

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

609 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.  
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# The Call



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

WEATHER:  
WARMER WITH SNOW.

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## EMPLOYERS TIPPED OFF WHEN TO EXPECT FACTORY INSPECTORS

### Bosses Never Caught Unawares by Labor Department Men.

## TIME TO CLEAN UP

### Members of Force Admit Going to Office First for "Information."

One of the chief criticisms which labor leaders in this city and in the State make against the State Department of Labor is that the inspections of factories are farcical because the factory owners are tipped off and know exactly when the factory inspectors are to be expected. This enables them to clean up the place.

According to the testimony of some of the inspectors who were before the State Factory Investigating Commission at the hearings in the City Hall, recently, not only is this true, but the employer can even clean up his factory while the inspectors are in the building.

The testimony shows that each inspector is assigned a certain district to inspect. He is not required to report to the office every day. He must work an average of eight hours a day inspecting and making out reports of the work done.

Labor leaders point out that this is the very thing that factory owners want. When the inspector visits the first building in the district assigned to him his presence becomes known to the factory owners in the area of the district and they know approximately when to expect him. They keep their shops and factories cleaned up, remove the child workers a day or two in advance and the inspector finds nothing to criticize. That the critics of the department are right is admitted by the factory inspectors themselves in testimony they gave before the Factory Investigating Commission.

Mrs. James A. Gardner, president of the Buffalo Consumers' League, who is interested in labor problems and especially in child labor, testified that in her experience as an investigator she found that the employers always know just when the factory inspector is going to be around.

"Have you any suggestions for improvement in inspection methods?" Mrs. Gardner was asked by the commission.

"Manufacturers Tipped Off." "I think," she said, "there should be some way in which the manufacturers should not know of the coming of the inspectors. How they do know I am not informed. But there does seem to be a knowledge among the manufacturers that the inspectors will be looked for at a certain time. They know it and the factory is very much cleaned up and the children (under 14) are sent out."

Charles M. La Salle, a factory inspector with headquarters at Troy, N. Y., who called before the Factory Investigating Commission substantiated Mrs. Gardner's charges that the employers have knowledge of the coming of a factory inspector.

"When you go to a factory, do you first go to see the employer and manager?" La Salle was asked.

"Yes, sir," he answered.

"And then you ask him how many people he has employed there?"

"Yes." "And then you take the employer or somebody he details and go through the factory?"

"Yes, as a guide."

"You never go through alone?"

"Then you go through the factory with the employer and you expect the employer to tell you of any conditions they might want to complain of. Is that right?"

"I do not know how to answer that question. I never looked at it in that way," Inspector La Salle said.

A factory inspector thus admits that before inspecting the factory he goes to the office to get "information" from the boss, giving the employer time to tip off the operator every department and foreman in the place. The factory inspector is on the premises. The foreman know the rest of the place in a few minutes the place can be "prepared" for the factory inspector.

Moreover, Inspector La Salle makes a more startling admission. Instead of going about the factory himself and listening to complaints which the employees might want to make, he takes the employer or a representative of the employer along with him. No person employed in such a way would make a complaint in the presence of the employer, for this means instant dismissal.

La Salle is an inspector up to date in Troy. How about New York?

## REVOLUTIONIST EXILED TO EXTREMEST NORTH

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—Sentenced to five years' exile in the coldest and loneliest part of Siberia because he was a member of the Socialist party, Dr. Vladimir M. Senuinow, a famous professor of philosophy here, has reached his destination after a journey of almost six months, according to a report from the Governor of Yakutsk. Senuinow was tried secretly and the findings of the secret court was approved by the late M. Stolypin.

Senuinow, according to the report of the Governor of Yakutsk, has been sent to Ruskoje Ustje, a village of five huts on the Arctic Sea at the mouth of the Indigirka River. It is the most northerly point to which an exile has ever been sent. During the winter, which for months is one long night, the cold frequently reaches 70 degrees below zero. The nearest civilized port is about 1,200 miles away.

One request was granted Senuinow, that he might take with him instruments for observation and meteorological work. This, his friends here believe, will prevent him from going insane.

## NOT LEGAL CRUELTY TO CARVE LIVING WHALE

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Divisional Appeal Court has decided that it is not legal cruelty to stab or carve your initials on a living whale, as long as the animal is not kept in captivity. Last July a number of whales were stranded on the Cornish coast near Penzance, and the villagers commenced chopping them up while sightseers even carved their initials on the distressed animals' sides.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals presented one of the initial carvers for cruelty, but the local magistrates held that as the whales were not in captivity, the offense did not come within the law.

On appeal, the society tried to prove that, as the whales were surrounded by people and could not get away till the tide turned, they were in a state of captivity, but Justice Pickford, while admitting that initial carving on stranded whales was a form of amusement that ought to be punished, decided that the term "captivity" did not apply, and dismissed the appeal.

## TWO MINERS KILLED BY FRENCH SOLDIERS

MONS, France, Feb. 11.—Striking miners here were bayoneted by troops which were sent out to "quell disturbances." Two of the miners were killed outright by the soldiers. This precipitated great indignation. The citizens and the strikers united against the soldiers and for a time the militia was forced to break ranks.

But as the soldiers were armed while the miners had to fight with bare hands the civilians soon found themselves again attacked by the military. Many were wounded in the second encounter and further trouble is expected. The unwarranted attack by the soldiers has aroused the miners to fury.

## MORSE RECOVERS AND DOCTOR STAYS AWAY

The condition of Charles W. Morse was so improved yesterday that he passed the day in his apartment at the Milano, 127 West 58th street, without requiring the services of Dr. A. L. Fowler, of Atlanta, who has been attending him.

Dr. Fowler, who is at the St. Paul, telephoned to the Milano in the morning and what he heard about his patient's condition made him determined not to go to the Milano. As on Saturday Mr. Morse received no visitors. It was said that he was sitting up part of the time and was eating well.

Mrs. Morse stayed in the room with her husband all day and sent down word to his inquirers that the condition of his health was encouraging. She would not discuss any plans for the future.

## \$75,000 DAMAGES BY OGDENSBURG FIRE

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 11.—At 6 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the Eli Rosenbaum two story brick block in Ford street, occupied by William E. Church, Jeweler, Charles O. Bailey, optician, on the ground floor, and Waterman & Waterman and Joseph MacNaughton, law offices, and W. Jay Russell's real estate office on the second floor.

The cold was intense, the thermometer registering 20 degrees below zero, which, together with frozen hydrants, seriously handicapped the firemen. At 6 o'clock tonight the fire was still burning, but is under control.

F. W. Wolworth's 5 and 10 cent store, D. McGrauer's dry goods store and the Masonic Temple were badly damaged by smoke and water. The loss is roughly estimated at \$75,000.

## BRITISH STRIKES COST 10,250,000 WORKDAYS

LONDON, Feb. 11.—One of the most prominent features in labor circles last year was the number of strikes which prevailed. In the coal mining industries employment was very good on the whole; the engineering trade was very good.

From statistics available from the Board of Trade it is reported that the workmen lost 10,250,000 days. There were 804 trade disputes, involving, directly and indirectly, 93,050 workmen. The stoppages of work exceeded the average for the past ten years.

JOHN MARSA SAYS: It is like putting your money in the savings bank to purchase now the Suits and Overcoats I have on sale for \$7.50 and \$10. Some even as low as \$5. John Marsa, the Clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn. Ad.

## FIND FRAGMENTS OF WATCHMAN'S BODY

### Head of Victim of Equitable Fire May Never Be Traced.

Almost five weeks after the Equitable Building fire, after all the securities had been dug out from the ruins, diggers have finally got down to the place where Frank Joseph Neider, the watchman who lost his life in the fire lies, and part of the watchman's body was reported found.

The remnants of the body were charred. About twenty feet inside of the third window from Broadway on the Cedar street side of the building the men came across the heel of a rubber boot in which were parts of bone and flesh.

Other discoveries were of bits of bone and flesh which look like parts of a man's trunk and thigh. The head was not found. Coroner Winterbottom had ordered the parts collected and taken to the old Slip police station to be held.

The charred remains were found lying on the floor inside of a cage at the bottom of a flight of stairs leading down into the vaults at the corner of the building on Cedar street and Broadway. Search was at once begun for the head. About ten pieces were found. It was feared that some large fragment might have been loaded onto wagons and orders were given by telephone to examine all wagons arriving at the dump.

Neider was 45 years old and lived at 747 Melrose avenue, the Bronx, with his wife and a daughter.

The search was continued last night and it was feared from the charred condition of the debris that nothing more, not even the head, would be found.

The wife and daughter of the deceased watchman are frantic with grief.

## HOT ON TRAIL OF PRESIDENT TAFT

### Roosevelt Committee Plans Attack Upon "Federal Machine" Backing Boom for Executive.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—An organized attack upon the "Federal Machine" behind President Taft's candidacy for re-nomination will be begun Monday morning by the National Roosevelt Committee. The announcement was made today at the Roosevelt headquarters at the Congress Hotel. The plan of attack as outlined is not to try to build an opposing machine, but to tear down the Taft organization.

The tentative plan decided upon today is to send emissaries into every county of every State where Taft is in control to appeal to the voters directly, either through newspapers or by holding meetings.

Alexander H. Revell, chairman of the National Roosevelt Committee, announced today that he will call a meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee early this week. At this meeting it is probable that a committee on finance will be appointed.

"This being a people's movement," said Revell, "we do not expect to get large contributions, so we must get many small ones."

Before leaving Chicago today Nat C. Wright, editor of the Toledo Blade and the Cleveland Leader, gave out a statement in which he outlined the proposed plan of organization.

"We realize," said he, "that if we had a nation-wide primary Roosevelt would be the choice of the people. However, we have no national primary, so we must defeat the so-called Federal machine, which is very firmly entrenched. We must beat the machine before we can nominate Roosevelt, and to that end our efforts will be bent."

## MILDER WEATHER IS COMING, SAYS BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Weather Bureau issued the following weekly bulletin today:

The weather map of the Northern hemisphere of this date shows a general change from the intense winter conditions that have prevailed almost continuously since the first of the year, and it is probable that moderate temperatures will prevail the coming week throughout the United States.

There are no indications at the present time of a general storm to cross the country, and the indications are that the precipitation for the week will be generally light, except in the North Pacific States, where more than the normal rainfall will occur.

BANQUET TO GOMPERS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Washington's Birthday, February 22, has been fixed as the date on which the Central Labor Union of this city will banquet Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison at the Ebbitt House. A large number of Members of Congress will also be present.

BEATS WIFE TO DEATH. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Lying on the floor of the dining room in her home, 2512 Ingersoll street, surrounded by overturned furniture and broken tableware, the dead body of Mrs. Rose Zegenshaky was found this morning. Her husband, Tony, was arrested later, charged with her murder.

## SALOON KEEPER IS SLAIN BY THUGS

### Patrick Burns Shot as He Defends Cash in Bronx Cafe and Bartender Seriously Hurt.

Two highwaymen sat in the saloon of Patrick Burns, a former chief of police in two Ohio towns and in Lancaster, Pa., at 920 Forest avenue, the Bronx, in the small hours of yesterday morning, drinking stout beers. When every other customer had gone they stuck up the bartender, Frank Neuberger, and killed Burns with guns, and for their pains got away with \$2.50, the telephone receipts for the night, after overlooking a roll of \$50 in Burns' pocket.

A year ago Burns came to New York again, and opened the saloon at 920 Forest avenue. Besides running the saloon, for which Neuberger tended bar, Burns managed local prize fighters. Saturday night one of his fighters, "Big" Mackey, fought a ten-round fight at the Fairmont Athletic Club with Young Fitzsimmons. When the fight was over at 11 o'clock Burns came back to the saloon.

Some time later the two men, who had been drinking short beers, ordered two more. Neuberger went out to get the drinks. Burns took \$20 out of the cash register, took a roll of bills containing \$50, and put them together in one of his trouser pockets. He walked to the back part of the room to a side door, when he heard Neuberger cry, "What's this?"

Burns turned around sharply and saw one of the men, who was described by the bartender as the taller of the two, striking Neuberger up against the wall with a revolver.

The taller man kept Burns and Neuberger cowered at opposite ends of the room, but Burns watched his chance, and all of a sudden made a dash into the saloon and behind the bar, where he grappled with the man with the keys. Mr. Burns threw the smaller man, but in doing so he lost his balance and whirled around, and the robber shot once from where he lay, the bullet striking Burns in the left side of his back, where it took an upward course, a shot which surgeons said later, alone was fatal.

Nevertheless, Burns kept up his grit, and when the robber scrambled to his feet in the debris of broken bottles and glasses, Burns jumped at him. The man shot again, and the bullet struck Burns in the right chest, and went down and lodged against the fifth rib. Burns fell dead.

Meanwhile Neuberger had made a jump when he heard the shots, and the other highwayman in the rear room snapped him gun twice, but it failed twice to explode, so he clubbed it and struck the bartender twice.

Acting Capt. Samuel Price, of the Morrisania police station, said he thinks that this job is only one of many which have been going on in the region since the first of the year in which a gang goes into a saloon after hours and "sticks up" the proprietor, thinking that they can get away with it, as the proprietor isn't likely to squeal about his saloon being open after hours.

## SALOON MURDER IN PENN.

SUNBURY, Pa., Feb. 11.—Harry E. Miller, proprietor of a billiard room and bowling alley, was robbed and murdered in his place, early this morning. When Miller failed to return to his home Saturday night his sister made a search for him. Going to the billiard room, she found the door open and, entering, saw her brother lying on the floor. A physician's examination showed that Miller was dead, having been shot in the throat. The examination also disclosed that Miller had been robbed. His pockets were inside out and the money had been taken from the cash register.

## SERVANT SHOT ANOTHER; EMPLOYER NOT LIABLE

LONDON, Feb. 11.—If servants toy with revolvers and accidentally shoot themselves the employer is not liable for compensation, according to a decision given by the West London County Court.

Gwendolin Vaughn, chambermaid at the South Kensington Hotel, found a revolver sticking out of a trunk belonging to one of the guests and, being frightened of firearms, suspended dusting operations to summon two more servants. One of them began playing with the weapon and it went off, shooting Gwendolin in the back.

The British Employers' Liability Association fairly comprehensively Gwendolin and for compensation, but the judge held that toying with revolvers did not come within the scope of her employment.

## SIN SHOCKS PASTOR MAYOR OF NOQUIAM

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 11.—Rev. Harry Ferguson, Mayor of Noquam, a lumbering and logging town, declares the Lord called him from the pulpit to politics to change the deplorable conditions in Noquam.

He believes newspaper men are also directly called, because their power for good exceeds that of any other profession. Last week his enemies started a recall against Mayor Ferguson. He replied: "Go to it."

He never knew before how dreadful sin is. He pleaded with and coaxed young women, slaves of iniquity, demanding that they lead better lives. To his utter surprise his work fell on hardened and empty ears.

## CONVENT SERVANT DEAD BY GAS

Mary Keller, housekeeper for the Academy of the Sacred Heart, at 123d street and Convent avenue, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning by the janitor. It is supposed that when getting into bed she accidentally kicked open one of the fire of the gas stove.

