

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

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BECKMAN.

No. 46.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1912.

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

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

Price Two Cents.

ERECTORS LAY GRIT ON UNION LABOR MEN

Thirty-eight Iron Workers in Twenty Cities Arrested.

DYNAMITE CHARGE All Leaders to Be Taken to Indianapolis for Federal Probe.

NEW YORKERS IN NET

Smashing Organization Says as Many Men Again Are Still Wanted by It.

The National Erectors' Association, organized body of capitalists who determined to crush unionism in the building industry in the United States, had its little triumph yesterday.

Thirty-eight labor leaders in twenty cities in the United States were simultaneously arrested by agents of the United States government and an effort will be made to connect them with a long list of "dynamite plots," which the National Erectors' Association and its leading spirit, Walter Drew, have compiled and are charging up to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union. They link these arrests with the McNamara case.

Among those arrested is Frank M. Ryan, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union. Ryan was arrested in Indianapolis.

New York furnished three of the thirty-eight arrested labor men. They are Frank C. Webb, Patrick F. Farrell and Daniel J. Brophy. Each of these men was put under \$10,000 bail. The union heads in New York failed to get bail for these men yesterday. Another attempt to bail them out will be made today. Asked who will look after the case of these three unionists local officials of the Structural Iron Workers said that the International organization would look after all the men arrested throughout the country. The union officers here may make a statement today.

The arrest of the thirty-eight representatives of labor is only a "start," according to the rumors which floated around yesterday about the offices of the National Erectors' Association and about the offices of the United States Commissioners in the various buildings. It was said that the government is trailing again as many labor men upon the "evidence" presented by Walter Drew and Detective William J. Burns.

List of Men Arrested.

The complete list of the union men arrested yesterday follows:

Frank H. Ryan, president International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; lives in Chicago, headquarters in Indianapolis.

John T. Butler, Buffalo, N. Y., first vice-president.

Herbert S. Hocklin, Detroit, Mich., second vice-president and acting secretary-treasurer.

Michael J. Young, Boston, Mass., member executive board and president Boston Local Union No. 7.

Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago, financial secretary Iron Workers Local Union No. 1.

C. E. Dowd, Rochester, N. Y., former national organizer International Bricklayers' Union.

Frank C. Webb, New York, former member National Iron Workers' Executive Board.

Henry W. Legietner, Denver, former member Executive Board, formerly of Pittsburgh, now president Denver Iron Workers' Union No. 24.

John H. Baffy, St. Louis, former member of Executive Board.

Daniel J. Brophy, New York, former member Executive Board.

Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia, business agent local union.

James Cooney, Chicago, business agent local union.

William E. Redin, Milwaukee, Wis., business agent local union.

Paul J. Morin, St. Louis, business agent local union.

George J. Smith, Cleveland, business agent local union.

William J. McCain, Kansas City, business agent local union.

Michael J. Hannon, Scranton, Pa., business agent local union.

George E. Ray, Peoria, Ill., president local union.

Edward F. Farrell, New York, iron worker.

Edward Clark, Cincinnati, former business agent.

Daniel Buckley, Davenport, Iowa, business agent.

George Brown, Kansas City, Mo., business agent.

(Continued on Page 4.)

CZAR MADERO BOASTS OF MARTIAL RULE

Guarantees Suspended in Many States "To Protect Foreign Interests."

In a telegram to a news agency in this city President Francisco I. Madero of Mexico stated yesterday that he has suspended constitutional guarantees in several States "and probably shall extend it (the action) to several other points wherever it may be necessary."

Madero further says that, while he is considering the matter, the question of commissioning General Trevino to be Minister of War has not been definitely decided. He emphatically asserts, however, that he intends that order shall be restored.

The complete text of the telegram from the Mexican Dictator follows:

"I still believe that a democratic republic is possible in Mexico. However, this does not prevent that at critical times such as the present, through which the republic is passing, it should be necessary to have recourse to extraordinary measures authorized by the Mexican constitution, inasmuch as it provides the means for suspending the guarantees, which it itself grants."

We have already applied this measure in several States of the republic and probably shall extend it to several other points wherever it may be necessary.

I am decided to operate with the energy which will be necessary to re-establish complete order as soon as possible. It is not definitely settled that I will replace the present Minister of War, with General Trevino.

To Save Uncle Sam's Face.

Madero's action followed the realization that the United States would be embarrassed by both Germany and England and might eventually be forced by them to interfere to protect foreign interests and subjects if the number of States whose guarantees had been suspended were not immediately stamped out.

Madero makes it very plain in his telegram that he has not abandoned the idea of a real republic for Mexico, but that in suspending the constitutional guarantees he is merely taking advantage of the present situation to stamp out rebellion.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 14.—As a further indication of the constitutional guarantees of all States now being suspended by President Madero, the entire country thus placed virtually under martial law, it was stated authoritatively here today that the number of States whose guarantees have already been withdrawn is twelve.

In army circles today it was also stated that the appointment of General Trevino as Minister of War may not be expected at any time. Trevino is famous for his "iron hand" methods, and no quarter will be shown the rebels and bandits should he be placed in office and the constitutional guarantees withdrawn. The government believes that only by a speedy stamping out of the rebels can the talk of foreign interference be stopped.

Twenty-two rebels were killed and forty captured at San Carlos today and the troops are now engaged in driving the revolutionists southward. Zapata has retreated to Guerrero. In other sections, however, fresh revolts are reported.

Guatemala is besieged by 2,000 rebels, and is sure to fall unless relief communication with the town, both by railway and telegraph, has been cut off. The Vasquistas, 1,500 strong, have established a government in Torreon, and revolts are reported at Durango and Vera Cruz. Sixty rebels and federalists were killed in an engagement at Jolita last night.

United States Consul T. D. Edwards, of Juarez, who is in charge of the Vasquistas in northern districts, has protested to Enrique Portillo, the Vasquista President of the Casas Grandes District, at the demands made by the men there on the Mormons to surrender their arms, and the consul believes that his men would be held responsible for American lives and property.

Vasquistas are now in control of the whole Galeana District in Northern Chihuahua. Capt. Inez Salazar, in command of over 400 men, formerly made Riasas controls the situation at Casas Grandes and throughout the district.

Torreon Still Storm Center.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 14.—The revolutionary troubles of Northern Mexico still center about Torreon, where the rebels, in addition to declaring the town a republic, have demanded the surrender of the City of Torreon. It is generally believed that the federalists are not strong enough to hold the town, and business men have been urged to the commander to surrender it or at least to withdraw his troops and permit the rebels to take the town in the interest of humanity. They fear a battle with heavy loss of life.

Velardeña fell today into the hands of the rebels, and the people of the town, which has a large American population, have fled to Torreon, in the hope of being able to reach the United States, which they are unable to do because of the destroyed communication by rail. The American Smelting and Refining Company has a big plant at Velardeña.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Madero's announcement that the iron hand of martial law shall rule Mexico, was eagerly received by government officials here today, all agreeing that the "regime of blood" was the only method by which to deal with the rebellious Mexican provinces. The State Department, while officially uninformed of Madero's action, expressed pleasure particularly in the news that the number of States whose guarantees had been suspended was twelve.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID.

DON'T BE SLAVES.

John Mars says: Do not be a slave of the habit of buying your clothes in Manhattan. I am just now offering the greatest values in \$7.50 and \$10 Suits and Overcoats Greater than you have ever experienced. John Mars, 611 Broadway, Chicago.

SCHIFF'S VALET WAS THE VICTIM OF AN INFAMOUS FRAME-UP

Detective Admits That Brandt's Criminal Record Was Faked.

STORY OF POW-WOW

Rosalsky Won't Handle Retrial—Indictments for Conspiracy Expected.

Yesterday's developments in the case of Folke Engel Brandt, the former valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, who was sentenced to thirty years in Clinton prison five years ago on the ostensible charge of having broken into Schiff's house and stolen two stick pins and hitting Schiff over the head with a ten pin, were as follows:

Governor Dix, accepting Justice Gerard's suggestion that the Constitution prohibits a Supreme Court justice from accepting any other office, appointed ex-Judge Richard L. Hand, of Essex County, as special commissioner to report whether the facts justify a pardon for Brandt.

Justice Gerard will delay a decision on the writ of habeas corpus in order to give the Governor time to receive a report from Judge Hand. If, however, it becomes necessary, Justice Gerard will sustain the writ and demand Brandt to the custody of the District Attorney for trial on the indictment of burglary in the first degree.

The Grand Jury, assisted by District Attorney Whitman, commenced its investigation to determine whether Brandt was the victim of a conspiracy when he was sentenced to thirty years in Clinton prison by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky. In that connection, it is known that Judge Rosalsky, Howard S. Gans, counsel for Mortimer L. Schiff, Mr. Schiff himself, Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin and a man named Rothchild met at the Criterion Club a few days before Brandt was sentenced.

Rosalsky Delays the Game.

Judge Rosalsky, in order to save himself the embarrassment of an order from the Appellate Division that he must not take any further proceedings in the Brandt case while the case was in the hands of Justice Gerard, did not carry out his announcement that he would have Brandt brought before him to make a new plea. It was definitely learned that the Grand Jury may decide on Tuesday whether to indict Rosalsky on Tuesday will have a decision. The most interesting revelations had to do with the Grand Jury investigation. It is now known that indictment for conspiracy are expected by District Attorney Whitman as a result of the inquiry as to what improper influences were used in getting Brandt into the penitentiary for a long term. A pardon for Brandt is likely to come any day—will, of course, have no effect on the conspiracy investigation. Both the District Attorney and the Attorney General are determined to get all the facts and proceed against any person who is likely to be a party to the conspiracy. The testimony of former Detective Lieutenant Joseph D. Woodriddle before the Grand Jury yesterday indicated that the report which he submitted to Inspector McLaughlin and which was used by the Grand Jury, was framed before Woodriddle was assigned by McLaughlin to find out if Brandt had a criminal record.

The investigation conducted by Assistant District Attorney John Woodriddle practically collapsed. Holding to the rail to keep from falling, he admitted that the whole report which he made to the court in the Brandt case was given a previous criminal record was built upon a fiction. He declared that so far as he knew, Brandt never had done a wrong act in this country previous to his arrest in the Schiff case on a burglary charge. He said the supposed facts upon which he based his report to Judge Rosalsky had been given to him by an employment agency.

The District Attorney at once sent for the manager of the employment agency named, but this man declared that he had no recollection of the "criminal record" of Brandt; in fact, he never knew that Brandt had such a record.

Grand Jury Probe on Today.

After hearing Woodriddle's story the District Attorney adjourned the Grand Jury and hurried to Justice Gerard with this information. The Grand Jury investigation will be resumed today and John Rogers, the private detective employed by Schiff to handle the arrest and prosecution of Brandt, will be the star witness.

Rogers was at the District Attorney's office, but because of the sensational disclosures made by Woodriddle it was decided to postpone his examination until the prosecutor can have an opportunity to verify some of the Woodriddle statements and prepare a severe grilling for Rogers.

It was remarked by several lawyers yesterday that as Mortimer L. Schiff was likely to be a material witness in the case it would be the proper thing to have him arrested and held under heavy bail.

When Attorney General Cavanaugh was here on Tuesday to oppose the sustaining of the writ of habeas corpus and the larger purpose of collecting facts as to the Brandt prosecution, he possessed himself of a piece of information that was the only method by which to deal with the case. It was that on the night of March 31, 1907, three days after Brandt pleaded guilty before Judge Rosalsky to burglary in the first degree and then made statements in answer to the judge's questions that indicated that he was not the party to a burglary charge.

