

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

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

Vol. 5—No. 34.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1912.

Devoted to the interests of the Working People every day in the year.

WEATHER: FAIR AND COLD.

Price Two Cents

PRESIDENT WORRIED OVER CAPITAL AND LABOR SITUATION
Special Message Taft Urges Federal Inquiry.

WARNING TO CAPITAL
Chief Executive Also Wants Probe Into High Cost of Living.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The strike of the street cleaners in New York has fallen and the possibility of a general strike in the United States of a magnitude of the strikes experienced recently in France and England, form the basis of a special message President Taft sent to Congress today, urging a federal inquiry into the relations of capital and labor.

"Unquestionably," the President says in the special message, "the time is now ripe for a searching inquiry into the subject of industrial relations."

Another recommendation of the President is that an international investigation into the high cost of living be made.

After reviewing the "extraordinary growth" of industry in the past two decades and pointing out the "revolutionary changes" that have raised "new and vital questions as to the relations between employer and wage earner," the President makes the following statement:

"Unquestionably the time is now ripe for a searching inquiry into the subject of industrial relations which shall be official, authoritative, balanced and well rounded, such as only the federal government can successfully undertake. The present widespread interest in the subject makes this an opportune time for an investigation, which in any event cannot long be postponed."

BRITISH COTTON MEN DEMAND MORE WAGES

MANCHESTER, Feb. 2.—A recurrence of the cotton troubles in Manchester is threatened. A short time ago the trouble over the employment of non-unionists was settled for at least six months by an agreement brought about through Sir George Ranken Askwith, the "strike settler" of the Board of Trade, which practically left the question at issue in abeyance for six months.

FIFTY SCHOOLBOYS GO OUT ON STRIKE

West Side Youths Refuse to Be Transferred From No. 51 to No. 67 and Have Parade.

About fifty boys of the two higher grades in Public School 51 in West 44th street, near Eleventh avenue, are out on a sentimental strike because they were transferred from the school in which most of them have been for years and sent over to School 67 on West 48th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, because there is no room for them in the old school.

They have delivered an ultimatum to the effect that either they must be sent back to the old school, where they want to be graduated in June, or they will attend no school. And yesterday they paraded back and forth the mile or more between the two schools with banners and broomsticks and old umbrellas. The boys also shouted a song which led the spectators to believe there was a strike in Public School 51, until, as the ringleader of the strike, 16-year-old John Colton, admitted last night, the fly cops got after them and there was no more parade.

CRETAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE DEPOSED

CANEA, Crete, Feb. 2.—The situation in Crete has been boiling over for the past few months and a crisis of a few days ago, was further intensified today when the National Assembly, after a stormy debate, deposed the Cretan Revolutionary Committee, which had practically had complete control of affairs.

FINES BRUTAL FATHER \$100.

Grocer Will Appeal Because Justices Were Not Unanimous.

PLENTY OF DIVORCE REASONS.

CORUNNA, Mich., Feb. 2.—Alleging that she was forced to sleep in the woodshed, and that her husband threw her down and sat on her, Mrs. Hattie Thum, 17, is suing her husband, Benjamin Thum, for divorce. She states that she was married at 12, and that when foreigners helped her husband on the farm, he assigned them to her bedroom and made her sleep in the woodshed.

POLICE DON'T GET EVIDENCE.

The additional Grand Jury for January, which completed its labors yesterday handed up a presentment to Judge Malone, in General Sessions, which declares that the present system of obtaining evidence by the police in gambling cases is totally insufficient.

BRANDT MUST SERVE REST OF SENTENCE

Gov. Dix Refuses Application of Schiff's Valet for Commutation.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—It would appear that if a man is rich and influential he can keep another in jail if it suits his pleasure to do so. Anyway, Governor John A. Dix today denied the application of Foulke E. Brandt for a commutation of sentence. Brandt was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment in 1907 for the alleged reason that he confessed to having entered the residence of Mortimer L. Schiff, the New York City banker, for the purpose of burglary. Brandt had been Schiff's valet, and it has been strongly intimated that Schiff had purely personal reasons for wishing to have Brandt kept in jail. The name of Mrs. Schiff has several times been mentioned in connection with Brandt's fight for a commutation of his sentence.

EX-JUDGE MAKES PLEA FOR UNHINDERED DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Peter Grosscup, ex-judge, said at the Traffic Club dinner last night at the Waldorf that often in the history of men the law of the land has fallen behind the life of the people and has had to be brought up on a level with it, and that the present is one of those periods. The Sherman Act he compared to the laws which an ancient tyrant wrote so high that from the ground where his subjects stood they could not read them.

PROBE BY GRAND JURY OF FOOD PRICES ENDS

The Grand Jury that is investigating the alleged bribery and egg trust has completed its arduous labors, and Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford is now preparing his report to District Attorney Whitman. There will probably be a supplemental inquiry before a magistrate in about ten days.

TO SETTLE 'UNCLE IKE' TODAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Final argument on the charges of bribery and corruption made in connection with the election of Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, will be made tomorrow before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

VALUABLE CHILD'S FOOT AT \$6,250.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 2.—Four-year-old Annie Sadowsky's right foot was valued at \$6,250 by a jury which returned a verdict today in the case of her father's suit against the Pittsburgh Railway Company. She was run over by a car September 12, 1909.

4,500 FOR TWO FINGERS.

For the loss of two fingers, crushed while removing a log from the steamship *Osceola* on April 18, 1909, James McNeill was awarded a verdict of \$4,500 by a jury in the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday against the Interstate Lighterage and Transportation Company.

EARTHQUAKE SLAYS 22.

ATHENS, Feb. 2.—Twenty-two persons were killed in an earthquake in the Ionian Islands yesterday, according to a dispatch sent today when communication was restored.

ASSEMBLY ADVANCES SALARY INCREASE BILL

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Without the Speaker or either of the floor leaders present today, the Assembly advanced the Phillips bill increasing the salaries of employees of State hospitals and establishing a pension fund for such employees. Bills introduced included the following: Bernes of Kings, providing for a commission of three to investigate tuberculosis conditions and report remedial legislation; Phillips of Monroe, "full crew" bill advocated by the railroad employes.

GROSSCUP TALKS ON BUSINESS AND LAW

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FINANCIERS BATTLE FOR CHINA'S WEALTH

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Court of Appeals today decided that the investigation of the broken Union Bank of Brooklyn by Superintendent Van Tuyl, of the State Banking Department. The court holds that the Superintendent of Banks has no power to subpoena witnesses and conduct a judicial investigation of the conduct of a bank under his charge.

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BURNS' IS BARRED FROM ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—Detective William J. Burns will not be allowed to establish an agency here, as he announced on Wednesday in Washington that he intended to do. Burns has been canvassing the situation here and his published announcement caused opposition on the part of the labor unions.

2,000 HAVE NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE

Two thousand men and women employees in the Cretan Building, a manufacturing structure at 19 to 23 West 13th street, escaped from a fire which broke out when fire was discovered on the second floor. Howard Jackson and Edward Dean, negro elevator operators, made several trips taking passengers from the upper floors.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS WITH 14 MEN

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 2.—The British submarine "A. 3," which went out of harbor with a lieutenant and crew of ten men and three sailing Lieutenants this morning to carry out a series of diving and torpedo exercises, sank like a stone immediately after collision with the submarine *Hazard*.

