

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

# The Call

The Weather.  
FAIR AND COLDER.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

## BRAND CABINET FALLS AFTER HOT SOCIALIST ATTACK

### Renegade Accused of Ignoring Laws Against Catholic Church.

## BROKE BIG STRIKE

### Since That Hour His Majority Has Steadily Dwindled in Chamber.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Aristide Briand, renegade Socialist and premier of France, and his entire cabinet have resigned.

On November 2 last Briand formally resigned, but a few hours later he was restored to power and formed a new cabinet, from which all elements not thoroughly in sympathy with his attitude toward labor had been eliminated.

Last fall during the strike on the national railways, Briand delighted the bourgeoisie by his drastic method of breaking the strike by calling the strikers to the colors and forcing them to run the trains as reserves or be guilty of open treason. Briand won fervent applause by that act, but soon that very hour his power has faded. His votes of confidence in the chamber have steadily diminished until, when he was attacked last Friday on the ground that he was failing to enforce the church dissolution laws, his stand was supported by a precarious vote of sixteen only.

At a conference on Saturday the ministers determined to resign as soon as today's obsequies for General Brun, late minister of war, had been held.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the cabinet met at the Elysee Palace with President Fallieres, and soon afterwards the announcement of its resignation was made. Later in the afternoon it was announced that President Fallieres had accepted the resignations.

Briand and the other ministers went back to Elysee Palace from the ministry of war. On behalf of himself and colleagues M. Briand read a communication addressed to President Fallieres, in which it was declared that the resignation of the ministry was imperative on account of growing hostility of certain elements in the Republican coalition, which were constantly blocking the government's program, which was dedicated "to social progress and national order and security."

The statement continued: "My appeal to fellow Republicans to stand together has been misunderstood by some and deliberately misrepresented by others. It has failed. The schism, which I have been unable to heal, renders sterile all efforts to carry out the program, which we believe is the greatest and most important that ever has been offered to parliament."

President Fallieres has not indicated when he will request to form a new ministry. He gave up the remainder of the afternoon to consultation with the leaders of the parties and the presidents and vice presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies.

The availability of Senator Antoine has been suggested to the president by an influential group. M. Antoine was minister of justice in the Ribot-Rousselle cabinet, and for many years has been an important figure in public life.

## PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY GETS SALARY RAISE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The house today by a vote of 151 to 146 adopted the conference report on the legislative and executive appropriation, which carried an increase from \$6,000 to \$7,500 in the salary of the secretary to the President.

## TEACHERS MUST PAY FOR THEIR PENSIONS

WASHINGTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—A decision of the school teachers who have been required by the law requiring them to contribute to the teachers' retirement fund was handed down today by Supreme Court Justice McHugh.

Justice McHugh has refused to continue maintaining that the law was unconstitutional.

## STATE OFFICIAL \$8,000 SHORT IN ACCOUNTS

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Carroll F. Smith, treasurer of state hospitals, has been removed from office for "irregularities." Smith received a salary of \$4,000 and was bonded for \$400,000.

The state commission in lunacy today gave out the following statement: "During the investigation of the accounts and methods begun for the state lunacy commission, on November 7, 1910, by the Audit Company of New York, it was discovered that there were irregularities in the accounts of Carroll F. Smith, treasurer of the state hospitals. The advice of the attorney general was secured and information was laid before the district attorney of the county, and Mr. Smith has been removed from his position. Fred W. Kye, of Buffalo, has been bonded and has succeeded to the duties of the office."

It was said today that a shortage of about \$8,000 was discovered by the audit company when it examined the books of the commission and state hospitals which were turned over to it at the time the beef and provision thefts were reported from the Matteawan State Hospital about three months ago.

## "COWARDLY ATTACK," DECLARES MITCHELL

### John Hopes "The Wrong Done Me" May Inspire Non-Union Miners.

(Special to The Call.)  
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 27.—John Mitchell has shown his hand in the fight being waged by the Belmont-Carnegie-Schwab interests to have Mitchell re-established in the good graces of the United Mine Workers.

Some of the Mitchell workers here have received the following letter from him: "It is my earnest hope that the cowardly attack made upon me without giving me a chance to speak in my own behalf may not discourage the good men of the anthracite field. Indeed, I trust that the wrong done me may inspire the mine workers with renewed courage that the organization may grow strong and prosper, thus being able to fill the great mission for which it was founded."

As already indicated in dispatches from the coal regions to The Call, the so-called protest meetings in favor of Mitchell have been organized by preachers, merchants and lawyers who are aghast at the prospect of such "safe and conservative" leaders as Mitchell being supplanted in the leadership of the miners by men who know what they want and are willing to fight for it.

The most successful Mitchell meetings are held in districts where the fewest union men are located, so John now occupies the position of a union man appealing to unorganized miners to condemn the action of a miner who has repudiated him and the capitalist Civic Federation which pays his fat salary.

## LORDS WILL REJECT THE BLOODY VETO

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A virtual notice that the lords will reject the veto bill introduced by Premier Asquith was served on the house of commons today by Austen Chamberlain, a Conservative leader.

"If the bill as framed by the premier is the government's last word," Chamberlain said, "it will never pass."

Chamberlain said the Conservatives would co-operate with the government only on condition that a reformation of the lords was undertaken on lines that would preserve the independent character of the second chamber. He made an opposition amendment to the veto bill.

## TURKISH TROOPS IN VIOLENT MUTINY

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—A news agency dispatch from Constantinople reports that the Yildiz Kiosk garrison at the Turkish capital mutinied today when ordered to Yemen, Arabia, to crush the native revolt.

The dispatch added that the mutineers, reinforced by a battery of artillery, were besieged in the palace barracks by loyal troops and that a fight was expected at any time. Grave fears are felt that the mutiny will extend to the entire Turkish army.

## STRIKE-CRUSHING GOV. OF MARYLAND DEAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—John Lee Carroll, former governor of the state of Maryland, died at his home here this morning after a long illness.

Carroll was once famous because it was in his administration, from 1876 to 1880, that the great Baltimore and Ohio railroad strike occurred. It was crushed by the aid of Federal troops, which Carroll commanded.

## SOCIALISTS DEMAND SENATE'S ABOLITION

### At Mass Meeting It Is Pointed Out as Undemocratic Institution.

The abolition of the United States senate as a totally undemocratic institution which exists solely for protecting the privileges of the few against the interests of the many, was demanded last night by Morris Hillquit, Algonon Lee, and Meyer London, who addressed a mass meeting of workmen at Cooper Union.

The audience heartily concurred with the speakers' condemnation of the senate, and at the close of the meeting adopted a resolution asking for the abolition of the senate at the earliest moment possible.

The scathing arraignment of the senate followed a careful review of the facts connected with the present senatorial deadlock at Albany. The efforts of the "patriot of 14th street," as Murphy was described, to "elect" William F. Sheehan, a tool of Ryan, to the senate, was pointed out as proof that there is no difference between the Republican and Democratic parties as far as the working class is concerned.

A resolution was adopted which read as follows: "Whereas through the private appropriation of the land, the rise of great machine industry, the growth of corporations and trusts, and the reduction of the mass of the people to the status of propertyless wage workers, individually helpless in the face of the combinations of capitalists who control the means of employment and the supplies of the necessities of life, the people of the United States are now confronted with social and economic problems which could not be dreamed of in the days when the Constitution was adopted; and

"Whereas this development of capitalism is dividing the people ever more and more sharply into two classes, with mutually antagonistic interests, and driving those classes into a relentless struggle—a struggle for power on the one hand and on the other hand a struggle for liberty and the means of life; and

"Whereas such changed conditions call for new laws and public policies, and no peaceful solution of the burning questions of the day can be hoped for unless the tolling and disinherited masses of the people are able to use the machinery of the federal government for the adoption of such laws and policies; and

"Whereas the United States senate, with its long terms and its indirect method of election, was originally intended to give and actually does give special representation to wealth as opposed to representation of the people, and acts as an effective bar to the fulfillment of the people's will through their directly elected representatives; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we regard the United States senate as a thoroughly undemocratic institution, an obstacle to the progress of the working class, and a danger to the welfare of the American people; and be it further

Resolved, That we regard the demand for the popular election of United States senators as a step in the right direction, and we urge all workmen and all friends of progress to strive for the adoption of an amendment to that effect.

