

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

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 2303 BEEKMAN.



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

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

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Price Two Cents.

MORGAN'S HOLD ON THE WHITE HOUSE FIRMER THAN EVER

All Presidential Possibilities Chained to His Chariot.

BOTH PARTIES ALIKE

Taft, Roosevelt, Underwood, Wilson and Harmon Look the Same to J. P.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Although not openly in the race, John Pierpont Morgan will be the next President of the United States.

Wall Street never had better chances absolutely to control Washington than it has now.

According to reports received here the race for the Republican nomination has narrowed down to William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt.

Roosevelt is the favorite of George W. Perkins, chairman of the Committee on Finance of the United States Steel Corporation.

Perkins is the man who gets an enormous salary from the Steel Trust so that he can contribute thousands of dollars to help elect men he "personally admires."

Roosevelt has always been a friend of the Steel Trust. While President he not only allowed the Steel Corporation to violate the anti-trust laws, but actually helped it to crush its rivals.

Wilson is the "fid" of Colonel Harvey, editor of Harpers Weekly, which is owned bodily by John Pierpont Morgan.

Harmon is a protegee of Morgan. Harmon was made receiver of the Big Four Railroad at the request of Morgan, the owner of that railroad property.

Underwood, who may be the compromise candidate at the Democratic convention, is himself a steel manufacturer and owner of Wall Street stocks.

Underwood has been "safe and sound" ever since he assumed the leadership of the House Democrats. His recent steel tariff bill, which passed the House, contained a clause giving the Steel Trust and other steel magnates the right to import iron ore into the country free of duty.

No matter who is elected, Morgan, Taft and the working people lose. The old political shell game is still being played. But some who "bit" in 1909 are not going to "bite" in 1912. That is the only hopeful sign.

CALIFORNIA SOCIALISTS OVERCROWDING JAILS!

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 15.—As a result of the determination of Socialist leaders to fight against the ordinance forbidding street speaking and to limit the right of free speech, an acute situation has arisen here.

Already more than 100 Socialists have been arrested and further arrests are being made. The jail is overcrowded, and the problem of caring for any other persons taken into custody confronts the authorities.

BINGHAM SUIT AGAINST MAYOR IS POSTPONED

The \$100,000 libel suit which the ex-Police Commissioner, Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, brought against Mayor Gaynor was adjourned until next Monday by Justice Gavegan, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

The justice refused to postpone the case until the March term of the court, although Stephen C. Baldwin, attorney for the Mayor, showed a doctor's certificate to the effect that Gaynor was ill with grip and not capable of attending court.

E. C. Crowley, lawyer for Bingham, pointed to the former commissioner and said that he was ready to go ahead with the case and did not wish an adjournment. The attorney also asked that Miss Mary E. Gaynor, the Mayor's sister, be required to attend the trial next Monday.

EDWARDS FORCED TO ADMIT INEFFICIENCY

Asks for Extra Appropriation to Clean Up City Streets.

There was a loud echo of last fall's strike of the drivers in the Street Cleaning Department yesterday when Commissioner Edwards appeared before the Board of Estimate and requested an additional appropriation to hire outside horses and wagons for the removal of garbage which had accumulated in the streets and is threatening the city with an epidemic.

This final admission by Edwards, that his department is unable to keep the streets of the city clean with the present force of men, was looked forward to by labor men in this city since the strike of the drivers in the Street Cleaning Department last fall.

At that time the drivers, who were forced to strike because the city would not discontinue night removals of garbage, warned the citizens of New York, through the newspapers, that when their planks were filled by scabs, who have not been accustomed to the work of lifting heavy garbage cans, the city would suffer.

The drivers told Edwards that twice the number of men would be needed to keep the streets of New York clean. Commissioner Edwards and Mayor Gaynor, in their eagerness to crush the strike and assert their authority, filled the city with strikebreakers.

Now that spring is nearing, Commissioner Edwards is forced to admit that his strikers cannot successfully take the places of the employees who struck and whom he and the Mayor hounded out of the city employ.

The Board of Estimate has not given any consideration to Commissioner Edwards' request for an extra appropriation. It is likely that it will be slow about granting it and will tell Edwards to get out of the mess, which he himself has cooked up, as best he knows how.

CHARGE CURTAILING OF IMMIGRATION

Organized Labor Accused of Being Responsible for Many Deportations in the South.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 15.—Charging that organized labor has conspired to curtail immigration to this country, the government has begun an investigation with special agents sent to Texas and other Southwestern States.

Sixty emigrants who were ordered deported upon alleged information that they were violating the contract labor law, in other words, that they were held back for a month were being imported for railroad labor, that several hundred more were to be imported and that several railroads and manufacturing institutions were importing them under contract by the hundreds.

The emigrants claim they have no contracts for work and declare they presented proofs, but that their deportation was ordered, but that the Department at Washington has held up the case, pending a thorough investigation by its agents. Several lots of fifty and sixty men have been deported through Gulf ports within the past few months.

AMMONIA PIPE BURST FATAL

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—An ammonia pipe in the refrigerator plant of Armour & Co. at the Stock Yards exploded this afternoon. One man was killed and four are dying.

648 OVERCOATS ARE SOLD AT \$7.50

Just 169 beautiful, all hand tailored winter overcoats, about 200 splendid winter suits, which were at no time sold for less than \$15, will be placed on sale today at only \$7.50.

CLAIM GHOULS ADD TO HORROR OF PA. LIMITED DISASTER

At Death's Threshold Maimed Urged to Sign Releases.

3 WRECKS KILL 12

Trainman Roasted Alive in Maine While Onlookers Stand Helpless.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—At the very threshold of death, the maimed and crushed passengers of the Pennsylvania Limited, wrecked when it plunged from the tracks and tore down the bank of the Juniata River, near Huntingdon, today, with three killed and sixty-seven injured, were swooped down upon by a corps of claim agents.

The railroad company and urged to sign papers releasing the company from its full liability for the accident. The ghoul sought out the worst injured and offered them sums as high as \$1,000 to sign releases.

Nine cars of the train were thrown from the track at Warrior's Ridge, four miles west of Huntingdon, when the truck under the second of its locomotives broke. Both engines and the first two cars broke away.

A dining car and eight steel Pullman sleeping cars left the track and plunged down a thirty foot embankment to the edge of the Juniata River. The train, which left Chicago last night and was due in New York at 2:30 p.m., was running late and at high speed.

Physicians were hurried to the scene from the surrounding area. Two men were killed, and three were maimed. Wreckling crews were sent from points between Harrisburg and Altoona.

There were ninety-seven passengers on the train when it left Pittsburgh, and seven more boarded it at Altoona. Names of the killed or injured have not yet been learned.

Two of the three passengers killed were women. The driver of the train, Harry Corliss, Island, Pa., was killed. The wreckage caught fire. Three men in one of the locomotives were buried beneath the mass and were roasted to death.

Corliss was alive when villagers reached the wreck. The debris was burning fiercely, and it was seen that it was impossible to release him. He asked that something be given him to ease his suffering, and chloroform was administered by a physician.

Shortly after the villagers were driven back by the heat and the three men were incinerated in view of the helpless spectators.

SCAB DRESS MAKERS JOIN THE STRIKERS

The striking children's dress makers, who are out against M. Breth, manufacturer of children's dresses, of 2520 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, won a great victory yesterday when they succeeded in getting all the strikebreakers employed by that firm to strike in sympathy with them.

The plant was shut up as tight as a drum yesterday and not a machine moved during the day. A conference between Breth and representatives of the union was held late yesterday afternoon which ended with no results, as the firm insisted on putting the strikers to work on the piecework system.

The Strike Committee, after a long consultation, turned down Breth's proposition and voted not to return to work until all their demands are granted.

PLASTER WORKERS' STRIKE IS SETTLED

Howard T. Keating, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, reported yesterday that the strikers of the J. B. King Plaster Company, of 576 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, have returned to work and that the strike had been called off. King has agreed not to reduce the wages of the workers and has granted all the demands made by them.

NOISY SAFE BLOWING FRIGHTENS BURGLARS.

The noise of the explosion prevented burglars, who had blown open the safe in the bank offices of Giovanni Maccarone, at 287-297 1/2 Elizabeth street, yesterday, from securing \$2,000 in the safe. An overcharge of explosives was used, and the noise of the heavy explosion awakened the entire neighborhood.

The police, who came running to the building, found the massive steel doors of the safe blown from their hinges and the inside panel doors shattered. The plate glass window in the front of the bank was also broken, as was a glass door and transom.

The burglars took only stamps amounting to \$5, leaving the \$2,000. They entered by a rear door, through which they had bored a hole large enough to pass a hand and removed the fastenings. The police believe that finger prints on the door will furnish a clue to the identity of the men.

GIRL 'NEWSIES' SELL 5,000 STRIKE CALLS

Special Edition Telling of Lawrence Battle in Great Demand.

The Lawrence strike special of The Call, which appeared yesterday, brought the patient struggle of the 22,000 mill workers in the Massachusetts town home to 5,000 New Yorkers who ordinarily are not readers of the Socialist press and, as a consequence, had a far from clear notion about the strike and the demands of the workers.

About 100 Socialist women were selling the strike special at the entrance to the subway and at all of the busiest thoroughfares in the business sections of the city. Except for the occasional sneer by a rude policeman, the selling of the strike special was a success.

Mrs. Theresa Malkiel, the Socialist writer and lecturer, sold the copies of the paper in something less than an hour and quickly came around for another batch. Mrs. Malkiel said that few people to whom she sold the strike special paid only the cost price of the paper—2 cents.

Mrs. John Sloan was another of those who were on the job early. Mrs. Sloan had a rather unpleasant experience in what was supposed to be a friendly camp. She entered the headquarters of the Woman's Political Equality League, at 15 East 41st street, expecting to get into the dining room of the league and sell some strike specials to the patrons there.

When definite charges have been filed by the State Department against the labor owners charges have been persistently ignored by Commissioner Williams, it was asserted.

In addition to the outrages in Mineville, the C. F. U. also took up the evidence of gross violations of the Labor Law in the laundries and in the mattress working trade. The facts concerning the laundry trade were brought out in a recent hearing held in the City Hall, and it was shown that in one laundry there were six violations of the Labor Law and the Department of Labor, either through negligence or willfully, permitted that state of affairs to exist.

