

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

The Call

The Weather.

Fair and slightly warmer.

666 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3668 NEW YORK.

Vol. 4.—No. 55.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

RAILROAD TRUST MUST NOT RAISE FREIGHT CHARGES

Interstate Commerce Commission Hits Hard at Combine.

NOT ABOUT WAGES Finds One Set of Capitalists Gets Cash Received and Spent by Roads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The interstate commerce commission has decided unanimously against the railroads in the important increased freight rate cases that have been pending for several months.

The decision of the commission is sweeping beyond all anticipation, even by the shippers. It declines to allow a single increase by the 600 or more railroads in the East and the Middle West.

It throws aside as unsubstantiated the contention of the railroads that they must have increased revenues to meet the increased cost of equipment and operation, and by its decision cuts off between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 a year in revenue which the railroads had expected to realize from the proposed increase. On the other hand, it means an annual saving of that amount to the shippers of the country.

The commission orders the carriers to cancel the proposed increases by March 10, and notifies them that in the event of failure an order will be entered continuing the present rates for two years, thus preventing the carriers from making any changes in the period.

The railroads may now appeal to the newly created Commerce Court, and it is the opinion of many of their lawyers that this step will be taken.

It is possible that the railroads may seek an injunction from the Commerce Court restraining the commission from enforcing its order against the increases, pending an appeal of the case.

In substance, the commission holds that the carriers are prosperous under present rates, are making reasonable returns upon capital; that their business is increasing, and that the increased revenue has more than covered the increased wages granted by the carriers in the last year as well as the increased operating expenses. The opinion of the commission indicates that it did not take much stock in the scientific management ideas advanced on behalf of the shippers by Louis D. Brandeis and other attorneys as a means of railroad economy.

The commission's decision in the official classification of eastern railroad cases says that the record does not indicate that railway credit in the United States has been impaired. It adds that comparisons between the selling price of railroad bonds and municipal bonds would seem to demonstrate that the price of the railroad security is better today as measured by the price of the municipal bond than it was ten years ago, and that the indications are that in the last decade the credit of our railroads has gained, not lost.

The decision says in regard to the increased wages granted to employees:

Alone Wages Paid.

"The carriers in this proceeding seek to justify the proposed advances by showing an increase in cost of operation, due to certain increases in the wages of their employees. The item of labor makes up nearly one-half the total cost of the operation of a railroad. In the spring of 1910, consequent upon the demands of various labor organizations, wages were generally advanced in official classification territory. These advances were uniform in all classes of labor, and upon all lines, but they aggregated from 8 to 10 per cent of the pay-roll of most of the railroads involved and were therefore very substantial in amount.

There are forty-one principal operating companies in the territory involved in this proceeding. Each of these companies has shown the amount by which its operating cost for the year 1909 would have been increased had the higher scale of wages been in force during that year, and they also shown what the increase in total revenue would have been had the advanced rates been in force during the same period. While the amount employed is open to criticism, the results are sufficiently accurate for the purpose in view. These figures show first, taking the forty-one railroads together, the increases amounted to nearly \$25,000,000, and the additional revenue from the proposed advances would only have been \$27,000,000.

It seems apparent that the carriers are not, by showing that the increase in wages more than equal the increase in rates, made out the case. The advances made out the case, and nothing could more clearly show this than the figures shown.

ACCUSE TOBACCO MAN OF PERJURY

Emil Berger, head of the North American Tobacco Company, at 6, 8 and 10 Gouverneur st., which is in bankruptcy, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Henkel on an indictment charging him with violating two sections of the bankruptcy act by making a false oath.

It is alleged that Berger, in an attempt to conceal assets, swore in the examination in bankruptcy before Commissioner Alexander on October 5, 1910, that he paid Henry S. Josephs \$10,000 for the rights to a brand of cigars called "Opera Beauties," and that he did not get any of this money back though the government asserts that \$5,000 was returned to him. Berger's purpose in so testifying, the indictment says, was to conceal assets from Albert Peick, the federal receiver.

Berger pleaded not guilty before Judge Holt in the Criminal Branch of the Circuit Court and was released on \$5,000 bail.

YOU ARE A LIAR," "LET ME GET AT 'IM'

Unseemly Fracas Disturbs Sanctity of Congress, Causing Uproar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—James Wickersham, delegate from Alaska, assaulted Frank W. Mondell, a Representative from Wyoming, on the floor of the house of representatives this afternoon. The lie direct being passed, Wickersham made a rush toward Mondell, who was only a few feet away, trying to hit him in the face. Falling in this, he clutched at Mondell's throat. Representative Foster, of Vermont, the foreign affairs chairman, grabbed Wickersham from behind. The Alaskan, enraged, struggled to escape, yelling:

"Let me get at him."

But Foster, who is a big man and strong, held on tight and was roundly cursed for his pains. It is not likely that Wickersham's language at this juncture will be reproduced in the Congressional Record or anywhere else.

Fight Is Blocked.

In the meantime Representative Longworth, of Ohio, and several other members were sitting on Mondell, who seemed as eager as Wickersham for a personal clash, holding him in his seat. All possibility of a fight ended when Representative Dwight, of New York, the Republican whip, who is about the biggest man up and down, ran across the house and stepped in between the belligerents.

The bitterness generated by the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy over conservation and directing the administration's bill to provide for the leasing of coal lands in Alaska, started the trouble. After the row was all over and both men had apologized to each other, the measure which has been marked for passage on the administration program was overwhelmingly defeated, 32 to 151. The bill was up on suspension of the rules and a two-thirds vote was necessary to pass it. The vote shows that only a fifth of the house membership present favored the measure.

Wickersham took the floor. He read a letter from Secretary Ballinger with reference to locations and final certificates in land cases, and remarked that "the final receipt is issued in every case and that is equivalent under the decision of the Supreme Court to a patent for the title."

"He is a liar, that is all," said Mondell, in an audible tone, directing his remark to Representative Burke, of South Dakota, who was sitting immediately behind him.

"You are the liar, if you say that," cried Wickersham.

The house was immediately in an uproar and representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, who was presiding, rapped, vainly for order.

"The sergeant at arms will preserve order," he shouted amid the din, and the sergeant at arms, bearing the sacred niece of the house, approached the combatants, who, breathing hard and glaring defiance, were being held by their friends.

"Mr. Speaker," cried Wickersham, "I want the record to show that I apologize to the house. I was called a liar."

Representative Tawney suggested that both men should make apologies to the house.

"That is what I want to do—apologize to the house," Wickersham declared, adjusting his cuffs and smoothing his ruffled hair. "I lost my temper."

Then Mondell took the floor, declaring he had not said "He is a liar" in debate, but in a casual way of reference. He did not deny using the language, but insisted that his statement had not been directed against Delegate Wickersham.

"But I realize I should not have used the word 'liar' at all," said Mondell, and I apologize. I used it as a chance word. I regret that anything I have said here has caused this disturbance and led to this unfortunate incident."

After adjournment the near fracas was the main topic of discussion. Many Democrats called attention to the fact that this particular reaction could not be blamed on hot Southern blood, Mr. Mondell hailing from Wyoming and Mr. Wickersham from Alaska, two places principally noted for extreme frigidities.