NUMBER OF ELECTION DISTRICTS REDUCED

A reorganization of the election districts of the city was adopted yesterday by the Board of Elections and becomes effective for the spring primaries, at which delegates to the State and national conventions will be elected. By this reorganization, which is made on the basis of one district for every 900 voters, there is a net loss of twenty-four districts to the city. Last year there were 1,400 districts, but this year there will be only 1,376.

REAL ESTATE MAN KILLS SELF.

John F. Schreyer, 29 years old, a real estate broker, died yesterday at J. Hood Wright Hospital from a bullet into his head while in his bedroom on the ground floor of the five-story apartment house, 555 West 111st street.

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LAWRENCE STRIKERS AIDED BY AUDIENCE IN CARNEGIE HALL

Collection Nets \$500 for Embattled Wage Slaves.

HAYWOOD SPEAKS

Big Meeting Today—Workers Freed From Charge of Using Dynamite.

William D. Haywood sprang a surprise upon the thousands of men and women who came to Carnegie Hall to hear Sol Feldman and Emma Goldman debate last night.

Haywood was called from Lawrence, Mass., where he is directing the strike of textile workers, to preside. He told the audience that he came to New York not merely to preside at the debate, but at being home to the people in this city the situation in Lawrence. He outlined the just grievances of the strikers, the arrogance of the mill owners and the brutality of the soldiers, and concluded with an appeal for money for the strikers.

Haywood's appeal netted the strikers more than \$500.

"I promised them in Lawrence that I would bring \$200 back with me," Haywood said. "I want you not to disappoint the brave men and women who are fighting desperately for humane conditions. Let no one of you leave in his pocketbook more than enough for car fare. It is a loss that the strikers of Lawrence ask from you. They will repay it to you when you will be in Lawrence again."

Before Haywood finished his remarks, before the subject of the debate was announced, a collection was taken up. Haywood jokingly told the collectors to get busy counting the money and let him know how much was lacking to \$500. But the audience answered Haywood fit for fat. When the collection had been counted there was \$482.94.

Haywood began thanking the audience when he was interrupted by men from all parts of the building. These men had come in after the collection had been taken up and would not be deprived of the privilege of assisting the Lawrence strikers with a gift.

The men rushed to the platform and hurled \$1, \$2, and \$5 bills upon the platform. Paper bills began to fly from the boxes, and in five minutes about \$50 more was added to the collection of \$482.

Stone Masons Contribute \$200 More.

To crown it all a committee of the Italian Stone Masons' Union, in New York, reached the hall just in time to announce that their organization had donated \$200 to the Lawrence strikers.

Volley after volley of applause and cheers greeted every mention of the Lawrence strikers and the valiant fight they are making up.

Haywood's outline of the condition of the strike, and the causes which led up to it, was in part as follows:

"The strike of the 25,000 textile workers in Lawrence is a strike for reduction in wages. The Legislature of the State of Massachusetts recently passed a law limiting the work of women to fifty-four hours a week. Before they worked fifty-six hours. To make up for the shorter hours their employers are to work the mill owners introduced a speed-up system which resulted in the workers producing more in fifty-four hours than they produced in fifty-six."

Haywood did not stop there. They tried to make still bigger profit out of this law. They began reducing wages. When the workers found that their wages, which average only \$6 a week, had been reduced they walked out of the factory. As they were leaving the company officials ordered that a hose be turned on the men and women, as they were. The water in the hose was salt, and many were made ill. This enraged the strikers, and they declared a strike, not merely to get back the amount by which their wages had been reduced, but to gain an increase of 15 per cent.

Bodies Wanted the Butcher.

"The strikers were peaceful and orderly. The houses had absolutely no reason for calling in the uniformed butchers. But they wanted the butchers, the militia, as they would have killed their bodies in Lawrence."

"That did the trick. Governor Fox, who is himself a mill owner, sent in the militia. They were sent there new to murder. They were ordered to kill their bodies in Lawrence."

Haywood set of strikes in Lawrence, Mass., and he said that the strikers were being treated very badly by the mill owners. He said that the strikers were being treated very badly by the mill owners. He said that the strikers were being treated very badly by the mill owners.

TO IMPROVE ST. THOMAS.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Feb. 2.—The Colonial Council has unanimously approved the plan of the improvement of the harbor of St. Thomas.

THINK IT OVER.

(Continued on page 2.)

BIG OFFERING IN OUR Winter Suits and Overcoats We Must Make Room

for our spring goods. Therefore we are selling all our Winter Stock in Suits and Overcoats below cost. Never before did we give you such an opportunity. Call and try us before going elsewhere.

LEVY BROS. CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS 53 CANAL STREET

back into the factories by hunger. Remember that these men, their wives and children, are standing today under the cannon and bayonet. Big Mass Meeting Here Today. All workers and sympathizers with the 20,000 striking mill workers in Lawrence, Mass., are urged to attend the mass meeting called today in Union Square.

corpus should not be issued in the case of Joseph J. Etor and Arturo Giovannetti, the textile strike leaders, who are held as "accessories" to the murder of Anna Lapizco at Lawrence. The action was taken on two petitions signed by Joseph Beddard, of the Strike Committee, and filed by Attorney George E. Roewer, Jr., of counsel for the strikers.

"Dynamic" Prisoners Freed. LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 2.—The five men and two women who were arrested on January 26, charged with conspiracy and with having dynamite in their possession, were set at liberty this afternoon by Judge Mahoney, after a lengthy hearing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The members of the House Committee on Labor are closely following the situation in Lawrence, Mass., the scene of the big strike of textile workers. If there is interference by the immigration authorities the members of the committee think the House will have the right to make an investigation.

The packages discovered in the snow were wrapped in a page torn from an undertaker's magazine. Judge Mahoney, in binding Breen over in \$2,000 bail, said that he believed that sufficient evidence had been shown to hold Breen, he was afraid the State would have some difficulty in proving the conspiracy charges, as the testimony appeared to him to bear more on illegal transportation of dynamite.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Reports received at the War Department from Colonel Stover today state that two American named Repuke and Secora, were wounded in Juarez Wednesday night, and have been brought to El Paso for treatment. It is expected that Repuke will not live.

A few more people were at work today than at any time since the strike began, and some of the troops have been withdrawn from the streets. A committee of five strikers has been appointed to protest to Governor Foss against the arrest of Etor.

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The finding of the dead bodies of four Syrians murdered here today gave rise to all manner of wild rumors, among them the act of sabotage on the part of the strikers, who were supposed to have suspected the four of being strikebreakers. It transpired, however, that it was an ordinary murder affair, combined, it is believed, with robbery.

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Habes Corpus Argued. BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Judge Braley of the Supreme Judicial Court today issued an order of notice, directed to Jesse F. Brown, keeper of the Essex County Jail at Lawrence, to appear in the Supreme Court tomorrow morning and show why writs of habeas corpus should be granted.

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Martin Darr NEW'S FURNISHINGS 68-69 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. SATISFACTION ASSURED WHEN DEALING WITH STUPEL FURNISHER AND HATTER. 2112 Third Ave., New York. BEST \$1.50 HAT IN NEW YORK.

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Suits and Overcoats \$18.50 Made to Order. ALL GARMENTS BEAR THE UNION LABEL. L. WEISSKOPF Tailor Temple Court Bldg., 5 BEEKMAN STREET, Telephone Cortlandt Room 622. NEW YORK. 1012.