## CHILDREN AT PLAY FIND WATERY GRAVE

### Score of Persons, Helpless, See Two Brothers Drown in River.

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., Feb. 11.—Two brothers were drowned and another was rescued from death in the Schuylkill River this afternoon.

The tragedy was witnessed by a score of persons who were unable to give aid to the drowning boys, as they sank in the river after vain attempts to save each other.

The dead boys are Frederick and Carl Bader, aged respectively 12 and 10 years. Albert Bader, aged 8 years, whom his brother attempted to save, was rescued by another boy.

In the afternoon the three boys left home with a sled and a pair of skates for the Schuylkill River. Albert, the youngest, was placed upon the sled, and his brothers pushed him about over the ice, which covered half the river, leaving the fast moving current uncovered.

The other boys gave the sled a vigorous shove, and their brother coasted out on the smooth surface of the ice. This they did several times, and in the last effort the sled carrying Albert, sped over the field of ice and into the water beyond.

Frederick and Carl immediately started about to rescue their little brother, and called for help. They brought a log of a tree, and crept out to the edge of the ice toward Albert. They were pulling him out of the water when the ice broke beneath them and all fell into the river.

Meanwhile Jake Dolnyk, 17 years old, arrived with several companions, and with his companions fearfully hung back. Dolnyk called to the Bader boys to hold on, and sliding out to the edge of the ice, drew the youngest boy out of the water to safety.

Frederick clung with one hand to the ice and reached with the other for Carl. Carl shook him off, and told him to "watch out for himself." When Dolnyk turned to help them both boys sunk together.

## PLANS FOR CHEAPER SUGAR FOR CONSUMER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Recognizing that the Government's revenue necessities make it impracticable to admit sugar duty free, the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee of the House are carefully considering an internal revenue plan suggested by Representative Hardwick of Georgia, chairman of the Special House Committee that has investigated the so-called Sugar Trust.

The Hardwick plan contemplates a saving to the consumer of 1 cent a pound on sugar, with a minimum loss of revenue amounting to less than \$12,000,000 a year. The plan, however, eliminates most of the protection enjoyed by the American sugar industry.

Hardwick proposes to levy an internal revenue tax of 40 cents a hundred pounds on all sugar consumed in the United States. This amounts to 3,500,000 long tons and the internal tax would raise revenue approximating \$31,000,000 annually.

## MOTHER BIDS CHILDREN PLAY, DIES BY GAS

Miss Mary Golden, 35, wife of a waiter at 153 East 29th street, sent her two children, Matthew, 9, and Mary, 7, out of her apartment and told them to go and play, as she was sick and was going to heaven.

An hour later they returned and couldn't get in. They told Mrs. Pfeffer, the janitress, who smelled gas. She called Policeman Goldstein, of the East 35th street station, who broke down the door, and they found Mrs. Golden lying on some pillows in the middle of the parlor with a gas tube in her mouth. She was dead.

When her husband, Charles, came home he said that she had been ill lately and had also been worrying about a brother who wasn't well.

## WOULD AID HUSBAND, BUT DIES FROM BURNS

Alice Garring, 29 years old, and the bride of Charles Garring, janitor at 123 East 34th street, accompanied her husband to the apartments on Saturday night to help him with his work. While he was upstairs she raked out the furnace in the cellar and her clothes caught fire from a burning coal that fell upon her skirt.

She was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she died from her burns yesterday afternoon. The couple had been married but two months and lived in apartments at 1250 Lexington avenue.

## WORKLESS YOUNG MEN DEAD IN NEW ROCHELLE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Carl Atkins and Ernest White, telegraphers of Fester, Ohio, were found asphyxiated in their room in the hotel conducted by F. A. Woss, at 23 Railroad avenue, New Rochelle, this morning. They had come to New Rochelle some days ago to seek employment.

It is believed they committed suicide after failing to find work. White was dead when an employe of the hotel went to the room to call them.

## PHILADELPHIA WILL TAKE 200 CHILDREN FROM MILL STRIKERS

### SOL FIELDMAN TO AID OF STRIKERS

At the meeting held for the benefit of the Lawrence strikers at the Republic Theater last evening, Sol Fieldman read a telegram from William D. Haywood, dated Boston, as follows:

Greeting From Lawrence Strikers: Take good care of the babies and protest against military invasion. Yours for industrial freedom, WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

Fieldman announced that the Republic Theater would be used on Sunday evenings solely for the benefit of the strikers, for as long a term as the strike at Lawrence lasted, and that many interesting debates and lectures were promised.

In a short address he pointed to class division as the inherent cause and underlying basis of all strikes.

The desire of the workers to shorten their working day and to increase their wages, and the greed for profits on the part of the employers, were responsible for a class. Organization of both camps resulted, he said, in labor unions and manufacturers' associations.

Brotherhood cannot be realized by advocacy, said Fieldman, but can only come about by a change of economic conditions.

The audience then organized the Lawrence Strikers' Aid Society. This body is to devise ways and means to make the Sunday lectures and debates a success, as all moneys derived therefrom in excess of expenses are to be devoted to the Lawrence strikers.

After the officers of the society were elected a collection amounting to \$31 was taken up.

## HONOLULU SUFFERS A YELLOW PERIL SCARE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The correspondent of the Chronicle in Honolulu writes under date of February 5, in part:

When Major General Carter, of the United States Army, said, as he did several weeks ago, that there were 25,000 Japanese in Hawaii, he spoke only half truth. There are at this writing, according to Territorial Government figures, 59,789 Japan-born Orientals here, with addition of nearly 20,000 Hawaiian-born Japanese.

General Carter's war scare may or may not be taken seriously, but to those who know traits of Japanese, who fully realize intensity of their patriotism, or who may have seen their fight in China during the Boxer outbreak, or later, against Russians, there is meaning to the American officer's words that is not conveyed to the well situated citizen upon the mainland.

That there is truly yellow peril in these islands, none of the big men like Judge Dole, Governor Freat, Lorrin A. Thurston or Walter Dillingham will acknowledge—for publication. But scores of times in private these same men of affairs have whispered hope that Uncle Sam would never get into serious complications with Japan so long as Hawaii remains in its comparatively defenseless condition.

Thousands of these Japanese saw service in the recent war. They keep up military drill with wooden guns and swords, and school children are taught military tactics. It is claimed that there are thousands of rifles concealed in Japanese villages in spite of territorial law against keeping arms.

The woman is going to go down street Monday and buy me a new coat. I have had a bath to. She bought me a beautiful pocketbook. Why did Nancy run home from the depot for nothing, because she was cold? She is missing a lovely time."

(By Lalla Ross Brown.) LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 11.—The textile strikers are going to redouble their efforts tomorrow morning to induce operatives from returning to work.

It has been learned by the Strike Committee a considerable addition to their working force is expected by the mill agents, and at the meetings of the strikers today special arrangements were made to offset this inclination.

The pickets are to be increased, and each one is to wear a large sign, on which is printed "Don't be a scab." In addition, the pickets will have cards similarly inscribed to hand out to the operatives who are on their way to the mills.

The Central Labor Union will not be ready tomorrow to present the demands of the various craft to the mill agents.

The organizing of such operations as have attended their meetings, taken longer than was expected, and the demands of all have not been in shape yet.

All the loom frames of the Arlington Mills will resume work tomorrow with the consent of their union. They had a conference with the agent of the mills, and the differences were satisfactorily adjusted.

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## Joi's New York in Relief of Lawrence Victims.

## SOCIALISTS TO AID

### Amid Great Enthusiasm Workers Respond With True "Brotherly Love."

The tocsin of class solidarity has sounded through the land. Its ringing cry of help for the suffering children of Lawrence is answered with a cheer.

The working class is standing shoulder to shoulder, facing the enemy.

Philadelphia joins New York in taking part in caring for the babies of the striking textile workers. At a mass meeting held at Kensington Labor Lyceum, in Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke on the conditions prevailing at Lawrence.

Last night The Call received the following telegram:

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1912. New York Call, 109 Pearl St., New York: Philadelphia Strike Committee decides to take 200 children. Have asked co-operation of Woman's Committee of Socialist party. Great enthusiasm. E. G. FLYNN.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the 83d Ward Branch and the Emergency Committee of the Socialist party of Philadelphia.

## Phila. Bakers' Union Wants Ten.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Union bakers of this city will temporarily adopt ten children of families involved in the Lawrence textile strike, and will provide for them as long as the strike lasts. This announcement was made today by E. Dornblom, delegate from the local bakers' union to the Central Labor Union.

There came from Lawrence, Mass., to Police Headquarters yesterday a message which was in effect: "Please send a man right out to find Mary Sullivan, 11 years old. She and her sister, Nancy, were to have been in the party of mill children that went from Lawrence to New York yesterday, but after the train had gone Nancy reappeared at her home crying, and told her mother that Mary had been lost. Did Mary Sullivan reach New York, and is she all right?"

Meanwhile, Mary had written to her mother, Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, 271 Hampshire street, Lawrence, Mass., telling of the good times she is having and regretting that her sister is not with her. She wrote, in part:

"I am having a lovely time here. We had a great excitement last night. All the New York folks were out. After telling of the doctor's examination and the trip home, she continued: "Do not worry about me, for I am happy and I have some hats and shirts, a new sweater and five new crocheted hats nitted red and gray, and the woman treats one very much. She washes me before I go to bed. I slept all night sound and clear."

"The woman is going to go down street Monday and buy me a new coat. I have had a bath to. She bought me a beautiful pocketbook. Why did Nancy run home from the depot for nothing, because she was cold? She is missing a lovely time."

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GOV. DIX IS LIKELY TO PARDON BRANDT

Feels He Was Imposed Upon by Judge Rosalsky and Others.

Governor Dix will probably pardon Folke E. Brandt before the week is out. The Governor feels now that he was imposed upon by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky and others who presented reports to him on the Brandt case.

The pardon will be followed by an investigation on the part of Attorney General Thomas Carmody to determine whether improper influences were used in sending the former servant of Mortimer L. Schiff to Clinton prison for thirty years on a plea of guilty to a crime which the record of the case does not show he committed—burglary in the first degree.

On top of that will be, it is expected, a recommendation from the Governor to the State Senate that Judge Rosalsky be removed from the bench. Very likely the Attorney General will make such recommendations to the Governor as will lead the Chief Executive to move against Judge Rosalsky.

Governor Dix has taken the initiative toward reopening the Brandt case. He is acting now under the conviction that he was deceived and misled by persons in whom he had confidence. In that opinion, he is supported by the Attorney General, to whom the Governor has referred all the papers in the Brandt case and who has already detected a number of suspicious circumstances.

DANMEMORA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Folke Engel Brandt, formerly valet for Mortimer L. Schiff and now a prisoner in Danmemora, will leave Danmemora on the 10:15 train for New York on Monday.

Warden Harry Kaiser left Danmemora on Wednesday last, and information as to his present whereabouts is lacking beyond the statement that he is in the western part of the State buying horses for prison purposes.

A representative of Attorney General Carmody has been in communication with Principal Keeper Louis Fillins, who is acting warden in Kaiser's absence, instructing him to find Warden Kaiser and have the warden take the prisoner to New York in person.

The instruction was in the form of a positive order that if it is not obeyed there will be trouble in store for somebody, presumably the warden, whose absence at this time the Attorney General seems to be at a loss to understand, particularly since those in charge at the prison profess ignorance of the whereabouts of their chief.

SAIL THROUGH BOILING SEA OFF TEXAS COAST. GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 11.—A lake of boiling water in the Gulf of Mexico is reported by vessels having passed through and round the strange phenomena at a point in the western Gulf about 240 miles south, by east, of the Texas Coast. The area of hot water was variously given, but averaged from a half to a mile in circumference, and seamen claim it is unquestionably due to an explosion on the bottom of the sea from volcanic eruption, as the water appeared to be greatly agitated in several places within the hot lake.

BANDITS IN MEXICO ASSASSINATE RANCHER. VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Feb. 11.—E. Hans Angelmann, a German owner of a plantation called "El Pervenir," and situated near Canton De Los, Tuxtlar, was assassinated in a most atrocious manner by bandits, who made an attack on the place.

As he stepped out of the door he was attacked by some twenty men and immediately overpowered. He put up a stiff fight, however, and after struggling for some time managed to escape from his assailants. They cut off his retreat from the house and soon captured him. This time they tied and literally hacked him to pieces with machetes and knives. In this position he was found on the following day and a report of the occurrence was wired to the authorities of San Andres Tuxtla.

FIRE DESTROYS GIRLS' SCHOOL. Twenty Pupils and Ten Teachers Get Out Safely.

The main building of Miss Knox's school for girls that perched atop of a big hill, near the Briarcliffe Lodge at Briarcliffe, Westchester County, was entirely destroyed by flames driven by a heavy gale that rendered the work of the local fire department practically useless last night. There were about twenty girls and ten teachers at dinner on the main floor when one of the girls ran in to tell the house mother that she had found smoke trickling from the infirmary wall.

The girls and teachers all got out safely, but they had to leave most of their belongings to the flames. They rode in the biting cold two miles over to Miss Dow's school at Ossining, where they spent last night. The damage was about \$75,000.

FORCED BY COURT TO YIELD CUSTOMER'S LIST

The Texas Company, the Gates oil concern, is accused in a suit in the Supreme Court of attempting unfairly to obtain the names of 700 oil dealers in Brazil by means of a court order. The suit in question is brought by Edgar A. Reinecke, as assignee of a firm of Rio de Janeiro exporters to recover \$17,000 in commissions on petroleum and petroleum products sold by them for the Texas Company.

The defendants obtained an order requiring the plaintiff to give a bill of particulars, including the list of all the customers who bought oil.

SHUSTER PILLORIES RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

Says Sympathy of World Is With Persians Eager for Liberty.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—W. Morgan Shuster, the former Treasurer General of Persia, has furnished the following signed statement:

"I believe that Persia has gained the sympathy of the entire world regardless of the unjust attitude adopted toward her by Russia and England. The Persian people have been cruelly stifled in their legitimate ambitions to create a strong liberal government after centuries of misrule and tyranny. Five years ago the constitutional movement started and received general support from the people and from the Islamic clergy, who thereby gave striking evidence of their patriotism and sincerity.

"The latest answer to their plea for common justice is the hanging of one of their chief priests at Tabriz on their most solemn day of religious mourning, the reason alleged being that he was a constitutionalist. Well may Mohammedans ask what are the principles of Christian nations? By this action the moral prestige of Christianity has been dealt a foul blow from which it will not soon recover.

"The spectacle assumed that Persia could not maintain order has been completely shattered. To do so during the natural transition period from despotism to constitutionalism required a strong central government and an awakening of the national spirit of the people. Slaves could not hope to rule themselves. Only by asserting their national freedom could they hope to command the internal support and prestige necessary to maintain it. Yet when Persia sought to do this she was answered that it must be done having regard for certain vague secret interests of two foreign nations which those nations promptly declared to be incompatible with the efforts which they had been hypocritically urging Persia to make.