HARMON IS SILENT ON BOSS COX CASE

Committee to Investigate Called "Mugwumps" by Ohio's Political Peer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 23.—As he announced yesterday that he would, Judge Frank M. Gorman today appointed a committee of three members of the Hamilton county bar to investigate and, if found advisable, prosecute for contempt of court Republican Boss George B. Cox for his statement criticizing the judge and grand jury in connection with Cox's indictment for perjury, and also to investigate as to the publication conspicuously in a Cincinnati morning newspaper of the statement. All three of the members of the committee are independent Republicans or "mugwumps," as Cox derisively designated that brand of voters in the alleged offensive statement.

Cox today declared regarding reports that he had engaged, ex-Senator Foraker and ex-Solicitor General Lawrence Maxwell to assist Attorney Thomas Darby in conducting his defense in the perjury case that he had not so far considered the employment of any attorneys except Darby. Darby is one of the present assistant United States attorneys here and it was intimated that owing to the enmity existing between Cox and United States Senator Theodore Burton (an enmity which first developed with Cox calling Senator Burton a rusty pinhead), Darby as special counsel for Cox might have his ambition to succeed to the United States district attorneys here frustrated, as Burton is directly in charge of the Ohio appointments.

Governor Harmon, of Cincinnati, in Columbus today was asked regarding the indictment of Boss Cox. He seemed very much irritated and replied with some sharpness: "I have no statement to make."

The governor's attitude toward Cox is a mystery. In private conversation with enemies of Cox he usually does not hesitate to denounce the Cincinnati boss, but it is noteworthy that he never attacks him publicly in Cincinnati, where the Harmon influence against Cox would count for most.

In the last campaign the governor said he was going to "tear the hide" off Cox in his Cincinnati speech, but he did not once mention him by name.

FRANK J. GARDNER IS ACQUITTED OF ATTEMPT TO BRIBE

Confessed to Accepting Fee to Block Race Track Gambling.

JURY OUT ONE HOUR

Supreme Joy Reigns in Tammany Hall at Reception of Verdict.

Frank J. Gardner, former state senator, was yesterday afternoon acquitted by a jury in Justice Seabury's court, after deliberating not quite an hour, of attempting to bribe Representative Otto G. Foelker by offering him \$12,000 if he voted against the Hughes anti-racing bills, which were before the Albany legislature in 1908 while Gardner was state senator.

The first ballot of the jury was eight for acquittal, the second ten and the third eleven. The fourth ballot did the work and freed a man who had confidence enough in the system of courts and juries of this continent to know that a rich politician would not be convicted and made to wear convict stripes which were justly his.

During the hearing of the testimony, while Gardner was on the stand, he admitted that he was paid a fee of \$5,000 by the race-track people to use his political influence to block any and all anti-race-track legislation that might come up in the house while he was in office. He denied, however, that he had ever offered to bribe any one in his endeavor.

Following Gardner's cross-examination, the defense rested its case and was seemingly satisfied that the jury "would do the right thing." Rebuttal was begun, but it did not amount to anything in the face of Gardner's veracity, in which the judge and jury had implicit faith. They could not believe that a man who admitted that he had accepted a fee to block anti-gambling legislation would stoop so low as to bribe a Congressman.

Summing Up Omitted.

The summing up of the case was omitted by agreement between Assistant District Attorney Nott, who conducted the alleged prosecution for the commonwealth, and Max Steiner, counsel for Gardner. The question of omitting the summing up was referred to Justice Seabury, who in turn put the matter up to the jury. In an instant twelve heads shot over as many intellectual heads. They didn't want to hear any arguments in the case. They had decided whether Gardner was guilty or not before they left the panel. The balloting was a matter of form which must be dispensed with by all juries.

At the conclusion of the cross-examination of Gardner, Nott recalled Assistant District Attorney Elder, of Kings county, to the stand. Elder contradicted Gardner's sworn statement that he (Elder) expected an appointment or election to the Supreme bench if he discovered evidence upon which the legislature could order an investigation of alleged race-track bribery.

"Thought" He Was.

The morning session was taken up by a lot of piffle and quibble. Nott started off by asking the defendant:

(Continued on Page 3.)

SOCIALISTS DEBATE ON FRENCH ARMAMENTS

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The chamber of deputies today continued its discussion of the question of laying down two dreadnoughts. Two United Socialists occupied the whole morning and evening sessions. The cost of building the ships at arsenals compared with their construction in private yards was asserted and denied, the question of general expense making comparison impossible.

M. Zambert proposed that the government postpone its decision in the matter until it invited the powers to negotiate for the simultaneous limitation of armaments. This was negatived by a vote of 352 to 189.

A motion that the government make an effort to have the limitation of armaments placed on the program of The Hague conference was accepted by a vote of 447 to 58.

DIED OF GAS ASPHYXIATION.

Edwin F. Marshall, sixty-five years old, of 149 Belleville avenue, Newark, was found yesterday morning in a chair in his room. Gas was escaping from a burner. He had been employed by the Watts-Campbell Company for about thirty-eight years.

JAP SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA IS SERIOUS

State Sold Birthright to Taft in Accepting Panama Exposition.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 23.—That the situation in the California legislature resulting from the proposed new treaty between the United States and Japan is extremely critical, following the passage by the state senate last night of a resolution opposing the ratification of the treaty, is admitted today even by the staunchest adherents of the administration of Governor Johnson.

Members of both houses of the legislature declare that "California sold her birthright for a mess of pottage," when she accepted the support of President Taft in the San Francisco exposition fight in exchange for a pledge that no anti-Asiatic legislation would be passed. Governor Johnson is sitting tight on the "lid," but even his adherents admit that the "lid" is becoming very hot.

"There is no denying that the situation is extremely precarious," said Reed, Governor Johnson's secretary. "We hope Californians will have tact enough to wait until the Panama Canal is finished before doing anything radical, for although it might be California which would precipitate a war with Japan, California would be the first point of attack."

Senator Sanford, author of several anti-Japanese measures, said today: "It will take only a few speeches like Senator Burnett's, declaring that the Chinese exclusion act was won through riots and lynchings, to bring an expression from Californians, which might result in similar scenes."

Other legislators declare that temporizing will only result in increased agitation.

SOCIALISTS AND THE SENATORSHIP

To the Citizens of New York:

For almost two months you have been watching the senatorial deadlock at Albany—watching it with mingled feelings of cynical amusement and profound disgust. Have you looked back of the personalities involved and thought what the whole affair really means?

Two years ago the senator for the United States Express Company passed into history, and the present senator for the Belmont-Ryan interests took his place. Now the senator for the New York Central railway must leave the stage. Who is to be his successor?

The Democratic party won a majority in the New York legislature last November—won it chiefly by the votes of workmen. As usual, whenever it has a momentary taste of power, the Democratic party has hastened to prove that it is the very twin of the Republican party—equal to it in contempt for the workmen's rights, equal to it in servility to capitalist interests.

But within the Democratic delegation at Albany there is a division. The largest number—but not quite enough to make a majority in joint session—are organized under the banner of Tammany Hall. They would give the place to one of their own kind—to the veteran-corruptionist, William F. Sheehan.