What took place at that conference will be one of the matters gone into by the Grand Jury. The question will be asked, it was learned yesterday, why, if the prosecution of Brandt was merely a routine proceeding, as has been said by friends of Judge Rosalsky, of Schiff and of Gans, was there a conference between judge, complaining witness, the lawyer for the complainant and the police official apparently interested in obtaining any information? The Criterion Club is

DEMAND RETRIAL OF HARRIS AND BLANCK

Weeping Relatives of Triangle Victims Insist on Justice Being Done.

"Bring the murderers of our children, sisters and brothers to trial," was the unanimous cry of the relatives and parents of the 147 victims who lost their lives in the Triangle holocaust of March 25, 1911, at their meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, last night. The women were weeping and some of them were on the verge of fainting every time the speakers mentioned the word Triangle or Harris and Blanck, and they were interrupted several times with shouts of "hang the murderers."

Sam Goldstein, who lost his sister, Yetta, who was about to be married, and who recognized the remains of his sister's body by a ring that was found on her charred finger which he gave her as a Christmas present, after a very pathetic talk which set every one in the hall crying, introduced B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades.

Weinstein told the relatives to get together and go around to all organizations and get them lined up in the movement to demand another trial for Harris and Blanck. He advised them to create public opinion for another trial. He put the wholesale murder of the 147 victims at the door of Harris and Blanck and said they resisted the unionizing of their shop because had the union control of the plant they would not be permitted to keep their doors locked.

Raimondo Canudo, editor of the Sicilia, appealed to his fellow countrymen to take an active part in the movement and demand a retrial of Harris and Blanck. Charles Fromer, organizer of the Neckwear Makers' Union, said that it was up to the workers to organize and not permit bosses to keep the doors closed, and that the workers should demand a retrial. J. Goldstein, organizer of the Bakers' Union, told the audience not to let off in the demand for a trial for Harris and Blanck on the charges still pending against them, and call on the city officials to explain why they delay the cases.

Morris Kessler, who lost his sister in the fire, weepingly asked the victims' relatives to get busy and go around to all organizations and enroll the names of all those who were killed for Harris and Blanck. Nathan Lerner, who lost his 15-year-old daughter in the fire, and Max Schlesinger, of the Furriers' Union, also spoke. District Attorney Whitman was invited to attend but failed to respond to the invitation. A resolution demanding another trial for Harris and Blanck, which is to be sent to District Attorney Whitman and Mayor Gaynor, was adopted unanimously.

INTERBOROUGH AND TAMMANY NOW AGREED

There was general handshaking among the directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday when the slight modifications in the subway plan, as agreed upon by Pennsylvania Railroad officials and the Tammany municipal authorities, were, it was authoritatively reported, finally agreed upon.

The Interborough will accordingly shortly submit formal proposition embodying the matter to the Public Service Commission. The only changes in the modified plan are of minor consequence and the preferential payment of \$7.50 per cent to the Interborough, as originally agreed upon, still stands.

An announcement made yesterday by Controller Prendergast is considered very significant as an indication that the subway deal, as the scheme closed with the Interborough Company. The Controller declared that, on his personal responsibility, he was withholding a favorable report on the plan in a contract for the construction of Section 1 of the Lexington avenue subway. This section runs from the northernly side of 14th street under Irving place and Gramercy Park and up Lexington avenue to 24th street, station, hearing the scheme, closed with the Interborough Company, of Boston.

FURRIERS' UNION WILL MEET TONIGHT

A mass meeting to discuss the demands for presentation on the master furriers will be held under the auspices of the Furriers' Union at Cooper Union at 8 o'clock tonight.

Mevo Landon, B. Schlesinger, Rose Schneiderman, S. Epstein and others will address the meeting. I. Kohn, organizer of the union, will preside. All fur workers are asked to attend.

FALLING LAMP CAUSES FIRE.

A small fire and much smoke was caused by Mrs. Siegel falling with a lamp at her room in the five-story tenement, 40 East 23rd street, early yesterday. Policeman O'Connell, of the East 22d street station, hearing the screams, forced the door on the ground floor, and after leading out Jacob Siegel and his wife, Sophie, returned and carried out the two children, Jacob, 6 years old, and Marie, 3 years old. The flames were extinguished with little difficulty.

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ONE BIG UNION FOR LAWRENCE STRIKERS

DR. SUN HAS QUIT IN FAVOR OF YUAN

Desire for a United China May Have Prompted This Act.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 14.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen resigned as President of the Chinese Republic today, and recommended the election of Yuan Shi Kai.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's resignation in favor of Yuan Shi Kai is not inconsistent with a telegram to the Premier in behalf of the republican government to the effect that it could not recognize the appointment of an "organizer of the republic" by the Emperor. This telegram was merely an insistence that the republicans should be allowed to work out their own salvation without being controlled by an impartial nominee.

Dr. Sun, in announcing his resignation to the Assembly at Nanking, made a speech in which he urged Yuan, and urged his election to the Presidency.

Tany Shao Yi, who was Government Peace Commissioner here, started tonight for Nanking as the representative of Yuan Shi Kai. He was accompanied by Dr. Wu Tingfang, the republican leader here. A conference will be held at Nanking as to the future actions of the new government.

The act of Dr. Sun makes him the Garibaldi of China, as it shows that for the sake of bringing about harmony in China he sacrificed the highest office.

PEKING, Feb. 14.—President Sun Yat Sen telegraphed today to Yuan Shi Kai: "I have read the edict announcing abdication and also your letter declaring your adherence to the united republic. Both have caused great rejoicing here, but the united republic is unable to recognize the appointment of an organizer by the King Emperor."

"If your presence is necessary in the north to maintain order and administer the government you should appoint a fully empowered representative and then await the decision of the National Assembly."

On receipt of this dispatch Yuan Shi Kai sent instructions to Tang Shao Yi, who acted as his representative at the peace conference at Shanghai, to make other arrangements.

Yuan Shi Kai's party suspects that if the throne's nomination of the Premier as organizer is not made, the republicans will probably appoint another Premier.

It is most improbable that Yuan will comply with President Sun Yat Sen's request.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, acting as President of the provisional Chinese republic, and acknowledging congratulations from a French feminist, said: "It will be my first care to give Chinese women a higher and nobler education with a view to enabling them to exercise civic rights."

TOKIO, Feb. 14.—The Japanese Government has sent a regiment of infantry from Port Arthur to enforce neutrality on the Kwantung peninsula, where the revolutionaries, it is said, have been ignoring it.

COPS STAMPEDE BAKERS' GATHERING

A public meeting called by the Bakers' Union for the purpose of agitating for the union label and to explain their fight that is now being waged against N. Messing's, Morris Grosser, otherwise known as "Moise Odenberg," and Elias Gottfried's bakeries, held at 192 2d street, was stampeded as two cops broke in to arrest a striker who had assaulted a scab. The trouble started when one of the scabs employed by Gottfried came into the meeting and boasted that he would break the union.

One of the union men who argued with him finally hit the scab in the eye, who after being hit ran out to get a cop to arrest the striker. Soon after the cop broke into the hall to get the striker, but the women who were at the meeting surrounded the cop and would not let him get at the striker, and while the cop was fighting trying to get the prisoner another cop came in, but the women, who were shouting and screaming, finally succeeded in getting the striker out of the hall and the cops had a job to get out of the hall with their scab.

There were several lively fights between wives of bakers and scabs, while several grocery men who handle scab bread were also handled without gloves.

IN WAGE CONFAB TODAY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Locomotive firemen representing Eastern and Western wage associations will meet here tomorrow to consider a future policy on the wage question. The Western Association, including all ready west of and including Illinois, Central treats with the railroads collectively.

TOOL MAKERS IN PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Machine tool manufacturers were on hand today to combat the presentation of the Finance Committee of the Senate of their case in opposition to the action of the House in passing machine tools out of the free list. Fifteen tool manufacturers were on hand today to combat the presentation of the Finance Committee of the Senate of their case in opposition to the action of the House in passing machine tools out of the free list. Fifteen tool manufacturers were on hand today to combat the presentation of the Finance Committee of the Senate of their case in opposition to the action of the House in passing machine tools out of the free list.

Workers Unyielding While Every Mill Is Paralyzed.

MILITIA IN CONTROL

Citizens Not Allowed to Stand on Sidewalks of Mill Town.

A. F. OF L. AND I. W. W.

Central Labor Union Refuses to Cooperate and Indorses Presence of Militia to "Preserve Order."

"Move on! Can't stand on the sidewalks. Move on!"

And the glitter of a bayonet on the Lawrence street enforced the order. Everywhere militia. On guard at every street corner, surrounding the public buildings, surrounding the huge mills, up and down the sidewalks and roadway, everywhere in the city one faces a militiaman. And each man has a rifle mounted by a gleaming sword-bayonet.

Occasionally a militiaman shows up armed with a club, consisting of a wheel spoke, the hitting end being unturned, and the four sharp corners left.

The monotony of khaki uniform is relieved by the blue uniform of the Massachusetts Park Police. They are a special body of men, armed with automatic pistols and a knife.

And both militiamen and park police are ably assisted by the Lawrence regular police and their comrades from surrounding towns.

"Move on! Move on!" "Can't a citizen stand on the sidewalk?" asked a man ordered to move on.

"Not here!" was the answer, and the bayonet made a downward motion.

No. Citizens in Lawrence may not use the sidewalks of their city to stand upon.

They may not meet in public assembly. They may do nothing save what the mill owners want, and the mill owners want them back in the mills.

Such was the situation found by a Call reporter sent to the scene of battle.

An Astounding Battle

Lawrence is today the scene of the most astounding battle in America's industrial history. Twenty-two thousand men, women and children are on strike. They consist of Italians, Germans, Poles, Lithuanians, French-Canadians, Franco-Belgians, English, Syrians, Portuguese, Jewish, Armenians, Turks, Russians, Letts, Greeks, Bohemians, and some scattered representatives of other nationalities.

They come from all parts of the world. Perhaps the majority of them cannot speak English, and they have retained their national characteristics, their national traditions, their preferences and dislikes.

Never before has a strike of such magnitude succeeded in uniting in one unflinching, unyielding, determined and united army of so large and so diverse a number of human beings.

For the Lawrence strikers are an absolute unit. They are out on strike. They demand better pay—15 per cent increase on an average weekly wage of \$6. They demand better working conditions—the enforcement of the law enacted by the Legislature of Massachusetts and defied by the Lawrence mill owners.

Mills Closed Tight as Drums.

They have been out on strike since January 13, and at this moment the mills of Lawrence are closed as tight as the tightest drum. The city contains the largest woolen mill in the world, owned by William Wood. It has a frontage of a quarter of a mile and is six stories high. Every floor contains machinery, and when the mill is working the roar and clatter of the looms can be heard for blocks away.

Today a tour of the mill gives the investigator the impression that it is a deadhouse. From two corners there may be heard the rattle of two looms. The rest of the place is silent. Its blinds are drawn and the machinery is still.

So, too, with the Ayer mill across the street. So, too, with the Paine, the Everett, the Lawrence East—each with every mill in Lawrence. They are dead places.

Passing through the mill district, there tumbles out of the office doors one in a while a man of military bearing on duty. They have not been working in the mills. Beyond is William D. Hayward, who says: "I have never seen a man like this. He is a soldier, and he is here to see that the regular police keep the streets clear."