Among the other charges which labor men in this city make against the Department of Labor is that incompetent men are employed as inspectors. Many of the inspectors are old and feeble and are unable to do their work properly.

Thirty-eight men, representing nearly all of the leading industries of the country, and all of the leading manufacturers of steel rails of the country were in session all day long, yesterday, at the office of the United States Steel Corporation, the Railroad and Steel Industry and Steel Institute and talked about how to make steel rails safer for the traveling public.

The problem under discussion directly was defined as how to make rails of a higher quality, the quality of a rail being its safety.

For several years there has been a controversy on between the railroads and the rail makers as to who is responsible for train wrecks. This winter it has been so cold that the number of train wrecks caused by snapped rails has been unusually great.

MAGNATES DISCUSS PLAN FOR SAFE RAILS

Divorce Denied to Dancer Who Claims Husband Kept Bachelor Apartments.

Having in mind the undomestic clause in which the plaintiff is defendant in this action, I shall certainly not grant a decree of divorce on the evidence submitted.

WANT MERRILL TO INVESTIGATE STATE LABOR DEPARTMENT

C. F. U. Committee to Interest Socialist Assemblyman.

Herbert M. Merrill, the Socialist Assemblyman from Schenectady, will be asked by the Central Federated Union, an organization representing about 100,000 union men, to introduce a bill in the State Legislature calling for an investigation of the State Department of Labor and its head, John Williams.

A special committee of the C. F. U., which had under investigation the State Labor Department, met yesterday at Beethoven Hall, in East 51st street, and after going over the stacks of affidavits and other evidence which has been presented against Commissioner Williams and his assistants.

The C. F. U. committee looking into the affairs of the Labor Department based its charges against Williams on affidavits presented by Jacob Tazelaar, organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Tazelaar's affidavits tell of horrible treatment to which workers are subjected in Mineville, N. Y., by the mine owners there.

The C. F. U. committee also based its charges on affidavits that in addition to the financial exploitation of these men the company is not providing the proper safeguards for the working men, and the result is an appalling number of accidents that could have been avoided.

Tazelaar expected to appear before the committee in person, but was suddenly called out of the city. He stated, however, that should the Legislature in Albany start an investigation of the Department of Labor he would cancel all engagements and would be on hand to testify about the repeated attempts of Williams to quash every movement of discontent among the workers by promising to look into their case and to ameliorate their lot without ever living up to his promise.

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STAGE FOLK CAN'T PART

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HUNT FOR FORGERS OF SERVICE PAPERS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 15.—Just before being sentenced to from two to five years in the Western Penitentiary for forgery, Charles Harvey, who for sixteen years had been a soldier and marine, divulged information to Judge L. L. Davis which caused activity among operatives of the United States Department of Justice.

Harvey's "tip" the operatives declare, may lead to the unearthing of a system of forging army papers which has been annoying to the federal authorities for years.

When Harvey was asked where he had secured the fake army credentials he had used to gain the confidence of his prospective victims, he replied that they were printed in Passyunk avenue, Philadelphia, where it is possible to secure any kind of forms used in the Army and Navy departments. He said that often a soldier or sailor is dishonorably discharged from service, and it is an easy matter to secure an honorable discharge blank, as such is used by the government and forge signatures to it.

GENERAL AINSWORTH LOSES HIS POSITION

Adjutant General of U. S. Army Is Accused of Insubordination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The long expected culmination of the Wood-Ainsworth feud in the War Department came this afternoon in the form of an order from Secretary Stimson, relieving Maj. Gen. Frederick C. Ainsworth of his duties as adjutant general of the army and directing him to remain in the city awaiting disciplinary measures. The adjutant general's office is to be turned over to Col. H. P. McCain.

Orders for the court-martial of General Ainsworth, who as adjutant general, is the second ranking officer in the army, are expected to be issued within a few days. The charge will be insubordination, based on derogatory references to the Secretary of War and chief of staff and officers of the general staff, which General Ainsworth incorporated into many of his official reports.

The announcement created a sensation in all official Washington. It is considered certain that the military case will develop into the biggest military controversy since the Sampson-Rochey affair in the navy.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the dismissal of General Ainsworth, the chief of staff in the army for thirty years, Representative Hobson of Alabama, denounced that officer in a speech delivered on the floor of the House during the consideration of the bill Monday, the workers in the textile mills in the towns of Lowell, New Bedford and Fall River. The Industrial Workers of the World have been busy organizing these towns since they believed that the strike call would be generally responded to, tying up the entire New England textile industry.

It is understood that the mill owners have approached the U. W. W. with a proposal that they should be permitted to handle the strike, but the nature of the negotiations is unknown.

The City Council today took steps to organize a band of native thugs, Governor Fox having intimated that they might be allowed to have a strike call would be generally responded to, tying up the entire New England textile industry.

TWO ARRESTED AS COUNTERFEITERS

Had Advertised Their Goods in Newspapers and Flooded the Country With Spurious Coin.

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., Feb. 15.—Secret service operatives arrested here today, two men charged with being the promoters and proprietors of an agency engaged in the distribution of counterfeit money to all parts of the United States.

They confiscated more than \$50,000 worth of spurious bank notes and silver certificates.

Besides the importance of the arrests, information was obtained in the raid that will likely result in the capture of the men who made the counterfeit notes, and the destruction of their plant, which is said to be located in New York State.

The two men arrested are Polish Americans and the field of their activities has reached to every quarter of the United States where Poles and Hungarians have settled. These people are the ones to whose capacity the prisoners appealed, and they boldly advertised their wares in foreign newspapers published in various sections of the country.

The two men who were rounded up in the raid are Warklew Miller, aged 32, and A. C. Polski, aged 40. The former was arrested here more than 600 in genuine money upon his person.

LAWRENCE MILLS STILL PARALYZED BY GREAT STRIKE

American Woolen Co. Worst Boss, Is Suffering Most.

NATIVE THUGS NOW

Haywood Sends Message Giving Cold Facts of Titanic Struggle.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 15.—Despite the most strenuous efforts of the mill bosses, the strikers remain away, and their ranks are practically unbroken.

One or two of the mills have been able to recruit about 5 per cent of their operating force. Among these, however, are the so-called skilled workers organized into the A. F. of L. and three independent unions. These workers never really struck, but were forced out by the general strike. When they were out they availed themselves of the position to present demands of their own, and now appear to be going back.

The skilled workers, acting under the leadership of the A. F. of L. officials, have made repeated efforts to stamp out the strikers back to the factories, and have failed each time. They have in word and deed done their utmost to discredit the strikers and to weaken their position.

During the whole fight the one blot on the strikers' solidarity is that a few workers have been so-called English speaking men, whose long experience in the labor movement it was generally believed would have prevented their acting on scabs and scab agents for the bosses.

There are, however, a number of skilled English speaking workers who refuse to scab or assist the bosses, or play a dirty game under the leadership of President Goldman. Their mill are now silent, and while they have succeeded in securing a stray worker here and there, no work is being turned out.

In the meantime, plans are being matured for cutting out probably on Monday, the workers in the textile mills in the towns of Lowell, New Bedford and Fall River. The Industrial Workers of the World have been busy organizing these towns since they believed that the strike call would be generally responded to, tying up the entire New England textile industry.

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during the hours of labor for women and children from 5 to 54 hours.

Anticipating the day when they would be deprived of two hours labor from their "hands," the mill owners...

"Strike, strike," the cry was taken up from mill to mill. At the Pacific mill the owners, evidently prepared for any action...

A parade was organized yesterday on Essex street, the principal thoroughfare of the town, extending for twelve blocks...

LAWRENCE, Feb. 15.—The arrest of Joseph Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti as accessories to the shooting of a man in a strike gathering has been an irksome last straw to a situation already groaning under a visitation of militia...

Joe Ettore and Giovannitti were arrested as accessories to a crime for which no principal has yet been mentioned. They are held, although it is admitted that they were both two miles away from the spot at the time when the woman was shot down.

Appealing from the Lawrence court, with its local interests, they have been refused the right of habeas corpus by the Supreme Court of the State.

Tried under a judge, who consistently overrules every important objection to his defense whether these facts are all injustices or not, the accumulation of detail sets people thinking.

After a couple of delays and postponements, the cops and cranks of legal procedure began to grind on Friday morning, when the preliminary hearing was formally opened. It is a little court room, the Lawrence Hall of Justice, and it was well filled, when the weary line of drunks and tramps straggled up the little stairway in one corner, to take their part in the police court's morning routine.

Policemen, State officers, plain clothes men and militia made an imposing and forceful array down one side of the room. Across the end sat a bench of the judge, grading down from the high tier to the lowest tier, at which sat the lawyers for the defense and prosecution.

District Attorney Henry C. Atwell, of Lynn, conducting the government's case alone, hurling forth his withering questions, and smiling his crooked lined satirical smile.

Ettore has as counsel John P. S. Mahoney, of Lawrence, with George E. Roeber, Jr., of Boston, as associate counsel. John S. Lynch, of Boston, represents Giovannitti.

The press table was crowded with reporters from the local papers, representatives of the Boston papers, the Associated Press, the United Press, a couple of New York papers, and special writers for various weeklies and monthlies.

Beyond the bar the long white benches are jammed to capacity with members of the Strike committee, men and women, all of them under summons, eager for a glimpse of their beloved leader.

In every available corner, in unnumbered rows, the government witnesses, subpoenaed by the whole to prove Ettore and Giovannitti wild fire eaters and inciters of riot. They were sworn in where they stood; it was impossible to march them up in front of the clerk's desk.

Ettore, rosy cheeked and quite debonair in spite of his imprisonment, smiled as he looked out at the array of white hands all attesting the "truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," that their owners were going to tell about him.

The government called thirty witnesses during the first two days of the trial.

Two of these were police, State officers and inspectors, including a couple of inspectors and watchmen employed by the mills themselves. Nine were street car conductors, in charge of the cars whose windows were broken that early Monday morning, January 23, the day before Ettore's arrest. There were five newspaper men, a militia officer, a striker, a printer, a doctor, and two I. W. W. officials who refused to talk under the constitutional privilege that they might incriminate themselves.