Not for one moment have either the Democrats, or the Republicans at Albany thought of electing to the United States senate any man who has ever shown the slightest interest in the welfare of the toiling masses. Not for a moment have they dreamed of electing any man who has ever stood out against the sacred rule of profit-making property.

It is time for the workmen to make their voices heard—time for every man who is not an exploiter or an exploiter's agent to join in a movement against the American house of lords.

We call upon you to lend your aid by attending the meeting in Cooper Union on Monday evening, February 27:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS. SOCIALIST PARTY.

William Ades, Caroline M. Dexter, Sol Fieldman, William Malloy, Alanson Lee, Secretary, Julius Gelber, Organizer.

UNION MAN CONVICTED, PIMP WAS WITNESS

KOTOKU'S SPIRIT IS STILL ALIVE IN JAPAN

Government Object of 'Bitter Attack for Anarchism's Spread.

TOKIO, Feb. 23.—The spread of an archaic doctrine in Japan was the basis of an attack upon the government in the diet today. Members of the opposition introduced a resolution censuring the government for having permitted outlawry to reach a point where an attempt upon the life of the emperor had been planned. The resolution was defeated by a large majority.

The debate revived interest in the recent conspiracy, which resulted in the execution of Denjiro Kotoku and his wife and ten other anarchists and the imprisonment of fourteen others. Premier Katsura outlined the efforts which were being made to prevent the growth of the movement.

In spite of a "great" speech by Inukai, the Nationalist leader, demanding the impeachment of the entire Katsura cabinet for actions which tended to foster anarchy in the empire, the lower house of the diet today rejected the resolution of impeachment.

This was the result of a mutual understanding between the government leaders and the leaders of the Seiyukai party, which has a majority in the house.

Great crowds flocked to the house chamber to hear Inukai's speech, but were disappointed, as a rule excluding the public was adopted.

HOUSE PASSES THE MOON BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Moon bill, codifying the laws of the federal judiciary, was passed by the house today. This measure, which has monopolized the time of all the calendar Wednesdays this session, has received more attention perhaps than any bill considered in the house this winter. It is an elaborate measure representing many years' work by Congress committees and is far-reaching in its effects, as it revises and codifies all laws governing the federal judiciary.

Among the interesting amendments incorporated in the bill by the house was one which erases from a large part of the statutes all reference to the "war of rebellion" and substitutes the "civil war" for those words. It was on motion of Southern members that the amendment was adopted. The bill increases the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from \$15,000 to \$18,000 a year and those of associate justices from \$12,500 to \$14,500 a year.

A bill drafted along the lines of the Moon bill has passed the senate. Whether an agreement on this proposed legislation will be reached in conference is uncertain.

SEATTLE FRIENDLY TOWARD JAPANESE

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 23.—Although Seattle has the principal Japanese settlement in the United States—10,000 Japanese in and near this city—the new Japanese treaty has been treated with complete indifference. The large trade that is being built up between the Orient and Puget sound ports has inclined merchants to favor closer relations with Japanese.

Bills are pending in the legislature to permit Japanese to own land in this state.

BUCKETSHOP KEYPERS RAPIDLY REFORMING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—More than 400 bucket shops, including central offices and branches, have suspended business east of Denver, following the campaign waged by the Department of Justice against them. These figures were given out by the Department of Justice today as coming from a man formerly prominent in the bucket shop business.

The department gave the substance of a letter written by the reformed bucket shop operator to the department. In the words of the department many of the correspondents of bucket shop concern are now "leading honest lives."

The department's informant has kept track, he says, of the effect of the raids upon other concerns in Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and other cities, and expresses the belief that seven-eighths of the telegraph operators and five-eighths of the clerks formerly employed in these concerns are in some other business.

SEATTLE WOMEN ROUT EX-MAYOR'S CANDIDATE

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 23.—The moral from the city government of Seattle is that the friends of former Mayor Hiram Gill have been accomplished. Again the work has been done by votes of women.

Returns today from yesterday's primary election here show that one of Gill's candidates for council, with exception of three, was defeated by overwhelming plurality.

Although the women's vote yesterday was not as large as that cast at the recent recall election against Mayor Gill, it was very heavy, a larger percentage of women voting than men.

\$3,000,000 WANTED FOR CANAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Panama canal will be fortified and made impregnable against attack by foreign forces if an appropriation of \$3,000,000 carried in the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported to the house of representatives today to permit the initiation of the administration's extensive plan of defense, is approved by Congress. There seems to be no doubt that this action will follow.

This \$3,000,000 is admittedly all the money that can be used in beginning the fortification work during the next fiscal year. According to the revised plan of the Panama canal will cost about \$12,000,000. It is estimated that the canal defense will cost about \$5,000,000.

SOCIALIST'S BILL MADE BIG HEARING POSSIBLE

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Through a tactical maneuver, the Socialist Party of Massachusetts represented by its Representative Morrill of Haverhill, today gained a big point of prestige because Morrill's bill to extend the right of women that the great suffrage law was held tonight.

The largest committee room in the statehouse was not available for the hearing on Morrill's bill and therefore women in the Hub had to make arrangements for their own hearing. Morrill's bill will extend the right of women that the great suffrage law was held tonight.

CORCORAN VIGOROUSLY DENIED CUTTING OF SCAB FIREMAN'S EAR

HIS ALIBI IGNORED

Organized Labor Shrinks From Fight; Allows Men To Be Railed to Jail.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—Robert Corcoran, the union marine fireman who has been on trial in the Supreme Court for the past week, charged with cutting off the ear of a scab fireman named Fraser, on the night of Jan. 27, 1910, was last night convicted of the crime.

The jury was out six hours. It understood nine ballots were taken. A motion for a new trial will be argued Saturday morning by Lawrence O. J. C. Wray, who defended Corcoran.

The case is the outgrowth of the steel trust's fight on the lake men. The fight has been on for many years now and the end is not in sight. During this time many union men have been murdered in cold blood by the thugs and hirelings of the steel trust.

Corcoran and three other men were arrested in New York in the steel trust had offered \$5,000 toward for the capture of the man who had committed this crime. One of them, Myers, has already been sentenced to serve six to thirteen years and is serving time in Auburn, and more are awaiting trial.

On Testimony of Pimp.

These men were convicted on the unsworn testimony of a pimp, who acknowledged on the witness stand that he has lived in a house of prostitution for the past three years and had served time in Auburn and county penitentiary. He also admitted he had never done a day's work in his life and had already received over \$800 since this crime was committed from the shipping trust.

Corcoran himself took the stand and absolutely denied being in that vicinity on the night of the crime. He had dozen witnesses to prove an alibi, and in spite of all the prosecution could do they could not shake the testimony of Corcoran or any of the witnesses.

The defense proved that the pimp perjured himself, but in spite of the Corcoran was found guilty.

The trusts are determined to keep the unions, and hope to do so by disrupting them. These men would never have gone to jail if organized labor had protested. Eugene V. Debs offered to come here and hold a protest meeting, but the unions laid down and offered not one word of protest. They merely contributed a few dollars to the defense.