"That the Persians are inexperienced in constitutional government nobody will deny; that they have not given a perfect example of political sagacity is beyond cavil, but the fact that a genuine sentiment existed among their educated classes sufficient to throw off tyranny and make them shed their blood in liberty's name should alone have commanded the sympathy and respect of other nations. Well may Persia be accused of the encouragement of the presently enlightened governments in the struggle for self-improvement.

"Instead it has been made a crime and in the sordid name of wholly selfish political and commercial interests one of the oldest nations in history has been forced to her knees by bayonet and noose and rendered a mere straggle, controlled by a self-constituted directorate of seven who, pulled behind and thither by the cords of foreign diplomacy, threatened and browbeaten, assumed the conduct of their people, now go through the motions of government while riot, rapine and bloodshed stain the land which always turned back the legions of Rome.

"Statesmen may be proud of their work; I believe that no one else is. The judgment of European diplomacy grinds out another national life and passes on. He who is shocked or protests is a sentimentalist and he who dares to help such a people is lawless and indirect. The people of another world may feel that the lust of politics and greed of governments, however, have no souls and that no retribution in sight; but a nation which commits a moral crime is still a criminal despite the absence of a tribunal competent to sit in judgment and inflict the penalty and governmental crimes acquiesced in by a people leave their mark for all time on the moral fiber of the nation as they do on the character of an individual who transgresses the moral laws. "W. MORGAN SHUSTER."

SAY HALDANE'S GERMAN VISIT WAS POLITICAL

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Viscount Haldane, the British War Secretary, left for home today after a three days' visit. It is officially stated that in view of the official statement issued by the British Foreign Office as to the object of Lord Haldane's visit, there is no longer any reason to suppose the fact that his mission was a political one.

Germany, according to tonight's official statement, was gratified at the opportunity for exchanging views after such a serious friendly statement as that made by the British Foreign Office, which was to the effect that Haldane would talk with leading Germans on the matter of the relations of the two countries, but any announcement as to what has taken place must emanate from Great Britain, who initiated the movement.

SUPPORT FOR LA FOLLETTE. ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 11.—Hugh T. Halbert last night resigned as director of the Minnesota Progressive Republican League at a meeting of the Executive Committee, which had been called to consider the probable withdrawal of Senator La Follette from the race for the Presidential nomination. Verbal clashes marked the meeting. Halbert insisted La Follette was out of the running, and the league should turn its support to Theodore Roosevelt. The committee refused to take action along that line, and a resolution pledging individual support to La Follette was adopted.

FRAUD IN PRIMARIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charges of Corruption and Ballot-Box Stuffing Enliven Election.

(By Laffan News Bureau.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—As the town clock was striking midnight last night the local suffrage movement quietly curled up and died. The returns from the Republican primaries had just come in and they were sufficiently full of incidents to give the opponents of the ballot in the District of Columbia food for contention for a long time to come.

As an incident, it is of interest that Aaron Bradshaw (white) and W. Calvin Chase (colored), who ran on a platform containing endorsements of everything from more money for the District to the renomination of President Taft, were triumphantly elected delegates to the Republican convention in Chicago next June. They received 2,966 votes, while Sidney Blecher, the present national committee man from the District of Columbia, and James R. Wilder, his colored running mate, received 1,848 votes.

One of the ballot boxes was lost for four hours, but evidently during that time it was in the hands of its friends, for when turned over to the Election Board to be counted, it was bulging with ballots. Another box was taken from under the very eyes of the election judges by an indignant partisan of the losing side, but this was recaptured and the offender, a negro, locked up on a charge of petty larceny for the theft of the box. It is not an offense in the District of Columbia to steal ballots.

General charges of fraud and corruption were made as is usual in the National Capital, where there are no election laws, and where the number of times a "citizen" may vote is limited only by his ability to get around to the various polling places, and by his inability to escape being recognized as a repeater.

The police made an accurate count of the ballots impossible, as they refused to give up the box that was stolen, on the ground that it was "evidence."

The Election Board refused to journey to the suburb of Anacostia in the zero weather to count the arrested ballots in the station house, so the box full was simply ignored.

The quadrennial primary finally wound up with mutual charges, a grand display of profanity, half a dozen flat fights, and unnumbered "jags."

PART OF FEDERAL EXPRESS DERAILED

No One Injured in Accident to Crack New Haven R. R. Washington-To-Boston Train. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—The Federal Express from Washington to Boston was wrecked near Lee's Island Station on the Shore Line Division at 3:30 this morning because of a broken rail. No one was injured. Where the accident happened is about twelve miles east of this city. The train consisted of six cars and a locomotive.

The engine and the three head coaches went over the broken rail all right, but the fourth, which was a Pullman sleeper, broke its forward trucks, but remained on the track. The two following Pullman sleepers were derailed and one of them swung around and blocked the westbound track. The express was going very fast at the time.

The occupants of the sleepers got a bad shaking, but that was all. Nearly every berth was occupied. After the jolting they received, the passengers jumped up to inquire what was the matter. The train had come to a stop then. It was bitterly cold. It took five hours to clear the tracks. The passengers on the sleepers were transferred to the three coaches that kept the rails and proceeded to New London and at that point additional coaches were attached to the train.

FOUR KILLED BY GAS. Mother and Father Leave Two Children In From Gas.

HACKENSACK, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Ella Chappelaine, of Lodi, was the fourth of her family to die from asphyxiation, her death occurring early this morning. Her husband, Edward, aged 30, and two of their children, Wilfred, aged 6, and Alfred, aged 3 months, succumbed on Friday afternoon a few hours after Peter De Young, a neighbor, burst open a door of the Chapdelaine home on Prospect street and found the family of six unconscious. Gas poured from a tube that had connected a gas lamp with the jet, and which had become disconnected during the night. Lillian, aged 4, and Ruth, aged 2, are still living and the attending physician has hopes of the recovery.

DEADLY ASSAULT ON WARDEN. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 11.—Deputy Warden Davis, of the State Penitentiary, is dying tonight as the result of a murderous attack made upon him in the prison chapel today by Albert Prince, a negro convict. Davis was slashed six times in the abdomen and body, and once on the cheek. The doctor says he has practically no chance for life.

BREACHED BY TRAIN. NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—While walking on the tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad at Bloomfield, N. J., last night, an unknown young man was struck by westbound train east of the station and beheaded. Deputy County Physician Simmons, after viewing the body, sent it to Hunt's Morgue. He is evidently a Pole, and as yet has not been identified.

4,000 AMERICANS CURED. CARLSBAD, Bohemia, Feb. 11.—During the year 1911 a total of 76,000 people took the "cure" in the Carlsbad waters, according to the figures just made public. Of this number 4,000 came from America.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES' BUSINESS IS GROWING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Bureau of Fisheries delivered 3,646,294,535 fish and eggs during the fiscal year ended 1911, this being the largest output in the history of the bureau and 12 per cent greater than in 1910. Of the distribution, 350,470,414 eggs, 1,029,800 fry, and 1,000 larger fish were delivered to various State Fish Commissioners, and \$6,000 eggs, 6,000,000 fry, and 2,000 larger fish furnished for shipment to foreign countries.

The report says that notwithstanding the heavy increases in output shown from year to year, it has been impossible to keep pace with the needs of public and private waters.

U. S. JOINS POWERS IN MOROCCO GAME

Washington Believes Ratification of Franco-German Treaties Means Revision of Moroccan Relations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The government officials here believe that the ratification of the Franco-German agreement by the French Senate yesterday will result in a revision of the treaty relations of the United States with Morocco.

France has already announced her intention of establishing a protectorate over Morocco, and her statesmen are reported at work drawing up plans for the framework of the new order of things. The establishment of a protectorate will make many changes in Morocco, necessitating a general readjustment all around.

While this government is in no way a party to the Moroccan agreement between France and Germany, it will insist that the way be left clear for the advancement of American trade interests in Morocco. The United States will demand the continuation of the policy of equal opportunities to all nations in regard to trade in Morocco.

France, by virtue of the protectorate, it is to act as the representative of Morocco in all her foreign intercourse. Though the treaty which the United States will negotiate will be with Morocco, the negotiations will be carried on with diplomatic representatives of France.

Morocco is regarded here as a rich field, the development of which will, in all probability, be hastened by the advent of the French protectorate. Americans will gain a large share of the industrial and commercial development expected in Morocco, and it is to escape the equal rights of Americans in competing with their European rivals that a treaty revision is deemed necessary under the new status of Morocco.

FISHING SMACK CREW HOME FROM WRECK

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 11.—Word has been received here of the safe arrival at Louisville, O. B. of Thomas Perry, Henry Bustain and Leslie Nickerson, three of the crew of the fishing schooner William E. Morrissey, which was wrecked off the New Foundland coast, January 11. They told of their experience in getting from the scene of the wreck to the nearest railroad station at Birchey Cove, twelve miles away.

The Morrissey, while off the Coast of Belle Burne at 2 a. m., was caught between the shore and the drift ice and struck a ledge, later being driven high upon shore. The crew climbed over the bowsprit and jumped ashore. Being unable to find any habitation in the darkness, they took to the woods. When morning came they found a hut two miles away, where the captain and cook, who had been badly frostbitten, received treatment.

It was decided that three of them should attempt the journey overland to Birchey Cove.

MAKES AERO FLIGHT OVER FROZEN HUDSON

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Before a crowd of several thousand people Clifton O. Hadley made two beautiful flights over the frozen Hudson at twilight tonight. Hadley flew down the river as far as Miss Helen Miller Gould's estate and return, and the machine worked so well he repeated the performance.

Hadley had been waiting for the opportunity which came late this afternoon. The machine was wheeled out on the ice in front of the Tarrytown Yacht Club and a curious crowd surrounded him. Owing to the coldness of the weather Hadley had great trouble in starting the motor. It was 6 o'clock before he said the word "Go."

Then, amid a mighty cheer from the crowd, he sailed away to the south at a speed of fifty miles an hour. Hadley gradually rose until he was about 200 feet in the air and finally he disappeared in the darkness. As soon as he got away several racing cars were started after him, but they were no match in speed.

SAYS BROTHERS KEPT HER A PRISONER

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—In her suit to compel her brothers, George and John Lorenz, to return to her a deed to her farm which she says they obtained by fraud, Miss Laura Lorenz, 60 years old, says her brothers kept her a prisoner in an attic room of her home at Matteawan to prevent her meeting Abram Tiltlett, 60 years old, when she once jokingly threatened to marry.

The brothers say that they got her to deed the property to them because they feared she would marry her aged suitor and share the property with him. The property consists of 127 acres on what is known as Mountain Land, the foot of the Fishkill Mountains. It was given to Miss Lorenz by her father many years ago. The farm is valued at \$4,000.

CANDY PLOT KILLS TWO. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 11.—Victims of a poisoned candy plot, 3-year-old Bennie Reedy and Simon O'Malley, 59 years old, a hackman, are dead from eating arsenic in sweets placed at the door of the O'Malley home early last night. Louis Spencer, who also ate the candy, is at death's door at the City Hospital, while Clara Gates, who also tasted the sweets, is unharmed.

FREE FEDERATION TO HOLD CONVENTION

Organized Workers of Porto Rico to Meet Next Month.

(Correspondence to The Call.) SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 4.—The Executive Committee of the "Federacion Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico" (Free Federation of Workers of Porto Rico), which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has issued a call for the election of delegates to the seventh annual convention to be held during the week, beginning March 18 in Utuado.

Their call mentions as one of the principal problems to be discussed by the convention the fearfully high cost of living now prevailing in the island as everywhere else in the world. The statement is made that the dividends declared by the large enterprises of Porto Rico are a sure indication of the rapidly increasing prosperity of the island, although the condition of the working class does not improve. But it is necessary that as the country grows more prosperous, as its industries produce devices and machines to increase production, and as its commerce expands to other and foreign countries, that the moral and material level of the working class, the principal class in industrial and commercial production and which increases so greatly the wealth of the owners of the tools of production, should exchange its miserable outlook for one more promising, more rich in the good things of life.

It is necessary for the working class to secure higher wages, as is only just considering the great industrial production; to reduce the hours of labor to eight, to the end that the workers may have opportunity for education and intellectual pleasures; to own homes, so as to be freed from the extortions of inhuman landlords; in short, to demand and obtain those things which the present civilization requires.

The means suggested to attain these ends include the erection of houses for the workers, outside the centers of industry; the formation of co-operative enterprises to bring down the cost of living; and, more vaguely, to develop a campaign, a crusade of the people, of the working class. The fight today is a collective fight, not one of individuals.

It is very probable that the convention will be favored by the presence" of Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, and President Perkins, of the International Union of Cigar Makers of America.

One of the rules which will govern the convention is that no political party shall be allowed representation, nor shall any person not a delegate be allowed the floor except by and with the consent of two-thirds of the delegates present.

FAMOUS SURGEON DIES IN LONDON

Lord Lister, Discoverer of Antiseptic System of Surgery, Dead After Long Life. LONDON, Feb. 11.—Lord Lister, the noted surgeon, better known perhaps under his previous title of Sir Joseph Lister, F. R. S., D. C. L., LL. D., D. Sc., O. M., P. C., F. R. C. S., etc., Sergeant Surgeon in Ordinary to George V, is dead.

Lord Lister was born in 1827. He was created a baronet in 1883 and raised to the peerage in 1897, being the first Baron Lister. He left no heirs. He was president of the Royal Society from 1895 to 1906, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1896.

He was appointed assistant surgeon at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in 1856 and Surgeon Extraordinary to the late Queen Victoria in 1878. He was Professor of Surgery at Glasgow University from 1869 to 1889; Professor of Clinical Surgery at Edinburgh University from 1869 to 1877 and at King's College, London, from 1877 to 1892.

He became famous for his discovery of the antiseptic system of treatment in surgery. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

THINK DEMS.' PEACE PACT WILL FAIL

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—That the attempt to restore Democratic harmony in Missouri by the peace pact announced yesterday between the factions headed by Speaker Champ Clark and ex-Governor Folk will fail is predicted tonight by well informed St. Louis politicians. It was to be the second choice of Clark's delegates, and Woodrow Wilson of the Democrats.

The peace pact forces Harmon and Wilson into an open fight for Missouri's vote, the Clark-Folk agreement being to divide Missouri's delegation between Clark and Folk. Woodrow Wilson has been making strong headway in Missouri recently.

The pact, as reported from Washington, where the peace conference was held, also gave Folk three of Missouri's delegates at large—Senator Read, ex-Governor Folk and ex-Congressman W. D. Vandiver, and Clark one—Senator Stone.

ROW STILL ON AS TO NEW CHINESE CAPITAL

SHANGHAI, Feb. 11.—The negotiations between Premier Yuan Shi Kai and the Republican leaders for a definite settlement of the troubles in China are still hanging fire. The main difficulty seems to be as to the capital of the new Government. Yuan Shi Kai insists that Peking be agreed to, but the Republicans will not agree to this.

They prefer Shanghai or Nanking, but may offer to compromise on Tientsin temporarily and leave the location of the permanent capital to the decision of the national convention to be called to frame a permanent form of government for China.