"We hold, however, that this will but partially reduce the evil. The constitution of the Senate is essentially undemocratic, in that it gives to the smallest states a representation equal with that of the most populous, thus

(Continued on Page 2.)

## PLAN TO PROBE MATCH INDUSTRY

### Resolution Asks Investigation of Disease Prevailing Among the Workers.

An inquiry into the activities of the match trust will be made under the direction of the President, if the senate concurs in a joint resolution passed by the house today.

The measure was presented in accordance with the recommendation made by the President in his annual message that legislation be enacted prohibiting the use of white phosphorus and other poisonous substances in the manufacture of matches. Complaints were made that the condition of labor in the match industry is deplorable, the use of white phosphorus and other poisons in match manufacture causing necrosis of the jaw and other deadly diseases.

As a step in the direction of enacting legislation sought by the President, the committee on ways and means reported a resolution authorizing an investigation of match manufacture, the inquiry to be directed by the President, and the facts to be reported to Congress at its next session. The resolution authorizes the President first to ascertain present conditions of manufacture as affecting the health of the employees. Second, what substitution, if any, can be found by which the dangers can be minimized in the manufacture, distribution and use of matches. Third, whether these substitutes are free from patent control and secret formulas for manufacture and open and unrestricted general use.

The President is directed to report "complete and detailed information as to the commercial condition under which this industry is carried on, whether controlled by any combination or trust and whether the sale of the product is in any way restricted or regulated by the producers beyond the point of free and reasonable competition in trade."

A review of the conditions under which workers in the match industry have been toiling and the provisions of the Each bill are given on page 4 of this issue.

## ANOTHER "PROFIT SHARING" GAME

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27.—According to reports, the Westinghouse interests, employing about 30,000 men, are preparing to take their workers in as "stockholders," a plan similar to that put into operation by the United States Steel Corporation.

It is said that the first move in the matter will be made at a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Switch and Signal Company, to be held here on March 14.

## MAINE RAISERS ARE BANKRUPT

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Two hundred men will be laid off tomorrow and all work in the raising of the wreck of the battleship Maine suspended, unless the United States Congress makes a further appropriation. It is given out that scarcely enough money is available from the original appropriation of \$300,000 to hire guards for the machinery, barges, etc., during suspension of work.

The local Spanish newspapers are declaring that the United States is purposely delaying the work, knowing that barring the wreck will prove that the battleship was destroyed by an internal explosion.

## PROBE SCHWAB-KNOX BATTLESHIP SCANDAL

### Senate Wants to Know What "Patriotic" Inducements Were Given Argentina.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Resolutions were adopted today by the senate calling upon the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether the Argentine government has been given the benefit of secret plans of the United States in the matter of the construction of the two battleships now being constructed for Argentina by private shipbuilding concerns in this country. Charles M. Schwab is said to be the chief beneficiary of the arrangement.

The resolutions were presented by Senator La Follette. One directed to the Secretary of State ordered that official to supply the senate with a full statement as to any negotiations on the subject between the State Department and the Argentine government.

Senator Gallinger moved to modify by leaving it to the discretion of the Secretary to furnish "if not incompatible with the interests of this government." Mr. La Follette resisted the amendment, but it was voted in, 44 to 28.

The Wisconsin senator said that it had been charged that the officials had surrendered the secret plans of the Navy Department, and he argued that if this was true it would be improper to give the department any discretion in the matter.

The resolution directed to the Secretary of the Navy called for full information covering the entire question, the following being a specimen provision:

"Were the plans of the new battleships No. 24 and 25 marked 'confidential' furnished to the Argentine republic? Were the plans of our submerged torpedo tubes and the fire control system furnished to the Bethlehem Steel Company or to the Argentine republic for use in the two battleships now under construction in this country for the account of the Argentine republic? Has the Bethlehem Steel Company been furnished with the books or specifications marked 'confidential' or with any appendices to such books?"

## CHICAGO ELECTRICAL WORKERS CALL STRIKE

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A strike among the electrical workers of Chicago was declared this afternoon following the breaking off of negotiations between members of the union and a committee of the Chicago Telephone Company.

Over eight hundred electrical workers, it is said, are affected by the order. The calling of the strike followed a conference between Martin J. Healy, of Local No. 9 of the electrical workers, and President B. F. Sunny and General Manager A. S. Hubbard.

According to Healy the officials of the company refused to accede to the demands of the men.

## BRANDENBURG ON TRIAL

Broughton Brandenburg, magazine writer and "exposer of Socialism," was placed on trial yesterday in General Sessions, charged with forgery in the second degree. On July 9 last it is alleged that Brandenburg forged a check of \$50, signing the name of Harry P. Steger, an editor with Doubleday, Page & Co. It is charged that the prisoner gave the check to Hugh J. Logan, of 395 East 167th street, who cashed it.

## WE ARE ALL SO EXCITED ABOUT MRS. DRUMMOND'S NECKLACE

The first thing they did was to search the steamer passengers. Then they told the reporters, and the reporters did the rest.

The first and second class passengers wouldn't stand for being searched wholesale like that, so one of them probably walked down the gangplank of the Amerika Sunday afternoon with the \$150,000 worth of jewels belonging to Mrs. Maldwin Drummond.

Mrs. Drummond wore the missing jewels at a dinner in the Amerika's Ritz-Carlton restaurant on Saturday night. Nobody knows just why she did this, but Mrs. Drummond probably thought it was in good taste. The next morning the gems were gone.

That is the story told, and unless the pearls and diamonds were paste most clever thief made a record haul. But even if they were paste Mrs. Drummond has got as much advertising out of them as though they had been genuine.

Mrs. Drummond was formerly the wife of Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, who was killed in that city some years ago under circumstances which none of the newspapers dared to print. There is a story told among all classes of persons familiar with the case that at least one man, a cab driver, and one woman, the keeper of a house, are now living abroad on income from the Field estate.

self accidentally with an automatic revolver he was cleaning.

Tell it to Paul Morton! Before her marriage to Field Mrs. Drummond was Miss Albertina Huck, daughter of a Chicago "working man."

In 1898 she was married to Maldwin Drummond, "son of an English banker, nephew of the late Sir Arthur Victor Wellington Drummond, and a great-grandson of the fourth Viscount Strathallan."

The former Mrs. Field took with her in this marriage about \$1,000,000 of the Field estate. She is now an English subject.

This is all a part of the story, gentle reader; there are the newspapers to prove it.

be a reflection on the other women who have employed her to suspect her. I am sure she is honest. She was six years with one family and eight with another, and she came to me highly recommended."

So, there you are. Go search the steamer passengers, who probably attended the Ritz-Carlton dinner with Mrs. Drummond and saw her put them into the dresser in her stateroom, but don't by inference even insult my rich friends.

Glance at this quotation from a capitalist report of the affair: "Mr. and Mrs. Drummond paid \$410 apiece for their staterooms. Mr. Drummond paid \$77.55 for his valet's room, and Mrs. Drummond paid \$77.55 for her maid occupied. This was by no means all of the expense, however, as Mr. and Mrs. Drummond did not take their meals in the regular first class dining room, but ate in the A. C. C. restaurant."

Mrs. Drummond herself gave the following description of the ornaments to the police: "One three-strand black and white pearl necklace, made of 275 or 285 pearls and set with a platinum chain.

One 14-karat diamond brooch with a black pearl (larger than a dime) pendant. One pair of black earrings, set with diamonds. One large black pearl ring, set with diamonds, and bought recently at Christie's in Paris.

## ALBANY INSURGENTS REMAIN UP A TREE

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The formal withdrawal of Edward M. Sheehan from the senatorial race and the attack on Charles F. Murphy by Congressman Martin W. Littleton, another aspirant for senatorial honors, will have little effect on the legislature, Democrats and insurgents declare. Both sides are still firm and the only change that can take place, the members say, is Sheehan's withdrawal, and this they do not expect.

Sheehan's plan to withdraw was known to the Sheehan men last week, as was indicated in a statement declaring that even if all the other candidates should retire Sheehan would remain in the contest until the close of the legislative session.

