

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

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

The NEW YORK Call

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

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

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BRANDT IS GRANTED A NEW TRIAL BY JUDGE ROSALSKY

Part of the Sealed Papers Are Made Public.

TO APPEAR TODAY

Parker Says Schiff Wants Fullest Investigation of Matter, Too.

Judge Rosalsky, of General Sessions, ordered a new trial yesterday for Elmer Brandt, the former partner of Mortimer L. Schiff, who had been sentenced to thirty years in prison and recommended that the case be taken by some other judge.

Brandt accepted a plea of not guilty as a substitute for the former plea of guilty, under which Brandt received a sentence of five years of which he had served.

Brandt also made public from the bench the report to Governor Dix concerning the first efforts to reopen the case, which is one of the documents which the Governor ordered sealed.

The order reopening the Brandt case was accepted by both the Attorney General and District Attorney Whitman.

Alton B. Parker, former chief judge of the Court of Appeals, appeared before Judge Rosalsky as the representative of Mortimer L. Schiff. He demanded that Schiff, too, be courted in a full investigation, and was ready to fight with the others in urging the reopening of the case.

Judge Rosalsky seemed greatly agitated when the host of attorneys appeared before him to argue the decision made in behalf of Brandt. District Attorney Whitman, in obedience to the expressed wish of Justice General, moved that action on this motion be postponed for one week. The court, however, declined to grant this postponement, and Brandt will be arraigned at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Two Remedies Tried. There have been two remedies tried in this case," said Judge Rosalsky. "The one of habeas corpus and the other of a new trial. I believe that any attempt to interfere with the case is futile. The law is clear in this case. I believe the circumstances warrant the reopening of the case."

After this Judge Rosalsky raised his hand and said firmly: "My duty is to follow the law. I have held the scale even. I have held the scale even for those who seek to defile my decisions. As a judge I have held the scale even. He then cited some of the cases in which men that had been tried before him.

When the case was brought before me for a report to the Governor I made a confidential statement, but as the result of misleading statements in the public press I hope the Governor will pardon me for reading this report."

Judge Rosalsky then read the report made to Governor Dix. Judge Rosalsky read his report to Governor Dix with emphasis. He pointed out that in his report he called upon District Attorney Whitman to bear testimony that his investigation into the case was full and thorough, to which Whitman assented.

Judge Rosalsky said he would grant the motion for a new trial and ordered the plea of guilty set aside and a new plea entered. A new indictment was also ordered by the judge.

Whitman's Explanation. Former Judge Parker read a letter to his client, Schiff, which is the first public expression on the case made by the former employer. The letter was in part:

The facts are simple. Brandt wrote me a letter to my wife and was discharged from my employ. About a month later he entered my house at night and laid in wait for me in a dark room. As I entered the room, and before I could strike him a word had been spoken. A dagger struck me on the head with a deadly blow. Near at hand he had a knife.

Brandt disconnected the electric bells and had prepared the situation where I was apparently at his mercy, with no chance of escape. While waiting for me he had possessed himself of two boxes of jewelry, which he concealed away from me.

When I saw I had an armed man in the room, I argued with him, gave him a blow on the head and got rid of him as best I could.

Brandt came to my office. When I had him examined by a physician I believed he was of sound mind. He then declared himself innocent of the crime, and in the course of the trial three indictments were returned.

When the time Brandt was in the courtroom for the trial, repeated attempts were made to get him to confess.

When I believed he was of sound mind, he then declared himself innocent of the crime, and in the course of the trial three indictments were returned.

HOTEL WORKERS CHEER SOCIALIST SPEAKERS

The International Hotel Workers' Union held a successful meeting for organizing purposes at Lyric Hall, sixth avenue and 42d street, last night. Fred Pautsch made a stirring appeal to the workers to get into the union and join the ranks of organized labor to fight for better working conditions and higher wages.

Both Fieldman and Pautsch were received with great enthusiasm and were cheered to the echo.

Though the union is but three and a half months old it already has in its ranks 2,700 workers, who have pledged themselves to stand by the organization to help improve the conditions in the hotel industry.

SOCIALIST DIRECTS REICHSTAG SESSION

Takes Presiding Chair When President Refuses to Associate and Hands in Resignation.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Because of the resignation of the President, the Reichstag was today presided over by Philipp Scheideman, the Socialist Vice President, at its sitting.

This is the first time that a Socialist has presided over the House.

Dr. Peter Spahn, the Clerical President, refused to be associated with a Socialist Vice President.

He announced that he would resign, and the House was officially acquainted with this today when a letter from him announcing his decision was read. The Socialist Vice President then took the chair.

The House adjourned until tomorrow.

HONDURAS WILLING TO MEET R. R. CLAIMS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The government of Honduras, through its Minister in Washington, has served notice at the State Department that it is prepared to meet any claims for damages arising out of the taking over of the railroad operated under the Valentine concession.

The friction which developed over this railroad has been eliminated and the dispute is expected to be made the subject of settlement by diplomatic interchange or by arbitration. The latter method is deemed the more likely.

Unofficial reports reaching the State Department are to the effect that a representative of the Whitney Trust Company, of New Orleans, has gone to Honduras, to negotiate a new loan contract.

The Morgan banks have given up the contract already made with Honduras, owing to the failure of the Senate thus far to ratify the Honduran loan convention.

TRIANGLE VICTIMS' RELATIVES TO MEET

The parents and relatives of the 147 victims who lost their lives in the Triangle holocaust last March will hold a mass meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, 46 East 4th street, at 8 o'clock tonight for the purpose of creating sentiment for another trial for Harris and Blanck.

Several men and women prominent in the Socialist and labor movement are expected to address the meeting.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who has recently taken part in a mass meeting to demand a trial for Harris and Blanck on the indictments still pending against them, and other suffragettes are also expected to attend and deliver addresses.

The Waist Makers' Union, which is cooperating in the meetings, appeals to all workers who are in sympathy with the movement to turn out to the meeting and make it a rousing demonstration against the officials for failing to bring to justice Harris and Blanck. District Attorney Whitman has been invited to attend.

TWO DEAD IN BLAZE

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—At least two lives were lost and four persons injured today in a fire which broke out in the plumbing establishment of J. W. Hughes. The dead include Major Rogers, of the Victoria Rifles, manager of the Abbots Emergency Salt Company branch. A number of girls were injured, and several were saved by a plucky spectator's use of a ladder.

SHOOTS WIFE AND SELF.

Joseph Kapanski, 60 years old, while temporarily unbalanced, shot his wife and himself yesterday in their living room back of his store and ice depot, at Sumner and Van Vorst streets, Jersey City. The woman may die. She is in the City Hospital. The man probably will recover.

TO FINALLY TRY KINGSTON MONDAY

Counsel Obtains Further Postponement—Police Captain on Stand.

Again the trial of Samuel F. Kingston, manager of the Academy of Music, who is held under \$300 bonds charged with the giving of an illegal Sunday performance at the Academy on the evening of December 17 last, was postponed yesterday by Magistrate Arthur Butts until Monday next, upon motion of Gustavus Rogers, counsel for the defendant. Kingston's bail was continued and he was again held to await the outcome of the trial Monday, which will be held in the chambers of the Board of Magistrates, Police Headquarters Building, the scene of yesterday's hearing.

Prominent divines and officers of Sabbath law-enforcement organizations were present in force, yesterday, to hear the proceedings and these listened with closest attention to the unsuccessful attempts of Rogers to free his client from responsibility for the violation of law on the date named.

Police Captain Norris, of the East 22d street station, was one of yesterday's witnesses. Although the testimony drawn from him developed little of definite value, it was evident from the questions put to him by Rogers that the defense sought to have him disavow acquaintance with Manager Kingston prior to the night of December 17, but Joseph F. Darling, counsel for the complainant, Thomas F. Hannen anticipated this by leading up to the question as to whether Norris had voluntarily visited the Academy of Music, upon his assignment to the "gas house" precinct, last June, and made himself personally known to Kingston. The trial did not proceed to the point where this fact could be established, however, and following strenuous objections to this line of questioning, Rogers pleaded for an adjournment, claiming that he had just returned from Albany, and that his routine of work had been interfered with by the trial and the holiday of the day previous. Magistrate Butts then put the case forward until Monday.

Waving a copy of a recent issue of The Call, Rogers complained to the Magistrate of certain statements contained therein, which "credited him with having, upon one pretext or another, sought to delay the trial of Kingston. He spoke of a 'motive' lying behind The Call's publication of the report of a previous Kingston hearing. The judge listened politely to his remarks, but finally dismissed them as being irrelevant in character, stating that The Call and its publishers had naught to do with the legal issues involved in the Kingston case.

PRICE OF SUGAR IS AGAIN GOING UPWARD

Sugar is again taking an upward climb. A sudden spurt during the past few days is filling the hearts of the housewives with fear.

Sugar of the granulated variety was quoted yesterday at 3.70 cents a pound, against 3.50 cents last Tuesday, the lowest of the year. The great refining companies are selling for delivery several weeks ahead, and a number are entirely bare of stocks.

Sugar brokers say that practically the entire trade of the country, while waiting for the regular winter decline to reach its ebb, have allowed their shelves to become pretty nearly bare of supplies. In normal seasons the downward slant of prices in Cuba has been retarded by bad weather and labor troubles, and to date the island has produced several thousand tons less than in the short crop of last year, and 150,000 tons less than in the corresponding period two years ago.

At least, so runs the story.

TAFT SHUTS OFF PROBE OF DUPONT'S ELECTION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Staving off a threatened investigation of the election of Senator Dupont (Rep., Del.), the nomination of Cornelius P. Swain to be United States Marshal of Delaware was withdrawn this afternoon by President Taft.

Swain has been under investigation by a Senate subcommittee because of alleged use of money in Senator Dupont's campaign. The withdrawal of his nomination was upon the recommendation of Attorney General Wickham after Wickham and Dupont had conferred.

The President's action today operates to close the Senate investigation.

MORSE OFF TO EUROPE TODAY.

Charles W. Morse, the liberated black crook, his wife and Harry F. Morse, his son, slipped out of their apartments, on 35th street, last night, and went across the river to board the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, which sails for the sunshine of the Mediterranean at 10 o'clock this morning.

Morse came to town when President Taft commuted his sentence from the Federal Prison at Atlanta, where he had been since January 1, 1910.

JERSEY UNIONS PRAISE WILSON.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Executive Board of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor has adopted resolutions commending Governor Wilson for his "unrelenting and untiring efforts in assisting to bring about better conditions for the wage earners of New Jersey."

TELL MEXICANS WE HAVE NO THOUGHT OF INTERVENTION

American Representatives to Issue Reassuring Statements.

SLAYDEN PROTESTS

Texan Wants Sensational Reports Stopped—Denounces "War Scars."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Following on the protest made by the State Department to the Madero government against the anti-American proclamation of Governor Gonzalez, of Chihuahua, and in line with the desperate efforts the government is making to allay the strong feeling of hostility toward the United States in Mexico, is the action of the State Department in instructing the American Ambassador at Mexican City and all the United States Consuls in Mexico to deny all reports to the effect that this government intends to intervene in the country of the Aztecs.

Similar action was taken last year during the revolution, when the same rumors became prevalent in Mexico.

The Ambassador and the Consuls were authorized to spread the denial in every possible manner, by use of press or by other means.

They were instructed to state that nothing is further from the intentions of the government of the United States, which has the sincerest friendship for Mexico and the Mexican people, to whom it hopes the blessings of peace will soon return; that the government of the United States is not concerned with Mexico's internal political affairs and demands nothing but the respect and protection of American life and property in the neighboring republic.

The Consuls were further instructed to observe the strictest neutrality and in no wise to interfere between the contending forces, and to counsel all Americans to act likewise.

Decries "Wild Reports."

A denunciation of "war scares" prompted by blatant yellow newspapers and "officials of the War and Navy departments," was delivered on the floor of the House today by Representative Slayden (Dem., Tex.).

"For the last thirty days," he declared, "my attention has been drawn to a series of newspaper publications of the most sensational and alarming nature. They have been about affairs in Cuba, and conditions in Mexico. Many of these stories in the newspapers claim to report the language of this or that official of the War or Navy department, about the menace of Japan, the intrigues of Germany, the volcano in Cuba, or the revolution in Mexico. They tell of an army of occupation to Cuba or an army of intervention to Mexico, or the mobilization of 100,000 soldiers on the Mexican-Texan border."