In Our Basement We have about 3,700 Pairs of Women's 3.00 and 3.50 Street Shoes Now \$2.45 All This Season's Styles Cammeyer Stamped on a Shoe means Standards Merit 6" Ave. & 20" St.

tangled up the Traveler's young scribe unmercifully, having him admit that he had a reporter's "slant against Ettore" in covering the story.

The most sensational evidence during the second day of the trial came from Charles Ben Cordo, a young Italian, a private detective in the employ of the Callaghan Detective Agency, who came to Lawrence January 29, for the purpose of following Ettore around and getting evidence against him.

The air was rife with reports of evidence to be introduced. It was a certainty that there could be nothing of a more serious nature or anything to cause more of a sensation than the letters addressed to Haywood and Ettore by Vincent St. John, the general secretary of the I. W. W.

Two of them, though one was addressed to Ettore and the other to Haywood, were practically identical, and said in part:

"One thing is certain that if the strikers allow any connected with the A. F. L. to have anything to do with the strike, just to the extent that they do, we will have no chance to win. If you give them any show at all it will be a repetition of the garment workers' strike here.

"I want to understand that if the strike is to be of any length the practice of trying to carry it by paying strike benefits or opening a commissary must be cut out. There is no chance to win anything that way. These are out of date methods.

"We cannot win by them, any more than the A. F. L. can. Get those 15,000 or 20,000 organized to break into jail and make the county feed them while they are on strike. Or organize them to go back into the mills and fight there.

"Get them back as an organization with the understanding that they are to continue to fight. This will be better than trying to carve the boss into submission on soap.

"Here is some dope that reached me this a.m. It comes from an absolutely reliable source. I do not mention any names in here for reasons that you will understand.

"The Wool Trust cannot long continue its fight, because it has just passed through a business depression; holdup of schedule K and other factors go to it in a weak position as far as it goes.

"I hope this will find you well and that you are keeping busy. A win in Lawrence means the start that will only end with the downfall of the wool trust. With best wishes to all the fighters, I am yours for industrial freedom. VINCENT ST. JOHN. "Gen Sec. Treas."

The third letter was to Ettore, from J. Miller, at Lymanville, R. I., and told of success in arranging meetings and collecting funds for the strikers. It also requested speakers to come from Lawrence to help arouse enthusiasm.

The implied suggestion of a passive strike in the minds of the strikers, whose overworked imagination has led them to believe that serious violence was intended.

participle of evidence to prove that the "man with the brown coat," who was the leader of the crowd and did harm, ever saw or heard or listened to anything Ettore said, and that there was no connection between this man and Ettore.

It had not been shown that the man was in sympathy with the strike, that he worked in the mills, or that he was a striker.

"A final word in my argument," Mahoney, counsel for Ettore, concluded. "I will take the word of the District Attorney when he tried to introduce that last piece of evidence, the little blue slip. His whole argument was conspiracy. Are we trying a conspiracy or a complaint against a single individual? You are trying Ettore for one specific offense, and not for conspiracy, as the wholesale nature of the evidence introduced would tend to show."

Atwill replied, that a strike starting in Lawrence, a combination is formed to carry on the strike. In the combination are found the two defendants. The combination may be lawful or unlawful, according to the means or methods employed. If the means are unlawful it becomes a criminal combination. The only way to ascertain this is by the acts, the declarations of individuals, combined with it during the time the combination exists.

"The man who takes upon himself the responsibility of dealing with dangerous people, his responsibility is that much greater," said the judge. "Just as my criminal responsibility would be greater if I were in charge of a powder magazine rather than a load of potatoes."

Judge Mahoney thought that the defense would have to meet the evidence introduced, saying:

"The trouble with my position is that I am sitting here in two capacities, both as judge and juror. I am passing on both law and facts. It seems to me that as the evidence is introduced, and should be admitted. There doesn't seem to be any evidence connecting Giovannitti with occurrences back of January 29, however. The counsel must use his best judgment in the presentation of evidence that he can produce. I will say I may draw from what has been put in."

By JOHN P. BURKE. MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 1.—The Clear-life action of Chief of Police Healey in forbidding public meetings to collect money for the Lawrence strikers has aroused the working class of this city.

A Free Speech League has been formed, and it is proposed to fight the arbitrary action of Chief Healey in his efforts to abridge the constitutional rights of free speech and public assembly.

An effort has been made to secure a hall for next Sunday to hold a public meeting, but the hall proprietors have all required a permit from the police chief. Nothing daunted, the Free Speech League is arranging for an open air mass meeting at the corner of Elm and Mechanic streets for Saturday night.

A number of speakers have volunteered their services, and if they are molested by the police in the case will be fought until the rights of free speech and public assembly are firmly established in this city.

The friction which the police chief started about two weeks ago, when a meeting was held in the hall at the corner of Elm and Mechanic streets, at which Robert Lawrence, Pearl McGill, of the Button Workers, and Thomas Holliday, of Lawrence, were to speak, was prevented by the police. Robert Lawrence insisted upon his constitutional rights and attempted to address the crowd, but was promptly arrested.

The next morning in court Lawrence was fined \$3 and costs and placed under \$1 bonds to keep the peace for six months. He promptly appealed from the decision of the court.

Miss McGill was told by Healey that she had no right, that she was an interloper, resolutions condemning the arbitrary action of Chief Healey were sent to Mayor Smith, Governor Bova and to the local press.

Located in Manchester are the great Amoskeag Cotton and Woolen Mills, which have been the scene of several strikes as exploited as fiercely as in Lawrence.

Fearing a revolt similar to that in Lawrence, has, no doubt, moved the mill owners there to tip off Chief Healey to forbid mass gatherings of the working class.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Local Philadelphia, Socialist party, reports receipt of the following additional contributions for the Lawrence fight: Lat No. 181, \$1.05; 183, \$1.50; 184, \$1.10; 185, \$1.00; 187, \$1.40; 188, \$1.90; 189, \$2.35; 190, \$4.20. Total, \$17.75.

All doctors willing to care for children from Lawrence when they arrive in Philadelphia, under Max Bogatin, room 10, 1355 Arch street.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—There will be no concert on next Sunday evening, February 18, at the Dudley Street Opera House. This is due to two things: First, the inability to secure suitable pictures tending to show the class struggle, and second, the desire on this particular Sunday evening to allow the Communist party to hold a meeting for the benefit to be held at the Lawrence strikers. The committee, however, expects to have these concerts every Sunday night thereafter, and comrades should watch the Socialist papers for future announcements.

The Strike Relief Committee has decided to supply children of the Lawrence strikers to such Boston families as are in need of them, and as an incentive to appear before the committee in all respects. Comrade Elizabeth Goldstein has been delegated to look after this.

DYNAMITE ARRESTS NEARLY ALL MADE IN MASS. FOUNDRIES

Only One Man Government Expected to Get Not Found.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—In its dynamic wide "haul" in the alleged dynamite cases, the government has arrested every man except one that is expected to arrest. This is regarded as an extraordinary showing, since twenty-five federal districts were affected. Only six defendants not already in custody have not been arrested.

The only man the federal authorities expected to get in the big round up who has not yet been taken into custody is William K. Benson, former president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, and said to have been active in the alleged Detroit dynamite plots of 1910 and early in 1911. Benson, who had been a very prominent Detroit labor man for several years, left that city last summer and had been in New York recently. When the hearing for arrest recently federal officials did not know exactly where to put their fingers on him. That he will be arrested later is assured, government officials here say.

District Attorney Charles W. Miller says that Patrick Ryan, of Chicago, former business agent of the Iron Workers' Local No. 1; John J. McGray, formerly of Wheeling, W. Va., and a former member of the Executive Board of the International Union, and J. W. Irwin, former officer of the Peoria Iron Workers' Local, are men whom government agents have not been able to find at any time since the federal investigation began. It was known that Frank K. Painter, business agent of the Omaha local, had left Omaha three or four weeks ago, and while the government did not have him located in time for the arrest, the assurance is given that he will be arrested. Milton E. Davis, of Philadelphia, former member of the International Executive Board, was the man on whom the agents had no "line." It was known in advance that he would not be caught in the general haul. That Davis will be arrested later is also said to be assured.

Three Couldn't Get Bail. The first of the defendants arrested in the dynamite cases placed in the Marion County Jail were Ernest G. Casey, former business agent of the Iron workers here; Edward Clark, former business agent at Cincinnati, and Hiram Cline, of Muncie, formerly a general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. These men were unable to furnish bond, the amount in each case being \$5,000.

Clark and Casey were arrested at Cincinnati in the morning and arrived here yesterday afternoon. Casey had expressed a desire to come to Indianapolis, his home, as he thought could give bond here. Clark was unable to give bond in Cincinnati. In the afternoon Clark sought the assistance of the general officers of the Iron workers to get him out of the Marion County Jail, and knowing that President Ryan, Secretary Hockin and First President Butler were here, he asked the union's chief officials for aid. It is said that he was told that the Executive Board would try to get anything for him, as because of the "Bryan" case he had been left to the different localities in which a man lived to get his bond. Casey also was unsuccessful in getting his friends to provide bond.

Federal officials here say that it is almost incredible that there was no explosion of the dynamite or nitroglycerin said to have been carried on passenger trains by the alleged conspirators, and just how they could have done this is a puzzle. It is thought about on the trains without an accident is little less than miraculous. Government officials expect some of the indicted men to plead guilty when the four are arraigned on March 12.

Says Anderson is Unfair. James L. Kinney, president of the Central Labor Union, today issued a statement here, saying that an attempt had been made to obtain a judgment appointed in the place of Federal Judge Anderson to hear the trials of the indicted men. Kinney asserts that Anderson is not fair.

International Brotherhood of Union announced today that he would take immediate steps for holding a conference of the officers of the seven international labor unions having their headquarters here. Lynch would not forecast the action of the conference in any way.

"It probably is the desire of the union leaders here to talk over the indictments," he said. "I expect the question of obtaining a special judge in place of Judge Anderson to try the cases will be taken up. The matter of a defense fund also probably will be discussed."

The president of the International Brotherhood of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, said that he was considering the advisability of calling a special meeting of the Executive Board of the organization to discuss the present situation. It is necessary for the board to take action before the defense fund of \$25,000 which has been accumulating for six years, will be available for use in the coming trials.