U. S. INTERVENTION TO SCARE REBELS

Mexican Malcontents Told to Be Good or We'll Enslave Them.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 11.—The specter of American intervention is being held up to the rebels in Northern Mexico in an effort to have them lay down their arms and become peaceable citizens. Aureliano Gonzalez, Acting Governor of Chihuahua, issued a proclamation today to the people of the revolting State and had it telegraphed to the most remote sections.

The proclamation directs attention to the blood that was shed in the recent Madero revolution. "Our late fratricidal war," he calls it, and then urges the people in the name of the Fatherland that they love to lay down their arms and not again "augment the number of widows and orphans."

Referring to intervention, he says: "The United States of America have declared that we are an inferior race, incapable of self-government and unworthy to figure in the concert of free people and are preparing a formidable army to invade and profane the sacred ground of our beloved country."

"If the voice of reason and patriotism does not assert itself we will not only lose our ideals, but will be enslaved by a foreign invader and history will announce a tremendous fall that will burn upon the foreheads of our sons and inflict the infamous stigma of treason."

While this proclamation was being made public in the North the men in arms, Pino Suarez, the Vice President, in Mexico City, was making a statement that intervention was most remote, in order to stem the tide of anti-Americanism that had been rapidly rising all over Mexico.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 11.—The spread of the Zapata revolt and brigandage into the State of Guanajuato has caused a general exodus of Americans and other foreign residents of that State. The trains passing through here for the United States are crowded with refugees from interior points.

The large mining town and camp of Guanajuato has been depopulated of its several hundred Americans during the last few days. The Sabinas, Musquis and other coal mining districts of the State of Coahuila continue to be harassed by bands of rebels. At the Palms mine, near Sabinas, the Japanese foreman and five Mexicans were killed.

A dispatch says that a body of 1,100 well armed men are at Santa Mesilla, State of Chihuahua. These rebels are demanding a free distribution of lands of the country. The movement is independent of the Chihuahua activities and the leaders will permit no telegraphic communication with Chihuahua.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Feb. 11.—E. Hans Angelmann, a German owner of a plantation called El Porvenir, situated near Canton De Las Tuxtlas, was assassinated in a most atrocious manner by bandits who made an attack on the place.

As he stepped out of the door he was attacked by some twenty men and immediately overpowered. He put up a stiff fight and after struggling for some time managed to escape from his assailants. They cut off his retreat from the house and soon captured him.

This time they tied him and literally hacked him to pieces with machetes and knives. In this position he was found on the following day and a report of the occurrence was wired to the authorities of San Andres Tuxtla, Vera Cruz.

\$200,000 FIRE IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Property valued at \$200,000 was destroyed in a fire that broke out early this morning in the car barn of the Washington Railway and Electric Company. The building was badly damaged and sixty-three cars and a track sweeper were consumed in the flames.

OLD VIRGINIA A-FREEZING. NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11.—With the mercury down to 13 and the wind blowing fifty miles an hour at Cape Hatteras, the second severe storm of the winter has the Virginia coast in its grasp.

DICKENS' FUND \$10,000. Joseph H. Choate, chairman of the Dickens Centenary Fund, expressed his gratification that the American subscriptions have now reached \$10,000. They have come from all parts of the country, the average sum contributed being \$5 and \$10.

EMPLOYERS TIPPED OFF WHEN TO EXPECT FACTORY INSPECTORS

Yark? Here things surely must be different. But are they?

A classic answer to this question was given by Inspector G. I. Harmon, who likewise testified before the Factory Investigating Commission. Inspector Harmon's testimony was especially illuminating, for it centered about the Asch Building, in which the Triangle waist shop, owned by Harris and Blanck, was located. In that shop 147 girls lost their lives in a fire on March 25. Inspector Harmon was the man who last inspected the Triangle shop three weeks before the fire. Harmon is a veteran factory inspector. He has been in the Department of Labor for fifteen years. Here is how Harmon inspected the Triangle shop.

In reply to a question by Attorney Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the commission, Harmon said: "I first go to the office and introduce myself (Harmon speaks of his last visit to the Triangle shop). I get the data that I have to have, the number of people employed, men and women. If they have children, as I want to get their certificates, and I ascertain all the information in the office. Then I get some one to go with me through the factory."

Asked how long his inspection of the Triangle shop, which occupied three floors, took him, Harmon said that it took him between an hour and a half and two hours.

"Before you went around to examine the factory you went to the office and asking for some one in authority and told them your business and what you were there for?" Attorney Elkus asked.

"Yes," was the factory inspector's reply. "So that they had plenty of time to remedy any defects that existed temporarily while you were there in the office?"

"Yes," said the factory inspector. "Had Time to Unlock Doors."

Harmon was asked whether he found the doors of the Triangle shop locked. It was the locked door, according to testimony of scores of witnesses, that caused the loss of 147 lives. Harmon said that he found the doors open, and Elkus asked: "So far as the locking of the doors were concerned that might have been remedied?" (while the inspector was getting his "information" in the office.)

"That might have been," replied the inspector. "Well, don't you think it would have been better, and faster administration, if you did not tell them who you were, and just walked through?" Elkus asked.

"Well, in the first place, it is sometimes difficult to get into a place of that kind without telling them who you are," was Inspector Harmon's reply. "You could just as well get the information about the number of people afterward as you could in the beginning," Attorney Elkus continued. "You see, what we are trying to point out is that these conditions, which exist, are found to exist, and are not discovered because the inspectors inform somebody in authority that they are there. Then you go through the factory with the employer, and you expect the employer to tell you of any conditions they might want to complain of. Is that right?"

"I do not know how to answer that question. I never looked at it that way," Factory Inspector Harmon replied. Views of Labor Men.

Labor leaders in this city who have familiarized themselves with the testimony before the Factory Investigation Commission say that they do not have to point an accusing finger at the State Labor Department. The testimony of the department's own employes, own force, does that.

"What good, Labor men ask, is there in maintaining a factory inspection department when the bosses are tipped off beforehand, either through the routine manner of conducting the inspections, or through some mysterious source, that a factory inspector is about to visit their premises. And then, in addition, the factory inspector, who can and is entitled by law to enter the factory through any entrance he wants and examine it in any manner he wants, does not do this, but instead, deliberately goes to the office and makes known his presence and his mission, giving the employers time to warn foremen and managers to make everything "legal" and proper.

Finally, the height of corruption, labor men assert, is reached by the method of the factory inspector taking the boss, or some one detailed by him, to go through the shop. This simply means sealing the lips of the employes, preventing them from making complaints, they say.

A Grand Mass Meeting OF ALL THE ALTERATION LADIES' GARMENT AND SPECIAL ORDER WORKERS WILL BE HELD ON Tuesday, February 13, 1912 In CASINO HALL, 85 East 4th Street Very important questions concerning the trade will be discussed. Good speakers will address the meeting. BROTHER GEYER, Chairman. The Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union of Greater New York.

# OHIO ENDS CONVICT LABOR IN PRISONS

## Law Was Passed in 1905, but Contracts Are Just Expiring.

(By A. F. of L. News Letter.)  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The Ohio Board of Administration has given notice to the E. B. Landman Company and the Columbus Bolt Works to vacate the State penitentiary not later than April 15. Thus the convict system comes to an end in the State penitentiary.  
Here is a striking instance of the way in which prison contractors in collusion with boards of control and officials friendly to them can continue the iniquitous contract system in violation of the law.  
In 1905 the Legislature was favorable to a bill introduced by Representative Wertz for the abolition of the contract system. The then existing contracts had only a year longer to run. Feeling that the bill would pass, the Board of Control and the contractors canceled the existing contracts and entered into new ones for as long a term as the law would permit, five years.  
The bill was enacted, but the contractors could not be abrogated, thus continuing them until 1910. Even then, the contractors were allowed to open on the plea that they had unfinished material.  
Then the press service of the contractors sent statements broadcast that if the convicts were not employed they would go insane, etc. This story was spread by one of the press agencies and the Ohio Federation of Labor.  
Finally, the Board of Control was abolished by law, and a new Board of Administration, free from the influence of the contractors, was appointed.  
Thus, for this long period, after the enactment of the law abolishing the system, the last contractor will have when his departure from the penitentiary.

# SEEK TRAVELER FOR MAID'S DEATH

## Name of Wealthy Married Man Moaned by May Halley in Pennsylvania Hospital.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., Feb. 11.—Following the death of the daughter of May Halley, the 16-year-old telephone operator, Coroner H. A. McMurray's deputies and State troopers are searching today for James Kellar, aged 50, a wealthy worldwide traveler.  
Miss Halley died under conditions suggestive of foul play. Her arms and body were bruised and blue and a half dozen abrasions showed where the skin had been scraped away as if in a desperate struggle.  
These marks, it is declared, evidenced a struggle of which the dying girl, according to her sister, raved in connection with Kellar's name. It is generally believed her death, primarily, was due to poison. A recent phase of the tragedy, Coroner McMurray admits symptoms of poisoning were discovered. Dr. I. S. Kahn has had the contents of the girl's stomach submitted to examination. The Coroner declared that "certain evidence" makes it apparent the girl did not take the poison, whatever its nature, of her own volition. He admits he is seeking Kellar.  
Hazel Halley, the sister, declares her dying sister implicated Kellar as being cognizant of the events leading up to her death.  
It is alleged Kellar leaped from a window of the courthouse at Greensburg yesterday to escape from Constable "Jack" Thompson, who was acting on the Coroner's behalf. Before she died May Halley is said to have moaned:  
"You tried to take my honor away, but I fought you, fought you hard. I would rather die than lose my honor."  
Miss Halley was slender and winsome. Her admittance, the elderly Kellar, was the local representative of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company at Mt. Pleasant and is a married man, his wife living in Arizona and a daughter and son being in Toledo, Ohio.

# AUTO TO GRIEF.

## Try to Cross Great South Bay at Babylon, but Fail.

The first attempt ever made to cross the Great South Bay from Babylon to Oak Island in an automobile on the ice was met with disaster yesterday, when an automobile, in which were James W. Eaton, a New York real estate operator; James B. Cooper, a Justice of the Peace, and the editor of a local newspaper, Chester O. Ketchum, Jr., broke through the ice, having gone a short distance on the trip.  
The three escaped with nothing more serious than a drenching in the cold water of the bay and a badly damaged machine. The bay is frozen over fifteen inches thick, and the probability that they would have little difficulty in taking the car across.

# WANT INTERSTATE CONTROL.

## WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representatives of the coal operators in Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania urged the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission recently to create an Interstate Trade Commission with the power to control over the coal mining industry that the Interstate Commerce Commission has over transportation.

# CALLAHAN

## Thomas G. Hunt

Makor and Importer of  
SILKS, RAGS AND LEATHER GOODS  
100 N. 4th St., Manhattan

# SIGAR MANUFACTURER

## CRAS, GACKENHEIMER.

Wholesale and Retail.  
100 N. 4th St., Manhattan

# INVENT DEVICE TO SAVE R. R. WRECKS

## Electrical Contrivance Will Stop Train Traveling at Any Speed.

DARLINGTON, England, Feb. 11.—A device has just been invented designed to make it impossible for trains to run past danger signals, and effectively prevent collisions.  
It is stated that it is an invention in which the human element, which plays a vital part in present railway workings, is entirely obliterated, for neither the engineer, the fireman, or the trainman, nor any other person, has the faintest responsibility in its working.  
It is claimed that by means of this invention a train traveling at any speed can be brought to a standstill by a very simple automatic electrical device, which is worked in conjunction with the ordinary signals.  
The apparatus consists of a plunger, or shoe, attached to one of the railway lines and connected with the signaling box. A contact brush underneath the cab of the engine, and a magnet and tension spring connects with the throttle of the engine.  
When the signal is put against the train, the shoe or plunger is thrust upward from the rails so that if the engineer fails to notice the danger signal, the contact brush underneath the cab of the engine touches the plunger. This completes the electric current and automatically the tension spring forces the closing of the throttle.  
By the addition of a magnetic coil the same apparatus can operate the airbrakes, which can be put on automatically when the contact brush touches the plunger.

# P. O. IS TROUBLED BY EGG PROBLEM

## Productions of "Biddy" While in Transit Cause Much Serious Thought and Research.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Treasury Department having decided that a hen is not a bird, bird's eggs being admitted free of duty and hen's eggs having to pay 5 cents a dozen, it is now up to the Postoffice Department to settle a momentous question arising from the ownership of eggs laid in the mails.  
The National Association of Poultry Breeders, anticipating the passage of the parcel post bill, recently inquired of Postmaster General Hitchcock if poultry might be sent through the mail. In an unofficial statement the department answered that, should the parcel post measure be enacted, there would probably be no objection to shipping the fowls, stamped. The Postmaster General, however, was of the opinion that some one would have to be delegated to look out for the well being of the "perishable mail," and then some one raised the question of the ownership of the eggs laid by the hens while in Uncle Sam's care.  
Would they belong to the sender of the hens; to the receiver of the hens; or to the government?  
There is no existing legislation already enacted upon the subject. The Postmaster General delegated Jesse Suter, chief of the Bureau of Information of the Postoffice Department, to look into the matter. Jesse, after several days, spent in a vain search through dusty tomes on postal laws and regulations, has about decided to give up the job, for, he says, there are no precedents. Therefore, it will be up to the courts to decide the ownership of any offspring of the fowls. Suter thinks the eggs ought either to be given to the mail clerks, or be confiscated by the government, as an aid in further decreasing the deficit.

# NAME PANAMA FORTS AFTER NOTED MEN

## WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Following the decision of the War Department that the forts along the Panama Canal zone shall be named for men famous in American and Panamanian history, a schedule has been drawn up showing the new nomenclature. The military reservations at the Pacific entrance of the canal will be named Fort Grant and Fort Amador, the first for the former President of the United States, the second in honor of the first President of Panama, who died May 2, 1900.

The reservation at the Atlantic terminus will be named Fort Sherman, Fort Randolph and Fort DeLesseps—the first two in honor of the Generals Sherman and Randolph, the third in honor of Ferdinand DeLesseps, promoter of the Panama Canal, who died December 7, 1894.  
The batteries on the Fort Grant reservation will be named as follows: Batteries Newton, Merritt, Warren, Buell, Burnside, Parke, all of whom were officers in the United States Army. The batteries at Forts Sherman, Randolph and DeLesseps will also be named after noted regular army or volunteer officers.

# JOPLIN FLOURISHES.

## Labor Organizers in City Meet With Success—More Needed.

(By A. F. of L. News Letter.)  
JOPLIN, Mo., Feb. 11.—Joplin is experiencing a revival. An organizer for the Electrical Workers is in the city giving his time to that trade. An organizer from the stationary engineers has spent a number of weeks here and succeeded in re-establishing an engineers' local and is organizing three other locals at Cartersville, Webb City and Carl Junction. There is an opportunity among a number of other trades for effective work, so it is stated, if organizers were placed in the field.

# TEXAS CARPENTERS AGREE.

## KINGSVILLE, Tex., Feb. 11.—The carpenters of this city made a demand last fall for a raise in wages to take effect January 1. The contractors refused and the carpenters went on strike, remaining out six days, at the end of which time an agreement was reached and they returned to work.