"I don't believe it. I protest against this inexcusable effort to disturb peace, this blatant yellow journalism with official or semi-official approval. It looks like an effort to say or do things that will involve the country in war."

"I have friends and relatives in Mexico. Of course, they are disturbed by the revolution, but more because it hurts business than because they see any personal peril. They say the only danger to Americans in Mexico is in the talk of intervention."

"Another source of danger is the greed of American owners of mining and other properties in Mexico and Cuba. There is much truth in the Mexican contention that certain great interests there secretly try to foment trouble because they think that if they were American colonies their properties would have more value."

The request of the Mexican Government to send troops through Texas has been withdrawn. The State Department is in communication with the Mexicans on this matter.

The special Lawrence strike edition of The Call, which will appear tomorrow, will be a hummer in every sense of the word, and all those wishing extra copies should wire their orders at once, as they must be in this office before 8 o'clock tonight. The usual bundle rates will obtain.

Besides a stirring description of the scenes at Lawrence by a staff correspondent, there will be special articles by Charles Edward Russell, Ernest Poole, Joshua Washburn, Theresa Markiel, Meta Stern, Theresa Russell and others. To cap the climax there will be a powerful cartoon by John Sloan.

Everybody who is willing to help circulate this special edition should immediately communicate with Mrs. John Sloan or Mrs. Theresa Markiel, of the Women's Committee of Local New York of the Socialist party, at the headquarters, 220 East 64th street, phone Lenox 2325.

This edition will be one of the finest gatherings of real revolutionary articles that has ever appeared in any American publication. This paper must be circulated, and must be used effectively to do it, you must put yourself in communication with the Women's Committee. It has demonstrated the magnificent work it can do. Help it to further demonstrate. It will mean not only relief for the pathetic workers of Lawrence, but strength for the working class through the Socialist movement so that paths can forever be avoided.

Owing to the large amount of work that must be done in connection with supervising the care of the Lawrence strikers' children, and preparing for the special strike edition of The Call, the Women's Committee has called a special meeting at party headquarters, 220 East 64th street, for this evening, 8:15. All members and sympathizers are urged to attend. There is plenty of work for all.

Frank M. Ryan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers



INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The news of the arrest of Clarence Dowd, business agent of the Machinists' Union in Rochester, N. Y., and the issuance of warrants at Chicago for President Ryan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and R. H. Houlihan, of the local Chicago union, came as a great surprise to the federal officials here. It was arranged to make all the arrests of persons indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in the alleged dynamite cases in the morning and the officials do not understand how instructions could have been misunderstood.

WIVES OF STRIKERS PUT ON PROBATION

Were Arrested for Giving Out Circulars Near Struck Bakery.

Mrs. Mollie Shever and Mrs. Mamie Roth, wives of striking bakers, who were arrested near N. Measing's bakery, at 82 Allen street, while they were distributing literature calling on the workers to buy union bread and explaining about the struggle the bakers' union is waging against Measing, were put on probation for two months by Magistrate Harris, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday.

The women were arrested at the behest of the bosses, and were charged with interfering with Measing's business, and with driving customers away from the bakery.

The cop who arrested them said: "They were terrible women" and that they kept on distributing the circulars, until they were brought to the station house, and did not fear being arrested. Young Measing, who appeared as a witness, played on the "patriotic" feelings of the magistrate, who has not much friendship for organized labor.

Mrs. Harris said it was not right for women to go around agitating for a union and advised them to stay at home. Since the arrest of the two women the organization committee of the bakers' wives yesterday doubled the pickets around the bakery and decided to keep up the fight until the owner came to terms with the union.

Committees are being sent out to all theaters and moving picture houses agitating for the union label and asking the people to abstain from buying the products of scab bosses.

The bakers' wives will hold a meeting at 327 Grand street tomorrow night to discuss ways and means of helping the union carry on the fight against the struck boss, N. Measing.

Strike Leader Yates alleged the incipient riots were purposely stirred by those interested in keeping the militia here to overawe the strikers, who have not shown the slightest attempt at violence for more than two weeks.

Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of New York, is here today rounding up 1,000 more children from the homes of mill strikers to be taken to Washington, New York and Philadelphia.

Miss Flynn assisted in the reception of the little strike orphans who went from here to New York Saturday, and she gave an enthusiastic report of their arrival and the heartiness with which they were welcomed.

FOSS ATTACKS HIGH TARIFF.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Governor Foss sent a letter today to Chairman Underwood, of the House Ways and Means Committee, advising immediate tariff revision downward.

The Governor says that unless the existing tariff is modified promptly it will deprive the country of its natural industrial expansion and progress. In part Foss says:

"The recent disagreements between capital and labor, painful as they are, should prove to both sides, and to all parties, the necessity of settling the tariff promptly, and settling it right."

"I am, as Governor of this Commonwealth, endeavoring to adjust a most delicate and vital question of our people with a peace and wisdom which will not lead to a general strike."

PRIVATE DETECTIVES CONFUSED ON ETOR

Bosses' Sleuths Fail to Show Anything Against Lawrence Strike Leader.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 13.—More private detectives were called by District Attorney Atwill today when Judge J. J. Mahoney resumed the hearing in the cases of Joseph Etor and Arturo Giovannitti, strike leaders, charged with being accessories to the killing of Anna La Piza.

The State planned to prove by these detectives that Etor and Giovannitti had urged on the striking mill operatives to violence and bloodshed, and that the death of the La Piza woman was a direct result of violence urged by the two strike leaders.

Eugene Bencordo, private detective, whose brother testified yesterday, was the first witness today. He admitted he had been to school but a few of his twenty-one years, and that he could not write Italian, after he had declared he took notes on speeches Etor and Giovannitti made on the "Common on the day Anna La Piza was killed."

Asked what he did with his notes he said he burned them "after learning their worth." To direct questions he said he heard Etor and Giovannitti tell the strikers to "break the scabs' heads." On cross-examination he said villain, coward and scab, were all the same word, in Italian, and that he and others who have testified to what the two prisoners told the strikers in speeches "is very freely translated."

George Antonucci was stabbed and several other strikers were injured late this afternoon in an effort by Mayor Scalan and representatives of certain business houses, went to Boston to protest to Governor Foss against his proposal to remove the State militia from the city.

Strike Leader Yates alleged the incipient riots were purposely stirred by those interested in keeping the militia here to overawe the strikers, who have not shown the slightest attempt at violence for more than two weeks.

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WARRANT ISSUED FOR IRON WORKERS' PRESIDENT, RYAN

R. H. Houlihan, Union Official at Chicago, Also Sought.

ONE ARREST MADE

Machinists' Business Agent at Rochester Taken Into Custody.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The news of the arrest of Clarence Dowd, business agent of the Machinists' Union in Rochester, N. Y., and the issuance of warrants at Chicago for President Ryan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and R. H. Houlihan, of the local Chicago union, came as a great surprise to the federal officials here.

It was arranged to make all the arrests of persons indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in the alleged dynamite cases in the morning and the officials do not understand how instructions could have been misunderstood.

United States District Attorney Miller refused to admit that warrants had been sent either to Chicago or Rochester and said that no information would be given out by him till he was officially informed of arrests. He would not deny that Dowd, Ryan and Houlihan had been indicted, saying it was matter that he would not discuss.

President Ryan is here and has been at the office of the iron workers continuously for several days. He said he did not see why a warrant should be issued for him in Chicago when it was known that he was here.

"I suppose they will get a good many of our officials in their nefarious scheme," Ryan said. "The Federal Government seems to intend to aid the National Erectors' Association in running our organization. But we are going to fight. It took the government eight years to get the indicted pickets at Chicago to trial. It won't take that long in our case, because we have not the resources. It will be interesting to watch the speeding-up process."

"The federal authorities can find me right here in Indianapolis any time they want me," was the answer of Ryan when told that a warrant for his arrest in connection with the alleged dynamiting conspiracy had been issued in Chicago.

"I am not afraid of the charge, and I am confident that I will prove my innocence of any connection with the dynamiting of John J. McNamara," added Ryan.

During the week Ryan has spent most of his time in the rooms of the Executive Board of the iron workers' headquarters in the American Central Life Building. Frequently he has remained in the office late in the evening after Herbert S. Hookin, secretary-treasurer, and the two stenographers have departed.

Meet "District Leaders." Ryan traveled a good deal in his capacity as head of the organizing forces of the union, and in so doing it is charged came into contact with practically all the district leaders of the alleged conspiracy.

He was president of the union whose board appropriated the \$5,000 a month to J. J. McNamara, for "organizing purposes," this being the fund from which the alleged dynamite expenses incurred by international headquarters were paid. He also signed checks for dynamiting expenses, it is charged. The inception of the alleged dynamite plots was almost coincident with Ryan's elevation to the presidency of the union.

The first explosion was in the summer of 1905. Only two explosions are listed prior to the fall of 1905, when Ryan succeeded Frank Buchanan, of Chicago, as general president. Buchanan is now a member of Congress. Prior to becoming general president, Ryan had been business agent of the Chicago Local Union No. 7 for several years.

He was one of the prominent iron workers of the country, even before 1901, when the scattered locals of iron workers and different central organizations, which had sprung up among them came together and formed the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Long Years as Iron Worker. Ryan is 57 years old, and is a native of Pennsylvania. He has been an iron worker for more than thirty-eight years, his first work of the kind having been done at the Steel Bridge at St. Louis. Prior to that time he had been an apprentice machinist. He was responsible for the dynamiting of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Erie, Pa., in 1897, and was also responsible for the dynamiting of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Erie, Pa., in 1897.

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ing them later to stenographers to be typewritten. It is said in the files of J. J. McNamara were found many of these original letters in Ryan's handwriting...

TO HEAR EVIDENCE AGAINST WILLIAMS

Labor Leaders Will Testify Today Before C. F. U.'s Special Committee.

The special committee of the Central Federated Union, which was chosen to formulate charges against John Williams, Commissioner of Labor...

WARRANTS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Three warrants have been received in Cincinnati for the arrest of men indicted by the Indianapolis Grand Jury in the dynamite investigation...

The indictments are expected to clear up the attempts to blow up the Harrison avenue viaduct and the Sargent street approach to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad terminal.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13.—Activity in the various dynamite investigations in progress here were resumed today. Bert Franklin, former United States Deputy Marshal, held another conference with Joseph Ford.

Both refused to reveal its nature, but there is no doubt it related to the appearance in court tomorrow morning of Clarence Darrow to have set the date of his trial on an indictment charging bribery and the testimony Franklin will give when the trial commences.

MINERAL WATER BUSS HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Magistrate McQuade, in the Tomlin Court, yesterday held Morris Rubin, an owner of a mineral water shop in \$5,000 bail for the Grand Jury on the charge of stabbing Phillip Cohen, a union man...

Aaron J. Levy, an East Side politician, who has time and again appeared as attorney for gangsters, and who is representing the 4th District in the Assembly...

Magistrate McQuade closely examined both Cohen and Rubin and after listening to the testimony held Rubin for the Grand Jury. The District Attorney, who is now investigating the cases of the horse poisoning gang which is operating on the Lower East Side...

R. R. FINED \$500 FOR DISCHARGING UNIONIST

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 13.—The decision which has been handed down by the District Court against J. E. Copping, District Superintendent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, is considered premature of a wholesome effect by union members here.

Copping was fined \$500 for violation of the State coercion law, for having discharged H. R. Hedger, a switchman, for refusing to withdraw from his union.

BABYLON INVADED BY SUFFRAGETTES

BABYLON DEPOT, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The first real suffragette meeting ever held here was held this afternoon in the Alhambra Hall, and was attended by about 100 women and a corporal's guard of men.

Mrs. Jacob Nill, a Socialist, read a poem, and argued that the Socialist party was the first party to declare in favor of women's suffrage.

WANTS TROOPS HANDY FOR USE IN CITIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Quartering of troops in the larger cities, instead of at the army posts, was urged before the House Committee on War Department Expenditures today by Maj. George H. Shelton, of the Bureau of Inaugural Affairs.

Shelton said nothing about the reason why troops should be "available" at the big cities, but it was generally understood that the possibilities of impending labor troubles form the base of his request.

MANY SCHOOL CHILDREN DEAD IN CAVE-IN

SAN REMO, Italy, Feb. 13.—While forty-five school children were promenading the San Remo roadway today, a large part of it collapsed and all of the children were carried down.