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MEXICAN SOLDIERS CLASH IN CHIHUAHUA

Rebels Repulsed by Orozco's Men—Mutineers Still Hold Juarez.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 2.—Complications added to the seriousness of Mexican conditions today. The complications came from several sources. Former Maderista soldiers at Chihuahua revolted and attempted to liberate the prisoners in the State prison. Emilio Vazquez Gomez practically admitted his identity as the man behind the trouble in Juarez and Chihuahua by declaring that he would accept the provisional Presidency of Mexico if it were tendered him, and Governor Oscar S. Colquitt, of Texas, muddled the diplomatic waters and in no way aided the strained situation here by publishing a message to President Taft, declaring that he would take "drastic action" to protect El Paso if the national government does not do so.

The Juarez situation, when duplicated in Chihuahua today, was more serious in the matter of bloodshed than the Juarez mutiny of Wednesday night. The majority, or at least half the Mexican soldiers, remained loyal in Chihuahua, and when the discontented element, many of them former soldiers, many actually wearing the Madero uniform, attempted to capture the pen and release several of their leaders lately imprisoned for opposing Madero, they were met with the rifle fire of the loyal men commanded by Pascual Orozco. Several were killed on both sides, including Captains Silvario, Orozco, and Jose Gutierrez. The mutineers were repulsed after a fight in the streets of the city that lasted throughout the morning, but they did not disband. They are encamped near the city and threaten to dynamite the water supply. Their ranks are being rapidly augmented.

The Juarez mutineers are still in control of the town, and with troops in Chihuahua, troops are not looked for. Having noted about the places there are to loot, the late soldiers of Madero are now permitting their officers to enforce something like discipline in the border city. The troops will declare defiance to Maderista authorities, however, and spent most of today drawing up in battle formation south of the city, awaiting the first approach of soldiers from the south, declaring they would fight the battle if called in with the idea of conquering them.

This afternoon, the railroads having been permitted to make repairs, a train was sent south bearing Capt. Alvarado Mayro and several men, to meet any approach of troops, and attempt to effect a peace agreement. The captain carried a message to the approaching troops that the Juarez garrison stands for the plan of San Luis Potosi, and that which Madero and his men fought last year, and which the mutineers claim has not been kept. If the approaching troops wish to join the Juarez garrison for the plan, they are to be permitted to come in, otherwise they are to be told that they must fight to get in.

The train returned tonight and it was reported that there were no troops in sight at Juarez, but it was only able to run south about seven kilometers, as the railroad crews had only got that far repairing the burned bridges. Four more trains remained to be built. Trains to several hundred kilometers were distributed as to cut out of the strike, being from the east and the west. They command the mountain passes through which reinforcements would have to go to relieve the federal garrison, which numbers at present but 900 men.

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LAUNDRY STRIKERS MAKE BIG VICTORY

Haywood and Panken to Address Mass Meeting Tonight in Greenpoint—Workers Indorse Call.

The Brooklyn laundry workers scored an important victory yesterday when the Marine Steam Laundry, 278 Green street, signed a peace agreement with strikers providing a maximum ten-hour work day and a 10 per cent wage increase, the former wage rate having ranged from \$8 to \$15. The East side strikers had concluded a similar agreement today with another big steam laundry in Brooklyn, the Imperial.

This evening at 8:15 the strikers will hold a mass meeting at Greenpoint Palace, 192 Green street, Brooklyn. The meeting will be addressed by William D. Haywood, Jacob Panken, Leonora O'Reilly and Silas Daily, general secretary treasurer of the International Laundry Workers' union, and will be presided over by Leo Sigel.

At the meeting last night of the Brooklyn local of the laundry workers a resolution was carried indorsing the Call and Jewish Daily Forward as the organs of the working class and extending thanks for the work they had done in assisting for the cause of the strikers. Thanks were also given to Max Sletten, caretaker of the strikers' premises, for his many helpful suggestions.

EXPRESS WORKERS GET LORDLY WAGES

Are Paid Average of \$490 Per Annum by Kind Hearted Employers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—While George C. Taylor, of the American Express Company, was detailing to the Interstate Commerce Commission today how his company took an almost parental interest in its employes, Examiner Ryan, for the commission, introduced as evidence figures showing that express clerks and cashiers received less salary than that paid to stablemen. Cashiers and clerks received an average of \$610 a year, stablemen, \$675. Agents are paid \$796 per annum; porters and janitors, \$578; drivers, \$618, and assistants, \$413. The average paid all employes was \$490. Taylor laid stress on the high character demanded of employes.

"We conduct a rigid investigation of every prospective employe, an investigation independent of bonding companies," he said. "We go back ten years in every man's record, because we hope every employe is ambitious for advancement, and thus in time he may be called upon to handle large sums of money."

H. S. Julien, Eastern manager of the American Express Company, was the chief witness today. Julien was questioned at length by Lyon as to the contract prices paid by the American Express Company to the New York Central Railroad Company. It developed that the American Express Company paid the New York Central, up to 1907, 40 cents out of every dollar it collected from traffic on the New York Central lines and then this was increased to 50 cents. Julien also stated that his company paid to the Boston and Maine Railroad 35 cents out of every dollar collected from express traffic on that road.

Then Lyon directed attention to the fact that the New York Central Railroad owned \$3,000,000 worth of stock of the American Express Company and the American Express Company owns \$1,000,000 worth of stock of the New York Central Railroad.

In the course of his testimony, Julien declared that if the railroads demanded and received an increased percentage of the gross revenues of the express companies, the latter would have to go out of business.

Julien expressed the opinion that the railroads could not take over the press business of the country and operate it to the satisfaction of the public.

OHIO INSURGENTS MAY CHANGE FRONT

Are Very Likely to Shift Allegiance From La Follette to T. R.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 2.—It would not be surprising announcement were made tomorrow that the La Follette movement in Ohio had been given up in favor of Roosevelt's possible candidacy. His fate likely will be determined at the conference of insurgent Republicans to be held at Cleveland tomorrow. The conference will be attended not only by the various officers of the Ohio Progressive Republican League, of which John D. Fackler is president, but also by the leaders of the Roosevelt movement, who have not been identified with the progressive league.

The purpose was to determine how the insurgent forces shall be united against President Taft. In some circles it is intimated that the whole movement leading to the conference has been arranged by Roosevelt, who wants the La Follette people to "come over" to the Roosevelt camp and drop the Wisconsin Senator. The question will be whether the La Follette people can be induced to come out flat-footedly for Roosevelt.

There are many rumors that Fackler himself, the pioneer La Follette supporter, has become wearied of the fight against Taft, and will be willing to make some sort of compromise. By letter, it is intimated, he has roared Roosevelt considerably.

The above dispatch from Columbus confirms the suspicion that has been steadily gaining ground that the La Follette movement is simply being used as a stalking horse for Roosevelt, and at the proper time will come out openly for the strenuous one.

This plan was first exposed in a dispatch from the National Socialist Press at Washington, printed in the Call of January 25. The call story intimated very strongly that the La Follette boom was being backed by the Steel Trust, both the Wisconsin Senator and Roosevelt being acceptable to the Steel Corporation. When the Republican national convention is held it is thought that La Follette will drop out of the race and T. R. will be nominated as a compromise candidate between Taft and La Follette.

