

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

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The New York Call

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

WEATHER: FAIR; UNCHANGED.

Price Two Cents.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1912.

GENERAL STRIKE IN PORTUGAL STILL ON

Lawless Government Tries to Attribute Workers' Move to Monarchists.

LISBON, Jan. 31.—The general strike called on Monday is still in full swing, although the government today notified the Governors of several provinces that the strike here had been broken. Advice from other quarters, contradicting the assertion of the government officers, and it is rumored that the Spanish authorities at Madrid have received news of such a serious import that it was deemed best not to make it public.

Several hundred persons who were brought on the premises of the workmen's unions have surrendered to the police. Among those taken into custody are a number of members of the strike committee.

The total number of persons arrested during the day was around 1,000. Those arrested were placed on board warships which are now stationed in the Tagus River. This action was probably taken to prevent other strikers from attempting their rescue from the prisons.

Wholesale Investigation.

An official statement issued tonight describes the trouble to trade unions and "anarchists" who, it is alleged, were helped by monarchist agents. The statement praises the work of General Carvalhos, the Military Governor of the province, in handling the situation, and in securing the restoration of order "without the shedding of blood."

The city is quiet this evening, and there is nothing to indicate that there is anything outside the usual routine, except the occasional galloping of cavalry through the streets driving people before them.

Among those arrested were Senhor Bombarde, a son of the republican leader, whose assassination hastened the revolution, and Senhor Castello Branco, former Minister of Finance.

Wholesale Score Government.

(Correspondence to The Call.) LISBON, Jan. 30.—The official organ of the Socialist party of Portugal, *República Social*, in a recent issue publishes the following resolution issued by the Central Committee of the Socialist party, and requests its reproduction in full in the working class papers throughout the world:

CHURCH MUST CHECK SOCIALISM—FARLEY

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Socialism was attacked by Cardinal Farley this afternoon.

At the dinner and reception given Archbishop Pendergast at the Bellevue Stratford, the cardinal said: "It devolves upon the Catholic Church to oppose Socialism in every way, to prevent its spread. Otherwise, Socialism may some day bring to us a bitter hour."

WHITMAN OUT FOR MORE INVESTIGATION

Wants Special Magistrate to Hear Complaints Against High Prices.

That quaint little comedy known as the Grand Jury investigation into the high price of butter and eggs was again staged in the Criminal Court building yesterday. The "investigation" progressed, though nothing was done. The men who were investigated solemnly assured the jurors and subsequently the reporters that there was no combination to boost the price of butter and eggs and that the real culprit, the one guilty for the high prices of these articles, was none other than the farmer.

As Mr. Farmer is a pretty long way off from New York, the butter men could shift all the blame upon his shoulders without fear of a comeback.

But the funniest part of the comedy was the serious face which District Attorney Whitman made. The District Attorney is full of jokes at all times. That is what he is District Attorney for. But the greatest joke pulled off by him in a long time was when he solemnly assured the newspapers, and through them the housewives, that he is going to start a "wholesale investigation," not alone into the high cost of butter, but of all foodstuffs.

The versatile District Attorney made the following little speech to reporters without squinting his eye even once. Said Whitman: "I think the investigation should be made comprehensive, it should be extended so as to include all food products. But the general investigation should not be in the Grand Jury room. This is no matter for star chamber proceedings.

"I intend to ask Chief Magistrate McAdoo to appoint a city magistrate to act as a sort of commissioner for the people. Any one who believes there is something wrong with the price of an article of diet shall have the privilege of making a complaint to this specially detailed magistrate. This idea of mine was born of the many letters I have received asking why I was confining the investigation now in progress to butter alone. There seems to be a popular desire for an investigation of the prices of everything we eat."

So there you have it. The investigation will be "extended." In the meantime, however, the butter men will go back to their business of boosting prices with impunity until a "crime wave" breaks out, or a spasm of virtue sweeps the city, or Magistrate Corrigan fires a broadside at Mayor Gaynor. And then the food investigation will give up its ghost. Slick work, is not it?

MANCHUS READY TO SLAY ROYAL FAMILY

Abdication of China's "Rulers" Likely to Precipitate Massacre.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Members of the royal family of China have signed an abdication edict, but will not quit Peking for a month because of threats to shoot them if they attempt to leave, according to a dispatch late today from Tientsin.

According to the dispatch, bloodshed is considered certain in the capital. Yuan Shi Kai's troops are wholly insufficient to cope with the Manchus and it is doubtful if they would engage in a combat to protect the royal clan.

News of the abdication edict, it was said, is being kept a secret and the "family conferences" are being held merely to prevent the suspicion that the imperial clan has decided to abandon the throne. Prince Chun, Prince Ching and the Empress Dowager are reported to have determined upon the final abdication of the imperial family at a conference which was held yesterday.

Advices from Nanking state that the throne already has issued a private edict indicating that abdication is pending. Yuan Shi Kai, it is said, is waiting merely until the Chinese troops in Peking are strong enough to control the Manchus.

The Imperial Foreign Board at Peking announced today that the Empress Dowager has informed the Cabinet Ministers that the imperial family has decided on a solution of the situation which will insure peace.

Hundreds of natives today took refuge in the foreign quarter at Tientsin when it became known that an outbreak was imminent among the imperialist soldiers stationed there. The Mayor of the city disappeared after placing his family under the protection of the British Embassy. Mutiny was reported to be rife among a large section of the imperial troops and a clash between mutineers and loyalists was momentarily expected, although the government has made an effort to establish martial law.

Regardless of the armistice, which was renewed officially yesterday, the Manchus and republicans engaged in another bloody conflict today in the province of Anhwei. The imperialists, under the command of General Chang Muen, the defender of Nanking, were badly routed and fled to the north, leaving the Republicans a clear field to the city of Suchoo.

The extent of the casualties was not given in the dispatches. More than fifty imperialist soldiers were killed when a troop train on the Peking and Hankow Railroad was blown up by a dynamite bomb near Nanking today. One hundred others were severely wounded and many of them will die.

Huge stories of the daily massacre at Mukden were brought to Tientsin today by English refugees. Twenty thousand brigands from the north had been imported by the Viceroy, Cha Chu Sun, they said, and were executing helpless Chinese by the hundreds. Many of the victims were sewed up in sacks and riddled with bullets. Others were put to death by the Manchu method of vengeance, which consists of stabbing each of the victims seventy-two times.

BURNS GETS INTO ROW WITH LORIMER COUNSEL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Detective W. J. Burns, who achieved considerable notoriety in connection with the McNamara dynamiting case, was a witness today before the Senatorial committee which is probing the election of Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois.

Burns endeavored to impeach the testimony of Charles McGowan, of Florida, Canada, who was a witness for the defense, but about the only thing he succeeded in doing was getting into a row with Judge Haney, Lorimer's counsel, and making the modest statement that he was an honest detective.

PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR UNION LAUNDRIES

Representatives of Central Labor Bodies Outline Work of Active War Against Scab Concerns.

Plans for a systematic campaign against the scab laundries were outlined at a conference of representatives of Central Labor bodies at the Women's Trade Union League office yesterday afternoon. It was decided to start a house to house literature distribution in the various Assembly districts of this city to patronize only the union laundries, where the workers receive living wages and work human working hours.

On motion of Miss Helen Marot, secretary of the league, it was decided to call upon the Socialist party branches and ask them to appoint committees to make house to house distributions in the various assembly districts where the scab laundries are located. James R. Cameron, of Typographical Union No. 6, volunteered to circulate the various printing chapels, asking the printers to stay away from the scab laundries.

J. Tazelaar, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who has been in charge of the strike, stated he would call upon the Central Federated Union of New York and the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, and the Bronx Labor Council, and try to enlist their support in the fight against the scab laundries.

An open letter, addressed to the clergymen, will be issued next week, and Miss Henriette A. Kayser, of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, has volunteered to send it out to all Episcopalian clergymen. She reported that several rectors had promised to arrange meetings in behalf of the striking laundry workers.

She reported that a meeting would be held at the Holy Trinity Church, on East 88th street, next Sunday night, where Tazelaar and Mrs. Margaret Hinckley, one of the strikers, will deliver addresses on the strike. Tazelaar reported that Langfelder was losing his trade, and was confident that he would soon come to terms with the union.

The East Side laundry workers decided to send their members back to work in the laundries which were not affected by the strike. The workers pledged themselves to pay 15 per cent of their wages to support those who are still out on strike.

GIVES TESTIMONY IN PACKERS' CASE

Connecticut Man Makes Damaging Admissions About Methods of Beef Barons in Fixing Prices.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—George D. Roberts, manager for the Hammond Company, beef factors at Bridgeport, Conn., was the star witness in the hearing of the ten indicted packers on trial in the United States Court here today.

Roberts said that in the usual course of business he came in contact with test costs, margins, and other things characteristic of the packers, and of interest to the government.

Assistant United States Attorney took the witness in hand and from him learned many things he wanted to know. Principal among these was that the figures of shipments, margins, selling prices, etc., could be ascertained if he called up on the telephone and asked for the information as an employee of the National Packing Company. These figures, he said, were secured from telephones said to be in service at the Bridgeport establishments of the different packing firms.

He further stated that he was frequently in touch with the New York office of the National Packing Company. He said "A" meant Armour & Co., "H" meant Swift & Co., but he could not distinguish other companies by their respective initials. He said he sometimes sent the selling prices of Armour, Swift and Morris to the New York office of the National Packing Company. He said he sent closing prices to Chicago offices of that company, frequently using the telegraph as a means of transmission. In these messages he identified the different companies by letters placed opposite the respective firm names.

BOSSSES WILL FIGHT WAIST MAKERS' UNION

The Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association has decided as a body to refuse the demands of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, which has voted for a general strike and will be prepared to fight. Protection will be given to those in the trade who remain at work, and the association firms will not make any agreement or have any dealings with the union. I. B. Hyman, of I. B. Hyman & Co., president of the association, made this position known on the matter late yesterday afternoon.

BERGER WANTS U. S. TO TAKE RAILROADS

Socialist Representative Introduces Bill to Extend Federal Business.

(By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Representative from Wisconsin, today introduced a bill in the House which provides that the United States Government shall condemn, acquire and operate railroad, telegraph, telephone and express properties engaged in interstate commerce.

Berger's bill begins with a statement that all the above mentioned properties "be, and the same are hereby, declared to be the property of the United States Government."

The bill provides that the commission of twelve persons, experts in the valuation of properties, and it shall be their duty to arrange for and supervise the appraisal of the actual physical valuation of the tangible material, real and personal, of said properties.

The actual appraisal of the valuation of such properties shall be made in each case by a subcommittee of five experts appointed by said commission, and these subcommittees shall report their findings to the said commission.

That the said commission shall cause to be issued bonds, in denominations of \$10 and multiples thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, to the aggregate value of the ascertained valuation of the said properties, and shall offer these to be exchanged at a pro rata value for the shares and bonds or other certificates of ownership of the companies owning such properties, such exchange to be based upon the actual values ascertained to be embodied in such certification of ownership.

That if the owners of the properties refuse to surrender them for the value offered, the President shall employ such means as may be necessary to take possession thereof.