BELGIAN MINERS NOT INTIMIDATED BY GUNS

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—In the Boerign district today the striking coal miners continued their demonstrations in defiance of troops.

MACFARLAND WRIT DENIED.

Attorney to file Notice at Trenton in Effort to Stay Execution.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 13.—Lawyer Frank M. McDermitt today applied to Chancellor Pitney for a writ of error for review by the Supreme Court of the conviction for wife murder of Allison M. MacFarland, of Newark.

SUBWAY VICTIM DIES.

David Drummond, a butcher, of 128 Varick street, who was run over in the subway last Friday, died in Hudson Street Hospital early yesterday.

MARTIN DERX MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 65-66 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. Tel. Manhattan Ave. and Colman St.

FRIEDMAN BROS. 138 Attorney St.

MARTIN DERX MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 65-66 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

H. DELVENTHAL GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortelyou Road. Telephone: 65 Flatbush.

B. PFEFFERKORN 427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

CHARTER OF LOAN BROKER IS REVOKED

Bank Superintendent Takes Away Special License of City Credit Co.

State Superintendent of Banks George C. Van Tuyl has revoked the license of the City Credit Company, at 1123 Broadway, one of the largest loan brokerage companies in the city, and one that was operating under a special license from the Banking Department.

The City Credit Company did a big business with city employees. Hundreds of firemen, school teachers, clerks in various departments, and municipal employes of every grade were in the hands of this concern.

But this company was not content with the 2 per cent a month allowed by law. The minimum charge on borrowers was 2 1/2 months on a loan of \$50 and some borrowers paid more than this.

Dozens of city employes have been garnished by the City Credit Company during the past year on these loans, which the Banking Department has now declared—by its act in refusing to renew the license of the company—to have been made contrary to law.

The action of the Banking Department was taken last Thursday, but the company is still operating at the same old place. The City Credit Company and the Royal Company, of 99 Nassau street, are owned by the Sugarman family.

Mary B. Horton, in December, 1910, was doing a money lending business at 99 Nassau street, this city, under the name of Edwards & Co. She alleges that Otto Frel, a mate on one of the municipal ferryboats, obtained from her a loan of \$30 at 6 per cent annual interest, on a note dated December 3, 1910.

Frei admitted on the stand that he had received \$30, but that he had made an agreement to pay this loan back in five monthly instalments of \$9 each, making a total of \$45.

The four testimonies that Schaffer called them into the shop, and as they were in, called a cop to lock them up. Schaffer said they came in the shop and took the union sign out of the window and tore it up in the shop.

Magistrate Barlow, in the Night Court, last night, put an O. K. on the action of hand laundry bosses who are now trying to break up the union by going around to stores to take away union signs that are displayed in laundries by discharging four bosses who were arrested at Meyer Schaffer's hand laundry at 53 Rutgers street.

The four testimonies that Schaffer called them into the shop, and as they were in, called a cop to lock them up. Schaffer said they came in the shop and took the union sign out of the window and tore it up in the shop.

Louis Windmuller, treasurer of the Legal Aid Society, has prepared an illustrated souvenir for the society's benefit performance of "Königsinder," at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday afternoon.

Jacques Lebaudy, "the Emperor of Sahara," filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Superintendent of Banks and the Carnegie Trust Company for an accounting from the trust company under an agreement made in 1909.

Another small section of the subway construction was contracted for yesterday, when the Public Service Commission awarded the work of section 9 to Patrick McGovern, of Boston, who had bid \$1,981,907.

AGED FRENCHMAN LET IN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Jean Chome, the aged and infirm Frenchman detained at Ellis Island, has been permitted by Immigration Commissioner Williams at New York to land and go to his five adult children who are wine growers in California.

PERSIA TO STOP W. SHUSTER'S AIDS

Twelve Americans Will Be Prevented From Crossing Border on Pre-text of Irregularities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The Persian Government has telegraphed orders to the municipal officials at Enzell and Reht instructing them to detain F. E. Cairns and the eleven other Americans who formerly composed the staff of W. Morgan Shuster, the ex-Treasurer General of Persia.

M. Mornard, who became Treasurer General of Persia in succession to Shuster, sent a telegram dated Teheran, January 29, to the Belgian Minister of Finance at Brussels "denouncing the extraordinary disorder in which he found Persia's finances."

Shuster in an interview in London replied, "My office never handled any cash, even for the payment of salaries. All the accounts were passed by the Imperial Persian Bank, whose books prove the honesty of the American administration."

METHODISTS HEAR TOWNSEND MARTIN

Society Leader Tells of Necessity of Preserving Life and Not Chasing Profits.

In a speech on "Charity, Philanthropy and Justice," before the Methodist Social Union, last evening, Frederick Townsend Martin, the well known society leader, said, in part: "There is hardly a form of philanthropic work which is not serving a good and very necessary purpose."

"I am now firmly convinced that the cause of poverty is inherent, not in individuals, and not in humanity, but in the structure of society. So long as the minority of the human family controls that which is necessary to everybody, the great bulk of humanity must necessarily live in poverty."

"That philanthropy which deals with the greater social equalization of opportunity to work and live will finally result in the abolition of poverty. 'Everywhere in America, in the railroads, factories and building plants, we can see how little regard is paid to human life. It is the cheapest in the world. 'Human life is as cheap as dirt.'"

HAND LAUNDRY BOSSES SET FREE

Magistrate Barlow Discharges Four Men Who Were Accused of Tearing Up Union Sign.

Magistrate Barlow, in the Night Court, last night, put an O. K. on the action of hand laundry bosses who are now trying to break up the union by going around to stores to take away union signs that are displayed in laundries by discharging four bosses who were arrested at Meyer Schaffer's hand laundry at 53 Rutgers street.

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A MASS MEETING OF THE FURRIERS' UNION

To Discuss the Demands to Be Presented to the Employers. WILL BE HELD AT COOPER UNION. On Thursday, February 15, 8 P. M.

PRIVATE DETECTIVES CONFUSED ON ETTOR

disastrous strike among the textile operatives of this wool manufacturing section, which already involves 30,000 operatives.

"Back of whatever local causes there may be for this strike the fundamental cause is the high cost of living from which the working people of all sections of the country now suffer, due in large part to the present excessive tariff.

"The present strike in Massachusetts will be settled within the State, but the high cost of living can only be remedied by the prompt action of Congress; and until Congress acts the working people in this State and throughout the country can hope for no permanent relief.

"It is significant that the present strike arose in mills operating under the excessive protection of schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, which undoubtedly raises the cost of clothing, but which does not protect the workers in that industry from a wage rate so low that they say they cannot live on it."

PHILADELPHIA RAISING MONEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Socialists of the Quaker City are carrying on an active campaign in behalf of the Lawrence strikers.

The latest list of contributions forwarded by the Relief Committee of the Socialist party is as follows: Socialist Literary Society collection \$100.00. 34th-44th-46th Ward Branch \$27.89. Kirkpatrick Lecture \$5.00. Sunday Classes, Socialist party of Philadelphia \$3.30. List No. 343 \$10.55. List No. 249 \$9.82. List No. 52 \$5.25. 32d Ward Branch Gurley Flynn Lecture \$42.50. Russian Branch, Socialist party International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 15, Hoboken, N. J. \$6.50.

Total \$216.51. Secretary Max S. Boynton makes a strong appeal to all Socialists to send contributions to him at 1305 Arch street.

Local Workers Active.

The work of helping the Lawrence strikers is proceeding apace locally and the sale by the Woman's Committee of the Socialist party of tomorrow's special edition of the Call is expected to realize a goodly sum for the strike fund.

At a meeting held under the auspices of Bay Ridge Lodge, No. 17, of the Brotherhood of Machineists, at the Bay Ridge Forum, 315 4th street, Brooklyn, last evening, Thomas Flynn spoke on "Industrial Unionism," and an address on the Lawrence textile strike was made by Robert M. Lackey.

After an appeal had been made for the strikers a collection of \$29 was taken up. The meeting, which was well attended, was presided over by George Harrison.

AUTOIST HELD FOR ASSAULT.

Charged with felonious assault, David B. Berehenall, a machinist, of 84 Jennings street, the Bronx, was arrested yesterday, and held by Magistrate Murphy, in the Morrisania Police Court, under \$1,000 bail. He is charged with recklessly driving an automobile last Sunday afternoon and running down and seriously injuring 8-year-old Aaron Mattinsky, of 1317 Westchester avenue, the Bronx.

NEW OFFICE CREATED.

It was reported at the offices of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners yesterday that the convention of the sixty-seven local unions, which was held at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, decided to appoint a supervising business agent. It was said that a lengthy session was held, but the details of the proceedings were not made public. The official would not discuss what was transacted at the meeting.

At the lecture on Sunday evening those who attend will not only learn the truth about this struggle for existence from Fieldman—which they have not had from the New York Newspaper Trust—but will be given an opportunity to judge conditions for themselves, the lecture being illustrated by stereopticon views.

The children of the strikers, who have been brought to New York to be cared for by Socialist families, will be on the stage. The children sing remarkably well, and one of the most stirring events of the evening will be their rendition of the "International."

An unusually fine program has been arranged for Sunday evening, and this will include several instrumental and vocal numbers. The Fieldman lectures will be under the auspices of the Lawrence Strikers' Aid Society, organized at the

Republic Theater last Sunday. The arrangements are in charge of the Executive Committee.

Table with columns for names and amounts: Employees of S. H. Furgatch (\$5.00), Comrade and Worker (5.00), Bertha Eger (2.00), C. L. K. Paterson, N. J. (2.00), Bronx Educational League (14.20), Local New Rochelle, N. Y. (10.00), Socialist Territorial Club, Harlem (2.00), F. D. Jarris, New York (5.00), Rose Lass, Brooklyn (2.00), Collection by Mary Mardin (10.00), Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldblatt, White Plains (2.00), Collection by B. Freedman (3.50), United Polish Societies (25.15), Rebecca Bercovitz (1.00), Co-operative Press (6.55), Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau (18.26), Music Engravers' Union (5.00), I. Hayes (25), "Uncle Eddie," New York (10.00), William Bayer, Weehawken, N. J. (1.00), John Silbert, New York (2.00), M. Smart, New York (1.50), Collected at the Millard meeting in Buffalo, N. Y. (25.95), Donation from Women's Club, Buffalo, N. Y. (5.00), Dr. S. Peskin, New York (2.00), Lena Sunshine, New York (5.00), Elsie Auerbach, New York (5.00), Rose Schlesinger, New York (5.00), Lilly Woolin, New York (25), Fannie Wollin, New York (25), Annie Troppin, New York (25), Alice Bedar, New York (25), Sam Klein, New York (25), Ely Shewer, New York (25), J. Spiro, New York (50), Moe Gross, New York (10), Max Geisler, New York (50), Joseph Elvoss, New York (200), Thomas W. Moore, Jacksonville, Fla. (100), Sam Edelman, New York (100), Employees of the English & Mersick Lamp and Foundry Co., New Haven, Conn. (1400), Phil Berman, New York (100), R. Schneider, New York (100), Employees of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York (800), Workmen's Circle, Branch 24, New York (500), Henry A. Dolge, Dolgeville, N. Y. (500), Sig. Lederer, New York (100), Ukrainian Progressive Workers' Organization, Branch 1, New York (734), B. Esceover, Pelham, N. Y. (1100), The Polish Society Sokol, New York (2041), Collected by Polish Singing Society Echo, New York (615), Employees of the Leather Goods Shop of Deutch Bros. New York (2000), R. H. & W. H. Murfit, New York (200), Employees of Henry Cohen & Co., New York (375), Employees of E. Batt & Co.'s Cigar Factory, New York (725), Total \$312.36, Previously acknowledged (363.57), Grand total \$675.93, Contributions received for the support of the Lawrence children sent to New York (10.00), Miriam Pinn Scott, New York (7.00), Valerie De Kernen, New York (1.00), P. Mondrus, Philadelphia, Pa. (1.00), N. Lehman, Philadelphia, Pa. (1.00), S. Bitters, Philadelphia, Pa. (2.00), Total \$21.00, At a meeting held under the auspices of Bay Ridge Lodge, No. 17, of the Brotherhood of Machineists, at the Bay Ridge Forum, 315 4th street, Brooklyn, last evening, Thomas Flynn spoke on "Industrial Unionism," and an address on the Lawrence textile strike was made by Robert M. Lackey. After an appeal had been made for the strikers a collection of \$29 was taken up. The meeting, which was well attended, was presided over by George Harrison.