Sheehan will gain no votes by the action of Sheehan. Those who have been supporting him in the long contest have been influenced by the hostility to Sheehan and they are willing to vote for any other anti-Sheehan man mentioned in the balloting.

The insurgents say they will not concentrate on any man until there are indications that the deadlock will be broken.

## AUSTRALIA BARS "OUR" MEAT TRUST

### Won't Permit Scandals and Merciless Methods Common Elsewhere.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 27.—The commonwealth of Australia served notice on the business world today that it would not harbor foreign "trusts." The following memorandum on the subject was given to the press by Sir R. W. Best, minister of trade and customs:

"For several months past it has been an open secret that representatives of the American meat trust have been visiting Australia ostensibly with the object of extending its operations here. The government is determined to take immediate and drastic action to discourage, and, if necessary, to prohibit its operations in Australia. It is not proposed to wait until the combine secures vested interests in this country."

"The minister of trade and customs is consulting with the attorney general with the view to bring the full force of the present law into operation, and, if necessary, obtaining further legislation.

"The action of the government will extend to trust operations in Australia whether conducted directly or indirectly, and will not permit the repetition in Australia of the scandals and merciless methods characterizing monopolies in other parts of the world."

## RAILROAD LAYS OFF 750 MEN

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.—In accordance with a plan of retrenchment the Milwaukee road will lay off men in the shops in Milwaukee, Dubuque, Minneapolis and Green Bay tonight. At the Milwaukee offices this afternoon the exact number of men to be laid off here could not be given, but it was expected that about 700 would be called upon to quit work.

The only reason given by the officials for the action was the plan to reduce running shop expenses an average of about 25 per cent.

The officials also refuse to make any statement as to possibility of the men being taken back to work in the future, stating only that such action is absolutely indefinite.

## ON THIRD ATTEMPT GETS INTO COUNTRY

Wasyl Naisvirovich, a husky Lithuanian twenty-one years old, got through the Ellis Island gate into the real United States yesterday, but he had had to cross the Atlantic three times to do it. Naisvirovich got here for the first time in the middle of last month, when he arrived on board the steamship President Grant. He has a brother in Brooklyn who is willing to look out for him, but the immigration officials, after finding that Naisvirovich had only \$18 in his pockets, ordered him deported, according to custom.

He sailed for Hamburg on the President Grant on January 28, and when he got there found that the brother in Brooklyn had called him money for the passage back and \$30 besides. While waiting for the America, on which he arrived here Sunday, to sail from Hamburg, Naisvirovich fell into the hands of a swindler and reached Ellis Island with \$4 less than he had when he made the first trip. So he had him up again.

But yesterday the Brooklyn brother was before the special board of inquiry, made a speech and put on the table \$250 which he said he had

## 3,000 BOX MAKERS OUT ON FIRST DAY

### Many More Workers Will Walk Out Today—Sixty Shops Tied Up.

Nearly 3,000 boys and girls responded to the call for a general walkout issued by the Paper Box Makers' Union and at noon yesterday laid down their tools and marched to the strike headquarters, 151 Clinton street. The walkout was peaceful. There were no arrests, as nearly always happens in strikes on the East Side.

The call for the strike was announced by a poster with big red type, distributed in the district where the paper box shops are located, yesterday morning while the workers were on their way to work. From noon until 5 o'clock in the evening workers continued to parade in groups to the strike headquarters.

Those who were the first to walk out acted as the reception committee, and when workers from a new shop called at the headquarters they were received with applause by the committee. There was great enthusiasm at the headquarters from noon until late in the evening, as the pickets reported that they had been successful in trying to picket shops and that they expected to cripple completely the paper box shops located on the lower East Side.

The workers in the sixty shops did not go out all together, but kept walking out from noon until 4 in the afternoon. As soon as the employees of a shop came down they held a shop meeting and drew up a list of demands.

Two secretaries were busy enrolling new members and taking initiation fees. Among those who enrolled yesterday were a number of children who had been compelled to work and help support their old parents. The strikers were highly elated when the pickets reported that the workers employed by the Favorite Box Company, Wooster and 4th street, the biggest shop in the trade, had struck and were on their way to the headquarters.

Late in the afternoon a mass meeting was held, at which many prominent unionists delivered addresses. Pickets will be stationed near all shops this morning, and the committee will continue to call the workers out.

A demand for dressing rooms for the girls will be made in addition to the demand for higher wages and fewer working hours.

M. Friedlander, organizer of the union, told a Call reporter last night that he was confident the bosses would give in and that the strike would be won during the course of a week.

The strikers have the full sympathy of the public in their fight against the dangerous conditions that have prevailed in their shops. It is recognized that they have done the right thing in using their own power instead of trusting to "laws" which are never enforced.

## MAYWALD GETS OFF EXPLOSIVES BOARD

Mayor Gaynor received yesterday the resignation of Frederick J. Maywald from the municipal explosive commission. Maywald stated that "the presence of private business" prevents his giving the commission proper attention.

Maywald was appointed by Mayor Gaynor last year on the recommendation of the American Chemical Society, from whom his successor will be nominated. There are four members of the municipal explosive commission and they receive \$100 each per sitting.

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LOST BY 7 VOTES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.—Wesman's suffrage received a setback in Indiana today when the lower house of the general assembly killed the bill granting women the right to vote in municipal elections.

Advocates, however, are hopeful of getting such a bill through the next legislature, as the measure today was killed by a vote of only 49 to 41.

## CENSORIOUS REPORT DRIVES HIM TO DEATH

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27.—James Bolton, assistant city engineer, killed himself today after having received yesterday over a censorious report made by a city council committee which investigated the engineers' department.

## WRECKED SAILORS ARE LANDED

Members of the crew of the steamship "The ...", wrecked off the coast of ... were landed today at ...

**BRYAN OFFERED \$1,000,000 BRIBE?**

**While Member of Congress He Received Huge Offer, Story Says.**

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 27.—William J. Bryan was offered a bribe of \$1,000,000 for his vote while a member of Congress, according to a story in the Omaha World-Herald. The offer was made while Bryan was a member of Congress during the Cleveland administration. At that time he was one of the committee of ways and means. The bribe was offered Bryan on condition that he should not bring in a minority report on the bill to issue \$150,000,000 of bonds, payable in gold, principal and interest.

**BOURNE ATTACKS TEDDY AND TAFT**

**Oregon Senator Declared They Misused the Power of Federal Patronage.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon, in the course of a speech tonight in the senate, made an attack on President Taft and on ex-President Roosevelt. The senator was discussing the "Oregon plan" of voting direct for delegate to national party conventions. He charged that President Roosevelt used the federal patronage to nominate his successor in office and to "thwart the will of the people."

**N. J. TRIES MEN IN ELECTION FRAUDS**

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 27.—The first men accused in the election corruption cases were called for trial this morning before Judge Joline. They were Charles Crane, an election officer of the third precinct, third ward, who was charged with leaving his duties and attempting to vote in another precinct on another name, and Martin Carrigan, a freeman, charged with procuring illegal voters. Both defendants changed their original pleas of not guilty to non vult contendere. Prosecutor Scovel moved that sentences on the defendants be deferred until all the cases had been tried. The trials to follow will be started a week from the coming Wednesday, and the court ordered struck off to be drawn for the trials.

**MOTHER COMMITS AN ATROCIOUS CRIME**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Taking her two babies from their play this afternoon, Mrs. Emma Lutz forced them to drink washing potash, and after watching their dying agonies, took a dose of the same herself. When the husband, Charles Lutz, returned to his home at 122 Cedar street from his day's work, the woman lay dead in bed. She was so badly burned about the throat that she could not talk, and she lay on the floor where she had laid the little ones, dressed in their best clothes, for several hours.

**BORDEN'S COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK**

From thoroughly and regularly inspected dairies.

**STRIKE OF GROCERY DRIVERS TO SPREAD**

**Will Affect Every Wholesale Grocer in Greater City, Strikers Say.**

The strike of the grocery drivers, which started several days ago, will become general and will affect every wholesale grocer in the Greater City this morning, according to a statement issued at the strike headquarters yesterday.