The regular police have been ordered to keep the streets clear.

women fighting for so poor and mean a thing as a living wage.

The militia was called in by a trick. Two days after the strike...

Leaders Jailed to Break Strike.

Two of their earlier leaders, Joseph E. Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti, have been arrested...

Approves of Militia's Presence.

He was then asked if he approved of the presence of the militia...

Bosses Always Fired Agitators.

He is a man with a wife and four children. He said that three or four times...

Money Coming in Fast.

In such a strike the most imperative need is money, and the things that money can buy...

Up to date nearly \$12,000 has been received by the Strike Committee.

The strike depends absolutely for its success upon the continued support from outside of the city.

A. F. of L. View.

The relations between the strikers, organized into the I. W. W., and the skilled workers...

TEA.

The Brewing Power

is the test of tea economy. In this strength doubles quantity.

White Rose

CEYLON TEA

One Quality—the Best

mill owners, because of a glut of goods in the market and it was well-

He then proceeded to "settle" the strikers...

Ramsden then went on to explain that the strikers had been in too much of a hurry...

"Do you mean, Ramsden was asked, that the skilled workers would have presented demands covering all the workers, skilled and unskilled?"

"Well, of course, I don't know that. But the foreigners should have waited and seen what would have happened," answered Ramsden.

CHILD OF CIVIC FED. WILL SAVE WORKERS

The New York State Council of the National Civic Federation, the organization that "settles" strikes...

The indications are that Ettore was arrested to serve a purpose...

"Such use of the courts breeds lawlessness, because it causes workmen to believe that the law is against them."

NABS POOR BOX THIEF.

The Rev. Father J. J. Fitzgerald, rector of St. Stephen's Church at Summer and Hicks streets, Brooklyn...

WORKERS EVERYWHERE RALLY TO AID OF 22,000 STRIKERS OF LAWRENCE

The Sunday evening lecture on Socialism, organized by Sol Feldman at the Republic Theater, West 42d street...

It is proposed that while the strike lasts the net income from these lectures shall be turned over to aid the strike.

Next Sunday Sol Feldman, who left for Lawrence last night, will lecture on the strike...

Herman Epstein, the well known pianist, will render a selection of classical music...

The following additional contributions were received by Local New York for the Lawrence Strike Fund:

The Call Office, 409 Pearl street. Rand School, 112 East 19th street. Italian Socialist Federation, 157 East 10th street.

Polish Socialist Society, Branch 478, of the Workmen's Circle, of this city, has forwarded the following resolution:

The workers have used: 1. Their pickets to keep back strikebreakers...

2. Mass meetings on Lawrence Common. (Right of free speech since abridged.)

3. Parades in Lawrence streets. (Stopped by the militia.)

4. "Calm leadership" of Joseph Ettore. (Since arrested.)

5. Working class solidarity (splendid contributions from Socialist and labor organizations.)

6. One big union (15,000 to 20,000 members.)

7. Sending of 150 children to other cities (more working class solidarity.)

8. Size up the situation, reader, and ask yourself what you would do if you were in a striker's place.

9. "Scrapping over bridge profits." Patrick Ryan, the builder of the Manhattan bridge...

10. "A mass meeting of the Furriers' Union." To discuss the demands to be presented to the employers...

11. "A mass meeting of the Cooper Union." Will be held at Cooper Union on Thursday, February 15, 8 P. M.

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made a big and successful demonstration in spite of orders of the Mayor and the militia.

After a meeting tonight, the Central Labor Union announced that committees composed of employees of all but three mills had conferred with the agents...

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In Our Basement 1600 Pairs of Men's Shoes Easily Worth \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 NOW \$2.85

LOREE SUED FOR DOUBLE DEALING

Looner F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, was sued yesterday for \$5,000,000 by the Occidental Construction Company...

The complaint states that the Occidental Construction Company was organized in New Jersey in 1902...

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BAY STATE DISGRACED

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

The great State of Massachusetts stands disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world.

Massachusetts, with Virginia, led way in 1775; she was to the front again in 1861.

Other States have taxed themselves to subsidize the industry of William M. Wood and his fellow barons.

In 1875 the cultured classes of Massachusetts rallied to positions of leadership, and the names of Adams, Otis, Hancock, Lincoln and scores of others were woven into history.

In 1861 the intellectual life of Massachusetts voiced the protest against slavery, and Garrison, Phillips, Whit- tier, Lowell, Emerson, Parker, Chan- ning, with myriad others will never be forgotten by lovers of human lib- erty.

The State's political machinery, Govern- ment, Legislature and courts, consti- tutionary and militia, is all prostrate upon its face...

Slavery and degradation in our cities arouse no voice of protest in this smug, bourgeois State...

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MY EXPERIENCE AS A LAWRENCE MILL WORKER

By A. I. WOLFTRUB.

Some years ago I lived in Lawrence, the greatest cotton and wool manu- facturing center in the world.

There is always a crowd of unem- ployed at the mill gates in the morn- ings.

At the end of the day, exhausted by impossible heavy work, noise of machinery and closed air, I nearly fainted.

Finally I struck the place where, tolling for about a year, I made my real career of a mill worker.

I often visited the weaving room, where the striking of the looms is so deafening that people can't speak but the dumb language.

Slavery and degradation in our cities arouse no voice of protest in this smug, bourgeois State...

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DEBS' LETTER TO ETTOR

February 3, 1912.

Mr. Joseph J. Ettore, Lawrence, Mass.: My Dear Comrade—Your letter has just been received, and I have read it with deep interest.

I am just packing up ready to leave for the West and you will excuse these hasty lines.

With greeting and cheer to yourself and fellow workers in your heroic struggle for the working class, I remain, sincerely your Comrade,

EUGENE V. DEBS.

CHARLES W. MORSE SNEAKS.

Charles W. Morse, the bank crook, whose sentence was commuted by President Taft, and Mrs. Morse sailed from New York yesterday...

GITTINS BILL UP AGAIN.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Assemblyman Cuvillier, of New York, today introduced the Gittins bill of last year...

Important for Bronx Call Readers

I have opened a first class, up to date and strictly one price SHOE STORE at 217 Willis Ave., near 137th St.

THE LENOX BATHS

RUSSIAN. 135-137 West 118th Street TURKISH. NEW YORK. ARE NOW OPEN

This Coupon Good for 25 Cents

If Presented at Box Office.

A MASS MEETING OF THE FURRIERS' UNION

To Discuss the Demands to be Presented to the Employers

WILL BE HELD AT COOPER UNION

On Thursday, February 15, 8 P. M.

Meyer London, B. Schlesinger, Ross Schneiderman, S. Epstein and others will address the meeting.

INDUSTRIAL LIBERTY AS BRANDEIS' PLEA

Says Steel Trust Should Allow Employees to Organize.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—"The immediate cause of the social unrest which Judge Brandeis has said will, if not immediately remedied, lead to 'mob remedy' is the attitude of the worker of social justice," said Justice D. Brandeis here today. Judge Gary's recognition of the right of the community which flows from the abuses incident to the concentration of capitalistic power is encouraging, and the social unrest cannot be allayed without removing the causes which have produced it.

Justice Gary's appeal to his associates should not be for them to be sure they are taking the 'square thing' by their employees, but it ought to be, 'put your own man and your employees into such a position that the employees may be able to govern you doing that which is, not the square thing.' In other words, we must obtain social justice only through industrial liberty.

Justice Gary appears to be urging his associates to be benevolent despots. Not benevolent despots. If he hopes to avert the danger which threaten us, he must persuade them to renounce despotism altogether and to substitute industrial liberty. That involves, in the first place, recognition that his employees must have the right to combine in unions so as to secure by collective bargaining their right to proper wages, proper working hours and proper working conditions. It means unless all employees of the Steel Corporation and others similarly situated are put into the position where they can assert their rights there can be no objection against the continuance of such inhuman conditions. It means compelling men to work twelve hours a day seven days a week in the steel mill; working, too, at an hourly wage so low that the common laborers in the country would not carry the minimum wage by the Associated Charities for the support of a man, woman and three children, even if he worked seven hours a day, 365 days a year."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A defense of the labor policy of the United States Steel Corporation was made to the Senate committee today by Percival Roberts, director of the corporation. Roberts appeared at the request of the Steel Trust to answer allegations made to the committee as to wages, standard of living and the squalid home life of the workers in Pittsburgh, Homestead and other steel towns.

"The corporation has done more to remunerate, to improve conditions and maintain the wages of employees in the steel business than all the other concerns that have engaged in that trade since the nineteenth century," Roberts asserted. "The corporation has done more for its employees than all its competitors."

On the question of twelve-hour labor, Roberts said that men working a twelve-hour day usually averaged a day of a week.

"Men who have worked on a twelve-hour day scale," he said, "are not willing to go to work on a ten-hour day scale. It means lower wages."

"Do you work men twelve hours because they wish it?" asked Stanley. "We tried the eight-hour day," answered Roberts, "working three turns every twenty-four hours, but the men did not like it because of the inconvenient hours."

"Then you kept the twelve-hour day to favor your employees or because it was better for them?"

"It was a matter of mutual convenience," said Roberts, "a desire on the part of the men to get more wages and a desire on the part of the corporation for better operation."

Old Clove Road Dark Salve

In Use Over 100 Years.

Nothing so good for Felons, Piles, Itch, Corns, Bunions, Cuts, Skin Disorders, Gunbun, Abscesses, Sores, Blisters, Pimples and Chills. Special- ly efficacious in cases of Eczema and Old Sores. Large boxes 60c. Small boxes 30c.

Williams Medicine Co., 108 Fulton St., New York City.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER

Nearly 50 Years
145 BOWERY.

UNION LABELS.

UNION MADE PIANOS.

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

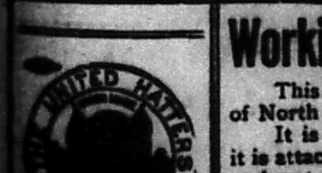


Always insist on seeing the label.



Ale and Porter

OF AMERICA
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
Above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is only guarantee that the product made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.



Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods. MARTIN LAWLER, Secy, 11 Worely Place, New York



The Brooklyn Call Conference

Meets every second and fourth Monday of the month at 8:30 P. M.
At Party Headquarters
657 Wiloughby Avenue.

PROBE REASONS FOR MANY RETIREMENTS

Inquiry Ordered for Withdrawals From Police Force, With Pensions. Fixed Post Said to Be Cause.

The wholesale police retirements on pensions lately are causing much speculation, and investigations have been instituted at the request of Police Commissioner Waldo.

In the past few weeks Waldo has passed upon many applications for retirement, which had been indorsed by the police surgeons, and when he heard that some of the new pensioners had gone into work that demanded greater effort than patrol duty, his suspicions were aroused and he decided to find out whether the plea of physical disability had been justified in all cases. He asked Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick to help him, and the fact that the inquiry was in progress was announced yesterday.

Hearings thus far have been in executive session, and more than seventy witnesses have been examined, among them a large number of retired officers. The latter have been examined by surgeons especially engaged to help the Commissioner in his work. It was said at Police Headquarters that Waldo had recently received many applications for retirement on the ground of physical disability, but he has nothing to do with these except to refer them to the Board of Police Surgeons, whose decision settles the matter. It is said that there has been an unusual number of successful applicants in the last few weeks.