That Congress shall create a Department of Transportation and Telegraph, of equal rank with the nine departments now represented in the Cabinet, and that when the property is transferred to the government, this department shall have control of the same. Every such property shall be operated on a workday of eight hours and under, at least, the rate of wages prevailing at the time of acquisition in the industry of which such property is a part.

MORRISON ON WAY TO INDIANAPOLIS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—With two bulky trunks and an arm load of satchels, Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, left here today to appear before the Indianapolis Grand Jury investigating the "dynamite case."

Henry H. Flather, cashier of the Riggs National Bank, where the McNamara Defense Fund was banked, was a passenger on the same train, carrying records showing receipts and disbursements of that fund.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31.—Arguments in the case of Bert M. Connor, charged with attempting to dynamite the Hall of Records, were made today. The case probably will be given to the jury tomorrow.

REPORTERS BARRED FROM R. R. HEARING

Hazard Okey, special examiner appointed by the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio to take testimony in the government's suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act against the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio, Hooking Valley and other railroads, and various coal companies for combining in unlawful restraint of trade, held a session yesterday at the office in the Grand Central Railroad Station of General Solicitor Brown, of the New York Central, at which the testimony was taken in private.

FUNERAL OF JONAS TO BE HELD NEXT SUNDAY

The last honors and funeral exercises over the remains of Comrade Alexander Jonas will be given at Harlem River Casino, 127th street and Second avenue, on Sunday afternoon, February 4, at 1 o'clock.

The body will then be taken to the Union Hill Crematory for incineration. Final arrangements regarding disposition of organizations and clubs will be announced tomorrow.

KILL THREE HUNDRED IN MEXICAN BATTLES

Zapatistas Liberate Prisoners in Juarez—Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 31.—Ciudad Juarez is again in the hands of rebels in opposition to the existing government.

Ten months ago Madero and his command took the town from the Diaz soldiers. Tonight the men who helped Madero take the town, turned against him and have taken possession in the name of Emiliano Zapata, who is leading the only rebellion of importance against Madero.

The mutineers imprisoned their colonel, Augustin Estrada, close friend of Madero and of Gen. Pascual Orozco, and also locked Augustin Gallo, chief of police, in the jail. This was their first act on rebelling. Their next act was to declare Captain Martines their leader, to seize all the arms and ammunition in Juarez, and to send men south to blow up the railroad tracks between them and Chihuahua and Mexico City.

Several stores were broken open by the mutineers and every cartridge, every rifle and every pistol in sight was taken. "We will be ready for them when they come. There will be real fighting tomorrow," declared the mutineers, referring to the troops they expect from the south.

During their progress through the street, the mutineers shot up several stores, including the Crystal Keno place, where one bullet struck Fred Leva in the left arm. As far as is known, this is the only man wounded, although the shooting has been promiscuous and several hundred shots have been fired.

Shortly after the mutinous outbreak the Mexican Central passenger train from El Paso, bound for Mexico City, was held up at the depot in Juarez and all Americans removed and sent back to El Paso. The mutineers, it is reported, had a plan to block up the railroad track, which was destroyed just a year ago by Madero's rebels when he wished to keep the federalists back. Now the men in rebellion against Madero are blowing up the track to keep back his soldiers. The train was held in Juarez and the crew allowed to return to El Paso.

One of the first acts of the insurgents was to open the prison and release all the inmates. It was first reported that a part of the garrison had remained loyal and was fighting the mutineers, but this proved incorrect. The entire garrison mutinied and the shots were fired into the public buildings to show the contempt of the mutineers for the men they were outlawing, and into the air to make a noise.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31.—Three hundred dead is the estimate of the casualties attending the fighting in the vicinity of Cuernavaca in the past few days of the war between federalists and Zapatista rebels. Officially it is admitted that the federal troops have lost 22 killed and 5 missing, while the Zapatistas have lost between 200 and 250 men, but it is the general belief that the federal loss has been as heavy as that of the rebels, for military men say there is no possibility that in such open fighting as has been in progress the federalists could have inflicted such a heavy loss without sustaining more killed than 25. Officially it is stated that Cuernavaca is now considered safe from an attack by the Zapatistas.

Thirty Zapatistas were killed and 9 federal soldiers were wounded as the result of a fight which occurred six miles north of Cuernavaca yesterday. The combat lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening. Eventually the Zapatistas were routed.

Four towns and two haciendas were raided yesterday and last night by the Zapatistas, according to reports reaching here.

Zapata has divided his followers into two bands, and they are reported at the War Department to have divided for about 50 men in each band. It is said he appears unwilling to risk another fight in the open.

TRIANGLE MEETING TONIGHT

The Suffragists will hold a mass meeting this evening at Cooper Union to protest against the verdict in the Triangle fire case. Mrs. O. H. F. Belmont will act as chairman. The speakers will include Rosa Schneiderman, Inez Milholland, Lorraine O'Reilly, Edna Smith, Frances Fox Pank, Gilbert E. Roe and Joseph B. Darr. According to circulars: "The purpose of the meeting is to demand that the District Attorney bring to trial another of the cases pending against Harris and Blum."

ARREST OF ETTOR PLANNED TO BREAK LAWRENCE STRIKE

Leaders of Textile Workers Held Without Bail.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 31.—That the principal reason for the arrest of Joseph J. Ettor, national organizer of the I. W. W., and leader of the present strike of 20,000 textile workers, who are resisting a wage cut, forced upon them by the mill bosses, under pretext of obeying the new fifty-four-hour working week law, was the hope of intimidating the strikers, and thus driving them back to their tasks, became evident today when bail was refused him by Judge Fred N. Chandler, before whom Ettor and J. Giovanni-netti, editor of a New York labor paper, *Il Proletariato*, were arraigned on the trumped up charge of being accessories to the murder of Anna L. Puma, an Italian woman, who was shot near the Everett mills on Monday night.

The defendants pleaded not guilty and the cases were continued until February 9, the judge holding them without bail in the meantime. The court was crowded by persons connected with other cases, local attorneys and newspaper reporters when Ettor and Giovanni-netti entered the prisoners' pen. Ettor appeared tired and somewhat downcast, but smiled and nodded to the reporters he recognized.

George Roever, Jr., a Socialist lawyer, who represented Ettor and Giovanni-netti, asked that a continuance of ten days be granted and said that he believed that the matter of bail was usually left to the discretion of the court. He was of the opinion that the government was unwilling to agree to admit the defendants to bail.

He believed that it was the purpose of the officials to get Ettor out of the way. Roever said that in the strike leader were admitted to bail it would have a good effect on the situation here. In regard to Giovanni-netti, the attorney said that, so far as the public knows, he has taken no part in the strike, but said that it had been believed that should Ettor be arrested, the New York man would take the strike leader's place. The attorney then asked that the men be admitted to bail, and that the case be continued ten days.

Judge Chandler said that he was disposed to grant the request for a continuance of ten days, but he was not aware of any time in his recollection when a person charged with being an accessory to murder had been allowed bail, and, therefore, could not see why he should establish a precedent.

Handcuffed together, Ettor and Giovanni-netti were taken from the station house, placed in a patrol wagon and taken to the Essex County House of Correction. Very few persons saw the five-minute trip from the station to the jail. As Ettor stepped from the patrol wagon he asked if the beds were more comfortable there than at the station. His lieutenant said: "It looks like a church."

Angelo Rocca, a high school student, who is alleged to have delivered "inflammatory" speeches, was arrested at the police station, charged with rioting.

The arrest of Ettor and the New York editor failed to have the desired effect, today, as, although the doors of the mills were closed, none of the strikers returned to work, and a mere bluff at operating them was made.

Lawrence Beats Russia. "Maybe conditions in Russia are worse than in Lawrence, but I doubt it," said Joseph J. Ettor as he sat in his cell here today.

"Some foolish, misguided man fired a pistol into the ground. The bullet hit a stone and glanced into the crowd. I was not near the scene and do not know the man who fired the shot. This is a trumped up charge. The fact of the matter, as every sensible person will see, is that the mill employers want to get me out of the way."

"These employers have been beating these poor, underfed, underpaid, undereducated textile workers for many years. They thought they were so much putty and that they could mold them into a pig's ear if they wanted to. They know that they can't fool me, but they are determined to get me out of the way."

"When I came to Lawrence from New York, the day after the strike struck, because they could not get me and accept a cut of 15 cents a week in their pay, I was warned that the employers would get me, and I have expected it ever since."

"They want to get me out of the way, and they will do it. It is the intention to break a law."

PAK JAMAICA BAY PLANS

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday approved the plan for the Jamaica Bay improvement. It is the intention to break a law.

did not dare arrest me then, but that was their object. Now they have trumped up this murder charge.

"If I am kept in jail someone else will lead this strike and these down-trodden people will win this strike despite the Russian methods of the employers and the police. The newspapers here and in Boston have lied consistently and regularly about conditions here. They have led the public to believe that, because these strikers are mainly foreigners, they are a band of assassins, of anarchists, and that instead of this strike being a great industrial tragedy it is a frolic of 25,000 wild-eyed terrorists.

"But you can see for yourself where the violence has really come from. William M. Wood, president of the Mill Trust, began to call for militia the very day the strike was declared. His was yelling violence, and the peaceful demonstrations of these strikers, on their own streets, was called 'mob rule.' Some kids broke some mill windows, and that was called a 'state of terror' by the newspapers. The State sent 800 militiamen, armed with pistols, clubs, rifles, bayonets and gassing guns into the town to awe these poor workmen.

"Still, even with this temptation, there was no violence by the workers, worthy of the name. A politician, working for the mill owners in reality, then used private detectives to plant dynamite to precipitate violence where there was none. It was all a big conspiracy to break up this righteous strike.

Shooting of Woman Accidental.
The shooting of the woman, for whose death I am blamed and in jail today, was a pure accident, unfortunate and regretted by every striker in this town. I had no more part in it than William M. Wood did in Boston.

"No, they know they can't cheat me, can't fool with me, and they want to get me out of the way. The whole police machinery of the State and big business is determined to wreck the hopes of these strikers. They don't want a union to have any power in this State. They want, and Wood frankly admits it, to deal individually with their employers. They have succeeded in driving these people to the brink of desperation by their unwholesome methods in the past few years, and they know that, when the union comes, and these people fight as a unit for fair treatment, the sway of money despotism will be at an end.

"I will try to lead this strike from this cell, if I have any chance. I will be helped by others. New men will spring up to head this fight. There are enough honest men in this country ready to take the chance to fill this jail. All I ask is that the great American public be not deceived by the lying press and the smooth words of the men who have wrung their wealth from the life blood of these suffering strikers."

Haywood and Trautman Coming.
Late this afternoon Eitor gave out the following statement written in his cell:

"To All Members of the Strike Committee and All Strikers:
"Fellow Workers — In accordance with a desire on the part of the mill owners to break your strike, and that they may continue to spin and weave your lives into cloth they arrested what they chose to call the 'backbone of the strike.' Let this serve you as a spur and determination to carry on this strike to a successful conclusion.