These men are innocent and everybody knows it to be so. They are victims of craft division, of which rank and file are always victims. They have to do the picketing, against the guns and be shot down by the mercenary hirelings of corporations, while their leaders are champagne, wine at Civic Federation banquets as the guests of the craft owners of these same corporations.

WOMEN TO CONTINUE FIGHT IN ALBANY

To Be No Let Up on Part of Suffrage Forces at Capital.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—There is to be no let up in the siege of the Capitol during the coming week. Figuratively speaking, trenches are to be dug right across the Capitol park and the legislators are to be bombarded until they surrender.

The evening meetings are to be among the big features of the week. They led off with last night's meeting in the Assembly Chamber, where the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, head of the national suffrage organization, spoke to a big crowd made up of Albany suffrage enthusiasts in great part.

On Sunday the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer will speak on "Woman Suffrage" at the Unitarian Church in the morning, and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw will speak in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church in the evening on "New York State the Sixth Star in the Suffrage Flag."

The suffrage party has enlisted even the moving picture in aid of its cause. Every day throughout the whole of suffrage week suffrage films will be shown at one of the local moving picture theaters.

Assemblyman A. J. Levy, chairman of the assembly judiciary committee, said that the committee would take up the woman's suffrage propositions on Tuesday next when definite action would be taken.

The fate of woman's suffrage this year rests in the hands of the two committees, which are made up of the following: Senate Judiciary—Senators Bayne, McCall, McClelland, Black, Ferris, Flier and Burd, Democrats, and Hinman, Wainwright, Coats and Newcomb, Republicans.

Assembly Judiciary—Assemblymen A. J. Levy, Goldberg, Wende, McCall, J. Levy, Spielberg, Terry, Parker, W. R. Herrick and Goldstein, Democrats, and Hinman, C. W. Phillips and Sullivan, Republicans.

CONCERT AND BALL OF THE 6TH A. D. TONIGHT

A concert and ball under the auspices of the 6th Assembly district organization of the Brooklyn Socialist party will be held tonight at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn.

ALBERT ROSEN'S Markets

3625 Fulton St., Cor. Euclid Ave. — OR AT — Reliance Beef Co. 1840 Fulton St., near Ralph Ave. BROOKLYN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Home of Satisfaction. Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE 1724 Pitkin Ave., Opp. Postoffice.

ARONSON BROS. & FIERST DRY AND DRESS GOODS.

We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

HAAS SONS

Cash; meals; parking and cutting done. Tel. 3256 Bushwick. 579 St. Ave., near Cooper St., Brooklyn, L. I.

MAYER'S BAYROD'S DRY GOODS STORE.

125 Orchard Ave., Cor. Ralph St. Tel. 1232 Broadway. Specialties. Dress Suits. Suits.

WILLIAM LEEBAW.

Shoes of Style and Quality. Millinery, Repairing, Electric Machinery. 207 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NAVARRO VAINLY SEEKING MADERO

American Troops Seize Arms Intended for Soldiers of Diaz.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 23.—General Navarro did not give the Mexicans a moment's rest, after bringing them back from Gaudalope, where he went to try to trap Madero and failed. He sent them south this evening over the National line in the direction of Ahumada, where Madero is said to be.

A train was sent out early this morning and got as far as Rancherillo, south of Juarez, with 260 troops aboard. No crew could be found to take out 250 more, which Navarro wished to send this afternoon; so tonight the other train was recalled and all soldiers went out on the same train tonight.

Colonel A. C. Sharpe, commander of Fort Bliss, today received messages from Columbus, N. Mex., where he has a troop of cavalry, saying that the insurgents captured Polomas, ten miles south on the Mexican line, and made of it a recruiting point. He was informed that a number of Mexicans had gone to Polomas from Columbus and other places on the American side, but as they were not armed, it was impossible for the United States troops to stop them.

Polomas was one of the towns captured in the Magon raids in June, three years ago. Arms and ammunition shipped out of El Paso to Arizona have been seized by the United States marshal. According to information received by Colonel Sharpe here, at least three carloads of arms and ammunition, mostly Winchester rifles, shipped out of El Paso, by a local firm, billed to an arms company in Douglas, were seized by the United States marshal at Douglas.

Intended for Federals.

It is said that the Mexican federal officers admit that the munitions of war were intended for the federal army, across the line from Douglas. W. H. Shelton, of El Paso, Tex., admitted that his firm had shipped cases of arms to Douglas at different times, but he said he had heard nothing of any of these shipments being seized.

There is another lost train and the insurgents may have it. The train, made up largely of loaded coal cars, departed Tuesday from Ciudad Juarez over the National for the city of Chihuahua. No word has been received of its arrival in that state capital. So it is believed that the insurgents, known to be mobilizing an army at some point on the National railway between Chihuahua and Juarez have appropriated the train.

Lawrence F. Converse and Edward M. Blatt, the American boys arrested by Mexican generals below Juarez, as rebels, are still in the jail in Juarez, and it is announced that they must stand trial in their behalf. Colonel Converse is a son of Charles H. Converse, a lawyer of Glendora, Cal. Blatt is a son of Peter Blatt, a wagon maker of Pittsburg. He was first reported as a Texas cowboy.

Colonel Sharpe was this afternoon advised by his scouts east of El Paso that a report was prevalent that two Americans had been kidnapped by Mexican federalists on the Texas side of the international line on Tuesday, which was the day these boys were arrested. The scouts had not yet learned of their arrest, however. Colonel Sharpe asked the Mexican Consul at Lomel to investigate.

A car of soldiers from Columbus, Ohio, arrived in El Paso this evening attached to one of the Rock Island trains, en route to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary of State Knox has instructed Henry Lane Wilson, ambassador at Mexico City, to look after the interests of H. C. Dell and another identified American, who are in custody at Tia Juana, Mexico, on the charge of being spies.

The American consul at Ensenada has also been directed to see that the two Americans receive a fair trial. Mexican Prisoners Freed. CALEXICO, Cal., Feb. 23.—Captain C. S. Babcock, in command of the United States troops at the border near Calexico, today released all prisoners in his custody on orders received from the War Department. He had been holding five Mexican soldiers who fled across the line in search of safety; W. J. Holmes, said to be the magazine writer, and a sympathizer with the insurgents, and Fernando Palomares, reputed paymaster in General Leyva's army. The soldiers were given passports and will travel westerly along the line until they arrive opposite Tia Juana, when they will cross into Mexican territory.

Only about sixty men remain in Mexico, the remainder of General Leyva's force having marched southward. It is thought the direction taken is a blind and that the men will turn west, then proceed to Ensenada to take that city. They were well armed. A pack train is carrying the provisions and water needed and no formidable federal force is ahead of them to give battle.

MURDERER RUNS TO GALLOWES.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 23.—Alton Hoover paid the penalty for wife murder in Erie jail today. Hoover ran to the gallows from his cell. As he rushed up the stairs, a smile played on his features, but it was for but a moment. When asked for final message, he merely shook his head, indicating he had nothing to say.

C LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPANY 1449-55 Broadway, Junction Putnam Avenue BROOKLYN. We protect the Union where and when we can, and allow a special discount to Union Men

Bed--Spring--Mattress For \$19.75 2 in. continuous posts, 6 heavy fillers, strong chills, construction the best, iron spring and cotton combination mattress. Exceptional and Unusual Value \$1.00 Deposit, 50c Weekly

\$50 WORTH \$5 to \$4 Deposit 75c to \$1 a Week Green Trading Stamps Given with Each Cash and Charge Purchase. \$100 WORTH \$7.50 to \$10 Deposit \$1 to \$1.50 a Week

RAILROAD TRUST MUST NOT RAISE FREIGHT CHARGES

(Continued From Page 1.)

which have been presented to us with respect to the net earnings of these same forty-one carriers during the year ended June 30, 1910, the earnings of the railroads aggregated \$51,000,000 more than during the year 1909. It, therefore, the entire advances in wages had been in effect during the whole year of 1910 instead of during a few months in the spring of that year, the net earnings for 1910 would have exceeded the net earnings for 1909 by \$15,000,000. This is not conclusive against the propriety of these advances, for the earnings of 1909 may have been too small, or the causes which contributed to the greater net earnings of 1910 may not be permanent in effect; but it does show that we cannot conclusively presume from an increase in operating expense that there should be a corresponding increase in transportation charge. It is the net, not the gross, which we must consider.

The decision adds that a railroad rate in the final analysis is a tax laid upon nearly every species of property and upon almost every kind of activity, and that there is no reason why all other kind of property should be required to pay to this particular species of property an undue compensation.

The commission asks what business could be more attractive to the investor than railroading—a business in which no rival is to be apprehended, where the amount of business is assured, and where the price for the transaction of that business is protected by the fundamental law of the land. The report reads: Nice Safe Business.

"Under the conditions of the future, railroad stocks, or at least the stocks of these railroads before us, are bound to lose much of their speculative character and to assume more the character of an investment."

The decision instances the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as operating prosperously. "The president of the Pennsylvania Company testified that since 1887 his company had put into the Pennsylvania lines, east of Pittsburg, \$262,000,000 from earnings. During all that time this company had also paid to its stockholders munificent dividends."

The decision calls attention to the inter-relationship between the men who direct the affairs of the railroads and the affairs of the corporations from which they purchase equipment and construction material.

The vice president of a railroad company says the report, "testified during the trial that his company could buy locomotives of but two concerns; that on account of the freight rate as a practical matter it would buy Bessemer steel rails of only two companies, that structural iron, of the larger sizes, could only be procured from four or five companies; and that in the purchase of cars he was confined to seven or eight independent plants. It is well understood that in recent years the price of structural steel in large sizes and of steel rails has been uniformly maintained. It is also well understood that the same men who are potential in the United States Corporation and the American Locomotive Works are influential in directing the policy of our railroads."

"Now, if the steel trust is to determine the price which shall be paid for rails and for bridges; if the locomotive trust is to determine the price of engines, the car trust of cars, and the labor trust of labor, and if the railway has only to meet the demands of these combinations and charge over to the public by an increase of rates whatever is paid, a most unfortunate situation has developed. There is nothing in all this which enables us to say that railroads do pay extravagant prices, and if we are satisfied that present rates do not yield an adequate return we should, notwithstanding these conditions of monopoly, unhesitatingly approve an advance, but in view of the monopolistic character of the business we should proceed with caution."

WOMEN CANNOT VOTE IN IOWA

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 23.—The house today by a vote of 53 to 45 killed joint resolution No. 8, providing for a constitutional amendment giving to women the right of suffrage. This effectively kills the chances of the women of Iowa to obtain the right to vote during this session of the legislature.

MURDERER RUNS TO GALLOWES

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 23.—Alton Hoover paid the penalty for wife murder in Erie jail today. Hoover ran to the gallows from his cell. As he rushed up the stairs, a smile played on his features, but it was for but a moment. When asked for final message, he merely shook his head, indicating he had nothing to say.

ARBITRATION BOARD FOR TAILORING TRADE

Merchant Tailors' Association Agrees to Be Party to Body.

E. J. Briss, general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, who is now in this city, announced yesterday that he has succeeded in getting the Merchant Tailors' Association of America to be a party to an arbitration board to be established for the purpose of adjusting troubles in the trade that arise from time to time.

Briss attended the convention of the Merchant Tailors held in Washington, D. C., from February 14 to 17, inclusive, and he was granted the floor. He delivered an address in behalf of the proposed arbitration board and the convention voted in favor of the request and the incoming president was instructed to appoint a committee to act on the body. Briss stated that this board would avert many trivial troubles in the trade.

While in the city he will attend a joint conference between the United Garment Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Journeymen Tailors' Union for the purpose of discussing the advisability of bringing the three organizations into closer relations. For some time there has been a movement to bring about a more industrial organization in the clothing trade and this is one of the conferences called for the purpose.

Briss will leave today for Albany, where he will attend to organization matters and will return on Monday. Local 390 of the Journeymen Tailors of this city has been carrying on an organization campaign for some time and their work has met with success.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

CARPENTERS' UNION, NO. 476.

At the last meeting of Carpenters' Union, No. 476, an invitation from the Young Men's Christian Association to attend a lecture to be delivered by John Mitchell on "Industrial Accidents and Compensation," to be held on Sunday, February 26, at 4 p. m., at 318 West 57th street, was received. John Rice was appointed to draw up an amendment to the present compensation law so as to have the machine hands industry included in the list of hazardous trades. A voluntary committee will attend the suffrage meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall, March 11, as per request of the Central Federated Union. H. S. Reed, E. Seaberg, J. Ruch, Gus Lattner, P. Nielson, William Bernhard, F. Schmalz, Thomas Lee, Joseph Reifel, R. Vincent, L. Saragse, and Thomas Hapst are on the sick list.

SAILORS' MASS MEETING.

There will be a mass meeting of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland at 422 West street, at 7:30 this evening for the purpose of discussing the international movement. William Sprout, organizer of the longshoremen of Liverpool, England, will deliver an address.

CANVAS MAKERS MEET.

The Canvas Makers' Union of Greater New York will hold an important meeting at 257 East Houston street at 8 o'clock tonight. The question of assisting the strikers who are out against the Invincible Pad Company, 187 Mercer street, will be discussed. The fight against this firm is now in its third week and the union has already assisted the men and women involved, but at tonight's meeting the question of giving them more aid will be discussed.

ALTERATION PAINTERS WIN.

The Alteration Painters and Paper-hangers' Union have scored a victory over H. Fine, of 4 East 155th street. He has signed an agreement granting all demands made by the union.

WATCH MAKERS MEET.

There will be a meeting of the Watch Makers' Union at 83-85 Forsyth street, at 8 o'clock tonight, for the purpose of discussing very important business. An appeal to all watch makers employed in shop and supply and material stores has been issued and a large attendance is expected.

CIGARETTE BOX MAKERS.

The Cigarette Paper Box Makers' Union will hold a meeting at 73 Ludlow street tonight. Election of officers will take place and other important business will be transacted. All members are requested to attend the meeting and bring their membership cards.