THE TALK OF BROOKLYN FIRST CLEARING SALE OF THE GRAND L. STORE 193-57 GRAND ST. OPPOSITE THE COMEDY THEATRE. 6 BLOCKS OVER THE FERRY

Prof. Frank's ORCHESTRA Will play all day Monday. **The Cheapest Store In Brooklyn** If you miss this sale you will miss the biggest bargains in your life **Our First Enormous Clearing Sale Will Start This Saturday, Feb. 3, 1912 and Will Last for Five Days Only** **The Biggest Slaughter The Greatest Sacrifice PRICES CUT DOWN TO ALMOST NOTHING**

Here are a few lines of the enormous lot of bargains that we will offer at this big sale

Down With the Sugar Trust 10,000 lbs. of Cube sugar white it lasts, at **4c per lb.** From 8-10 A. M. only.

Uneda Biscuits 3c per package. **2,000 Pounds Snow Ball Popcorn** was 12c, now at **3 1/2c per lb.**

Van Camps Evaporated Milk was 15c, now at **3 1/2c per can.**

Free! Free! Free! COUPON The holder of this coupon is entitled to one cake of OCC-TAGON or POLO SOAP FREE this Monday morning from 8 to 10 o'clock only.

10,000 Yards of Carpet was 59c to \$1.25 per yd., special for this big clearing sale for only **23c per yard**

5,000 Unbreakable Dolls were before 15 and 25c, now at **3c each** Limit 3 to a customer.

Ladies' and Men's Pure Woolen Underwear were \$1.50 to \$2.00 each, now at **39c each.**

Children's Embroidered Muslin Drawers were 19c, now at **9c per pair.** Limit 4 to a customer.

5,000 Cards of Medallion Laces of 25 yds. each was before \$1.00 and \$2.00; slightly soiled; at **5c per card.** Limit 1 to a customer.

10,000 Yards of Fruit of the Loom and other muslin; was 7c and 10c per yd., at this big sale we offer it at only **4 1/2c per yard.** Limit 20 yds to a customer.

Ladies' Pure Silk Hosiery Value, 25c; special at **10c per pair.** Limit 6 pairs to a customer.

And 1,000 more articles too numerous to mention. It must be seen to be appreciated **COME EARLY AND GET THE BEST**

G. F. U. ON TRAIL OF N. Y. COMMISSIONER

Labor Men Would Force State Department Head Out of Office.

Commissioner Williams, of the Department of Labor, came in for severe criticism, and organized labor was asked to demand his removal for failure to enforce the labor laws in the factories and mines of the State by Jacob Tazelaar, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, at the meeting of the Central Federated Union last night.

Tazelaar depicted the conditions prevailing in Mineville, Essex County, New York, mines owned by the White-Sherman Company, which he called a slaughter house. He said the attention of the Labor Department had been directed several times to the conditions existing there, but without results.

As a result of his aggressive fight against the bosses, Tazelaar said, the workers of the company have been called to the office and ordered to answer questions, exonerating the bosses. Hence were taken down stenographically, which are to be used to prove that the charges were unfounded. He said that Governor Dix recently appointed the attorney for the mining concern there as county judge. After the number of investigations already made statements exonerating the bosses, four grafting foremen and the superintendent were fired from their jobs, which proves that the charges that they took money from the aliens for giving them jobs were right.

He condemned Williams for also failing to take action on complaints of conditions existing in the laundries which were made by the deceased Charles Woelhoff and demanded that a committee be chosen to look into the matter, and force the removal of Williams. In reply to a question by Delegates Harris, of the Printers, and Hannah, of the Furriers, whether he was sure that the A. F. of L. would send him away to Kalamazoo or some other place, after the charges were instigated, Tazelaar said he is willing to give up the job as organizer, and force a thorough investigation into the conditions existing in Mineville. A committee consisting of Hannah, Block, De Veaux, Bohm and Neyland were chosen to look into the matter and force Williams' removal.

In reply to a communication sent to Governor Dix by Secretary Bohm, of the Central Federated Union, regarding the Mineville case, Williams took occasion to say that between July, 1911, and January, 1912, there were no accidents in the mine, saying: "I feel that it may be assumed that none happened, for the company is apparently very careful to comply with the law requiring the reports of accidents." He also took occasion to exonerate the company for the grafting of the foreman for giving out jobs, saying that he believed the company was not responsible for the padrone system.

The Piano Workers reported that the Davenport, Tracy Piano Company, 1901 Park avenue, has refused to renew the agreement with the union, and asked that a committee be appointed to confer with them. President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., wrote he could not come to New York to confer about the labor conditions in this city, and advised that Secretary Morrison be asked to come.

On motion of Delegate Kelly, of the

THEATRICAL PROTECTIVE UNION, THE DELEGATES ROSE IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF ALEXANDER JONAS

who he said had done more for the labor movement here than any man living. He told the delegates of the work done by Jonas for the uplifting of the conditions of labor. Gus Brown, of the Seamen, who was defeated in the recent election and whom the old administration declared elected, appeared and stated he was the only representative of the seamen, and asked that the Executive Board shall look into the matter. He denounced the Waterfront Journal, the seamen's paper, and said he feared the New York union will recede from the international.

PRESIDENT WORRIED OVER CAPITAL AND LABOR SITUATION

(Continued from page 1.)

concern that I deem it of great public interest that an international conference be proposed at this time for the purpose of preparing plans, to be submitted to the various governments, for an international inquiry into the high cost of living, its extent, causes, effects, and possible remedies. I therefore recommend that, to enable our President to invite foreign governments to such a conference, to be held at Washington or elsewhere, the Congress provide an appropriation, not to exceed \$20,000, to defray the expenses of preparation and of participation by the United States.

The numerous investigations on the subject, official or other, already made in various countries (such as Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United States) have themselves strongly demonstrated the need of further study of worldwide scope. Those who have conducted these investigations have found that the phenomenon of rising prices is almost, if not quite, general throughout the world; but they are baffled in the attempt to trace the causes by the impossibility of making any accurate international comparisons. This is because, in spite of the number of investigations already made, we are still without adequate data and because as yet no two countries estimate their price levels on the same basis or by the same methods.

In a communication to the government railroad a commission form of government and other needed legislation for Alaska, the President puts himself on record against government ownership where the same certainty and efficiency of the service can be had by private enterprise.

The President says there is nothing in the history of the United States which afforded such just reason for criticism as the failure of the Federal Government to extend the beneficent of its fostering care to Alaska.

"I am not in favor of government ownership where the same certainty and efficiency of service can be had by private enterprise," said the President, "but I think the conditions presented in Alaska are of such a character as to warrant the government, for the purpose of encouraging the development of that vast and remarkable territory, to build and own a trunk line railroad, which it can lease on terms which may be varied and changed to meet the growing prosperity and development of the territory."

ANTI-BREAD TRUST MEETING FOR TONIGHT

The first of a series of meetings to draw the attention of the public against the attempt of the bread trust to crush the Bakers' Union and control the bread market will be held at Carnegie Hall at 8 o'clock tonight. The meeting is to be a public demonstration against the methods of the trust in trying to introduce child labor in the baking industry and to establish a monopoly.

The principal speakers of the evening will be Morris Hillquit, James Dunne, Cornelius Ford, Miss Leonora O'Reilly and Jacob Panken.

