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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1912.

# ALL NOW READY TO CALL OUT MILITIA

## War Department Admits That Orders to March to Mexican Border Await General Wood's Signature.

### STATE GOVERNORS ASKED FOR REPORTS

#### Must Give Number of National Guardsmen Available for Duty—Wave of Revolt Rising, With Madero Seemingly Helpless to Stop It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—While denying that orders had been issued to the state militia to proceed to the border, War Department officials today admitted that such orders had been prepared and only awaited General Wood's signature to make them effective. The preparation of these orders, it was said, was only precautionary and intended to save time should the necessity of ordering militia to the border arise.

The War Department today also called upon all State Governors for a report of the militia available for use in Texas. Answers to these queries are expected tomorrow and upon them the department's action will be based.

The War Department, having consumed only four hours in getting troops under way last spring, desires to move as expeditiously should the occasion demand this year. However, no troops will be sent until conditions in Mexico grow more serious. Reports from Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City, received here today, state that the wave of revolt is apparently sweeping over all Mexico. Casas Grandes, Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, Parras and Matamoros in the North; Vera Cruz, Michoacan, Iguala and Chilpancingo in the South, are all either in the hands of the rebels or threatening revolt, while Americans from all parts of Mexico are flocking to the capital for protection.

Respect for law, order and constituted authority has disappeared, according to reports received here. The loyalty of the army, upon which President Madero should be able to place absolute dependence in suppressing bands of marauders, is gravely doubted. The soldiers, if they have not actually deserted, are Madero's regime, are half-hearted in their support of him.

It is believed here that unless the spirit of the army changes soon Madero will be attempting to compete with anarchy for the control of Mexico. Even thus far when lawlessness is as yet unorganized, he has been unable to check its spread. There are no less than 45,000 Americans in Mexico, according to the latest figures. The majority of these are either associated with or actually directing large scale operations in mining, agriculture or commerce. The value of these interests of American citizens is figured in the hundreds of millions and represents years of labor and investment.

Bound up with these enterprises in Mexico are the "fortunes and lives" of the 45,000 Americans in Mexico and

involving the "interests" of thousands more in this country.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 9.—All of Chihuahua east of the City of Chihuahua and south of Juarez is in control of the Vasquistas, the rebels who are in arms against the Mexican Government. The Mexican Northwestern railroad, which had just been completed through the rebel infested region from Chihuahua to El Paso, is in absolute possession of the rebels, and all trains along this line are under their jurisdiction. This is where so much of the fighting in the late Madero revolt took place.

Troops have been sent west from Chihuahua against the rebels and also south from Juarez, and fighting is expected if the troops themselves do not join the rebellion. In the disturbed district there are now about 1,500 Vasquistas under command and arms. Casas Grandes, Madera, Palomas, Ascension, Salinas, Santa Sofia and other small towns are in control of these discontents, who are conducting the municipal affairs after their own plans.

Disinterested people estimate that there are many more men in arms against the government in the State of Chihuahua than there are supporting it. Pascual Orozco still declines to take the Governorship, and Governor Aleman, Gonzalez is now en route to Chihuahua from Torreon, where he has been marooned by burned railroad bridges. Several bridges near Torreon have been hastily repaired, and Gonzalez proceeded to Eagle Pass, Tex., by special train last night.

Mexican Consul E. C. Lorente received a message in code today from the Acting Governor at Chihuahua, stating that everything was quiet in that city, and that conditions were much improved. Orozco may not permit Mexican federal troops to pass through Texas territory on account of fear on the part of the people of El Paso that the rebel forces at Juarez may resist their entry into that city and lead to a battle on the soil of this State.

So far the Governor has refused to sustain the action of the State Department at Washington granting the request of the Madero Government for the transportation of the troops through Texas. The War Department wired the Governor asking if he had any objections to the movement, but no reply has been sent as yet. A force of State Rangers has been sent to Eagle Pass and if the Mexican troops enter without permission of Governor Colquhitt they may be turned back.

## 50 ARRESTED IN SAN DIEGO STREETS

### Anti-Free Speech Ordinance Passed by Municipal Council Provokes Repetition of Brutal Scenes.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 9.—One hundred policemen were called out today to check a demonstration of newsmen opposed to an anti-free speech ordinance which went into effect today. Fifty arrests were made.

Several weeks ago a squad of police and a local real estate dealer of San Diego precipitated a street row when a group of Socialists and another of Single Taxers attempted to hold meetings in the streets of the southernmost California city.

Subsequently the City Council was credited with having withdrawn from its arbitrary stand in respect to public meetings and free speech. While the objectionable ordinance was in effect it was put to the test by orderly meetings of Socialist orators, which the police endeavored to suppress by means of a street row which succeeded, however, only in keeping a way clear for traffic. It was understood that an emergency clause in the anti-free speech ordinance was held by the city authorities to be illegal on the books.

### WILSON DUCKS SUFFRAGE ISSUE.

Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, asked how he stands on the women's suffrage question, wrote a letter which was received yesterday by Edith M. Whitmore, chairwoman of the Richmond Borough Women's Suffrage party, in which he says he has not yet worked out the question. The suffragists of this town who expressed views yesterday on this matter are unanimous in declaring that the Governor is stalling, for reasons of his own, a question which will be the main issue of the next campaign.

### WILSON SLAYS TWELVE MEN.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 9.—Twelve workmen were killed and eight injured by an explosion today on the Canadian Northern Railway construction near Fort Williams.

## FALL MAKES MAN SHAPELESS MASS

### Cleaning Window in Twenty-third Street of Liberty Tower Without Safety Belt, Loses Hold.

John Roskin, who lived in Carmine street, fell twenty-three stories to his death yesterday from the Liberty Tower. He was crushed to an unrecognizable mass.

Roskin had been out of work for many weeks, and this was his first job, and his first day of work, with the Broadway Window Cleaning Company. He was cleaning the outside of a window and was working without a belt or other safety device.

Working on the window next him was James Holden, of 223 West 14th street, who had just returned from lunch. As Holden took his place, secured with a belt, Roskin waved his hand in recognition, and a moment or two later Holden saw him lose his hold and fall.

An enormous crowd assembled around the man's shapeless body. Nassau street being crowded at the time, and police reserves had to be called out.

### UNION'S CHARTER REVOKED.

RUTHE, Mont., Feb. 9.—The Executive Committee of the Western Federation of Miners has revoked the charter of the Battle Mill and Smelter Men's Union No. 74, of the Western Federation, because of the union's refusal to continue paying strike assessments. The smelter men's union has a membership of about 400 and the members are ordered to join the Battle Mill Union or the Stationary Engineers' Union, a federation local.

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID, DON'T BE SLAVES

John Mars says: Do not be a slave of the habit of buying your clothes in Manhattan. I am just now offering the greatest value in \$1.30 and \$1.50 Suits and Overcoats Greater than you have ever experienced. John Mars, the Clothier, 911 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Ad.

## TURKS AND ARABS HOLD TRIPOLI COAST

TRIPOLI, Feb. 9.—The coasts of Tripoli and Cyrenaica are still commanded by the Turks and their Arab allies to such an extent that Italian action is greatly restricted. The Italian cruiser Clitta di Catania, which returned here today from a cruise along the coast, reports that she bombarded seven small ports and Turkish camps in the vicinity of the shore, and that large numbers of armed Arabs were observed.

At Misrata, about 150 miles east of this city, the Arabs erected two small forts, in which they took refuge during the bombardment. They also made shelters out of the sand along the dunes.

ROME, Feb. 9.—The meeting of the Interparliamentary Peace Union, which was held tonight at Brussels, is regarded here as most important, owing to the decision of the members of the Italian group not to participate, and, indeed, to sever their connection with the union. If the meeting breaks up in disarray, it will mean the action of the Italian Government in the conflict with Turkey.

## BOY SCOUTS HOLD MEETING AT ASTOR

### Baden-Powell Apologizes for Scathing Breeding Movement at Convention of Jingo-Fostering Game.

The Boy Scouts of America, organized in the first place in England by Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell and now fostered by almost every government, met at an admirable agency for the recruiting of scouts and soldiers, and a breeding ground of militarism, met yesterday in their second annual convention, at the Hotel Astor, Hudson-Powell building.

Considerable noise was made when James E. West, chief scout executive, stated that the number of registered boy scouts in this country has quadrupled during the past year, the number now being 4,000. West said he expected an even greater increase during this year.

That this increase does not come from the children of the working class, which is uniformly hostile to the movement, was tacitly acknowledged when Baden-Powell spoke in apologetic terms of the scouts. He said, in part:

"It has been of greatest interest to me to see how the movement has developed in this country, but I find a good deal of ignorance on the part of the public as to the purpose underlying it. I have always tried to make it clear that the Boy Scouts is an educational institution, and that we are not trying to establish a militarism, which seems to be the one fear."

It also tries to make my hearers feel that it has nothing to do with any special form of religion or politics, or anything of that sort. But the militarism is the point that seems to strike them unfavorably. I suppose because we have taken a rather good deal of uniform for the boys, and these reflections of the gallant general were probably stimulated by his experience in Chicago, when a very small number of the scouts turned out to receive him.

Superintendent of Public Schools Ella Flagg Young declined to officially recognize the Boy Scout movement, notwithstanding the urgent solicitation of the scout masters in Chicago. Young's refusal was recognized by the scout officials to dismiss all Boy Scouts from school that they might attend the reception at the Dexter Park pavilion. She declined to do this.

## ROBBED GROCERY TO FEED STARVING FAMILY

That he attempted to rob a grocery store at Tompkins and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn, on the night of February 1, because his wife and child were on the verge of starvation, was the plea of a man and no work, was the story told by Judge Dike, in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, by Herman Harris, of 980 Myrtle avenue, who is only 20 years old.

Harris and Max Guthoff were charged with robbery as a result when the stories had been told the cases were put over until next Tuesday and Judge Dike ordered an investigation of the circumstances related by the prisoners. Guthoff also pleaded that he was out of work, and in extreme need of bare necessities of life.

"I've a wife and young baby," said Harris, "and they had nothing to eat. I could get them nothing. So I went out, and met Guthoff, who was in hard luck, too."

## 200 LITTLE GIRLS GO OUT ON STRIKE

Nearly 200 girls employed by M. Broth, manufacturer of children's dresses, 252 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, went on strike yesterday as a result of the intolerable conditions prevailing in the shop. The girls say they were compelled to work sixty hours a week, and when asked to work overtime they never got a cent. They were also denied the right to strike.

The Children's Dress Makers' Union, Local 50, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, took charge of the strike and will support the workers. The strikers demand an increase in wages of \$3 per week, a fifty-two-hour week and recognition of their union. It was reported that there were things hanging around the shop, and that they expelled the pickets. The strikers request all dress makers to stay away from the shop and help them win their fight.

## BEBEL NEARLY ELECTED REICHSTAG'S PRESIDENT

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Dr. Peter Spahn, the leader of the Clerical Center party, was elected President of the Reichstag today, defeating August Bebel, the leader of the Social Democratic party, by 193 votes to 173.

## HABEAS CORPUS WRIT SIGNED BY JUSTICE FOR FOLKE E. BRANDT

### Grand Jury Begins Probe of Whole Case Tuesday.

### MAN IS KEPT CLOSE

#### Allowed to See No One Save Prison Officials at Dannemora.

Next Tuesday the Grand Jury will begin its investigation of the circumstances surrounding the conviction and imprisonment for thirty years in Dannemora, on a charge of burglary, of Folke E. Brandt, the young Swedish.

Brandt was formerly in the employ of Schittler L. Schiff, son of Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., District Attorney. Whitman has put on record his belief that Brandt was railroaded to jail, and it is universally believed that the man is the victim of an unscrupulous conspiracy as the courts have convicted for many years. The Grand Jury probe reopens a case which Governor Dix, for reasons he did not make public, attempted to seal.