MACHINISTS TO HEAR HAYWOOD.

William D. Haywood will deliver an address before the Harrison, N. J., lodge, No. 16, of the Brotherhood of Machinists, at Record Hall on Wednesday evening, March 1. The machinists' organization of Harrison is advertising the lecture in all machine shops and a record breaking audience is expected.

MINERAL WATER MAKERS' BANQUET.

To celebrate the victory they recently scored over the employers' organization, the Mineral Water Workers' Union, Local 12474, of the American Federation of Labor, will hold a banquet at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, at 8:30 this evening. The banquet is tendered in honor of S. Leibowitz, the organizer of the mineral water workers, as an appreciation of his work in helping better the conditions of the workers.

FINAL WEEK

To save 50 per cent on your Suit or Overcoat

Rickards Every garment in this sale guaranteed or money refunded Peck's union made clothing included in the sale SUITS AND OVERCOATS \$12.50 and \$10.00, now \$6.75 \$18.00 and \$16.00, now \$9.50 \$25.00 and \$22.00, now \$13.50 \$32.00 and \$30.00, now \$16.50 Hats, Vests and Trousers also cut 50 per cent This is your last chance—our sale closes February 28. Rickards 430 6th AVENUE Corner 25th Street NEW YORK CITY.

KILLED A WORKER, COP GETS 3 YEARS

Policeman Harry Harms, of the fifth precinct, Jersey City, was sentenced yesterday afternoon by County Judge Robert Carey, in that city, to three years' imprisonment in the state prison at Trenton for manslaughter in connection with the death of Charles Hopkins, an iron worker, on January 2, 1910.

Harms placed Hopkins under arrest and a fight followed in which the prisoner attacked the policeman with his own nightstick. Later as Hopkins was in charge of Policeman Taulman at a police signal box awaiting the coming of a patrol wagon Harms struck him on the head, knocking him down. Hopkins died of a fractured skull without regaining consciousness.

It was contended at Harms' trial that as a result of the hammering he had suffered at the hands of his prisoner, he was not rational at the time he attacked Hopkins. Former Judge Robert S. Hudspeth, counsel for Harms, announced that he will apply for a writ of error.

LIVES ENDANGERED AS ENGINEER LEAVES POST

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 23.—The lives of the crew and a score of passengers on Lehigh Valley local passenger train No. 146 were endangered when a steam pipe broke and the engineer, David Croseley, of Wilkes-Barre, was forced to desert his post to escape death in the steam filled cab. The engine traveled at a high rate of speed for more than two miles before the engineer's whistle signals told the train crew of his plight and the train was stopped by using brakes applied from one of the coaches. The accident occurred near Wyalusing and delayed traffic for two hours.

PILOT TAKES ICY BATH.

Sandy Hook Pilot Stephen Cooper went alongside the Norwegian sugar laden steamship Diana, from Santo Domingo, late on Wednesday night in a yawl from the station boat of the Hook and attempted to board. The sea was very rough and as the pilot grabbed for the lowest rung of the sea ladder the yawl lurched and he dropped into the water. When he came up he was some distance from the yawl and his shipmates had a hard time reaching him. He was hauled aboard the Diana with a line and thawed out.

The Greatest Achievement of WOMAN'S DAY Will Undoubtedly be THE SUNDAY CALL FEBRUARY 26

It will be the biggest and the best. Nowhere else can you find such splendid, readable articles. Every phase of the question at hand by able writers. Here is a partial list of those who will contribute and the names of their articles: Ellen Hayes, "Woman and Scientific Research." Ethel V. Carnie, "Why Women Should Be Socialists." Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "Women and Unionism." Henry Frank, "The Logic of Votes for Women." Upton Sinclair, "What Have the British Suffragettes Accomplished?"

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, "Fighting and Working." Frances M. Gill, "The Children's Socialist School Movement." Oscar Leonard, "A Man's View of Woman Suffrage." Josephine C. Kaneko, "Why Should Women Vote?" Edmond Peluso, "The Socialist School of Germany." Dr. William J. Robinson, "Why Men Do Not Marry." Lena W. Leonard, "Why Workers Should Be Socialists." George Willis Cooke, "Some Books About Women." James Ackland will be represented by two poems. Hannah Mansfield Battell, "Her Gifts." Helena Sharpsteen, "Silent Influence." Helen M. Parsons, "Ye Who Understand." Alla Greenberg, "Too Late." Meta L. Stern, "Dick's Revelation." Louise W. Kneeland, "Her Possibilities." Lavinia Dock, "The Skirmish Over the Page Bill." Andre Tridon, "The Return." Mason Dixon, "Tales of a Landlord Capitalist." All told, there has never before been issued in America such a striking, important Socialist paper. It is worth buying, worth reading, worth circulating. Wide circulation of it means adding strength to the Socialist party, and necessarily through that the advancing of the cause of Votes for Women. THE PRICE HAS BEEN FIXED AT ONLY THREE DOLLARS A HUNDRED. Rush in your order today. Thousands of copies should be circulated at all the meetings held on Sunday. But to make sure of your copies SEE THAT YOUR ORDER IS SENT IN AT ONCE. Remember the price—ONLY THREE DOLLARS A HUNDRED.

HEARING ON LABOR LAWS TAKES PLACE

Connecticut Manufacturers Oppose Measures—Socialists Will Be Heard Today.

By EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE, State Secretary.

MYSTIC, Conn., Feb. 23.—The first hearing on the eight measures dealing with employers' liability and workmen's compensation was held on Wednesday, February 15, and it was resumed Thursday afternoon, February 16, before the judiciary and labor committee sitting jointly. The general interest was so great that the hearing was held in the house chamber and on the first day there was standing room only. The manufacturers were present in force to hear the pleas of their representative, James H. Emery, of New York, who is reported to be the counsel of the National Manufacturers Association.

Representative Metzler, of Bridgeport, spoke for his bill, which abrogates the fellow servant rule, the rule of contributory negligence, and that of assumed risk. He did not ask for the entire abolition of the contributory negligence defense, but for a modification of it. To induce the saving of human lives is the higher purpose back of these bills. In Connecticut the courts have held that a ten year old boy was of sufficient age to assume risk. At present companies find it cheaper to employ lawyers and secure protection from surety companies than safeguard their employes. Methods of production have improved, but appliances for the security of the workers have lagged far behind.

Rev. C. S. Macfarland, of South Norwalk, appeared by order of the conference of Congregational churches and as chairman of a committee consisting of two laboring men, two manufacturers, and a few ministers to ask for the absolute abrogation of the fellow servant rule and favored an automatic compensation act, as this question is considered one of the greatest moral problems before the state. He was followed by Rev. E. L. Wismer, of Bristol, who spoke along the same lines. Charles B. Leonard, of Hartford, presented a substitute bill and was followed by Charles J. Donahue, of Derby, president of the State Federation of Labor, who pretended to speak for the organized workers of the state.

Donahue's Modest Demands. President Donahue said that all his organization asked for was the abrogation of the fellow servant clause. If the committee reported this proposition favorably and it was passed the men he represented would rise up and call the legislature blessed. This cringing, fawning attitude of the begging lobbyist and his sloppy reply did not add to the respect due to the president of the State Federation. When asked if the organized workers desired the abrogation of the contributory negligence and assumption of risk clauses, he said they only asked for the abrogation of the fellow servant clause.

