

## ENTHUSIASM FOR EIGHT HOUR DAY MARKS MASS MEETING OF STRIKING WARNER OPERATIVES

Through Cheers Speakers Who Urge Permanent Organization of Toilers to Get Better Working Conditions

Tremendous enthusiasm for the eight-hour-day marked the mass meeting of the Warner Brothers Co. girls held last night in Eagles' hall. Nearly 1,200 employees of the plant gathered, cheered and shouted and laughed and argued over the crisis in the corset factory.

Paramount to everything else was the enthusiasm expressed in this manner by one girl: "This is the first time we had a chance to do anything in a bunch. The minders didn't couple of years ago, but they didn't get any where because they weren't backed up. Now we're all together and something's going to happen."

They were mostly in the neighborhood of 20 years. Many, however, were twenty-two and three and some were as young as 16.

The meeting was held at 3 o'clock. Long before the appointed time, they were gathered. Many groups met on Main street and in an impromptu parade were formed. The girls marched down Main street, singing and shouting. The parade was led by a group of girls who carried a banner that read "Eight Hour Day."

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## FIRE EXITS BARRED WHEN GIRL STRIKERS TRY TO GET AWAY FROM THEIR MACHINES

Two scenes yesterday in Lafayette street where the girls assembled after they had left the factory, calling to their companions to cover their machines or quit work, was an imposing one and peculiar in many ways.

There was little organization except that which Miss Scully, the international organizer of the American Federation of Labor, had conducted. It had not been planned to call a strike at the Warner Brothers Co. for some time. From one department to another the enthusiasm ran.

What is most unusual in factories of this kind the American born workers were the first to go out and they went out in a body.

While foremen attempted to keep the girls from taking away their machines, many of them left their machines and attempted to get out of the building. In some departments they were stopped even by the closing of the fire-exit doors. In others they were allowed to depart without comment.

The Redfern department, where the highest skilled labor is employed, was the first to leave in a body. They were quickly followed by other departments and at midnight nearly one-third of the factory was on the street, in good clothes and working clothes, some with hats on their heads and the great majority bareheaded.

Here they clamored for an eight hour day, shorter hours on Saturday, no pay for spoils and needles, and a host of other demands according to the departments in which they worked.

During the latter part of the afternoon P. B. Warner and other heads went among them trying to get them to disperse to their homes and return again today. This had an effect that sent about one-half the number home, but their ranks were filled by the girls upon whom threats of vengeance and bodily harm were hurled by those in the street.

So strong did these cries and threats become that George S. Hill, president of the police department, favored sending for a cordon of police at once.

The girls who had been in the factory for some time, and who were very experienced, were the first to leave in a body. They were quickly followed by other departments and at midnight nearly one-third of the factory was on the street, in good clothes and working clothes, some with hats on their heads and the great majority bareheaded.

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## "GOOD WEATHER TO SWIM" SAYS WARNER, AS GIRLS ARE POURING OUT OF FACTORIES

Head of Great Corset Industry Says Eight Hour Day May Drive Him to "Raising Potatoes on Greenfield Hill."

"It has been a very hot day," said DeVer H. Warner, head of the Warner Brothers Corset Company when seen by a reporter for the Evening Farmer late yesterday afternoon "and a good swim will be better for them than working on such a hot day."

Seated in his office on the corner of Lafayette and Atlantic streets Mr. Warner was receiving reports from the big factory where groups of girls were laying down their work, covering the machines with white cloths and departing.

When asked to explain the exact situation the head of the great industry said:

"Saturday last we posted notices to the effect that beginning to-day all day workers would have a nine hour day beginning at 7:30 and ending at 5:30 with Saturdays from 7:30 to 12:30. They were to be paid at the rate of 10 cents an hour for their work per week. It was announced that piece workers would have their pay increased proportionately as the matter could be taken up."

Mr. Warner explained that in a big factory such as this, running the average mind would understand that these changes could not be effected in a day but would have to undergo a gradual change until everything was working satisfactorily.

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## "SACRED UNION" SURVIVES FIRST YEAR OF BATTLE

Paris, Aug. 17.—The "Sacred Union" of parties, after resisting the tribulations of a year of war, and after surviving the efforts of some factions to disrupt it, has just weathered another storm.

The parties of the left in the Chamber of Deputies, including the Socialists, the Radicals, the Radicals-Socialists, and a faction of the Republican Socialist party repeated their attack in the form of a demand for a more comprehensive supervision of the administration of the affairs of the War Department. They asked for powers similar to those held by the Committee of Public Safety during the Revolution—this right to send commissions or delegations into the zone of the operations to exercise a direct and permanent supervision over the military operations.