TO FIX STRIKE DATE. THE STRIKE COMMITTEE OF THE LADIES' WAIST AND DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 26, AND THE CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10, TOGETHER WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS, WILL MEET AT 124 CLINTON STREET TOMORROW AFTERNOON TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ORDERING OF THE WALKOUT AND TO FIX THE DAY OF THE STRIKE.

SOCIALIST BALL TONIGHT. TO CELEBRATE ITS SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST LITERARY SOCIETY WILL HOLD A FESTIVAL AND BANQUET AT CLINTON HALL, 151 CLINTON STREET, AT 8 O'CLOCK TONIGHT. THE CONCERT WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MILAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF WHICH N. NOMEI IS THE DIRECTOR.

SENATOR GRADY VERY LOW. Senator Thomas P. Grady, who is suffering from a complication of diseases, was removed from the hospital, where he was taken on January 29, to his home at 151 East 20th street last night in a critical condition.

WEAR THE TRIBITZ SHOES 1754 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN

H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortlandt Telephone 21 Flatbush

UP TO DATE CLOTHING B. PFEFFERKOPF 457 Kniecherbocker Ave., Brooklyn

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CIGAR MANUFACTURER CHAS. GACKENREINER Queens, Westchester and Richmond Counties, N. Y. 1251 MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN

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WATER YOUR SHOES REPAIRER Leobner's Electrical Shoe Repairing 307 FULTON ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE

1,000 Pair
of \$3.00
SHOES Given
Away Free

LIBERMAN BROS.

8th Ave., Cor. 46th St. 1 Minute From B'way

1,000 Pair
of \$3.00
SHOES Given
Away Free

GRAND OPENING SALE

OF OUR NEW AND MOST UP TO DATE DEPARTMENT STORE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1912, AT 9:30 A. M.

Owing to the delay of our builders to give us possession of our new store on time—having prepared our stocks so far ahead—and as a good part of the season is past, we now have decided to place on sale our entire stock at prices that will give you twice as much for your money. We invite our patrons and friends to come and see 8th avenue's largest department store. It will pay you to visit us, just to see the class of merchandise we can show and OUR way of selling it. We want you to know that we are here to satisfy you. Should you find any purchase at our store not to your satisfaction, we will buy same back at purchase price.

Remember, we give away 1 pair of Men's, Women's or Children's \$3 Shoes FREE with every \$10.00 purchase.

Men's and Young Men's Clothing Department



- \$12.50 Suits and Overcoats, made of the finest materials; guaranteed to fit; opening sale price **\$6.45**
- \$13.50 and \$15 Suits, worsteds and Scotch tweeds of the very latest shades, new and up to date styles; opening sale price **\$7.45**
- \$18 and \$20 Suits and Overcoats, made of imported materials, fancy mixtures, including blacks, blues and grays; opening sale price **\$9.45**
- \$22 and \$25 Suits, Scotch tweeds, imported and domestic worsteds, hand tailored; opening sale price **\$11.45**
- \$26.50 and \$28 Suits, of the well known Liberman make; opening sale price **\$12.45**
- 1,000 pairs of Trousers, pure worsted, every seam double stitched, guaranteed; opening sale price **\$1.45**
- 500 pairs of \$4 and \$5 Trousers; opening sale price **\$1.95**

FUR COATS

- \$55 up to \$70 Fur Coats, some are lined with marmot and some are sable coney lined, with an imported broadcloth shell; Persian or beaver collars **\$14.95**
- \$75 and \$100 Fur Coats, lined with muskrat, imported broadcloth shells; Persian or mink collars **\$22.90**
- \$125 and \$160 Fur Coats, lined with French mink, with the finest of shells and best of collars **\$27.90**
- \$35 Fur Coats, Persian **\$11.45** | \$5 Rainproof Coats **\$2.45**

Children's Clothing Department

- \$3.50 and \$4 Boys' Suits, made of Scotch tweed materials, every pair of pants lined and doubled stitched; opening sale price, **\$1.79**
- \$4 and \$5 Boys' Suits, pure worsted and all wool cashmere, the never rip kind; opening sale price, **\$2.89**
- \$6 and \$7.50 Boys' Suits, fancy and some all wool blue serge; opening sale price, **\$3.79**
- \$8 and \$10 Boys' Suits, imported materials, hand tailored; opening sale price, **\$4.89**

Muslin Underwear Department

- 75c Ladies' Nightgowns, opening sale price, 29c
- \$1.00 Ladies' Nightgowns; opening sale price, 49c
- \$2.00 Ladies' Nightgowns; opening sale price, 98c
- \$2.00 Combinations; opening sale price, 98c
- \$4.00 Combinations; opening sale price, 1.98

Women's and Misses' Apparel Department



- \$7.50 and \$10 Polar Coats; opening sale price, **\$1.98**
- \$10 and \$12.50 Polar Coats, handsomely made; opening sale price, **\$3.98**
- \$10 Caracul Coats; opening sale price, **\$4.98**
- \$40 Genuine Pony Coats, with silk brocaded lining, opening sale price, **\$14.98**
- \$10 and \$12 Dresses, pure wool serge and corduroy; handsomely made; opening sale price, **\$3.98**

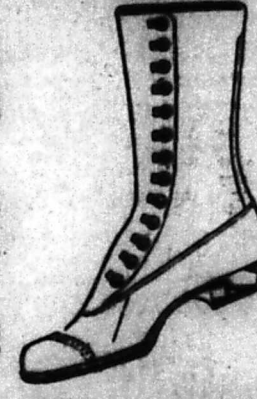


A full assortment of Evening Dresses and Evening Coats at remarkably low prices
1,000 All Wool Skirts, made of the finest materials and latest fashions; opening sale price, **\$1.98**

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoe Dept.



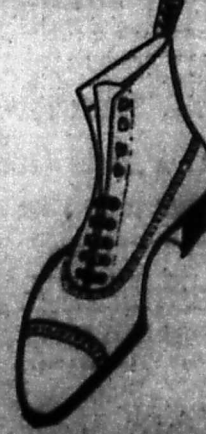
- Men's \$2.50 and \$3 Shoes, solid leather, some single and some double soles; opening sale price, **\$1.95**
- Men's \$3.50 Shoes, hand sewed, guaranteed solid leather; opening sale price, **\$2.59**
- Men's \$4 and \$5 Shoes; opening sale price, **\$2.95**



Ladies' \$2.50 Shoes, very latest styles; opening sale price, **\$1.79**
Ladies' \$3 and \$3.50 High and Low Shoes, including fancy Slippers in all colors to match your dresses; opening sale price, **\$1.95**



- 1,000 pair of Boys' and Girls' Shoes; opening sale price, **\$1.29**
- Boys' and Girls' \$2 and \$2.50 Shoes, hand sewed, solid leather, opening sale price, **\$1.59**



In Our
Shirtwaist
Department
SPECIAL

- \$2.00 Tailor Made Waists **95c**
- \$2.00 Lingerie, Handsomely Trimmed **95c**



Our Waist
Department
Is the
Largest and
Most
Complete on
Eighth Ave.



- \$3.50 Lingerie Silk and Chiffon Waist at **\$1.98**

1,000 PAIR OF \$3.00 SHOES GIVEN AWAY FREE

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Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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MORGAN'S GOSPEL NOT "GLADLY HEARD"

Conventional politeness of course demands that public meetings shall not be wantonly interfered with, but meetings that can be broken up by the audience asking questions, possibly deserve to be broken up. A news item from Pittsburg states that this has been the fate of a "Men and Religion Forward Movement" meeting, at the hands, or rather the voices, of the local Socialists, a Socialist clergyman himself taking the leading part.