He said that organized labor did not ask for a compensation act, as the general opinion was that it would be a milk and water law which the manufacturers would oppose on the ground that it placed a burden on them that their competitors outside the state were not called upon to carry. This consideration for the manufacturers was not shared by the other speakers and President Donahue's ex-

cessive modesty was entirely eclipsed by many others who held up no brief for labor and who argued forcefully for the abolition of the contributory negligence and assumed risk features. That he did not know what he was talking about, although he has been legislative lobbyist for the State Federation for years at \$1,200 per. is shown by the long list of central labor unions and individual unions read off by Jasper McLevy, of Bridgeport, which demanded a workmen's compensation and trades dispute act, and as Chairman Judson, of the judiciary committee, remarked, left very little for Mr. Donahue to represent and put him in a rather peculiar light at the hearing, to say the least.

J. H. Emery, of New York, made the longest speech of the hearing in behalf of the manufacturers and advocated a compensation law modeled on the German rather than the English system, and Colonel George Pope, president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, said that they favored a compensation law on the lines of the German system and were opposed absolutely to the abrogation of the fellow servant, contributory negligence and assumption of risk rules.

Mayor of Middletown Speaks. Mayor W. C. Fisher, of Middletown, spoke for himself and the Hartford Central Labor Union, being introduced by Sol Sontheimer, president of the Hartford C. L. U. He favored a general compensation act, but was advised that it would be unconstitutional. He submitted a copy of a bill to cover dangerous trades only. He asked for the abrogation of the fellow servant and assumed risk rules and a modification of the contributory negligence clause. Incidentally, Mayor Fisher came out strongly in favor of the principal of general state insurance.

E. C. Terry, of New Haven, and Peter O'Hern, of Stamford, spoke in behalf of the railroad engineers, firemen and trainmen. They were not interested in the compensation act, as when they were disabled they received high benefits from their union, and with a compensation act giving the same benefits the unions would go to pieces. They demanded an employers' liability act such as Mayor Fisher had introduced. Rev. Hugh E. Brown, of the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church, Hartford, appeared for a compensation act, and Howell Cheney, of Cheney Brothers, of Manchester, advocated a compensation act based on the German method. Mr. Cheney said the firm he represented had paid nothing to lawyers to settle claims in the last sixty-five years.

The hearing came to a close with S. E. Beardsley, of Shelton; G. W. Hull, of Bristol; William Applegate, of New Haven; Jasper McLevy, of Bridgeport; and Dr. Dubois H. Loux, of Meriden, waiting to speak in behalf of the Socialist party. The next hearing will take place Friday at 2 o'clock, when the Socialists and others will have a chance to be heard.

Two Branches Organized. On Tuesday evening, February 14, an English speaking branch of ten members was organized at Terryville by State Secretary Clarke, who has also recently organized an English speaking branch of seventeen members at Greenwich.

On Wednesday evening, February 15, Professor Kirkpatrick lectured on "War" in the South Manchester town hall to an excellent audience, who, it is safe to say, were cured of the military fever. A bill has just been introduced to build a new army in Manchester and Comrade Kirkpatrick treated the subject in his inimitable style. Although the writer has been corresponding secretary of two peace societies and has heard many discourses on the subject, he has never heard such an effective appeal for the abolition of war as that of Comrade Kirkpatrick.

On Thursday evening, February 16, Mrs. Florence Kelley spoke in Hartford on "Votes for Women." Page advertisements, which must have cost hundreds of dollars, appeared in all the Hartford dailies on the day of the lecture, but the hall was not filled, unfortunately. Mrs. Kelley praised Governor Baldwin's attitude advocating money or taxpayer's suffrage for women. Mrs. Hepburn, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, says that those women are not demanding the suffrage, but rather the working class and middle class. Hartford Women Hear Lecture.

On Friday afternoon, February 17, the Woman's Alliance of Hartford advertised a talk on Socialism, and Mrs. F. A. Waters, wife of the Congregational minister at Rocky Hill, delivered a very interesting and thoroughly sound and sympathetic address on the principles of Socialism to the members of the club, who expressed their pleasure at the close of her remarks. Thus the leaven is working in unexpected places.

The professor of economics and English, and who is also secretary of the faculty of a Connecticut college, has just been admitted as a member at large of the party and has set a very good example to older members by paying a year's dues in advance. This instructor does not hesitate to avow his principles and teaches economics from the standpoint of Socialism. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to send a speaker from the I. S. S. there and organize a study chapter.

In Hartford a well known clothier advertises in the daily papers garments of special quality as having been "made by a Socialist." Local Mystic has decided to arrange a debate on free text books and has passed resolutions condemning appropriations for armories and for militarism in every form and advocating increased appropriations for the enforcement of labor laws and factory inspection, for providing work for the

unemployed and for educational purposes. The resolution was printed in all the local papers and was sent to the local representatives in the legislature.

Dr. Loux's Lectures.

Dr. Dubois H. Loux will speak on "Socialism and the Churches," at Norwich, Conn., February 26, in the afternoon, and at Firemen's Hall, 136 State street, New London, in the evening, on the same subject. Local New London has been organized sixteen weeks and now has sixty members, five new ones having been admitted Wednesday, February 15.

Local Rockville will hold its grand mask ball on Saturday evening, February 25, at the town hall. The Broad Brook Band will furnish music and there will be some notable representations, among them "The Advance of Socialism in 1910."

On March 1, 1911, the new state secretary, Otto Kannehieser, 748 Chapel street, Socialist headquarters, New Haven, will assume office, and the future address of the present secretary will be Norwich, Conn. No. 2 of the Socialist, New Haven, is just out. Announcement is made of a lecture by Dr. Loux at Fay Auditorium Y. M. C. A., New Haven, on Tuesday evening, March 14, on "The Criminally Rich Church Member."

FOR REGULATION OF DYNAMITE TRAFFIC

Prompted by the dynamite explosion disaster at Communion on February 11, which the coroner's jury has decided was due to a match or cigarette or something, the New Jersey utilities commission yesterday heard suggestions from representatives of the railroads of New Jersey concerning the advisability of uniform regulations for the transportation of high explosives. Colonel W. B. Dunn, head of the bureau of explosives of the American Railway Association, was present on behalf of the railroad men and the commissioners listened to his suggestions for more than an hour.

Jackson Reynolds, attorney for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, proposed questions to Colonel Dunn. When asked what he had done among New Jersey officials to bring about a uniform form of ordinance, Colonel Dunn said that he had sent letters to the mayors of Newark, Jersey City and Camden.

Colonel Dunn explained the bureau's code of regulations and said that all the railroads in New Jersey except the D. L. & W. railroad, which does not carry explosives, had accepted the regulations.