This desired authority, though not so extended as the individual powers given to the commissioners sent by the Committee of Public Safety to moderate and conservative members to amount to the same thing. Some saw the suggestion of the Imperial German government as a political nature, and it developed later into an assault upon the sanitary service and upon the general staff of the army. The Socialist organ, *Le Guerre Sociale*, edited by Gustav Hervé, the former anti-militarist who had adhered to the "Sacred Union" at the beginning of the war, published an article in which he spoke plainly of the great losses sustained by the French army at Soissons, in Champagne, in the Vosges and north of Arras while at the same time minimizing the value of the results obtained. In these articles he plainly intimated that a change in the general staff was desired, that younger generals were required to make the effort, and that the resignation of the apathy of the sanitary department Paris was threatened with shattering. Most of the papers containing these articles were seized by the police and the effect upon the public mind was negligible. At the same time, no secret was made in Parliamentary circles of the desire of the Radicals and Socialists to get rid of M. Lecomte and chances of different candidates to succeed them were even discussed, the name mentioned most often for Minister of War being that of Paul Doumer, former president of the Chamber of Deputies, while General Sarrail, already a candidate for the chief command of the army before the war, was put forward for Joffre's place.

The campaign had no press support further than L'Homme Enchaîné, of former Premier Georges Clemenceau, the Bonnet Rouge, edited by Miguel Almeraya, formerly connected with the Anarchistic campaigns, and the Radicals, the organ of the Radical and Radical-Socialist parties.

The different groups of the left met separately and discussed the form of resolution, amounting practically to an interpellation to the government on this question, with the unexpected result that the Radical party, in which the proposition originated, was shown to be far from united in its opposition to the government. The result was that instead of the demand for the right of Parliament to exercise immediate supervision and control of the different services of the army, the groups decided upon a modified and far milder proposition for supervision of the sanitary department alone under the proposition that the government, as made the proposition entirely acceptable to the Minister of War.

HOW TO TREAT THE PUBLIC

Dr. Frank Crane Takes a Certain Ticket Agent as an Object Lesson

Almost everybody knows Dr. Frank Crane as the writer of articles containing homely truths with respect to everyday life. Possessing a wide knowledge of human nature through his experience as a clergyman, Dr. Crane has been able to point out little deficiencies in human conduct in such an engaging manner as to give his articles an extensive vogue. Recently in one of his little talks Dr. Crane gave some advice on how to treat the public, citing as an object lesson Jim Healy, a railroad ticket agent of Worcester, Mass., where Dr. Crane once had a church. This is the article.

"Listen! all ye who handle the public, and I will tell you something to your advantage. I mean you telephone girls, street car conductors, waiters at table, lunch counter attendants, railway ticket agents and brakemen, tellers in banks, and clerks in department stores, and anybody else whose business it is to deal with the members of the common crowd."

"I will take my text from the words of Miss Minnie Warner, the highest paid switchboard operator of the Chicago Telephone Company, as reported in the newspapers. Said she: 'Make every man on the wire believe that your softest tones are for him alone.' Furthermore, she said:—

"Don't be indifferent. Make every clerk believe you are brokenhearted because the line is busy."

"I take my hat off to Miss Warner, and if my wife will let me I would like to send her a bunch of flowers."

"It is a great temptation for the busy clerk to drop into machinelike ways. It does not require so much vitality. But it is a mistake I do not refer to the feelings of the customer, for perhaps you may not care a boot for it, or the clerk, and all you want to do is to fill your time and get your wages. Besides, you may be so sorry for yourself that you haven't any sorrow left for customers. Hence, we won't discuss the sentimental side of the question."

"Let us go to the strictly business and selfish side. Do you know that your greatest asset is being human? 'Ah,' you reply, 'I'm so tired and worn out that I have no vitality left to palaver over people.' Then put on politeness. I mean it. Act the part, if you cannot feel it."

## FULL TEXT OF U. S. NOTE TO BERLIN ON FRYE CASE

Following is the text of the United States note, delivered today in Berlin, relative to the sinking of the American steamer William P. Frye:

"You are instructed to present the following note to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"Under instructions from my government, I have the honor to inform you that the adoption of the course of July 30, in regard to the claim for reparation for the sinking of the William P. Frye, that the government of the United States learns with regret the suggestion of the Imperial German government that the reasons presented by the Imperial German government for submitting this case to the prize court have failed to remove the objections of the government of the United States to the adoption of the course of July 30, in regard to the claim for reparation for the sinking of the William P. 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