Labor Leaders' Statements. Officers of international labor unions, having headquarters here, today expressed themselves as follows on the dynamiting cases:

Thomas Neale, treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—I hope the accused men are innocent. The confessions of the McNamara brothers, however, almost makes anything seem possible.

William J. Huber, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—I am satisfied that if they have a fair hearing at trial, very few of them will be found guilty.

Robert Coakley, president of the International Association of Book Binders—I sincerely trust that the charges against these men are unfounded, because I hesitate to believe there are so many men in the organized labor movement guilty of such things.

Edwin Perry, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America—I want no miscarriage of justice in the case of these indicted men. If they are innocent, I want their innocence proved.

Frank J. Hays, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America—Organized labor does not attempt to justify crime, but it is fair to presume all men innocent until proved guilty.

Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, received the following telegram from Fall River, Mass., yesterday: "The labor movement of New England and the community in general condemn the taking of little children from Lawrence by the Industrial Workers of the World as a desperate means of raising funds to further their anarchistic propaganda and the taking of the lives of innocent children. I take it there has not been anything relating to the I. W. W. must be stricken out."

He also wanted evidence of the 15th regiment sent as there was no

INHUMAN CONDITIONS IN MASS. FOUNDRIES

Women Toil at Heavy Tasks With Men in Poisonous Gases.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Inhuman conditions prevail in the foundries and iron manufacturing factories of Massachusetts, according to expert testimony offered to the Legislative Committee considering the impending bill, which prohibits women working in such places. Seven hundred women, ranging in age from girlhood to late womanhood, it is charged, work side by side with men in temperatures above 100 degrees, amid stifling smoke and poisonous gases.

When the hearing was resumed today it was agreed by the committee that every phase of the iron situation so far as it affected women should be probed, and it was expected favorable action would be recommended on the pending bill.

"I have seen women, scantily and improperly clad," said John E. O'Leary, international vice-president of the Moulders' Union, which is behind the bill, "hauling heavy wagons by chains past rows of men to the ovens. The heat was stifling and it was almost impossible to breathe because of the gases that filled the air. Because of this, the women had their arms bare to the shoulders, and in order to get every bit of refreshing air into their bodies their scanty garments were thrown back at the throat so that their persons were exposed to the gaze of the men workers, especially when they stooped to lift the chains or to empty or fill the wagons."

"I have also seen women compelled to lift and handle coes and molds which were so heavy they would tax the strength of the average man. There are 700 women employed in the Massachusetts foundries at tasks that utterly ruin their strength."

John L. Angur, representing the various organizations which are arrayed behind the measure, told the committee a similar story.

Rev. O. H. Gifford, who appeared in behalf of the foundrymen, contradicted the other witnesses, and said he had fully investigated the allegation that women were overworked and appeared improperly clad in the State foundries. This was absolutely untrue, he said.

"As to these working women being improperly clad," he said, "I have investigated a lime into the ballroom of the social elite would show women more immodestly clad than would be found in any foundry in Massachusetts."

PROBE OF MONEY TRUST AUTHORIZED

Under Guise of "Investigation," Democrats Will Seek Plugs in Aldrich Monetary Reform Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representative Robert L. Henry, of Texas, today succumbed to the inevitable and gave the House Committee on Banking and Currency, authorizing an investigation of the "Money Trust," to be reported favorably by the Rules Committee. Henry, throughout the fight, has represented the Bryan view of this issue, namely, that the investigation should be conducted by a select committee of the House.

His Democratic colleagues regarded his endeavors as a breach of the instructions of the Democratic caucus, and today they forced the conservative view through the Rules Committee by empowering the Banking and Currency Committee, in the following language, to conduct the investigation:

"The object of the committee from the Democratic point will be to seek flaws in the Aldrich monetary reform bill, and under this guise the conservatives will investigate the 'Money Trust.'"

DINE TO FIGHT SOCIALISM.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A group of twenty-eight Chicago bankers, lawyers and business men and some politicians have started an organization for united protest against the "Socialistic heresies," as they term them, of the initiative, referendum and recall. The first hint of the formation of the association or society, or whatever it may develop into, came through the mails in the form of an invitation to a \$5-a-plate dinner next week.

MOB LYNCHES TWO NEGROES.

MARSHALL, Tex., Feb. 15.—"Unidentified" men lynched two negroes, a woman and a man, George Sanders and Mary Jackson, hanging them to the same tree, just across the Pampa County line. The negroes had lived at the same house with Tennie Sneed, the young negro who shot and killed Paul Strange, a white man, January 28.

CLOTHES PRICES CUT IN HALF

\$15 SUITS AND OVERCOATS NOW \$7.50

\$18 and \$20 SUITS AND OVERCOATS NOW \$9.75

\$25 SUITS AND OVERCOATS NOW \$12.75

These clothes must be sold to make room for Spring stock. DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE TO GET A NEW SUIT AND OVERCOAT AT A BIG SAVING.

CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, HATTERS, FURNISHERS. Richards 430 SIXTH AVENUE N. E. Corner of 26th Street. Open Saturday Evening Until 10:30 o'clock.

U. S. TROOPS ENTER JUAREZ BY MISTAKE

Mexicans Thought Intervention Had Begun and Great Excitement Resulted.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 15.—Because nineteen United States infantrymen wanted to save a walk of three blocks and attempted to make the "Juarez Loop" today while going on guard duty, there came near being international hostilities between Mexico and the United States. Cars from El Paso to Juarez crossed into Mexico on Stanton street and return, after making a loop in Juarez, over the Santa Fe street bridge.

The nineteen United States infantrymen, just arrived from Fort Whipple, Arizona, were assigned to guard duty at the Santa Fe street bridge. Instead of getting off at the Stanton street bridge and walking west to the Santa Fe street bridge, on American soil, they remained on the street car, fully armed and equipped, and rode into Mexico.

The comrades of the Americans heard of their detention and were threatening to go over the line and force their release. The Mexicans in Juarez heard of the United States soldiers being on Mexican soil and they were certain that intervention had arrived. It was a serious situation for an hour or more, and has not yet been cleared up. The Mexicans of the more ignorant class are not satisfied that the affair was anything less than a deliberate attempt at invasion.

Street cars were stopped, Mexican volunteer guards were thrown across the Mexican ends of the international bridges, the excitable populace of Juarez, veterans of a battle, a mutiny and four scares, became alarmed and seized their rifles to repel the "invaders."

The saloons were closed in Juarez to prevent any drunken riots or any anti-American demonstrations. Vasquistas today took the Mexican border port of Palomas, opposite Columbus, New Mexico, and looting the stores, cut the customs duties in half as a recompense to the merchants of the town. Major Avina and a delegation sent from Juarez to Casas Grandes, in an effort to have the rebels return to the Madero standard, has got back to Juarez, but they were unsuccessful in their peace mission.

They declare that as soon as the interrupted railroad traffic is resumed, the rebels are coming from Casas Grandes to take Juarez, to resist a force of 500 men to resist. Avina says the rebels are 500 strong around Casas Grandes.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 15.—There was a severe battle today in the suburbs of Juarez. The federal troops suffered a loss of nine killed and many wounded. The loss of the Zapatistas was heavy. The second column of Cosario Roble's relieving force, which was attacked yesterday by a strong force of bandits under three of Zapata's best commanders, has not been heard from. It is feared that it has met with terrific losses.

A brief dispatch from Cuernavaca states that the battle between the Zapatistas and the defenders was resumed there this morning. The Mexicans are reported that there have been uprisings in the northern part of the State of Zacatecas and the southern part of the State of Durango, but these rumors have not been confirmed.

There has been a severe battle in Michoacan, near the capital, Mancoas Mendez, a former rebel candidate for Governor, was killed by a force under a young cadet named Munio Diaz. Many of Mendez's followers were also killed. Michoacan is cut of communication from communication. Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, particularly the latter, are absolutely quiet.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 15.—Changes are being freely published in the Mexican press that the Vasquez revolution is being financed by Wall Street interests for the purpose of bringing about United States intervention. Proof is offered in support of charges.

"THERE IS NO CASE, BUT WILL HOLD HER"

Waist Maker Held for Grand Jury After Magistrate Decides to Dismiss Charge Against Her. "I am going to dismiss the case, but if you insist on holding this girl for trial I will hold her for the Grand Jury, but I am sure the Grand Jury will never indict her," said Magistrate O'Connor in the afternoon. Magistrate O'Connor, in holding Miss Bearman yesterday, a striker who was arrested on a charge of biting off a finger of an Italian scab, Mary Alter, employed by Henry E. Posternack, 153 West 23d street, against the strike. After listening to the testimony presented by the complainant and her witnesses, Magistrate O'Connor said the case against Miss Bearman had not been proven, and said he would entertain a complaint of disorderly conduct. The attorney for the prosecution insisted that he wanted to go on with the case, and after listening to more testimony, O'Connor again claimed he would have to dismiss the complaint, as there was no evidence against the striker.

"Well, but she committed a felony," said the learned attorney for the houses, and demanded that the magistrate hold her over for trial.

"If you insist that you have a case against this defendant," said Magistrate O'Connor, "then I will hold her for the Grand Jury in \$300 bail, but I am sure you will never get an indictment against her."

Attorney Jacob Fanken, for the Waist Makers' Union, did not enter any objection to the girl being held over for trial, as he was sure there was no evidence to prove that the striker took part in the fight on the scab.

Bertha Weinstein, another striking woman, was arrested on a warrant as she was picketing the shop of Posternack and taken to the Night Court, where she was bailed out for trial this morning. The strikers say the bosses arrested Miss Weinstein because she is chairman of the strike committee and was an active picket, and they are sure there is no case against her.

Several firms signed agreements with the union yesterday and more are expected to grant demands of the union. The strikers are on strike in shops and the officials declared they were sure of winning them over to the union within the next few days.

STRIKE COST \$17,000,000.

Harriman Lines Suffer Severe Cut of Profits Through Walkout.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The Illinois Central and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroads, forming part of the Harriman system, have lost \$4,036,155 in net earnings owing to the strike, last autumn, according to figures published here today by J. W. Cline, president of the International Association of Blacksmiths and Helpers. The losses for December alone total \$1,348,622.

