claessens. The price of admission is one Lincoln penny. The doors will be open at 7:30 o'clock. END OF FAMOUS SCANDAL. PARIS, Feb. 12.—Admiral Germinet, whose command was taken from him a little over a year ago because he pointed out the weakness of France's Navy, saying none of the ships were equipped for a thirty minutes' fight with the enemy, has been fully restored to all he lost and more. He has just been given the plaque of grand officer of the Legion of Honor and it is everywhere fully recognized here that for telling the simple truth he was rather badly treated. A legislative investigation committee will be remembered, found conditions even worse than the admiral stated.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The trial by jury of the second group of persons implicated in the Moabit riots has come to an end. This time two persons were condemned to a year's imprisonment, two to nine months, one to eight months, one to four months, two to three months, four to six weeks' detention, one to four weeks and two to two weeks' detention, while four were acquitted. The court was of opinion that a distinction must be made between those of the accused who had been among the strikers and had the right to fight for better conditions of labor and those who had nothing to do with it, and only joined in from pure love of excitement. The former were treated more leniently in the judgment. Allusion was made in our last week's issue to Judge Ungar's famous speech regarding the police. A number of persons have also been condemned in connection with the riot at Wedding to penalties from 50 marks to one year's imprisonment.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY

Private Property and the State, by Frederick Engels, is one of the most important works in the literature of Socialism. It is full of scientific facts, new to most readers, which are of vital interest to wage-workers and especially to women. Cloth, 217 pages, fifty cents, post paid, and if this offer is mentioned we will include a three months' subscription to the Review. Address Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 W. Kinzie st., Chicago.

Call Advertisers' Directory

- MANHATTAN. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Regent Shoe Co., 1430 2d Ave., near 54th St. Eagle Shoe Store, 645 Columbus Ave. S. H. Lefkowitz, 103 E. Avenue C.
CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHERS. Joe Levy, Successor to Levy Bros., 219 E. 4th Ave., near 129th St.
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OPTICIANS. E. J. Decker, 232 E. Broadway. Dr. L. E. Kramer, 370 Grand St.
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ROOSEVELT DAM HELPS IRRIGATION Massive Structure Will Create Progress As by Magic Wand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The last stone has been laid in the parapet wall of the Roosevelt dam and preparations are now under way for its formal opening on March 18. Ex-President Roosevelt, for whom the massive structure has been named, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Archie and Ethel, will participate in the three-day celebration. Located in an almost inaccessible canyon, sixty miles from a railroad, the rapid and successful construction of the dam has been watched with interest by engineers all over the world. The massive walls rise 284 feet from foundation to parapet. Its length, on top, is 1,060 feet and across it runs a roadway 20 feet in width. Just below the point where the Tonto creek empties into it, the Salt Lake river enters one of the most magnificent canyons of the West, forming an ideal dam site. Behind the structure the waters of the turbulent stream will form a reservoir twenty-five miles long and more than two hundred feet deep. Its capacity is approximately 56,628,000,000 cubic feet, or of sufficient quantity to cover the entire state of Delaware with a sheet of water one foot deep. The waters held back by the dam will be used for the irrigation of more than two hundred thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Phoenix, Ariz., and the power created at the dam will be transmitted electrically for more than a hundred miles down the valley to operate pumps. These pumps will raise underground water to supplement the surface supply and increase the irrigable acreage. It is estimated by the reclamation service that about sixty thousand acres will be irrigated by subterranean waters, available for irrigation purposes only through the operation of such pumps. Officials of the reclamation service are elated over the success of this engineering feat. The result, they say, will soon be apparent in a transformation of conditions unprecedented in the history of irrigation. As if by a sweep of a magician's wand flourishing crops will rise from Arizona's desert land, villages, hamlets and thriving cities will dot the service. Scientific agriculturists will claim these former arid lands as their own through Uncle Sam's beneficence, and incidentally through the reclamation service.