# OHIOANS FIGHT FOR DIRECT GOVERNMENT

## Constitutional Convention to Face Questions of Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The struggle about to begin on the floor of the constitutional convention of Ohio will witness the last great stand of "privilege" against the demand of the people for a government of their own.  
Thus does Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, president of the constitutional convention of Ohio, in session since January 3, sum up his hopes and aims as to what shall be incorporated in Ohio's new organic law.  
Bigelow expressed his ideas of the scope of the convention as follows:  
"Ohio's fourth constitutional convention has been convened at a crucial time. The initiative, referendum and recall have come out of the West to their strength in the first great State east of the Mississippi. The conservatives in the convention believe that representative government is threatened. They are ready to throw themselves with zeal into the struggle to save the institutions of the fathers, to halt the heresy of direct government, to turn it back and balk its further victories.  
"It looks like a forlorn hope that the conservatives are to follow. But they are ably led. The old order will be defended by able and earnest advocates. The friends of the new doctrine of direct and responsible government look forward to the struggle with confidence. Personally, I hope to see the convention complete its work within the next sixty or ninety days. I hope to see it recommend municipal home rule, a State Legislature held in control through the initiative and referendum, and a Supreme Court that can be made to render opinions that are constitutional.  
"Of course, there are many ideas more or less ripe for the picking, such as the short ballot, woman suffrage, recall, classification of property for taxation, State construction of highways, abolition of capital punishment, license system of the liquor traffic, and a preferential ballot without party emblems.  
"But responsible government is the one great issue—the right of the people to have a direct voice, not only in the making of the new law, but also in its interpretation."

# HARD TO CEMENT THE KNOWLTONS

## Husband Forgave His Wife Once, Would Forgive Her Again, but He Cannot Trust Her.

The efforts of friends and attorneys of Edith W. Knowlton and Robert T. Knowlton to get Mrs. Knowlton to drop her suit for a separation and to induce Knowlton to return to his wife have failed and a new motion for alimony by Mrs. Knowlton, following one recently withdrawn, has been granted by Supreme Court Justice Gerard, who allows \$25 a week alimony and a counsel fee of \$150.  
Mrs. Knowlton is the daughter of Dr. W. Henry Price, of Swarthmore, Pa., to whose home she went from her home at the Ostend, 112th street and Broadway, taking her 5-year-old son, Robert. Her husband is a broker, and son of George W. Knowlton, a hat manufacturer, who has a factory at West York, Mass., and an office in New York. In her complaint Mrs. Knowlton charges physical cruelty.  
In his replying affidavit Knowlton says that his wife's conduct has caused him to lose his temper on several occasions. He says that in 1910 she eloped to California with Steven A. Davies, and remained away eight months. He says Mrs. Davies. He says that he took her back after this, and that she promised not to see Davies again, but that last November he found a letter his wife had written to her father in which she said Davies had been kind to her, and this caused him to lose his temper. He said he would be glad to have his wife return to him if he thought she could be trusted, but he doesn't believe she can.

# MAD DOG SCARE STILL CONTINUES IN HANOVER

## CALDWELL, N. J., Feb. 11.—Residents of Hanover Township in Morris County are so scared by the presence of mad dogs in the district that children are being kept from school and many men are armed to protect themselves from the infected canines.

The Township Committee has ordered every dog running at large shot. Mastiffs belonging to W. H. Grimes, of Parsippany, and J. Albrecht, of Troy Hills, which were thought to be made, have been shot.  
One of Albrecht's dogs attacked its master and had the man on the ground, when a neighbor killed the beast with a shotgun. Four other mastiffs, belonging to Albrecht, that acted suspiciously later were put to death. Scores of dogs in the township are believed to be infected.

# JUMPS TO DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

## Ignatz Acker, Mount Sinai Patient, Plunges From Window.

Ignatz Acker, a machine operator in a dress manufacturing shop on West 15th street, in Mount Sinai Hospital for muscular rheumatism, jumped from the ward on the third floor of the hospital yesterday afternoon to a courtyard and was instantly killed. Acker came to the hospital last Friday.

# WINDOW GLASS PLANT CLOSES.

## COSBYVILLE, Kan., Feb. 11.—The Kansas Window Glass Plant has shut down, throwing into idleness about 300 men. In this section of the country natural gas is used largely for manufacturing and domestic purposes and the reason assigned for the shutting of this plant is poor gas pressure.

# GERMAN FOOHOLD TO BRITAIN'S GAIN

## Views of Cunninghame-Graham, English Socialist, Indorsed by Times.

R. B. Cunninghame-Graham, one of the most militant members of the British Socialist party of Great Britain, is quoted at length in the New York Times yesterday on what he terms "the piratical incursions into the three countries" (Tripoli, Morocco, Persia) "and the extinction of the two most interesting and ancient nationalities." Parenthetically, the Times observes that "the views expressed by Mr. Cunninghame-Graham represent a rapidly growing opinion in this country." In added parentheses it might be stated that the English Socialist has voiced in his statement the views held and freely expressed by the International Socialists the world over.  
Declaring himself to be in favor of an entente cordiale between Great Britain and the German Empire, Cunninghame-Graham states:  
"I advocated it in Parliament and publicly after the Fashoda incident, when it was unpopular with the British public. I am in favor of an entente cordiale with the great or small in Europe and America, although I confess that when I think of the 178,000 political prisoners now detained in Russia and Siberia there is one international entente that has, perhaps, been a little previous.  
Each Has "Oriental Sins."  
"I do not think that Germany has any double dose of Original Sin; neither do I think the English need discard their hate against the East. A halo is waiting for them in the future state. This being so, I cannot see why the two peoples in Europe who are most nearly allied to one another in race and speech should be perpetual enemies.  
"Had Great Britain not stifled the German desire for expansion in East Africa, in my opinion the Kaiser would not have sent his famous telegram to Kruger. For I utterly refuse to believe all the various explanations of how that telegram came to be sent.  
"Again, had Germany met Great Britain in a more conciliatory spirit in regard to the question of disarmament I cannot but believe that a better understanding might have been arrived at.  
"I am for an absolute entente with Germany, but in order to secure that entente I sincerely hope that the colonies of some other nation will not be offered as a sacrifice on the altar of Anglo-German friendship.  
"All Europe, as it appears to me, has momentarily lost its moral sense, as witness Tripoli, Morocco, Persia and several other incidents. That it would be advantageous for England to enter into an entente with Germany is proved, to my satisfaction at least, by several reasons. Had our statesmen, and particularly our Foreign Office, not been imbued with the almost craven fear of German rivalry, Great Britain would not have cut the very poor figure that she has in regard to the piratical incursions into the three countries I have mentioned, and the extinction—for I believe that Persia is also doomed—of two most interesting and ancient nationalities.  
One Tongue for Universe?  
"I contend that the world is the poorer for the extinction of any nation, however small. What a dreary prospect unfolds itself to our minds when we think of the whole world speaking with a cockney, or Bowery, or Berlin accent.  
"It appears to me that in the Agadir incident we lost, not only the golden opportunity for a rapprochement with Germany, but at the same time an occasion of acquiring help should the Entente Cordiale with France ever break up.  
"As it appears to me, there would have been a solid gain in allowing Germany to acquire a footing on the Morocco Coast, while as for the maintenance of the entente cordiale with France, I do not regret that, as Machiavelli, I think, said, one should always treat one's friend as if some day he might become one's enemy.  
"Looking at the map of the world, one sees that there are few points in which England and Germany can come into actual conflict; but there are dozens of points where French and English interests directly conflict. By our loyal adherence to the entente cordiale with France we have raised her again to the position of a first rate power. I fail to see what we have gained in exchange except a knowledge that German public opinion is more exasperated against England than it is against France. We have now the whole coast of Morocco, from Magador to Tetuan, or even further, in the hands of one power, which may not always be friendly to us.  
"From Cape Malabuta to the Spanish Frigidities of Ceuta, the high, rocky coast runs in many cases precipitous without any outspoken trader, unless into the sea. So far as we know, our Foreign Office decides these matters as an arbitrarily as if it were in St. Petersburg or Constantinople.  
France Holds Spain in Grip.  
"What is up to France to fortify the whole line of the territory to which I have just referred. Now, since the treaty of Paris of 1814, France has always held Spain in the hollow of its hand, for the reason, which a great many people in Spain are unacquainted with, that Spain has never been prompted by France to fortify her northeastern frontier.  
"That is to say, the whole line of the Pyrenees for about eighty miles is open to the advance of a French army. Thus, in the face of a war between France and England, France would be able to insist on Spain closing both her Mediterranean and Atlantic harbors against us and fortifying the high land.  
"There will not and cannot be, as I see public life, any reason betwixt the various nations of Europe while their respective Foreign Offices continue to act in secret.  
"We were led to understand by Sir Edward Grey, in the account he gave of his interview with the German Ambassador in the course of the Agadir

# SECOND CALL FOR THE FEBRUARY International Socialist Review

This is to warn all locals and Comrades who have been in the habit of putting off the ordering of their supply of Reviews till the second week of the month that they had better hurry or there won't be any February Reviews left for them. At the end of the first week of this month 4,000 more copies had gone out in bundle orders alone than for the same week in January. We quote briefly from a few letters received so far:  
"The Feb. Review is certainly a hummer. Send 100 more copies."—Comrade Schmidt, Pittsburgh.  
"Send me an additional ten copies of the Feb. Review. Sold my regular number of 20 in a hurry this time."—Comrade Brown, Denver.  
"The Feb. Review is the best yet. We are fortunate in being able to get such a magazine."—Comrade Corwell, New York.  
"I was surprised to see that they sold so fast. Send 15 more."—Comrade Barker, Ark.  
"It is good to find that the old Review rings true."—Comrade J. H. W., Calif.  
"Here's hoping that the Review shall live many more years yet to keep alive and fan into flame the spark of revolt in working class hearts."—Comrade Rolfe, Colo.

The February Review contains that speech of W. D. Haywood's in Cooper Union, New York, the echoes of which haven't died out yet and for which a bombardment was immediately opened on him by respectable big guns. Meantime, while his critics are clawing at his coattails, Big Bill is up in Lawrence, Mass., right in the midst of a class struggle.  
Money is urgently needed in this fight. It is a matter of life or death to 30,000 slaves of the textile mills who have at last revolted.  
All persons who are uncertain as to where to send their contributions may turn them over to us. We will acknowledge them and immediately forward to the proper parties.  
To all New England locals which will agree to sell Reviews for the benefit of the Lawrence strikers, we will send a bundle of Reviews FREE—while they last.  
Ten cents a copy; \$1 a year; 20 copies for \$1. Locals and Comrades short of cash, write for our credit offer.

## Charles H. Kerr & Company

### 118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago

# FRESH AIR CONFLICT ON AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A fresh air feud is "rilling up" the clerks in President Taft's office. When or how it will be settled is problematical, at least until Spring. "To ventilate or not to ventilate" their office is the question. So serious has become the squabble that the window weights are being worn out with alternate raising and lowering, as the "antis" and "pros" are in the majority.  
Great gusts of fresh air, letting in the wintry breezes, are demanded by one faction of the President's clerks. Another insists the offices shall be aired out only twice daily, before the beginning of a workday and during lunch hour.  
This fresh air problem is a prevalent source of trouble in all government departments, but never before reached the White House. Unable to stand the cold air of the "fresh air cranks," Colonel Warren G. Young, society arbiter of the Executive Mansion, has voluntarily called himself from the offices and moved his desk into an adjoining room—in solitary, cozy, warm grandeur.

# ENGINEERS' CONVENTION TO BE AT MANCHESTER

LONDON, Feb. 11.—As a result of a referendum vote, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has decided by a majority of over 11,000, to hold the special delegate convention fixed for Whitton, at Manchester in preference to Glasgow. This special meeting has been called for the purpose of revising the constitution of the society.  
Thirty-five divisions, including the United States, Canada, Australia, and South Africa will be represented at the meeting. The proposed new rules have been issued, and range from a proposition to give money prizes for suggestions calculated to improve the organization, and administration of the society to a proposal that control of the society should be vested in an annual general delegate meeting.  
The present organization is conducted by an executive committee, a permanent body sitting in London.

# STONE CUTTERS LOSE M'UGH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the Stone Cutters' Journal for this month General Secretary-Treasurer James F. McHugh announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election.  
McHugh has held his present office for twenty years and is known by the members of our movement as a thoroughgoing, outspoken trades unionist, without any attached ills. The retirement of McHugh will be a distinct loss to the labor movement of this country.

# ELECTRICIANS GET RAISE.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The electrical workers' controversy in this city, which was referred to an arbitration committee, has been settled. The electricians received a raise from \$4 to \$4.40 per day.  
The chief reason for the strained relationship was that Germany was offering conditions which France could never accept. The Galliaux incident clearly demonstrated that Sir Edward Grey was either deceived or outwitted by the two ambassadors with whom he had to deal; for it now appears that not only was Germany not offering extreme conditions to France, but that she was on the point of concluding arrangements with her upon the most advantageous terms.  
The only hypothesis is that Sir Edward Grey, for some reason not divulged, was resorting to some diplomatic fiction in order to deceive some one or other—possibly himself.

# PORTO RICO TRADE GREATLY INCREASED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Trade between Porto Rico and continental United States in the calendar year just ended amounted to \$73,000,000, or 18 times as much as in 1897, the year preceding annexation of that island by the United States.  
The precise figures of the trade with Porto Rico are, according to the December Summary of Commerce and Finance, recently issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, as follows: Merchandise sent to Porto Rico, \$35,793,848; received from Porto Rico, \$37,446,156; a total of \$73,239,994.  
In 1897, the last year in which Porto Rico was foreign territory, the figures were: Exports thereto, \$2,023,751; imports therefrom, \$1,943,351; a total of \$3,967,002. Thus shipments of merchandise to the island gained in the period from 1897 to 1911, \$34,769,995, or about 1750 per cent, while receipts of merchandise therefrom increased \$33,502,935, or 1725 per cent.

# LADY WARWICK LANDS HERE ON MARCH 2

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The plans for Lady Warwick's lecture tour through the United States are now nearing completion, and as things stand she plans to sail on March 2 on the Mauritania, giving her first lecture in Carnegie Hall, New York, on March 11.  
Among her lectures is one on "Why I Am a Socialist," that she intends to deliver. She has been, for a number of years, a member of the Social Democratic party now forming part of the British Socialist party. As an illustration of her attitude toward politics, her estimation of Chancellor Lloyd George is interesting. She says of him:  
"He is the only obstacle to Socialism in England today. He is backed by leading capitalists here, and talk about his Socialist tendencies is absurd. Socialism would have a far better chance with a Tory government in him. Where is there one thing which Mr. Lloyd George has done that can be called Socialist?"

# SENT POISONED APPLE TARTS.

## Attempting to Poison Sister, Two Other Children Accidentally Killed.

OLMUTZ, Austria, Feb. 11.—Franziska Bernirschke, aged 23, has been sentenced to death for killing two children, aged 3 and 4, with apple tarts filled with arsenic. Franziska wanted to marry. Her fiance wrote to her that his wages were so small that he saw little hope of an early marriage. Unwilling to wait, Franziska concluded to poison her sister, Marie, in order that she might get her share of an inheritance of \$435. She sent her the tarts, but Marie gave them to the two children of her employer, taking only a bite herself. The children died in a few hours.