Nobody ever heard of a Socialist meeting disbanding because a few among the audience asked questions. On the contrary, as is well known, the custom is to invite questioning from the audience.

The audience in this case, or some of them at least, wanted to know if J. Pierpont Morgan's money was not financing the movement that the meeting represented. There was of course no direct answer, as an admission to that effect would at once "queer" the meeting with the audience. The reply took the form of accusing the questioner of being a "politician," and came from one Raymond Robins, a man who has been a dubious character in reform politics for many years himself, and who is now thoroughly distrusted by the working class since entering the service of Morgan.

Religion is a private matter, says the Socialist platform, but "religion" financed by great capitalists, and organized purposely for the object of being thrust upon their wage-slaves, is a proposition of a very different sort, and the audience in this case, composed of the exploited slaves of the Steel Trust, were perfectly justified in asking questions as to the financial source of the outpouring. Anything of that sort engaged in by Morgan and his associates is rightly suspected of taint by the workers.

That this suspicion is well founded is recognized by the managers of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, who to avoid offense have taken Morgan's name from their literature and issued orders that "politics," that is to say, social questions, shall be eliminated from the meetings. At the beginning of the movement this matter was not calculated upon, and on several occasions it was publicly declared by its speakers, including the reform politician before mentioned, that one of its purposes was to divert the minds of the workers from Socialism. In Pittsburg, and the surrounding districts especially, its operatives were instructed to discover the political affiliations of anticipated converts, and the schedule of questions which they were to fill out in the form of reports, laid special stress on the Socialism or non-Socialism of the person investigated.

The workmen of this country have long passed the point where they will submit to sit quietly and listen without question to the evangelist whom they suspect of being directly subsidized by the exploiting class. They will no more permit it to pass without vocal objection than the capitalists of a wealthy congregation will permit their pastor to deliver his message from a Socialist point of view. In both cases religion ceases to be solely a private matter, and in the latter the capitalists will be the first to insist that their pastor is injecting "politics" into his religion.

It is fitting and appropriate that this hypocritical movement should first come to an open encounter with Socialism, in the Pittsburg district, whence Morgan and his associates have extracted so much of their economic power through the blood and sweat of the unfortunate toilers in the steel mills, and it is gratifying to see that the insolence of the attempt at spreading the Morgan evangel among them was promptly and openly resented. We have to stand for the capitalist's exploitation, until we can get rid of it, but fortunately, we don't have to stand for his "religion." It is too highly flavored for our consumption, and in this case the workers of Pittsburg have evidently discovered that "you can perfume 'religion' as much as you will, but the odor of Morgan will cling to it still."

WHAT IS A "REACTIONARY"?

A somewhat significant, if unconscious, tribute to the rapidity with which the idea of social progress is permeating the public mind, is the indiscriminate use of the word "reactionary," which politicians of all shades now find a convenient epithet to apply to their opponents. This word is now becoming almost of the same universal application as the term "anarchist."

Formerly it was used to describe a person who wanted progress to perform a right-about-face and march back to some point it had previously left behind. Now it also describes a person who wants things to remain about as they are.

One Congressman Underwood is thus described by Mr. Bryan in the Commoner, for the reason, as Bryan alleges, that he is trying to sidetrack an investigation into what Bryan calls the "money trust." "Underwood," he declares editorially, "is not losing many opportunities to show himself a reactionary."

Such a charge coming from Bryan might be regarded as ludicrous, were it not intended for the consumption of people for whom Bryan assumes to think. Here is a man who for the last score of years has been incessantly demanding that society should turn its face to the past and hark back to the days and policies of Jefferson and Jackson and other dead statesmen, whose ideas, though appropriate to the times in which they lived, are utterly obsolete in these days of highly developed capitalism. Though Bryan has been rightly regarded as himself one of the most stupid reactionaries living, he finds no difficulty whatever in hurling the same charge at others.

Underwood, according to Bryan, wants to exempt the "money trust" from the bother of an investigation, which presumably he knows to be utterly useless, like so many others that have preceded it.

In Mr. Bryan's opinion the man who wants to assist the trust, by exempting it from a needless waste of time and money, is a reactionary, while people like himself, who, assuming that the trust can be destroyed, continually advocate its extermination, are in their own estimation, progressive.

It might be supposed from the earnestness with which Bryan advocates this investigation, which he says the big financiers are trying to prevent, that he believes its result would be the destruction of the "money trust." Yet in the past year or so a number of other trusts have been investigated and ordered to dissolve, but still the voice of Bryan was one of the loudest in declaring that nothing had really been accomplished. Now he evidently supposes that the process that failed to destroy them will in some way be efficacious in destroying the power of the "big financiers," the so-called "Wall Street crowd," the masters of all the trusts, and in the name of progress yells "reactionary" at those who object to staging the useless farce.

That concentration in finance is really progress instead of reaction, is a conception that the stupid "legal" mind of Bryan is incapable of entertaining. To him there is no such thing as an evolution or development in capitalism bringing these combinations into existence. It is all due to the greed and rapacity of the individual "big financiers."

We have been familiar with this dismal caterwauling for many years now, and while it has been both wearisome and useless, this new note in the doleful refrain is rather an agreeable variation than otherwise. This branding of those who stand with the progressive development of capitalism, as "reactionaries," is perhaps the high water mark of imbecility to which trust busting has as yet attained, though the use of the word in such connection is not without some significance as an admission of the tremendous impression which economic evolution has left upon the public mind.

The Souvenir Cane Man

By WILBERT SHELDON.

In the street the vender of the souvenir cane continually cried his wares. His rasping voice, shrill and disagreeably metallic, jarred upon the gaily and seemed suggestive of its owner's selfish nature.

"Cane! Who want de souvenir cane?"

Several young men jeered and mocked him.

"Come, give the Jew your dime," one cried; "the vants de money. Von den cents abieck." And he screwed up his face and raised his arms like a burlesque actor would do.

But the vender still guarded his wares as closely and as still greedily received the money. "Cane! Cane! Deu cents for a souvenir cane."

Again, again and again. Always the same cry.

"A Jew for money," commented a street philosopher. "He has now been insulted, made fun of and his self-respect lowered in every conceivable way, but he passes it by for the coin. They ought to run him out."

I had been watching the man all evening and I believed I had a better understanding of his position than the philosopher. Of Jewish extraction, past middle age, mustached, his face furrowed with innumerable wrinkles, and his clothing reedy from wear and age, there was an air about the man that was appealing; much as when his brown eyes would open and he would stare for a moment, and you wondered what far-away thoughts were in his greedy, money-loving creature's soul.

Finally, when the night was far gone, he put away his wares, and slinging the heavy burden over his shoulder he trudged homeward.

Cars were running, but he heeded them not. The two miles would soon end; then rest would follow. Entering one of the worst dilapidated tenements, he climbed to the top floor and entered his home. There were only two rooms, but it was home. His wife met him at the door.

"Sh," she cautioned him. "de children is sleeping."