The 1172d Edition of The Call and Our Announcement! COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL. MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE. Underwear, Shirts, Linen & Litholin Collars, Ties, Suspenders, Belts, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overall, Suspenders, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc. Writers' and Cooks' Outfits, Corsets, Kimonos, Shirts, Waives, Gloves, etc. Up-to-date Goods and popular prices. SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 Third Avenue Near 10th Street, New York

BRANDT IS GRANTED A NEW TRIAL BY JUDGE ROSALSKY (Continued from page 1)

were made to influence me to favor a light sentence if he would enter a plea of guilty. To all of these appeals I refused to listen, as I preferred that he should be tried, feeling that in that way the most severe punishment would be meted out to him for the grave offense he had committed. Not only then, but afterward, I was told that unless I favored leniency to this man he would attempt to spread scandalous stories. "I felt it was my duty to my family, as well as to society, to refuse to be influenced by such threats, as I believed that the man was a murderer at heart, even if, by my fortunate escape, he had not become one in fact, and was a dangerous man to be at large. In the light of these facts I cannot regard the sentence given him as too severe, although it may be that I am prejudiced in this regard, because it is I whom he attempted to kill, and whose family he has scurrilously attacked. "If the best way to secure this result is by opening the judgment of conviction and placing Brandt on trial for the crime for which he was indicted, I hope that course will be pursued. If it cannot be done, I urge that some other method be adopted by which all the facts may be ascertained and the whole truth made known. Yours faithfully, "MORTIMER SCHIFF." Parker said that Schiff courted a trial because Brandt had "pretended his visit to the house had been at the request of one dearer to Mr. Schiff than his life." Brandt, who had arrived at the Grand Central Station at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was turned over to Warden Hanley of the Tombs. It was learned late last night that there may be no proceeding before Judge Rosalsky this afternoon in the Branch case. A conference will be held this morning to determine whether Justice Gerard will issue a prohibitory order.

Special Meeting Local 40, Housecarpenters and Bridgemen's Union WEDNESDAY EVE., FEB. 14, 1912 At 184 East 84th Street, City George Warner, President. W. J. Wade, Sec'y.

A MASS MEETING Arranged by the Parents and Relatives of the 147 Victims Who Lost Their Lives in the Triangle Fire For the Purpose of Creating Sentiment for Another Trial for HARRIS AND BLANCK Will be Held at Manhattan Lyceum 66 East 4th Street Wednesday Night, February 14 Prominent Speakers Will Address the Meeting

PARLIAMENT OPENS TODAY IN LONDON

Session About to Begin Likely See Enactments of Important Measures.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Parliament tomorrow for its third session the accession of King George V. The Liberal Government, which has now been in power six months, will attempt to add to its record legislation, three important bills—home rule for Ireland, disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales, and a franchise reform bill, for which Ireland has been fighting for a quarter of a century will naturally overshadow all other business of the day.

Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, will open the session with a speech from the throne, which will announce the government's program with reference to the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin. The opposition, under command of the Conservative Leader Andrew Bonar Law, will fight home rule to the end, with a solid progressive majority in the Commons, Irishmen have little to fear. The present line-up is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Party Name and Number of Members. Includes Conservatives (268), Unionists (106), and Labourites (42).

Of the other features of the legislative program, the bill providing for the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales comes next in importance, paving the way as it will, for the general separation of Church and State throughout Great Britain. Mr. Asquith, who is mostly a Liberal, has been calling for the disestablishment of a State church with which he is not in sympathy, for many years, but the reactionary majority in the House of Lords has always balked them. Now, however, the bill will benefit, like Ireland, by the passage of the veto bill.

On the suffrage question, it is hardly possible to enact this session more than a limited measure, removing the gross inequalities of the franchise system, due to plural voting by land owners. In November last Premier Asquith promised to introduce a bill granting complete adult suffrage, with the opportunity of including women in its scope if Parliament sees fit, but there is so much difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the question of "votes for women" that the measure may not be proceeded with in its entirety this year.

Women will be particularly interested in that portion of King George's speech dealing with franchise reform. Premier Asquith personally opposes the inclusion of women in the proposed bill, and he is backed by seven of his colleagues.

King George presided today at a meeting of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, and he approved the speech from the throne, which will be read tomorrow.

The Labor party held a big meeting at Albert Hall tonight, and a resolution was carried by acclamation demanding that the adult suffrage bill be made sexless.

James Ramsay MacDonald presided and most of the Laborite members of Parliament attended. The speaker repudiated the idea of having a referendum on the question of woman suffrage and declared they would have nothing to do with a bill which excluded women.

MacDonald was loudly applauded when he declared that the Laborites were prepared to oust the government if it did not grant the suffrage to women. If this threat should be carried it would be a serious matter, as the Laborites are part of the government bloc in Parliament. However, the Unionists are not a unit in favor of woman suffrage, in fact, many of the leaders are bitter opponents of it, and the final division will probably be entirely outside party lines.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER DEAD FROM GAS FUMES

Poisoned by gas, which escaped from a gas stove, Mrs. Ada Schmidt, 46 years old, of 433 East 17th street, and her granddaughter, Ada Smith, four years old, were found dead in bed yesterday morning by Minnie Smith, her married daughter.

As Mrs. Schmidt's husband, Fred, is a baker, employed on Staten Island, and only stays at home from Saturday nights to Sundays, their daughter, Minnie, who lives at 52 First avenue with her four children, sent one of them, Ada, to her mother's home during the week to keep her company.

During the night a neighbor noticed that Ada was crying, but finding that it ceased after a while, paid no further attention.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Smith, the mother of Ada, getting no response to her repeated knocks, and detecting a smell of gas, called the janitor, who broke down the door. The rooms were filled with the fumes escaping from a gas stove which had been probably blown out by a draught.

DR. WILEY FEARS FOR THE FUTURE Pure Food Champion Sees Climax of Struggle for Means of Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—"Our great vice in this country is the insane worship of money," declared Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the head of the Pure Food Bureau, today.

"I thoroughly agree with Judge Gary's view of the situation that unless something is done to alleviate the present conditions of unrest in the nation mob rule will come," he continued. He added, however, that his viewpoint was from a different angle than that taken by the steel magnate.

"The sentiment of unrest and abhorrence which must be allayed by educated people comes, I think," he asserted, "from the overcapitalizing of great industries; the selling of watered stock; promotion of worthless land schemes; extortion of the express, telephone and telegraph systems; drainage of billions of money into the cities for life insurance—a considerable part of which never returns to the beneficiaries, and dozens of other schemes for deceiving and defrauding the people."

"I would add to this list the selling of worthless remedies under the guise of 'cure-alls.' It is the duty of educated women to assist educated men in the extermination of all these schemes of getting money for nothing.

CHANGES NEEDED TO SAVE WORKERS' LIVES

State Fire Marshal Points Out Dangerous Conditions. Wants Strict Laws.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—State Fire Marshal Thomas J. Ahern, in his annual report filed with the Legislature today, covering a period of three months from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, 1911, recommends additional safeguards for the protection of life, and also points out the many big dangers lurking about the cities.

Ahern was appointed under an act of the Legislature passed last year which gives the Fire Marshal power to enforce fire laws and order improvements for the better protection of employes in factories and other buildings throughout the State outside of New York City.

It is a most complete and comprehensive report and clearly demonstrates the importance of this new office. It shows that during these three months orders have been issued requiring the demolition or the placing in proper repair to twenty-five structures in various parts of the State.

Seventy-five State and county buildings were inspected. In all of which important recommendations for the protection of life and property were made, not the least of which the State Fire Marshal says is the Capitol of the State, which is sadly lacking in the necessary appliances.

In addition he has ordered proper fire appliances installed in 143 other buildings where they were needed. On 119 buildings he ordered additional outside fire escapes, and in 156 buildings caused new exits to be opened.

Important Recommendations. Many important recommendations are made in the way of fire prevention. During these three months he ordered fire drills to take place in fourteen institutions where no drills were held previously, and recommends fire drills in all factories and schools at least twice a month, and providing a penalty for failure so to do.

Legislation is also desired requiring that in every factory or mercantile establishment wherein a number of people are employed on the floors below the ground level, such floors to have proper outside access to the street.

That the students in the schools should be instructed in the simple and ordinary means of fire prevention and in the careful use and handling of combustible and inflammable materials, and along those lines he has already had 40,000 pamphlets printed and circulated through the schools, entitled, "Important Suggestions for Fire Prevention."

He calls attention to the fact that there is no fire fighting apparatus at present in use capable of effectively fighting a fire above the seventh floor of any building, and, therefore, recommends that a law be passed requiring all such larger buildings to install a standpipe and erect gravity tanks of sufficient capacity erected at least ten feet above the highest point of the building.

500,000 ENGLISH MINERS TO STRIKE

Unless Demands of Minimum Scale Are Accepted by February 29 Men Will Quit.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Unless the mine owners accept the principle of a minimum wage for all men and boys employed in the coal mines before February 29, work will be stopped on that date.

A conference of the representatives of the 500,000 coal miners in the United Kingdom, held in London today, confirmed the recent decision which was taken by ballot.

Upwards of 60,000 colliers in Derbyshire this morning handed in their notices to quit work, and by February 15 all the men employed in the mines throughout the country will have followed suit. There is still, however, a considerable opinion that a way out of the difficulty will be found.

YUAN SHI KAI TAKES DIRECTION OF CHINA Premier Wants to Run New Republic—Asks for Recognition.

PEKING, Feb. 13.—A manifesto was issued this evening by Yuan Shi Kai in which the Premier assumes the title, "The Fully Empowered Organizer of the Republic." The manifesto politely commands government officials and the police to continue their duties and to maintain order.

The Chinese newspapers, which printed in red ink the three edicts proclaiming abdication, dealing with the establishment of the republic and urging the maintenance of peace, comment on the wonderful achievement of the quick establishment of a republic with a small loss of life.

Yuan Shi Kai has requested the Powers to recognize him as President Plenipotentiary of the Celestial Republic, in accordance with the power vested in him by the Manchu Government.

A regiment of imperial troops mutinied at Tien-tsin today. According to a dispatch from that city, the soldiers have been disarmed and the officials are arranging to send the mutineers to Peking.

Nanking, it seems today, will be the capital of the new republic. The proposed republican constitution is patterned after that of the United States. It consists of seventy articles. It provides that the President and Vice President shall be elected by Congress. That body will also name the Premier. The Premier will have the right to select his Cabinet, but it will be subject to the approval of Congress. Religious freedom is provided for. The constitution provides for conscription.

HILL SAYS STEEL TRUST IS SCARED

Old Railroad Speculator Laughs at Big Company's Fears.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—James J. Hill today told the Stanley Steel Trust Investigating Committee that his Great Northern Ore Company was a "trust company, pure and simple."

He said the ore lands were owned by different companies and the trustees held the stock for the benefit of Great Northern Railroad shareholders.

Hill said he did not bother himself about stocks and bonds. The right to mine ores, he said, was often sold.

He supposed the United States Steel Corporation mined his ores exclusively because they were more convenient.

"Mr. Hill, can you buy ore today? Is all of it pre-empted?" asked Chairman Stanley.

"Nearly all the ore on the American continent is owned today by people—it is hard to find new ore—I've tried it," was the reply.

"I think the United States Steel Corporation with their \$1,500,000,000 in stocks and bonds would be anxious to have ore in reserve to last forty or fifty years. I would if I were in their place."

"Well, then, why have they canceled the Hill lease?" Stanley asked.

"I think they were scared to death. I think they lost their nerve," said Hill. "The departments of the government have been camping on our trail," said Mr. Reed, counsel for the corporation.

GUS RUHLIN DIES AT BROOKLYN HOME

Champion Pugilist Smuggled \$5,000 Necklace, Secret Service Men Say.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Secret service agents today raided the home of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist champion, and seized a \$5,000 diamond necklace, which, it is charged, was smuggled into this country.

It is said that if Johnson redeems the necklace he will have to pay \$12,000 in duty and penalties. Government agents say that Johnson attempted to reach a settlement and offered \$1,000 for the release of the jewels. This was refused. No criminal charge has been made against the negro champion.