"Fellow workers, William Yates has been advised what to do, and a day or two will have you in William E. Trautman will be with you to give you what aid they can to win your struggle.

"Meanwhile, fellow workers, be of good cheer and remember that the watchword is 'no arbitration, no compromise.'
"With greetings and cheer, yours for victory, "JOSEPH J. ETOR."

The Strike Committee announced this afternoon that Vincent St. John, national secretary of the I. W. W., will be here Thursday.

One of the business men of Lawrence today distributed 5,000 leaves of bread to the strikers. This and more distributions of a similar nature, planned for tomorrow, is clearly indicative of the attitude of the general public toward the strikers.

Services over the body of Mrs. Anna La Piza were held today at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The plan of the strikers to parade as part of the funeral cortege was not permitted by Colonel Sweetser.

"Shoot to Kill," Orders Sweetser.
"Shoot, and shoot to kill, if necessary," were the orders given today by Colonel Sweetser to the militiamen patrolling the streets here.

Following the lead of their officers the soldiers are weary in handling all citizens. Pedestrians are held up, questioned and searched at will by the armed soldiers and, following the maltreatment of several persons yesterday, the orders of the troops were hurriedly obeyed today.

An autopsy was performed today by Medical Examiner George Dow upon the body of John Rami, the young Syrian who was killed with a bayonet yesterday morning, by the militia. Two of the military surgeons were present during the proceedings. It was found that the weapon had pierced Rami's back, just below the left shoulder blade, and injured the lower lobe of the lung. Other than to say that Rami died from hemorrhage, the authorities made no statement. It is determined that a bayonet caused the wound, Colonel Sweetser has said that he will turn the soldier who caused it over to the civil authorities and allow the law to take its course. Rami's funeral will be held tomorrow, but Colonel Sweetser made the announcement that there will be no demonstration allowed.

There is a possibility that the stationary firemen of Lawrence, numbering 160, may strike. They have demanded a 15 per cent increase of wages. These men are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and if they quit the mills electric light and trolley stations may have to close down.

Money Needed at Once.
The Finance Committee of the strikers reports receipts to date of but \$2,000, and they have the care of 25,000 human beings, who are in need of food, clothing and shelter.
Robert Lawrence, a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist party of Massachusetts, makes an ap-

deal for aid for the strikers in these words:
"If you believe in humanity. If you believe in brotherhood, you will help. They love their families. They need food for the babies. Now, at once."

Lawrence gives some pen pictures of strikers as follows:
"Oh, how you be? You come see me? Var well, this my wife, my child; five, yes. Oh, well, we do var well; we have soup every day. (Cabbage soup and bread.) "What is your pay?" "About \$6, but cut down makes less, about \$5.78. No one live better die on street than die in mill." "Is your work hard?" "Oh, yes; sweat all day. Good-by. Oh, yes; we win, sure."

"Here now was Sophie. She was small and winsome. She had been four years in America. Yes, she was Russian and Jewish, a student at the high school. She had planned it all by herself. She had collected \$9. She wanted another subscription paper. She intended to fill that. She sympathized with the poor people, who were so poor and miserable. Ah, Sophie Levitt, would there were more of you, with your practical sympathy.

"The Portuguese Strike Committee of Five had visited two neighboring towns and collected \$57.34. "How about your carfare?" "Oh, that's all right, we pay that."

"A striker. Yes, he was going along, oh, so quiet. The militiaman stop him. You got fires, gun fires, cracks, oh, yes. He had crackers in his pockets.

"She had five children of her own and she was a widow. She took care of the babies of her neighbors while they worked in the mill; but now, while they took care of their own, would the committee help her. There was nothing to eat, there was no fire. Yes, they would, and they did.

"She was a striker. Two children, no husband. No fire, no bread. The baby was six months old. Could they help her. They could—\$3 worth of groceries."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Alleged violation of the contract labor laws in employment of strikebreakers at the Lawrence (Mass.) mills is being officially investigated by the Department of Commerce and Labor, it was learned today from the Commissioner General of Immigration.

The local inspector at Lawrence has been ordered to report any strikebreakers, and strikers also, who may be deported as violators of the immigration regulations.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 31.—A collection for the Lawrence mill strikers has been made by Branch 33, Independent Workmen's Circle of America, Incorporated, among the Jewish population of this city, and the sum of \$14 has been sent to Socialist Headquarters.

To Investigate After Strike.
BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The joint committee on rules of the Legislature this afternoon reported adversely on Senator Barlow's order and the Governor's message relative to the appointment of a committee or commission to investigate the Lawrence strike, declaring that such an investigation might prolong the struggle. The committee, however, recommends that a general investigation of labor conditions in Massachusetts be made by the Legislature after the Lawrence strike is settled.

Adjutant General Pearson, in a statement today, said that although on the surface the city seems to be quiet, conditions at Lawrence are blacker than at any time since the beginning of the strike.

HEBREWS AID STRIKERS.
The United Hebrew Trades yesterday issued an appeal for funds for the striking textile workers of Lawrence to all its affiliated local unions and to all Jewish progressive organizations. The telegram received from Haywood and Eitor calling on the garment workers to refuse to work on the goods of the strike bound firms was referred to the United Garment Workers and Journeymen Tailors Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers for actions.

TEN KILLED IN CLASH ON HONDURAN BORDER
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 31.—Celebrations tonight, on the eve of the inauguration tomorrow of General Manuel Bonilla as President of Honduras, received a rude shock by news from the Salvadoran frontier that an attempted invasion of Honduras had resulted in a battle. Details of the clash are meager, but at least ten men were killed and many were wounded and captured.

Considerable forces, both Honduran and Salvadoran, have been stationed along the border for several months, in the vicinity where General Carias was said to be assembling a band meant to form the nucleus of a revolutionary army. The force today appeared suddenly, although the men seemed well armed and disciplined. Salvadoran and Honduran command forces were engaged, but the column was set in march. The battle followed. Firing lasted more than half an hour and the casualties are believed to be larger than is indicated by the official report.

NO MONEY TRUST PROBE FOR BOLD DEMOCRATS
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A canvass of the Democratic members of the House, just completed, discloses that a large majority are opposed to an inquiry into the affairs of the Money Trust, as proposed by Representative Henry of Texas, of Bryanite, and Representative Lindbergh, of Minnesota, Republican Independent.

This statement was made today by a Democratic leader under whose direction the canvass was conducted.

This leader said further that the special inquiry, as authorized in the Henry and Lindbergh resolutions, will be defeated at the caucus to be held on February 7 by a vote of probably 2 to 1 if the pledges that have been made are kept.

HANGS SELF TO BED POST.
John Bruns, 48 years old, of 68 Pierce street, Newark, N. J., a bricklayer, hanged himself last night. He was found by his three daughters, with whom he lived, suspended from the head of his bed. He slowly strangled to death. A few months ago Bruns' wife went to Boston, leaving him because of his excessive drinking.

CATHOLICS LISTEN TO FATHER VAUGHN

Jesuit Demagogue in Carnegie Hall Says Nothing in Many Words.

Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., cultured demagogue, lectured last night at Carnegie Hall on "Some Dangers That Threaten Society." The meeting was under the auspices of the Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies, of which Father Shealy, S. J., was proclaimed the leading light and soul.

The audience was well dressed and apparently cultured. Women predominated, and the applause was well regulated and softened by carefully gloved hands.

On the platform were priests, young men and old, in the black garb of clerical respectability and the pallid faces of repressed youth. Father Vaughan, in the center, with strange mannerisms, strutting to and fro, gracefully gesticulating and raising his voice on the final syllables of his sentences, was a remote figure, speaking from a remote age of things and motives and rules of conduct that are passing and that he was striving to recreate in the minds of his listeners. His speech had been delivered before in Brompton Oratory in London, and many of his similes were from English life, failing to convey their meaning to an American audience.

The skillful orator and accomplished demagogue, playing with the feelings of his audience with frequent invocation of the name of Christ, in the course of many words said nothing. He said he had read in the papers of sermons preached where in it was said that life in New York was on as low a level as life in ancient Rome, where men lived under a crushing sense of degradation, where sensuality was methodically and regularly practiced, where calumny was abandoned, gross and readily believed. And having thus excoriated a vanished civilization, he said that New York life was not so bad as that.

He appealed for candor, and in referring to what is called race suicide he used the phrase "careless marriages," adding with candor, "Let me call them by that name." Such marriages, he said, were responsible for the "endless nursery," which results from men and women dictating terms of policy to God. "In that," he said, "they are playing a poor game; they become disgusted with each other, seek relief in divorce and forget their lust in fresh alliances.

"Man," he declared, "is too heavily handicapped to run a race with God. Knowledge," he went on, "is too terrible a weapon to put into the hands of the rising generation, but they have it, and America, instead of drilling an army, is arming a mob." As a consequence, he heard "the cry of rebellion against the things that are."

Then he proclaimed the necessity for building up character, which is aided greatly by thrift, saying that his friends, the Socialists, do not like thrift. They want pleasure, he declared, and pleasure is a ready money job. And he said that all great and real inspiration comes from the crucifix, and that Thomas of Aquinas (who said that a meat jack span round because of the inherent quality of a meat jack to spin around) had got all his "great inspiration and learning" from the crucifix.

Then he described misery as known to the workers in crowded tenements, the indignities that poverty carries with it, and the life of hopeless, crushing labor. "But misery is part of our belongings," said the father, and there was no hope in this third-rate world except in God and his Christ. Wherefore, my brothers and sisters, let us make the best of it and pray.

Then came Father Shealy, who said that workmen need careful looking after to shield them from the materialist view of life that is being preached in various parts. The retreats of which he was head would shield them, and assistance was wanted for them.

BOMBS FLYING IN REGION OF BALKANS
SALONIKI, Jan. 31.—A large number of Turkish policemen were killed and injured by the explosion of a bomb at Radovisht, about forty miles from Monastir, Macedonia, last night. The bomb was hurled into a detachment of military police and the police commissioner, a lieutenant of the army reserve and eight military policemen were killed and eight others, including the captain, were severely injured. A Bulgarian was arrested in connection with the outrage.

These attacks and counter attacks by Turks and Bulgarians are becoming of almost daily occurrence. Only yesterday Turks entered a Bulgarian monastery at Ishbit and killed nine persons.

Bombs were used in Monastir last night, when an attempt was made to blow up the Saloniki Bank. The bombs exploded all right, but no one was hurt. Bulgarians are also suspected of instigating this outrage.

ALLISON MACFARLAND GUILTY.
Allison M. MacFarland was convicted in Newark at midnight last night of murder in the first degree in poisoning his wife.

TEA.
Hearty Hospitality
is easy when one teaspoonful makes 2 cups. Strength does it.

White Rose CEYLON TEA
One Quality—the Best

White Rose Coffee, Pound Tea, Etc.

STEEL TRUST PAINTS PICTURE OF SELF

"Not a Combination," Infant Industry to Tell Government Today.

The United States Steel Corporation will file in Trenton today its answer to the suit brought against it by the government for violation of the Sherman Law.

The gist of the answer will be that the company and its subsidiaries have developed and increased trade and commerce instead of restraining them.