These amounts do not cover the total loss to the railroads due to the strike. It has been placed at \$17,000,000 in a recent conference of railroad men.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE MEN.

VALENCIA, Feb. 15.—While Juan Gonzales and his two sons were on the courtyard of their residence yesterday secretly making gunpowder, some of the explosives went off and all were injured.

Neighbors were so frightened they did nothing to aid the injured men and the house caught fire. In a short time the building, which was filled with explosive material, was blown to pieces.

Old Cleve Road Dark Sale In Use Over 100 Years.

Nothing so good for Felons, Pious Ueers, Corns, Bunions, Cuts, Bruises, Disorders, Sunburn, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples and Chills. Specially efficacious in cases of Eczema, Old Sores. Large boxes 50c. Small boxes 30c.

Williams Medicine Co., 185 Fulton St., New York City.

RUSSELL IN BRONX First Lecture National Socialist Lyceum Lecture Course "HOW WE ARE GOUGED" By Charles Edward Russell FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 1 AT 8 O'CLOCK BRONX LABOR LYCEUM 707 Courtlandt Ave., (3 Blocks West of Third Ave.) Near 154th St.

SUB CARDS FOR THE COURSE: OF FIVE LECTURES \$1.00, INCLUDING ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF BOOKS, MAGAZINES OF PAPERS. SUB CARDS FOR 25 CENTS' WORTH OF LITERATURE AND AMERICAN TICKET 25 CENTS.

RAMBLER SHOES \$2.50 UNION MADE

WE guarantee them to give as good service and satisfaction as any \$3.50 Shoe, and YOU SAVE A DOLLAR.

RAMBLER STORES World Building Basement 419 6th Ave., nr. 26th St.

YUAN NOW HEAD OF CHINESE REPUBLIC

Sun Resigns in Favor of Former Premier to Unite Nation.

NANKING, Feb. 15.—Yuan Shi Kai was today elected President of the Chinese Republic by the National Assembly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Admiral McDuck, commanding the American warships in Chinese waters, telegraphed the Navy Department today that the Republic Assembly at Nanking had accepted the resignation of President Sun.

DEAD, ANOTHER UNCONSCIOUS. An unidentified man was killed and another Kreuthe almost asphyxiated by the gas yesterday at Turn Hall, 1251 Lexington avenue.

SATISFACTION ASSURED WHEN DEALING WITH STUPEL FURNISHER AND HATTER.

Don't Talk Socialism

SEIZE \$25,000 IN BOLD TAXI HOLD-UP

Cash Guardians Beaten While Chauffeur Speeds at Pistol Point.

Three automobile highwaymen yesterday in the midst of the most crowded part of the city got away with \$25,000 of bank money, after holding up a moving taxicab, robbing it on the run and beating the two trusty bank employees who were guarding the treasure.

The robbery is the more unusual as it was committed by one block west of the famous police dead line extending the financial district.

The police took the driver of the robbed taxicab, Gennaro Martini, of 147 West 4th street, to Police Headquarters with his taxicab.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Smith and Wardell left the East River National Bank at 3d street and Broadway, in the taxicab driven by Martini. Smith presented a check for \$25,000 at the Produce Exchange Bank, at Broadway and Beaver street.

The money was placed in a strong metal security box. The box was deposited on the seat in the taxicab and Smith and Wardell sat down on either side.

The cab went up Broadway to the little street known as Exchange alley, running west opposite 52 Broadway. It turned down this street, scarcely wide enough to hold an automobile and then turned up Church street.

As the taxicab passed the corner of Church and Rector streets, Smith, sitting in the front seat, saw a man, who he thought was a burglar, jump on the driver's seat with him.

The chauffeur put on power once more and ran his taxicab down Park place to West Broadway looking for a policeman.

QUEST PROFESSOR FOR HIS SOCIALIST SPEECH

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15.—After teaching French and German for twenty-one years at the University of Rochester, Professor Kendrick P. Shedd, has tendered his resignation at the request of the trustees.

For this he was refused permission to speak before the Labor Lyceum in City Hall by Mayor Edgerton, which caused quite a furor in the city.

TRAINS STOP AT HIGHBRIDGE. The Public Service Commission yesterday announced that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has agreed to have certain of its express trains stop at Highbridge.

WOULD FIX BLAME FOR PROSTITUTION

Citizens Committee Want Names of Owners of Disorderly Houses Placed on Building.

If plans of a Citizens' Committee, headed by Father James B. Curry, of St. James church, in Oliver street, do not miscarry, some of our "best people" may find their names prominently displayed on the vile tenements and the disorderly houses that they own and draw big incomes from.

The committee is about to introduce into the Board of Aldermen an ordinance providing in effect for placing upon every public building—tenement, saloon, theater, hotel—a conspicuous plate bearing the name and address of the owner.

Father Curry sent out yesterday a circular asking for the support of all persons and organizations interested in social betterment.

ROCHESTER PURIFIED, AT LAST. ROCHESTER, Feb. 15.—Activity by the State Excise Department has finally closed every one of the establishments in the "red light" district, which existed unmolested for years.

O. W. Wuertz Pianos and Player

ACTUAL QUALITY AND VALUE. For O. W. Wuertz Co. Warehouse, 1123 Third Ave., nr. 52d St., Manhattan.

INDIGNANTLY DENIES CIVIC FED. CONNECTION

When The Call yesterday published part of the list given out by the Civic Federation of the members composing the New York State Council of the body, it took it for granted that the many labor leaders, financiers, college professors, lawyers, editors, etc., named were actually members.

Yesterday afternoon the office of Eldridge H. Neal, secretary of the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of New York, telephoned The Call and indignantly denied that Neal has any connection with the State Council of the Civic Federation, or that he is in any way connected with that body.

ENGINE CRASHES INTO WINDOW. Horse Shot After Accident Which Happens Answering an Alarm.

While answering an alarm yesterday a team of horses attached to engine 204 got beyond control and crashed into the plate glass front of the saloon of Joe Dennis, at New Division.

TEN OVERCOME IN SPECTACULAR BLAZE

Smoke From Furniture Store Drives 500 to the Street for Safety.

Fire which broke out early yesterday in the four story building occupied by the Michigan Furniture Company at 2174 Third avenue, drove 500 persons from their homes in the nearby buildings and nearly cost the lives of ten persons who were overcome by the smoke.

The blaze was a spectacular one and gave the firemen called on three alarms a hard fight for two hours to prevent the flames from spreading to the adjoining buildings. The damage was \$60,000.

In the rear of the building there is a blind alley running from 118th street toward 119th street. This is known as Lincoln place and is occupied by a row of low private houses.

The flames were sweeping across the alley when Inspector Sweeney, in charge of the police reserves, with a number of policemen and firemen, went into the alley to get the occupants out of the houses.

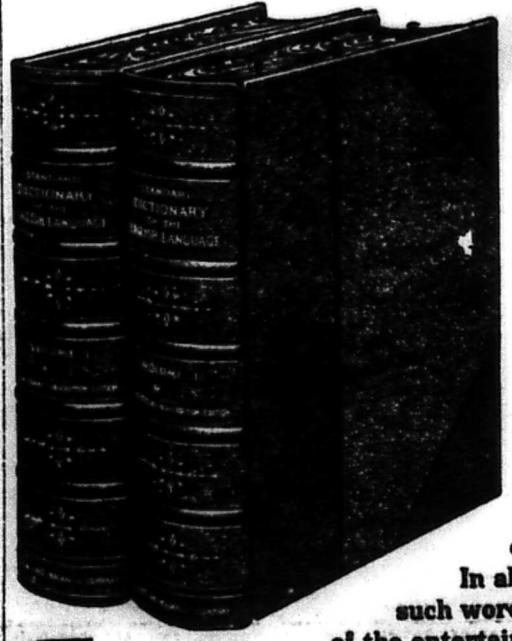
JOHN MARSA THE CLOTHIER

671 BROADWAY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Encouraged by the tremendous success which I had last week with the Rochester consignment, I have been able to secure another consignment of the highest quality.

169 Men's Suits and Overcoats, Regular Price \$18.00, My Price \$7.50 118 Men's Suits and Overcoats, never sold for less than \$20.00, My Price \$10.00

Mrs. Lillian Jackson and her five sons were taken from 13 Lincoln place, all dazed by the smoke. They were also attended by Dr. McGuire and quickly revived.



Less than 2 Carfares a Day Gives You a Mastery of Words

YES, even less than it costs to mail four letters by first class delivery. Think of it! Only seven cents a day will put in your home the supreme authority on the defining, pronouncing and spelling of every live English word—the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary.

FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY

The Most Thumb-Worn Book in Washington, D. C. It is the authority of the STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C. "It is the most thumb-worn of all the dictionaries in our room," says the foreman of the Proof Division of the Government Printing Office, C. M. Robinson.

The Supreme Authority of Those Who Know Funk & Wagnalls Company would not have gathered together an editorial staff of 257 specialists and placed over \$1,000,000 at their disposal and then permitted them to turn-out a dictionary "just as good" as the rest.

The Whole Circle of Knowledge Is Between Its Covers

The Standard includes all the latest words—hundreds that cannot be found in ANY OTHER DICTIONARY.

"Helpful Hints" Yours for the ASKING. Clip the coupon and mail it now—before you turn this page—and we will send you a copy of "Helpful Hints" free.

Send 4c for "Helpful Hints" (Regular Price 25c). FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

WORKERS BLACK LIST OF STEEL TRUST

Corporation Denied 3,000 Workers Right to Toil in Its Mills.

Pittsburgh newspaper man... to the Stanley Steel Trust... a "black list" of steel workers...

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings. Heligate German Group - Cafe Heligate, 1784 Second Avenue.

THE EAGLE SHOE STORE

Union-Made of Style and Quality. 100 Columbus Ave., 1st and 10th Sts., New York.

HENRY FRAHME Trussmaker

1409 THIRD AVENUE, bet. 84th & 86th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories, Artificial Limbs.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST

Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 182 E. 94th St., Tel. 2967 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST

21 East 109th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

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.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings. Heligate German Group - Cafe Heligate, 1784 Second Avenue.