On investigation, Fosdick found that the men who were retired were not all eligible for retirement on the basis of length of service. Most of them were "condemned" by police surgeons after a physical examination. A policeman may be retired on a pension after twenty years' service or for special reasons on account of physical disqualification incurred in the line of duty. Fosdick was told that the fixed post and other rigid requirements were disheartening members of the force and they resorted to all kinds of excuses and subterfuges to be released.

COLD HITS FLYING MAN PRETTY HARD

Having made a good getaway and circled Central Park at an altitude of 1,000 feet, George Beatty and his Wright biplane alighted easily in front of his hangar at Nassau Boulevard, L. I., yesterday morning. The tears from his eyes were frozen on his cheeks and his face was a dull red from exposure in the upper strata of air. Otherwise he was fine and fit. Beatty made the flight to the park Tuesday afternoon. Describing his ground trip he said he had left the ground at Central Park but a short distance then he began to feel evidences of fog. He had anticipated this, however, and had provided himself with a compass. Almost the entire return trip was made with the aid of this guide, the airman flying about east by southeast. His average altitude was about 3,500 feet.

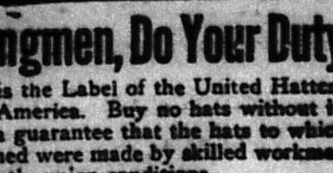
The cold was intense and bothered him very much. The thermometer on the plane registered 6 above zero. Many times he had to take his hands off the control and slap them together or against his body to keep them from growing so numb they would be rendered powerless.

CHICAGO GIRL FREED OF CONTEMPT CHARGE

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The contempt charge against Miss Hazel Hogan, who was committed to the county jail about two months and fined \$1,700 for her refusal to prosecute four men, were vacated today by Judge Lockwood. The woman was released. The fine was remitted and she was allowed her freedom on bonds of \$2,500.

Miss Hogan is under indictment for larceny growing out of the allegation that at the time she disappeared, following the robbery, she took with her some mortgaged property. Of the bond money, \$1,500 was scheduled to insure her appearance in court when her case is called for trial.

The remainder of the bond money was for her appearance in court at any time that she is wanted in connection with the cases of the men who were recently convicted of robbing her. Miss Hogan was robbed in the office of Dr. Irvine Sissinger, one of the defendants, July 17.



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

INTRODUCE BILL TO LICENSE LAUNDRIES

Sanitary Conditions Must Be Improved Through Immediate Legislation.

A dispatch to the effect that a bill for the regulation of the sanitary conditions in laundries had been introduced by Assemblyman Brooks, of this city, in the Assembly was received from Albany yesterday. Brooks said that after a thorough investigation he was convinced that the conditions in laundries must be improved and that legislation in that direction is necessary.

His bill provides that no laundry can be started unless licensed after an inspection of the premises by the Commissioner of Health. There must be ample ventilation, and compliance with all sanitary requirements, including toilet and wash rooms for employees. No diseased person is to act as a laundryman. The license is to cost \$25 yearly, and laundries are to be inspected regularly by the Health Board.

Charles F. Bailey, secretary-treasurer of the Laundry Workers' International Union conferred with representatives of Locals 24, 37 and 126 at Clinton Hall yesterday, and promised the assistance of the international at Executive Board in the fight to unionize the laundry trade here. He delivered about \$300 to the local Strike Committee, which was divided between Locals 24 and 126.

Representatives from the United Hebrew Trades were also present at the conference and they, too, promised to assist the laundry workers in their fight. There was a lively fight between strikers and scabs on a 14th street car, and the scabs were thrown off the car after they received a terrible beating from the strikers. The people in the car, after learning that those who were being beaten were scabs, lent a hand in the fight and helped assail the "heroes."

Soon after the scabs were thrown off the car the motorman let the car run full speed so as not to give the cops a chance to arrest the strikers. The co-operative laundry which was started by the union, is doing a land office business, and plans are being made for the opening of more shops all over the East Side and Harlem, where the bosses are fighting the union.

LUNACY COMMISSION SUBMITS ITS REPORT

Many Changes in Institutions Are Recommended Will Improve Conditions of 33,311 Inmates

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—In its 23d annual report submitted today to the Legislature, the State Commission of Lunacy states that there were at the close of the fiscal year 33,311 committed patients in its various institutions, of which there were in the State hospitals 21,051, viz.: 14,569 men and 16,483 women; absent at home on parole at the close of the year, 711.

The capacity of the institutions at the close of the year was exceeded by 3,042, 1,698 patients were discharged as recovered and 1,363 as improved, and the deaths were 2,885.

Excluding transfers, the recoveries during the year increased slightly over the previous year, being 23.4 per cent. The death rate also increased, amounting to 75 per thousand of those under treatment.

The total disbursements, including the charge for maintenance, cost of manufacturing department, additional buildings, new hospital site, etc., amounted to \$7,931,966.64.

The collections for the maintenance of paying patients increased from \$400,525.75 to \$486,940.00. The commission reports the discontinuance of State hospital attorneys and the transfer of the legal work to the Attorney General's office, and expects a saving of \$23,000 thereby.

The State Fire Marshal has recommended in some hospitals the installation of additional fire protection, and this item, amounting to \$139,655.75, is included in the above estimate.

The work of the Purchasing Committee has been extended to all of the hospitals of the State for the joint purchase in bulk of food and clothing and the Commission hopes as a result thereof to bring about striking economies in administration. Chemical analyses are now being made of all staples delivered to the hospitals, and goods found below standard are promptly rejected.

The after-care work, which is designed to extend a supervision over the recently discharged insane to ensure hygienic surroundings and oversight until the patient obtains his balance in the outside world, is now being undertaken in a moderate way by the commission.

MAYOR LUNN GETS \$1 GAS FOR SCHENECTADY

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Because Mayor Lunn, the Socialist executive of Schenectady, and others filed a complaint with the Public Service Commission, the Mohawk Gas Company has reduced the price of a thousand feet from \$1.50 to \$1 a thousand feet, with a sliding scale for reduced rates as low as 70 cents a thousand cubic feet in quantities.

TAKES TITLE TO GARDEN.

Big Madison Square Amphitheater Now Property of F. & D. Co.

All doubt as to the carrying out of the contract by the F. & D. Company to purchase Madison Square Garden was set at rest yesterday when title was taken by the company from the Madison Square Garden Company.

The passing of the deeds took place in the office of J. P. Morgan. No price was mentioned in the deed, but it was presumably \$3,500,000. The purchasing company, in which Boiessevain & Co. are largely interested, will have large backing from European sources, principally Holland. G. L. Boiessevain is president of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce.

BOOKLOVERS SHAKESPEARE

Sweeping Cut in Price

Having arranged for prompt delivery of another edition of the Booklovers Shakespeare, and desiring to open the season with new stock exclusively, we offer without reserve every set now on hand. Some of these are in almost perfect condition, but here and there a volume shows slight signs of handling or perhaps its cover is a trifle discolored. Not one person in a hundred would notice these blemishes and most publishers would trust to their passing unnoticed. Our method, however, is to forestall possible criticism, and offer the books at a sweeping cut in price, a cut which more than offsets any slight imperfections. SUCH A BARGAIN MAY NEVER AGAIN BE IN YOUR REACH.



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No Other Edition Contains

The following invaluable features. They make Shakespeare easy to read, to understand and to appreciate.

Topical Index

in which you can find instantly any desired passage in the plays and poems.

Critical Comments

on the plays and characters. They are selected from the writings of Coleridge, Hazlitt, Dowden, Furnivall, Goethe and many other world-famed Shakespearean scholars.

Glossaries

A complete one in each volume explaining every difficult, doubtful or obsolete word.

Two Sets of Notes

One for the general reader and a supplementary set for students.

Arguments

These give a condensed story of each play in clear and interesting prose.

Study Methods

which furnish the equivalent of a college course of Shakespearean study.

Life of Shakespeare

by Dr. Israel Gollancz, with critical essays by Walter Bagehot, Leslie Stephen, Thomas Spencer Baynes and Richard Grant White.

Every Word Shakespeare Wrote

The Booklovers is admittedly the best Shakespeare in existence. It is printed in large type and with ample margins, from new and perfect plates on pure white paper of a very high grade. There are 40 dainty volumes of great beauty, 7 x 5 inches (just the size for easy handling), 7,000 pages in all, handsomely and durably bound in half-leather and superbly illustrated. There are 40 full-page plates in colors and 400 reproductions of rare wood-cuts. The mere handling of these charming volumes affords a keen sense of artistic satisfaction.

The Booklovers is an absolutely complete and unabridged edition of Shakespeare. Each volume contains a complete play and all the notes that explain that play. These notes are the most complete and valuable ever offered to readers of Shakespeare. In the extent of information it contains, the Booklovers is, in fact, a Shakespearean Encyclopedia. Its simplicity and lucidity will appeal to every intelligent reader, while even advanced students can glean instruction from its copious and valuable commentaries.

You Get the Entire Set for \$1.00

No Deposit. Examination Costs Nothing

An entire 40-volume set of the BOOKLOVERS SHAKESPEARE will be sent for examination, prepaid, to any address, if you will fill up and return promptly the coupon in the corner. We ask for no money now. We allow you ample time for a careful, intelligent and unprejudiced examination of the set in the comfort and privacy of your own home. If you are disappointed, you may return it at our expense. If you are satisfied—and we know you will be—that the Booklovers Shakespeare is without a peer, you retain possession of the entire 40-volume set and send us \$1.00 only. The balance may be paid at the rate of \$2.00 a month. Can anything be fairer than this proposition?

You Must Act Quickly

You will probably miss your chance if you don't send the coupon at once, as many keen and intelligent bargain hunters will respond eagerly to this opportunity. The regular price of the Booklovers when sold through agents is \$58.00. You can get a set now for \$25.00, and you have the privilege of paying for it a little each month. Any commentary on this fact would only weaken its importance.

The University Society

44-60 E. 23d Street, New York

Name.....
Address.....

MORRISON WILL PLEAD IMMUNITY

Secretary of A. F. of L. Will Take Advantage of Statute Used by Many Trust Magnates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, defended contempt charges against himself, President Compton and Vice President Mitchell, before Justice Daniel Thew Wright, today, declaring that he would take no advantage of the immunity statute.

The labor leader had a brief tilt with Attorney J. J. Davenport, after the lawyer asked him whether the oath of the unions did not demand of the applicant an allegiance above that due to the State and nation. He said: "Obedience to the country always comes first."

Morrison said he had charge of the distribution of the Federationist, the magazine through which the Buck Stove and Range Company boycott was conducted, and asserted that no copies urging the blacklist were circulated after Justice Wright's injunction.

ROW OVER SECRETS AT BOARD OF EDUCATION

What looked like a skirmish between the Chaffinch or "new idea" and the Winthrop or "old guard" factions in the Board of Education took place at yesterday's meeting.

Commissioner Isadore Levy, recently appointed by Mayor Gaynor, introduced a resolution providing that the different committees of the board and the Board of Superintendents should make periodical reports of what matters are pending before them.

Mr. Somers opposed the resolution because it was a physical impossibility to comply with it. He hinted that there was something back of it. Levy explained that there were no ulterior motives. Abraham Stern also opposed the resolution, saying it was a "dangerous precedent," and that there were many confidential matters discussed in committee. "It is a most dangerous thing to do and not to be considered for a moment."