According to the answer the organization of the subsidiary companies was a normal and necessary development of the times and the organization of the Steel Corporation was not due to the competition of the Carnegie companies, but was prompted by the Federal Steel Company.

The purpose of these purchases resulting in the organization of the United States Steel Corporation, the answer will continue, was to effect economies possible only by integrating the plants and processes employed in the manufacture of steel so that the domestic markets could be supplied more beneficially to both producer and consumer and foreign commerce could be more successfully carried on.

These purposes were made public at the time, and it is declared that the attention of the officers of the United States Government was particularly directed to the organization of the United States Steel Corporation at the time it was effected.

Continuing, the answer will say that officers of the government have since examined into it again and again, sometimes with great fullness and at great length, but that never, until within a few months, so far as these defendants are aware and as they believe, has any department or responsible officer of the government criticized the said organization as being in either its purpose or effect a combination in restraint of trade or commerce or a monopoly or an attempt at monopoly.

The answer will further state that not only has the Steel Corporation gone on for ten years without objection from the government, and in the belief that its organization and practices were in conformity to law, but that in the meantime its stock has been sold several times over, and the same is now held by a multitude of small investors in this and foreign countries who purchased the same in entire good faith, not doubting the legality either of its issue or of the corporation which issued it.

Continuously since the organization of the Steel Corporation it has been the declared and consistently followed policy of said corporation to encourage rather than to restrain the utmost freedom of trade and commerce; to refrain from acts of oppression or injustice to the competitors of said corporation; to abstain from efforts to harass such competitors or to exclude them from their fair share of interstate or foreign commerce, and to take no steps intended or calculated to prevent the growth of other and further competition, and that such policy has been well known throughout the industry, and to the public generally, and the government since the organization of the Steel Corporation.

DIE CUTTERS SCORE ANOTHER VICTORY
Another victory was scored by the striking die cutters yesterday, when the Brockton Die Company, of Brockton, Mass., broke away from the bosses' organization and granted the demands of the strikers. It is expected that more firms will grant the demands of the strikers today. The local officials of the union said yesterday they were confident of a speedy victory, as the bosses have failed to secure any strikebreakers.

Negotiations were on with several firms, but they broke off without results. The strikers received their weekly benefits and they are as determined now to fight until their demands are granted as they were on the first day of the walkout was ordered. It was reported that all the shops were at a standstill and the bosses had to discharge the few scabs they obtained through scab employment agencies.

MAYOR LUNN AGAINST POLITICAL INFLUENCES
ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Dr. George R. Lunn, the Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, today appeared before the Assembly Judiciary Committee and protested against favorable action on Assemblyman Walker's bill requiring all civil employes to be residents of the State for at least a year.

Mayor Lunn thought too many State and city officers were influenced by politicians, and that it would be a benefit to all localities if they got officers from outside the State, as he did in Schenectady.

WOMAN RESCUES THREE BABES
The three children of Mrs. George Diamond, of 1841 Proctor place, East New York, while playing with matches yesterday afternoon set fire to the rooms, and were rescued by Mrs. Mollie Le Vine, who keeps a candy store at No. 1821, Mrs. Le Vine, seeing the flames pouring from the rooms of Mrs. Diamond, who was not at home, ran into the apartment and after dropping one of the children to the firemen below, carried the twins down the ladder.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH THIEVES.
PARIS, Jan. 31.—When the policeman discovered four men taking goods from a railroad depot here a fierce revolver battle followed in which the station master and a policeman were shot as the men tried to escape. On being surrounded two of the men committed suicide, a third was captured after being shot in the leg, and the fourth made good his escape.

THE OCCASION OF THE SEASON A GREAT DEBATE ON Direct Action VERSUS Political Action AT CARNEGIE HALL 57th Street and Seventh Avenue Friday Evening, February 2, 8 o'clock ANARCHISM

EMMA GOLDMAN,
the world's most famous and greatest Anarchist.
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UNION BAKERS GET MANY RECRUITS

Men Desert Shops of the Bosses Who Are Warring Upon the Workers' Organization.

Realizing that the fight of the master bakers against Bakers' Union, Local 100, is their fight, and that should the bosses succeed in crushing the union, they would be compelled to return to the old system of work by toiling fifteen and eighteen hours a day for starvation wages, the workers employed by N. Messing, Morris Gruber, known as Meisles Odesser, and Elias Gottfried, deserted their shops and went on strike yesterday.

These three bosses, it is charged by the union officials, have combined to crush the union by first refusing to employ their help from the union office and then by compelling their workers to put in long hours in violation of the agreement they entered into with the bakers last May. They have tried hard to create a break with the union and have at last openly declared war by refusing to admit the union representative to their shops to see whether the union conditions were observed.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union took up the fight of the Bakers' Union, Local 100, and Joseph Schmidt, Henry Koch and Chris Kerker were assigned to take charge of the strike situation. They conferred with Gruber and Messing yesterday afternoon, but without results.

The fight of the bakers was taken up by the public at a mass meeting called by the union at 75 Stanton street on Tuesday night, which was crowded to the doors and all pledged themselves to demand bread-bearing the union label and to refuse to buy bread of the struck firms.

The bosses, it was said, sent out a

INJUNCTION SOUGHT IN SEAMEN'S SCRAP

The officials of the New York branch of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union received word from the Boston local yesterday that an application for an injunction against the present incumbents of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union has been filed in the Boston courts to compel them to give up their seats to the newly elected officers. All of the present conservative job holders were defeated for re-election in the referendum vote held during the last month, but they refused to let the newly elected officers to take office. William Frazier, who for several years held the job as secretary, was defeated by the progressive candidate, George Bodine.

The constitution requires that officers must be elected by a two-thirds vote of the voting membership, and the newly elected officers received sixty-five votes more than the necessary two-thirds vote. The majority of the membership also voted to remove the office from Boston to New York, and the old officials also refused to let the office be moved over to New York.

It was reported that some of the steamship companies tried to break their contracts with the union and recruited a number of strikebreakers, but they had to let them go, as not a single one proved to be competent enough to man a boat. The union is now stronger than ever before since its formation several years ago, and the officials decided yesterday that the union will fight every company that attempts to break the agreement with the union.

HEALTH BOARD FOR VACCINATION COIN

Will Continue Asking for Appropriations From Tammany Aldermen Until It's Granted.

After the Board of Health on Tuesday afternoon, learned that the Tammany Aldermen had again blocked the proposal to appropriate \$10,000 for a special staff of physicians to visit school and tenement houses and offer free vaccination, they passed another resolution, again asking an appropriation for this purpose. The sum asked was \$15,000, the same as had been asked before and cut to \$10,000 when it came to the Aldermen.

It is the purpose of Health Commissioner Lederle to renew his request for an appropriation as soon as it is turned down. He believes that the time is ripe for a special epidemic. It was said yesterday afternoon at Health Department headquarters that there has been no systematic vaccination in New York since the scare of 1902, and that observations by medical men tend to establish a recurrence at periods of about ten years. This year there have been nine cases reported since January, all in Brooklyn, as against only seven for all of last year.

In 1902 and the years following the city appropriated about \$100,000 and made some \$10,000 vaccination. Last year there were about 100,000 vaccinations. The only men available for vaccination work at present, those attached to the division of contagious diseases, and their time occupied with the routine duties of the department. The Health Commissioner would use a special staff of physicians, if the city provided one, to vaccinate sections of the city where smallpox has appeared and vaccination free, not compulsory vaccination, which Alderman DeWitt says he objects to, on the theory that it is compulsory. Dr. Lederle believes that in some sections of the city there has been practically no vaccination in the last ten years, and if smallpox should start in a tenement house would spread like wildfire.

WANTS REFERENDUM ON SUBWAY SCHEME

Another Secret Conference Meets, but Public Knows Nothing of Business.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senator Travis introduced today a concurrent resolution calling for a referendum on the question, "Shall the city of New York be authorized to build, or to have built, by the city, a rapid transit subway to be operated by the municipality?" The vote is to be taken on April 2, 1912, and the result is to be filed with the Board of Estimate.

Senator Travis introduced the constitutional amendment called the Travis-Robinson subway law of 1909. Senator Travis explained his action as follows:

"It is now nearly two years and a half since the city has been in a position to do anything, but the only move has been the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. As a citizen, I have been intensely interested in the subway for my home city, and as a member of the laws, I have become indignant at the procrastination.

"There may be question as to municipal government. Those who so favor may be in the majority, but the indifference to the needs of the city, demands of the people and delay in action is rapidly converting to municipal operation. Referendum is not always popular, but it is a question if the time is not here when a referendum to the people should pass the Legislature and our city officers be indicted by an indignant and long suffering people."

There was another secret conference yesterday at the office of Chairman Williams of the Public Service Commission, when the Pennsylvania Railroad was represented by Vice President Samuel R. B. and ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien; Interborough by Rensselaer, A. O'Brien; the city by Wilcox, McAneny, Henry P. Davison, Morgan's partner, was invited, as also was ex-Mayor Seth Low, Commissioners Eustis, Maltbie and Cram did not attend. The last named declining on the ground that the meeting was extra-statutory. So far as is known, nothing was decided on the public, at any rate, not being told anything about his business.

Drink "Peter Brew"
The Wm. Peter Brewing Co.
UNION HILL, N. J.

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How They Became "Exalted"
all of the agencies of capitalism... courts have been the most powerful, effective and hitherto the most successful to the popular gaze.

United States, and twists law in favor of slave owners. He then is appointed Secretary of the Treasury, which department then had jurisdiction over the public lands. Under Taney the slave holding aristocracy is then allowed to steal millions of acres of the finest cotton lands in the South.

A new shuffle, and Taney becomes Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and as such decides that negro slaves are subject to State laws, which hold them to be not persons, but merchandise or property.

But this is only a peep into the mass of facts Myers relates. No "holiness" attacks to the Supreme Court after Myers gets through. You see clearly that the judges on it were put there by capitalists wallowing in slime and gore, and that after they got on the Supreme Court bench they did precisely what was expected of them by the capitalists who placed them on their seats.

The capitalist class has always been intelligently alive to its own interests. When will the working class set likewise as to its interests?

THIRD RAILS ARE A PUBLIC MENACE

Dangerous to Employes at Work and to Passengers During Blocks or Accidents.

The Public Service Commission yesterday served upon the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Union Elevated Company orders requiring them to answer a complaint received regarding the lack of protection from the third rail wires, to supply electric current for the operation of the elevated roads. The complaint comes from John M. Shedd, a lawyer, who says:

"I have observed that the electric rail, or 'third rail' conveying electric current on the elevated railroad lines is not covered. In case of fire or panic, the passengers on the elevated roads would not hesitate, I think, to jump from the cars, regardless of the third rail. The unprotected third rail is dangerous to passengers who might have to alight from the cars in order to reach stations in case of accident or blockade on a road, and it is dangerous to the employes who are engaged in work of the roadway."

MINERS DROP IN ILL. SHAFT BREAK

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 31.—Eight miners were hurt, two probably fatally, when the cage at the Electric Mine here dropped thirty feet early today. All of the injured men are Slavic and French miners.