Very carefully he tiptoed to the far corner, where the table stood. His wife looked at him lower his burden; then he went to the small chest, where a little bundle suggested a small figure beneath. His arms were outstretched, as if longing to clasp but fearful. Two larger figures lay on the floor.

"En Henry?" His voice faltered. "Is little Henry here?"

"De same, de same. Oh, Isaac, if we could only have him sent now. He cries so much, and oh, if he is so, so terrible! I become nervous with trembling an' pray the time to hurry so the great doctor can save him."

"Not tears dimmed the mother's eyes. 'Oh, Isaac, why does the doctor make little Henry suffer. I pray so much.'"

"Don't cry," and the man's arms, that appeared so greedily vulture-like during the day, now folded about his wife, and the rasping voice was low in sweet words of love.

"It's all going to end right; an' den little Henry can run out in the fresh air like onder boys an' you an' me will sit on de step an' hear him sing for gladness an' be full of de big sunshine that makes him grow big an' strong."

"Oh, Isaac."

"Come, let's count de money. I've had a great big day, an' everybody wanted a cane. You fix me somedings to eat; then you count de money."

The wife dried her eyes and put before her husband a cup of tea, stale bread and cheese. It was a very, very poor meal for a man who had fasted since morning, but he ate as only the toilers know how to eat. The wife emptied the bag of coins upon the table. She was amazed at the number.

"Deu is so many," she excitedly cried. "that it is enough." Then feverishly she counted.

"Von, two, drei—" and when twelve had been counted and a few coins still remained, the man forgot his meager meal and "breathlessly" waited.

"Fifteen dollars an' fifty-three cents." The miracle was accomplished. Each gazed into the other's eyes; then, lest a mistake had been made, they again counted it.

Words were useless.

Both dropped upon their knees and their tearful faces were raised in man's greatest blessing.

And so it was this man that labored like a slave—may a thing of clay, senseless to the insults heaped upon him, soulless, a vulture, miser, and all that the well fed and warm may call him; all this, that a crippled little boy might have a chance to be made well in order that he would go out into the world and live. Live, that is all. Just to breathe, to hear, to hear. Think of it! A man crushing his own soul to save a life. He is a hero. A martyr; perhaps at present unseeing—but, oh! when he does, I warn you that uphold such a condition to beware. The day is dawning.

Henry H. Ward, secretary of the Navy League at Washington, is authority for the statement that so widespread is the distribution of Socialist literature in the army and navy that a Cabinet meeting was called some time ago to consider ways and means to offset it. An investigation of various ships disclosed the fact that a large number of the men were Socialists, and an effort will be made to discover and criminally prosecute those who send such literature among them. We might suggest to Mr. Ward that he could procure some valuable information from the German Kaiser on this particular subject, as his Imperial Majesty has had a wide experience with that anti-militarism which he once described as "the pest of Europe." Besides, he has just had the mortification of seeing a Socialist named Liebknecht, whom he once had sentenced to jail for this offense, come out and defeat in political conflict the conservative candidate whom the Kaiser had selected to represent the Imperial district of Potsdam in the recent election. His Majesty is certainly full of this particular subject, perhaps too full for distinct utterance at this present juncture.

THE LATEST PAPAL DECREE

(From the London Times.)

The Dublin Daily Express published yesterday a translation of a decree which, it says, has been printed in the Acta Apostolicae Sedis, the official organ of the Vatican. So far as is known, it is now given to the public in Ireland for the first time, and its effect, our Dublin correspondent says, is the subject of much comment among Roman Catholic laymen in Dublin.

The translation is as follows:—"TRANSACTIONS OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE—OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

"Of our own notion, concerning bringing clergy before the tribunals of lay judges. Though all diligence be employed in framing laws, it is often impossible to guard against every doubt which may subsequently arise owing to adroit interpretation of the same. Sometimes, moreover, on the part of jurists who have undertaken to investigate the nature and force of a law, there are such contrary opinions that what has been settled by law cannot be otherwise ascertained than by an authoritative pronouncement. This has happened after the promulgation of the ordinance of the Apostolic See limiting censures latae sententiae, for among writers who have expounded that ordinance a great dispute has arisen concerning section 7, namely, whether the word 'compelling' applies only to legislators and public persons, or whether it applies also to private individuals, who, by appealing to a lay judge or bringing an action before the latter, may 'compel' the lay judge to bring a member of the clergy before his tribunal."

"Doubtless the meaning of this section has been repeatedly declared by the Congregation of the Holy Office. But now in these times of injustice, when so little regard is paid to the immunity of ecclesiastics that not only clerics and priests, but also bishops and even their eminences the cardinals are brought into a court of laymen, the case altogether demands from us that, by the severity of the punishment, we keep to their duty those men who are deterred from an act of such sacrilege by the gravity of their offense. Therefore we, of our own notion, do ordain and decree as follows:

"Whenever private individuals, whether of the laity or in holy orders, men or women, summon to a tribunal of laymen any ecclesiastical persons, whatever be the case, criminal or civil, without any permission from an ecclesiastical authority, and constrain them to attend publicly in these courts, all such private individuals incur excommunication at the hands of the Roman Pontiff.

"Moreover, it is our will and pleasure that what has been ordained in these letters be established and ratified, notwithstanding anything whatever to the contrary.

"Given at Rome at St. Peter's on the ninth day of the month of October, in the ninth year of our pontificate."

POPE PIUS X.

CAN THIS NOT BE DONE?

By CANADIAN.

Cannot the National Executive Committee mail copies of Comrade Berger's old age pension bill and speech to a host of publications for editorial comment?

Cannot numerous newspapers, magazines, farm journals, religious weeklies, and other periodicals, be led somehow into a discussion of the bill itself, the man who introduced it, and the party to which he belongs?

Cannot this work be done at little expense under the government franking privilege?

Cannot locals mail copies of the same bill and speech to large numbers of voters in their constituencies?

Cannot Berger's old age pension scheme be brought rapidly to a head in this country by the Socialists conducting a special agitation in its behalf?

Cannot the politicians be forced into supporting the measure by a great display of public opinion?

Cannot Socialists local pass resolutions endorsing Berger's old age pension bill?

Cannot our soap boxes, hall lectures and writers devote considerable attention to the subject in their articles and addresses?

Cannot the co-operation of the labor unions, the woman suffrage societies and other radical bodies be secured in a great nation-wide agitation conducted by the Socialist party in behalf of this measure?

WHAT THE HERO WISHED.

The bugle sounded, into the barrack square marched the regiment; they formed a hollow square, and waited. For it was an important occasion, Patrick Dolan, a scarred and sunburnt warrior, was to receive some little token of his country's gratitude. A notable act of bravery had brought Patrick into the limelight.

"Men," said the officer commanding, "I am proud to pin this medal on the breast of Patrick Dolan—Britain and here! And, under a special order, I shall place five pounds to his credit in the bank, as some little reward for his gallant conduct."

Patrick stepped forward and, as heroes do, looked uncomfortable. Still, there was one request he wanted to make.

"If it's all the same to you, sorr, he burst out, "I'd rather ye'd pin de 5 pounds on me chest, and place the medal to me credit at de bank, sorr!"

A TALE OF LETTERS.

Which letters are the hardest workers? The Bees (B's).

Which are the most extensive letters? The Seas (S's).

Which letters are the most fond of comfort? The Ease (E's).

Which letters have the most to say for themselves? The I's.

Which are the noisiest letters? The Jays (J's).