Attorneys Mirabeau L. Towns and James W. Osborn have taken up Brandt's case, and the writ of habeas corpus asked for by them was signed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice James W. Gerard. Warden Henry M. Kaiser being ordered by the writ to produce Brandt at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday.

Towns will appear before Judge Rosalsky, who imposed the sentence on Brandt five years ago, and move that the original judgment be set aside and that a new arraignment and a new trial be ordered.

The attorney has obtained evidence that Brandt, while waiting in the Tombs to appear before Rosalsky, told fellow prisoners that it had been arranged that he put up a plea of guilty to the charge against him, on the understanding that he would receive a light sentence of six months or a year.

When Towns makes his plea, District Attorney Whitman will be present, and will have with him former Detective Joseph D. Woolridge, who has admitted that he did not see many of the people who were represented by him as having sworn to Brandt's alleged bad character, and that of the six persons named by the sleuth, only one remembers anything about Brandt.

The District Attorney has been amazed at the revelations in the Brandt affair. Putting aside entirely any suggestion of scandal, Whitman has satisfied himself that under a Grand Jury proceeding can unearth the facts of Brandt's arrest, arraignment and conviction. What the scope of the Grand Jury investigation will be to reveal for reasons which are not his office, but it is known that there will be, from evidence already in hand, a number of startling developments. Nobody will be summoned before the Grand Jury, and his claim for immunity by virtue of his testimony.

## FOLKE CAREFULLY GUARDED.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Utmost precautions are being taken to prevent Folke Brandt's being seen by anybody outside of Clinton Prison at Dannemora. A reporter for a New York paper asked to see him, but was refused by Deputy Warden Wilkins, acting in the absence of Warden Kaiser.

Prison Superintendent Scott, at Albany, was appealed to, but refused permission also. Governor Dix was asked, and he also refused. Assemblyman J. J. Vert, retained as counsel, applied to see Brandt, and he, too, was refused. He applied, then, as a member of the Legislature, and was again refused.

It is believed Brandt will be taken to New York by a special train.

### Wealthy Murderer Released.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—Citizens here, who are following the Brandt case in New York with great interest, learned today that one of a quartet of murderers, all of whom have wealthy and influential relatives, is to be freed at midnight tonight. The man is George J. Kerr, who, with three other men—Walter C. MacAllister, Andrew J. Campbell, and Walter A. Death—participated in one of the vilest and most horrible crimes in New Jersey's criminal records.

The men lured an 18-year-old mill girl, Jennie Boscheiter, into a saloon, and while she was engaged in talking with one of the men, another dropped a hydrate of chloral into her wine.

She became insensible, and was taken by the men in a cab for a long drive into the country. On the way each of the men outraged her.

Later, noticing her breathing was faint, they became alarmed, and applied to a physician, who refused to admit them, believing the men to be drunk. The cabman tried to drive back to the city, but was prevented, being threatened with revolvers.

## POLICE CAPTURE 4 IN GUN BATTLE IN STORE

After a fifteen-minute battle, during which eight shots were fired, a squad of police yesterday captured four men in the store of Gorman Brothers, at 2419 First avenue, and charged them with burglary. The prisoners gave their names as Frank Talari, 17, 434 East 130th street; James Goodman, 18, 332 East 118th street; Michael Ross, 17, 151 East 114th street; and Salvatore Gilly, 25, 350 East 84th street.

Patrolman Looman was on a fixed post at 124th street and First avenue when a woman told him she had heard noises in the store of Gorman Brothers. Looman got Acting Sergeant Gill and six patrolmen and made a search. The police squad followed the same route taken by the burglars and just as Patrolman Cummins put his head inside the store door a shot was fired and a bullet whistled by the policeman's head. Cummins ducked and then returned the shot.

The police rushed into the store as more shots were fired. There was a flurry of shots as the police returned the fire. Then the police closed in on the men and after a liberal use of their nightsticks the four young men were arrested.

## MAYOR INSULTS THE GRAND JURY

### Answers Communication Sent to Him by Error by Trade of Rebuke and Contradictory Statements.

Reproving the Grand Jury for "officiousness" and talking "nonsense" and sharply resenting their intrusion upon his administrative domain, Mayor Gaynor yesterday returned to Edward R. Carroll, clerk of General Sessions, a presentment on gambling and police inefficiency.

The results, January Grand Jury heard a number of witnesses in regard to alleged gambling cases and threw them out on the ground that the police had not furnished sufficient evidence to warrant indictments. This presentment by mistake was sent to Mayor Gaynor. The Mayor was in a letter to Clark Carroll:

"I know of no law which constitutes the Grand Jury the adviser of the Mayor or of the Police Commissioner. Therefore I do not know why the Grand Jury undertakes to give such advice. It is no better than if the Mayor or Police Commissioner should intrude his voluntary advice upon the Grand Jury, whose legal advisers are the Judge and the District Attorney."

When the Mayor "intrudes" upon the Grand Jury's domain with his "voluntary advice":

"I am very much astonished to have a Grand Jury say that the evidence of one witness, even with the addition of the captured gambling implements, is not sufficient to enable an indictment to be found. If they threw out indictments on such evidence as this they violated the law. The evidence of one witness is enough. There is no law to the contrary. The evidence of one witness with the additional evidence of the captured gambling implements themselves is more than enough. The law does not require that they have sufficient evidence to convict the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt, although I am told Grand Juries very often think so."

## ALLEGED LEADER OF FORGERS CONVICTED

Charles Carlesi, whose cellar saloon at 13th street and Avenue A is said to have been the headquarters of a most dangerous band of forgers and for bomb men and blackmailers as well, was convicted yesterday of forgery in the second degree as a second offender in Judge Rosalsky's part of General Sessions. He will be sentenced next Friday. He may get from ten to twenty years.

Carlesi evolved a scheme of forging checks so cleverly that banks certified them without question. The amount that his cleverness cost the banks in New York is estimated at \$300,000. Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago and a dozen other cities collected at least \$200,000 more. His arrest and conviction was due to the fact that after his artist had used a genuine \$25 check as a model Carlesi instead of tearing it up or burning it took it to the bank and cashed it.

## STATE SAVINGS BANK WRECKER SENTENCED

John Pucci, who asserts that he is a nephew of Admiral Pucci, of the Italian Navy, and is the self-confessed wrecker of the State Savings Bank, at 1227 Third avenue, which was closed on December 1, 1911, by order of George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Superintendent of the State Banking Department, was sentenced yesterday to serve not less than one year and six months or more than nine years and six months in State prison by Judge Mulqueen in Part III of the Court of General Sessions.

The total amount of Pucci's recalculation are known to aggregate over \$1,000 and more reach the sum of \$2,500, according to the testimony of James J. Kennedy, of the State Banking Department, who was called to the witness stand yesterday. Kennedy discovered the lastest and foremost of Pucci and then took charge of the investigation started by the Banking Department.

### CAMORRIST JUDGE INSANE.

ROME, Feb. 9.—Luchese Palli, the judge who abandoned the preliminary investigation of the charges against the Camorrist because he was convinced that the prisoners were innocent because they violently insane today. He was taken to a private sanatorium, raving about the trial now being held at Viterbo.

### BROOKLYN CONCERT TONIGHT.

An operatic concert by Alma Webster-Powell and company will be given this evening in Metropolitan Church Hall, Fifth avenue and Watkins street, Brooklyn. The 224 A. D. of the Socialist party of Kings County has charge of the affair.

# LAWRENCE STRIKERS SEND 250 CHILDREN

## To Arrive at Grand Central at 3 o'Clock Today, Whence Huge Multitude Will Parade to Union Square.

### OVER 400 HAVE ALREADY SENT PLEDGES

#### Workers of Empire City Rally to Aid of Fellows in Mill Town—Mass Meeting at Union Square, Thence to Labor Temple.

"On to Grand Central today! On to Grand Central to welcome the children of Lawrence!"

"Workers of New York, turn out in your thousands! Men, women and children of the working class, come out in the strength of your numbers to welcome the children of your fellows in Lawrence who are fighting against poverty, starvation and degradation!"

"Today there arrive at Grand Central station 250 children, coming to the Empire City to receive the hospitality and care of the workers."

"The children come from a city whose streets are patrolled by soldiers armed with rifle and bayonet, legal butchers called out at the behest of greed-ridden, brutal exploiters of men, women and little children."

"The soldiers of Lawrence have wetted their weapons in the blood of workers. They stand ready again at the word of command to mow and bayonet and shoot men and women alike."

"The children arriving today come from a city held in the grip of an armed terror. These children have seen the gleam of edged weapons on the streets. They have heard their parents tell of the terror of steel and lead. These children of Lawrence are fresh from a battlefield stained with the blood of your fellow workers."

"Fellow workers! The children of Lawrence are here at your call. You have heard their cries, and you have sent for them. You who are in the front of the struggle; you, who have fought and won and lost in battles of and for your class—you, who have done these things and known them, know too the dire need of your fellows in Lawrence and have come to their aid."

"You have sent for the children of Lawrence, and they are here at your call."

"On, then, to Grand Central today! Leave your factory, workshop and office! Let nothing stay you! Workers unite! Let the sign of unity be the children whose needs you will tend!"

"The children of Lawrence are coming! Out, out in your thousands! Rejoice today in the feeling and knowledge of unity!"

"Hurrah for the children of Lawrence!"

### "THE NEW YORK LAWRENCE STRIKE COMMITTEE."

Arrangements were finally completed last night by the New York Lawrence Strike Committee for the reception of 250 children of the Lawrence strikers.

The children will arrive today at 3 p. m., at Grand Central Station. The committee urges all workers, men and women, to bring their own children and form up in 44th, 46th and 47th streets and Lexington avenue.

All progressive organizations, Socialist locals, labor unions, and others are urged by the committee to attend with their banners and emblems. It is the object of the committee to make the reception of the children in New York the most dramatic and significant event in American labor history, and the committee declares this can be done with sufficient co-operation by all sympathizers.

The children will be placed in touring cars, two of which have been lent for the purpose free of charge, and arrangements are being made to secure other cars. But any sympathizer who has a car or other vehicle that will be used is asked to place it at the children's disposal.

Any sign writer who can assist in making signs to fasten to the vehicles is urged to be on hand today in the basement of 122 East 11th street, in making a number that are wanted.

### Parade From Station.

One organization has donated the service of a band. But the committee is anxious to secure further musical assistance, and asks the members of the Socialist drum and fife corps to be present with their instruments, and any other sympathizer who has an instrument or who can play, is asked to bring it. Bands can be made up before the procession starts. The tunes will be the "International" and the "Marseillaise."

From Grand Central Station the parade will fall in line, and proceed along 42d street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to 17th street, and then to Union Square. At the square a mass meeting on behalf of the Lawrence strikers will be held, and the children will be sent to the Labor Temple, 242 East 84th street.

Among the speakers at the Union Square meeting will be Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Mrs. Margaret Sangor, J. Jones, Raymond Fido, Leonardo Frisina, Oscar Masuttelli, and very probably William D. Haywood.

At the Labor Temple the children will receive a hot supper, given by the Workers' Educational Association. All those who have undertaken the care of a striker's child are asked to come on to the Labor Temple from Union Square, and after the children have eaten they will be distributed. The use of the Labor Temple will also be given free.

The children will be brought from Lawrence by a committee of four, of whom one is a trained nurse, who has volunteered her services for this purpose. The Women's Committee of the Socialist party will be in charge of the distribution of the children at the Labor Temple.

The Strike Committee points out that this is the first move of this nature ever undertaken in America. It urges all workers to attend at Grand Central station and to assist in swelling the parade. This parade is every way notable, that the workers of America stand behind the Lawrence strikers in their struggle for living conditions.

Up to a late hour last night more than 400 men and women had

pledged either through the Call or the Strike Committee, at 187 East 84th street, for the privilege of taking charge of the children of the Lawrence strikers. All nationalities are represented in the applications, and most of the applications were not particular as to age or sex.