# 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.

# THREE BRITISH RAILROAD UNIONS TO AMALGAMATE

LONDON, Feb. 11.—At a meeting of the executive officials of the railway unions recently held to consider the proposed scheme of amalgamation, an agreement was reached. In accordance with plans outlined the scheme will be submitted to a ballot of all the members.  
The Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Association were not represented at this meeting, and are therefore not included in the plan of amalgamation, the latter organization favoring federation instead.  
The unions affected comprise the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the General Railway Workers' Union and the Signallers and Pointsmen's Union.

# TEAMSTERS WIN DEMANDS.

## Organize in Fall River, Get Wage Raise and Pay for Overtime.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 11.—The teamsters in this city organized a local union with a good membership and immediately thereafter commenced an agitation for an increase in wages, which has been successful.  
All drivers of single wagons procured an increase of \$1 a week, and all drivers of double hitch wagons an increase of \$1.50 a week, together with an agreement which calls for time and a half for all labor performed on Sundays and holidays.

# UNION LABELS.

## UNION MADE PIANOS.

Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.

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

## Union Made Beer

The above is a true label of the Brewery Workers' Union. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor. Always look for the Label.

## Union Label

The above is a true label of the Brewery Workers' Union. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor. Always look for the Label.



ALYX M'NAMARA CONFERENCE REPORT

Secretary Dinger's Statement Shows Receipts and Disbursements.

William Dinger, Jr., secretary of the Alyx M'Namara Conference, submitted the following financial report of the receipts and disbursements of the organization: Receipts for Agitation—W. S. & D. B. Branch No. 10, \$2; No. 14, \$12; No. 17, \$5; No. 29, \$10; No. 68, \$3; No. 75, \$1; No. 89, \$50; No. 99, \$10; No. 102, \$1; No. 166, \$5; No. 245, \$2; Workers' Circle, No. 4, \$2; No. 295, \$1; No. 315, \$4.25; Clear Makers' Union, No. 149, \$5; I. A. of M., 401, \$5; Brotherhood of Machinists, No. 5, \$5; Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32, \$5; U. L. G. W. U., No. 54, \$2; Bricklayers' Union, No. 9, \$15; Beer Drivers' Union, No. 345, \$10; Brooklyn Federation of Labor, \$10; German Machinist Club, \$5; Bakers' Union, No. 2, \$40; Brooklyn Federation of Labor, \$10; Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32, \$5; Bakers' Union, No. 102, \$1; Socialist Party, A. D., 22, \$13.40; Branch No. 10, \$2; No. 14, \$12; No. 17, \$5; No. 29, \$10; No. 68, \$3; No. 75, \$1; No. 89, \$50; No. 99, \$10; No. 102, \$1; No. 166, \$5; No. 245, \$2; Workers' Circle, No. 4, \$2; No. 295, \$1; No. 315, \$4.25; Clear Makers' Union, No. 149, \$5; I. A. of M., 401, \$5; Brotherhood of Machinists, No. 5, \$5; Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32, \$5; U. L. G. W. U., No. 54, \$2; Bricklayers' Union, No. 9, \$15; Beer Drivers' Union, No. 345, \$10; Brooklyn Federation of Labor, \$10; German Machinist Club, \$5; Bakers' Union, No. 2, \$40; Brooklyn Federation of Labor, \$10; Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32, \$5; Bakers' Union, No. 102, \$1; Socialist Party, A. D., 22, \$13.40.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. All meetings begin at 8 p.m., unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 3 Lecture Tonight. The fourth lecture of the analytical and constructive course on Socialism of Branch 3 will be delivered by August Claessens at the new clubhouse of the branch, at 264 East 10th street, this evening, subject, "Socialism and the Individual." The Lecture Committee says: "This is a very important subject. Some of the arguments that we are met with are 'How will we pay inventors under socialism?' 'Will the common laborer get as much as the college professor?' etc. Many other similar questions will be thoroughly discussed. Those who are attending Comrade Claessens' lectures are reminded that our new clubrooms are much larger, and we have also added a lot of furniture in the form of chairs, so you can have no fear of not getting a seat. There will be plenty of seats for all. Lecture begins at 8:15 o'clock. Questions and discussion.

Socialist Singing Society. The Socialist Singing Society of New York will meet this evening, 8:15 o'clock, at the headquarters of Branch 7, 143 East 105th street, near Lexington avenue. The last meeting of the society was well attended and the gloomiest skeptics were encouraged by the singing of the chorus. The society's instructor, Max Persin, directs attention to the fact that in a mixed chorus like ours women's voices, sopranos and contraltos, sing the melody and consequently lead the body. All women Socialists or sympathizers are therefore appealed to join the chorus. SOL BROMBERG, Organizer.

Branch 7 Literary Evening. A regular two-weekly literary evening of Branch 7 will take place tomorrow at the headquarters of the branch, 143 East 105th street, near Lexington avenue. The feature of the evening will be the reading of the prologue to the new story of Leonid Andreoff, "King Hunker." It hasn't been printed yet and will be read by the translator, Samuel Gilman, from the manuscript. Discussion will follow. Besides that, "The Raven" of Edgar Allan Poe, will be read and commented upon by Charles Rice. All over 18 years of age are invited.

The Rand School Ball. Only four weeks left until the Rand School ball! Four good weeks for the hustlers of tickets! Four good weeks in which to gather in advertisements for the program! Let all who can bring in one ad each for the purpose and the financial success of the affair is assured. All friends and students of the school who can canvass during the next few weeks are requested to call at the school. The program of talent is almost completed and will be announced within the next few days. Every one will want to come for the sake of the program alone, to say nothing of the dancing after it.

Fund for Work Among Negroes. Contributions are rapidly coming in for the new enterprise of Local New York to carry on an active campaign of education and agitation among the negroes in this city. From the list given below it will be seen that interest and support is coming from widely separated localities. The value and importance of the enterprise has become evident, even to those who are not directly connected with the local activities, but are willing to lend their aid wherever such vitally necessary work is being carried on. The preliminary work is proving very promising, and as soon as sufficient funds are on hand the full program of work will be carried out, including the location of a permanent headquarters, and the engagement of a special organizer. Remittances should be sent to Socialist Party Headquarters, 239 East 44th street. Branch 5, for January, \$5; Branch 7, \$10; Branch 4, \$4.50; Branch 22, W. S. & D. B. Fund, Newark, N. J., \$5; German Branch, Murray Hill, \$2; Branch 8, \$2; German Branch, Yorkville, Night Workers, \$2; Bela Low, \$1; Branch 5, for February, \$5. Total, \$43.50. Previously acknowledged, \$41.50. Grand total, \$78.

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings. 21st A. D. Branch 3—143 McKibbin street. 23d A. D. Branch 2—1701 Pitkin avenue. Nominations of delegates to the national convention will be made and other important business taken up. Dr. Lunn in Brooklyn. Plans are now under way to make the Woman's Day celebration in Brooklyn, on Sunday, February 25, one of the biggest affairs of the kind ever held by the Kings County Socialists. The meeting will be held at 2:30 p.m., in the great hall of the Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue, and the speaker will be George R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor of Schenectady; Meyer London, Theresa Malkiel, of New York, and Lily Lore, of Brooklyn. One of the features of the meeting will be a concert. Tickets can be had of the branch organizers of Brooklyn, and also at the party office, and A. Katz's drug store, Graham avenue and Moore street. Admission, 15 cents.

QUEENS. Minutes Executive Committee. A meeting of the Executive Committee of Local Queens was held on January 31. F. Stehle was elected chairman. Eight applications for membership were read and accepted.

Communications from the Westchester Socialist read. Moved to purchase two sub cards and subscribe to the paper. Several bills were received and ordered paid. Letter received from the Butchers' Union 211 and 342 regarding non-union product in L. Meyers' butcher shop. Upon motion the letter was placed on file. A letter from the International Socialist Review is to be referred to Comrade T. Walsh for him to act on. Letter received from Local New York referring charges against J. V. Storm. Moved and adopted that Comrade Storm make an apology for loaning his membership card to a stranger at the Haywood-Hillquit debate in New York and that he promise never to make such a violation of discipline again.

In honor of the memory of our deceased Comrade Jonas the committee arose from its seats. The secretary was ordered to draw up a resolution, which follows: "In consideration of the fact that the proletarians of the world have suffered an irreparable loss by the death of our Comrade Alexander Jonas, one of the most prominent defenders of the Socialist philosophy, eminent writer and editor, be it resolved, That we, the Executive Committee of the Local Queens, Socialist party, express herewith our deepest sympathy and promise to honor the memory of our deceased Comrade, Alexander Jonas, by doing everything in our power to bring about the day on which Socialism will be victorious the world over." Regarding the strike in Lawrence, Mass., it was moved to donate \$25; amended that this motion should be laid before the Central Committee before going further, adopted. Over the new primary law there arose a rather lively discussion, but no action could be taken, Comrade Burke not being present. Full power was given to the organizer to act and call meetings when such are necessary. Regarding our public schools, Comrade P. Reilly reports that Comrade T. Walsh is making out a petition, which is to be sent to the Board of Education. Several of our election maps are missing and as it is very important for the committee to have them, the Comrades who have loaned them are requested to return them as soon as possible. The treasurer, Comrade Drechler, reports that "abundance" would be rather a misplaced expression as to our funds and advised that the literature agent be a little "easier" in buying leaflets, etc.

A. RABOT, Secretary. NEW YORK. Yonkers. Local Yonkers has taken up the challenge of "The Catholic Church and the Socialist Movement." A series of attacks on our movement has recently appeared in the Yonkers papers, and Comrade Fitzpatrick has been busy answering them. It is now at an acute stage, and will eventually in a direct challenge to an open discussion between the Socialist party and a representative of the Roman Catholic Church. Local Yonkers is growing in membership. The following Comrades have been nominated for delegates to the national convention: Fred Bennetts, of Yonkers; W. J. Chambers, of Mount Vernon, and A. Skern, of Yonkers, as alternates. Arrangements are being made for a joint excursion of the Kranken Kasse and the party next July or August.

Niagara Falls. John E. Parsons, organizer of Local Niagara Falls, sends the following account of the second lecture of the Lyceum Course, delivered by Walter J. Millard: "The lecture was a great success. Comrade Millard held the audience of 370 spellbound while he explained to them 'Why Things Happen to Us.' He drew unusual applause when he stated that the small business man was the sponge or sucker for the capitalist class. His advocacy of woman suffrage and his method of dealing with the demon rum left an impression upon his audience which they will not soon forget."

NEW JERSEY. Weehawken. Branch 1, of the 1st Ward of Weehawken, is working hard to organize a branch in the Highwood Park section, and desires the assistance of all call readers who live in that part of the town. Send your name and address to the Socialist party of Weehawken, Branch No. 1, 35 Hackensack avenue, (John Martin's saloon). The Organization Committee of the branch, after directing attention to the importance of the coming election, and the growing dissatisfaction with old parties' managements, says: "The people of Weehawken showed at the last election that they are not afraid of Socialists any more. At the last election we received 123 votes. About 50 of them came from the Highwood Park section, and this without an organization there. "Therefore, the committee believes that if we can organize a branch in Highwood Park, that then we, with the full strength of the three branches, will be able to poll at least 300 votes. If we are able to get this increase we will have about one-third of the vote cast in our town, and the politicians will be compelled to heed our demands." The following officers were elected at the last meeting of Branch 1: Louis Olsen, corresponding secretary; Henry Petzalt, financial secretary; Saamund Saamundsen, county delegate, in place of L. Olsen. Elizabeth. D. L. H. Ferguson, associate editor of the Issue, Elizabeth's Socialist weekly, is engaged in writing a one-act play, entitled "Finger Nails." This sketch is adapted from "The Chasm," by George Cram Cook. It requires four characters, two men and two women, and is a suitable production for any Socialist local or progressive organization to give. It will take between fifteen and twenty minutes to present and requires only a simple interior scene. It is a vivid representation of the horrible tortures in-

flicted upon the Social Democrats of the Baltic Provinces of Russia by the bloodhounds of the Czar. Combined with the presentation of some of the "third degree" methods prevalent in Russia is a very pretty and effective love scene between the two principal characters. In order to ascertain whether the demand will justify its publication, Comrade Ferguson wishes all those interested to write him, care of the issue, 21 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J., stating that they would desire copies of this play. This communication will involve no expense at the time. When a sufficient number of orders are received to warrant it, the sketch will be printed and those who have sent orders in advance will be notified to that effect. The cost of the sketch will not be more than 15 cents, which will cover the cost of printing and mailing.

BOSTON. Under the auspices of the Longwood branch of the Boston Socialist Club a meeting to commemorate Lincoln's Birthday will be held this evening, at Tremont Temple, Socialist Mayor George W. Lunn, of Schenectady, will be the principal speaker, and his subject, "The Principles Advocated by Abraham Lincoln Compared With Those of Socialism." Butler Wilson will speak for the colored people and Prof. Charles Zueblin will preside.

THE OHIO MOVEMENT. A. W. Ricker, who is one of the lecturers of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau Lecture course, writes in part as follows regarding the movement in Ohio: "I have now about completed my tour of Ohio for the National Lecture course, having only Portsmouth, Cincinnati and Hamilton remaining. I spent a few moments with State Secretary Shawe, at Columbus, and parts of two days with Comrade Ella Reeve Bloor, State organizer, who is now speaking and organizing in the coal camps near and west of Martins Ferry. I find Ohio ablaze with Socialism; the movement is gaining so rapidly that it has passed the capacity of the State office to handle it, and Shawe told me that the party membership would reach 15,000 for the month of January, and that he was swamped with work. "Mrs. Bloor reports that she can't get to places fast enough where they want organization. I find the Ohio movement characterized by some inconsistencies and contradictions. This is due in part to its wonderfully rapid growth and in part to the preaching of direct action, which has a hold here. "The State is fortunate in having so clear headed and loyal a Comrade as Mrs. Bloor for State organizer; who is old in the movement, talented to a degree, and is doing splendid service in re-establishing propaganda and organization. "Ohio will come out of her direct action 'trance' and perhaps be all the better for her experience, for having passed that way once, she is not likely to repeat the experience. "So far the lecture course in Ohio has paid its way in all places but three, and assurances are given me on all sides that it has done the movement great good. It could, and in my judgment should, have been put on at a dozen more strong points in the State."