Which are the longest letters? The Ells (L's).

Which are the poorest letters? The Ows (O's).

Which letters are the greatest bargainers? The Teas (T's).

Which are the most sensitive letters? The Fees (F's).

Which are the most useful letters? The U's.

London's "Three-penny Doctor"

The following extraordinary account of a hustling business man of the medical fraternity appears in Reynolds's Newspaper of London. By sternly separating sentiment from business this gentleman has acquired a large income from fees of 6 and 12 cents each, and at the same time keeps carefully within the limits of the law:

Dr. Jolley, the "threepenny doctor," of Homerton, was the subject of further criticism at two inquests at Hackney the other day. The first inquiry concerned the death of Millie of a parent living in Overly street, Clapton Park. The mother stated that the child had had bronchitis and was attended by Dr. Jolley. She got better and went to school, but about a month ago had a nasty cough, and witness took her to the Children's Hospital in Hackney road. Later she called in Dr. Jolley. The child got worse, and she went to Dr. Jolley's house, but could get no reply at the door. Witness then called in Dr. Carnegie, but the child died later in her arms. She went to Dr. Jolley and told him of the death, and asked for a certificate, adding that if he was out when patients called there might be some one to answer the door. Dr. Jolley would not give her a certificate, but referred her to Dr. Carnegie, who said death was due to bronchial pneumonia. Dr. Jolley asked the Coroner if he could make a personal explanation.

The Coroner—I am only empowered to hear one doctor, but you are welcome to make a statement.

Dr. Jolley said he had thousands of threepenny and sixpenny cases, and he could not keep some one at the door to answer questions.

A Juror—You were out. Don't you think you could afford to have some one?

Dr. Jolley—It is open to me to spend my money as I like.

The Juror—You ought not to allow a person to go in such distress and not get an answer.

Dr. Jolley—Excuse me, the law allows me to do as I like in the matter. It is not a matter of sentiment.

A Juror—What about the laws of humanity?

The Doctor—It is a matter of the law of the land, and that is almighty.

A Juror—if you are attending a patient for two or three weeks, surely you ought to take an interest in it.

Dr. Jolley—I am interested, but it is not a case of need. I have 80,000 patients this year. I am not at the beck and call of every one. I have the biggest practice in the world. They will come after me. I cannot attend to every one.

A Juror—Is it usual with other doctors?

Dr. Jolley—What is usual with other doctors is nothing to do with me.

The Coroner—The doctor says that death was due to bronchial pneumonia.

Dr. Jolley—There was no occasion for an inquest at all. They called in another doctor.

The Coroner—The mother did ask for a certificate?

Dr. Jolley—I would give a certificate, but people take these matters hurriedly in their hands. Medicine was no use in this case, which was one of bronchial pneumonia. I have had long experience, and thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of patients, and it is quite useless to think that medicine was good in a case like this. You cannot get a broom and sweep the junk out. You can do nothing, and it is sentiment to think otherwise.

A Juror—I think you ought to have given a certificate.

Dr. Jolley—Not if they called in another medical man. If they had not done that, I should have examined the body and given a certificate. I have not the slightest doubt as to the cause of death.

A Juror—Dr. Carnegie gave a certificate.

Dr. Jolley—I have not the slightest objection to that. I do not intend to be at the beck and call of the public. Since I have been at Homerton the public has come to me and my practice is overwhelming. I carry out my practice according to the law, and by the law I will abide.

The Coroner said that the doctor carried on his practice in accordance with the law, and perhaps that was the reason why they had those unfortunate scenes at the inquest. These unfortunate scenes tended to bring discredit on the medical profession and probably on him. The doctor was not governed by sentiments about humanity.

Dr. Jolley—Thousands flock to me. If they do not want me they need not come to me. They can go elsewhere, as they have a perfect right to do.

The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Dr. Jolley also figured in another case, that of a five-months-old child named Greenwood, whose parents lived in Clarence road, Hackney. It was stated that the parents sent for Dr. Jolley, who saw the child, but later, when unable to come again, explained that he had just come from another case and had been practically up all night. He had about 300 cases, and no time for any more urgent ones. However, he did come round to see the child again. The mother stated that no other medical man was called in. Several jurymen thought the doctor would have made an effort to see the child earlier.

One Juror (to the doctor)—But if you have such a tremendous business and cannot attend at the cases you get, why open another practice at Bow?

Dr. Jolley—I attend everybody to the best of my ability. If they don't want me they need not come.

A Juror—You get your business because you are cheap.

Dr. Jolley—My work speaks for itself; my place at Poplar is crammed. Why are all the other surgeries empty? My death rate is a third of that of the London Hospital, with a staff of 1,400 people; that is sufficient answer as to my work.

The Coroner—it is quite obvious what happens. He undercuts all the other doctors and gets all the practice.

A Juror—We think he never should have opened another business.

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is really a physical impossibility to carry out?

Dr. Jolley—Because it provides me with a magnificent income, and is also a public benefaction. Mine is the biggest practice in the world, do not forget.

The Coroner—Do sit down. I think you have had advertisement enough for one morning.

Dr. Jolley then added that death was due to bronchial pneumonia, and nothing could have been done for the child.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes," and added that they wished to censure the doctor for only half finishing the job.

Dr. Jolley (facing the jury)—As that is so, I wish, through the medium of the press, to tell the world and Homerton that in future I absolutely refuse to attend urgent cases that interfere with the routine of my business.

The doctor then walked out of court.

The Coroner pointed out that the censure should not be persisted in, as there was no evidence of a legal offense, and the jury agreed to this course.

A QUESTIONABLE HEROINE

Though the great lockout in the cotton spinning industry in Great Britain has ended, one of the three persons whose refusal to join the union was the cause of it, a young woman named Margaret Bury, still holds out stubbornly against the union, though the other two have made applications for membership.

The obstinacy or firmness as it may be viewed—of this young woman draws the following tribute of praise from the Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

Margaret Bury occupies a unique place in the labor world of English speaking countries. If she could hold out for the term of six months and be the sole cause of another great labor war, her name would spin forever down the ringing grooves of time. She stands for what is absolutely right against what is absolutely wrong.

But suppose Margaret holds out, and the employers don't, what is going to happen then? Will they admit that she is absolutely right and they are absolutely wrong? Not much! It isn't very difficult to cast Margaret's horoscope under those conditions.

At the end of those six months, if Margaret wants to spin in the cotton grooves of time, she will have to take out her little union card like a good, obedient girl. If not, she can go spinning down the ringing grooves of both time and eternity; for all her employers care. That sort of spinning they are not particularly interested in, as there is no surplus value to be extracted from it. It sounds very impressively, to be sure, but it isn't practical. It's poetry, not business.

They didn't lock out their 300,000 spinners merely in admiration of Margaret's heroism or on account of her being absolutely right and the 300,000 wrong. They did it because they thought they could smash the union and reduce wages. There's no sentiment about that sort of business. If they still see a chance at the end of six months to bust the union they will need no encouragement from Margaret to tackle the job, notwithstanding her "unique place in the labor world."

Margaret is a mighty small speck in a mighty big class struggle, even though the keen eye of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle espied her across 3,000 miles of space. As the "sole cause of a labor war" the Eagle rates her importance a trifle high, though as a pretext for one she might serve, as also might any other of the 300,000 wage earners whose union she declines to join.

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