The citizens of Greater New York have responded nobly to the Call's appeal to their sense of working class solidarity, and a valuable precedent has been set for the guidance of the workers in future strikes of a similar character.

At a meeting of the Jewish Socialist Agitation Committee in Clinton Hall Thursday night, at which Abraham Cahane and E. Viadock spoke, \$26.15 was collected for the Lawrence strikers.

Max Spiwak collected from his fellow workers at Sam Flossheimer & Co.'s shop \$26.71, which was handed to the Lawrence strike committee.

The committee also received anonymously, through the Ferrer School, a donation of \$5, and from the Cap Makers' Union, Local 38, per Miss Rosen, \$10.

### Haywood May Speak.

The Fieldman lectures and debates on Socialism, conducted at the Republic Theater, West 42d street, have been turned to use by taking up collections for the Lawrence strikers, and already \$650 has been sent to Lawrence from this source. It is planned to make a collection for the strikers a regular feature of these lectures.

Tentative arrangements have been made with William D. Haywood, Jack London, and Sol Fieldman to address the meeting tomorrow night on behalf of the strikers.

Local Philadelphia, Socialist party has arranged two mass meetings for Sunday, at each of which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 9.—Asserting that he would prove by a score of witnesses that Joseph J. Ector and Arturo Giovannetti, textile strike leaders, incited a riot which resulted in the killing of Anna La Pissa, a strikers, the State's Attorney today asked that they be bound over without bail to the Grand Jury. Biographical reports of the speeches made by the two strike leaders were read to Judge John J. Mahoney, and witnesses also testified that the latter had spoken the words of a soft-headed chap who was of the kind used by police or Williamson.

Attorney George B. Brewer, for the defense, told the court that the bullet was fired by a policeman whose identity he could not ascertain.

It was expected that the strike leaders would be bound over for trial and the efforts of their attorneys were devoted to trying to effect the release of the latter. The latter had been arrested on the charge of inciting a riot in the town in their efforts to break the strike.

At the request of the defense, the court today ordered the release of the two strike leaders on \$10,000 bail.

The defense attorneys were also ordered to pay the costs of the trial. The defense attorneys were also ordered to pay the costs of the trial.



advisability. Two of them were from Vincent St. John, of Chicago, general secretary of the National Textile Workers' Association...

KAI PING UNDER FIRE TEN HOURS

Rebel Confederates Within Fortress Executed as Shells Riddle It.

TIENSIN, Feb. 9.—Under a heavy fire of republican artillery for more than ten hours today, the imperial fortress at the City of Kai-ping was added with shells...

NECKWEAR BOSS IS FORCED TO SETTLE

After having his plant tied up for three days by a strike, David Price, manufacturer of neckwear, of 32 Union square, yesterday granted the demands of the strikers and a satisfactory settlement was effected...

The employers recently made an attempt to reduce the wages of the workers on account of the dull season, but through the efforts of the officers of the union...

HOUSE IS FAVORABLE TO CHILDREN'S BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The question of whether the Children's Bureau bill recently passed by the Senate should be referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce...

ENGINEER BADLY INJURED.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 9.—Falling under the running board of a private locomotive in the yards of a local manufacturing plant today, Engineer Eugene Legge, 30, married, was dragged 150 feet and so badly injured that he will probably die...

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Gustav Stiglitz

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631-633 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK. Headquarters for Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods at exceptionally low prices.

FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL.

PLAN TO ARREST 400 BUTTER MEN

District Attorney Regards Mercantile Exchange Trade Restraint Conspiracy.

They're after the butter men "red hot" now! Only the Constitution prevented the District Attorney yesterday from descending upon the Mercantile Exchange an organization of butter, egg and cheese men...

TO CLAIM DAMAGES IF R. R. IS SEIZED

Notice Given to Honduran Government—U. S. Blue-jackets Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Notice has been given to the Government of Honduras that the United States reserves the right to entertain claims for damages in the event of the taking over by that government of the Valentine Railroad in Honduras.

HAWLEY MILLIONS FOR FREED WOMAN?

Wife of Her Released From Workhouse Relates Romantic History and Hastens to Children.

Released yesterday from the Workhouse on Broadway, where she served one month for disorderly conduct, Mrs. Adelaide Crandell, whose husband, Frederick H. Crandell, is one of the heirs to the millions of Edwin Hawley, the dead railroad owner, declared she did not care for a snap about the money, but was thinking only of her children.

BUSINESS BOOMING AT WASHINGTON MARKET

The stall holders of old Washington Market feel so good over the business outlook that they are willing to pay more rent to the city. They have appointed a committee to confer with the Superintendent of Markets to see if the market cannot be made a source of profit to the city instead of representing a net loss of about \$5,000 a year.

"TED" MARKS DEAD.

Stemmed Tide of Opposition to Sunday Vaudeville With Shows.

HOTEL WORKERS HONOR JONAS.

Secretary E. Blochinger reports that at the last meeting of the International Hotel Workers' Union, of 77 West 44th street, the news of the death of Alexander Jonas was read to the assembly, who deeply felt the loss of such a noble brother and everybody stood up as one man to honor the departed friend.

MORSE SAYS NOTHING.

Charles W. Morse, the released bank crook, did not break silence yesterday regarding plans for the future—business or not. He was fortified against interviewers, their notes and telephone messages, in his apartment at the Milano, 127 West 54th street, where he was kept in the closest seclusion.

It Is Fair to Say bulk teas may be good. This is sure, so "may be" about reliable

White Rose CEYLON TEA Double Strength Saves Half

White Rose Coffee, Pound Tea, etc.

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Complete courses for Commercial, Reportorial, Legal and Secretarial Services, Honest and thorough instruction.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

112 EAST 19TH STREET

TO CLAIM DAMAGES IF R. R. IS SEIZED

Notice Given to Honduran Government—U. S. Blue-jackets Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Notice has been given to the Government of Honduras that the United States reserves the right to entertain claims for damages in the event of the taking over by that government of the Valentine Railroad in Honduras.

SENTIMENT STRONG FOR CITY OPERATION

Cram Gets Many Letters in Favor of Real Municipal Subway.

According to fairly credible reports, J. Bergeon Cram, the Public Service Commissioner, who declared the other day that this city should operate its own subways, instead of turning them over to the Morgan and other gangs of high financiers, is daily receiving hundreds of letters supporting his stand, and, thus fortified, he will soon make another bid for popularity.

UNION BAKERS ARE DETERMINED TO WIN

Bakers' Union, Local 100, at its meeting yesterday afternoon decided to levy a weekly assessment of 50 cents on all its members for the benefit of the strike fund to be used for the purpose of fighting the bosses who have combined to break up the union.

THREE MEN CAUGHT ON STOLEN TRUCK

By the arrest of three men yesterday while they were in the act of removing goods from a truck which had just been stolen in a robbery, the police believe they have made the most important capture of the kind in years.

PARALYZED WORKER AWARDED \$25,000

Allen McNeill, 35 years old, a painter, living at 93 Washington street, Flushing, has just been awarded a verdict of \$25,000 against the Westinghouse, church, Kerr Company, in Part II of the Queens County Supreme Court, where Justice Aspinall is presiding.

NO HEIRESS, NOR DAMAGES.

Supreme Court Justice Gerard signed an order yesterday of discontinuance of the suit brought by Lieut. Edward Starz, formerly an officer in the Imperial Home Guard of the Austrian Army—the bodyguard of Emperor Franz Josef—to recover \$25,000 damages from Miss Helen McMurray, of Troy, N. Y., for breach of promise of marriage.

TRAIN KILLS TROLLEYMAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 9.—Joseph Costello, employed by the United Railway and Electric Company, was killed and three of his fellow workmen badly injured shortly after 4 o'clock this morning when a fast passenger express over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad plowed its way through a gang of men at the crossing at Ridgely and Oakland streets.

POSTAL COMPANY KICKS AGAIN.

The Up-State Public Service Commission has received from the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company another complaint in relation to the charge made by the Western Union in the receiving and transmitting to destination of telegrams handed over to the Western Union by the Postal company for points not reached by the latter company.

TO CUT DOWN CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Democratic House made a raid on the cavalry branch of the army today, voting into the army appropriation bill an amendment offered by Representative Hay, of Virginia, reducing the regiments of cavalry from fifteen to ten, or by 3,946 men and 225 officers.

COP RESCUES TWO WOMEN.

When a fire started on the top floor of Barnett Rubinstein's flat at 1327 St. Johns place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Policeman Ward saw the smoke called the engines, and then rushed inside and carried to safety Mrs. Gustav Gladstone and Mrs. Rebecca Feder, through a sea of smoke and flames.

"OUR" MILITARISTS TICKLED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Navy Department officials and other militarists were tickled today at the announcement that Japan is about to build sixteen new warships, and they hope this action will force Congress to abandon its recently announced policy of retrenchment and follow suit in the mad race.

Suits and Overcoats \$18

Made to Order. ALL GARMENTS BEAR THE UNION LABEL. L. WEISSKOPF Tailor

Temple Court Bldg., 5 BEEKMAN STREET, Telephone Cortlandt Room 623. NEW YORK. 1012.

TRANSLATE BEEF TRUST'S CODE WIRES

Telegraphed Demands for "Results" Interest Packers' Trial Jury.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Fortified with bales of telegrams, the attorneys for the government today entered the United States Court here where the ten indicted packers are on trial and announced that they were ready to proceed with the case and further question Lee M. Lester, assistant manager of the beef department of Swift & Co., packers.

Judge Carpenter, the jury, and the array of attorneys for the defense heaved a sigh. To examine and introduce these telegrams in evidence would, according to conservative estimates, take six months. United States Attorney Wilkerson relieved the "intensity" of the situation by stating that "just a few" of the missives would be offered, the "few" to carry the import of the whole.

All these messages were typewritten on green paper, each one by printed form being consigned to East, West or South, and the whole resembled in appearance a shipment of treasury notes from Washington to some Subtreasury.

Many of the messages were tendered Mr. Lester for identification. These bore upon the business of Swift & Co. in the East. Through them the government hoped to show that an arbitrary cost on meat was established by the packers, and these prices were demanded from Chicago, the natural and nominal center from which the interests of the packers emanated to the extreme ends of the United States.

When the telegrams were offered in evidence counsel for the defense objected, inasmuch as the messages were in typewritten form. Judge Carpenter overruled the objection, but stated that at some future time a ruling upon them might be so directed as to exclude them, along with other exhibits, from the consideration of the jury.

Some of the messages offered today were signed "F. A. P." This signature in the packing world is known as the accustomed signature of Francis A. Fowler, head of the beef department of Swift & Co. He is one of the ten packers under indictment. The wires also developed that "No. 1" was the title of the beef department of "Beef Department, New York," and the signature "No. 1" meant "Beef Department, Chicago."

For instance, a telegram offered in evidence read: "No. 1, New York, Philadelphia: Any hour in your jurisdiction not getting cost for beef get right after them. Get results asked. (No. 1.)" The signature indicated and carried the authority of the beef department at Chicago.

Another interesting feature developed today was a telegram from Chicago to Boston, signed "Charles H. Swift." It read:

"Chicago, 7-22-10, No. 1 Boston: For your information expect show about 90 plus 20 beef, Philadelphia, this week. Small plus New York and prospects improved beef business and results next week. Very much disappointed indications Boston minus 50 to 70. Some cars already closed minus 50 to 90. Have reduced Boston shipments to 600 cattle. Other points throughout country showing improved volume right at 60 plus margins. Have you any suggestions?"

Another reads: "C. J. Healy, Boston: We have regulated shipments to every point in your local territory this week and expect good results. SWIFT & CO."

The government maintains these messages will sustain their contention of "combination."