Mr. Morrison supported the motion. Somers added that it was impossible, for instance, for obvious reasons, to report what sites for new schools were under consideration. Churchill said that he knew of many matters in which the committee took no action, though directed by the board to do so. Levy finally amended his resolution to concern only those matters which had been referred to the committee and not to new matters originated by them.

RADICAL ELECTED TO HEAD THE REICHSTAG

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Reichstag today elected as President or Speaker Johannes Kaempf, the Radical deputy who carried the Emperor's district of central Berlin by only six votes over the Socialist candidate at the recent general election.

He succeeds Dr. Peter Spahn, of the Clerical Centre, who would not act with the Socialist, Philipp Scheide-mann, elected first deputy speaker.

Heinrich Dove, also a Radical, was elected second deputy speaker in place of the National Liberal, Dr. Hermann Paasche, who resigned. Philipp Scheide-mann remains first deputy speaker, but the present organization is only temporary and permanent officials must be chosen after a month has elapsed.

FIRE ROUTS TENANTS.

Blaze in Dumbwaiter Shaft Eats Its Way Into Apartments.

A fire, which started in a dumbwaiter shaft and ate its way into the apartments of the four-story tenement, 547 Bergen street, Brooklyn, yesterday, compelled the ten families to make a hurried exit.

Mr. Morrison supported the motion. Somers added that it was impossible, for instance, for obvious reasons, to report what sites for new schools were under consideration.

BRITISH MINERS ASK INTERNATIONAL HELP

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The British Miners' Federation has decided to appeal to the miners on the Continent of Europe to boycott all attempts to export coal to the United Kingdom, in the event of a national strike being declared on February 25.

A meeting of international delegates is to be held next week to discuss what action shall be taken.

There is no doubt that a similar request will be made to American miners, and should the proposed restricted action be ineffective, the foreign miners will be asked to stop work.

GAYNOR STOLE HORSE AND RIG

W. J. Gaynor (not the Mayor), confessed to Judge Rosinsky, in General Sessions, yesterday, to stealing a horse, harness and a wagon with its contents from Joseph A. Lane, of 2088 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, on December 31 last. He told the court that he lived at 25 Cherry street, and had formerly worked in the Street Cleaning Department. Gaynor was remanded to the Tombs for confinement on a charge of petty larceny.

Don't Talk Socialism

Without first studying it, however, you can do the most harm. There are three men who are now in jail on the right side of the street. They are: Mrs. Elizabeth Gorman, who lived on the third floor with her daughter, Mary, were missing. Wrapping blankets about their heads, the policemen entered and found both women unconscious in their rooms. Both recovered after they were carried down. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

Thomas G. Hunt
Maker and Importer of
TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS
480 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan

ERECTORS LAY GRIP ON UNION LABOR MEN

(Continued from page 1.) Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ill., business agent. Andrew J. Kavanaugh, arrested at Springfield, Ill. Murray L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill., financial secretary local union. Herman G. Seiffert, arrested at Milwaukee. George Anderson, Cleveland, ironworker. William Shupe, or Schoupe, Chicago, ironworker. James Coughlin, Chicago, ironworker. Charles Wachtmeister, Detroit, business agent. Fred Mooney, ironworker, arrested at Duluth, Minn. Frank J. Murphy, Detroit, former business agent. Spurgeon P. Meadows, Indianapolis, business agent District Council, International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Charles N. Reum, business agent and secretary of the Minneapolis Building Trades Council.

Sequence of McNamara's Tale.

The men arrested yesterday were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Indianapolis following testimony of Orta McNamara, and each one of them will be taken to that city to testify there in regard to a series of explosions which have taken place in the last six years, and which the National Erectors' Association charges up to organized labor, and more especially to the bridge and structural iron workers.

Two of the three New York labor men in Manhattan were arrested on warrants issued by United States Commissioner Alexander. Frank C. Webb, Patrick F. Farrell, and Daniel J. Brophy are former members of the Executive Committee of the Structural Iron Workers' Union. Brophy is a former business agent of Brooklyn Local 25. Webb and Farrell were arraigned at 10 o'clock yesterday morning before Commissioner Alexander. They are charged in the indictments in conspiring with John J. and James B. McNamara, Orta McNamara, and many others, to violate sections 232-5 of the Criminal Code of the United States by transporting dynamite and nitroglycerine in passenger cars from State to State. The facts are alleged to have been committed between December, 1908, and the date of the indictment. The penalty fixed for the crime is two years' imprisonment or \$10,000 fine, or both.

Farrell is 50 years old and gray-haired. He lives at 214 East 36th street. Webb is 45 years old, and lives at 1901 Lexington avenue. Brophy is 42, and lives at 592 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, and was found in bed at 5:30 o'clock in the morning by the detectives.

The indictment against Brophy prefers the specified charge that he aided and abetted the transportation of dynamite on a train at Indianapolis on January 2, 1911. It further alleges that he performed like illegal acts on various other occasions not specified.

Brophy was taken into custody he made sensational charges against Detective William J. Burns. He said that his arrest was cooked up by Burns, who tried to get Brophy to testify against the McNamaras. Burns, Brophy said, had sent his son to see him and persuade him to testify against the brothers.

"My hands are clean," Brophy said. "I represented the iron workers at Indianapolis for six years. When I got through I didn't own any saloons or race horses. I went back to work. My skirts are clean."

The indictments returned against the indicted labor leaders charge a conspiracy for the unlawful transportation of explosives on trains in interstate commerce.

The text of the indictment follows: "That on December 1, 1906, the defendants unlawfully, knowingly, willfully and feloniously did then and there conspire, at Indianapolis, Indiana, with certain divers persons, whose names are unknown, to commit an offense against the United States, to wit: to transport, carry and convey explosives; to wit: dynamite and nitroglycerine between a place in the United States and other places in the United States upon and in vehicles then and there used and employed in transporting passengers by land and water."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—President Ryan, of the Iron Workers, made the following statement after his arrest today: "I desire to say to the public and to the satisfaction of my friends, both in the union and outside union circles, that I am innocent of knowingly violating any law of the United States or any law of any State in the union. Therefore, I have no fear of a trial, and I am absolutely confident that I will be able to prove myself innocent of any criminal charge whatsoever before any fair minded court and jury in the country."

Gompers Not Implicated. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, president and secretary respectively of the American Federation of Labor, are not involved in the batch of indictments handed down at Indianapolis last week as a result of the Federal Grand Jury's investigation into the dynamite cases. It was learned at the Department of Justice today that no evidence was obtained in the investigation implicating either Gompers or Morrison. Morrison was a witness before the Grand Jury before the indictments were handed down. Gompers was not summoned before the Grand Jury as a witness. Officers of the Department of Justice declined today to comment on the dynamite cases. Attorney General Wickersham may make a public statement on the subject tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Four union men were arrested in this city today and were arraigned before United States Commissioner Ward A. Foote. They waived examination and gave

MUSIC

"Music must take rank as the highest of the arts—as the one which more than any other ministers to human welfare."—H. Thurt Spencer.

SCHUMANN TRIO PRESENTS FIRST CONCERT PROGRAM UNDER AUSPICES OF MUNICIPALITY OF NEWARK.

Instrumental concerts were for the first time introduced into the free lecture system held under the auspices of the Department of Education of Newark, N. J., last night, when a program was rendered at the East Side High School, on Van Buren street.

The Schumann Trio, consisting of piano, violin and cello, made a pleasing impression with several classical works which were very well rendered. Rubinstein's trio in B-flat; a Mendelssohn Andante and "Liebesgarten" by Schumann were the ensemble offerings. Other numbers were two Hungarian dances by Brahms, a gavotte by Grieg, and the Bolero by Arden, each being played with precision and vigor.

The audience showed its appreciation and applauded warmly. The success of this initial attempt to familiarize the workers and general public with the great masterpieces of chamber music augurs well for the continuance of the plan. Many little folk were present in the audience, and followed the program with studious attention.

MAJOR RAY NAMED IN ARMY SCANDAL

Details of Intrigue With Subordinate's Wife Are Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Details of an army scandal of sensational circumstances were made public today when the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department received the confidential letters by which an employee of the Paymaster's Department accused Major B. E. Ray of an intrigue with a subordinate's wife.

The committee is investigating charges that Ray was continued in office without a court-martial because of "political pull."

Colonel George F. Downey, Deputy Paymaster General, testified today that he received a letter from one of Ray's clerks on June 25, 1910, making these charges.

"Within the past few days," the letter says, "something forced me to the belief that there was something wrong. Last night I had an all-night talk with my wife and she finally confessed to me that she had on several occasions had an affair with Major Ray—that for the first few months I was assigned he had forced her attentions on her, had done everything in his power."

The letter further alleged that Major Ray at San Francisco told the wife of the subordinate that her husband would lose his position.

"I consider Major Ray's actions as particularly unworthy those of an officer and a gentleman, and particularly ungrateful," the writer declares, "in view of the fact that during his trouble in Manila I was the only friend he had in the pay department here, and I have nursed both he and Mrs. Ray during illness. You can readily see that my daily association with Major Ray is almost unbearable and that every time I look him in the face I want to kill him, and the continuance of our relations is impossible."

The writer, whose name was withheld, asked for a transfer to another department. Later the writer asked that the letter be destroyed, saying that he had talked over the matter with the parties concerned. In another communication to General Whipple he declared that Ray had "acknowledged what I wrote some time since."

In still another letter, a conclusion "I consider Major Ray a dangerous man, who would not hesitate to do his best friend an irreparable injury to further his own interests or plans."

As a result of these charges Major Ray was reprimanded, and adjudged amenable to court-martial. This court-martial was never held, because President Taft, on July 7, wrote from Beverly, declaring that the facts ought to be kept on the record, and the demoralizing effect the airing of such a scandal would have on the army.

bond in \$5,000 each to appear in Indianapolis, where they were indicted on one State on March 12.

All of the parties are connected with the Amalgamated Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. They are Richard H. Houlihan, financial secretary of the union; James Cooney, business agent; James Coughlin, former business agent, and William Shupe, financial agent.

The charge against them is that they conspired to transport dynamite from one State to another in violation of the Interstate Commerce Law. The same charge is made against all the defendants.

Darrow Scores a Point.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14.—Clarence Darrow scored a point today when Judge George H. Hutton ruled that the testimony of Lecompte Davis, before the Grand Jury, which indicated Darrow for bribery, must be included in the transcript delivered to the defense by the Prosecuting Attorney.

The more important points of whether the transcript shall include the testimony of all witnesses before the jury will not be decided until February 23, when Judge Hutton will fix the date for Darrow's trial. He had intended to set the date today, but the controversy over the sufficiency of the transcript caused him to postpone action.

Six jurors were sworn today to try A. R. Maple, charged with attempting to dynamite the Hall of Records. The remaining six jurors probably will be selected tomorrow.

There were no developments here in connection with the nation-wide arrests today. A. L. McCormick, United States District Attorney, expects no arrests here.

PHILHARMONIC

Society of New York.—JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. Carnegie Hall, Tonight & Tomorrow At. Soloists, ADRIANO ANTONI, Pianist. Dvorak Posthumous symph. 1st Time. Sunday Aft. Soloists, Katharine Godson.

SOME HINTS TO BOXING PROBERS

By JOHN J. HAAS.

Maybe it wouldn't be amiss to mention to the members of the New York State Athletic Commission in view of the fact that proceedings are being instituted against the management of the National Sporting Club's directorate, that there are some other institutions around here which would also bear a little investigation, which might prove interesting to those engaged in the ferreting out of men who occupy a double position in the management of boxing clubs.