ILLINOIS. From Jacksonville, Ill., comes the following report of the success of the first National Socialist Lyceum lecture in that city: "The Socialists of this city enjoyed the first lecture of the Lyceum Course last night, which was addressed by W. E. Riker of the Western Circuit speakers. The attendance was larger than any indoor speaking ever addressed by a Socialist in this city, with the exception of Comrade Debs. Comrade Riker is a real agitator—logical and forceful—who presents his subject in a way that gains and holds the attention of every one. "He gained the lasting friendship of every Socialist who heard him, as well as having made a good impression and created an interest in the minds of practically every non-Socialist in the audience, as evidenced by their display of enthusiasm. "The course has enabled us to get more news in the old party papers in the last month than we have had altogether in the last ten years, and secured the attendance of many of the politicians. We have not made as great a financial success of the course as the Comrades of some other places, but we feel that we have been exceedingly well repaid for our labor, and that the effect of the great amount of advertising will be of inestimable benefit. "The course has helped to give us standing in the community, to encourage activity among the Comrades, and to establish us as an aggressive movement in the furtherance of progressive measures. We feel that by the time the course shall have been completed we will have become established upon a solid basis, and will cease to be notorious to the Socialists throughout the country as a local whose existence is only passive."

OKLAHOMA. That the Socialists will make enormous gains at the general election this fall is admitted by all the capitalist papers of the State, granting they will capture at least sixteen counties. The Socialists expect to double this number. A panic exists among the old parties over the holding of the national convention in Oklahoma City, and the Socialists are correspondingly elated and are preparing to put up the greatest fight ever waged in this part of the country.

EUROPEAN NOTES. BOHEMIA. The Socialists on the Prague Town Council have by obstructive tactics prolonged a sitting for twenty hours. McCann's Hats. An election has been announced for the 12th of February.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 186-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

and forced the majority to consent to negotiate upon a question of electoral reform.

FRANCE. The ministerial declaration which was read on January 15, in the Chamber and in the Senate, announced that the government considers it to be its duty to unite all fractions of the Republican party in the bonds of one national sentiment to insure the speedy ratification of the agreement which had been negotiated in the name of France, which the Chamber had accepted, and which the Commission of the Senate would not doubt weigh with the same consciousness and impartiality. This agreement will doubtless soon be completed by an arrangement with Spain and will allow France to establish in Morocco a protectorate, which is the natural result of her African policy. It will also allow of the maintenance between France and a great neighboring power of polite and candid relations in a sincere spirit of respect, which will be the foundation of mutual respect for each other's dignity and each other's interests. As hitherto, France will remain true to its covenant and its friendships. The government further promised to grant a special statute to officials to uphold secular education, to try to bring about an agreement between the Chamber and the Senate regarding old age pensions. The question of invalidity insurance is also soon to be settled. The examination of the Income Tax Law by the Senate is to be hurried on. The debate on the interpellation on foreign affairs ended in a motion of confidence in the government being carried by 440 votes to 6. The Socialists, some Socialist Radicals and the Conservatives abstained from voting.

The Socialists issued a manifesto which was read in the Chamber by Comrade Mistral, explaining that they abstained from voting on the orders of the day because in the first place they thought it would be more useful to take the debate on foreign affairs after the definite ratification of the Franco-German agreement. As to internal affairs, they know that the general formulas upon which, at the debut of a new Ministry, Parliament is invited to pronounce an opinion, have a very uncertain value. When all these questions come actually before the Chamber in a concrete form they intervene without delay. They have no illusions on the tendency of the new government combination, which is the consequence and symptom of the decomposition of the Radical party, which has been going on for years. "Democratic radicalism is definitely abandoning," concludes the declaration; "we shall fight without truce to defend the working class and democracy against the consequences of this policy."

GERMANY. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the Post and the Kreuz-Zeitung are irritated by the large number of congratulations received by the Social Democratic party from abroad, and describe them as manifestations of delight on the part of the enemies of Germany. This is, of course, an absurdity, for, as Vorwaerts points out, the Chauvinists in other countries observe the same attitude toward the Socialists as the Junkers themselves. The congratulations come not from them, but from the enlightened proletariats.

NORWAY. The Odelsting has passed the bill admitting women as State officials under the same conditions as men, except that they cannot be Ministers, clerical men, or fill diplomatic, consular, or military offices. Motions to admit them also to these latter were rejected.

PITTSBURGH. Feb. 11.—The garment workers of this city are negotiating for a new agreement with their employers. Victor Aluzan, member of the Executive Board of the United Garment Workers, is assisting in the negotiations.

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most clearly read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 10 cents; 5 insertions, 45 cents; 10 insertions, 85 cents; 20 insertions, 1.50 per line; 1 insertion, 10 cents per line. Copy words to a line.

All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE MEETINGS AT 419 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, EVERY SECOND FRIDAY OF THE MONTH, 7 P.M. Leo Market, secretary, 341 Schaeffer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brotherhood of Machinists. Headquarters: 34 Park Row, N. Y. City. MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 1, Thursday, 8 P.M. Temple, 345 7th St., 8th St., New York.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL NO. 390. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 42d St., New York. Delegates' meeting every fourth Monday, 8 P.M.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYS AND MASONRY AMERICA. Local No. 127, meets every Monday at 8 P.M. at 121 West 90th St., New York. CEMENT BRICKLAYERS' UNION. Local No. 127, meets every Monday at 8 P.M. at 121 West 90th St., New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan and Bronx. 112th St., 22d St.—Excellent front and back garden; all conveniences; reasonable; perfect view; "L" two blocks Thomas Kelly.

HELP WANTED—MALE. PLASTERERS' LOCAL 60—Election of officers Monday, Feb. 12, at Labor Temple, 248 East 17th St., New York, 8 P.M.

SOCIALISTS IN FIGHT FOR CITY MEAT MARKET. (Correspondence to The Call.) GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 9.—The Socialists of Greensboro are waging a strenuous campaign for the municipal meat market, but talk on the subject is general, registration for the election to be held February 23 has been very light. The Socialists' strength in the city is about seventy-five and practically every one of this number is devoting personal effort toward the measure. The fight has already reached the personal stage and local meat dealers termed the "middle men" are in the thick of the wordy warfare.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Progress Literary and Debating Society will celebrate "Lincoln Night" this evening at the rooms of the Yorkville Forum, 1461 Third avenue. A musical and literary program appropriate to the occasion has been arranged, consisting of a violin solo by Max Braun, piano duet by H. Werber and Mrs. Louis A. Baum, facial impersonations by Mrs. Well and songs by Mrs. William I. Sackheim. Ten minute speeches treating of the life and works of Lincoln will be given by John A. Wall, Emil Meyer, William I. Sackheim, M. M. Blockman and Louis A. Baum. Free admission and no collection taken. Doors will open promptly at 8 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS. PRACTICE SURGERY—Cut out this "ad" and get 1 dozen of cut-out photos and one postcard—10¢ per dozen (for \$1.50); short time only; 139 Irvington St., near Clinton.

YOUNG SOCIALIST KILLED IN BAYONNE

Samuel Heller, one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Young Socialist League of Brooklyn, while crossing Avenue C, in Bayonne, N. J., last Friday, was hit by a three-wheeled automobile truck, and died in the Bayonne Hospital a half hour later. Comrade Heller was 18 years of age, and lived with his parents at 427 Washington avenue, Brooklyn. Besides being the founder of the first Young Socialist organization in Brooklyn, namely, the Young Socialist Literary League, the deceased was well known as a literary circles, having represented the Little Men Club, one of the prominent literary organizations of Brooklyn, in debates. His death will, without doubt, be greatly felt by both organizations.

Whereas the fellow members and friends of Samuel Heller have this day assembled in sorrow for our loss; Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends; and be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be incorporated in the records of the organization.

SEAMEN'S BILL HEARINGS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The hearings on the seamen's bill before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House have been closed. The seamen's unions of Boston and Philadelphia have just recently passed resolutions favoring the bill.

PHARMACIST. GEORGE OBERDORFER. 128th Street. PHARMACEUTICAL PRACTICE OF PHARMACISTS IS OUR SPECIALTY.

# The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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## REMEMBER THE STRIKERS

Next Thursday The Call will publish a special edition for the benefit of the Lawrence strikers.

The Women's Committee of Local New York, Socialist party, will have the matter in charge. Comrades Mrs. Sloan or Mrs. Malkiel, of the committee, may be addressed at Local Headquarters, 239 East 84th street, relative to the work of circulating it.

What is wanted from it is money. The strikers need money. This is a way to get it for them.

Any person whose sympathies have been aroused by the accounts of the degradation to which the strikers are subjected now, and to which they were subjected while they were mill hands, has an excellent opportunity to crystallize that sympathy into the most understandable of all forms—cash.

Communicate with the Socialist Party Woman's Committee and you will be put to work, and you will be enabled to help along the work.

The edition will be in many respects memorable, for in it will be one of the finest gatherings of real revolutionary articles that has ever appeared in any American publication. Every Socialist with the power of big and important utterance will be represented.

As far as The Call as a newspaper is concerned, there will be no difficulty. It will fittingly represent the Socialist position in relation to any movement of the working class.

But this paper must be circulated, and most effectively to do it, you must put yourself in communication with the Woman's Committee. It has demonstrated the magnificent work it can do. Help it to further demonstration. It will mean not only relief for the pathetic strikers of Lawrence, but strength for the working class through the Socialist movement so that that pathos can forever be avoided.

## FIXING THE NEWS

Years ago, James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York Herald, was credited with having issued an order, as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and the Persians, that any rich New Yorker was to be mentioned weekly in the columns of the Herald, any very rich New Yorker was to be mentioned twice a week, and any very, very rich New Yorker was to have his or her name in as many times in each issue as possible. He knew what was news, and he rightly figured that people who did not know the rich persons mentioned would be more or less impressed by the fact that they had money. If this system could have been reduced to its elements it would simply have meant that the paper that was the "newsiest and breeziest" was the one that mentioned the greatest number of millions of personified dollars.

Something of that sort occurred in the accounts given of the reception of the Lawrence children.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was credited, in some vague way, with having been the presiding goddess, or genius, and with having received, protected, fed, and then harbored the 119 little strikers. Next to her in importance, because possibly the possessor of less cash, was Miss Inez Milholland.

It happens that neither woman had anything to do with it. Neither stood through the weary hours of waiting, protected the children on the way to the Labor Temple, helped feed them there, or gave them a home afterwards. But through the operation of the Bennett system of playing up the possession of money, they arrogantly trotted to the front of the stage to receive the plaudits of an admiring world.

This, of course, is a very minor thing, and it is passing. But there was another very striking phase, and it was this—when anything definite, real, actual has to be done, when there has to be anything aside from declamation and vocal protest in connection with the working class movement, then our Socialist women and men have to do it.

Not only is this true in this rather small but exceedingly dramatic incident of the Lawrence children, but for years it has been so in the more momentous conflicts of the working class.

We might as well recognize the might of organization and understand the tremendous power of our own organization. We Socialists have built it up, and we have contributed that organized might, that great, sweeping force in every crisis that has occurred. It was so apparent Saturday that without the assistance of the Socialist organization there would have been chaos, and there would have been inflicted upon the helpless children suffering that is unutterable. But the Woman's Committee of the Socialist party was there, although it was not, strictly speaking, a part of their work. They simply, through the sheer force of their intelligently organized strength, shielded and protected the little ones from Lawrence.

What they did then they have done before. What they did then they and their men Comrades have done in every crisis of the working class movement. They demonstrated the power of organized, sensible, well grounded effort. While there may be as much emotional appeal, overflowing sympathy, as you will, when you have work to do you must have the tools or the organization with which to do it.

Today in the working class movement there is one well grounded, well founded, well drilled group. It is the working Socialist party, and there is no work, either in temporary relief, or in taking an outpost of capitalism, that it is not capable of handling. It is, in fact, the motor power of the whole onward march of the working class.

In one way the capitalist papers may seek to belittle it by giving credit to persons who were not present, and who never are present when anything of importance is being done. In another way the anarchist element may seek to step in and take to itself a certain degree of credit. Though it is against organized effort, it never repudiates organized applause.

Socialists might as well understand just what was the significance of this demonstration.

They might as well understand that they are custodians of the great power of the working class.

And they might as well use it as they have used it before, for the ultimate conquest of political power, and temporarily for the intelligent direction of all relief measures for the working class.

## HEAR YE!

Last week the Taft headquarters were formally opened. Now for the deluge of campaign literature.

It is only February, but those powers which support Taft have not only the task of seeing that he is nominated but of preparing the mind of the people for the speeches the campaigners will furnish.

Many millions of dollars are spent in electing a President. Possibly Theodore Roosevelt was our most expensive Chief Executive, but he always was a wasteful cuss, both in words, wind, and faunal specimens. But the early opening of the Taft headquarters is highly significant. It is the most important thing that happened last week, more important than the release of Mr. Morse, more important than the death of Hawley, more important than the latest popular murder. It received less space, but that is merely a trivial consideration.

By the time the delegates to the Republican national convention are elected, many millions of dollars will have been spent. Delegates come high, but a capitalist candidate must have them. He does not buy them himself. They are furnished by those disinterested high interests who back him.

This year, above all other years, the delegate must be safe and sane. He must have the patriotism to stay bought.

Such a condition of affairs makes it easier for the Socialists. We really wish to rescue the country. The sooner we get about it the better. For unless we do we shall find that we have not organized our working force up to that point of efficiency where it can accomplish something to offset the work of the delegates—bought and paid for.

## THEY MAINTAIN ORDER!



## Abraham Lincoln-- And After

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

It should always be a source of encouragement that the people of this nation honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln above that of any other man.

Because Abraham Lincoln, better than any other man in our history, expresses the faith and the ideals of the common man.

It is especially encouraging because America, in so many other directions, seems bent upon going as far as possible in its worship of the golden calf, the rule of dollars and dividends.

There is hardly a literature in other countries but what has sprung from folk tales there is hardly a music but what had its beginnings in folk tune and dance. In this country we have had our negro "sorrow songs" and adopted Indian tales and Western stories; but most of our music and literature is taken from the old countries.

It remained for politics to give us what is America's chief contribution to the common store.

Born on the border between things as they are and as they need to be, schooled in the hardships and adventures of the pioneer, that man like Lincoln knows of life comes at first hard, in open conflict. They strip issues of surface and subtlety; they peer into the very heart of every matter.

The fever of the world's pain as keenly as it is given to men to feel, and they are endowed, possibly as a compensation, with the rarest sense of humor, which eases their journey through the shadows of death and enables them to work wisely to make things better.

It is not too much to say that Lincoln's vision was as clear as any one's of his time. He weighed the circumstances that surrounded slavery, and he thought it might take a hundred years to wipe out the "peculiar institution of the South." And now, just half a century after he put out the Emancipation Proclamation, the race question is as much alive as it was before the war, and still remains to be settled, and settled right.

In his last debate with Douglas, when Lincoln was looking ahead to be President, he said: "That is the real issue, that is the issue that will continue in this country, whenever a party and Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity, and the other is the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says: 'You toil and work and earn bread, and I'll eat it!'"

It was for the sake of taking his stand upon that issue that Lincoln gave up the last full measure of devotion. Guided, as he knew he was, entirely by the trend of events, he remembered because it was his to render a striking service to the cause of those who earn bread but go hungry.

The present crisis to which this nation, and every nation a condition of modern civilization built upon wage labor, has come is so vastly different from that which beset us in 1861 that one must tread very cautiously in making general comparisons.

But in those relations which exist among men and women who are moved by common impulse and common faith, comparisons may very readily be made, and very justly so.