RAID JACK JOHNSON'S HOME. Champion Pugilist Smuggled \$5,000 Necklace, Secret Service Men Say.

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Although but 28 years old, Edward Smith, convicted of highway robbery, was sentenced to 40 years at hard labor by County Judge Fawcett in Brooklyn, yesterday, under the habitual criminal law. In passing sentence Judge Fawcett said: "I am going to give you the limit. You are no more fit to be at large than a mad dog."

Smith, who has a record of two previous convictions, held up and beat Frank W. Meisinger, an organist, with a blackjack on the night of November 27 last, at the 3d street gate of Prospect Park, leaving him unconscious on the ground after robbing him of his overcoat and \$17 in cash.

Meisinger was able to identify his picture in the "Rogues' Gallery," but the police insisted Meisinger was mistaken, as the picture was that of a man serving a five year term in Sing Sing, but who was released on parole. When Smith was arrested the organist picked him out among forty others.

The highwayman's sweetheart, Minnie Radowitz, was in court and fainted upon hearing the sentence. She said afterward she knew Smith had been in prison, but she became engaged to him upon his promise to reform.

OPENING GAME OF GIANTS APRIL 11

The National League pennant race will be inaugurated in Brooklyn, Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis on April 11, which falls on Thursday.

The Giants are scheduled for this plum at Charley Ebbets' ball park, and the date will conflict with the opening of the local campaign at American League Park, Washington Heights. The Philadelphia will start the ball rolling for the new Ward-Gagner Club in the Hub, while the Cubs will be entertained in Cincinnati and the Pittsburghs in St. Louis. There will be another series of openings on April 13, when the Brooklyn cut things loose at the Polo Grounds with McGraw's champions, while the Boston are in Philadelphia, the St. Louis Cardinals in Pittsburgh, and the Cincinnati Reds in Chicago.

Cincinnati will enjoy the first holiday game, June 17—Busher Hill Day, in Boston. On Decoration Day, May 30, the schedule places the Giants in Philadelphia, Boston in Brooklyn, St. Louis in Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati in Chicago. The assignments for the Fourth of July bring the Brooklyn to the Polo Grounds (morning and afternoon, of course) with Philadelphia in Boston, Chicago in St. Louis, and Cincinnati in Pittsburgh. Labor Day will find the Giants in Boston, Brooklyn in Philadelphia, St. Louis in Cincinnati, and Chicago in Pittsburgh.

The season at the Polo Grounds will end on October 2 with the Philadelphia there. The Giants will wind up the campaign on October 5 in Brooklyn, with Philadelphia completing the schedule in Boston. On October 6 the West reaches the finish mark with St. Louis in Chicago and Pittsburgh in Cincinnati.

WINS WALKING RACE ON B'WAY; GETS \$1,250 Watched by thousands and followed by automobiles and a crowd of youthful admirers ringing cowbells and sounding various noisy instruments, George N. Brown and Frank Trainer held a walking match in Broadway from the City Hall to 23d street yesterday, for \$1,000 and a side bet of \$250. Brown, who comes from Auburn, N. Y., and is called the world's walking champion, won the match by three minutes, covering the distance of 2.3 miles, in thirty-three minutes.

Trainer, who lives at 527 Hudson street, this city, is an oldtime walker, and received a handicap of several blocks, starting from the New York Life Insurance Company's building, while Brown started from the City Hall.

PONTHIEU BEATS DYSON. Louis Ponthieu, the French pugilist who has been doing well since he came to this country, outpointed Big Dyson, of Providence, in the star bout of ten rounds at Brown's in West 3d street last night. Louis was the quicker man and as a result administered the more punishment. The Frenchman sent hard left and right swings and uppercuts all during the bout.

PALZER KNOCKS OUT WHITE. Al Palzer, Tom O'Rourke's white boy, knocked out Sailor White, of Brooklyn, in the fifth round of the star bout scheduled to go ten rounds at the Royale A. C., in Brooklyn, last night. White was no match for Palzer, being thirty-four pounds lighter at the ringside.

EVERGLADES WORK HAS COST \$11,017 WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Engineering investigations of the Florida Everglades have cost the government \$11,017 to date, according to A. Zappone, chief disbursing officer of the Department of Agriculture, who appeared today before the Everglades inquiry. Zappone explained that his knowledge of the Everglades project was limited to book accounts in his office.

Representative Clark, of Florida, and Bethrick, of Ohio, instigators of the charges which brought about the investigation, obtained the consent of the committee to interrogate witnesses and participate in the investigation.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER 149 BOWERY. UNION LABELS. UNION MADE PIANOS. Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.

LIKELY TO TIE UP HOLYOKE PAPER MILLS HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 13.—A general strike in the Holyoke paper mills is regarded as a possibility in view of the spread of a strike of paper girls and other hands in the Holyoke division of the American Writing Paper Company to Riverside No. 3 division of the same corporation.

Don't Talk Socialism without first studying it, otherwise you may be the subject of some hard hat boot. There are three ten-cent books that you can get on the right track if you give a few shillings on Socialism, by Mary E. Marcy, Industrial Socialism by Raymond and Bohm, and Socialism by James Connolly. Each of these books is stamped for three cents and we will also mail you three late numbers of the International Socialist Review. This literature will start you right. Ask for our latest catalogue, Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 West Ontario street, Chicago.

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

There are forty-three magazines for the wholesale storage of dynamite with an aggregate capacity of 657,000 pounds. Fourteen magazines for the storage of black powder, with an aggregate capacity of 1,587,900 pounds, and six magazines for the storage of blasting supplies.

WHITRIDGE BEATS P. S. C. IN THE COURTS ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Court of Appeals today decided in favor of the company in the action brought by the Public Service Commission of New York City to recover \$800,000 in penalties against Frederick W. Whitridge, as receiver of the Union Railway Company of New York, for failure to comply with an order issued by the commission calling for improvements to the company's cars.

WORKERS DIE FROM GAS. HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 12.—Michael Monohan and Thomas Wyman, two men employed by the Standard Oil Company, in the erection of the two new storage tanks in Williamsett, were found dead in a room on Main street, this morning. Death was due to gas poisoning, for one of the two jets in the center of the room was wide open and discharging its deadly contents. The men leave families in Bayonne, N. J.

Two CHARGED WITH MURDER OF MAN While he was making desperate efforts to get into his home and away from his assailants, Ludwig Grabauski, of 183 Hull avenue, Maspeth, was beaten yesterday so that he died before a surgeon could be called.

GRABAUASKI WAS FOUND BY A FELLOW TENANT, BEN MARKOWITZ, WHO RAN WITH THE NEWS TO THE GLENDALE POLICE STATION. WITHIN AN HOUR DETECTIVES HAD TWO MEN UNDER ARREST CHARGED WITH MURDER.

REINGOLD BEER Brewed and Bottled by S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 38 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. McCann's Hats

46 DROWN WHEN SHIPS SINK. NAGASAKI, Japan, Feb. 12.—Forty-six passengers and members of the crews were drowned today by the sinking, after a collision, of two Japanese steamers, the Ryoha Maru and the Mori Maru.

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POWDER TRUST HAS VALIANT DEFENDER
Representative Ames Looks Out for Family's Cart-ridge Interests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Every year for the last decade the Powder Trust has been attacked in the House of Representatives during consideration of the army appropriation bill. This year was no exception, for when the powder paragraph in this year's military measure was reached today, Representative Good, of Iowa, offered an amendment proposing that not more than 10 per cent of the \$250,000 appropriation for government explosives should be sent on the outside. In other words, he wanted government powder factories to make 90 per cent of the army's ammunition.

In the course of his remarks Good declared that the United States Circuit Court of Delaware has declared the Powder Trust to be a combination in restraint of trade, and had issued orders for its dissolution. The action of Congress in authorizing the payment of millions of dollars annually to an "outlawed" manufacturer he characterized as extremely inconsistent with the attitude of the Department of Justice and of the United States courts.

Representative Ames, of Massachusetts, followed the lead of President Taft in the latter's speech in New York last night, characterized the remarks of Representative Good, who is an insurgent, as "neurotic." Ames insisted there should be no limitation on small arms and ammunition and remarked that the manufacturers of the Powder Trust, and that the blow aimed at the Powder Trust would be felt by the makers of cartridges.

"I am not a stockholder or an owner of any of these powder companies," Ames said, "but my family is. I am interested, and I think the gentleman from Iowa should be informed as to his facts before he makes such an attack as this on the floor of the House."

The Iowa member remarked that he had obtained his facts from the report of Brigadier General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army.

"I don't care if you got them from your family Bible," cried Ames, "for they are erroneous."

The Good amendment was defeated, 23 to 102, as was another amendment by the Iowa member increasing the limitation on outside purchases to 25 per cent. The vote on this was 54 to 65. A third amendment, increasing outside purchases to 60 per cent, was smothered on a viva voce vote.

When the House adjourned the Hay amendment proposing to increase the enlistment term of the army from three to five years was pending. Consideration of the army bill will be resumed on Thursday.

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 IRVING HALPERN, B. S., L. L. D., Principal.

O'CONNELL NAMED FOR DOTY'S PLACE

Republican Senators Will Fight Confirmation of Health Officer Appointed by Governor Dix.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, of Brooklyn, was nominated for Health Officer of the Port of New York today by Governor Dix to succeed Dr. Alvah H. Doty, whose term of office has expired. The nomination was sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Governor Dix also sent to the Senate the nomination of William Temple Emmet, of New York, as State Superintendent of Insurance to succeed William H. Hotchkiss, whose term of office expires next Saturday.

When Dr. O'Connell's nomination had been read in the Senate, Senator Brackett, the Republican leader, deploring the displacement of Dr. Doty as "an exhibition of the smallest kind of penmanship."

The salary of the position is \$12,500 a year and the term four years.

The Senate Finance Committee today authorized Chairman Frawley to report Dr. Connolly's nomination favorably to the Senate any time he desires. The Republican Senators will oppose Dr. Connolly's confirmation, according to the notice served by Brackett.

Senator Big Tim Sullivan, who is chairman of the Senate Insurance Committee, announced his committee would meet before next Monday night's session to take action on Emmet's nomination.

DEMOCRATS TO CUT TARIFF ON CHEMICALS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Democratic bill revising the chemical schedule of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law was made public today by Representative Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It will be approved by a Democratic caucus tomorrow afternoon, introduced in the House on Thursday, taken up next week, and passed after two or three days of debate.

The Democratic bill represents an average reduction from 25 per cent ad valorem to about 16 per cent ad valorem. Chairman Underwood estimates that the imports under the proposed bill for a twelve-month period would be \$96,842,850, as compared with \$92,843,699 imports under the present law in the year 1911. The estimated duties for the twelve months under the Underwood bill are \$16,181,995, as compared with \$13,006,046 ad valorem under the Payne-Aldrich duty law in 1911. The equivalent ad valorem rate under the Underwood bill is 16.64 per cent.

Taft in Moving Pictures, Arizona to Be Depicted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Moving pictures will be taken in the White House offices for the first time tomorrow morning when President Taft will sign the proclamation admitting the Territory of Arizona into the Union.

Several years ago former President Roosevelt had a moving picture show presented in the White House by Jack Abernathy, a rough rider, who he appointed United States Marshal in Oklahoma in 1911. The equivalent ad valorem rate under the Underwood bill is 16.64 per cent.

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Russian Theatre
 Grandly Rehearsed Theatre
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 DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM
 29 Kingston Street, near Fourth Street



"PRODNA NEVESTA" (THE BAR-TERED BRIDE), IDEAL VOLK-SOPHER OF THE BOHEMIANS, WITH PEASANT DANCES OF EX-HILARATING FIRE AND DASH, STAGED IN BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC UNDER BATON OF ALFRED HERTZ.

Like the scent of blossomed trees and new mown hay, the harmonies of that great volkoper of the Bohemians, "Prodna Nevesta" (The Bartered Bride) engrossed the attention of a crowded house in the New Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night. Alfred Hertz conducted and Mmes. Emmy Destin, Marie Matfeld, Henrietta Wakefield, Anna Case and Heinrich Hensel, Herbert Witherspoon, Albert Reiss and Adamo Didur had the principal characters, with Viktor Bardk and a corps of Bohemian dancers figuring in the wondrously beautiful peasant dances that make Hedrick Smetana's masterpiece unique among modern operas—unique in that the folk dances are ingrained in the very fiber of action and music.