"The Revolution of 1848." Branch 2's Jewish class in Socialism will resume regular sessions tonight, after its brief vacation.

Dentists' Study Chapter Hall. The Dentists' Study Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will give a full dress civic ball tonight at Royal Lyceum, 10 West 114th Street.

Williamsbridge Socialist Club. Mrs. Marion Loring will address the meeting of the Socialist Club of Williamsbridge, this evening, at Williams Hall, 2242 Street and White Plains Avenue.

New Issue Out. The latest number of the Issue is out. It is especially adapted for propaganda purposes.

Brooklyn Meetings. 1st and 2d A. D.—157 Montague Street. Regular business meeting.

H. Gluski, translator-secretary of the Polish Section, is endeavoring to arrange a tour for a Polish organizer through the Northwest States.

John W. Slayton—February 17, en route; 18, Johnston, N. Y., 2 p.m.; 19, Gloversville; 19, Lockport; 20, Rochester; 21, Niagara; 22, Jamestown; 23, Fredonia; 24, Buffalo.

Referendum "A" Ballots. Ballots for National Referendum "A," 1912, were sent to all party branches.

Referendum "A" Ballots. The regular meeting of the Central Committee of Local New York was held on February 10 at the party headquarters, 239 East 84th Street.

Optician and Optometrist, NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and if glasses are necessary have them made at

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE. 232 East Broadway, Tel. 595 Orchard.

Optician and Optometrist, BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1038 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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

George Oberdorfer 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street. Pharmacist. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

Organizer Gerber announced that a special election was to be held in the Fourteenth Senatorial District to fill a vacancy created by the death of Senator Grady.

White will deliver a short talk on "Education." QUEENS. Mrs. Theresa Malkiel, Socialist agitator, writer and lecturer, will speak this Sunday at 5 o'clock at the Queens Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock Street.

Essex County. All Socialists and suffragists should attend the women's suffrage debate to be held at the New Auditorium, Orange Street, Newark, on Sunday afternoon, February 18.

Irvington. Branch Irvington will hold a regular meeting this evening at headquarters, corner Union and Springfield Avenues.

Boston. George Willis Cooke's lecture before the School of Social Science, Laughton Studio, Pierce Building, Temple Square, Sunday, February 12, will be devoted to "City-States and the Beginnings of Commerce."

National Notes. H. Gluski, translator-secretary of the Polish Section, is endeavoring to arrange a tour for a Polish organizer through the Northwest States.

Eastern Circuit Chicago Lectures. Janet Fenimore—February 17, Palatka, Ill.; 18, Tampa; 19, route; 20, Richmond, Va.; 21, Baltimore; 22, Washington, D. C.; 23, intermission begins.

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ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

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

MANHATTAN. Dewitt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and 59th Street: "Alternating Currents of Electricity," W. Wallace Ker.

QUEENS. Mrs. Theresa Malkiel, Socialist agitator, writer and lecturer, will speak this Sunday at 5 o'clock at the Queens Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock Street.

NEW JERSEY. Essex County. All Socialists and suffragists should attend the women's suffrage debate to be held at the New Auditorium, Orange Street, Newark, on Sunday afternoon, February 18.

IRVINGTON. Branch Irvington will hold a regular meeting this evening at headquarters, corner Union and Springfield Avenues.

BOSTON. George Willis Cooke's lecture before the School of Social Science, Laughton Studio, Pierce Building, Temple Square, Sunday, February 12, will be devoted to "City-States and the Beginnings of Commerce."

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VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS. A YONKERS CORRECTION. Editor of The Call: I wish you would kindly correct a statement made in The Call in your issue of the 12th pertaining to Yonkers matters.

Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1912. AS TO PROGRESSIVES. Editor of The Call: In your today's issue it is stated that Hebrew American Typographical Union No. 53 "has joined the ranks of the progressives in the International Typographical Union."

Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1912. This Brand Red \$9.99 Special Sale SANIT & KAHN 222 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Classified Advertisements. SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most cheaply read daily paper.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund. 6 MORRISANIA—Secy., C. Holmquist, 817 Eagle Ave., New York. Phyl. H. Wall, 222 Eagle Ave., New York. Secy., J. J. Wall, 222 Eagle Ave., New York.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 31st Street. Free employment bureau, hours, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Delegate Body meets every Tuesday, 9 a.m.

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MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. Underwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Lithium Collars, Ties, Neckties, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Coats and Suit Buttons, Overalls, Sweaters, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc.

ONE DEAD, 21 HURT BY GAS. UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—One man, Thomas Loftus, is dead, six others are in the hospital in a critical condition and fifteen others are under doctors' care in their homes as the result of the bursting of a frozen gas main here today.

SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 Third Avenue Near 10th Street, New York.

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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Mally, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beckman.

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| For One Year | \$2.00 | \$4.50 | \$6.50 |
| For Six Months | 1.00 | 2.25 | 3.25 |
| For Three Months | .50 | 1.15 | 1.50 |
| For One Month | .15 | .35 | .45 |

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 5. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16. No. 47.

THE NEW INDICTMENTS

If there is any labor leader who believes that "capital has its rights," "labor has its rights," and that "harmony between capital and labor is possible," he might as well take advantage of the arrest of fifty-four labor leaders and do a little harmonizing. He might as well show how it is that in all the various developments and ramifications of the McNamara case, Brother Capital has sought through every means of publicity, through every governmental agency, to put Brother Organized Labor out of business, to crush and intimidate the working class, and through the confessions institute a reign of terror. The arrest of these men is at once a demonstration and a threat. It goes even beyond that. It is the announcement that trade unions will be whipped into line, and such as exist will be supervised by the benevolent employers and restrained from any actions that might tend to interfere with the employers' profits.

Immediately after the McNamaras confessed, the Federal authorities became exceedingly busy. They investigated and probed, and the result has come in this round-up of union men. The charges against them are rather indefinite, but still sufficient to send them to prison. Furthermore and of still greater importance, the opportunity that comes to make wholesale attacks upon the working class as conspirators and advocates of violence will surely result in widespread denunciation of all unions, all union men and all workers who dare consider their own welfare. The arrests were designed to serve this end.

While Socialists have always deprecated violence, fought against it and sought to organize the workers in the most effective way possible, they still realize that the teachings of capitalism are strong in the minds of many. The McNamaras sought to use the ordinary, accepted—though unapproved—methods of capitalism. Without defining the reasons, without understanding the basic causes, they knew they were engaged in warfare with their employers. They knew, through long experience, that the employers will use any methods, resort to any violence in order to gain their ends.

Ordinarily, the violence is organized and social in its nature, such as we have in Lawrence, where State police, city police and militia were brought in to subdue the hunger strikers and keep them in that order that would compel them submissively to go back to the mills.

But usually the workers submit "without violence"—that is, they submit to any indignity or dictates the capitalists may impose on them. Submission has long been recognized as the lot of the working class. Any signs of insubordination or of questioning are frowned upon, and those guilty are summarily punished. In the sardonic working out of class teachings, it happened that the McNamaras followed wonderfully respectable precedent without "keeping within the law." This matter of keeping within the law is in itself a curious affair, for keeping within the law merely means using the means whereby the laws are administered.

The McNamaras never considered, any more than Samuel Gompers, the fact that the working class should have the power to administer the law. There is, even in existing statutes, a tremendous amount of "law" that could be very profitably administered, and if it was administered, there would be an immediate upheaval.

For all that, the old line labor leaders, and they were the kind that were arrested, have fought valiantly for the right of the capitalist to be the law, for the capitalist to interpret the law, and for the capitalist to decide whatever new laws might be deemed necessary. The result of this system is seen in what has happened since the McNamara confessions. Some labor leaders have manifested the manhood their office should exact and have shown that the McNamaras were absolutely natural products of that system in which they were bred. They have shown that the McNamaras, in their blind, groping way, were exponents of the great struggle between existing classes in society.

Socialists go beyond this. They show that the purpose of the struggle is the abolition of classes, the extermination of this human warfare and the institution of a state of society where all are producers, instead of having a state of society where some are producers and the rest are robbers.

It is very fortunate, as this matter has been hanging for several years, that it should have occurred now.

No workingman, capable of a blush or an impulse toward wholesale shame, can ever again sit in at a banquet of the Civic Federation.

No man can ever again advance the argument that there is any equality before the law, and that the law works justly to the advantage of rich and poor alike.

Here is a wholesale case of arrest, in which the officials of a great and growing union are seized and hustled to jail. They are accused of conspiracy—against what? Why, necessarily against the present existing industrial system. They are accused of plotting, destroying, conspiring, carrying on open or secret warfare. Surely, they could not have had any murderous animus against individual capitalists.

Specifications on the count show they did not. They were pitted, and knew themselves to be pitted, against the employers in a given trade, and they are accused of banding together to fight those employers.

Their view was the individual view of the class struggle.

In the present instance, notice has been served on organized labor that the capitalist class will force its seeming advantage to the limit. There is, even among the workers, the belief that some disgraceful event is shown by the McNamara confessions, that in some way a tremendous victory over organized labor was won for capitalism through this, and that labor is now on the defensive. Such a view is utterly wrong. As the Socialists have said over and over again, the McNamaras are products of capitalism, and their great fault rested in their misunderstanding of the class struggle. Instead of working for the political and economic union of their class, they fought, and fought with destructive bravery, to overthrow one fortification of capitalism. They suffered merely the penalty that comes from ignorance.

But now something else has occurred. Capitalism tries to exact a "warning sacrifice" from the workers. What they got in the way of individual warnings, they now seek to get from many.

Therefore, it is now directly up to the working class to fight each and every one of these arrests. There can be no hanging back, no hesitation, no cowardly evasions.

The accused men, presumably and legally, are innocent until proven guilty. But unless the workers take up their battle, they will be adjudged guilty, and with short shift.