In anticipation of great delay in the case because of the volume of messages, Judge Carpenter suggested that the code terms in the messages be simplified. Both sides agreed to his plan and prospectively certain messages to be offered in evidence were selected. Court adjourned early in the afternoon to allow Mr. Lester to codify the messages. Representatives of counsel of both sides were with him at a late hour today and minutes went over the messages, translating them for introduction tomorrow morning, when he will resume the stand.

1170th Edition of The Call... Our Announcement... COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL... MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS... UNION LABEL... Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Litholin Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overalls, Sweaters, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc.

Mayor Lunn Says Socialism Stands for Basic Justice

The Socialist Executive of Schenectady has written the third article of The Tribune's series on this subject. In it he replies to Dr. Pallen's assertion that Socialism is a new acc. Read it in TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TRIBUNE

WEAR THE TRIEBITZ SHOES 1734 PFKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN

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THE AUGUST BEBEL Requested at 211 New Jersey Ave., Capital Hill, Washington, D. C. (Opposite National Theater) Tel. 2-1000.



SPECIAL NOTICE BRICKLAYERS' UNION No. 94 All members and former members of Bricklayers' Union No. 94 are hereby invited to be present at the SPECIAL MEETING to be held Monday, February 12, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 243-247 East 84th street.

C. F. U. HEARS ATTACK ON THE BAYNE BILL Workers Don't Want to Be Obligated to Pay for Compensation.

The passage of a compulsory workmen's compensation law was urged by Thomas J. Curtis before the Central Federated Union at its meeting last night. The workmen's compensation bill presented by Sullivan in the Assembly and Bayne in the Senate, which was introduced through the lobbyists of the Workmen's State Federation, came in for severe criticism, and Curtis, representing the Joint Labor Conference for Workmen's Compensation, which is composed of labor organizations and the Socialist party, will appear on February 21 before the hearing at the Senate Chamber to oppose it.

Instead of having the employees stand the burden of compensation as provided Curtis will urge the passage of a compulsory compensation act that the employers should stand the burden of compensation. He will also urge that employers having five men in their employ should be liable to compensation instead of the present bill which provides that employers having ten or more men should be liable, as it would exempt employers having less than ten men from paying a compensation. Edward J. Hannah will represent the C. F. U. at the hearing, and all labor organizations are asked to wake up and have representatives to oppose the present bill.

The system of the Municipal Civil Service Commission examinations were attacked by Delegates Braun, Hannah, Abrahams, Curtis, O'Brien, Coyne, Holland, and Reed, and branded as having too much technicality and political favoritism. It was said they were held in technical and not practical ways, for the purpose of favoring college students and dispensing with practical tradesmen. Young engineers were put in place over inspectors at \$1,500 per year, it was said. On the recommendation of the General Executive Board it was decided to go on record as opposing the resolution introduced by the Assembly for an appropriation of \$500,000 for a peace celebration between America and England. Delegate Harris, of Typographical Union No. 6, reported that "Big Six" at its last meeting voted \$100 for the Mascating Button Workers, and \$100 for the striking laundry workers, and went on record as using all means to help win the laundry workers' strike. Kelly, from the Theatrical Employes, reported that the fight against Fox is still on, and appealed to all workers to stay away from the Fox houses. A letter inquiring from Gaynor why he, as a careful Mayor, was not careful enough to have the Sun-land enforced, will be sent to Gaynor. Engineers' Union Local 319, asked the C. F. U. to oppose H. R. bill 11023 now pending in Congress, which calls for a decrease of expense and increased efficiency in the army work. It was said that the bill passed would throw 35,000 mechanics and wage earners out of work. Referred to the Executive Board.

BRITAIN TAKES REVENGE. WINCHESTER, England, Feb. 9.—Heinrich Grosse, the German merchant marine captain, who was arrested at Portsmouth several weeks ago on the charge of spying on the British shipbuilding yards, today sentenced to three years' penal servitude. The conviction was joyfully hailed in England, as revenge for the recent sentencing of Attorney Stewart, who was convicted of espionage in Germany.

TO DRAFT PA. LIABILITY LAW. HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—A commission to study industrial accidents and draft an employers' liability bill for the consideration of the next Legislature was appointed today by Governor Tener.

AT THE LONG ACRES TONIGHT. At the Long Acre Club tonight an international bout between middleweights will be staged. In the star attraction, Tom Dwyer, the new arrival to these shores from England, who claims to have defeated Tom Thomas, fought twenty rounds with Harry Lewis, and defeated Marcel Moreau in nineteen rounds, will meet New York's popular middleweight, Billy West.

WITH THE WRESTLERS. Josef Smejkal, the Bohemian champion wrestler, is anxious to meet the winner of the international wrestling match between Zbyszko and Raicevich, which takes place at Madison Square Garden on Monday night, February 12. Smejkal is confident he can defeat either man in a "finish" match, and can command substantial backing to further his claims for recognition. The international wrestling contests which will be staged next Tuesday night at the Harlem Music Hall are being promoted by an unusual amount of interest. Carl Nelson, the Danish lightweight champion against Jack Nifont, and Max Wiley against Nicola Montaganio, in a return match, are to be the features of the evening.

Russian Theatre Formerly Caribaldi Theatre 31 EAST 4TH STREET. Russian Performances given by PAUL ORLENEFF, and His Russian Players in Repertoire. On Saturday, February 10, CRIME AND PUNISHMENT, by Dostoevsky. On Sunday, February 11, MICHAEL KRAMER, by Hauptmann. Closing with a Comic Sketch, by ORLENEFF, called (Nef-Papat), The One Who is Always Late. On Tuesday, February 13, KARAMAZOFF BROTHERS, by Dostoevsky. Commencing at 8:15 P. M. Box Office open from 11 A. M. until 9 P. M.

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TO OUR FRIENDS AND COMRADES We beg to announce that the ANNEX LUNCH 1190 3d Ave., near 69th St. is now under our management. Pure food at moderate prices. Branch of 15 1st Ave., near 1st St. I. Kleinberg, Bros. & Co. Phone 1880 Orchard.

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BALVARSAN "606" Blood Poison The Only Cure for Blood Poison. Administered by an EXPERIENCED physician for the moderate fee of \$10 in my office or in the patient's home. All diseases of men scientifically treated, including gonorrhea, syphilis, special dietetic cure. No defecation from medicine. Consultation free. EUROPEAN DOCTOR, 108 E. 10th St., 2d fl. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sunday, 9 to 4.

Dramatic Section, Workmen's Educational Association, Bronx Great Theatrical Performance "IM HINTERHAUSE" Drama in 4 Acts, by Ernest Preczang. On Saturday, Feb. 10, 1912, 8:15 P. M. At Bronx Labor Lyceum 705-707 Courtlandt Ave., near 145th St. Stage Manager, KARL EICHLER. Tickets, 25c; Wardrobe, 10c; Children's Tickets, 10c. DANCING After Performance.

ENTERTAINMENT, RECEPTION AND BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF BRANCH METROPOLITAN, S. P. TO BE HELD AT THE GROVE CAFE, 1818-20 Grove Street, Near Oserendak Avenue ON SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 10, 1912. MUSIC BY OUR FAVORITE, PROF. AUG. SCHNEIDER. TICKET, 15 CENTS. 6 Beer Checks, 25 Cents. FIRST CLASS TALENT WILL APPEAR (White Hats) Active Union.

HOMESTEAD SLAVERY STRONGLY DEPICTED Steel Trust's Workers' Awful Living Conditions Described to Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A graphic picture of the "other side" of the steel industry—a pitiful story of the squalor in which the cheap foreign laborer lives and rears his family was given to the Stanley Investigating Committee today by Miss M. F. Byington, a Pittsburgh Social Survey worker. She related her experience among steel laborers at Homestead, Pa., during the winter of 1907-08. Homestead is the place which gave Andrew Carnegie the nucleus of his enormous fortune and where many years ago the revolting steel workers were shot down by Pinkertons and troops with the tacit consent of the "Ironmaster."

"Down in the shadow of the clanging steel mills, in the smoke and grime of industrial hubbub, the tiny white-faced Slav children pursue their joyless playing in filthy courtyards where sunshine seldom penetrates the thick black smoke that hangs between the red brick walls," she declared. "Old young, bent, disease stricken women spend their days in dirty, crowded rooms, windowless and unventilated. Three, four or even five people often sleep in the same room. Why, I have seen four double beds in a room 12 by 14 feet."

"My investigations have shown," said Miss Byington, "that it is impossible to maintain a normal standard of living on less than \$15 a week. At present 65 per cent of the employees of the Homestead plant are day laborers who are paid about \$10.50 a week. The family of a steel worker who received less than \$12 a week spent his income as follows: Rent, \$1.88; food, \$4.16; clothing, 94 cents; furniture, 9 cents; fuel, 25 cents; insurance, 70 cents; miscellaneous, 92 cents. The expenditure for rent, the witness said, represented two small rooms in an insanitary court, where the "death rate was double the normal and where comfort was impossible. Workers earning \$20 a week classified their expenditure as follows, according to Miss Byington's tables: Rent, \$3.73; food, \$5.38; furniture, 80 cents; clothing, \$3.36; fuel, 90 cents; insurance, \$1.86; miscellaneous, \$5.22."

Families of steel workers add to their scanty income by taking single men to board, the woman witness stated. The rate for sleeping quarters in the small houses was \$3 a month. "A single man or woman, the necessities of life for \$11 a month," she said. "Then the extras come—largely in bottles," interrupted Attorney Reed, for the Steel Trust. "Beer, I suppose," remarked Stanley. "Yes, and it comes high, too." The average family spends about 55 cents a week on beer.

Attorney Reed was much exercised over Miss Byington's account and he wanted Chairman Stanley to ask the witness as to conditions in the plants of concerns other than the Steel Corporation. "Compared to the ideal, we'll admit," he said, "that these conditions look bad. But compared to our competitors they are better than the average."

The committee decided that James D. Oakley, president of the Alabama State Convict Board, and James J. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, shall testify before the committee, hears James J. Hill the railroad king, who will take the stand and testify, according to the present program.

WEREN'T ALLOWED TO ADVERTISE BALL Socialist Women Also Forbidden to Sell Tickets at Dance of Women's Political Union. At the request of the Rand School office three Socialist women went to the ball of the Women's Political Union at Murray Hill Lyceum, Thursday night, to advertise and sell tickets for the ball to be given on March 5. They wore cards announcing the ball. After every one in the hall had read the cards and dollars' worth of tickets had been sold, one of the Socialists was accosted by a prominent member of the Women's Political Union and forbidden to sell the tickets. The representative of the school denied the ethics of the prohibition, and in a few minutes the suffragist returned and said that Mrs. Blatch was in "absolute control" of the affair, and forbade the advertisement or sale of the tickets, and demanded that the Socialist accompany her to Mrs. Blatch.

Mrs. Blatch corroborated the fact of her "absolute control" and "positive forbade" the advertisement or the sale of the tickets. First she said that no permission had been asked, and then she said that permission had been asked and "temporarily" refused. She ordered the Socialist to remove the advertising card, and suited the word by attempting to unfasten it herself. She had to be warned to take her hands off. By the time the master class-convict woman had rounded up the other two Socialist propagandists, and there followed some discussion of the ethics of the question. Mrs. Blatch was reminded of the occasions on which her organization had done the same thing unopposed at Socialist and other meetings, of the systematic support and co-operation accorded the suffrage movement by the Socialists, and finally of the custom of her organization of applying favors of the Rand School of Social Science. She rejoined with the ultimatum that unless the cards were removed and the selling of tickets stopped, the Socialists would be ordered from the floor. "Then I am to report to the Rand School management that Mrs. Blatch refuses to accord us the courtesy we have shown her organization, and orders its representatives from the hall."