**STANDS CONVICTED OF SERIOUS CHARGE**

**Army Captain, Officer's Wife, and Child Involved in Filthy Mess.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—All possibility of a second trial for Captain Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Infantry, U. S. A., who was dishonorably dismissed from the army after a secret court-martial, has been eliminated, said army officers here today, as a result of President Taft's approval of the court's sentence.

**UNION MAN HURT AT BOSS' BANK**

The bank clerks' fight against the bosses is becoming sharper. When a committee from the union visited A. L. Kass, who has a banking establishment at 122 Essex street, last night to serve notice of their demands, the banker and his son immediately ripped out some insults and tried to put the members of the committee out. A melee began in which one of the clerks was badly hurt.

**GOTCH LOSES HIS MATCH**

Frank Gotch, the champion wrestler of the world, failed in his attempt to throw three men in one hour at Suiga's Harlem Casino last night before a well filled house. Each opponent was to be disposed of in twenty minutes' time.

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**SOCIALISTS DEMAND SENATE'S ABOLITION**

**FIGHT EXPECTED SOON IN MEXICO**

**Federals March South From Juarez to Find and Attack Madero.**

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 27.—A second command of federals left Juarez tonight for the south to meet the Madero army. These troops, 500 in number, are trained over the Mexican Northwestern railroad and expect to flank Madero and his insurgents, who are moving south along the Mexican Central toward Chihuahua, followed by the 500 federals who left Juarez last Friday on the National line.

**SAW MAN KILLED IN MATTEAWAN**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Joseph Seery, a patient at the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, in a statement made today to Assistant District Attorney Edward A. Conger, declared that he saw George Galbraith, an attendant, strike John E. Nugent, the patient whose lifeless body was found on the floor of his room in the Matteawan asylum on the morning of Friday, February 3.

**STREET CAR ADOPTS CARRIE NATION PLAN**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 27.—An empty street car, on the way to the barn in charge of Motorman Frank Keller, ran wild down the steep descent of Glenway avenue this evening through the motorman losing control of it, and dashed into the saloon at 8th street, owned by Charles Roth, severely injuring two men who were sitting at tables in the saloon. The motorman jumped and escaped injury.

**TEA**

Sold in Sealed Packages Only.

**White Rose CEYLON TEA**

TEA

TEA

TEA

TEA

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**SOCIALISTS DEMAND SENATE'S ABOLITION**

**FIGHT EXPECTED SOON IN MEXICO**

**Federals March South From Juarez to Find and Attack Madero.**

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 27.—A second command of federals left Juarez tonight for the south to meet the Madero army. These troops, 500 in number, are trained over the Mexican Northwestern railroad and expect to flank Madero and his insurgents, who are moving south along the Mexican Central toward Chihuahua, followed by the 500 federals who left Juarez last Friday on the National line.

**SAW MAN KILLED IN MATTEAWAN**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Joseph Seery, a patient at the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, in a statement made today to Assistant District Attorney Edward A. Conger, declared that he saw George Galbraith, an attendant, strike John E. Nugent, the patient whose lifeless body was found on the floor of his room in the Matteawan asylum on the morning of Friday, February 3.

**STREET CAR ADOPTS CARRIE NATION PLAN**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 27.—An empty street car, on the way to the barn in charge of Motorman Frank Keller, ran wild down the steep descent of Glenway avenue this evening through the motorman losing control of it, and dashed into the saloon at 8th street, owned by Charles Roth, severely injuring two men who were sitting at tables in the saloon. The motorman jumped and escaped injury.

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**What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing**

**WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.**  
The Women's Trade Union League has issued the second number of a bulletin designed to keep the members informed on the activities of the organization. The bulletin not only gives the dates when meetings are to be held, but also an account of all committee meetings. The league appeals to all members to take an active part in the work of the organization and not put the work on thirty members, as was the case during 1910. Election of officers will be held at the meeting on Monday night, March 6.

**Our Contest Will Begin Tomorrow**

Tomorrow will begin our contest for subscriptions. This does not mean that you cannot join the contest. Enrollments will be accepted as long as the contest will last. Of course, the chances of winning any of the principal prizes are better for those who enroll early. If you contemplate joining the contest, do so now by sending in the blank below and signing your name and address thereon. Do not delay; send in your name today and start right away with the work of securing subscribers.

**SCHOOL PRINCIPAL TO BE TRIED TODAY**

The elementary schools committee will hold a hearing at the Board of Education building today in regard to charges made against Bernard Cronson, principal of Public School 3 at 490 Hudson street. The charges include violation of the rules in soliciting contributions for school purposes without obtaining permission of the Board of Education. The money was to be used in buying a press on which was to be printed a school newspaper. Cronson refused to discuss the charges yesterday.

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# WILL CONGRESS PUT STOP TO PHOSPHOROUS POISONING?

## Representatives at Washington Have Chance to Put Stop to One of the Most Horrible Forms of Exploitation in the World—Workers Die of Loathsome Disease for Pitiful Wages.

By FREDERICK SUMNER.

Congress has another opportunity to show its complete disregard of working class interests in the matter of the phosphorous bill, which was introduced before it in June, 1910, and referred to the ways and means committee for report. The bill provides for the imposition of a prohibitive tax on white phosphorous matches, and President Taft, in his message on December 6 last, recommended this means of "stamping out a very serious abuse."

White phosphorus is one of the worst poisons used in industry. It is not only poisonous in its effects on the match workers, but match heads made from it are often used as a means of committing suicide, and large numbers of little children who suck off the match heads die in fearful agony every year. Since children die in this way, and men and women commit suicide, the parlor match that has around in almost every home affords a too easy means for committing murder.

The whole subject of poisonous phosphorus in the match industry was investigated in 1909 by the United States bureau of labor in co-operation with the American Association for Labor Legislation, and the result of the investigation was published in Bulletin 46 of the bureau of labor in May, 1910.

### A Loathsome Disease.

Phosphorous necrosis, or "phossy jaw," as it is commonly called, is caused by the absorption of minute particles of phosphorus through the teeth or gums. Inflammation is set up, which extends along the jaw, killing the teeth and gums. The gums become swollen and purple, the teeth loosen and drop out, and the victim in this early stage suffers terrible agony.

The jaw bones then begin slowly to decompose and pass away in the form of a nauseating pus. The stench from the decomposing bone is so horrible that dentists and physicians endeavor to avoid sufferers from "phossy jaw." The pus sometimes breaks through the neck or the face in the form of an abscess, or, if the mouth is not continually washed out, it mixes with the saliva, is swallowed, and poisons the entire system.

When the disease gets a hold, the only remedy is the cutting out of the diseased jaw. An entire jaw frequently has to be cut out, and sometimes both upper and lower jaws have been removed at the same operation, and the sufferer, after untold agonies, frequently dies.

In addition to the danger of con-

tracting "phossy jaw," there is an additional menace to the health of the workers on account of breathing daily air that is laden with phosphorous fumes, which sets up chronic poisoning that takes the form of anemia. Many physicians regard this as being even more destructive to health than "phossy jaw" itself, since it lowers the vitality of the workers and lays them open to all manner of diseases that they would otherwise escape.

### Workers and Wages.

There are sixteen match factories in the United States, fifteen of which are reported as employing 3,591 workers. Of these, 2,024 are men, 1,253 girls sixteen years of age and over, and 314 children under sixteen years of age. Of the total number of workers, 65 per cent are exposed to this hideous disease; but the women and children, much more than the men, 95 per cent of the women and 83 per cent of the children being exposed to it.

These workers receive a princely recompense for the privilege of working for their employers' profit, and at the same time taking the chance of getting "phossy jaw." The weekly wages of 1,888 workers were investigated. Of these, 23.26 per cent earned under \$6 a week, and only 33.52 per cent earned \$10 or more. Of the men and boys, 66.5 per cent earned under \$10 a week; of the women and girls, 95.6 per cent earned under \$10 weekly.

### The Employers' Lie.

Those who know the watchful care exercised over the working class will not be surprised to learn that the match workers' employers claim to have taken every care to guard their slaves against the disease, and it is no uncommon thing to hear them say that "phossy jaw" does not exist in America, and has not existed "in a serious form" for many years past.