The performance was the first given of the opera this year, and it was made notable by the initial appearance here of Heinrich Hensel in the role of Hans, the miller's son. The German tenor acquitted himself in voice and in acting with manly grace and fine musical intelligence, and his rendition of the hero may be set down among the achievements of the present year by the Metropolitan Opera forces. Mme. Destin, who is always at home in this highest exponent of the musical art of her people, was again the Marie, and in splendid vocal condition, she sang with exceptional purity of tone and the wistful eloquence of diction that marked her portrayal when lovingly "Prodna Nevesta" had its premiere at the Metropolitan three years ago next Monday night, under the baton of Gustav Mahler. Mme. Matfeld brought the part of Katica into a foremost position by an uncommonly even vocal delivery, and her work was ably accompanied by that of Herbert Witherspoon as Kruschina. Henrietta Wakefield figured to advantage in the third act as Agnes and Mme. Case was most effective in the small, but prominent role of Esmeralda. Albert Reiss was again the simpleton, and a very musical simpleton, and had his audience in sustained laughter by his pranks. The Kezal of Adamo Didur has come to be numbered among the classics of contemporary operatic portrayals here, and his singing greatly facilitated the exposition of the breadth and brilliancy of Smetana's lyrics. Ludwig Burgstaller and his supporting troupe of performers did splendid work in the closing act, and Blail Ruydard was convincing in the character of Michel, the landowner.

But those folk dances! Their approach is heralded in the accompaniment to the happiest and gayest portions of the stage dialogue, and then their sweeps over the orchestra a flood of those fresh and fragrant measures such as echoes the very life spirit of the Bohemians, and forth from sun-bathed meadow and flower-carpeted hillside come not the "staged" tinselled ballet of "western" grand opera, but a rollicking throng of peasants, garbed as peasants, acting as peasants, and singing and dancing as peasants, in a chorused abandonment of joy that assumes the character of national hymn! Last night these dances were executed with a fire and zeal bordering in their effect upon the two or three thousand delighted spectators, and the pace de deux—the phrase seems irrelevant, associated as it is with the ordinary ballet—was exquisitely danced by M. Bartik and Lucia Fornaroli.

Succeeding pages of the exhilarating orchestration of "Prodna Nevesta," as read last night, called to mind the beloved figure of the late Mahler, whose artistic effort and influence were directed to the mounting of the work on this continent, but Maestro Hertz saw to it that the memory of his great predecessor was honored at every stage of the instrumental delivery.

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WEAPON LAW IS UPHELD AT ALBANY

Court of Appeals Decides Legislature Has Power to Prohibit Carrying of Pistols, Etc.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—In deciding the appeal of Giuseppe Forsee, convicted in the Court of Special Sessions in New York City, of the crime of carrying a slung shot, the Court of Appeals, in a decision rendered today, the opinion written by Judge Hiscock, holds that the court below "correctly refused to hold, as requested, that proof was necessary of intent to use the slung shot."

The effect of this decision is to uphold the power of the Legislature to enact legislation which prohibits the carrying of dangerous weapons. The conviction in this case was had before the passage of the so-called Sullivan Law, which included revolvers in the class of dangerous weapons which people are forbidden to carry without a license.

Justice Hiscock in his opinion says, that possession must be such as "places the weapon within the immediate control and reach of the accused and where it is available for unlawful use if he so desires. On the contrary it clearly should not be construed to mean a possession, for instance, such as would theoretically and commonly follow from the legal ownership of a weapon from the least of curious and interesting objects, or which might result temporarily and incidentally from the performance of some lawful act, as disarming some wrongful possessor, and the enactment readily and clearly come within the police power. The evidence and the well understood character of slung shots, billies, sandbags and brass knuckles make it evident that the Legislature was justified in regarding them as dangerous and foul weapons seldom used for justifiable purposes, but ordinarily for the effective and legitimate implements of thugs and brutes carrying out their unlawful purposes."

Continuing, the opinion says that making the possession of these weapons "by itself criminal without delay until opportunity has been and perhaps permitted the accomplishment of some particular evil design," is what has been done, and there is no infringement of the Constitution in this aspect of the legislation.

"Neither is there any constitutional provision securing the right to bear arms which prohibits such legislation."

IRON HAND AGAINST REBELS.

Reports from the State of Morelos, where the Zapatistas have been particularly strong, show that General Lopez is putting down the uprising with a heavy hand. There were wholesale executions last week, and it is estimated that in this way nearly 1,200 Zapatistas and suspects were put to death. The government has ordered stringent methods used in all directions to put down the uprising.

An uprising is reported from the State of Oaxaca under the leadership of Heliodoro Diaz. The people of this region have hitherto been peaceable, but they are dissatisfied with their present officers and are now reported to be in revolt. If the news is true, it means a hard blow to the administration, as all the troops available are now busy in Morelos and Torreon, and the situation would be desperate. It is not known yet whether the rebels have destroyed the great Piedra Blanca bridge which would cut communication between the south and the capital.

The situation in the south remains about the same with conditions worse in Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and Michacan. Anti-American feeling has shown itself at San Luis Potosi.

Foreigners at Colima are reported to be in an outbreak of lawlessness there. Americans at Guanajuato are considerably alarmed at conditions there, fearing an outbreak.

A restoration party was born at Torreon yesterday and the Venuztlan leaders will at once begin the organization of all bands in the north under competent leaders. The new party will co-operate with Zapata in the south. The new army now numbers 1,500 men, and they are rallying under a banner of solid green.

Their war cry is "Death to Madero and bad government." The President of the new party is Gen. Emiliano Vasquez Gomez and Senor Aldape, the defeated candidate for Governor of Coahuila, Vice President. Andres Sanchez Fuentes and Martiniano Delgado, who revolted at Monclova with 200 men, will probably be in the cabinet of the new party, in which Zapata will be the Minister of War.

The platform of the new party calls for the restoration of the army, careful treatment of Americans and foreigners, the protection of the lives and interests of foreigners, and the leaving on foreigners only in dire extremities.

ANOTHER FRENCH BOAT HELD UP BY ITALIANS

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Gibes, Tunis, says an Italian destroyer today stopped a trawler, seized the provisions on board, and ordered the master of the fishing boat to divulge the whereabouts of French warships.

The captain of the trawler reported the incident to the Foreign Office, which has started an investigation.

A telegram has also been sent to the French Ambassador at Rome instructing him to get an explanation of the affair from the Italian Government.

REGENTS NOMINATED.

Assemblyman Merril Votes for Buffalo and Schenectady Men.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—At noon today the Legislature nominated for regents of the university, Adelbert Moot, of Buffalo, term twelve years, and Lucius Littauer, of Gloversville, four years unexpired term. The Democrats voted for Harlow C. Curtiss, of Buffalo, and Henry Purcell, of Watertown.

Merril, the Socialist Assemblyman, voted for Richard J. Smith, of Buffalo, and Charles P. Steinmetz, of Schenectady.

At the joint session tomorrow the Republican nominees will be formally elected.

PRUDENTIAL'S TAX CUT.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—The State Board of Taxation today lopped off more than \$34,000,000 from the assessment levied upon the Prudential Insurance Company by the City of Newark for the year 1911. The board reduced the city's assessment from \$31,482,580 to \$7,546,787.

Insurance attorney Richmond G. C-minor prelude and "La Campanella" of Liszt.

"Suidido," the dramatic aria from the last act of "La Gioconda," and a group of songs by Hahn Dvorsak and Braun were very effectively sung by Miss Royer.

TELL MEXICANS WE HAVE NO THOUGHT OF INTERVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

It was stated at the Mexican Foreign Office that the request would not be presented again until the Executive Committee of the Senate had authorized President Madero to send troops out of the country. A provision of the constitution makes necessary the consent of Congress, or when it is not in session, of the Executive Committee of the Senate, before federal troops can be sent beyond the territorial limits of Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 13.—A severe battle has been fought at Tres Marias, near Cuernavaca. Thirty rebels were killed and fifteen were captured. The prisoners were at once executed. The federal loss was only five.

Iron Hand Against Rebels.

Reports from the State of Morelos, where the Zapatistas have been particularly strong, show that General Lopez is putting down the uprising with a heavy hand. There were wholesale executions last week, and it is estimated that in this way nearly 1,200 Zapatistas and suspects were put to death. The government has ordered stringent methods used in all directions to put down the uprising.

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LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY, THOMAS HILLER, JR. Plaintiff, against JEAN W. COCHRAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an Interlocutory Judgment bearing date the 25th day of February, 1912, and made in the above entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of November, 1911, and entered in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 11th day of November, 1911, the undersigned, the Referee in the said Judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22nd day of February, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, that portion of the real estate therein mentioned, which will be sold, which lies in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County of New York, and is said judgment, in the following:

FIRST PARCEL.
 ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York (Borough of Manhattan), being part of a lot known on a Map of the Glasshouse Farm, the estate of the late George Rapelye, Esq., by the numbers 814 and 812, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue and extending northerly along said easterly side of Eleventh Avenue eighteen feet and seven inches; thence easterly twenty-one feet, three inches and six tenths of an inch; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue sixteen feet and seven inches to the westerly side of Thirty-fifth Street; thence westerly along said westerly side of Thirty-fifth Street seventy feet to the place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.
 ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York (Borough of Manhattan), being composed of part of two lots known on a Map of the Glasshouse Farm, the estate of the late George Rapelye, Esq., by the numbers 814 and 812, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue and extending northerly along said easterly side of Eleventh Avenue eighteen feet and seven inches; thence easterly twenty-one feet, three inches and six tenths of an inch; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue sixteen feet and seven inches to the westerly side of Thirty-fifth Street; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-fifth Street seventy feet to the place of beginning.

THIRD PARCEL.
 ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York (Borough of Manhattan), being composed of part of two lots known on a Map of the Glasshouse Farm, the estate of the late George Rapelye, Esq., by the numbers 815 and 816, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue and extending northerly along said easterly side of Eleventh Avenue eighteen feet and seven inches; thence easterly twenty-one feet, three inches and six tenths of an inch; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue sixteen feet and seven inches to the westerly side of Thirty-fifth Street; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-fifth Street seventy feet to the place of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.
 ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York (Borough of Manhattan), being composed of part of two lots known on a Map of the Glasshouse Farm, the estate of the late George Rapelye, Esq., by the numbers 815 and 816, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue and extending northerly along said easterly side of Eleventh Avenue eighteen feet and seven inches; thence easterly twenty-one feet, three inches and six tenths of an inch; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue sixteen feet and seven inches to the westerly side of Thirty-fifth Street; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-fifth Street seventy feet to the place of beginning.

FIFTH PARCEL.
 ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York (Borough of Manhattan), being composed of part of two lots known on a Map of the Glasshouse Farm, the estate of the late George Rapelye, Esq., by the numbers 815 and 816, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue and extending northerly along said easterly side of Eleventh Avenue eighteen feet and seven inches; thence easterly twenty-one feet, three inches and six tenths of an inch; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue sixteen feet and seven inches to the westerly side of Thirty-fifth Street; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-fifth Street seventy feet to the place of beginning.

SIXTH PARCEL.
 ALL those four certain lots of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York (Borough of Manhattan), being composed of part of two lots known on a Map of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of the City and County of New York, showing the same as subdivided into lots, streets and avenues," and called the Hermitage, situate in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, showing the same as subdivided into lots, streets and avenues, and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Hudson River and extending northerly along said easterly side of the Hudson River a distance of one hundred and twenty feet to the intersection of the line of the land belonging to the said Alexander C. Spencer, thence westerly along the line of the land belonging to the said Alexander C. Spencer a distance of eighty-five feet and six inches, thence northerly along the line of the land belonging to the said Alexander C. 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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Classified Advertisements

LABOR NEWS OF GREATER NEW YORK. Free public lectures in this department... LABOR NEWS OF GREATER NEW YORK. FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT...

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT. Free public lectures, most of them illustrated by stereopticon views or motion pictures, will be delivered in New York tonight...

All matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear...

MEETINGS TODAY. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings. City Executive Committee—235 East 84th street...

QUEENS. Public School 11, Walker avenue, Woodhaven, L. I.: "Dickens," Charles H. Govan. Public School 81, Cypress avenue, Evergreen, L. I.: "New Zealand," John H. Storr...