"No, no, no, don't report anything like that, just take off the cards and go and dance and have a good time." ATTENTION, RADICALS! Ball of the Harlem Liberal Alliance TAKES PLACE ON Saturday Evening, February 10 AT WESTMINSTER HALL, 73-75 Lenox Ave., near 125th St. TICKETS, 25 CENTS. Come and enjoy an informal dance among friends.

HARRIMANS WILL TAKE U. S. EXPRESS Property Controlled by Late Senator Platt Changes Management Following Threat of Criminal Prosecution. Active management of the United States Express Company will pass soon from the hands of the Platt to representatives of the E. H. Harriman estate. C. C. Tegethoff, Joseph W. Harriman, A. G. Hackstaff and W. H. Averill have already been elected Directors of the company, and Tegethoff has been installed as secretary. The late Senator Thomas C. Platt was elected president in 1880, and since his death the position of president has remained vacant. In a suit, started by a shareholder several years ago, it was disclosed that the Platts were in absolute control, and that there had not been a meeting of the shareholders in twenty years. While Senator Platt was alive, the United States Express Company banked mainly on the political influence of its president as Republican boss and Senator. Wall Street attributes the changes in management largely to the investigation of the express companies, now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. After finding that one of the express companies showed in its treasury \$67,000 overcharges for one year's transaction, Commissioner Lane said: "We are going to prosecute the express companies for overcharging the public. This investigation was made for the purpose of developing the facts in this regard. The commission has 3,000 complaints of overcharges, and 10,000 letters on the file complaining of this practice. The rates of the express companies are unintelligible to the general public, and their own employees do not understand them."

When asked if he meant criminal prosecution, Lane said: "Certainly I meant criminal prosecution. The facts will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury at the proper time." During the investigation it was learned that the average annual earnings of the American, the Wells Fargo, the United States, the National and the Southern were equal to 150 per cent on the capital actually invested; also that the railroads got from 40 per cent to 60 per cent of the gross receipts of the express companies.

CORTELYOU MAKES DENIAL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Charges that the express company interests had influenced him in the issuance of fraud orders against the Lewis Publishing Company of St. Louis, Mo., in 1907; that it was through the influence of Senator Platt that he was named Postmaster General, and that both the Senate and the House Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department, were all emphatically denied today by George B. Cortelyou, of New York, former Postmaster General, who appeared before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department.

TO RELIEVE OFFSPRING OF POOR IN HOMES ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Anthony introduced a bill today establishing Mayor Gaynor, Controller Prendergast and Charities Commissioner Drummond as a commission to provide for the home assistance of children usually committed to institutions. The commission may permit the parent or guardian to care for the child, or if they are unfit the commission may place the child in the care of any reputable citizen. An annual payment of \$100 per year from the city treasury to such guardian is provided. "This bill is designed to assist the extremely poor of our city," said Levy. "It was first conceived by Senator John F. Ahearn, through whose efforts a somewhat similar bill was passed in both branches of the Legislature many years ago, but unfortunately was vetoed by Mayor Strong."

My bill contains the principal features of Senator Ahearn's bill, plus other features, and more especially those embodied within recent enactment of the Illinois Legislature, which that body, I am told, is working out satisfactorily. "I am told that a great percentage of the criminals of this State, as elsewhere, is the product of crime in public institutions in younger life. If this is true, and it doubtless is, would not criminality be minimized if this law is passed?" NEW FOOD AT COST STORE. Dr. Madison C. Peters, through D. C. Imboden, will open another supply station today for food at cost, at 219 East 93d street, from 1 to 4 o'clock. The store at 236 East 116th street will be open from 9 to 12, this more central store having taken the place of the room first used on 123d street. From 5 to 9 sales will be held at 203 East 63d street. The "movement" enters Brooklyn today at 222 and 224 Bush street, where there will be sales from 10 to 12 and 4 to 9.

CRETE TO STAY TURKISH. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—It was announced today that the powers have replied to the Turkish note of last Monday and declare they will maintain the status quo in Crete, which is threatened by the pro-Greek element.

"Prostitution: Its History, Causes and Effects" Third in the Series of Lectures on SEX BY WILLIAM J. DURANT On Sunday Afternoon, 3 o'Clock. Forer Center, 104 E. 12th Street

MON. FEB. 12 LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY 1912 MASK AND CIVIC BALL OF THE Socialist Fire & Drum Corps M. C. P. E. Branch No. 1, Local 104 A. F. E. Major, JOSEPH GILLIES. AT GRAND VIEW HALL Ogden Ave. & Franklin St., Jersey City. Tickets—Purchased in advance 15 cents; at the door 25 cents. The "Crystal March" written by our Major will be played in public for the first time on this event. Beginning at 7:30 P. M. (Under arrangements.)

STENOGRAPHER UNABLE TO GET ACCURATE NOTES OF CONVERSATION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—J. A. Sheridan, stenographer in the employ of the Burns Detective Agency testified that he took shorthand notes of a conversation he heard through a dictagraph in a Toronto hotel, was put to a test by the Toronto Investigating Committee today to demonstrate the accuracy of such reports. There is a divergence of opinion as to whether the Burns man "made good." The anti-Lorimer side, after the results of the demonstration were made public, were asking indulgence for the stenographer on the ground that he is only 19 years old; that he has never claimed to be an expert shorthand writer and that under the particular circumstances of the test he was necessarily nervous. But the fact could not be ignored that when his report of a conversation which he had taken over the dictagraph was read and compared with the report of the same conversation made by two official reporters of the Senate who were in the room where the conversation occurred the comparison was to the disadvantage of the Burns man. Members of the Senate committee expressed their dissatisfaction with the Burns man's report. He got only a few fragments of the conversation and these were disconnected and of practically no value as evidence. The test was one of the most interesting ever held before a Senate committee. Two adjoining rooms were reserved in an upper floor of the Senate office building. The test was private except for the presence of the members of the committee and necessary attaches. The dictagraph was set up by the young operator and a connection made between the two rooms. In one room three persons carried on a running conversation, with occasional reference to the Lorimer case. Sheridan, the Burns man, who was taking the report, was instructed to take down only what came to him over the dictagraph relating to the Lorimer case. Two official reporters of the Senate made a full report of all the conversation in the room where it occurred in the other room. The investigation came to an end this afternoon and it looks now as if the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which conducted the investigation, will be about equally divided. Although nothing definite is known the tenor of the questions put to witnesses in the last few weeks has indicated that Senators Kenyon, Kern and Lee are against Lorimer, and Senators Dillingham, Johnson and Fletcher are in favor of him. The belief is expressed that Senator Jones, of Washington, is in doubt. Senators Dillingham, Gamble, Johnson and Fletcher were members of the Old Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which cleared Lorimer.

JUDGE TO AID OF MAN OF DIRECT ACTION. An excited and penitent Frenchman in the person of Marcel Bourdies, a carpenter, of 413 East 80th street, who was arrested early yesterday on a charge of malicious mischief and arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in the Yorkville Police Court, after telling his story to the court, had the original complaint against him changed to a lesser one and was allowed to leave on probation. Bourdies had smashed the two plate glass windows in the doors leading into the Cohasset Club, 141 West 81st street. When brought before Magistrate Appleton, Bourdies tearfully admitted having broken the window, but gave an extenuating circumstance the fact that he had been looking for a member of the club since January 12 to get from him money due him for work he had done. The amount was \$55. "I'll urge this complaint to disorderly conduct," said the magistrate. "All this poor man wants is what is coming to him, although he went about it in the wrong way. I direct the prisoner to go to the Civil Court, where he will get redress, and I will allow him to go, but I will place him on probation for one month. He and his family have my sympathy."

CHICAGO CAR MEN IN CONFAB. CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—After a conference today between a committee representing the employes and officials of the Chicago Railway Company, President Roach, of the Chicago Railway Company, said: "An informal discussion of all the grievances of the men up to the present time was had. The discussion will be repeated tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. As yet nothing has been adjudicated." The principal grievance that the employes of the Chicago Railway Company have is James D. Hogarth, general superintendent of the system. The committee went to the meeting prepared to demand the dismissal of Hogarth. Denied this, they said a strike would come in short order.

Tonight's Program At Metropolitan Hall Pitkin Avenue and Watkins Street

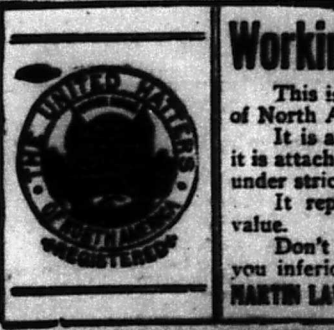


1. PIANO SOLO: Belladonna ..... Chopin MISS LYNETTE GOTTLIEB. 2. SOPRANO SOLO: Aria from "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini MME. ALMA WEBSTER-POWELL (Accompanied by Mr. A. J. Powell). 3. HARP SOLO: (a) Prayer ..... Haselmann MRS. HORTENSE GILLET. (b) An Nocturne ..... Haselmann MRS. HORTENSE GILLET. 4. COMIC SCENE: "The Lunatics" ..... MRS. FLORA BENEISHA. MR. ELMO VILLEPIQUE. 5. AN ADDRESS BY FRU. GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK. 6. TENOR SOLO: (a) Four Leaf Clover ..... Brunell (b) Uncle Remus ..... Homer (With Harp Accompaniment) MR. GEORGE GILLET. 7. BARITONE SOLO: Aria from "Faust" ..... Gounod MR. FRANCIS MOTTLEY. 8. SOPRANO SOLO: Queen of Night, Aria from "Magic Flute" ..... Mozart MME. WEBSTER-POWELL. RECITATION: "Tempest in a Teapot" ..... MRS. FLORA BENEISHA.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS THIS OPERATIC CONCERT IS GIVEN BY MME. ALMA WEBSTER-POWELL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE 23D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT SOCIALIST PARTY

Reingold Beer Brewed and Bottled by S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BERNHEIMER & SCHWARTZ PILSENER BREWING COMPANY 127th to 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave. Browsers of PILSENER, EXPORT PILSENER, WURZBURGER BEERS, ALES AND PORTER. UNION LABELS.



ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION When Buying Caps for Yourselves and Children THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED. Workingmen, Do Your Duty This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods. MARTIN LAWLER, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York.



Have You Toothache? 10 CENTS At any drug store for a tube of Dr. Feigenson's Toothache Stop

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street 8 P. M., PEOPLE'S FORUM Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS A CORRECTION. Editor of The Call:

THREE KILLED BY ALLUMINATING GAS Father and Two Children Dead, Mother and Two Daughters Overcome.

TO FILL GRADY'S PLACE. ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Governor Dix today issued a proclamation directing that a special election be held on March 12 in the 14th Senatorial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Thomas F. Grady.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS Small Ads That Bring Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most widely read daily paper.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE meets at 419 First avenue, New York City, every second Friday of the month, 7 p. m.

Brotherhood of Machinists Headquarters: 34 Park Row, N. Y. City

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 290. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 108 E. 5th St.

CARRIAGE WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' UNION, of Brooklyn, meets every Monday and Friday at 222 E. 7th St.

PEARL BUTTON WORKERS' UNION, No. 1, P. M., meets every fourth Thursday at 100 E. 10th St.

Local 178, of the Industrial Workers of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at head quarters, 219 1/2 12th St.

RECREATION MEETING of 2nd and 3rd Aves. Club, at 2nd Ave. Club, at Madison Hall, 121 E. Madison Ave., at 8 p. m.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan and Bronx.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED. Brooklyn.

WANTED: COMRADE—Nice, well furnished room with cooking facilities, near 12th St. and 2nd Ave. Call, write with full particulars, no charge.

HELP WANTED—MALE. FARM HAND—March to November; strong, energetic, reliable, steady, honest, willing to do any kind of work. New York City, call.

PLASTERER LOCAL 60—Election of officers and directors, Feb. 12, at Labor Temple, 223 East 14th St. Call, write with full particulars, no charge.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. STENOGRAPHER—To do household work; easy position; comfortable; address or references to S. E. E. Hooton, 404 West 12th St.