That is just a plain lie. It may be due to the crass ignorance of the most elementary and obvious fact that employers are in the habit of exhibiting, or it may be a lie "frigid and calculated." We are concerned only with the fact, and we go to prove it.

### What Europe Knows.

Years of European experience in the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches have resulted in its absolute prohibition in many countries by means of an international treaty, the first of its kind in history. Austria, Denmark, Finland, France and her colonies, Germany,

Great Britain and her crown colonies, Italy, Luxembourg, and Spain have agreed absolutely to prohibit its use in match manufacture, as well as the importation, exportation and sale of matches containing it. Australia, which has not manufactured them, prohibits their importation. Norway and Sweden, while permitting their manufacture, prohibit their sale to their own people. Complete prohibition was passed by the lower house of the Swedish parliament, but it was amended by the upper house, one of its members saying that if people in other countries liked to poison themselves with the matches they were at liberty to do so. The Canadian government has just introduced a bill into parliament to prohibit the use of the poison, and there is no doubt that the bill will become law.

It is noticeable that the one great European country that is not in line with the rest of European countries is Russia. Even that barbarous country, however, has done more than we have yet attempted. In 1892 a tax, estimated to be prohibitive, was placed on white phosphorous matches. In 1905 the tax was doubled, and in 1906 one Russian match in fifty contained the poison.

In attempting to abolish the disease by regulating the use of the white phosphorous, European governments made rules so strict that the smaller manufacturers were forced out of business. The regulations provided for dental and medical inspection at the cost of the employer; factories had to be built according to plans furnished by the government, and separate dressing rooms, wash rooms, and lunch rooms, with mouth wash and soap and towels, were compulsory. Hours of labor were regulated, and women and children were excluded from many departments. Notices warning employees of their danger were posted in prominent places, and employers were compelled to read the notices to their workers at regular intervals.

All these regulations, stringently enforced, were powerless to prevent the disease, with the result already stated. Thus, European experience, based on scores of reports from special commissions, is unanimous in condemning the use of the poison. The amount of poisonous phosphorous used in matches in Europe was never so great as is used in the double dip American parlor match. In Europe the greatest amount used was 10 per cent, while in the United States it varies from 14 to 20 per cent.

The analysis of the air in a typical English factory showed .02 milligrams. The report of the New York commissioner of labor, just published, shows that as high as 1.1 milligrams per 100 liters of air have been found in factories in New York state, and in another, .28 milligrams. The danger of the disease to American workers is therefore more than double that to European workers.

### Gallery of Horrors.

The manufacturers claim that serious cases of "phossy jaw" have not existed in this country for twenty years. Let us see.

This is a typical case of the dread disease: "Eight years ago Mary Wilson, twenty-one, tall, strong, and full of the joy of life, married Henry Welsh. She had worked for years in the match factory, and continued to work there after marriage. But two months later she commenced to have trouble with her teeth. Dr. A. treated her, operating November 15, 1901. He performed a second operation August 11, 1903, removing several large splinters of bone from her jaw. She grew no better, and Dr. B. treated her daily at her home. As the trouble continued she went to Drs. C. and D., and is receiving medical treatment from them at the present time. Three years ago an abscess opened through her right jaw, and one year ago another on the left. Both require constant bandaging. She can scarcely open her lips enough to speak. All of her lower teeth, except the middle six, have come out, and several inches of the jaw bone are bare, with pus oozing from the sockets. The bone continues to die, and to dispose of itself in the most nauseating and dangerous manner. As the pus flows from the dead and decaying bone it mixes with the saliva and poisons the entire system.

"She has a boy six years old, a little girl of four, and a baby but two years old. "The odor is awful, but I can't help it," she mumbled. The doctors say perhaps they could cure me by cutting out my jaw, but I am young yet, and how would it look? I would rather be dead, I think." Here is a horrible case, reported in Bulletin 88: "Mr. H., on December 5, 1895, went to Doctor T. for treatment of necrosis of the jaw. According to the hospital records, when forty-six years of age and married, he was first admitted to the hospital on June 3, 1891, and remained there until June 1, 1892, and the record, the following:



A VICTIM.

He was discharged from the Pascale (N. J.) General Hospital after an operation which kept him there fifty-nine days. His entire lower jaw bone rotted out. He was a worker in a New Jersey match factory.

cluded: "Phosphorous necrosis; Dr. B., of Chicago, removed both upper and lower maxillae." "While on the operating table the patient swallowed his tongue, and in order to relieve imminent suffocation the surgeon cut an opening through the throat.

### Lived With Both Jaws Removed.

"With both upper and lower jaws entirely removed, and with the poison still continuing its deadly work, this man lived month after month, suffering untold agonies, and taking only occasional nourishment through a tube. Those who have experienced the fearful odor from advanced cases of phosphorous poisoning will understand the nature of this man's condition.

"The hospital records show that the patient was readmitted to the hospital on July 14, and discharged on August 3, 1896. A third entry shows that he was again admitted October 22 and discharged December 5. And a fourth and last entry records his admission on December 22 and his discharge on December 24, 1896. From current reports it appears that this victim lived but a few weeks longer."

Scores of such hideous stories of untold human suffering could be given, but we give only one more from Bulletin 88:

"According to the statement of two sisters of Alice A., both educated and refined women, she left school after one year in the academy—upon the death of her father—and went to work in the match factory. She was about seventeen years old, had perfect teeth, and always took good care of them, going on her own account to a dentist every three or four months to be sure they were perfectly sound.

"About 1901, after she had worked in the match factory perhaps seven years, she had trouble with her teeth and went to a dentist, who removed several splinters from her jaw. (Dr. A. administered the ether.) She never went back to the factory. Two years later, in 1903, when she was thirty-six years old, she was obliged to go to the hospital, where she had two operations a few weeks apart. Her right lower jaw was entirely removed—and also the teeth on her left front. She suffered terribly.

"Several other local people added similar statements with reference to this case, but here again the record books of the hospital furnish the documentary evidence.

### Typical Case Given.

"Alice A., aged thirty-five—Admitted October 15, 1903. Private patient of Dr. S. October 15, Dr. S. cured the jaw. Discharged, relieved, October 15 (p. 271). Dr. S. opened, cured and put in gauze drain. (P. 291.) Same entry as at top, with this addition:

"Six weeks ago had a tooth extracted, an abscess formed at seat of cavity, and Dr. S. opened it at his office. The bone became involved and he advised her to go to the hospital. She came in October 15 and Dr. S. cured out the diseased bone and she went home at night."

"Returned to hospital November 3, 1903, with more bone involved. Doctors S. and R. removed more diseased bone November 3. "November 26, wound nearly closed. Allowed to go home, but advised to come to hospital to have wound dressed. (P. 143, vol. 36, Sings. Rec.)

"Wound did not heal well. Returned to hospital April 30, 1904. Operation April 30, 1904. Doctor V. A. and G. Incision made over border of right side lower jaw. Right half of jaw removed just outside of symphysis. Wound did well. Pack still left in and patient allowed to go home to have dressing done outside. May 13, 1904."

"The suffering from the phosphorous poisoning finally affected her mind, said her sisters, until at times she is unable to recall that she ever worked in the match factory. Although she was a very pretty young woman, she is now frightfully disfigured and shuns everybody."

All these facts are well known to every member of Congress. They are even better known to every member of the ways and means committee that has been considering the Esch bill for months past.

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, August 15, 1910, special from Malone, N. Y., August 14.

September 5, 1910, Margaret E. O'Connor, the twenty-three-month-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. W. O'Connor, 615 Dix avenue, Detroit Mich., died in great agony as a result of having eaten the blue and red heads of a number of matches two days earlier. Dr. O'Connor called in Dr. W. A. Harper, 621 Dix avenue. They worked for several hours trying to save the child's life. The child, while unwatched for a very short time, went into a bedroom where she climbed upon a bed and reached from a bookcase a tin box containing the matches.—Detroit (Mich.) Journal, September 7, 1910.

My little boy died January 23, after eating a few match heads. I urge you to have the Esch bill passed.—E. B. Rowland, Iola, Wis., February 7, 1911.