In plainer words, Attorney General Thomas Carmody has been deputized by the Boxing Commission to investigate the alleged fact that Tom O'Rourke has violated the ruling made by Commissioners Dixon and O'Neil, in that he has acted as manager of a certain boxer while acting in the capacity of promoter of the National Sporting Club, at the same time.

Gil Boag, of the Madison Square A. C., which holds bouts at frequent intervals at Sulzer's Harlem Casino, at 127th street and Second avenue, has never publicly denied that he has given up the reins as head of that club, even though it is known throughout the United States that he is active manager of One-Round Hogan, the California lightweight. Boag has recently come back to this city after being on tour with his protegee, Jimmy Johnson, who is usually seen busy around the Fairmont A. C. on nights of boxing, is another fellow whom many believe is equally guilty of acting in a dual position.

Johnson has gained admission for, or else, personally, has issued names in the time and over to "deadheads" in the ring, and still, as it appears on the surface, is heavily interested in the doling of the Bronx organizations, though he has a "stable" of fighters under his "wings." Joe Coster, of Brooklyn; Bill Watkins, of Chicago, and Jim Smith, of Westchester, are at least a few of the "boys" he takes "charge" of, or did till a very recent date.

The McMahon brothers, controlling the Empire A. C., uptown, are another pair of slick articles, whom many think are engaged in a double game. It has been hinted pretty strongly that they control the destinies of several ambitious youngsters who push the mits in the squared ring. Young Hickey, it has been stated, is managed by Jess McMahon.

Jim Buckley, presumed head of the Sharkey Athletic Club, is another far-seeing individual, who requires a little investigation, on suspicious grounds. Buckley handles, or did, after ruling was made, a big heavy-weight, who fights under the nom de plume of Soldier Delaney. Maybe he has given him up lately on account of the unskillfulness of the soldier boy being copped so often with a knock-out punch, but the fact remains that he was coaching him less than three months ago, long after the restriction was made of officials being connected with a club and handling fighters together.

By the way, William Brown, "boss" of Brown's gymnasium, on West 23d street, also acts as referee of the clashes at his club regularly. This is supposed to be a clear violation of the Brooklyin Beach A. C. manages Young "Leary, among many others, and Bill Newman, of the New Polo A. C., has been doing the matching for Carl Morris, the massive heavyweight.

BOXING COMMISSIONERS PASS ON MANY CASES

The regular meeting was held by the New York State Athletic Commission at their offices at 41 Park road yesterday afternoon. The commission heard many different complaints and charges and disposed of all in quick order.

The most serious charge of all was made by Tom Dyer, an English middleweight, who made grave charges against the Long Acre Athletic Club. Dyer claimed that he had made a contract with the management in which he was to get 25 per cent of the total receipts taken in at the box office last Saturday night in his bout with Billy West. Dyer stated also that he had to post \$25 as a forfeit that he would sell \$150 worth of tickets, and was taxed an additional sum of \$4 for newspaper expenses, though no bill has yet been rendered him, showing just how that money had been expended. Dyer received at the expiration of his bout, \$26.99, out of which he had to pay a second in his corner \$1, leaving him \$25.99 to the good, and that he had previously paid out for "press notices." He had lost his original forfeit money because he had failed in disposing of the required amount of "pasteboards."

Commissioners O'Neil and Dixon felt that Dyer had been grossly imposed upon, especially in the light of his recent arrival to these shores, and absolutely friendless, and ordered that the Long Acre's officials be notified to the effect that \$65.46 was due Dyer as proper compensation according to the agreement made by both parties, less the amount paid him already.

Terry McGovern had a complaint recorded against him by M. J. Daly, president of the Governor's A. C., of Brooklyin. Daly averred that the time fighter had assaulted him without any provocation on February 12. A letter was sent to McGovern directing him to appear on the charge preferred. Terry was until lately the club's official referee.

Deputy Attorney General William McQuaid sent in a letter to the commission asking for the testimony in the case of Abe Attell, so he can compare the testimony all around in his probing of the National Sporting Club and also Tom O'Rourke's alleged connection with it. The Queensboro A. C., of Long Island, was granted a license.

The Brooklyin Beach A. C. pressed a complaint against Frankie Pass in that he failed to meet Jackie Doyle as arranged. Pass claimed sickness prevented him making the date. The complaint will be dismissed in case Pass can produce a doctor's certificate.

William Neuman, in charge of the Long Acre Club, stated vehemently last night that he would be thoroughly vindicated by the Boxing Commission when he got through testifying in his own behalf this afternoon. Neuman has been subpoenaed to appear before the board today on account of the charge made against him by Dyer. Neuman denied the charge, and the other hand claiming to have lived up honestly to the contract signed by him and his accuser.

NATIONAL LEAGUE TO FIGHT OUTLAW CLUBS

The National League baseball men, in session at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, provided for a "war fund," with which to cope with the outlaw movements in future. The magnates voted to deduct from the champion club's receipts in the world's series each week \$25 per cent. If this rule had been in effect last fall, for instance, John T. Brush, of the New York Club, which received \$300,000 from the world's series, would have paid more than \$200,000 into the league's treasury. In addition to this fund, to be collected annually, each National League club will be assessed to the extent of \$5,000, "to cover league expenses," a total of \$40,000. Out of the latter amount must be paid the salaries and traveling expenses of officials and the rent of local headquarters and other expenses.

Although the magnates declared that they did not fear the United States League and the Columbian League, which have been organized this winter, it was evident that they were looking ahead and were anxious to fortify themselves in the event of real opposition. The American League has adopted a similar rule so that the big fellows can work in harmony in case of strife.

COURTS WAR ON WAIST STRIKERS

One Unionist Gets 10 Days in Work-house and Others Are Fined for Rows With Scabs.

Magistrate Corrigan, in the Men's Night Court, last night showed his "Carlike hand, which is ever ready to mete out justice" to strikers, when he sent a striking waist maker to the work-house for ten days on the charge of assaulting a scab whom he followed on the way home and who was arrested at the steps of the elevated station of 106th street and Third avenue. The strikers' strike for an adjournment until Jacob Panken, attorney for the union, who came up to try the case, but Corrigan refused the request and sent the boy to the workhouse without even giving him time to secure counsel or put in a defense.

Magistrate Herrmann, in the Women's Night Court, was also busy imposing fines on strikers who were arrested on the steps of a church on West 23d street in a row with scabs employed by Henry E. Postmark, 135 West 22d street. Sadie Siegel was fined \$5 on a charge of assaulting a scab, Sadie Tannenbaum was fined \$3 on a charge of scratching a scab with her hairpin, and Mollie Horowitz was fined \$1 for taking part in the free for all fight.

Nettie Bearman, of 338 East 10th street, who was arrested on a charge of biting of a finger of an Italian scab, Myrta Alter, in the fight on the church steps, was held for examination in the Jefferson Market Court this morning. Judge Panken said Miss Bearman did not bite the scab's finger and she was arrested merely because she was an active member of the union and was always on hand.

But Magistrate Herrmann told him to present the arguments in court this morning.

GAMES TO START AT 2:30.

Fans Will Have to Make Earlier Get-away to Ball Games.

It was learned yesterday that the baseball games at the Polo Grounds this season will start at 2:30, instead of 4 o'clock, as formerly.

There has always been pronounced dissatisfaction with the later hour, but the fear that the change would lessen the gate receipts was the reason given for not inaugurating this policy before. Practically all the games in the West began at 3 p. m., and there has been an old-time fallacy in New York that the moment the Stock Exchanges close Wall Street moves on mass to the ball parks.

DRAMA

PAUL ORLENEF AND HIS RUSSIAN PLAYERS TO GIVE A SPECIAL PROFESSIONAL MATINEE OF "GHOSTS" NEXT SATURDAY.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN ACTOR IS TO APPEAR AT THE HUDSON. NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST IN LOCAL THEATRICALS.

By William Mailly.

On Saturday afternoon next, February 17, Paul Orlefen and his Russian company will give the only matinee performance of their season at the Russian Theater (formerly the Garibaldi), when Ibsen's "Ghosts" will be given. This will be a professional matinee, since it is arranged by special request of a large number of members of the theatrical profession, and of many literary people who are admirers of Orlefen. These people have not as yet had an opportunity of seeing this season "Ghosts" as it is performed by the Russian Players, and especially Orlefen's powerful impersonation of Oswald.

Saturday's matinee will commence promptly at 2:30, and seats are now on sale.

This evening, Thursday, and on Saturday evening, Hauptmann's "Michael Kramer" will be repeated, and tomorrow, Friday evening, Dostofsky's "Crime and Punishment" will be given.

The Russian Theater is situated at 31-25 East 4th street, between the Bowery and Lafayette street, one block from Broadway, and is reached by subway, Astor place station, the Third avenue "L" 9th street station, or the Broadway and Third avenue surface lines.

The following announcement has been received: "Nicholas Orlof, the Russian actor, who played with Paul Orlefen in 'Chosen People,' will appear in a new dramatic drama, entitled 'Vengeance,' adapted from the Russian by Herman Bernstein and staged by George K. Toland, at the Hudson Theater, on Tuesday afternoon, February 26, at 3 o'clock. 'Vengeance' was produced in St. Petersburg last year and ran for more than 150 nights, with Mr. Orlof in the leading role. Mr. Orlof will portray the same character here with a cast of competent American actors."

During the engagement of "Everywoman," which will begin at the Herald Square Theater next Monday, three matinees will be given each week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The afternoon performances on Tuesday and Thursday will be at popular prices, with the entire lower floor at 31 and the entire balcony 37 cents. The Saturday matinee prices will be the same as at the evening performances.

During the engagement of Liebler & Co.'s centenary celebration revival of "Oliver Twist" at the New Amsterdam Theater there will be on exhibition in the theater various odds and ends pertaining to Dickens. There will be interesting odd prints and playbills and costumes and properties belonging to famous Bills, Nancys and Fagins of the past. Most of this material has been lent by prominent collectors.

Following the success of "A Slice of Life," a playlet given at the Empire Theater, Charles Frohman yesterday received word from the author, J. M. Barrie, that he would furnish Mr. Frohman with at least one one-act novelty for each season. Mr. Barrie wrote that he was completing a fifty minute play that would be particularly fitting for Maude Adams.

"The Greyhound," a new American play by Paul Armstrong and Wilson Mizner, will be produced at the Astor Theater on Monday, February 26, by Wagenhals & Kemper. The scenes are laid on a transatlantic steamship movement about fifty are employed in the presentation.

The next attraction at Daly's Theater will be Cyril Scott in "The Fatted Calf," the new comedy which was seen for the first time on Monday night in Albany. The piece is to be presented under the management of William A. Brady, Ltd. On the program the play will be described as "an optimistic comedy."

The cast that will support Mme. Simone in Rostand's "The Lady of Dreams" at the Hudson Theater will include Elaine Inescourt, an English actress; Julian L'Estrange, and A. E. Anson.

COMING LABOR WAR WORRIES GEORGE V

Lays Stress Upon Likelihood of General Miners' Strike.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The social unrest, as indicated by the serious labor troubles which have greatly interfered with British industry during the past year and which now threaten to culminate in a general miners' strike on March 1, is a source of the utmost concern to King George, who made this very plain in the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament today.

He stated that while the situation was serious and was causing him "grave concern," he had hopes that conditions could be so adjusted that the miners' strike would be prevented and that labor generally could be pacified.