DETECTIVES. DETECTIVES—No strikebreakers employed; no salaried; call, write, 27 West 23d St. CAPTAIN BOYER.

INSURANCE. FIRE LIFE ACCIDENT STATE GLASS, etc. 17 Manhattan Place, Brooklyn, Tel. 523-2222.

ONE-DOLLAR NOTE FOR A FIFTEEN. Will carry a 25 word classified Ad. list a million times one time (any day) in entire list: Last Co.—New York State.

DISCUSSION MEETING. Local New York will hold a discussion meeting on Sunday, February 11, 3 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

MEETINGS TODAY. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings. Central Committee—Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

Lecture on "Charles Dickens." Joseph E. Eron will speak in English on "Charles Dickens" this evening at the East Side Forum of Branch 2, 22 Rutgers street.

Branch 5 Meeting. Branch 5 will hold a dance at its headquarters, 360 West 125th street, tonight. Admission free.

Branch 6 Package Party. The package party of Branch 6 this evening at its clubrooms, 1461 Third Avenue, promises to be a huge success and most enjoyable in every respect.

Minutes Executive Committee. A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York was held on February 7 at the office of Local New York, 239 East 84th street.

Communication from the I. W. W. asking to send a committee to the meeting which is to make arrangements for the care of the children from Lawrence was received.

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

Brooklyn. Central Committee—957 Willoughby Avenue. Brownsville Concert. The musical event of the season in Brownsville will be the concert to be given by Alma Webster-Powell and company this evening in Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin Avenue and Watkins street.

Mass Meeting Tonight. Tonight the 2d A. D. Branch 2, will hold a mass meeting at Miller's Hall, corner Hudson Avenue and John street, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock.

Queens. Members of Branches Ridgewood 1 and 2 are asked to call at 1647 Hancock street tomorrow morning between the hours of 9:30 and 11:30 and assist in distributing and folding leaflets.

Astoria. There will be no meeting tonight on account of a general membership meeting of Local Astoria, to be held on Wednesday, February 14, at Klent's Hall.

New Jersey. Bayonne. The campaign for 1912 opens in Bayonne tonight with an entertainment at 8 o'clock at Capitol Hall, 22d street and Broadway.

Newark. Hear ye! Hear ye! Charles Edward Russell, the well known magazine writer, will lecture in the Newark Auditorium, Orange street, Newark, tomorrow afternoon, February 11.

Connecticut. New London. Local New London Socialist party received and accepted one application for membership in the party at their regular Wednesday night meeting at headquarters, Bacon block.

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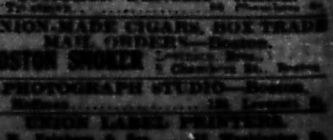
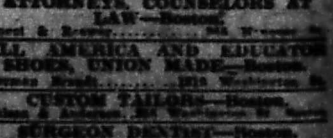
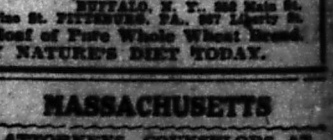
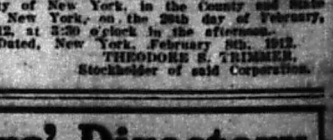
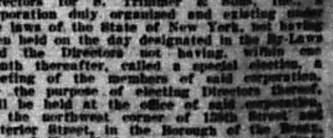
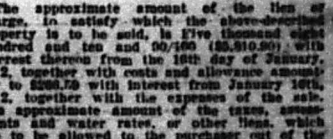
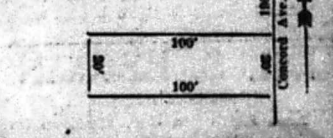
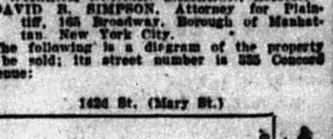
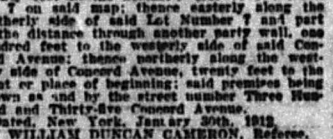
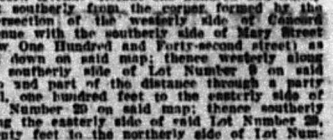
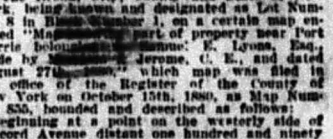
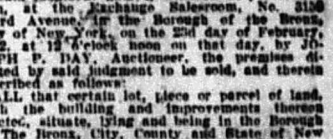
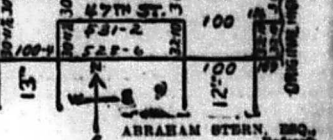
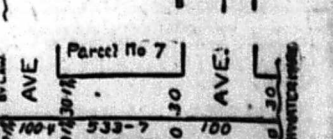
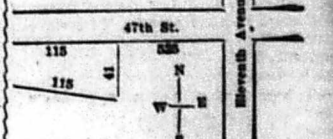
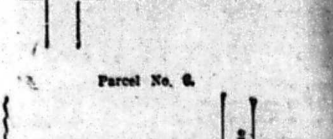
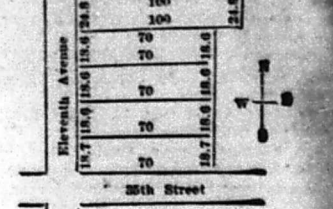
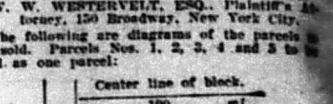
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# MITCHELL TELLS OF CHRISTMAS PRESENT

## Judge Wright Scored by Defendant in Famous Buck Contempt Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—From his place on the witness stand today in the case of Daniel Thew Wright's court, President John Mitchell, of the American Federation of Labor, fearfully and dramatically criticized that judge.

In strong words, Mitchell described how Judge Wright insisted on imposing sentence for contempt on him, Gompers and Morrison, on the day before Christmas, and what a bitter blow it was to his plans for a Christmas at home. Mitchell said he had his grip packed with toys and was ready to leave New York for home, when he was summoned to Washington to be sentenced. He declared that he protested in a telegram to his counsel.

"The request for a continuance," the judge asserted, "was developed in an atmosphere of antagonism—a demand that was conveyed to this court from the vice president of the Labor Federation that the date be fixed to suit his own convenience."

Mitchell denied any "demand."

Alton B. Parker, for Mitchell, suggested that there had been a mistake and asked who presented the demand. Justice Wright explained that a Washington lawyer had approached him in chambers.

"I have been under the impression that my request was conveyed to the court and was denied. If I have been wrong in that I would not do the court an injustice, and I regret that I have made it appear so," said Mitchell.

President Gompers today made it plain to Justice Wright that rather than apologize to the court for alleged contempt in the Buck case, he and his associates would go to jail.

"You break my heart—you humiliate me—you insult me," said Gompers, when Attorney J. J. Darlington, his cross-examiner, had intimated that the labor leaders could avoid any punishment by an apology.

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# Official Labor News OF Greater New York

All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the unions concerned. All matter should be addressed to the Labor Editor of The Call, and must be in this office by noon of the day preceding its publication.

## CIGAR MAKERS' JOINT LABEL COMMITTEE.

By David Levy, Secretary.

The meeting was opened with the president in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting being read, were adopted. The following made application for the label: Mr. Gaskel, 9 Cooper Square; C. Dunkirk, 405 East 90th street. Referred to secretary. Bill to Reeve Sign Company and Central Union Label Council ordered paid. The question of the invincible cigar at H. Muller & Son was laid over until next week. Secretary reported having been at a meeting of the representatives of the various unions, but only one showed up, so nothing was done.

B. Cohen, of 25th street, denies ever having any one working for him at night, but stated he might have been making a smoker. On motion the Label Committee ordered some souvenirs subject to contract. A delegate suggested that the secretary place in the reports what shop president received each month; the secretary stated he would do this. Another delegate made a motion that the secretary be instructed to do this. This caused a discussion, and upon the motion being placed before the committee was lost. The Night Committee was elected for the month.

Income of Label Committee, \$285; expenditure, \$176.94.

Expense of Agitation Committee, \$30.

## INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION, NO. 1.

The recently elected officials of the above organization are: President, P. McDonnell; vice president, S. W. Conostero; corresponding secretary, C. A. Hopkins; financial secretary, Reed; treasurer, William H. Herhold; sergeant at arms, R. Oliver.

The books are open at all times for young men in the jewelry line. All men over 18 years. The local meets every third Tuesday in the month at 284 East 10th street.

## FUR CAP WORKERS' UNION.

By B. Weinstein.

The Fur Cap Workers' Union will meet at 31 Second avenue tonight for the purpose of disbanding and joining in a body the Fur Workers' Union. There are about 150 workers in the trade and they are all organized, but in order to better their conditions they decided to give up their small union and join with the other fur workers to fight for better conditions. The Fur Workers' Union will hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union next Thursday night to discuss the new demands to be presented to the employers. The demands drawn up by the Strike Committee will be presented for rejection or adoption. The furriers are carrying on an organization campaign and hundreds of workers are joining the union at every meeting.

## BUTTON BOSSES GET HARD SLAP

Muscatine Judge Enjoins County Officials From Paying Scab Herders Imported Into Struck City.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Feb. 9.—The hardest blow yet dealt the button manufacturers was given when Judge L. J. Horan made permanent the injunction restraining the Sheriff and Board of Supervisors from paying the salaries of the hired thugs brought in from Chicago to act as Deputy Sheriffs during the strike.

Judge Horan holds that no one who is not a resident of Iowa may be appointed to the office of Deputy Sheriff in Muscatine County, and that the Board of Supervisors has no power to make appropriations for the payment of salaries of deputies not resident in the State at the time of their appointment.

The decision is a far-reaching one and has filled the striking button workers with hope of ultimately winning the strike. The decision means that the reign of terror practiced on the men, women and children who are fighting the button bosses will have to be stopped, at least until the bosses and their lackeys, the present city and county officers, can devise some new means of intimidating the workers.

There is a move on among the business men, and especially the manufacturers, to have the salaries of the Deputy Sheriffs paid by the Commercial Association, as they hold it would be a "calamity" to be compelled to discharge the men at this time. As no reputable resident of Muscatine County will consent to act as Sheriff under Vanatta, they must either keep the Chicagoans or abandon their tactics of brutal assault and slugging of the workers.

The decision of Judge Horan was entirely unexpected, and came to the button toilers like a ray of sunshine from a troubled sky, although Judge Horan was known to be one public official in Muscatine County, aside from the two Socialist Aldermen, who showed any signs of breaking away from the tyrannical control of the button bosses.

## GIRL GOES FREE AFTER THEFT.

Pondness for fine dress and food dinners which led Miss Ada M. Elm to steal \$2,000 from her employer, Joseph W. Cushman, and which has kept her in the Tombs prison since January 16, when she was arrested, will no longer keep the young woman in prison. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Crain suspended sentence on her. The girl pleaded guilty. Her lawyer asked for clemency, and she was remanded into the custody of her mother.

## THREE DIE IN TRAIN CRASH.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 9.—Three employes were killed and five were injured today when Norfolk and Western westbound passenger train No. 15 crashed into a freight near Beltspring.

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## GAS FUMES OVERCOME THREE FIRE CHIEFS

While desperately fighting a stubborn subcellar fire, at 182 William street, yesterday, Deputy Chief Binn, the "hardest man to put out" in the department, Battalion Chiefs Marshall and Kuss and three firemen collapsed.

The fire was discovered at about 1 o'clock, and by the time Deputy Chief Binn arrived with the several fire companies, the flames had extended into the subcellar of the building at 184 William street.

The three chiefs were among the first to fall from the effects of the gas and they were carried to the street by firemen. Firemen Roach, Toner and Marra were also carried to the sidewalk unconscious.