Another father writes: The matches to my only boy, and he would not feel healed. You can imagine how I never thought using such stuff for matches.—Dr. Edwin K. Wood, Indiana, Pa., January 31, 1911.

"Every father and mother will know how difficult it is to keep little children from playing with matches, and it is terrible to contemplate how near to such a death many children have been.

### Suicide With Matches.

In yet another way poisonous matches are a menace. When the heads are dissolved in water, the concoction forms a handy poison, and the following recent cases can be multiplied many times:

October 14, 1910, John Vinzeno attempted suicide by eating match heads in the factory of Wessels & Nichols, at 455 West 45th street. He first soaked the match heads in water, but as he failed to get the desired result quickly enough he tried swallowing them whole. He was overpowered by fellow workmen and taken to the Flower Hospital, where Dr. Brainerd used a stomach pump on him.—New York Times, October 15, 1910.

October 30, 1910, Adolphus Talamini, a young Boston man, drank a decoction of matches in a Portland, Me., hotel in an alleged attempt to commit suicide. At the request of Boston authorities, he was arrested upon his release from the Maine General Hospital and taken to Boston November 2 by Officer James J. Gillen, of Station 4, Boston, where he is wanted for alleged embezzlement of \$80, the proceeds of a theatrical entertainment.—Portland (Me.) Express, November 2, 1910.

September 1, 1908, Concettina Barbitta, a domestic, aged nineteen, died at 8.05 a.m. She "boiled five boxes of matches in water and drank the solution" the day before. She was seized with nausea and vomiting and pain in the epigastrium. On admission to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, the day before her death her pulse was 112 and weak. Temperature was normal.

Anatomical diagnosis revealed: Phosphorus in feces; hemorrhage in lungs and submucosa of conjunctiva and uterus; cloudy swelling of liver and kidneys; congestion of lungs, liver, intestines, kidneys, brain, and mare marrow; ptosis of right kidney; supernumerary spleen.—Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Dr. Warfield T. Longcope.

All these facts are known to Congress, but Congress is too busy with its private interests to take the matter up and pass the Esch bill that will end these miseries.

### The Constitution Fails.

Some people have declared that the Esch bill is not constitutional. That is not surprising when it is remembered that the Esch bill is in the interests of the working class. Any measure of that sort is unconstitutional.

But it is absolutely constitutional. It provides for a prohibitive tax on poisonous matches, and if it is constitutional to tax out of existence the circulating notes of state banks in the interest of the money trust, the Esch bill is also constitutional. Oleomargarine sold a butter has been taxed out of existence by Congress.

And if it is constitutional to levy a tax on imports in the interests of an industry it is also constitutional to tax poisonous phosphorous matches in the interests of the workers and the public health.

We have heard too much talk of the Constitution and its opposition to reasonable legislation in working class interests. If a reasonable thing is unconstitutional, that shows that the Constitution is unreasonable, and we would be better without it. The Esch bill is reasonable and it is constitutional, and every Congressman knows it.

### Is There a Trust?

The ways and means committee have recommended to Congress that a special investigation be made to find out if there is a match trust! Three members of the committee seem to have cold feet in case somebody is going to make something. They say they fear a monopoly, and these men who are afraid are Seneca E. Payne, Ebenezer J. Hill and John Dalsell.

For our part we care nothing about a monopoly in this case. We want this loathsome disease abolished, and Congress must be made to do it before it adjourns.

### FREE TURNERSCHAFT.

The Freie Turnerschaft of Union Hill, N. J., held their second meeting on February 24. This organization is growing rapidly, being only a little over a week old and already having twenty-seven members. Part of the Turnerscheits are on hand and the next meeting of the organization will be held on March 5 at 3 p.m. in Beckers Hall.

### THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

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### Prosecutor Asks for Prison Sentence of Fifth Avenue Merchants.

Charged with undervaluations of goods imported from France, to which they pleaded guilty when arraigned on an indictment in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Max Rubel, president, and Louis J. Finkelstein, secretary, of Max Rubel & Co., importers and manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 75 Fifth avenue, were fined \$3,600 each by Judge Holt, which they promptly paid.

Federal District Attorney H. A. Wise asked for jail sentences for the prisoners, stating that for years the firm had been frequent violators of customs regulations. Judge Holt could not see the point of the prosecuting attorney, hence the fine. Rubel may now continue to undervalue importations for the next ten years, thereby saving thousands of dollars to the firm at the expense of the government. An occasional conviction may reduce the customs-saving profit so the government will share in some of the graft after all.

Henry M. Goldfogel, who very appropriately is the lawyer, told the judge that the importations consisted of only model gowns, for which his clients had been compelled to pay extravagant prices in Paris. He said that through the importation of the model gowns, which in the course of a season became valueless to manufacturers in this country, his clients were benefiting mechanics and business men on this side of the Atlantic, and that the undervaluation of finery purchased abroad had been a common practice among business men here. The case of his clients, he argued, was exactly like that of Stiner and Burford, two other importers recently fined by Judge Martin.

The articles concerning Wise charged that Rubel had sworn falsely were spreads, curtains, table cloths and a cloak. He added that the foreign value of the illegally entered merchandise was \$18,000 and that through false consular invoice the Rubel corporation had cheated the government out of 40 per cent of duty on all the importations, part of which were entered as passenger's baggage.

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101ST, 128 W.—3-4 rooms in fine condition; \$12.50-\$18.50.  
147TH, 504 W.—Six large, light rooms, bath, hot water; near park; \$22; inducements.  
117TH, 125 W.—Large 4 room apartment; \$14; near L or subway.  
181ST, 615 W.—4-5 rooms; all improvements; all light; small families; \$20-\$24.  
187TH, 245 W.—5-6 rooms, bath, hot water; near subway; \$21-\$24.

### UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

87TH, 654 E.—3 rooms, bath, \$23; select neighborhood.  
107TH, 54 E.—4 light rooms; bath, hot water; elegant furniture; \$10-\$17.  
83D, 610 E.—3 light rooms; improvements; hot water; half month free; \$10-\$11.  
102D, 300 E., cor. 34 st. and 4 rooms, bath, rent, reasonable; adults; \$15.  
110TH, 500 E.—3 large, light rooms, newly altered; \$10; store with cellar, \$22.  
122D, 137 E.—3 light rooms; bath; hot water; supply; \$21; janitor.  
107TH, 245 E.—Just renovated, new 4 large rooms, bath, hot water; \$17.  
130TH, 674 E.—4-5 large, light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; \$10-\$20.

### UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Broad.

HOB AV., 1512, near 17th-3, 4 rooms, steam, improvements; \$10-\$12.  
2ND AV., 107 E.—11; cor. E. 180TH—Flats, bath, rent, reasonable; adults; \$15.  
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 165, cor. 187TH—3-4 rooms, bath, hot water; \$10-\$12.  
WESTERN AV., 128, near 107TH—3 rooms, bath, hot water; half month free; \$10.  
110TH, 232 E.—Four rooms, bath, hot water; ready to care; \$14.  
140TH, 439 E.—Five large, light rooms; bath; month free.

### UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Broad.

107TH, 245 E.—Just renovated, new 4 large rooms, bath, hot water; \$17.  
130TH, 674 E.—4-5 large, light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; \$10-\$20.

### UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 409 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

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INDEPENDENT JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF GREAT N. Y., meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 666 Fulton St., 2d floor, near 1st St., Manhattan.

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WOMEN'S FEDERAL UNION OF LAUREL meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a.m. at the La. Club, 100 W. 11th St., near 1st St.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local 676, meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday of every month, 8 p.m., at the La. Club, 100 W. 11th St., near 1st St.

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SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS  
107 W. 4th St., near 10th St.  
UNION MADE BADGES, MONTHLY UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOID NOVELTIES  
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### MASSACHUSETTS

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 4. The meeting tonight of Branch 4 at 305 West 54th street, will be largely devoted to a lecture by Edward F. Cassidy on "Organization as a Necessary Prelude to the Insurrection of Socialism."

Branch 5. The financial secretary of Branch 5 desires the addresses of the following comrades: John Abt, Anna Blensieck, Samuel Karp, Beatrice Lesser, John Grace, Gilbert Sackman, Charles Schaefer, Sigmund Werner.