MASSACHUSETTS

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ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW—Boston. Maciel & Sawyer, 25 Prince St.
BARBERS SUPPLIES—BARBER REPAIRING. G. F. Clapp, 215 Portland St., Boston.
BOOTS AND SHOE—Boston. Norman Brand, 122 Washington St.
CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING, DRESS SUITS TO LET—Boston. A. Goodman, 149 Chambers St.
CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. O'Brien & Anderson, 1 School St., Boston.
HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Boston. E. L. Moore, 1297 Washington St.; Wm. S. Wray St.
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UNION MADE HATS AND SHOES. Ash & Nichols, 17 Mount St.
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Where to Buy Your Books Cheap

The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call Departments, it has undergone a great change. The old stock was given away as premiums. A new and more up-to-date stock of books on Socialism was put in. It is aimed to make the Book Department of The Call the clearing house for all party members and Socialist organizations in the East. Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive extra revenue from the sale of books. Very low prices to individual Comrades and Sympathizers. Write or call at once to BOOK DEPARTMENT The New York Call 409 PEARL STREET : NEW YORK CITY Book Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

CLINTON HALL

151-153 CLINTON ST. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for sessions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms. RESTAURANTS. BRUNY 207 N. Broadway, next West Street, fine food and service.



GREAT LITERATURE BEING WRITTEN NOW

Approaching Revolution is Inspiring Artists of Today, Declares Sinclair.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Upton Sinclair, the writer, was the lecturer this afternoon before the Socialist Literary Society. He interested a large audience in his discussion of "Literature and Economics."

"Our art at present is dominated by what we might call the ethics of the trader. Under this capitalist system the artist is either exploited pitifully, or else he becomes a trader himself, and his art degenerates."

"Underneath the exploiting class is the vast mass of those who produce and do not get what they produce. This class aspires for freedom and is struggling for it. In the very nature of the case it can only succeed by uniting its various individuals into a common cause. It desires justice, and it thrives upon the same; consequently it affords, for the first time in the world's history, a soil in which true art can really flourish."

"I would call your attention to the fact that at every period in the world's history when great art has been produced, it has been produced as part of a new and revolutionary impulse, and it has been neglected and belittled by the academic critics of that time."

"You will notice that all these men are Socialists; they are voicing the new impulse, which is awakening in the hearts of the masses; all that is vital and great in them is come from this impulse, and it is because our academic critics have shut their hearts to the new impulse that they know nothing about the vital literature of our time."

THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM. View of a Recent Discussion From a Capitalist Contemporary. (From the New York Times.)

One of the difficulties of practical Socialism in this country crops out curiously in a letter written to our militant Socialist neighbor, The Call, and is hardly removed by The Call's perfectly logical reply.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE.

hear the academic critic saying: "Show me one great play in this decade and I will give in." Fortunately I can confound the critic out of his own mouth.

"It has been my fortune to see three great plays during the present winter. They were Pliner's 'The Thunderbolt,' Maeterlinck's 'Sister Beatrice,' and Percy Mackay's 'The Scarecrow,' which failed in New York only a few weeks ago, yet our academic critics would laugh at the claim that we have a great drama, and without having taken the trouble to see any one of these three plays. I will venture the assertion that there had never been a time in the history of English literature when so many great novels have been produced."

"I would call your attention to the fact that at every period in the world's history when great art has been produced, it has been produced as part of a new and revolutionary impulse, and it has been neglected and belittled by the academic critics of that time."

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SUBWAY MAGNATES SOFT-SOAP SLAVES

Fear Unionism and Revolt, So Establish "Harmony" Journal and "Club."

Principally as a result of the recent exposures of the almost unbearable conditions imposed upon the workers of the subway system of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in the columns of The Call, that wealthy concern which clears 50 per cent or more profit on its investment, has developed a peculiar sort of love for its slaves.