The firemen succeeded in keeping the flames within the subcellar after a half-hour's hard work. The damage is estimated at \$2,000, and the fire, it is believed, was caused by defective insulation.

## AGED MAN FALLS TO DEATH.

Joseph Caromina, 83 years old, a retired cigar manufacturer, fell from the third story window of 341 Broadway street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and was instantly killed. He was suffering from asthma, and went to the window to get air. In opening the window he lost his balance and fell out.

# P. O. INSPECTORS TO PROBE EVERGLADES

## Speculation in Land Under Water Likely to Be Thoroughly Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Postoffice inspectors today began an investigation of the land companies which have been selling the submerged farms of the Florida Everglades.

At the request of the postal authorities, Chairman Moss, of the Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department, transmitted today to the Postoffice Department authenticated copies of the charges made by Representative Clark, of Florida, that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson had suppressed a circular and an engineering report, both unfavorable to the Everglades project; that the dismissal of Chief Engineer Elliott and Office Engineer Morehouse, of the drainage division of the department, was ordered by Secretary Wilson through the influence of the Everglades land exploiters and all the other documents in the case which might in any way affect the general question of the use of the mails by the land companies.

It is understood the postal authorities will make a thorough investigation of the matter.

The investigation of the Everglades scandal by the House committee will be undertaken in earnest tomorrow when Solicitor McCabe, of the Agricultural Department, will appear to explain that Elliott and Morehouse were dismissed because of technical irregularities in their accounts and to deny that the department has been influenced in any way by those in control of the Everglades drainage project.

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## STATE GRANGE FOR SUFFRAGE.

Favors Also Supervision of Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

AUBURN, Feb. 9.—Members of the State Grange in convention here today adopted resolutions denouncing the direct primary system as in vogue in this State, and demanding that the present law be repealed and a "genuine direct primary bill" passed by the Legislature. They also went on record as favoring women's suffrage, and asked the Legislature to admit a constitutional amendment eliminating the word male from the constitution in connection with the right to vote.

Other resolutions adopted opposed any change in the oleomargarine laws; favoring supervision by the Public Service Commission of all telegraph and telephone lines; favoring State control of commission merchants, and providing for twelve grange scholarships in Cornell University.

# FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

Free public lectures: most of them illustrated by stereopticon views or moving pictures, will be delivered in New York, tonight, under the auspices of the Board of Education, as follows, beginning at 8:15 o'clock:

MANHATTAN.  
Public School 184, 116th street, west of Fifth avenue: "In the African Jungles," Miss Ida Vera Simonton.  
American Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Central Park West: "The Races of Man and Their Evolution," Prof. Henry E. Crampton.  
Great Hall of Cooper Union, 5th street and Fourth avenue: "Business in Its Relation to Science and Education," Dr. Joseph French Johnson.  
New York Public Library, 121 East 58th street: "Canton and Other Eastern Cities: The Art of China and Its Influence," Walter Scott Perry.  
New York Public Library, 205 West 145th street: "Chopin, the Devotee of the Piano (1809)," Miss Margaret Anderson.  
St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East 42d street: "Electric Transformers and Converters," Prof. John S. McKay.  
Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th street: "Electro-Optical Phenomena," Prof. William Hallock.

## COOPER UNION FREE LECTURE.

Edward Sherwood Meade, of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, will lecture on "Business in Its Relations to Science and Education," in the Great Hall of Cooper Union, 5th street and Third avenue, this evening.

Newark, N. J.  
Hawthorne Avenue School: "Holland, Quaint and Curious," Glen Arnold Grove.  
Public Library School: "Dickens, As I Recall Him," J. Wilder Fairbank.

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## JUDGE DISCOURSES ON WAYS OF PYROMANIACS

Judge Swann, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday made some pointed remarks on the methods of pyromaniacs in obtaining insurance by means of a firebrand. The comments of the court were inspired by the case of Antonio Bertolino, a grocer of 509 Broome street, who had been convicted of setting fire to his grocery store for the purpose of collecting \$3,000 insurance.

Bertolino was arraigned for contempt and received not less than two years or more than seven years and six months in Sing Sing.

"The defendant fell a victim to the blandishments of firebugs, who make it a regular business to do that particular line of work," remarked Judge Swann. "Of course, there is another thing to be considered, the ease with which he got over-insurance on his property. On the weak and criminally minded that is a tremendous temptation. The ease of getting over-insurance on his stock, and then the ease of getting it fired for a small consideration, is merely an instance of the methods by which such lawbreakers are enabled to commit crimes."

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## HOW THE ROTHSCHILDS WILL BE PAID

Ask any fairly intelligent public school pupil who are the rulers of Europe, and the child will instantly begin to reel off a list of Kings, Kaisers, Czars, Presidents, etc., and probably give a correct tabulation. But nevertheless the answer is not correct. Accurate information on this subject can only be obtained at the higher institutions of education, our great colleges and universities.

Here, for instance, is Prof. David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, California, back from Europe with real information on this matter. So important did he consider it that it formed the subject of a special address to his students immediately after his return.

Professor Jordan declared that it was all a mistake to regard the Kings and Kaisers et al. as the rulers of Europe. He declared, and correctly, too, that the reigning house in Europe is the dynasty of Rothschild, and has been since the battle of Waterloo, nearly one hundred years ago.

These rulers have been the actual arbiters and directors of European affairs, not the Kings and Kaisers. The nations of Europe are so much in their debt that it will be impossible, says Professor Jordan, for them ever to repay what they owe to the Rothschilds. Professor Jordan doesn't like this state of affairs, and concluded his address with a stinging arraignment of the "unseen empire of finance," but though his effort may be creditable, it isn't likely that the Rothschilds will consider themselves stung in consequence. It isn't an easy feat to sting an unseen thing, unless perhaps with an unfelt sting.

Professor Jordan, however, didn't inform his class that the Morgan-Rockefeller combination occupied about the same position in this continent that the Rothschilds do in Europe. That combination also constitutes an "unseen empire," and many professors and others find it profitable to allow it to remain unseen—and unmentioned.

We quite agree with the Professor that the European peoples will find it impossible to ever pay the Rothschilds off. And we go a trifle further and venture to assert that they will never attempt the impossible in that direction. But a settlement in full will be made with them nevertheless. Just as the jolly, jolly mariner of the good old days often paid his creditors with "a shake of the foretop-sail," so will the Rothschilds get what is coming to them with a shake of the red flag. And they know it, too. And, incidentally, that goes on this side for Morgan and company as well.

Debts may be sacred obligations, but there are a lot of sacred objects of that character that will go to the rubbish piles of the future. Rothschild's loans are sacred, just as long as the capitalism that borrowed them to maintain its system of exploitation lasts, and not one moment longer. The European peoples didn't contract them. Those contracts were made in the name of the European peoples by the ruling classes that exploited them, and for no other purpose than that exploitation should be maintained. Those ruling classes may pay the Rothschilds, if they feel the obligation so sacred that they must do it, and if they have the wherewithal.

But there are several good reasons why the Rothschilds cannot look to the European peoples at large for the repayment of their debt.

First, it isn't exactly a business proposition to assume that the people are responsible for debts they did not contract.

Second, when the robber class is down and out, the fellows who equipped them with the means of continuing the robbery have no claim to reimbursement either in morals or ethics.

Third, there will be nothing to pay the Rothschilds with, anyhow, and if there was they couldn't use it as before. The people have been stripped of the wherewithal.

Fourth, the Rothschilds, with their superior brains, will understand that it is neither convenient to pay nor profitable to insist upon payment.

And fifth, as Professor Jordan points out, it is impossible that the Rothschilds can be paid off.

There may be other reasons, but the above will do, so we will let it go at that, merely adding, that the only way to make visible the "unseen empire" is to equip the beholder with Socialist spectacles, and that, thanks to Socialist propaganda, the European peoples are being rapidly equipped with them. And once made visible, the heretofore unseen empire will be stung to such purpose that it will disappear permanently and in reality. Its previous rulers will get exactly the same compensation for their losses as the Southern slave owners received at the close of the Civil War, and the Rothschilds and Morgans will have no difficulty whatever in making up their calculations upon that basis.

## A SAMPLE OF PRIMITIVE ACCUMULATION

Following the passing of the "peculiar institution" of chattel slavery in the Southern States came the practice of leasing the labor of convicts to private exploiters, a practice so long established now as to excite no particular comment, though the conditions under which the wretched convicts exist are much worse than that "previous condition of servitude" from which their fathers were freed, most of the convicts being colored men.

And there is nothing, therefore, surprising in the fact now disclosed by the Steel Trust investigation, that one of its most important auxiliaries, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, has since its first establishment until the present day coined a considerable portion of its dividends from the lifeblood and agony of these miserable creatures, who were duly "sold" to it by the State.

The tales of horror and cruelty connected with these transactions are of the usual kind: "shocking," of course, but at the same time commonplace. In brief, the company "bought" some 600 of these living commodities, 40 per cent of the total output of the State. So brisk was the demand that the local lawgivers, to maintain the supply, made offenses which were once punishable by thirty days' imprisonment a pretext for consigning the offender to the living death of convict labor for a term of years in the service of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. Flogging was the common punishment for the most trivial offense, though the company graciously permitted a physician to be present when more than fifteen lashes were given, "for fear the man might die," as the flogging instrument was a five-foot thong of leather as thick and heavy as an ordinary harness trace, an implement that no man would dare to think of applying to a horse.

Some five years ago it was necessary to "save the country" by permitting the Steel Trust to assimilate the T. C. & I. Co., which was duly carried through, Mr. Roosevelt graciously assenting. All the stock, plant and "good will" of the establishment, instruments of torture, convicts and all, were formally transferred to the greater combination, and the entire plant has ever since been doing business at the old stand in the same old way.

There was a great public sensation over the matter and volumes of protest were hurled against the transaction. But not on account of the wretched negro convicts and the torture and slavery imposed upon them. No one cared anything about that. It was not important enough to be worth mentioning, though it was as well known then as now. The entire objection came from would-be trust busters, who saw in the transaction not the destruction of human life but of their beloved competition.

Even Mr. Roosevelt, the inflexible, seemed to be unaware of the methods of the T. C. & I. Co. The screams of the tortured



## Strikebreaking and Organized Crime

Loud complaints are now issuing from the East Side regarding the depredations of a numerous and well-organized gang of blackmailers, burglars and hired slugs, whose peculiarly systematic methods and activities keep the district in constant terror. Though these ruffians, if it is stated, are all well known to the police, their victims, the small business men of the district, are in such mortal terror of this horde of thugs that they fear to publicly appear against them. So prompt is the vengeance executed in such cases that the informants are forced to complain anonymously, their names, as the newspapers say, being "withheld for obvious reasons."

It is an interesting speculation as to how such a development of organized and systematic criminal effort was evolved in the first place. No such solidarity has ever before been exhibited by such a large band of local thugs, and their efficiency is simply testified to by the terror which they have inspired in their victims. It is a much larger organization than the so-called "Black Hand," and unlike them, does not confine its operations to any one nationality, and its numbers are estimated as anywhere between 500 and 1,000.

We are of the opinion that a great street car strike breaking out, say, in Philadelphia, Pittsburg or Chicago, or, in fact, any of the larger neighboring cities, would tend to the temporary disintegration of this band of thieving and murderous guerrillas, and we venture to say that an investigation of its constituent elements would most likely disclose the fact that a large proportion of its membership, and almost certainly the most desperate characters in it, would be found to have been at one time or another employed in the role of strikebreakers in various places.

The systematic method in which they carry on their depredations, the ability they exhibit in organizing for concerted action, and the reluctance of the police to interfere with their activities, all point most suspiciously to a previous training they, or at least their leaders, have received in the employ of the great predatory public service corporations. The educational experience in strikebreaking is at any rate an excellent preparation and a valuable asset for carrying on a reign of terror on their own account.