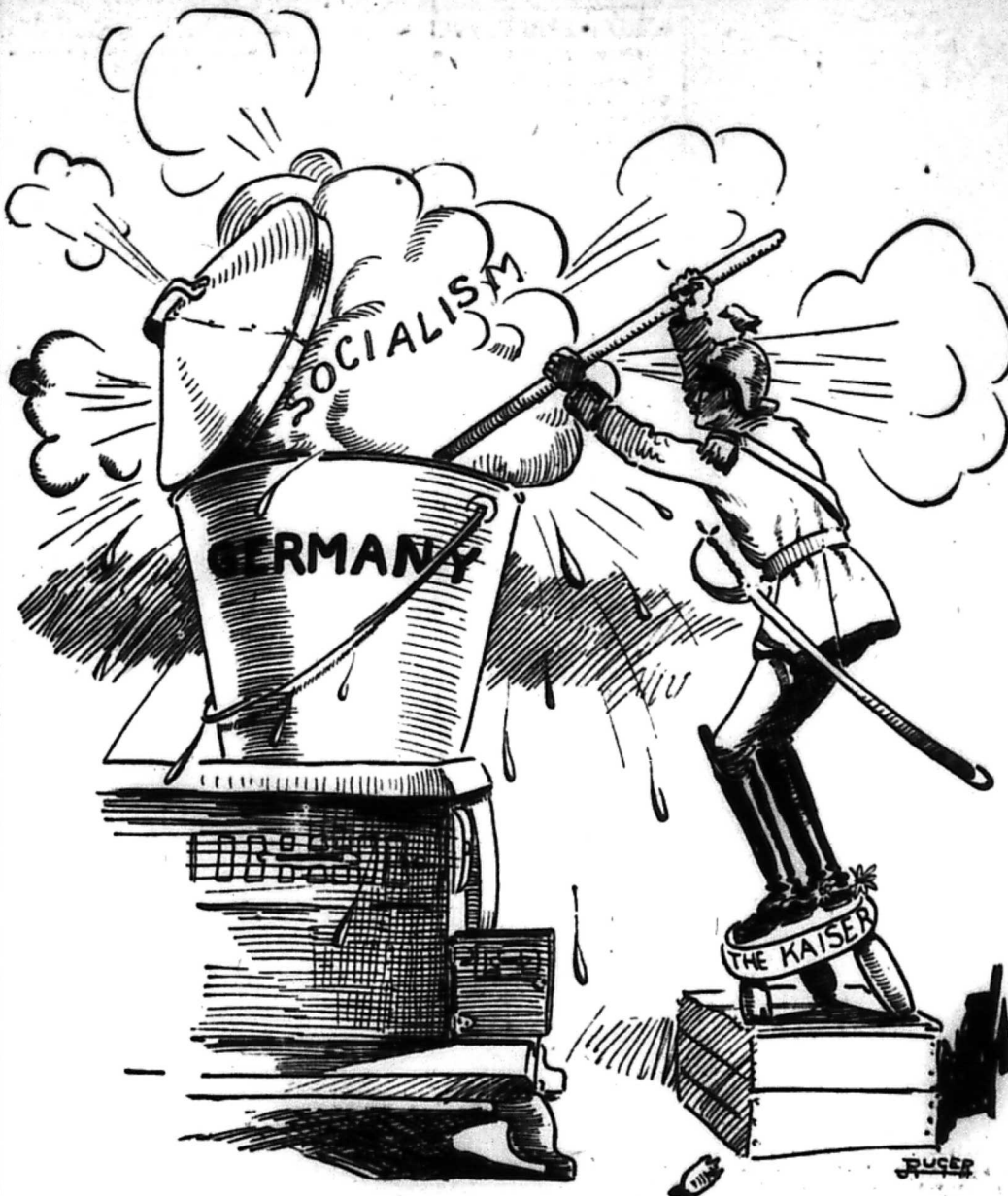
Whatever may have been their political opinions is not now the question. They have been hustled to jail as Joseph Ertor was hustled to jail, either to get them out of the way, as in his case, or else as part of the great union smashing campaign.

Their case is basically more important than the McNamara case, for what is sought in this instance is not so much to get two or three men, but to get the representatives of some great union, and through them get the unions themselves.

Here is a fighting case, and one that will test the class solidarity of those who have hitherto spoken, as union men, union officials, in the name of the working class.

One thing, at least, is certain, and that is, the Socialist party will take the matter up and fight it to the limit, as has been the case in every matter that really concerned the working class.

BOILING OVER



Letters to the Editor.

QUACK ADVERTISEMENTS — A PROTEST.

Editor of The Call:
One of the good and pleasant things about The Call has been its entire freedom from fraudulent patent medicine ads and the ads of the various quacks and charlatans who promise to perform miracles and to cure chronic or incurable diseases, such as cancer, total deafness, etc. Particularly pleasing was also its freedom from the ads of the venereal so-called "specialists" and lost-manhood harpies. The Call has been so clean that one had no hesitation in handing a copy to a non-Socialist acquaintance. It was pleasant to have at least one Socialist daily which was entirely free from the lying, fraudulent, and injurious announcements, which disgrace so many of the capitalist and, alas, some of our Socialist papers.

It was therefore with a sensation of pain that I perceived a new departure in The Call last Sunday: namely, the advertisement of Dr. Landes, one of the most notorious of quacks. (I take full responsibility for every statement I make and every epithet I use.)

The venereal quacks, of whom Dr. Landes is a characteristic type, are doing an immense amount of harm to the people. Not only do they mistreat the victims who have the misfortune to become their patients; not only do they drag out the treatment as long as possible, i. e., as long as the patient has a dollar to give up; but they frighten them into believing that they have certain diseases of which they have not a trace; and I know of a number of instances where the yactually produced certain diseases in the patient, and where they operated for conditions which did not exist at all, not even in their imaginations. For the most ignorant patients, for instance, will not imagine that a patient has a stricture when his urethra admits of the passage with perfect ease of a No. 25 or 30 sound, and still I have had patients who came from those quacks with the statement that they had severe strictures and had to be operated on at once if they wanted to get cured of their gonorrhea or sexual impotence or what-not. Nor is there a physician so ignorant as to mistake an ordinary little pimple or a little itching eczema for syphilis. In other words, the danger of the venereal quacks is due not so much to their ignorance—which in the finer points of diagnosis and treatment is great enough—but to their dishonesty and deliberate cheating and lying to the patient.

This is a very serious matter. If you, Mr. Editor, knew the way people are robbed, cheated, frightened into neurasthenia or almost into insanity by these quacks, you would fully agree with me. And I believe it is a shame and a sin for a radical paper to lend its pages to the exploitation of the people by these harpies. I have no hesitation in saying that any editor or publisher who gives space to the ads of these charlatans becomes a participator in their crimes. It is bad enough when a capitalist paper prints such ads. It is doubly bad when such ads appear in a Socialist paper. And the reason for it is twofold. First of all, Socialist papers teach higher ethics, and should, therefore, practice higher ethics; they should not preach truth and fairness in one column and give

space to fraud, lying and misrepresentation in the next column. Second, the reader of a Socialist paper has much greater confidence in whatever he sees in that paper than has the reader of the capitalist paper. The reader of the capitalist paper has been taught to be skeptical and to discount the ads he sees. The expression, "Oh, that is only an advertisement," is quite common, and quite a large number of people utterly disbelieve advertisements or take them with a grain of salt. Not so with the average Socialist when he sees an ad in the Socialist paper. He believes in everything that he sees in his paper and he takes every ad he sees there on its face. He does not think it possible that the paper which is his Bible will admit the ads of frauds and fakery. He therefore goes to the offices of those quacks with less skepticism and becomes an easy victim.

I have now at the present moment under my treatment a German patient who feels very bitter toward the Volkzeitung because therein he saw the ad of a quack, which induced him to go to that quack, who bled him and maltreated him for a year and a half, for a disease of which he never had a trace.

A Socialist paper should be above purely business considerations, even leaving the question of ethics and morality aside, as a pure matter of business The Call should not print such ads, for I have already had several letters from Call readers asking me to protest against the appearance of this ad, and I have no doubt that a large percentage of the intelligent readers of The Call were shocked and disgusted when they saw that "I-Cure-Me" ad in the pages of their favorite paper. Somehow or other you cannot hand a copy of a paper with Dr. Landes' ad to a man and ask him to contribute to its support.

One more point. I know that there are imbeciles who say: "What is the difference between advertisements through paid ads, or in an indirect way, by reading papers before societies, publishing articles, or making discoveries, etc.?" With one who cannot see the difference between the legitimate benefit accruing to one who is doing his class scientific work in his profession, and the ignorant faker who has no other means of attracting patients than by lying promises and absurdly exaggerated advertisements, it is not worth while to enter into any discussion. One statement, however, may be made. If a scientific physician should be afraid to announce his investigations in any branch of medicine, or to write or publish papers, before any medical or lay society, for fear that his motives might be misconstrued in the direction of self-advertising, then no progress would be possible, either in medicine or in any other science. Hoffmann's collaboration with Schaudinn in the discovery of the cause of syphilis, the spirocheta pallida, undoubtedly increased his practice. Wassermann's discovery of the Wassermann reaction undoubtedly brought him a large number of patients. Ehrlich's discovery of 606 undoubtedly brought his co-workers (Ehrlich himself does not practice) a large number of patients. Should they have refrained from announcing their discoveries for fear some fool would accuse them of self-advertising? There is legitimate fame and benefit that comes to every honest worker, or to the possessor of scientific discoveries,

in the course of his work. There are illegitimate profits that come to the faker only through his brazen lying and misrepresentation. There is an impassable gulf between the two. Whoever cannot see the difference, I fear, hopelessly and incurably straggle. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.,
President American Society of Medical Sociology, Editor of the Critic and Guide.

Dear Comrade—As an old Socialist, as a member of the Socialist party, as an admirer of your excellent work otherwise and as a devotee and sustainer of The Call, I protest emphatically against the pollution of our Socialist paper with fake and bogus medical advertisements.

It is not the time nor the place now to go into details, but my principle is (and I think it is yours, too): science and workingman. The one is inseparable from the other, as heart and mind.