Rand School Extension Class.

The Rand School Extension Class in English Grammar meets this evening at the Yorkville headquarters, 1463 Third Avenue. The class meets every Tuesday night at the above address.

Young People's Societies. Notice!

Will the secretaries and organizers of all Young People's Socialist societies communicate immediately with P. Sumner Boyd, 125 Manhattan street, city, who is acting as secretary for a special committee of the central committee, Socialist party, to inquire into and report upon the Young Socialist organizations in Local New York? This is important, and should be attended to without delay.

Notice!

All comrades who have tickets for the suffrage dance and have not settled for them will kindly do so on Thursday evening at the Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street. There will be a meeting of the committee of the suffrage dance on Thursday at the above address.

Branch 4 Entertainment.

The annual entertainment and ball of Branch 4, on the West Side, will take place on Sunday, March 5. The committee has done excellent work in making this year's festival equal to any of the five previous annual affairs that have been held on the West Side.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

DR. A. CARR, SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 122 E. 94th St. Tel. 3207-Lenox.

DR. PH. LEWIN, SURGEON DENTIST. 350 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DR. S. BERLIN, SURGEON DENTIST. 12 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

MRS. L. & I. HERMANN, SURGEON DENTISTS. 129 1/2 4th St., cor. 12th Ave., Brooklyn, 1st floor, 2nd Bay Ridge.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have them examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE.

DR. L. H. KRAMER, OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN. 1 M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 190 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1. & up. Open Even.

GEORGE OBERDORFER, PHARMACEUT. 1908 Eighth Ave., Near 126th St.

My West Co-operative Cigar Union Made by Comrades. \$2.25 per box of 50. More than sold at 10c in Man. Union Street Store. TRY THEM.

West Side. The program for the entertainment will be published in this paper during the week. There are excellent numbers and the committee feels sure that this feature of the festival will be a great success.

Conference on Naturalization.

A conference of party branches, progressive trade unions, and other radical organizations has been called by the naturalization committee of Local New York to meet April 7, 1911, at the Labor Temple, at 8 p.m. The purpose of this conference is to establish a permanent office in the city of New York to aid and facilitate the naturalization of progressive and radical workmen in this city and also to watch and influence naturalization legislation to the end that the same may be simplified and made less restricted. Each organization may send two delegates.

BROOKLYN.

11th and 17th A. D's—At 499 Lexington Avenue.

Brooklyn Call Fair Conference.

The Call Conference committee met at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Friday, February 24. Comrade Slavin stated that it was impossible for him to act as manager of the fair, but that he would do all he could to help make the fair a success. Comrade Spender tendered his resignation as recording secretary of the conference committee owing to a death in his family, and Comrade F. Lambert was elected in his place. Comrade McKenzie was elected as manager of the fair and Comrade Kiefer was elected as manager of the entertainment.

It was also agreed to have three cash prizes as follows:

First prize, \$15 to the branch of the Socialist party having the most members in good standing in stamps on their cards. Second prize, \$10 for the branch having the largest percentage of members in good standing at the fair. Third prize, \$5 to branch selling the most tickets, providing the branch sells 250 tickets or more.

It was also agreed that a desk be given to the most popular labor organization represented during the fair.

There seems to be a lack of activity on the part of certain branches of the party in regard to the suffrage. Comrade F. Lambert volunteered to visit said branches and see that they elect delegates and take active interest in the fair, also to see those branches whose delegates are lax in attending the meetings of The Call Conference.

All delegates are requested to be present at the meetings, so as to make the fair a grand success.

F. LAMBERT, Recording Secretary.

Minutes of Central Committee.

The central committee met at the Labor Lyceum Saturday, February 25, 1911. J. Weil was elected chairman. Four delegates from Branch 3 of the 9th A. D. and two from Branch 4 of the 22d A. D. were seated.

A communication from the Chicago Daily Socialist, asking our aid in making it an eight-page paper, was referred to the delegates, who were requested to bring the matter home to their branches and secure subscriptions wherever possible.

A motion was made and carried that we invite all Socialist, radical, and trades organizations to participate in a May Day parade conference. A motion that a committee of three be elected to visit the conference of the Brownville unions and request them to participate in the May Day parade, was carried, Comrades Hurok, Pauly, and Hechel being elected on the committee.

P. Thorsen was elected a member of the executive committee in place of one from the 6th A. D. who resigned.

A motion was made and carried that a press bureau of seven be elected to send reports of meetings, lectures, and to insert propaganda articles in all Brooklyn papers. The following were nominated: Harbers, Schwartz, Unwald, Pauly, Passage, Mackenzie, Linhart, Dawson, Slavik, Furman, Martin, Fraser, and Watson. The report of the executive committee accepted.

Organizer Lindgren reported that the letters to enrolled voters and the reports of the state committee were ready. Delegates were asked to take same. All the speakers, except Mrs. M. Stern, would be present at the Woman's Day meeting on Sunday, February 26, 1911. Ten districts had not sent in their vote on the referendum for members of the state committee. The organizer's report was accepted and a motion was carried extending the time of the closing of the referendum vote to Monday, February 27.

The committee appointed to visit the Forward to demand that the notices of Local Kings be printed whenever sent in reported that they could get no satisfactory answer to their questions, but were told that if notices were sent to the proper place they would receive prompt attention. A motion was made and carried that Local Kings request Local New York to cooperate with it in securing notices.

Another motion was carried that we instruct our delegates to the state committee to request that body to also ask for representation on the Forward.

Sixteen new members were proposed and accepted. Branch 2 of the 18th A. D. newly organized, was admitted to the party. A delegate from the Polish branch asked for a reduction of dues on account of the additional money it was forced to pay to the Polish federation. A motion was carried that the Polish branch pay \$3 instead of \$4 for every book of twenty stamps which it takes. A motion was made and carried that the organizer write to the national office requesting particulars regarding the status of the Polish federation. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

HARRY USWALD, Secretary.

Benefit for Sick Comrade.

The Comrades of Branch 2, 23d A. D., and members of Branch 11, Workers' Circle, have arranged a concert and literary entertainment for Friday, March 3, the proceeds of which are to go for the benefit of an active Comrade who has contracted tuberculosis. It is not a common practice for Socialists to run benefit affairs for individuals, preferring always to work for the Cause rather than for individual charity, but this case is of such a special nature and so deserving that they feel it their duty to help a stricken Comrade in the ranks. It is to be hoped that all those who will be able will avail themselves of this opportunity to do a good deed while spending a pleasant evening. Tickets are 15 cents each and can be obtained at the headquarters of Branch 2, 23d A. D., 1776 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, at the office of Dio Zukunt, 141 Division street, and the office of the Jewish Agitation Bureau, 141 Division street, New York city.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

Tonight, at headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark, the campaign committee will hold its regular meeting. Don't fail to be on hand, for there is important business to be attended to.

The previous campaign committee did noble work, and we can't afford to fall down, if we go at it in the right way we will soon carry Newark, one of the largest industrial cities in the country with a strictly proletarian population. Newark should be one of the greatest fields in the East for Socialism, and with proper work by a good, live, hard working campaign committee, it will be. Be at 124 Market street, Newark, tonight.

CONNECTICUT.

New London.

One of the largest meetings ever held by New London local took place Sunday evening in Fellman's Hall with the Rev. Du Bois H. Loux as the speaker. Twenty-five cents admission was charged. Rev. Loux spoke on "Socialism and the Church." The speaker was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of the meeting many questions were asked. The local is planning a Socialist picnic for the summer, when Dr. Loux has promised to be one of the speakers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Roxbury.

Readers of The Call and sympathizers in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain are invited to attend the meeting this evening at the Arbeiter Hall, Amy place, Jamaica Plain. Present members, please attend, as there are several important propositions to be considered.

Haverhill.

Woman's Day was celebrated by the woman's committee of the Central Socialist Club at Socialist Hall Sunday night by one of the best entertainments that club has ever given, and they have had some good ones in the past.