RICH LUNATIC TRIES TO MURDER PRIEST

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 23.—Robert Herzog, member of a wealthy family, and for several days confined at home on account of his mental condition, went to the rectory of St. Mary's Church this morning and asked for the Very Rev. John R. Dinnin, the pastor. Herzog became violent as he was met at the door by a servant, and declared that Father Dinnin had been drawing his blood for months, and he intended to kill him. The servant shut the door and Herzog smashed the windows and doors in a vain effort to get to the priest. The police after a struggle overpowered the lunatic and placed him in jail.

RAILROADS DISCRIMINATED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Western railroads were today found guilty by the interstate commerce commission of discriminating against fruit growers of Utah in favor of those on the Pacific coast. Material reductions on shipments from Utah to points in North Dakota were ordered.

GEORGE J. SCHWARZ LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGEWOOD



Thousands of homes have been made brighter, handsomer and more comfortable by the economics our store have always afforded, and it is the usual thing to have customers say that they were drawn here by the wonderful purchases made by friends. There are plenty more bargains than the one in this advertisement.

1270-91 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST. Outside the High Rent District.

ALL EAST SIDE BANK CLERKS-MAY STRIKE

Unless Barash Settles With Employes, General Walk-out Is Threatened.

If no settlement is reached with S. W. Barash, banker, 77 Ridge street, within the next two days a general walkout of all clerks employed in the East Side banks may be ordered, according to a statement by a union representative yesterday afternoon.

The Bank and Office Employees' Union will hold an important meeting at Hennington Hall, 214 East 2d street, at 8 o'clock tonight for the purpose of discussing the Barash strike and the practicability of declaring a general walkout.

The strikers declared yesterday that they would not return to work unless Barash granted their demands. They were confident, they stated, that the union would call a strike in all the other East Side banks of the boss' organization. Soon after the formation of the union of bank and office employes the bankers organized an association to combat the demands of the clerks and it was stated that this organization was now backing Barash in his attempt to crush the union.

All the labor and progressive organizations of the East Side are in sympathy with the clerks, and it is believed that the bankers will avert a strike and grant the clerks' demands. Since the bankers backed out of the conference which was to be held to settle the Barash strike, the strikers have been picking up a determined fight. Committees are visiting organizations every night, requesting them to withdraw their patronage from the non-union banks and their work has met with success.

WILL DEPORT MAN WHO LOST A LEG

Bookbinder Has Been Here Sixteen Years, Has Wife and Six Children.

What amounts practically to an appeal to William Williams, commissioner of immigration, to overrule the recent order for the deportation of Vincenzo Canfaro, an Italian engraver and bookbinder, was made yesterday by Judge Holt, of the United States District Court.

Canfaro is sixty years old and has resided in this country for sixteen years. He was never naturalized. He has living here a wife and six children, and he has always made a good living for them in his trade—a trade in which two hands are more useful than two legs.

Six years ago Canfaro developed gangrene in one of his legs and the leg was amputated. The operation was performed at Bellevue. Subsequently Canfaro carefully went to Italy to see his mother. He returned to this country last December on the steamship "Cincinnati," and was immediately held up at Ellis Island as an alien who had only one leg and was therefore likely to become a public charge.

An order for his deportation was issued, but counsel secured a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Holt dismissed the writ yesterday, holding that the court has no authority to interfere with the deportation orders of the immigration authorities. But Judge Holt says: "I consider that if this order of deportation is carried out it will be an act of cruel injustice. If this alien had remained in the country he probably never would have been molested. If he had not lost his leg he probably would not have been detained on his return. No offense is charged against him. It is proposed to deport him because he has suffered a pitiable misfortune, and notwithstanding a proposition to give a satisfactory bond, which would appear to be a complete protection to the government from his becoming a public charge. "But the immigration acts confer exclusive power upon the immigration officials to determine such questions, and the courts, so long as the procedure prescribed by the immigration acts and the rules established for their administration is substantially followed, have, under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, no jurisdiction to interfere. I am therefore compelled to dismiss this writ. But I desire to express the hope that the immigration authorities will reconsider this case."

"I cannot believe that on a candid reconsideration of this record this man, who is charged with no offense, will be sent away because he has suffered a grievous calamity and has been denounced by a malicious enemy, to pass his last years and to die in a distant land, far from his wife and children and from the home in this country in which he has lived a blameless life for so many years."

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS STRIKE FOR HOLIDAY

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Protesting against attending school on Washington's Birthday, the pupils of the high school at Palatine, a small town in Cook county, twenty miles northwest of Chicago, deserted their desks yesterday and paraded the streets in an enthusiastic demonstration of patriotism. From the seniors down to the children in the first grade, 172 in all, the boys and girls marched about the town for two hours.

Three of the older boys were the originators of the "strike." They got a rifle, a drum, and a large flag, and began their demonstration in front of the schoolhouse. They had played two rounds of "Yankee Doodle" when the children came rushing out the main entrance in response to the appeal. In a few minutes the entire enrollment was in the street.

Down the main street the line marched noisily. In front of the tall flagpole near the town hall it stopped. The pole was bare. They went to the village hall and took a big flag, singing and cheering; they halted it. Then they formed a circle about the staff and shouted and blew horns. After a call on the president of the board of education, the procession disbanded.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Professor William Norman Guthrie will address the People's Institute on "Drama as the Democratic Art" in the great hall of Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

Henry Frank will speak before the East New York branch of the Political Equality Association, 1600-1701 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, this evening at 8 o'clock on "Economic Reasons of Votes for Women." Admission free. All welcome.

The East Side Equal Rights League announces to Socialist organizations, societies and clubs that one week from today the league's third annual concert and ball will be held at 8 p. m. in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place. It is hoped that all members and friends will be present. A splendid concert has been arranged, at which musicians of great distinction will appear, Mme. Alma Webster-Powell, Abraham Stone of the Metropolitan Opera House, Signor Torregrossa, and Miss Sonia Zimberg, the dramatic elocutionist, will aid in the entertainment. Remember the date, March 3.

David Goldstein, the renegade Massachusetts Socialist, now prominent in Catholic circles, will speak on "Tactics of Socialism" on Sunday, February 26, at 3 p. m. in St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum Hall, corner of 50th street and First avenue.

CONTEST DEPARTMENT. New York Call, 409 Pearl Street, New York City. Kindly enter the following name on your list. I intend to join in the subscription contest: Name Address Town State

Advertisement for Dr. E. L. Becker's Optical Place, 300 East Broadway, Tel. 2688 Orchard Branch, 103 Lexon Ave., bet. 115th and 116th Sts. Also advertisements for Dr. R. E. Kramer, Ophthalmologist, and George Oberdorfer, Pharmacist.

Classified Advertisement

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

Rates Under This Heading: 1 Insertion, 10 per line. 3 Insertions, 25 per line. Seven weeks to a year, No. 60.

Advertisement for Workmen's Circle Directory and Union and Society Directory, listing various local branches and their meeting times and locations.

Advertisement for Sick and Death Benefit Fund, listing various societies and their financial details.

Advertisement for Union and Society Directory, providing a comprehensive list of local unions and their activities.

Advertisement for San Francisco Calls, featuring John D.'s Preacher and religious services.

Advertisement for Where to Buy Your Books Cheap, highlighting the Book Department of The New York Call with special discounts and low prices on individual comrades and sympathizers.