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings. 13th A. D.—260 Humboldt street. 15th A. D. Branch 1—795 Manhattan avenue. 16th A. D. Branch 2—Carpenters and Joiners' Hall, Sheephead Bay road and Ocean parkway...

PHIADELPHIA. Philadelphia is to have a monthly newspaper of Socialism. The Philadelphia Socialist, the first issue of which is to appear on March 1. The Press Committee gives the following facts about the new publication...

NEW YORK. William Nugent has called the bluff of Jay W. Forrest, of Albany, who has been delivering a lecture entitled "Weaknesses of Socialism," and has resorted to various methods to discredit the Socialist movement...

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Important meeting held tonight at Kieny's Hall, 415 Flushing avenue. Every one should attend and bring his membership card along.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Hudson County Committee held on February 4, Organizer Gilliar reported having organized a new branch to be known as Branch Guttenberg No. 2, with eleven members...

WATER TOWNSHIP. Watertown Socialists are preparing to give Mr. and Mrs. Levi Carpenter a great reception when they return about February 25 from their wedding trip to Washington, D. C...

AGENTS WANTED. WHY NOT EARN \$2 TO \$25 daily? Others do it with no speciality. Read for booklet: Herz Novelty Co., Hamilton Grange, Box 32, New York City.

NATIONAL NOTES. State Secretary Joseph C. Schawe, of Ohio, reports as follows: "This is to certify that Corbin N. Shook, Mayor-elect of Lima, was expelled on January 7th for a violation of Socialist principles and tenets..."

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

rest, offering to provide a suitable hall and in addition agreeing to compensate him for his services, Forrest backed down. Though Nugent was denied the pleasure of answering Forrest face to face, he replied to his allegations at a meeting held Sunday afternoon in Lyceum Theater...

At the last meeting of the Jamestown Common Council Alderman Powers offered a resolution requesting Assemblyman Julius Lincoln and State Senator Charles M. Hamilton to use their influence in securing the passage through the Legislature of the home rule charter bill...

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY. BRANCH NO. 2, Albeton Road, of Brooklyn, meets every second Monday evening at 8 o'clock at 16-18 Manhattan ave. Our doctors, John Bailey on McKinlin st., Aaron Rosenfeld, 62 McKinlin st., Dr. J. J. H. Senter, 264 W. 15th st., Dr. A. W. Pollak, 251 W. 122d st., Physicians.

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Sick and Death Benefit Fund. 6 MORRISANIA—Secy. C. Holzner, 577 Eagle ave. New York. Pays, H. Wahr, 233 Eagle ave. Every first Monday, Bronx Labor Lyceum, 745 27th Courtlandt, ave.

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BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE meets at 419 First avenue, New York City, every second Friday of the month 7 p.m. Leo Marbot, secretary, 341 Schaeffer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 399. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 124th Street, New York, N. Y. Hours, 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the working people.

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Vol. 5. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, No. 45.

THE "SCHOOLMASTER" IN POLITICS

When, a few weeks ago, Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, referred to Governor Wilson as a "schoolmaster" in politics, the veteran politician doubtless had in mind Wilson's imprudent attitude toward his superiors on what might be called the capitalist "board of education," and his apparently naive ignorance of the fact that the would-be politician only acquires his position by grace of the plutocrats that hold the purse-strings. In addition to this incompetency, the unsophisticated Wilson has shown also that he is not only ignorant of that very rudimentary art of the politicians, the flattery of the voter, but also unable to eat his own words gracefully enough to make the performance serve as an apology.

Some years ago, presumably before his political aspirations took definite shape in his own mind, in writing a history he referred to the Hungarian, Polish and Italian immigrants to America as men of the lowest class, sordid and hapless elements, without energy, initiative or intelligence—in short, as Roosevelt would say, "undesirable citizens." When his Presidential aspirations became known, these sentences were quickly raked up against him and published for the special edification of the people named, not one in a thousand of whom perhaps had ever heard of them before, and perhaps not one in a hundred of whom ever knew that such a man as Wilson was in existence.

In this "exposure," the astute and unscrupulous Hearst, himself one of the most servile eulogists of the various nationalities among us who possess votes, was, as might be expected, the leading figure.

And now poor, blundering Wilson makes a retraction that is specifically worse than the thing retracted. He did not refer to these people in a national sense, is sorry that his awkward mode of expression led to the misconstruction of his meaning, which referred to certain elements among the peoples mentioned, not to the nation from which they came, and he concludes by declaring that any fair interpretation of the passage will bear out what he has said. Which is to repeat still more specifically the first irritating expression. As one editorial commentator puts it, the apology will not serve "as a poultice to the aggrieved Poles, Hungarians and Italians."

But Governor Wilson seems to have no idea of the necessity of poulticing his constituents now any more than he had an idea of the necessity of flattering them when he "pilloried" them in his history. And naturally, when he attempts to make a poultice, the thing becomes a bungled affair which serves no purpose but to add to the irritation.

We have no doubt whatever but that Wilson wrote exactly what was in his mind, and exactly as he saw from his particular class standpoint, when he referred to these immigrants. From that standpoint, too, he was correct. These people were poor, very poor, and are of what is called by such as Wilson the "lowest class." They were not educated, their standard of life was lower than that of American workers, and was sordid and hapless. They were, as a rule, lacking in intelligence, not having had the means of education. In short, they were "cheap labor," and exactly the sort of humanity that is regarded with contempt by people like Wilson and Wilson's masters, the capitalist class. The real opinion of Morgan, Frick, Armour, Carnegie, and even Hearst, on this matter is identical with that of Wilson. He, in fact, took his opinion of these people from men of the above class and was merely imprudent enough to put in print what they actually think.

We Socialists can say all these things that Wilson said without the least fear that it will offend any Hungarian, Polish or Italian Socialist workman. From a Socialist, it is no insult, for the Socialist knows that men are molded in the main by their environment and that poverty, ignorance and a low standard of life is the result of no innate deficiency in any people, but of conditions economic, political and social.

The capitalist politician who knows his work, when referring to Italians, for instance, should always mention the names of Dante, Michael Angelo, Columbus and others, and leave the impression as much as possible without actually saying so that all Italian immigrants possess in a high degree the qualities of these historic characters. In like manner, a mention of Polish immigrants should always be linked up with such names as Kosciusko, Paderewski, Sobieski, Sienkiewicz, and even the name of the mighty Zbyszko might be pressed into service by a politician who is an expert in his art. Upon these things depend to a large extent the successful extraction of votes. For fully two generations now the Irish vote has been kept in line by a judicious and constant application of such methods, coupled, of course, with an invariable denunciation of a somewhat indefinite though highly reprehensible entity known as "England." The knowledge of how to fawn, flatter, wheedle and cajole the foreign voter into parting with his vote is an essential part of the primary education of every politician, and even in this kindergarten essential Wilson falls lamentably short.

In this sense, to describe Wilson as a "schoolmaster" in politics, is the limit of fatuity. In other respects, he may be a learned and scholarly man, but in this particular direction, he is immeasurably more ignorant than such men as William Randolph Hearst, Charlie Murphy, Bourke Cockran, Big Tim Sullivan, and away below even the ordinary old party spellbinder or local ward heeler. Any one of these could easily stand in the relation of "schoolmaster" to Governor Wilson, if it were worth while to attempt the education of such a woefully deficient pupil.

It requires a pliable and docile nature, as well as considerable experience, to be competent in the necessary qualifications of hypocrite, liar, lickspittle, intriguer, flatterer and sycophant that go to the make-up of the successful modern politician, and Wilson is probably too old and too "set" in his ways to learn, though he may perhaps be considered a "schoolmaster" in the role of a horrible example of how not to do it in "practical" politics.

OBJECTIONABLE EXHIBITIONS

And now the New York Herald, while sympathizing with the children of the Lawrence strikers, suggests that the people who brought them here should refrain from exhibiting them at Socialist mass meetings, if they desire to have the public continue to believe that they are philanthropists.

The point is well taken, and, no doubt, the Herald speaks from experience. When it refrained some years ago from exhibiting indecent and immoral ads. in its infamous personal column, it was, no doubt, inspired by this idea of having the public continue to believe that it did so from philanthropic motives. For that reason we are rather inclined to accept its suggestion as to objectionable exhibitions, recognizing its authority to speak from long experience on such matters.

HE QUIT IN DISGUST

Politics, it is said, makes strange bed fellows, but here is Dr. Peter Spahn, a chip of the old German blue-black bloc, resigning his office of President of the new Reichstag because he declines to associate with a Socialist Vice President. Old Doc Spahn is a leader of the Centrum, and naturally being a saintly person, does not want to be yoked with the Socialist unbeliever.

It will be a tragedy if the business of the German nation comes to a standstill just because old Doc Spahn will not play in the So-

Continued on column 6 and 7, this page.

The Grade Crossing



In New Jersey, especially, a greater number of people are killed each year. Abolishing grade crossings costs money. It is cheaper to fight the suits.

A Cue for Preachers

It has been recognized by the more thoughtful of the religious public, to-wit, the business element, that a church, to be successful, must be conducted on business principles, and that the decrease of church membership is to a large extent due to the fact that the training of the average pastor is too limited in its scope, and that modern congregations demand more accomplishments from their clergymen than are included in the theological curriculum. As a proof of which, we reproduce the following news item showing the gratifying result in a Western city which accrued from the possession of such a versatile shepherd:

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 8.—When members of his flock discovered that the Rev. Frank E. Whitman, pastor of the Hope Congregational Church of Newport, Wash., played pool in the billiard halls, they complained to the Congregational ministers of Spokane and asked for an investigation.

The hearing disclosed that the preacher was the champion pool player of the town, and business men threatened to withdraw their support from the church if he was removed. The investigating committee recommended that the pastoral relations be continued, and twenty-four new members were added to the church rolls.

The above furnishes an excellent cue for increasing a declining church membership. Twenty-four new members in a bunch, and all solid, responsible business men, at that, constitutes a record that is simply indubitable. And the ironical feature of the matter is that, seemingly, the obsolete and antiquated part of the membership believed that the clergyman should be disciplined for conduct that was apparently calculated to drive sinners away from the fold. These old-fashioned ideas have simply got to be thrown overboard if religion is to survive and flourish.

If the average theological seminary were conducted on modern, up-to-date business principles, there would be no need to point out the wisdom of adding to the curriculum a department of Billiards and Pool under the direction of a recognized expert. The installation could be conveniently made in the basement of the institution, and a thorough training in the mysteries of the green table be given to the most deft and intelligent students. In addition, it would undoubtedly have the effect of rendering the clerical calling, which is now suffering from a dearth of applicants, much more attractive than heretofore.

TWO LETTERS

"Dear Friend—Our Young Men's Blank Association, doing good work for our young people, trusts that you will not withhold your support from us. We need your dues to maintain our institution. Sincerely yours, Director."

"Director, Y. M. B. A.: 'Dear Sir—Perhaps your association is doing good work for the young people, but it could do much better work.'"

"You teach the youth how to swim, to box, to run, to jump, but you do not teach them how to think straight. You supply them with swimming pools and gymnasiums, but you do not supply them with the landmarks in the path of political-social-economic evolution, the great radical books, easy access to which would be the best thing you could give to young people and ultimately to all society. 'The brain is a much more delicate affair than the muscles. The latter can easily take care of themselves, while the brain cannot. If you cannot devote at least half of your work to the persecuted (and, therefore, almost certainly righteous) radical side of the world of thought, then I consider it my sacred duty to convert my association dues into subscriptions to radical literature, thereby helping to spread the truth. Truth it must be, for thousands of years of history show that, in every imaginable matter, the less righteous have persecuted the more righteous, because the truth is content to be truth, while untruth is made raving mad by the mere presence of its opposite. Yours truly, 'REV. KAISER.'"

LIFE

By ROBERT PLACE.

'Twas eventide, I stood alone,
And gazed upon the crowd,
Some faces wore a loving smile
And some with shame were bowed.
Children, weak and weary;
Footsore as they tread,
Laggard, hungry, sick and sad,
Beg for daily bread.

Bread dear,
Life cheap,
Hell near,
Death sleep.

'Twas eventide, I stood alone
Outside a mansion fair,
The so-called Kings of Men had met,
And Gold, their God, was there.
Smiling, decked with Jewels
Image of their God,
Priest and Parson, Now they tread
As their Saviour trod,
Poor toil,
Rich spend,
Same soil,
Same end.