The engineer, who was a new man, according to the mine officials, lost control of the machinery when the cage was about thirty feet from the bottom of the 200-foot shaft, and the cage, with its human burden, dropped to the bottom.

The most seriously injured are D. Schoniens, legs broken and back injured; Frank Deutraux, hip, legs broken and internally injured, may die; Joe Botnovich, Streator, internally injured, legs twisted, may die.

The other men received broken legs and were hurt about the body, but it is believed they will recover. All the injured were brought to hospitals here. The mine is located seven miles west of the city.

M'ANENY IN RAID ON STREET OBSTRUCTIONS

Borough President McAneny yesterday gave notice that more sidewalk encroachments will have to go. His edict this time is against obstructions in some of New York's narrowest thoroughfares, as follows:

The entire length of Cortlandt, Dey and Vesey streets, Maiden lane, Liberty street, from Pearl to West street, and Broadway, from Battery place to 50th street.

This latest action is taken under an ordinance passed in 1897, which never has been enforced. No projection beyond twelve inches, except show windows—which may extend eighteen inches—is to be permitted. Hundreds of show windows will have to be removed or moved back. Ornamental moldings and ornamental columns at entrances to buildings will not be disturbed. The order applies practically only to movable obstructions, except show windows.

DIES UNDER ELEVATOR

William Hanley, 25 years old, of 69 East Houston street, was found dead yesterday in the pit of the elevator shaft of a livery stable at 23 Spring street, with the elevator resting on his body. While James Dugan, of 62 East Houston street, was working in the cellar he saw the man's hand sticking out the side of the car.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

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Bet. bet. 23 and 24 Sts.
Elegant hall for balls and entertainments. Modern bowling alleys. Billiard, Proor.

5-CENT FARE TO CONEY—FOR RICH

Half Rate to Apply During Hours When Common People Work.

"My lady" and "my lady's" maid may ride to "the Island" any pleasant summer day henceforth for just half the fare charged the "great unwashed" by the benign Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. But the "common people" of Manhattan traveling to Coney in the only hours when they are not at work for somebody else—to wit, after 6 p.m. daily and all day Sunday, must pay the full fare of 10 cents each way. Or they may walk free of charge.

The "concession" made to residents of Manhattan wishing to go to the island and return at non-rush hours, tried experimentally last August and September, will be put into effect again this coming summer season, from May 15 to September 15. Under this arrangement, round-trip tickets for 10 cents are good leaving Manhattan from 6 to 9 a.m., and leaving the island from 2 to 4 p.m. Next summer, the time for returning will be extended to 4:30.

At a hearing before Commissioner William McCarroll yesterday an announcement was made that the proposed pending against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system with reference to a 5-cent fare to Coney Island would be withdrawn, because an agreement satisfactory to the complainants had been reached.

Formal action is still to be taken, but the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has agreed to accept an order requiring the issue of round-trip tickets for 10 cents, good leaving the island from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., and leaving the city for the island from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. to go into effect March 1. This will enable residents of the island having ordinary business hours in the city to profit by the arrangement, which, however, is to continue only from September 15 to May 15.

EXPERTS SAY IC FARE WOULD PAY BIG PROFIT

The Public Service Commission has taken the first step toward a possible reduction in the rates for Williamsburg Bridge trolley service, which technically is operated by the Bridge Operating Company under an agreement with the city in 1904, although actually by the New York Railways Company.

This actual operation is carried out under a lease made in 1907, by which the lease companies agree to guarantee 6 percent per annum on the \$100,000 stock of the Bridge Operating Company.

Reports show that the profits of the operating companies amounted to \$112,087 for the year ended June 30 last, about 112 percent.

If investigation proves the profit as estimated, the commission intends to reduce the rates. Commissioner Maltbie will hold the first hearing on February 13.

According to the commissioner's experts, the operating railroads could carry passengers at 1 cent each and still show a handsome balance.

DIPLOMATIC BILL TO HIT SECRET FUND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House today reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which carried \$34,541,431, about \$500,000 less than the bill for the current fiscal year.

One of the important new provisions in the bill makes expenditures from the secret or emergency fund of the State Department subject to inspection by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and Senate.

This provision grows out of the recent investigation of the State Department by the Hamlin Committee, which had difficulty in obtaining the Day portrait vouchers and the Lake Champlain celebration vouchers.

COST OF PAPER COMPANIES.

International Gives List of Concerns Bought at \$45,000,000.

Alonso N. Burbank, president of the International Paper Company, which instituted a suit for libel against the Lewiston Journal, submitted financial statements and records before Federal Commissioner Alexander yesterday, showing the prices paid for the fifteen companies which originally made up the International when it was incorporated in 1898.

The list, showing prices ranging from \$5,651,200 to \$228,000 and making a total of \$45,000,000, was given to the attorney of the Lewiston Journal, Robert T. Whitehouse, as was a financial statement covering the yearly business of the company.

O'CONNELL BACK WITH RED HAT

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Cardinal O'Connell returned to Boston today on the White Star liner Canopic from his visit to Rome. In a blinding snowstorm thousands of persons thronged the waterfront in order to catch a glimpse of the Canopic. Bishop Joseph G. Anderson and Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, proceeded to the incoming liner by tug to welcome the cardinal.

REFUSED TO NAME SLAYER

Anthony Kominaky, 26 years old, of 326 Fulton street, Brooklyn, who was shot in the left side at Hudson avenue and Plymouth street, while on his way home with twenty-five of his countrymen, after attending a Polish wedding, died yesterday in Brooklyn Hospital from the effects of his wound without disclosing the identity of his assailant.

VOGEL MURDERER TO DIE

John Roberts, the Porto Rican, convicted of the murder, on December 5, of Isaac Vogel, a jewelry salesman, whose body was found December 8 in the basement of 125 Canal street, was condemned to the death chair yesterday by Judge Foster in General Sessions.

The prisoner will be electrocuted during the week of March 11.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

Free lectures will be delivered in Greater New York, tonight, under the auspices of the Board of Education, as follows, beginning at 8:15 o'clock.

MANHATTAN.
Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue: "Mexico," Ulysses G. Warren.
Public School 35, 418 West 28th street: "The Telephone and Telegraph," Theodore I. Jones.
Public School 39, 228 East 57th street: "The Yellow Peril," Sydney Neville Usher.
Public School 62, Heister, Essex and Norfolk streets: "Agricultural Wonders of the Middle West," Joseph E. Appleby.
Public School 64, 10th street, east of Avenue B: "The Panama Canal," Farnham Bishop.
Public School 100, 138th street, west of Fifth avenue: "The Philippines," Major Frank Keck.
Public School 119, 133d street, east of Eighth avenue: "Wagner and His Opera," Mrs. Enid M. S. La Mont.
Public School 165, 108th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "The Education of Backward and Defective Children," Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell.
Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street: "Irish and Scotch Ballads," Miss Ethel C. Gentech.
Labor Temple, southwest corner 14th street and Second avenue: "The Mediterranean," Lewis Gaston Leary, Ph. D.
New York Public Library, 112 East 96th street: "Les Miserables," Miss Mary Phelps.
St. Luke's Hall, 482 Hudson street: "The Magnitsky Law," Miss Jennie L. Davis.

BRONX.
Morris High School, 166th street and Boston road: "Chlorine and Hydrochloric Acid," William L. Estabrook, Ph. D.
Public School 4, Fulton and Third avenues: "Imperial Berlin," Prof. Henry G. Northrop.
Public School 16, Carpenter avenue, Wakefield: "The Nation's Capital," A. Macdonald Reoch.
Public School 36, Castle Hill avenue, Unionport: "Florence, the Lily of the Arno," George N. Cross.
Public School 43, Brown place: "South Africa and the Boer War," George W. B. Witten.

BROOKLYN.
Commercial High School, Albany avenue: "The Yosemite Valley," Miss Mary V. Worstell.
Eastern District High School, Marcy avenue: "Physics of Our Seeing," Prof. William Clarke Peckham.
Manual Training High School, Seventh avenue: "From the Restoration to the Fall of Louis Philippe," Prof. Georges Castagner.
Public School 5, Tillary and Bridge streets: "Strange Sights in Ceylon," Rosalie Slaughter Morton, M. D.
Public School 42, St. Marks avenue: "The Advance of Democracy in England," Dr. Jacob Salwyn Schapiro.
Public School 92, Rogers avenue: "The Physical Basis of Music," J. Loring Arnold, Ph. D.
Public School 114, Remsen avenue, Canarsie: "Scottish Music," Mrs. Katherine Hand.
Public School 116, Knickerbocker avenue: "Frederick the Great," Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Ph. D.
Public School 137, Saratoga avenue: "Corn is King of Crops," George Donaldson, Ph. D.
Public School 148, Ellery street: "In the African Jungles," Miss Ida Vera Simonton.
Public School 152, Avenue G: "New Things We Have Learned About Africa," (V. S. Adams).
Public School 157, Taaffe place: "Everyday Life in Burma," Levi J. Denchfield, M. D.
Public School 159, Pitkin avenue: "Tomorrow Land, or Morocco Up to Date," Lawrence Harris, F. R. G. S.
Public School 160, Fort Hamilton avenue: "Composers and Music of Italy," Clarence de Vaux Royer.
Public School 163, Benson avenue: "Heat a Motion of Molecules," John H. Stocker.
Brooklyn Public Library, Clinton and Union streets: "Songs of the Races," Miss Myrtle L. Mason.
Brooklyn Public Library, Norman avenue: "Belgium—Modern and Medieval," Glen Arnold Grove.

QUEENS.
Bryant High School, Wilbur avenue, Long Island City: "Modern Denmark," George S. Strandvold.
Public School 31, Bell avenue, Bay-side, L. I.: "Alexander Hamilton," Gilbert H. Crawford.
Good Templars Hall, Springfield avenue, Springfield, L. I.: "A Thousand Mile Trek by Ox Wagon Through the Transvaal," Charles Pittman.

RICHMOND.
Public School 3, School street, Prince Bay, S. I.: "Polynesia, an Unbeaten Track," Mrs. Lillian S. Fisher.
Public School 13, Pennsylvania avenue, Rosebank, S. I.: "A Lump of Coal and Its History," Magnus C. Hilseng.
Public School 30, Fisk avenue, West New Brighton, S. I.: "Trusts in the United States: Origin and Price Effects," Prof. Walter E. Clark.

Newark, N. J.
First Church: "A Famous Story Out of the Far East," Frances C. Hays.
Ridge Street School: "In the Golden West, Some of the Beauty Spots of America," James W. Erwin.
South 8th Street School: "Lecture Song Recital," Emil Hofmann.

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BOY SCOUT FOUNDER REACHES NEW YORK

Baden-Powell Received by Boys, Who Present Welcome from Taft.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, of the British Army, "defender" of Mafeking in the Boer War of 1910 and founder of the scout and jingo-breding Boy Scout Movement, arrived here yesterday on board the steamship Arcadian. He was appropriately welcomed by a delegation of the scouts, who went through their antics and presented him with a letter of welcome from President Taft.