No speech from the throne for many years had been awaited with such absorbing public interest. Blank disappointment, however, was visible over the colorlessness of the King's references to the historic legislation mapped out by the government. The speech was a short one.

The King said of leading measures: "A measure for the better government of Ireland will be submitted to you.

"A bill will be laid before you to terminate the establishment of the church in Wales and make provision for its temporalities.

"Proposals will be brought forward for the amendment of the law with respect to the franchise and the registration of electors."

This was all he had to say about the three measures which, if they become law, will radically alter the constitution and history of the United Kingdom.

The King made no mention of British relations with Germany and did not allude in any way to Viscount Lansdowne's recent trip to Berlin, about which there has been so much speculation.

The most interesting reference to foreign affairs was the clause in his address relating to China, when he said: "I am sure that the crisis in China may soon be terminated satisfactorily by the establishment of a stable form of government conforming with the views of the Chinese people. My government will continue to observe an attitude of strict non-interference while taking all the necessary steps to protect British life and property. I fully recognize that the leaders on both sides in China have shown every desire to subordinate the lives and interests of foreigners resident in that empire."

It developed during the debate in the House of Commons on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which was moved immediately after the close of the King's speech, and by subsequent explanation by A. Bonar Law, the opposition leader in the House, that the Unionists, if they get back into power before the National Insurance Law goes into operation, will repeal it with a view of reconsidering some of the provisions. If they are returned to power after the law goes into effect, they will amend it in a drastic manner.

The government intends to make the act operative in July, but the position is an anomalous one. The government, owing to the hostility to the details of the act, was compelled to take the platform in a campaign in its favor, although the law is already on the statute books. The opposition to the law is not altogether a partisan one, and many believe that it will result in furnishing an opportunity for the repeal of the law.

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The Failure of Regulation

By Charles Edward Russell.

This great strike abounds in great lessons—lessons in heroism, solidarity, self-sacrifice, the essential unity of the workers' cause everywhere, and the growing sympathy that is beginning to unite us all in the same ties.

The one thing that I want to point out here is that the strike is conclusive evidence of the utter failure of Regulation, Philanthropy, Better Conditions, or any other good natured palliative to accomplish the least good in the present industrial crisis.

The operatives in the Lawrence mills were working long hours for small pay.

This is a situation that is more and more forcing itself upon the attention of society. Slowly the well-fed and comfortable are beginning to understand that for them to have full stomachs does not mean general prosperity nor show that all is going well with the nation. Slowly they are beginning to suspect that to have great masses of underfed and overworked populations is a matter really more important than the latest style in menu cards.

Some of these people are beginning to suspect that really, you know, something ought to be done. Of course it would never do to abolish the source and cause of the trouble, because that would interfere with the sacred profit system by which the crust of society is supported. But something ought to be done, you know.

So they undertook to do something in the case of the overworked and underfed mill workers of Massachusetts by reducing legally the hours of the women and children employed in the textile mills.

Nothing could have better pleased the mill owners.

It gave them a chance to reduce wages and to limit production.

On the plea that the labor of the women and children affected by the new law was essential to the labor of the men employed in the mills, the employers reduced all the hours to the limit set by the new law for women and children, and reduced wages accordingly.

So the net result of the philanthropy of the better classes is this terrible strike and all the resulting suffering.

In this case and in every other case regulative and restrictive measures are only a cruel and preposterous failure. They work never the least possible good; in most instances they work infinite harm.

The mill owners welcomed the strike. Nothing could have better suited their purposes. They had been piling up a surplus of products unconsumed. To close the mills would have involved them in unpleasant complications with the stockholders and unpleasantly affected the prices of their stocks in the market.

This constituted a serious difficulty, and always does. Take a moment to consider it.

When a mill company voluntarily closes down the price of its stock invariably falls heavily in the market, because an impression is created that the mill is in a bad way.

But many stockholders have deposited the stock as collateral for loans. The banks now call upon these for additional collateral.

That makes the stockholders hot and angry and they invariably fall with their complaints upon the mill management.

But a mill that is closed down by reason of a strike is in a very different position. The financial authorities know perfectly well that with the assistance of the militia, police and Pinkertons the strike can easily be broken and the workers driven back to their work where they belong. Therefore the price of the stock does not decline much and the banks do not call for more collateral.

But in the meantime the surplus of products can be reduced a little and the growing specter of surplus production be laid for a while.

For here as in so many other instances what is behind the real situation is this monstrous and inconceivable absurdity of the present system that provides an unconsumed surplus of products on one hand and on the other keeps vast masses of people from the very products that they need.

Holding Out

By Ernest Poole.

Here is something I saw years ago in the stockyards strike in Chicago. I haven't been to Lawrence, but I don't need to go to know that about the same thing is happening there. For it is always happening.

As press agent for the strikers I had access to their homes. This talk about tenement snobbishness is largely piffle. Make good with the tenements—all you comfortable visitors—and the tenements will take you in. All I had done was to give some small help—a muckraker's pen—to the busy strike committee. And inside of a week we were friends.

One hot August night I dropped in at the home of a young Irishman who before the strike had been employed as a night watchman in the yards. We had heard that he had been approached by one of the packers' secret agents and I wanted to get his story.

Chapter I was in two parts—in one cradle—twins. They had been born since the strike began. They were about two weeks old, and

about fifteen inches long, and had perfectly enormous heads. And when their mother looked up from their faces to mine I said I had never seen anything like 'em. And I hadn't—they were in a muckraker's line.

Chapter II—the mother. A distinctly appealing and likable mother—aged 20. Figure now weak and frail, face tired, hollows under the eyes. Worry looking out of the eyes. No mother's milk for Chapter I.

Chapter III—An August night in Packingtown. The small frame cottage was close to the yards. And however bungling the scabs might be in there, even A. M. Simons was forced to give them credit for one thing they actually did produce—the yards still sent out smells. And the smells hung heavy in the heat. And the Packingtown infant death rate is no thing to smile at.

Chapter IV—\$3.80. That was all the home had left.

Chapter V. The man had been a watchman earning \$85 a month. Nobody had called him out on strike. He might have kept his job and still been called no names. But he said that when the boys came out he didn't feel exactly like making a guardian angel of himself for scabs.

Chapter VI. Having doubtless learned about Chapter I, a packer's agent had come to him late the night before and had offered him not \$85 a month but \$5 a day if he would come back. He had once worked on the killing floor, and the killing floor needed a few real men. And he was one—and had made this plain as day to the agent all the way downstairs. He smiled as he told me about it.

Chapter VII. His wife smiled, too.

Now add 'em up. Twins—no mother's milk—August—stifling heat and smells—\$3.80—an offer of five easy dollars a day—and the agent all the way downstairs. And add to this the mother's smile.

And after this—Chapter VIII. The twins didn't die—they lived right on. And they were both so ignorant of Marx that they didn't sit up in their cradle and chant. "We are saved—as we nearly died—through class conscious solidarity."

It's like that now in Lawrence. Babies, twins and triplets, for all I know. And their fathers and their mothers, their big brothers, and their sisters, are still holding out. And some have been offered good cash to come back—be sure of that. And they are refusing—be sure of that—all the way downstairs—though it's hard to refuse with a cradle around. But it's always like that—at any moment, day or night—in some spot on this awakening globe.

And whoever you are who have read this brief yarn—whether you help in this struggle or not—whether you can but won't—or would but can't—or can and will—you may be sure that today and tonight all over the country workers are going down into their pockets to help—in dollars or cents, as the case may be. For they are like that. They themselves hold out on strikes and they help their comrades to do the same. For they know that though this business of shaking off chains is hard—the time will come, and is not far off—when there will be an end of this. And the end will be worth the price that was paid—though the price was fearfully heavy.

In Lawrence

Have you ever been in Lawrence? Have you ever seen the city? It is enough to make all humanity go on strike.

It is a slatternly city sprawling on the banks of one of the most beautiful of New England rivers, and at the most beautiful portion of the river. But the beauty of the river has been transmuted into profits, and you have to reconstruct it mentally. There are the great mills, with their clanging or whizzing and buzzing machinery. There are the reeking tenements—and the "little homes," owned by some of the better paid workers.

If you knew the tragedy that is bound up in the ownership of those little homes, how they pass from one temporary, heavily-burdened "owner" to another, how the workers sweat blood paying the usurious price for them, how the mill owners, who have a string on those homes, exact or extort or hammer out a few more dollars through the sale of "homes," you would cheerfully "break" them up. But as an animal will defend its lair, so will the workers defend their homes. The difference is that the workers pay an enormous price for doing it.

Most of those homes in Lawrence are a disgrace to humanity. They are a blot on civilization, a disfigurement of the landscape and a pestiferous menace to the community.

We'll have to put those homes of Lawrence out of business.

In their place we'll have to put decent human habitations.

Do not imagine, even for a moment, that there are not beautiful "residences" there. Lots of them. They are maintained by the warped, the twisted, shriveled, shrunken, sway-backed workers. That is what the worker becomes. There will come tough, sturdy Canucks, stolid Slovaks, sturdy fibered Italian peasants. The mills can do for any of them. They can dry the marrow out of the bones, the courage out of the heart, the fire out of the brain. But they support much of the culture of New England.

Free to Be Slaves

By Henry W. Layburn.

What a happy state of affairs we free American citizens have. We say this is the land of liberty and noble manhood, with opportunity for all. Now is that so? How free are we and what are we free to do? We are free to be slaves to our employers, but we are not free to make the very best equipped men of ourselves. Our need of food, clothing and shelter makes it impossible for the majority of us to properly prepare our minds and bodies because of the fierce struggle that we have to engage in for existence. A few of us do not know what it is to want for anything, but the vast majority are disinherited sons. Our economic system, which admits a few men to control for their private gain the necessities of life, makes these conditions. If we start out handicapped what chance have we if, constantly, obstacles are put in our way on our journey through life?

The Fangs of the Monster at Lawrence

By Margaret H. Sanger.

As soon as you board the train for Lawrence at Boston, you are aware that war is going on about you somewhere not far off. Dozens of soldiers in uniform, relieved for a few hours of such laborious work as waiting for trouble are seen strutting in and out of the railway trains, pompous and important as defenders of the bosses and private property.

When you get to Lawrence, on every corner are soldiers with guns bayoneted, ready at a moment's notice to plunge this deadly instrument into the living flesh of the working men or women who have rebelled against these degrading conditions of wage slavery which has reduced them and their families to human machines used only to pile up enormous profits for the bosses of the mills.

All of these soldiers were very young men, ranging in looks from 18 to 21 years of age, immature and unsophisticated, as characterless as any youth who longs for life and adventure at this age usually is. As they stood on the corners dancing up and down in the biting cold, it is hoped they may realize what tools they really are, and being hired assassins of the bosses is more adventure than they wish. One man told of the arrest of Ettor. A large crowd of people had gathered together when the cry of "halt" came imperatively from the guards. The man said he felt the bayonet at his back, yet he was powerless to move. Had the crowd pushed him further this would have been plunged into his back.

Many of these young men are students of Harvard University.

The president of Harvard is said to be one of the mill owners.

Again many of these soldiers are sons of working men and women who are themselves going through the same poverty and struggles as the textile workers.

The time has come to educate these boys, to remind them to what class they belong, and when they realize this they will refuse to murder their working brothers, to serve as hirelings to prop up the profit system, which bases its existence upon the tears and blood of the famished workers.