The Profit-Mongers

Who objects to nationalization? The coal owner, of course. Why? Because if you nationalized the coalfields he would be prohibited from taking profit from the mine's labor. Look at the table:

Year.	Quantity of Coal Produced (Tons).	Value at Pitt Mouth.
1896.....	195,361,260	\$67,190,553
1905.....	226,128,926	\$2,028,553
1907.....	267,830,962	120,527,378
1908.....	261,528,795	116,588,848

Now let us leave the middleman out of our calculation, although you must remember that he has some burden to add before the coal gets to the consumer. Still, even without him, Mr. Philip Snowden calculates from these figures that the price per ton in 1909 was over 80 per cent higher than in 1896, and this was chiefly due to a "rising of the market," and, consequently, to higher profits for the coal owner.

Compare the 1905 and the 1907 prices. On the basis of the 1905 prices, the value of the coal produced in 1907 should have been \$2,000,000. But it was \$120,527,378. Of this increase not more than \$3,000,000 can be credited to increase in wages, so that the coal owners pocketed \$20,000,000 in extra profits.

Mr. Snowden gives two other tables, which, for sake of effect, I will incorporate:

Prices of Exported Coal.			
	July, 1906.	July, 1907.	Increase
Best Northumberland	10 6	14 9	4 3
Best Durham	10 6	14 6	4 0
Rhoads	14 1/2	18 1/2	20 8d.

So it will be seen that the worker gets roughly one-eighth or one-tenth of the increase charged by the coal owners, and the public—the consumer of coal—are bled all the time. Says Mr. Snowden: "The interests of traders are so much mixed up that they can silently bear one another's burdens, until they can shift them on to the public, which they usually manage to do without loss of time."—Forward.

WEAVE, WEAVE, WEAVE.

By Robert Place.

Weave, weave, weave,
Through the lirelong day,
Shots of white and gold,
Then the soubert grey
Eyes grow dim and weary
In the toil for bread:
Shuttles cease their flying,
Broken is life's thread.

Weave, weave, weave,
Life is one long fight:
Days when love is true,
Days when dies are bright,
Days when colors blending
Each in harmony,
Thus each life is woven
Through Eternity.

PATHEPIC.

Tim—Sarer Smith—you know 'er Bill's missus. She throwed 'er self 'orff the end of the wharf last night. Tom—Poor Sarer! Tim—An' a policeman fished 'er 'bout agin. Tom—Poor Bill!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE CRITIC CRITICIZED.

Editor of The Call: I beg to protest in my humble way of the criticism Comrade S. G. Rich, of New York, gives to articles written by William Restelle Shier, of Toronto, Canada. I am more than confident that a majority in the Socialist movement, even in Greater New York, do not agree with Comrade Rich. And if they do, I believe it's about time we gave up all idea of learning about or propagating Socialism.

Comrade Shier's articles appearing in The Call, Appeal to Reason and other Socialist papers throughout this country are doing a world of good. They have the proper swing and the inspired touch. They show us who may not be as wise as Comrade Rich, just how to do things. And instruction of this kind is absolutely necessary to the rank and file of the Socialist movement.

To be a member of the Socialist party, and to be called a Socialist merely on account of it, is an injustice to the Socialist movement. There are, nevertheless, many complaining the rank and file who would and could do things to help Socialist propaganda move along, but they cannot, and the reason is simply this, they do not know. Like the folks from Missouri, they have to be shown.

Comrade Shier, keep up the good work. We need more like you. We are sadly lacking in this particular. The sooner your kind develops the better will it be for the working class. All folks who have not had the opportunity to learn just how to do the things they would like to. Those who do know loosen up and lend a helping hand. Comrade Shier has paved the way. Being a Canadian, his action ought to make local Comrades humber up a bit. Fraternally,
HARRY D. SMITH,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

THEORY, TACTICS, ACTION.

Editor of The Call: I cannot help stewing in indignation at the torpidity and indifference on all sides and of all sorts to actual conditions. Some don't believe in co-operation, or industrial action, or political action, or government action, because of some piece of theory, good or bad. Good theory is good. Good tactics is better. Persistent action is best. Why not attempt the solution of every pressing problem in a practical sort of way, and build up our theory as we go along? I am sure few are more addicted to theorizing than I am. But I am quite distinct from my theory. I change, and I can change my theory. RUBY SULLIVAN,
New York, N. Y.

QUITE SIMPLE, REALLY.

A traveler in books approached the porch of a house diffidently. "Good morning, sir!" he said respectfully to the man who opened the door to his knock. "May I ask if you are single?" "Yes," replied the other, his eye warily on the canvasser's bag. "But, pardon me," said the canvasser, in slight confusion, "the people next door informed me that you were married!" The man at the door nodded agreeably. "So I am," he said calmly. The canvasser eyed his intended victim in wonder. "Well—er—but you yourself said just now that you were married!" he gasped. "I did so," the manner of the man at the door was dangerously smooth. The canvasser zapped widely, but managed to mutter: "But the people next door told me that you were—"

"That's all right. My name is Single, and I am married. Good morning!" and the door closed firmly.

INDEPENDENCE.

Young Lady (about to give train some change)—Poor man, and yet you married? Tramp—Pardon me, madam; I've think if I was, I'd be depending on your kindness for support!

WATCH THEM CRAWFISH

It is fairly evident that the managers of the Men and Religion Forward Movement have finally made the discovery that any public organization that admits as one of its objects opposition to Socialism, or an effort to divert attention from it, has little chance of attracting the working class. While the majority of that class are by no means Socialists, they cannot be stirred up to any particular enthusiasm by anti-Socialist addresses. If they have as yet little or no interest in Socialism, they have none whatever in opposition to it.

Many of the speakers of this movement at its inception started off by denouncing Socialism and declaring that one of the objects of their movement was to draw the attention of workingmen away from it. That this policy shows signs of being abandoned is now very evident, and the usual "hedging" has already begun.

Rev. Charles Steitz, an aggravating ignoramus, who in past years has affected a sort of patronizing attitude toward Socialism, as if he had thoroughly mastered the entire subject, is, as might be expected, the first of the gang to hold out the olive branch of compromise. The following is part of an address delivered by this Reverend Mr. Facing-both-ways, at the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, some two weeks since: The M. & R. F. M. having initiated its local activity there:

What should be the position of the church toward Socialism? It must recognize the right of every man to become a Socialist, if he is convinced that Socialism is morally and economically sound, and that a man may be a Christian and a Socialist, too. The church should state very clearly that it does not stand for the present social system; that it stands only for so much of the present system as is in accordance with the principles laid down by Jesus Christ; and that it preaches the same gospel to the capitalists that it preaches to the laborer.

On account of present economic injustices, Socialism has won in the hearts of the people. There are about as many different kinds of Socialism as there are Socialists, but in the main they agree on the fundamental principles. Socialism means the ownership by the people of all the means of production, of distribution and exchange. It would entirely eliminate the profit system.

There are certain principles of the older Socialism which are now discredited, among them being the notion that a sudden upheaval of society will be necessary in order to usher in the Socialist state. Another is that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. This is not altogether true, for while the rich are getting richer, though they are not getting rich as fast as the rich. Intelligent men no longer believe that Socialism and religion are necessarily antagonistic. Wherever these opinions still exist, it is due to peculiar conditions in certain countries.

How is Socialism to be introduced? There are just four ways. First, by voluntary surrender on the part of the capitalist class. This, of course, will never come to pass. The second is by compensation. This is impossible, for the government can never purchase the industries which are now established. The third method is through confiscation, which would be rank injustice. The fourth method is through a process of revolution, probably covering a considerable period of time.

The strongest opponents of Socialism are not the powerful capitalists, but the owners of small industries and of small pieces of land, which produce a profit of any sort. Socialism is not ideal, and according to the best informed Socialists themselves, is not the ultimate thing to be sought for. Socialism is simply a step toward philosophical anarchy, or, as the theologian would put it, is the process of going from the dispensation of grace to the dispensation of law. Under Socialism, there is no such thing as personal liberty, but as a matter of fact, one does not find absolute liberty in a democracy. However, the restriction of liberty under Socialism would be very much greater than under a Republican form of government. Karl Kautsky once said, "Socialistic production is incompatible with full freedom of work; that is, with the freedom of the laborer to work where, when, and as he wills." And Carl Pearson said that "Socialists will have to indicate that spirit which would give offenders against the State short shrift and the nearest lamp-post."

one into contact with a man which stirs the blood. It will be seen that the workingman has been compelled to fight for everything which has been given him, and for the most part he has been left to work out the solutions of his own problems. The influence of labor-saving machinery has been such as to create an entirely new situation. The workingman no longer owns the tools of production. It is impossible for him to purchase them. If one were to study the history of mankind, it would be very clearly seen that economic influences have done much to determine the workingman's destiny.

Steitz, as a rule, is hardly quoting, as we should have paid attention to this particular drift; it was not clearly symptomatic of a desire to hedge on the question of Socialism by the Men and Religion Forward Movement. Open antagonism to Socialism must be abandoned and a half way position occupied, that the church will accept Socialism, of course. Not at all. She will not tolerate it, instead, "to a certain extent." Just so far as it is in accordance with the principles laid down by Jesus Christ, she will support the thing—capitalism or Socialism—does not matter which, taking, however, to leave to every one the right of private judgment in interpreting those "principles."

The church will even "recognize the right of every man to become a Socialist." Thus does necessity come transformed into a virtue.

But only if the fellow is "convinced" that Socialism is morally and economically sound and that a man may be a Christian and a Socialist, too. However, this fatuous impermissibility may be overlooked in consideration of the previous generous concessions.

"There are as many different kinds of Socialism as there are Socialists. But they all agree on the one thing, collective ownership of the means of production. All agreed and yet so different."

Socialists do not believe any longer in a sudden upheaval of society; it is the only way in which Socialism can be introduced, says Steitz. In the paragraph, is by a process of revolution "probably" covering a considerable portion of time. Of course those that want the revolution to naturally try to spin it out as long as possible, for they have given up the notion of a sudden upheaval.

There are four ways to bring in Socialism, says Steitz, and then proceeds to declare three of them to be possible, which reduces the four to one—the revolution aforementioned. First, the capitalists might surrender—but that will never come to pass. Second, compensation. But that is impossible, too. Third, confiscation, but that would be injustice. So it brings us down to the remaining method, revolution. But whether that means confiscation or anything else, depends on the individual.

There will be no personal liberty under Socialism, we are told, and the next breath are informed that restrictions on personal liberty under Socialism would be "very much greater" than now. Between "very much greater" restrictions on liberty and no liberty at all, there is no difference in Steitz's alleged mind.

And this because Kautsky said the under Socialism the laborer cannot work "where, when, and as he wills." Just as if he could now, when he is some \$,000,000 laborers that are not work at all, under the almost "absolute liberty" of our capitalist society.

Charles does not personally believe that Socialism will ever predominate. But he personally does believe that it will be matured by Socialists taken over by Democrats, and finally adopted in its maturity—by the Republicans. From which it will be seen that Charles believes personally that Socialism will "predominate," and at the same time believes personally that it won't.

It is difficult to tell just what Steitz does believe. Some time ago he suggested a creed for workingmen which began with the avowal, "I believe in my job." Personally, we believe that that idea "predominates" also in the Steitz creed. And we personally believe further that Steitz actually owes his present job to the fact that his employers personally believe, and tremble—that Socialism will "predominate" unless they employ a man in an attempt to head it off, the application of "spiritual" class reform. His job at present is evidently to rehabilitate the Men and Religion Forward Movement in the eyes of the workers, by retrieving as far as possible the effects of its first rash utterances against Socialism. He may believe in his job, too, but the workers men who have been watching the proceedings from their first inception do not likely to be deceived by the emetical performance.

HE QUIT IN DISGUST

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

cialist backyard. He might, however, be induced to reconsider his determination if properly approached. Greater men than he have changed their minds, and there is the recent example of his master, the Kaiser, reconsidering his determination to quit the dam in case the Socialists carried the constituency in which he was situated.

Evidently old Doc Spahn would rather be right than wrong, but if he throws away the chance now given him, he may get another, for the Socialists hereafter may not only run the dam without his assistance, but Germany as well. It is not politics to quit before you actually have so, and old Doc Spahn seems to be a bad loser when the political game is over. Also, his attitude does not seem to support the class antagonism as existing in the Federalist.