It is generally regarded as appropriate that the "hero" of Mafeking should have founded the Boy Scout Movement. Mafeking was technically "besieged" by a handful of ill-armed and undisciplined Boers, their presence being possible only through the gross incompetence of the British commanding officers. The little town itself was in no danger and was "defended" only because it gave the jingo press of Britain an opportunity to make a hero in a most unheroic and dastardly flustering expedition, and by this means work up popular sympathy for the gang that had acquired possession of the gold and diamond mines of the South African land.

Following the much-heralded "relief" of the wretched little town, all England plunged into hysterical rejoicings, encouraged by the Halford-Chamberlain administration. Drunkenness and the vilest forms of debauchery were permitted and encouraged for forty-eight hours in the great cities, the police having instructions to make no arrests. The scenes in London were unparalleled in English history and stand to this hour as the crowning disgrace to the nation.

From such a source comes the Boy Scout idea, an idea born by the military idol of a deliberately debauched and outraged public conscience, whose popularity arose during the prosecution of what is undoubtedly the most deliberately wicked and unscrupulous war in modern history. And in accordance with these facts and conditions Baden-Powell yesterday said:

"Most of the governments have now begun to understand the nature of the movement, and they are fostering it. The boys frequently are able to help the soldiers in scouting work, and their organization will, I hope, tend to make for that universal peace for which all civilized peoples are praying.

"The plan has nothing to do with soldiering, but is merely to make good citizens out of the boys and to show them the way toward their own improvement. Its teachings give the boy an objective, that he may be better able to outline his own career on a manly basis."

Baden-Powell did not explain why, if the plan has nothing to do with soldiering, the boys assist the army in its scouting evolutions. Neither did he explain why the plan appeals to governments which stand for the creation and perpetuation of instruments of war destined to be used at the first profitable opportunity, and whose every effort is put forth to foster a spirit of militarism, if the scouts stand for peace among nations.

There were presumed to be necessary contradictions arising out of Mafeking conditions.

UNEMPLOYED TO HOLD MEET IN CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—A four-day convention of unemployed will open in this city tomorrow. J. Edis Hess, a spokesman of the unemployed, says that he expects 200 delegates from all parts of old party politicians have been invited. President Taft and a number of old party politicians have been invited by Hess to make addresses before the delegates, telling them what they should do to keep from starving. Taft is now in Ohio, but it is not expected that he will honor the "hobo convention" with a visit.

There will be a number of speakers to address the unemployed men and to tell them just what are the causes of unemployment. Several Socialists will be among the speakers.

NO AGREEMENT YET ABOUT MINERS' WAGES

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—The miners and operators' committees that have been trying to agree on a scale of wages for four days adjourned this afternoon and the miners will report disagreement to the convention tomorrow.

There was a suggestion that another session be held tomorrow morning, but a majority of the miners thought it would not be worth while, as the differences are so radical as to make agreement impossible.

RAW HAM KILLS TWO

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Edna Bateer, aged 12, of Demarest, who was made ill by eating raw ham, died today. She was the second to die. On Monday evening she took dinner at the home of her uncle, Frederick Beck. After dinner Mrs. Beck became violently ill. A doctor attributed the attack to raw ham. Mrs. Beck died yesterday.

LIVING COST UP AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31.—President Taft's alma mater has been hit by the increased cost of living. Statistics given out today show that Yale students will have to spend on an average of \$82 more this year than they did last. The average weekly expenses of a senior in Yale, under existing conditions, is \$28.25.

CITY'S INCOME \$484,161,692.
New York City's yearly transactions have nearly reached the half billion mark, according to City Chamberlain Moore, who yesterday made public his report for 1911. Total receipts last year were \$484,161,692. The expenditures amounted to \$481,477,195, leaving a balance in the city treasury on December 31 of \$17,588,959.

TRAIN HITS TROLLEY, 4 HURT.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—Four persons were injured, one seriously, when a Pennsylvania express train struck a street car on a grade crossing in Carnegie this afternoon. The injured were all on the car.

LADY WITH STORES TO AID DR. PETERS

Crossed Against Middleman Goes Marching on for Two Hours Again—Gaylor is Scolded.

Dr. Madison C. Peters, self appointed Nemesis of the middleman, got some encouragement yesterday in his crusading work against small grocers. A kindly lady, who owns a lot of real estate and has advertising ability, offered the reverend doctor a dozen stores located in the tenement districts of the city, rent free, for three months.

The kindly lady's name is Mrs. A. H. Hart. Dr. Peters had not quite made up his mind whether he will accept the offer or not.

A list of the stores offered Dr. Peters by Mrs Hart follows: 1019 to 1027 Lexington avenue, near 72d street; 131 Avenue B, near 8th street; 219 East 73d street, near Second avenue; 244-246 East 74th street; 52 Allen street, near Heister, and 317-319 Second avenue.

For two hours yesterday forenoon Dr. Peters disposed of another quantity of vegetables at his improvised store at 443 East 123d street. He was assisted by several society ladies, and between sales the reverend scolded Mayor Gaylor, called him a "four flusher" and advised him to open public markets.

Dr. Peters will rest until Saturday forenoon.

JURY REFUSES TO FIND HER GUILTY

Believe Woman's Confession of Muldoon Murder Was Made to Shield Her Convicted Brother.

A verdict of manslaughter in the first degree was brought in yesterday afternoon in Part V, of General Sessions, before Judge Foster, by the jury trying James McDermott for killing Charles Muldoon in his Harlem saloon last March.

Mrs. Theresa Martin, the defendant's sister, swore that she went to her home and got a butcher knife after Muldoon had made a vile remark about her child, of which she said, he was the father. She said she came back and just as Muldoon was about to strike her brother with a chair, she stabbed Muldoon.

The prosecutor's argument was that she told this story to save her brother.

The woman made an hysterical scene in court when the verdict was announced. Led from the courtroom she shrieked in the corridor that her brother was innocent.

"I killed him, I killed him!" she cried.

ASSEMBLY TOYS WITH LABOR LEGISLATION

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Senate and Assembly Committees on Judiciary will give a joint hearing in the Senate Chamber February 21 in the Bayne-Sullivan workmen's compensation bill and the four constitutional amendments, to bring about the enactment of a compulsory compensation law.

Of the seventy bills introduced today, the following are of interest to the working class:

One, by Levy, of New York, gives a magistrate discretion as to the cost allowance in an action brought by a working woman. Another, by Kennedy, of Queens, carries out the wishes of the American Federation of Labor by forbidding the employment of women and children where irritum is used. It is intended to prevent the use of cheap labor in making of fine gold pens. Another, by Blauvelt, of Rockland, regulates the time allowed for caisson and tunnel workers to get used to the change in pressure before their return to the open air.

In support of anti-rivisionism, Abern of Kings, introduced a bill requiring the collection of statistics of all deaths following within six months after the use of serum or vaccine of any kind. Under penalty of being guilty of a felony, every physician must include in the death certificate the date of the vaccination, all the facts about the illness and accurately state the cause of death. These facts are to be compiled by local health boards and printed annually in summarized form by the State Board of Health.

Before adjourning, the Assembly passed one unimportant bill.

MILKMEN CHARGE IT TO COLD

Adolph Reese, of 4115 Eighth avenue, and Conrad Knudsen, of 4118 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, milk dealers, were held in \$300 for Special Sessions by Magistrate Nash in Fifth Avenue court, in that borough, yesterday on complaint of State Inspector William Koenig, who said milk they had sold was 20 per cent lacking in total solids. The milk men pleaded freezing had caused its deterioration.

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CARNEGIE HALL

57th St. and Seventh Ave

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION AND MASS MEETING AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BREAD MONOPOLY AND INTRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY IN THE BAKING INDUSTRY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 8 P. M.

Principal Speakers: JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President of Am. Fed. of Labor; MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney at Law and Member of National Committee of Socialist Party; NELIUS FORD, Member of Legislature and President of Fed. of Labor of New Jersey; Miss LEONORA O'NEILL, Women's Trade Union League, and JACOB FANKEL, Hebrew Trades Union.

CHILDREN STARVING, FATHERS END LIVES

Unemployment, Poverty and Illness Drive Two to Suicide.

Driven to desperation by hunger cries of their children, two men have ended their lives of misery and starvation, directly indicating the system which develops extreme "prosperity" and acute poverty.

A baker, Frederick Blauvel, 45 years old, who, because of blindness, found it impossible to secure work, committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself from the roof of the tenement, 68 Murray street, where he lived with his wife and seven children, one of whom is a cripple. For many months the mother of the family has been working as a scrub-woman in an office building. Yesterday morning she prepared a scant meal, which she offered to the children and her blind husband, taking none herself. When she left for her work, she told her husband not to worry, as all would be well as soon as he had undergone the final operation for the removal of the cataracts from his eyes.

Blauvel, who had been morose for quite some time, pined at the sacrifice his wife was making, left the room on the pretext of getting wood and threw himself from the roof. His body was found by neighbors on a wooden shed.

As his family had not tasted food since Sunday night, Sigismund Griot banged himself in the garret of his home, 250 East 22d street, Bayonne, N. J., Tuesday. The family had subsisted for some time upon small quantities of food which neighbors had taken from their equally small store. Griot, after losing his position as a still cleaner in the Standard Oil Works four weeks ago, had become ill from worry and exposure, and when his last cent had gone to feed his three children, aged 6, 4 and 2 years, he hanged himself to the garret and ended his life.

GET AWAY WITH \$20,000.

Paris Cashier Held Up in Street and Boldly Robbed.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—While leaving one of the large banks in the heart of the city today the cashier for a big manufacturing concern was surrounded by four men and was commanded to turn over a satchel containing \$20,000 he had just drawn to meet the factory payroll.

When he refused to give up the satchel, he was felled with a blow from a pistol. The robbers snatched the satchel and fled.

CHILD INSTANTLY KILLED.

Thinking happily of her coming birthday party Grace Hoar, 13 years old, of 2297 Eighth avenue, forgot danger as she crossed Eighth avenue, yesterday. She was struck by a car and was instantly killed.

Danger Ahead

for the Socialist party is seen by Eugene V. Debs and Charles Edward Russell. The pamphlet, bearing the above title and written by these two influential men is the latest in our Pocket Library. It sets forth their views on recent developments and points out the straight course ahead. Especially valuable for new members of the party and as an eye-opener to old members. Our Pocket Library consists of

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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; H. S. Karp, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Yearly	Half Yearly	Three Months	Single Copies
\$4.00	\$2.00	\$1.00	5c
Foreign	Foreign	Foreign	Foreign
\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	6c

Entered as second-class mail matter, February 1, 1911.

VOL. 5. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1. No. 22.

THE CONTRAST IN LAWRENCE

As pictured by the capitalist papers, "mobs" of seven thousand, ten thousand, twenty thousand frenzied strikers surge through the streets of Lawrence, bent on wrecking the city and indulging in a carnival of bloodshed. Yet the sum total of destruction is a few windows broken and two persons dead, one bayoneted by a militiaman, the other killed by a stray shot that may have been fired by another militiaman or by a policeman.