The whole management was in charge of a committee consisting of Mrs. Mabel Moulton, Mrs. A. F. Jenkins and Mrs. Florence Hall. Mrs. Moulton was master of ceremonies, and the following program was carried out to perfection: Piano solo, Mrs. Florence Hall; opening address by the chairman, Mabel F. Moulton; recitation, "The Prayer of the Modern Woman," by Hattie Angus; ballad, "One Called Mother and the Other Home, Sweet Home," by William Emerson; recitation, "Comrades," by Miss Ruth Epstein; violin solo, "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," by Marion Smith Walker, accompanied by Mrs. Hall; recitation, "Child Labor," by Miss Ruth Epstein; recitation, "Toast to the Suffragist," by Miss Frances Keegan; reading, "Woman's Emancipation," by Mrs. Mitchell; piano solo, by Mrs. Hall; reading, "Why Miss Frances E. Willard Was a Socialist," by Miss Fannie Nelson; violin solo, by Mrs. Marion Smith Walker; recitation, "Equality," by Miss Kate Nelson; reading, "Why Socialists Are Suffragists," by Miss Fannie Nelson; recitation, "Harry's Speech," by Master Henry Nelson; recitation, "Revenge," by Miss Frances Keegan.

Bergen County.

Eugene V. Debs will speak at a public meeting in Bergen county some time next June, according to a decision arrived at by the semi-annual convention of Local Bergen County, held in Hackensack last Saturday evening. About fifty members attended the meeting and much important business was transacted. Comrade G. W. Hopping was elected chairman and Comrade W. B. Klingsbeck, of Orange, the state organizer, addressed the convention briefly.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Corresponding secretary, F. W. West, of Grand Avenue, Leonia; vice George Finger, who refused a re-nomination; financial secretary, Roland Semmendinger, Fort Lee; treasurer, A. G. Craig, Cresskill; organizer, William G. Lightbown, Hackensack. The secretary reported an active

branches with a total membership of 140.

A committee was elected to arrange for the Debs meeting in June. It is probable that the armory in Hackensack will be secured.

NEW YORK.

Yonkers.

Under the auspices of Local Yonkers, a public discussion on "Woman's Right to the Ballot" will take place this evening in Manor Hall. The affirmative side will be presented by Miss Jessie Ashley and Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of New York city, and others, while Mrs. William Forse Scott, of Yonkers, and others will speak in the negative. Free discussion. Everybody invited.

Suffolk County.

The following are the minutes, in part, of the meeting of the Suffolk county committee held in Patchogue on February 22:

Meeting called to order at 10 a.m. with Comrade Paine in the chair. Present were Comrades Fischer and Cameron, of Greenpoint; Grandperrin, of Sag Harbor; Jamaga, of Amityville; M. Stockmann, of Freeport, and Grausalko, of Patchogue. Northport was absent.

Motion by Comrade Grandperrin to recommend to the various locals to buy the Milwaukee edition of the Appeal for distribution in their localities was carried. Motion by Comrade Grausalko that action on the matter of a paid organizer be laid over until next meeting was carried.

Motion to send Comrade Grausalko to Queens county to see what this county organization would be willing to do in regard to agitation in Nassau county was carried. Motion to procure Comrade Strebel for a lecture tour through Nassau and Suffolk counties was carried.

Motion to lay the publishing of a county paper over until next meeting carried. Grandperrin suggested that we encourage the school children to interest themselves in Socialism; for the purpose a system of prizes should be established for those who give the best definition of Socialism. Motion that the delegates recommend this plan to their locals was carried.

Motion that the next county committee meeting take place in Patchogue on May 30, at 10 a.m., was carried.

OTTO GRAUSALKE, Organizer.

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WAR---WHAT FOR? Is a hand-some cloth-bound book of 352 pages—13 full page, powerful pictures (3 half-tones) to be used by the working class in the war against war and in the defense of the working class. Hideous facts stripped naked; suppressed information uncovered. THE CHICAGO EVENING POST—"The book is as well calculated to impress its readers as Thomas Paine's Rights of Man." The Book Sells Itself A fourth edition of 6,000 more must go to press early in April. Price: Single copy, \$1.20 post paid. Club of 3, 80c each post paid. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. Address Publisher WAR---WHAT FOR?, Box 206, care of J. M. K., West Lafayette, Ohio. Five Orders, 100 each, to Los Angeles, California, in last 90 days. 1,340 Copies sold in last 15 days. Agents delighted with book.

FAVORS A LARGER STANDING ARMY

Major General Sumner Says All Modern Wars Are Mercantile Wars.

Major General Samuel Drow Sumner arrived at the Belmont yesterday on his way to Bermuda. "I don't see why it is not just as necessary to fortify the Panama canal as it is New York or Boston," said General Sumner yesterday. "It is a most vital point, and the navy board, in its report some time ago, showed the absolute necessity of having fortifications at the terminals of the canal, to enable our fleets to get through in time of war. "I am in favor of a large standing army," said General Sumner, in answer to a question. "History shows that our standing army has increased with the population, though not by any system of regular increase. It should like to see the army established on a basis of one man to every 1,000 of population. This would give us 160,000 men. We have that number now, but only nominally, for we don't all the army up to that standard. "All wars in modern times have been mercantile wars, and they have come on with great rapidity, so that much advantage is to be gained in taking the initiative—in getting away war once it is declared as rapidly as we can."

SOCIALIST LECTURE HAD GOOD RESULTS

By LOUIS V. MIDDLETON. (Special Correspondent.) GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 26.—On Sunday, February 19, the Rev. Harry Lee Brown, of Milwaukee, delivered two sermons at All Souls' Church. The first one was on "Christian Socialism" at 10:30 to the regular congregation of the church. The second lecture was at 11 o'clock, immediately after the morning services, to the class in religion and ethics on "What Milwaukee Is Doing for the People." The church was packed at the second as well as at the first meeting. This was the largest audience ever assembled at a session of the religion and life class. Many students of the Grand Rapids Veterinary College heard the Rev. Brown and today they called on The Call representative here. They had decided to hold a debate on Socialism at the Veterinary College and wanted about a dozen literature on Socialism to study. The college students from all over the United States and from Jamaica and India. The Grand Rapids Socialists have wanted the armory, one of the largest halls in the city, after deciding that their old hall was too small. The local is holding a course of six lectures in the Press Hall here. The first one, "The Ethics of Socialism," by C. B. Hoffman, was well attended. The audience was surprised by a little speech from Mrs. Hoffman after the lecture. Mayor George E. Ellis (Republican) has announced his intention of inviting Victor Berger to address the charter commission that is now in session, revising the city charter of Grand Rapids.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

- Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh Avenue: "Militarism," by George Kriehn. Public School 4, 8th Avenue and Ridge street: "The Making and Use of a Dictionary," William C. Miller. Public School 13, Madison and Jackson streets: "Jefferson," Charles S. Dana. Public School 66, 81st street, east of First Avenue: "Greece," Dr. Frank B. Kelley. Public School 149, Audubon Avenue and 149th street: "Russian Folk and Peasant Songs," Edward Rosenberg. Museum, 17th street and Central Park West: "Spain," Dr. Arthur Johnson Brown. Public Library, 163 West 135th street: "Tennyson," Miss Mary M. Knowlton. St. Cornelius Church, 455 West 45th street: "The Texan and His State," R. Cornelius Babo.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES

Branch 2 of the Co-operative League will meet this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the rooms of the Bronx Forum, 1200 Broadway, near 170th street. Business of importance will be transacted and members are requested to be on hand. Special invitation is also extended to those interested in the work of the League to attend and participate in the discussion: "Our Co-operative Movement in the United States." Speakers, Eugene Cohn, Samuel W. Edge and Louis Baum.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dr. Toyokichi Iyama will address People's Institute on "Trade and Labor in the great hall of Cooper Union" evening at 8 o'clock. The last lecture in the series by Dr. B. Kirkpatrick will be held this evening at the temple of the Knowledge, 432 Madison Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be "Prevent War." Admission is free. Subject: Announced by the People's Library and Aid Society. ROBERT O. BAILY TO SUCCEED HILL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. Hill, who has been pronounced the favorite to succeed President Taft as Governor of the Territory of Alaska, has been named by the President to succeed Hill.