The Lawrence strike is no ordinary strike. The mill owners realized this. They could see that it contained the essence of revolution, and knowing that, no time was wasted in sending the militia to the spot at once.

When the Religious Forward Movement can no longer shield it from the revolutionary thought, after arbitration boards have been discarded by the workers, then stripped of all pretense and hypocrisy capitalism shows its fangs of despotism and murder by appearing upon the scene to protect its tottering structure with glistening bayonets and rapid-fire guns to mow down the workers, if necessary, in order to cling to its stolen property.

The Coming of the Children

By Jane A. Roulston.

Was it an army's martial tread
That beat through the traffic's sullen roar?
And was it the shouting of warriors' dread
That the icy blasts of the North wind bore?

Nay, 'twas but the patter of little feet
And children's voices clear and sweet,
Loud rang their call o'er the city's din:
"We are the strikers, and we shall win!"

Set cold and weary in stranger-land,
They faced the tumult with dauntless mien;
All the mad crowd's joy they could understand,
For they knew their place in this wild new scene.

O'er the stones of the city street
Swift moved the willing little feet,
And their answering shout pierced the deafening din:
"We are the strikers, and we shall win!"

Ye tyrants tremble! For never yet
Since ye set your mark on this planet fair
Have hosts so mighty your path beset:
For the workers' children are everywhere.

And they know their place in the world's great gait,
Hark to the ring of their battle shout!
"Down with the ramparts of want and sin!
We are the strikers and we shall win!"

The Mother's Point of View

By Meta L. Stern.

It was a splendid manifestation of working class solidarity, of a true spirit of comradeship, when working men and women of New York City opened their hearts and homes to the children of the Lawrence strikers.

"Let me have one of the children," wrote a poor Russian Jewish tailor from Brownsville: "my own family have been victims of religious persecution in Russia, but we will be just as happy to take a Christian child as a Jewish one. Send us one, regardless of race, creed or color, and we will love it and care for it as for our own."

"I have three children of my own and only earn \$20 a week," was the message received from a Hungarian carpenter, "but I told my wife where three months are fed a fourth will not go hungry, so please send us one of the Lawrence children."

A German workingman's wife, who is the janitress in a large apartment house and works hard all day, had been giving every evening last week to the making of little dresses and underwear for the child she was to adopt temporarily. All afternoon Saturday she stood in the cold around Grand Central Station waiting for "her little girl" to arrive, and her heart went out to this unknown child that needed her love and her care with true motherliness of the highest order, a motherliness sufficiently great and warm to embrace children not of her own flesh and blood.

You, who speak of Socialism as breaking up the home, take notice that hundreds of Socialists, poor, hard-working men and women, are coming forward to give homes to these unfortunate children, whose own homes have been broken up by the barbarous rule of capitalism.

There are thousands of little girls and boys, just as good and sweet and pure, just as lovable and precious as yours and mine, sister women in comfortable homes! But these little girls and boys are cold and hungry and neglected, they are on the verge of starvation. Why? Because their parents are not working. Be-

cause, for many weeks, not a cent of earnings has come into those Lawrence homes to pay for food and fuel and clothing. And why are they not working? Why do they not toil to earn their children's bread? Because even while they worked they barely earned enough to keep body and soul together, and when they were threatened by a reduction in wages it meant work and starvation. That is why they left their looms and spindles and struck. The strike of the textile workers in Lawrence is a strike for bread. Under appalling conditions men and women are holding out in the hope of winning better conditions for the future. They are suffering cold and hunger and privations in the anticipation of a little more food and warmth and simple creature comforts when the strike shall have been won. The men and women can hold out. They can suffer and fight on. A whole life of toil and poverty has hardened them to endure suffering. But there is one thing they cannot endure, one thing that drives them mad: the hunger cry of the children.

Picture it, mothers in comfortable homes, your little children crying for bread and you not able to feed them! Not the mill owners nor the scabs, not the police, nor the militia were able to break the Lawrence strike. But the hunger cry of the children might have broken it. That is why the workers of other cities came to the rescue. That is why they said to the Lawrence strikers, send us your children and our homes shall be their homes. We shall share our food with them and clothe them and care for them until your strike is won. And the children are coming, hundreds of them, to New York and Philadelphia, to the homes of fellow workers, to the arms of fathers and mothers of the working class. More of them must come, all of them must come, that the hunger cry of the children shall no more be heard in Lawrence, that the men and women who are striking for bread may march on free and untrammelled to their victory.

Mothers in comfortable homes, whose own children are clothed and fed and housed, protected and loved, you all must come forward and do your share to care for the children of Lawrence! Let the spirit of motherly love, that has radiated warmth and joy through ages of darkness and cruelty, go forth to them! We all are part of the same body social, and if little children go hungry and if men and women by hard, honest labor cannot earn a decent living, we all bear a share of the social responsibility. Let us shoulder that responsibility! Let us make the cause of the men and women who are striking for bread our own! Open wide your hearts and homes to the children of Lawrence! They are your children and mine.

The Children's Crusade

By Sydney Greenbie.

And when their hats came off to wave respect,
And when the cheers rose out above the noise,
'Twas not in greeting of our great elect,
But simply homeless, outcast girls and boys.

No cardinals who buy their robes in Rome,
No princes there, nor dukes in proud array,
No steel propped lords with legal lackeys came
To force these greetings from this crowd today.

Five centuries ago ten thousand children filed
As out of Hamelin town by piper led,
To wrest Christ's tomb which "pagan" hands
defiled,
And calm their hearts o'er which resentment
spread.

The cause we know: their fate was sadder still;
Their tragic trail: the slave mart's final call
Rings through the air of time its hateful will:
Comes as a voice of mourning to us all.

And yet they went but at emotion's zest,
Were driven thence by calls of an empty
tomb;
And Christ, they said, well judged these children's
quest:
And raised their parents' hearts' impending
gloom.

Today the curtain rises on another scene,
And thousands flock to see the new-born
show:
Ten thousand parents, one mighty host serene,
Have asked their children on a march to go.

Have sent their young ones to implore the
lands
For warmth and guidance till their mothers'
breast
Can fill with milk, and restful lay their hands
That needs must painless be to do them
best.

Two hundred homeless babes crusading went—
Our times indeed are trying babies' souls,
While parents suffer plagues most flagellant
Their babes are marching toward their
parents' goals.

'Tis Better to Die

By M. J. Connolly.

Is life but to slave and to starve that the few
Like Nero may revel? Despite all we do
To fill earth with plenty, they dole us a crust,
And that as though we were but cattle that
must

Be foddered and sheltered at the smallest cost,
So none of their power to exploit us be lost.
From earliest years we've toiled, and toil still,
O God! Must we ever be grist for the mill?

Too long the brute life they've compelled us to
live,
Contending like beasts for the little they give
To feed us and warm us. Is the grave the goal?
Are we beasts of burden? No! We have a
soul!

Awake, then, my brothers, and fight for your
lives—
Your soul's salvation—your children, your
wives!
'Tis beasts they'd make of us. The price is too
high.

If we have the MEN

Driven to Despair

By Theresa Malkiel.

"Shoot if you will!" shouted a young woman, unbuttoning her shabby coat and facing the threatening militiamen. The woman in question did not belong to any gang of desperadoes, not even to the army of unfortunate street walkers. She was an honest, hard-working woman who had spent the best years of her life in the woolen mills of Lawrence, Mass.

At the age of 12 she obtained work there at \$4 per week. She worked until she was 20, succeeded in receiving \$1 more per week when she first started. About that time she fell in love with a bright young fellow who worked at her side for the same wage—\$5 week.

The two had struggled and suffered all their life, had never before known what love and devotion meant. The new bliss which came to them during the long weary hours at the mill transformed their whole existence. The shone brighter through the dirty mill windows, the coarse food tasted sweeter, the hard work felt softer—what wonder that they had joined their lot—to work, suffer, exist and, possible, die together.

From the mill they went to a minister the next morning back to the mill together. Ten dollars for two went much further than \$5 for one; it became a bit easier to live. Before the year was over, while the young wife was at her loom, a baby girl was born to her. Mother and child were carried to the dingy room which the two called home. The doctor, the few delicacies and a few other incidentals, drained their pockets, drove them to debt.

A week later, 6 a. m., the young mother lifted her shivering infant and carried it off to neighbor, where, in company with two others, for the sum of 10 cents, it was cared for by an old woman.

In five years the first baby was joined by three other brothers and sisters. They all wanted food; they needed clothing; they had to be cared for in some way or other. The cost of living went up in Lawrence even more than in the large metropolis. The wages remained stationary—\$10 for the two evenly divided; \$5 per week for the husband and \$5 for the wife.

The woman of 25 had by this time lost her health, her youth, her vigor. Ten hours daily at the loom and the bearing of four children at the same time, the house drudgery during the long hours of the night, had all combined to ruin her body, to undermine her health.

Not a cent, not a farthing, could she allow herself for medicine or medical advice—it had to go for rent and bread. Every cent was weighed and considered before it was spent. Her brain was constantly employed at the problem of making ends meet. She could not see her babies hungry.

But the billion dollar company cared nothing for all this. When it so chose it issued an edict for a cut in wages which meant to the poor struggling mother 45 cents per week less for herself and husband. How could she give up 45 cents of the little she had? It meant more suffering for her babies and for their sake she would rather die. She faces the cruel militiamen unflinchingly. She has nothing to lose if she dies the State will perhaps care for her children. If she goes on at the same rate the company wants her to she is doomed to see them wither one after the other.

The fate of this mother is the fate of thousands of other mothers in Lawrence—they fight for the bread that the rich company is trying to wring from the mouths of the babes. By its cruel treatment the mill owning company has driven them to despair.

Combination or Warfare

By Theresa H. Russell.

In the outworn system of society known as Every-Man-for-Himself one of the cardinal virtues was that every man should be free to do as he pleased in regard to his work. Especially resented being "dictated to" by one of his fellow workers in regard to his terms of accepting employment. He believed in the open shop.

Labor maintained this policy, but came to become wiser. No capitalist cared at all about the principle of every dollar for itself. Capital long ago began to perceive that in combination instead of competition lay strength, economy, efficiency and intelligence.

One of the results of that competition of the worker believed in and fought for was that those weaker than himself were compelled to compete for his own job. He would have fought a woman or a child physically, if he allowed them to compete with him economically for the right to work.

Capitalists have combined and co-operated. Laborers have fought one another. The rival of the Fittest has come to mean the rival of the Cheapest.

In Lawrence and in a thousand other industrial centers this lesson has finally come home to the toilers. Capital has combined and is on its own terms. Those terms are unendurable conditions and starvation wages. Labor combine to oppose them. From this necessity has come the present fine and inspiring spectacle of working class solidarity.

Under the old system of Every-Man-for-Himself a good woman was a good wife and mother, and a good wife and mother was that safeguarded her own young exclusively. The tigress in the jungle does this much. She are now beginning to perceive that to show one's own children while the children in the next street or the next room are starving is a woman's whole duty. A woman that puts her own brood while at the same time occupies and supporting conditions that make it impossible for another mother to protect her own good woman and a good mother. She is a guilty woman.

The sad spectacle of the Lawrence children should have brought this fact home to the women of New York. Few of them are unaffected by the sight of a starved, homeless dog. Can they look unmoved at a starved out child?

The misery of one of us is the common concern of all of us. That is the fundamental principle of Socialism. Competition is the principle of the jungle. Co-operation, mutual respect, and sympathy are the principles of the human race.