For the world to be delivered from its present plight requires the intelligent action of the people everywhere, in city, in state and in nation. It requires ability for statesmanship and industrial administration by the great masses of the people.

And it requires, above all else, that abiding faith in the common people that was Lincoln's guiding spirit. It requires his patience to build, however slowly, and his reason to lead, when those who work like these millions of strikers, and conscientious soldiers have returned home to go on building and having faith until the people of this nation and of every nation are firmly resolved that none shall longer eat bread of another's earnings.

## The Shank Idea

By PHILLIPS RUSSELL.

The scheme of Mayor Shank, of Indianapolis, to "hit the middleman" and to lower the cost of living by buying produce at wholesale and retailing it to consumers at prices less than those fixed arbitrarily by dealers has recently attracted some attention and adopted in other cities.

Mayor Shank may be an altruist and a philanthropist, as he is touted by the newspapers to be, or he may be merely a slick politician seeking to curry favor with the working people, who are most sorely afflicted by the ever increasing cost of living.

If workers would only study their Marx a little they wouldn't be misled by the Shank show or any other similar exhibition.

Any and all schemes to reduce the cost of living can only work injury to the working class as a whole, no matter whether it is promulgated by capitalist philanthropists, middle class politicians or Socialist administrations. As far back as 1848 Marx showed that:

"If all commodities are cheaper, labor, which is also a commodity, will also fall in price and the labor commodity will fall proportionately much more than the other commodities."

There is an absolutely iron law of economics, and it applies to all such ideas as cheaper coal, cheaper gas, lower water charges, less costly food and lower rent.

In "Capital" Marx repeatedly emphasizes the fact—and a hundred thousand times since it has been proven to be true—that any general fall in the cost of living is sooner or later followed by a general fall in wages.

It must be eternally kept in mind that the capitalists constantly keep wages for the workers as a class down to the point of subsistence and pay them just enough to live on and reproduce their kind.

Just now when the party is capturing so many municipalities and is preparing to take so many more, it would be well for Socialist officeholders to keep these facts in mind.

Let us suppose that a Socialist administration by a general scheme of municipalization has succeeded in securing cheaper car fares, lower rents, cheaper gas, cheaper coal, and cheaper everything else; until the cost of living for the working class has been reduced 10 per cent all around. As soon as the capitalists discover that the workers can live on 10 per cent less, they will reduce wages just 10 per cent; unless—mind you—the workers are so thoroughly and completely organized as a class that they can resist such reduction.

Moreover, the generally better conditions thus created by a Socialist administration would attract so many workers who are worse off elsewhere that competition for jobs would soon be set up and the capitalists would have a fine recruiting army for scabs. Any and all present day schemes for reducing the cost of living arise from the middle class, and are essentially capitalist. Let that fact be borne in mind.

## NEVER HIT HIM.

Judge—What did you hit this man with?  
Prisoner—I didn't hit him wit' anything.  
Judge—But look at him. He's in a horrible condition. Surely you didn't do that with your fists?  
Prisoner—No, yer honor. I ketcht him by the heels and bumped 'em again a brick wall a few times. But I didn't hit him wit' anything.

## What Carmody Said

Part of Attorney General Carmody's reply at Hillquit-Carmody debate at New Rochelle Theater, Sunday, January 28, 1912.

(Stenographic transcript. Introduced as a bit of comedy.)

For the purpose of demoralizing the claim that Socialism or any other is an exclusive attack upon the rights of food, clothing and shelter. Why, the Democratic party was opposed to every law, and opposes it now, that takes away from you any part of this righteous possession. What I deem as more important to humanity than food, clothing and shelter is the hope, the wish and the belief that when the day comes when you no longer need food, clothing and shelter, you can look your Maker truly and honestly in the face. Then you have reached a destiny that is more true, more grand than any beautiful possessions that have been painted to you upon this stage today for your revision.

The tyrannism, I say, leads to agnosticism. Individualism opens the way for the realization of man's ambitions here and his hope for the hereafter. That has been the power that is stronger in the history of the human race than any power that Legislatures have announced or that courts have found. I want him to say whether they teach the destruction of the rights of property and all other rights.

What is it, I ask, that brought the great discoverer across the Atlantic Ocean? Was it food, clothing and shelter, that these made him come here? What was it that brought the Puritans over? Wasn't it to carry on the tide of Christian civilization along the shores of New England? Travel the journey today and you will find that they did not come here in search of food, clothing and shelter, but came here to find a home where they—(Loud applause and joyous laughter.)

What sought they, those far-reaching humanes of mind? It was wholly a ground, a place where they found religious freedom of worshipping God. I mention this for the purpose of pointing out to you, if I can, the guiding force of humanity, the power that is building civilization and moving it on down through generations. The power for something higher and something better than food, shelter and clothing.

Socialism stands destroyed because you cannot give a reason for your creed. You wouldn't think much of a physician who came into your house when you were afflicted and told you: "You are very sick; conditions ought to have prevented it, but I haven't any remedy for it but my sympathy and my pity."

I say you haven't any plan of acquiring all public utilities. You haven't any plan of administering them. You never have defined a plan (unless you defined it when you said, in substance, that you would confiscate them), and if you stand here before this audience on this Sabbath afternoon in a country, whose laws are built upon a bureau of justice to all, and say that you are going to confiscate the property involved in public utilities, then I fall to accept you as an opponent.

Jamie, having come into the possession of considerable wealth through the death of relatives, was thus addressed by one of the neighbors: "Ay, Jamie, it was a good thing for you that your rich freens wair born afore ye."  
"Well," said Jamie, "I'm use as sure about that—but it was a good thing that they'd've done me."

## As to Direct Action The Charity of Hog-dem Bills

By JOHN R. M'HAHON.

Direct action. There is a charm in these words, to which some Socialists have succumbed. They seem to signify what is energetic and moving, militant, straight to the point. They contrast with indirect action—devious, dilatory and feeble tactics. They sound good to the sincere Socialist and the ardent revolutionist. Is not a straight line the shortest distance between two points? Is not direct action the straight road to the co-operative goal? Hurrah for direct action!

However, let us consider the meaning of the phrase. There are two principal meanings, of which the first refers to emphasis on industrial, or union, or strike action. Industrial action is emphasized, at the expense of political action. The strike is proclaimed superior to the ballot. Organization in the shop is set above political activity. One big union of the workers is announced as more important than one big political party of the workers.

We do not need to dwell upon this proposition. International Socialism gives the answer. The working class has two arms, industrial and political, both useful and necessary. It is hard to say which is the better arm (at the present moment the political one seems stronger). It is unwise to ignore or minimize the importance of either.

The other meaning of direct action, which particularly interests us, is—sabotage. And what is sabotage? It is difficult to get definitions of new-seeming theories and tactics. Let us say sabotage is passive or active destruction of property in strikes. It perhaps implicates destruction of scabs, or maybe just the spoiling of their faces. Sabotage is violence. Sabotage is lawbreaking.

Is it correct, wise, sensible, useful for Socialists to preach sabotage? Is it part of our doctrine, written in Marx or proclaimed at the international congresses? If so, many of us are behind the times. We want to be shown. If we can be shown that sabotage is part of Socialism, we will, though it cost us an effort and a pang, go forth to do our duty as saboteurs. Maybe we are cowardly quietists, as some one lately said. We are from Missouri. Show us.

Socialism, as hitherto written and expounded, has no use for sabotage. Sabotage is old, but Socialism is new. The workers a thousand years ago practiced sabotage, and little good it did them. Desultory violence and guerrilla warfare have always been practiced by the oppressed against their oppressors. History is full of the blind revolts of slaves, serfs, and wage earners. Machines were destroyed a-plenty in the early stages of the present era. Sabotage has been practiced as long as the class struggle has been raging.

The mission of Socialism is to teach the workers the futility of sabotage and to show them that stupid fury will gain them nothing. Socialism indicates the tactics which will win.

It is easy to teach a man to throw a brick or cripple a machine. It is hard to teach him Socialism. But when he has been taught the first, he has learned nothing that he did not know before and is not an inch nearer to Socialism. A gorilla might be taught to throw a brick. It is a ghastly parody of Socialism to preach sabotage.

Workers are made Socialists by knowledge and conviction, understanding and belief. When a man has had Socialism planted deep in mind and heart, furrowed into the fibers of his being, he is a soldier who counts in the struggle, and who does not count on the cause. What use the man who has been taught to throw a brick? Give him a full stomach and he will fight on the other side.

But we want "the fighting spirit" of the clubber who wants to beat the day of revolution. To this we answer: A convinced Socialist will fight, if fighting ever becomes necessary, with a hundred times the zeal of a man educated in the philosophy of bricks. If he is hit, he backs up, he knows his brains; he will make that of the saboteur seem child's work. It is a wonderful thing to teach Socialism and make Socialists, to capture the minds and hearts of men, herewith their life-long devotion—it needs knowledge and the strength of their bodies. It is a foolish thing to teach sabotage, and capture for a momentary purpose the senseless fury of men.

The class struggle exists. Sabotage, dynamiting, scab killing, are a part of the struggle, and are not good in effect. In the same way brutality, assault and murder by detectives, police and militia are part of the class struggle and have their due effect. All these things are part of the warfare between the classes. But the Socialist party and Socialists as individuals cannot in-dorse, approve or recommend these tactics.

A policeman who helps a workingman by performing a beneficial, educational act. The workingman, as DeLo says, hears the echo of the vote he cast at the last election, and maybe he resolves to hear a different echo next time. While recognizing the utility of the clubber's tactics, nevertheless, do not feel called upon to congratulate the policeman or beg him to administer another thwack. Likewise, while recognizing that violent deeds of the workers have more or less (but mostly less) beneficial effect in the class war, Socialists cannot approve or applaud such deeds. At best, the exponents of violence, under whatever ranks and outside the lines of the grand army of labor and Socialism. Like all guerrillas, they are moribund and anything else. The army of Socialism needs soldiers in the ranks, not guerrillas and brigades. The way of the classes is to be fought by organized force. We have no use for condottieri!

What is direct-action-sabotage, after all? It seems to be our old friend, anarchism in a new, though slightly degraded, garb. A short cut to the co-operative commonwealth. An easier, or easier way. We have heard all about the short cuts and easy ways. We know they are blind alleys and roads closed with stone walls.

Let us teach Socialism.

It is unnecessary to teach what desperation and ignorance have taught, and will teach the workers in the class struggle.

## The Charity of Hog-dem Bills

By HARRY EGERTON.

Now, children, gather around father while he tells you the story of Hog-dem Bills. Once upon a time there was born, to a family in this fair city of New York, a little boy who was destined to become one of the world's richest men. The family had a great deal of trouble in finding a suitable name for the youngster. After grandfather had suggested Peter, uncle suggested Theodosius and grandmother (who was a great-grandmother) had suggested Mark. Finally, after much deliberation, they named him Hog-dem, the child's later name. A school boy, when he allowed other scholars to copy his lessons for the price of some candy or cigarette, was charged with the name. Hog-dem's uncles, who were successful Wall Street brokers, exorbitant rents for antique offices, proved that father knew what he was doing when he named his son Hog-dem.

When Hog-dem reached the age of discretion he commenced to speculate, or rather invest in real estate, his operations always proving successful. Hog-dem waxed fat and prosperous, and took to wearing side whiskers. Now, as you know, side whiskers and benevolence are supposed to go together, as Hog-dem's adorning were unusually luxuriant, it was up to him to do something for charity. After figuring for some time as to how he could make the biggest use for little money, he hit upon the happy idea of building hot beds, rather hotels, for the down and out. So it came about that Bills Hotel No. 1 was built in Bleeker street, New York, in this hostelry one may secure a night's lodging for the small sum of 20 cents, should you fail to have the necessary lucre, the clerk will see to it that you get free board for six months on the beautiful Isle of Blackwell. Bills Hotel No. 1 proving such a great success, and instead of being run on loss, paid a dividend of something like 8 per cent. Its charitable founder decided to build a few more, and incidentally cut a few more 8 per cent dividends. So it came about that Bills Hotel No. 2 and 3 were built.

Bills Hotel No. 3 is located at 25th street and Seventh avenue, New York, and it was the unfortunate experience of the writer to be compelled to sleep there one night some six weeks ago. As one enters the hotel he sees four great big reading rooms, cheerful and ill-kept, with hundreds of poor wretches lying around, some reading, some writing, some vacantly staring at the whitewashed walls, thinking, just thinking, of God knows what.

Should you try to get into conversation with one of these wretches you will soon give it up as a bad job, as he will generally wind up by asking you for a dime. You then go to your room, and (what I am not an authority on the latter) would seem vastly superior to me. The rooms are six feet long by about three feet wide; should you be a tall man, why you pedal exercises out the window. It improves the view, and the guests of the Bills are particular. After I went to my room I opened the window and looked out upon Broadway, I could see the light of Rector's and Martin's I could see the gay crowd surging in and out of the resorts of the rich and mighty, I could hear the cry of some poor devil who did not have the price of his room, and was being ejected from the so-called hotel; looking down Seventh avenue, I could see the prostitutes skulking in doorways, playing their trade, and I looked once more on Broadway and wondered if perhaps Hog-dem was in some one of the automobiles or carriages that could see.

## A MODEST SUMMARY.

Statistics are not always uninteresting. Look at these:

In Massachusetts 66 per cent of the women over 15 years of age who work in retail stores receive less than \$8 a week.

Of the women who work in candy factories 93 per cent receive less than \$8 a week.

Of the women who work in laundry 75 per cent receive less than \$8 a week.

Of the women who work in cotton mills 67 per cent receive less than \$8 a week.

Now try to figure out how much food, how much clothing, how much rent may be bought with \$8 in the days of the high cost of living. Remember, those \$8 often have to be paid in the mouths and clothes of the backs of others besides the woman who earns them.

Here are some more cold figures that have a story to tell: In Massachusetts 41 per cent of the candy workers, 10.2 per cent of the saleswomen, 16.1 per cent of the dry workers and 23 per cent of the cotton workers earn less than \$8 a week; and, respectively, 63.3 per cent, 29.5 per cent, 40.7 per cent and 37 per cent of these women workers earn less than \$5 a week.

No, reader, those figures may be gathered with busy nasal by "muck-raker." They were given in the report of the Minimum Commission created by the Massachusetts Legislature. This commission with ability and industry, made an exhaustive investigation. Its report is authoritative.—La Follette's Weekly.

## JAPAN OCCIDENTALIZED.

A few days ago the Mikado of Japan (near Kobe) made a raid on the States (established, mostly) which were conveyed by local dealers to the corners, with a view of ascertaining whether correct weight was given. The result seems to have priced even the others themselves. In scarcely a single instance was weight what it purported to be. From one hundred shops were seized without the discovery of a single truly honest dealer. The worst was where a cask of sugar contained 1,150 monms was found to contain only 946. The police have decided to take proceedings in the cases. It may be hoped that the police will now turn their attention to coal deliveries, when they were some rather startling examples of economy in weight.—Japan Chronicle.

## WHICH?

"Oh, I'm going to have a bit."  
"Well, I'll eat a decent."