It is a spectacle that makes countless good citizens hold up their hands in horror, and these good citizens demand the instantaneous restoration of law and order. Of course, they could have a restoration of peace and the resumption of work if they conceded the very moderate demands of the strikers. But that is a thing of which they would not dream.

The strikers are poor and most of them are desperately hungry. Those who are opposing them, who are directing the police to club and the militiamen to shoot, are well fed, well clothed, well housed, and they obtained all the comforts they possess at the expense of the men, women and children who are on strike.

Only last Monday the "mob" formed before daylight. It was biting cold, yet they came together. Before 6 o'clock thousands of them were in the streets. To the average good citizen this must have seemed another illustration of the perverseness of the strikers. But it happens, on workdays, that this is the normal hour for the strikers to be on the way to the mills. Thousands of shivering women and white-faced, emaciated boys and girls daily rush through the early morning dark to their place beside the great machines. They work there until dark comes again. During late fall, winter and early spring, about all they know of daylight, except on Sundays, is what filters through the dirty window panes of the great buildings.

There is not one of them that does not desperately need everything the strikers demand. There is not one of them that has not often felt the lash of hunger. Yet, when they make any demands they are instantly met with every repressive force of the city and State. They made many Lawrence families tremendously rich, and they produce articles of use to all mankind. Yet they are driven about like wild beasts, and in this instance several thousand policemen, hired thugs and militiamen are brought to the city to keep them in "restraint."

Spokesmen for the capitalists "deplore" the destruction of property and the violence that have happened, but only such destruction or violence as they can fasten on the strikers. The violence of sending children into the mills and keeping them there long hours, wrenching the life out of their bodies, are not deplored. Neither is there any deploring of the way women are overworked, homes are broken up, and men and women driven to desperation by want. Such violence as that is all part of the system of producing profits, and is not only excusable but accepted as something good and necessary.

Others are prating about the loss through cessation of work. But they make no mention of the cost of maintaining their army of invasion and keeping them there to club, bayonet or shoot a respect for, rightfully constituted authority into the strikers. That cost is going to run into the tens of thousands of dollars. Capitalists, however, are perfectly willing to pay it, for they know the advantage to themselves of keeping in good order this great army of repression. Capitalists in other lines of business will pay without a whimper. They can easily take the cost out of the workers, and they never know when they, also, will need the army.

And the army itself? It is made up for the most part of workmen—mill workers from other cities, shoemakers, carpenters, bricklayers, clerks, painters and others. All of them are twisted with the idea that the capitalist system holds something good in store for them. So they are willing to go out and kill their hungry brother workers. Yet they, too, must inevitably fall victims to the same condition of affairs. As workers, their interests are with the strikers, not with the mill owners. However, they stand with loaded muskets, ready to shoot down the very ones who are fighting for improved conditions for the whole working class.

This Lawrence strike is a wonderfully illuminating affair. It shows that the capitalist uses the powers of the State to uphold his tyranny. He turns workers against workers, and he robs both the members of the army and the members of the "mob." Even his own laws are not regarded by him.

In the arrest of Etor, for instance, the "authorities" palpably violated the strike leader's manifest rights. If he could be arrested as accessory for the accidental shooting of one of the strikers, why could not some of the mill owners be arrested and held without bail—as Etor was—for the deliberate bayoneting of one of the strikers? The reason is simple enough. The capitalists hold absolutely the power of government, the power to define what is law and order, the power to define violence. This power is the very thing for which the workers should strive. Till they get it, they will be murdered or starved as they now are.

The attention of the International Bureau should be forcefully drawn to the deliberate, unclean insult to the memory of Alexander Jonas given by Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People. Possibly senile viciousness can explain it, but nothing can excuse it. From a man whose whole career is marked by premeditated and probably instigated turmoil, who has done no constructive work in the Socialist movement here, who has hampered or dissipated the energies of organized bodies of the workers, who has been more than questionable in all his dealings with the labor movement, who has shifted and evaded, fawned and maligned, and steered the crookedest course known to revolutionary politics, such an insult to a dead man is an unspeakably horrible blot, worse than what previously and frequently characterized him. Achilles sulked in his tent. It is not recorded that he shot into the ranks of his own people. Daniel De Leon has never done anything else. There is no need of branding him. He brands himself.

That wise old saw, "the greatest of all arts is to have your knowledge available," does not seem to be practiced by the capitalist papers. They make a specialty of keeping their ignorance on tap. Here is the Commercial, for instance, solemnly telling the Lawrence strikers: "Congress might lower the cost of living by putting wool and woolen goods on the free list, and then the mill hands would be permanently out of work." Those benevolent mill owners! The instant they saw that the workers were not being highly protected they would go out of business, like the good philanthropists they are. In fact, they are in business simply to see that behind the tariff wall the workers get that measure of protection, and if necessary, of lead, they so much need.

American Woolen pays 7 per cent on \$69,500,000, Pacific more than 19 per cent on \$5,000,000, and in 1907 paid 20 per cent extra in cash—or a measly \$5,000,000 in hard coin—and in 1905 the Arlington Mills paid a dividend of 33 per cent. Any workers reading these dismal figures can see why it is necessary for the stockholders to steal 22 cents a week from starving women, children and men.

Citizens of the World

In all the great cities of Europe the workers in mighty assemblies have raised their voices against the bloody deeds of horror which have been reported from the scene of war in Tripoli. In all States that working class has combated with all its force the criminal indifference of the ruling classes, who, now in this country, now in that, now for one and now for another reason, play their frivolous game with the fearful thoughts of murderous war. But the protest of the working class leaves the ruling classes unmoved. Often the anger of the ruling classes turns against us because we hold the fatherland so little dear, the nation whose sons we happen to be so little precious, because we call wrong wrong and crime crime even when it is committed in the name of our country and of our people. At those times they call enemies of our country and traitors of our people and make for us with clenched fists. The history of the working class movement of every country shows such examples. From the day on which in 1870 the raging patriots threw themselves upon Bebel and Liebknecht, to the stormy scenes which recently were enacted in the municipal councils of Italian cities, where the protests of the Socialists against the Tripolitan war unchained the wrath of the patriotic gang. Then when their wrath had cooled they ridiculed us. "What fools these Socialists are! They do not know that blood and iron rule the world! They do not understand that every nation must be a hammer unless it wishes to be the anvil! They would like to control the affairs of the world by moral precepts! They take seriously the stupid fancies which the great leaders of humanity have taught mankind, from the Sermon on the Mount of the Nazarene to the categorical utterances of Kant. The childlike dreamers actually think that the human in men should be respected even in other races or nations and in those of other creeds."

And so the possessors of the earth never understand what is the highest pride of the working class, the real worth of our movement. What are holy things to us, are to them traitorous crimes, or childish foolishness.

There have been times when the bourgeoisie thought differently. The great poets of our people called themselves citizens of the world, our great thinkers proclaimed a moral code that all that was cast in human mold was endowed with the same rights and obligations in one single world, embracing community. When the bourgeoisie was young and was pressing upwards in hard conflict with the imperial powers of the feudal States, it knew what international solidarity meant. Wherever a people fought for its freedom, it always found brotherly sympathy in the young bourgeoisie world. Whoever reads the writings of the German politicians, the works of German philosophers the compositions of German poets of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth, will find them full of evidence of a spirit of world citizenship. They sympathized with Greek and Sert who were trying to shake off the Turkish yoke, with the Poles who were engaged in heroic battle with the superior forces of the Czar, with the Italians upon whose fair land Austria had forced her way. There was no lack of national consciousness in the men who broke the French hold upon Germany and whose blood flowed for German unity. But their love for their own people was imbedded in human feeling which suffered and hoped for all peoples, and saw the worth of their own people in what they might accomplish for mankind. Well did a German poet say at that time, "Germanism is cosmopolitanism mixed with the strongest individuality."

But those days are long past. The sons and grandsons of the bourgeois soldiers of freedom are today feeding at the table of the capitalist world. Their freedom is the limitless exploitation of man by man. Their equality is the equality of greed for profits. Their fraternity is the fellow feeling of pirates and conspirators in office and employers' association. Forgotten are the ideals for which their fathers fought. Their inspiring poems are the

balances of banking houses, their philosophy is contained in the ledger. They know nothing but brutal profit, the naked egoism of the individual, of the nation, of the State. Whoever wishes to range himself under the higher law of humanity is for them either a criminal or a fool.

We should not be surprised that the gruesome picture of war does not move their hearts. It is not their fault, it is the fate of their class, their souls are suffocated. For no matter how rich they are, and no matter to what extent they are able to enjoy the civilization of modern times, yet they are engaged in a sad trade. They have torn the mothers from the children, and forced them in front of the loom. They have robbed the children of their happy play, and use the tender little hands to create profit for them. They leave millions to sticken in poverty in miserable hovels and with insufficient food. No day goes by in which dead bodies are not carried out of their factories, their mines, their buildings in course of construction. And lucky are they whom death surprises at the machine! Worse yet is the fate of them who in foul and dusty air, in constant contact with poisonous materials, in a working day extended beyond endurance, offer an easy prey to the germ of that disease which lays them low in lingering, torturing sickness, which poisons the child in its mother's womb and at its mother's breast. Death is their trade—not the visible, apparent death of the suddenly inflamed passion of the individual, no! but the cold-blooded, daily death of the system which robs millions of all joy in life and hundreds of thousands of health, which causes millions to die a premature death after joyless lives, and suddenly plunges thousands into the daily catastrophe of work accidents, in order that a couple of thousand families may enjoy life at their case. And so the consciences of the ruling classes must be blunted by the daily exploration inseparable from their sad trade. Why should the gruesomeness of war horrify them, since on no battle field did so many corpses ever lie as are strewn upon the battle field of industry? How could the bloody sacrifices in distant lands moved them, when they cannot be moved by the innumerable sacrifices among their own people? How can they feel for a foreign people who, like heroes, are bleeding from a thousand wounds received in the fight for freedom, when, to be able to remain what they are, they must deny freedom to their own people? Let us not blame them because their hearts are so cold and their consciences so dull! It is the fault of no individual, it is the crime of the accursed order of society, whose products, whose beneficiaries, whose supporters they are.

But we have no part in this society. We ourselves are the sacrifices offered up for them. And so the workers of all countries are bound by a band which cannot be broken to all in misery, all in subjection, all who are sacrificed to the great and powerful. And so the international sentiment, the sympathy between citizens of the world, laughed at by the ruling classes, scorned and spat upon, has taken root among the working class. And so there lives in us alone the power to feel with, live with and hate with all those who are cast in human form. The highest sentiment of the human soul, humanity, knows a higher law than the special interests of individuals, of individual peoples, of individual States, the great moral law of humanity has become the concern of the working class alone. And so our fight is more than a mere struggle for a little bigger piece of bread, an hour more of leisure, the class struggle against the ruling class to which we are driven by bitter need is at the same time the fight of humanity against an order of society with which inhumanity is inextricably entangled. It is this consciousness which raises us above our enemies, which gives us a feeling of pride and worth, strength and faith in the great cause. The words that a poet once spoke to poets applied today to the workers of all lands.