I do not wish to see Dr. A. Jacoby, W. S. Lambert, Wm. M. Polk, McBurney, W. Meyer or any one of the medical profession putting long advertisements, except name and address or removal card in any newspaper? Do you not know that medical advertisements are usually of a very questionable character? Are you still in doubt what science is and what charity? Do you suspect how much misery and misfortune you bring to many workers, readers of and believers in your words and silent recommendations by printing medical advertisements of "business" character? If you are in need of money, call on your sustainer, call on all the workers for that matter, but do not sell your, our, workingman's paper, our Socialist leader, for a pot of lentils, coming from those who are promising marvelous "cures," by depriving the sick poor people of their money first, last and all the time and leaving them in a worse state at the end through ignorance and delay. Is there any Socialist paper in Germany, France or Russia which would dare even to consider for one minute the fraudulent medical advertisements?

Did you act by mistake or by "principle"? If by mistake, then correct your mistake at once, cost it what it may. If by so-called principle, then shame on me, shame on us! Yours for Socialism,
MARIUS,
New York, Feb. 9, 1912.

The editor of The Call has utterly no compunction or hesitation in printing the letters of these esteemed correspondents. At the same time he has equally no reticence in saying that the medical profession itself through its "ethical" practices and through its imbecile "regularity" is responsible for the condition of affairs of which complaint is made. Of all the foul pretenses in modern life that of medical ethics is the worst—unless exception is made in favor of the simianery of the medical prescription in its atrocious Latin and its ridiculous cabalistic signs. It is about time that the medical profession, also, have done with hypocrisy. The doctor who has made his name by the fact that

health, and he might as well live up to it, without any incantation, without any verbal hypertrophy and without any exaggerated claims.

In the matter of the advertisements under fire the worst of all hypocrisy has been practiced. The foundations of these advertisements is well understood. The diseases in question have been a source of income to all sorts of quacks and unclean practitioners.

Now let the men of decent, intelligent courage really speak out on the subject. If they do, what will be the result? Will it mean that they will be suppressed, either through a storm of letters from readers or through the action of some anti-vice organization? We cannot answer, but through long experience we rather sense what will happen.

Dr. Robinson is the most directly outspoken in the criticisms in question. But Dr. Robinson is regular, very regular. He does not believe in advertising, but he is not adverse to publicity.

What he has to say is very direct, and it amounts to this—when all others fail, when you have experimented with quacks, when you have been bled by charlatans, consult—well, consult some regular specialist who does not advertise.

And here is another question: Why are all the advertising doctors quacks?

It may be a matter of passing interest to mention the fact that when an article by Dr. Robinson or some other regular appears there is a chorus of protests from people who are freaks, but who seem to enjoy a sufficient degree of good health to wield a mighty vigorous pen. They do not want his personal publicity articles in the columns of The Call any more, apparently, than Dr. Robinson desires the paid advertisements of the specializing practitioners.

This personal matter is one that is, naturally, hard to decide. This matter is not. The first breaking down of the wall of reserve, of really considering the big questions that concern saint and sinner alike, comes through these advertising irregulars. They were out after the cash. But in the course of human events they accomplished a purpose. Perhaps the time is not far distant when decent doctors may unreservedly discuss in a beneficial way those things about which the advertisers so mysteriously hint. And may it be hinted that the advertisers themselves are producing directly of the secret methods and the hocus-pocus of the medical profession itself. Even if not, it should be because we believe that right here is a beginning of medical honesty.

Why should the "Old Dr." this, or the old "Dr." that be permitted so indiscreetly to insinuate and traffic on the mysteries of his profession, instead of the decent doctors coming out with calm, matter of fact simple statements; and nature is painfully matter of fact. The trouble is, we do not take it in its simplicity. But instead of that, with Dr. Robinson, likewise, there is a great deal of clattering mystery. Because we have published many of his articles and remember the content we are not specially flattered about this one. We remember very well, for instance, the article on 606 which was reprinted in the first place from the Critic and Guide. Somehow or other it's tapered off, dwindled down, passed into the sphere of the almost-was.

In the present case Dr. Robinson does not have to assume any responsibility whatever. We do that. If there is any disastrous comeback we stand the shock. But for the life of us, among the clamors for publicity we can see little difference, except that one furnishes extended, inconclusive copy, and the other furnishes terse, mysterious copy that lands at about the same unknown ground.

Both Dr. Landes and Dr. Robinson might be more definite.

What is about what is needed in medical advertising.

HE WANTS HIS SHARE.

Editor of The Call:

Being so situated that I can use a little money, I was de-lighted to find in the leading yellow journal of New York City the following item:
"Our total wealth was \$25,000,000,000 in 1880, it has risen to \$107,100,000,000 in 1904 and is now rapidly approaching the stupendous sum of \$150,000,000,000—one hundred and fifty billions—or, say, not far short of \$1,500 for every man, woman and child living under the Stars and Stripes."

You will notice it says "our." That includes me, sure, and the writer has figured my share, and I can do the figuring for my family on the same basis.

For myself and wife, this would amount to nearly \$3,000. Taking my children and their families, there would be about \$25,000 more due, less some small deductions for the portion of the \$150,000,000,000 we have managed to keep.

Now, as I do not know how to proceed to get my balance due, although I have been in business in New York City for forty years, and am familiar with laws, I am willing to give a commission of 10 per cent to any one who will get the \$3,000 for me, and I have no doubt I could get my children to employ the same party.

My landlord has not got his share, either, for he hasn't money to buy coal enough to keep my office warm enough at noon for me to write without shivering so that I would postpone this letter until summer, but I need the money.

Please receive all answers for me, and I will call with an express wagon in a few days. And if you get that money, I will pay you double space rates for printing this, and buy some extra Calls anyhow to send to my children.
G. W. H.
Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 27, 1912.

SOCIALISM, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Editor of The Call:

The New York Herald for occult reasons of its own appears to be the only capitalist paper that favors President General Hitchcock's plan for the nationalization of the telegraph service. Hearst advocated it as a half-hearted sort of war, but a change has come over the spirit of the dream since that disingenuous acrobat ran on a municipal ownership ticket. Hearst is the most reactionary plutocrat in the United States and hates and despises labor and the common people as the devil hates holy water.

It is an infamy that the telegraphs and telephones of the country should be in the hands of such landlords as Wall, Morgan, Ryan, Bethell and some of the hundred billions, while the government of this great country

AS SHE GOES MARCHING THRU ASIA

(Socialist Song.)
Awake! ye Sons of Freedom, all!
Her victory's at hand!
She's up betimes, in all the climes,
To win in every land!
Her glory to the mountains
And she calls her men to arms
For every Human Right and Hope,
And every triumph grand!
See her go marching thru Asia!

O'er Africa's sunny fountains!
O'er India's golden sands!
Her glory to the mountains
And she calls her men to arms
For every Human Right and Hope,
And every triumph grand!
See her go marching thru Asia!

Hurray! Hurray! for Freedom, then!
She sails o'er every sea!
For every slave she saves a slave!
And gives him liberty!
She'll break our chains and ban our pains
And bring our joys to be!
As she goes marching thru Asia!

So rally round the banner, boys,
Of Human Socialism!
Clear every throat and sing and vote,
And heal up every schism!
And let the Might of Right shine out
Like sunlight thru a prison!
As she goes marching thru Asia!
J. W. Stinson.

LIFE, DEATH AND IMMORTALITY

A Book Review.

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

William Hanna Thompson, M. D., a scholarly New York physician who has taken time to study and write upon philosophical and religious questions.

His best known book is "Brain Personality"; a book in which he makes one of the best arguments made, in favor of a soul in man which is the seat of his personality rather than any physical brain. Dr. Thompson attacks the problems of death and immortality, and treats in the same way. The first part of the little book, where Dr. Thompson stays a scientist, is very satisfactory; the latter part of the book, where the author falls under the sway of the theologian, is not so good.

One of the most interesting parts of a Socialist is his clear-cut statement of the history of life upon the earth. First we had for long ages the unicellular life, but so long that each cell lived for itself no progress was made; only when new cells developed whose business was to cooperate with one another did we begin the life that ended in man. The cooperation is at the basis of all growth in the physical evolution of life, as well as in the social evolution of man. The book is published by Funk & Wagnall at \$1; 117 pages.

HAGGIES.

Every once in a while, and particularly on the day after a Robert Burns anniversary celebration, the newspapers publish reports of gatherings and banquets of Scotchmen in which the name "Haggis" occupies a prominent place on the menu. Then a curious-minded person who does not know, inquire, "Haggis? What's haggis?"

The answers vary from a Scotch oxtail to hot drinks. The body over seems quite sure what haggis really is. One says vaguely, "It's a Scotch delicacy that I've never eaten." Another says that the elderly gentleman of rickety gait who, taking off his overcoat in a friend's house, and smelling about in preparation, remarked: "Eh, I'll be had the morn'!" The possibility of refusing this dish appears never dawned upon him, and, a sturdy sort of fellow, who, when the haggis, the recipe certainly sounds though the compound might be fascinating. Here is the recipe:

A pound each of liver, onions, and suet and cooked pearl barley, and a pound of oatmeal with salt and pepper, are put into a sheep's paunch slowly boiled for four hours. The all in its beautiful simplicity. French chef in a stuffy kitchen faint at the recipe, but a Scotchman thinks it is the finest on earth. And the funny part of that if you ask a Scotchman what haggis he will tell you that he never tasted it in his life.

A LITTLE POEM OF A LITTLE FELLOW.

When I was a tiny lad,
A very little fellow,
I wore a tilted skirt of plaid
And curls of shining yellow.

Then I thought that little girls
Were very far below me;
But I've lost my yellow curls
And now you wouldn't know me.

Then I used to scorn the kiss
That they sometimes offered;
Now, alas! such earthly bliss
Ne'er to me is proffered.

Would that I again might wear
Shining curls of yellow;
Girls would find me now, I'll swear,
A wiser little fellow.

STRATEGY.

"Strategy in war," explained Irish military instructor, "is when you don't let the enemy discover that ammunition is run out, but just act as if you had it."

tries run these services for the good of the people. We allow a few impudent brigands to "do" us and do it for us. There is no argument whatever in favor of these services being permitted to own the telegraphs and telephones for a day longer, and the fact, however, comes to write kindergarten editorials in the name of public ownership. The hand, as I happen to be paid well for this prostitution of the press.

Socialism, however, now as will soon call a halt, and Mr. W. of the Western Union magazine will themselves one fine morning be led to set another nickel's worth out of these public services, and to enter their executive offices. The "hierarchy" of Socialism will be three parasites from harvest to harvest.