The first issue, No. 1, for January, is just out. It must certainly be a consolation to the men in the underground channels who toil twelve to sixteen hours a day to get their copies in which little heart to heart talks from the president of the rapid transit company, Theodore B. Shonts, to General Manager Heddy appear.

The first issue is a gem. It should be kept as a sort of relic to which the children of the slaves, who have been ground under the wheels of the lightning subway express trains or prematurely sent to their graves because of tuberculosis germs contracted during the long dreary hours of toil, may look up in memoriam of their ancestors' faithfulness and wage slave efficiency at least.

President Shonts apparently is the editor of the Bulletin. He has the leading signed article on "The Purpose of the Bulletin," also another on "Join the Interborough Club." In which some rich and pretty things are said. The man who made a failure as head of construction of the Panama canal but who has learned real well how to squeeze every hour's work at the smallest wages out of the underground slaves of New York's street car system, gets real personal.

It is hoped that the Bulletin may be made a valuable medium of communication between the company and its employees, and that it will show closer relations and a more apparent community of interest. It is hoped that every member of the Interborough family will make use of this periodical to express his views upon matters affecting the common interest.

One of the catch phrases which Shonts uses freely is the "community of interests," which he says exists between the company and its employees—between the wolf and the lamb.

Another term which he likes to roll from his tongue is "efficiency" on the part of employees. Nothing is said regarding higher wages and shorter hours for the men, but a whole lot is chanted with reference to the "dear public" and the duty of the workers on the subway to it. Shonts says:

Soft-Soaping the Slaves. In connection with the method of soft-soaping, which we can at once discern will be carried on through the columns of the Bulletin, with a sort of vengeance, an "Interborough Club" has been established. Every employee of the company is urged to join it.

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What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

BRO. OF MACHINISTS' LECTURES. Arrangements have been made for open meetings by several of the New York brotherhood lodges during the coming months.

Micrometer Lodge, No. 8, will have a lecture tomorrow evening at their lodge rooms, 125-127 Park row. Manhattan Lodge, No. 1, will have a lecture by Professor George R. Kirpatrick on "The Hypnotism of the Working Class," at the New York Labor Temple, 245-7 East 84th street, on Thursday, February 16.

SEAMEN HOLD BIG MEETING. Harbor Boatmen's Hall at 214 West street was crowded yesterday afternoon with several hundred seamen, firemen, cooks and boatmen who heard several addresses on the necessity of pushing organization and bettering the mean conditions that prevail in the seafaring trade.

AUSTRIA'S HAUT TONS FLEE CENSUS TAKERS

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—Austria is practically deserted by all the "best people" just now. They have fled the country to escape the census. When the census takers' work has been completed the "best people" will return.

Do you keep any domestic animals? If so, what is their function in the household? Do you suffer from any disease? If so, what is it, how was it contracted, and how long have you had it?

EUROPEAN LABOR. According to the Socialist Annual, 1911, the number of trade union members in the United Kingdom on December 31, 1910, was 2,347,161 (including 207,518 females), as against 2,378,248 in 1909, and 2,406,716 in 1908, thus showing a marked decrease of numbers during the past two years.

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WALTER T. MILLS TELLS ABOUT WALES

Municipal Election Methods Related; Also Writes About City Housing Problem.

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS. Biton Ferry is a typical Welsh manufacturing town. Some of the things it is doing will become typical of many towns.

The Socialists are a great power in the town and they are very soon to become the power of the town. Some of the methods for gaining and holding public power are worthy of notice and of imitation.

They adopted the plan of making a canvass for voters, not votes. That is, they said we do not care to be a football knocked about between other parties. We do not care to be a factor of annoyance only.

Workers Will Soon Control Town. This Welsh manufacturing town is close to the day when the whole power of the city government will be in the hands of the workers.

City Owns Dwellings. I had just learned that afternoon that the city had fifty-one dwelling houses which belonged to the city itself, so I asked my questioner if this were true.

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Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

Workmen's Circle Directory. BRANCH No. 2, Archer Ring of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 233 Duane Street.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members.

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