When "harmonies" prevail between capital and labor, and their services are temporarily dispensed with, what is more natural than that they utilize their previous experience in the latter, by terrorizing the locality in which they make their rendezvous until called upon professionally by the great capitalist interests once more for "legitimate" service?

It would be an easy matter to round them up and run them into jail, if their services were not needed at any moment by their temporary employers. But the policy of jailing them for safe keeping until wanted is objectionable in many respects. It would not look well to be compelled to empty the jails to break strikes, particularly at the present moment when public opinion is growing rapidly suspicious of the real character of the professional strikebreaker, and several cities upon whom their presence has been professionally inflicted have risen up and chased them out of their borders.

Consequently it is much cheaper and more diplomatic to turn them loose and permit them to prey upon the small business element, which in this case, as in all others, is sacrificed to the necessities of its greater rival—the big business.

New York, on occasion has turned out thousands of these men every day

## Not a Black Hand Outrage

A recent news item contains an account of an Italian bomb thrower who, caught in the very act of perpetrating his dastardly outrage, was shot and severely wounded by the parties whose lives he had tried to destroy.

The item doesn't refer to any so-called "Black Hand" outrage in New York or Chicago, nor was the bomb thrower a labor leader, a striker, a rambler or even a blackmailer. His exploit had no connection with either Los Angeles, Cal., or Lawrence, Mass.

On the contrary he was an officer and a gentleman, a hero and a patriot as well as a bomb thrower.

The scene of his exploit was a far off locality in Northern Africa where Italians and Arabs are engaged in a general mix up.

This heroic bomb thrower and dynamiter was one Captain Monte, a well known aviator attached to the Italian Army. He went up in his aeroplane to survey the surrounding desert, and spying an Arab encampment in the distance, he let sail for it, and on his arrival overhead at once proceeded to drop bombs on the occupants below. Not recognizing that he was a hero instead of a common dynamiter, the Arabs promptly opened on him with rifle volleys, severely wounding the gallant captain as before stated. However, he was able to fly back and import some valuable information to the Italian headquarters, and while the utmost regret is expressed for the injuries he sustained, his gallant and heroic conduct is now the theme of discussion in the Italian Army.

What the Arabs thought of it is not stated, but judging from the reception they gave him they seemed unappreciative, and probably did not view his action in any very different light than that which our capitalists here regard the McNamara exploit.

The morality or immorality of bomb throwing varies with the conditions and circumstances under which it takes place. To attempt to destroy capitalist property or the life of a capitalist by such method is the most immoral use to which it can be put. Next in order of immorality comes an attempt on the life of a foreign potentate like the Russian Czar. It is hardly reprehensible when a bunch of crooked gamblers resort to it to wipe each other's premises off the earth, and it becomes mildly moral when used to blow up a gin mill in a community where "dry" sentiment is strongly prevalent. But when employed by a soldier in the interest of exploiting capitalists, it is transformed and elevated into a noble, praiseworthy, gallant and heroic deed, as in the present case. And not only that, but it becomes a duty in the highest sense, and the performance of Captain Monte in the aeroplane fulfills the requirements of duty both literally and figuratively.

But suppose Captain Monte, with a different sense of duty, sailed his aeroplane over an assemblage of capitalist robbers plotting the benevolent assimilation of some weaker people's territory, and dropped half a dozen bombs among them, no language could possibly do justice to the inconceivable immorality of such an action.

Bomb throwing is moral or immoral according to the nature of the objects at which the bombs are thrown: if they be capitalists or capitalist property, the act is immoral; if they be enemies of capitalists or capitalist interests, it is not merely a moral action, but one that calls for the highest appreciation and praise.

Polonius, you are a fool! Do you for one little second believe that those Wall Street sharks make their hauls by selling stock to one another? You're intelligent enough to be a reformerette.

You see there are some fellows who, in the march around this globe, are so far in advance of the parade that they really are only a few steps behind the tail-end of it. And you know, as well as we do, that environment has a lot to do with it, too. The most moss-backed conservative says the same. He doesn't think the E. S. movement is right either. And he's the tail end of the parade.

## Inciting National Hatred

During the last twelve months the German and British governments have been actively engaged in a mutual game of locking up each other's spies, or tourists and visitors charged with espionage. Until the present, little comment on these matters was heard from either side, both apparently regarding the spy as an individual who takes chances on his own initiative, and both reluctant to admit or in any way recognize the fact that the spy was employed by them, thus leaving the impression that, on the whole, his fate was a matter of indifference.

This is, of course, the usual attitude that all governments assume toward the spy; while they employ him, they at the same time repudiate him. If he gets caught, that is his own look-out, for the hypocritical pretense must be kept up that governments are too moral to descend to the detestable expedient of secretly spying out the house of a "friendly" neighbor.

But the point seems to be reached at last when the arrest and imprisonment of these spies can be utilized as a pretext for inflaming the peoples of Great Britain and Germany against one another. A British lawyer has been arrested at Leipzig on this charge of espionage and has been sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment. The man went to prison loudly protesting his innocence and declaring that he wanted the British public to know it.

His case has been taken up by the English press, which denounces the sentence as "a miscarriage of justice," and an intense feeling, it is said, is being developed against Germany in consequence. As a measure of reprisal it is proposed that British tourists shall henceforth boycott German holiday resorts and a movement for that purpose is being organized.

While the matter of a spy more or less is of no great consequence, it is not difficult to see in this procedure the formation of a partial pretext by which the people of Great Britain may be lashed into such a fury of indignation against the Germans that will insure their approval if war is declared by their ruling classes. Millions of British workers who never even knew of the existence of this lawyer, and who know nothing whatever of his innocence or guilt, will, it is hoped, become so patriotically excited over his condemnation, that they will be quite ready to demand that war be made upon the hated Germans.

And in the interim, the ruling class will not fail to provide other pretexts to stimulate and encourage this feeling. But the real, underlying reason for the anticipated hostilities, the fact that the German and British capitalists stand opposed to one another commercially and are approaching a struggle for economic supremacy in the world's markets, will be kept carefully in the background.

That the British press should exploit this episode so extensively, is in itself a sinister portent of the recognition of approaching hostilities between the two countries. As the proverb says, "a straw best shows how the wind blows," and one of the invariable signs of coming war is the utilization of such trifling matters as pretexts for inflaming the populace to the necessary point of hatred.

It is not likely that the five or six millions of German Socialists will be in the least deceived by these hypocritical pretexts, as they fully understand their use and import. If Great Britain possessed an equal number of intelligent and determined workingmen, the chances of war between the two countries would be considerably lessened, as they would refuse to be lashed into a fury by such transparent subterfuges. For the hope of peace throughout the world ultimately rests upon the recognition by the working class of the various countries, that they have no antagonistic interests and no cause of quarrel with one another, but on the contrary have a common interest against their respective exploiters, who can only maintain their exploitation by inciting the workers against one another. When this recognition is reached war becomes practically impossible.

In short, the possibilities of war increase in direct ratio with the ignorance and credulity of the working class, and decrease in ratio with its intelligence. War is now, as it always was, a game played by knaves at the expense of fools, and unfortunately, the British exploiting class seem confident that they have enough fools among their workers to permit them to call for the game.

## A SAMPLE OF PRIMITIVE ACCUMULATION

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

negroes never reached his humane ears. Doubtless, if his attention had been called to the matter he would have insisted that Morgan henceforth should discontinue the Siberian methods of his newly acquired establishment. For Mr. Roosevelt is not an advocate of such methods, strenuous though he be, for on the day this report was made public Mr. Roosevelt publicly proclaimed that his ideas regarding labor were identical with those proclaimed by Abraham Lincoln in 1861, and that the interviewers should get his exact meaning he quoted the passage specially for their benefit:

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.

Of course, it is greatly to his credit, for He himself hath said, but it is at the same time rather regrettable that the little presentation was not sent by him at the time of the transfer to the convicts of the T. C. & I. Co., who were at that time, and have been since, receiving the "higher consideration" due to labor in the shape of a five-foot harness trace applied to their naked backs. But no doubt at the time Mr. Roosevelt's mind was entirely filled with the still "higher consideration" of saving the country through conserving the interests of capital as represented by Morgan. The country must be saved, even if a few thousand "niggers" are sacrificed. They were "bought" by the company legally and formally from the State, and there was no time then to interfere with private property.

Yes, capital is truly the fruit of labor, but what Lincoln overlooked was that it was stolen fruit. But Marx expressed the truth more fully when he declared that capital came into the world "dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt," and if this does not exactly divulge the secret of the primitive accumulation of capital as regards the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company the English language has no remaining whatever.

## Respect the Uniform; Honor the Flag!

By RICHARD PERIN.

The capitalist class, alarmed at the amazingly rapid growth of anti-militarism in this country, is endeavoring, through church and government, to combat this just sentiment, and by law and precept to create an artificial respect and love for the soldiers' uniform and the American flag.

"Respect the uniform, honor the flag," is their cry, and they are fast enough to believe that if they raise their voices loud enough and long enough we, the workers, will become infected by their fictitious enthusiasm and shout with them.

"Honor the uniform!" Oh, surely! Honor the trappings and the gold lace with which they are dressing up their weak-minded scabs! Honor the uniform—which has the power to transform a decent but ignorant boy of the working class into an unthinking savage who would, if ordered to do so by a superior in rank, shoot down his aged father or kill his sister's unborn child with a bayonet thrust should they happen to be on strike and crying aloud for a little more bread, warmer clothing and better shelter. Honor the uniform? No, spit on it! Make it a shame and a reproach until a worker who wears it will not dare to show his face among decent working people.

Honor the uniform! Honor that which gives a free license to kill, if the victim happens to be a worker? Honor that which stands for oppression, for the loafer against the worker, for the master against the slave? Honor that which causes a worker to become a traitor to his class, to forget his ties of blood, and for pay to deliver himself over body and soul to his natural enemy, the capitalist class? Honor the Jewades, the Benedict Arnolds of the working class? Our masters insult us by even asking such a thing.

Shall we honor the Massachusetts militiaman, who, without the slightest provocation, murdered a young worker? Is that what you want us to do, you capitalists, you cardinals and presidents? You ask too late, for we already despise and loathe your decorated hireling, and are, as time passes, making it more and more difficult for you to recruit our decent boys and transform them into leathesome parasites.

"At least honor the flag," they cry in desperation. "Honor the flag which stands for freedom, equality and fraternity."

What flag? The American flag? The Stars and Stripes? The flag which floats over every hell hole of mine and mill and prison? The flag which floats over station house and barracks whence issue police and soldiers to batter down and murder workers exercising their constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly? Honor the flag which, you our masters, have changed from a flag of liberty into a symbol of the cruelest exploitation and vilest oppression of the new civilization.

If I had been Samuel Gompers when he was reproached by the capitalists for placing his foot on the American flag, I would have answered: "Yes, I trampled on it, and more than that I spit upon your flag, not mine. I loathe the Stars and Stripes, once the symbol of liberty for all, but now the stripes represent the bloody stripes left by your lash on the back of the worker, and the stars the bullet and bayonet wounds in his breast. To hell with your flag!"

"There is and can be but one flag for which an intelligent workingman can have any respect, the flag of humanity, the flag of human brotherhood, the red flag of the working class. It stands for justice, for equality of opportunity, for the abolition of war, the end of oppression and exploitation, for care free childhood, for glorious, unfettered manhood and womanhood, and for honored and protected old age."

"When the red flag flies above our homes and our nation, we shall honor it and love it. But until it does we refuse to recognize or respect any flag which is merely the symbol of and protects some national section of international capitalism. Down with the Stars and Stripes! Run up the Red Flag of humanity!"

## THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

"You don't meet any more bunce-steerers or gold brick men."

"No," replied Farmer Cortossoli, "when a man is after your money now he doesn't take the trouble to be available, an' show you a good time. He jes' addresses a few circulars an' expects you to send him the money by mail."

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.