"The cause of humanity is given into your hands. Guard it!"—From Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Typewriters

And now it was finished. "The Fight Against Prostitution." It was not a great work, but nevertheless I had spent several weeks on it, inserted, erased and improved until it finally looked as if no typewriter in the world could find his way through it. It was a maze, a labyrinth of words and figures, with red and blue notes, directions and arrows, while I was the only creature on God's earth who knew how to decipher it.

"The only thing for me to do was to have the work copied. And so I went out and sought the typewriting office which I generally used. "Can I dictate something today?" "Impossible!" "Tomorrow?" "Impossible!" "Well, when then?" "Not for three days." But for me three days was a little too long, so I went with all haste to another office.

"Oh, yes! We can do it, but not for three days." "My God!" I thought, "what's the matter with them all of a sudden? Not for three days!" And so it went. Machine out of order—typewriter sick—one at a christening—three at funerals.

Then I stood like the famous ox on the hill and did not know what else to do. Whether the ox finally found himself or not I don't know, but I found myself quite simply. I picked up the great newspaper of the Liberal party, looked over the advertisements under "miscellaneous" and saw—my trouble was over. Typewriters, typewriters, three-quarters of a column of typewriters. And quite nice names, too—Lucy, Muckl, Zippl, Schmucll, etc. Good! I picked out the nearest address, stuck the newspaper under my arm, and "Prostitution" in my pocket. I set out for Potsdamer strasse.

"Where?" asked the porter as I passed his little window. "Fraulein Hempel," I answered. "Ah, yes! They are always calling." he said with a grin, "always calling." "What do you mean?" I asked. "I only mean she is in," he answered, and slammed the little window shut.

I slowly climbed the stairs, in the stillness musing over the strangely familiar porter. Always calling—always calling. Two flights, on the left. I rang the bell. The door opened; a course, robust woman stood on the threshold, drying her arms on an apron. She smiled sweetly at me. "Good day, sir!" with a bow. "Good day," I said, "Fraulein Hempel?" "Ah, yes! Thank you, sir! Come right in."

The room smelled of cigarette smoke, of cheap perfume, and powder, and was entirely dark. "So it's Frieda you want?" "Yes, Fraulein Hempel." "All right, all right, that's Frieda," said the voice, a little bit annoyed. "Then something rustled upon the hall and hammered upon a door. "Frieda! Frieda! A visitor!" "How familiar!" I thought. "A visitor!" "They are always calling," strange voice.

But then a door opened at the end of the hall, and a sweet voice said quietly, "Come in." "Have you time, Fraulein?" I asked, and looked at her with astonishment. Did my eyes deceive me? She seemed to have nothing on but an almost transparent silk chemise, half falling off, and which enveloped her body like a cobweb. "Time," she said, and laughed. "Oh! I—I always have time!"

The Ice King and the Other One

By Carrie W. Allen.
 Charles W. Morse, the Ice King, was caught in the whirlpool of events which followed the panic of 1907, and was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for misappropriation of funds, sometimes called by uncultivated people stealing.

On November 5, 1908, he was found guilty and sentenced to serve fifteen years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta. During the eighteen months which followed the fact that Morse was a convicted felon did not interfere with his business operations. Special officers were detailed to conduct the Ice King from the Tombs to various parts of the city in an automobile, and he is credited with making, at this time, the trifling sum of several millions of dollars.

When Morse was taken to the Federal Prison at Atlanta on January 3, 1910, more than one capitalist thanked his lucky stars and said, "But for the grace of Morgan, there go I." Socialists and various other incredulous persons said, "He'll not stay in prison long. Some way will be found to liberate him."

A few months ago Morse became ill and was tenderly removed by Pullman car to the hospital at Fort McPherson. Since then four trained nurses in the pay of the people have been in constant attendance upon him. Loving members of his family have ministered unto him. Not only his wife and friends, but the Attorney General, the Secretary of War, the Surgeon General and many other eminent gentlemen in the pay of the people have worked diligently for the release of the Ice King.

"Morse must not be kept in prison," they said. The thought that the rich man was sick and in prison moved the trial judge to tears, and he wrote the final word which made it possible for Taft to release him. On January 18, 1912, William Howard Taft, President of the Plutocracy, set aside the sentence of the Federal Court and declared the Ice King free. Great rejoicing in class-conscious plutocratic circles. Capitalists breathe a sigh of relief and say "We must stand together to prevent a repetition of such an outrage as this. And to think a member of our set might have died in prison!"

As an incident of the war of the Mine Owners' Association against the Miners' Union, Mike Devine, a worker, was arrested with hundreds of other miners as he came out of the mine on a day in May, 1900. The men wore wet clothing and their wives begged to be allowed to bring them a change of clothes and their supper. This was totally refused, and the men were compelled—cold, wet and hungry—to stand six weary hours waiting for the train which was to take them to the Bull Pen.

Twenty-five hours later they were given some wretched food. In response to a request of the Mine Owners' Association President McKinley sent two companies of colored troops to guard the wretched cattle pen where 1,200 miners had been thrown without the formality of a trial. The mine owners got out "permits" for the miners to work which contained a clause renouncing all allegiance to the Mine Union. The miners were starved, beaten and shot. Their trunks, watches and clothing were stolen. Their wives and daughters were insulted and assaulted. With dauntless courage, backed up by the brave women, the miners refused to sign the infamous "permit."

Thomas A. Hickey, in his "Story of the Bull Pen," says: "With the cold, wet clothes, bad food and general ill treatment, sickness broke out among them. Lying on the floor like sheep, without toilet accommodations of any sort, the most revolting incidents occurred that decency compels me to omit. "The Black Hole of Calcutta was a bridal bower compared to it. "As an instance of the savage way the men were treated, I shall take the case of Mike Devine. Devine was always a staunch union man. An honest, hard-working, jolly, fighting Irishman as brave as a lion, as strong as an ox and as guileless as a child. "As a result of having to stay so long in his wet clothes he got pneumonia. He asked to see his wife and child; both requests were denied him. The little delicacies that a sick man craves were turned back from the door of the pest-house. Loving hands were stretched out to him only to be driven back by the colored scoundrel in charge. "Finally, always being a fervent Roman Catholic, when he realized he was dying, he asked for a priest—a request that never is refused a prisoner in a civilized nation. But it was denied in the Bull Pen. This maddened the dying man. "With the glaze of death in his eyes, and the death rattle in his throat, he raised himself on one elbow, gave one last, loving look at his fellow prisoners, and shouted: "Boys—these murderers! Stand by the union! Don't sign the permit!" "Then he fell over dead."

MASTERSHIP

By George D. Herron.
 No man ever ruled other men for their own good; no man was ever rightly the master of the minds or bodies of his brothers; no man ever ruled other men for anything except for their undoing, and for his own brutalization. The possession of power over others is inherently destructive—both to the possessor of the power and to those over whom it is exercised. And the great man of the future, in distinction from the great man of the past, is he who will seek to create power in the people, and not gain power over them. The great man of the future is he who will refuse to be great at all, in the historic sense; he is the man who will literally lose himself, who will altogether diffuse himself, in the life of humanity. All that any man can do for a people, all that any man can do for another man, is to set the man or the people free. Our work, whenever and wherever we would do good, is to open to men the gates of life—to lift up the heavenly doors of opportunity. This applies to society as well as to the individual man. If the collective man will release the individual man and let him go, then the individual will at last give himself gloriously, in the fullness of his strength, unto the society that sets the gates and the highways of opportunity before him. Give men opportunity, and opportunity will give you men.

SLENDER SLIVERS

By Wilby Heard.
 Because T. R. Growls must Oyster Bay? Will Taft Rob LaFollette and The Rose-of-Shells on the next March? Does Theodor on "The Out Look" make "The LaFollette" "The Commoner"? 'Tis Rumored that T. R. instructed The Religion Forward Movement, during this campaign, at least, to write Good Bible like this—Good-by Bill. Judging by the howls of the would-be candy-dates for the Presidential chair (share), there must a lot of pay-in it. The Republicans carry the Presidential elections because their Banner Bearers—Jumbo—has a trunk big-enough. 'Tis plain the reason the Democrats do not win the Presidential race is because they do not give votes enough to their donkey. That the rich defy the Bible can be seen by the direction in which the pearls have been cast of late. It is bad enough to be a nought, but to be a "Con" nought really means to be without a peer. Civilization's garments must be mended as long as Greed is the tailor and the S is the rule by which he measures. 'Tis said our philanthropists meant to make a needle through the eye of which the largest camel could pass with ease, but they feared it would be so big St. Peter would not see the point.

Our "Democratic" Knights

By John D.
 The knighting a few days ago, by the Roman Catholic Church, of John B. Manning and James Butler calls to mind the characters of the two men, their records, etc. Manning was expelled about ten years ago by the New York Stock Exchange for "acts detrimental to its best interests," while Butler is the man whom the Board of Health last spring discovered with over 13,000 cans of impure and rotten condensed milk at his West Side storage warehouse, and since that time several of his store managers have been fined in the

Special Sessions for violation of the pure food laws and fined heavily. Manning's Wall Street record was so bad that even the Stock Exchange couldn't stand it, and these are two of the men now lending support to the Common Cause magazine recently launched by the Roman Catholic churchmen to fight the increasing Socialist movement, both in this city and in the nation. As for the records of the other "knights," will send them along for publication in the near future.

TOOK THE HINT.
 He was a go-ahead man, was Slickman, proprietor of Slickman's Stores, and he wanted to inspire his clerks with the same ideas. Wherefore he bought a number of big signs which read, "Do it now!" and had them hung round each department. A month or two later a friend inquired how the plan had worked. "Well, it worked all right," Slickman answered dolefully, "but—but not quite the way I expected." "How's that?" queried the friend. "Tell me what actually happened." "At the end of the first week," Slickman said sorrowfully, "the cashier cleared with 13,000, second week the bookkeeper eloped with the private secretary, three clerks asked for an increase of salary, and the office boy took all the stamps and petty cash and ran away to sea!"—Answers.

NO DEADLINE FOR THEM.
 The cheapening of transport was the subject of a lecture by Mr. A. W. Gattle given before the members of the Institute of Builders in London, says Reynolds' Newspaper. Wasteful railway management was the lecturer said, to be blamed for the present high railway rates. He first attacked the salaries of railway directors, 1,200 of whom, he said, absorbed 1650,000 annually. On the board of one of our railways the age of six directors averaged 71, another list of six gave the average ages of over 85. The direction of railways should be in the hands of much younger men possessing some knowledge of the subject. Transport rates in this country were the highest in the world, and in many cases for parallel services were double the German rates.

FISHY REFRRESHMENTS.
 When visitors came, Bobby often turned out of his room to the garret for a night or two, not object to this, but felt that it endangered certain cherished stunts. When his uncle, the clergyman, arrived unexpectedly one night, he was transferred to his garret, and in haste and with small ceremony neglected to take any precautions to guard his treasures. "I have to thank the thoughtless son who placed a glass of water on the table near the bed for saving the clergyman's next best thing," he wrote in the night, and was refreshing—most refreshing.

"Oh," said Bobby, in a low, slow and respectful, "You've run up my nice new 'quantity' and 'quality'—but Bobby's presence is appreciated by his mother."